



NASA SP-7043 (01)

ENERGY

A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY
WITH INDEXES

MAY 1974

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ENERGY: A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH INDEXES

NASA SP-7043 (01)

This is the first issue of a new quarterly publication. It covers energy systems, solar energy, other primary and secondary sources, energy conversion, transmission and storage. It contains selected references with abstracts originally announced in *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports* (STAR) or *International Aerospace Abstracts* (IAA) and five indexes in each issue.

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ENERGY

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Supplement 01

(44)

A selection of annotated references to unclassified reports and journal articles that were introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system and announced from January 1, 1974 through March 31, 1974 in:

- *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)*
- *International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA).*



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MAY 1974

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INTRODUCTION

This is the first issue of a new quarterly publication, *Energy: A Continuing Bibliography with Indexes* (NASA SP-7043). It lists 232 reports, journal articles, and other documents originally announced between January 1, 1974 and March 31, 1974 in *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)* or in *International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA)*. An earlier publication, *Energy: A Special Bibliography with Indexes* (NASA SP-7042) cited the documents announced in the same abstract journals from January 1968 through December 1973.

The coverage includes regional, national and international energy systems; research and development on fuels and other sources of energy; energy conversion, transport, transmission, distribution and storage, with special emphasis on use of hydrogen and of solar energy. Also included are methods of locating or using new energy resources. Of special interest is energy for heating, lighting, for powering aircraft, surface vehicles, or other machinery.

Each entry in the bibliography consists of a standard bibliographic citation accompanied in most cases by an abstract. The listing of the entries is arranged in two major sections, IAA Entries and STAR Entries, in that order. The citation, and abstracts when available, are reproduced exactly as they appeared originally in IAA or STAR, including the original accession numbers from the respective announcement journals. This procedure, which saves time and money accounts for the slight variation in citation appearances.

Five indexes—subject, personal author, corporate source, contract number, and report number are included. The indexes are of the cumulating type throughout the year, with the fourth quarterly publication containing abstracts for the fourth quarter and index references for the four quarterly publications.

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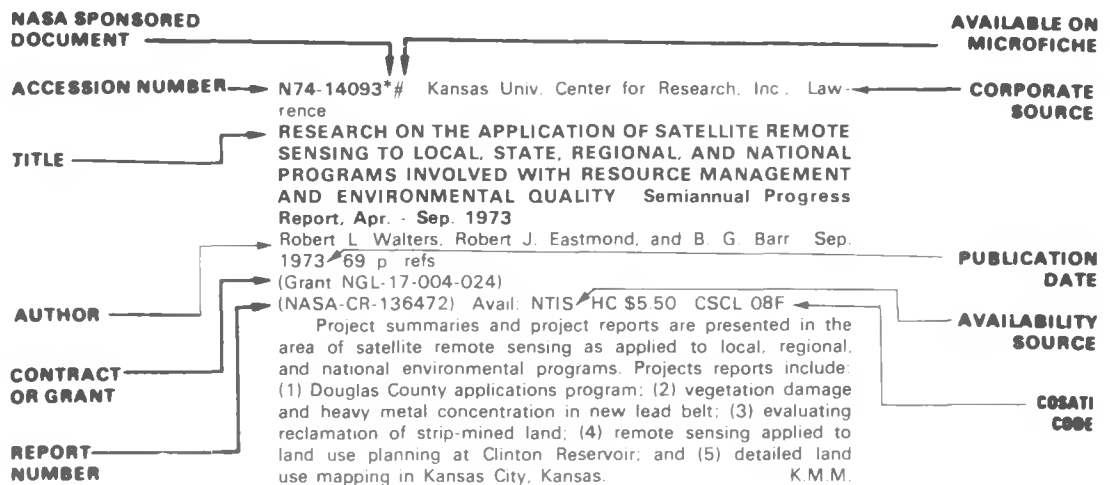
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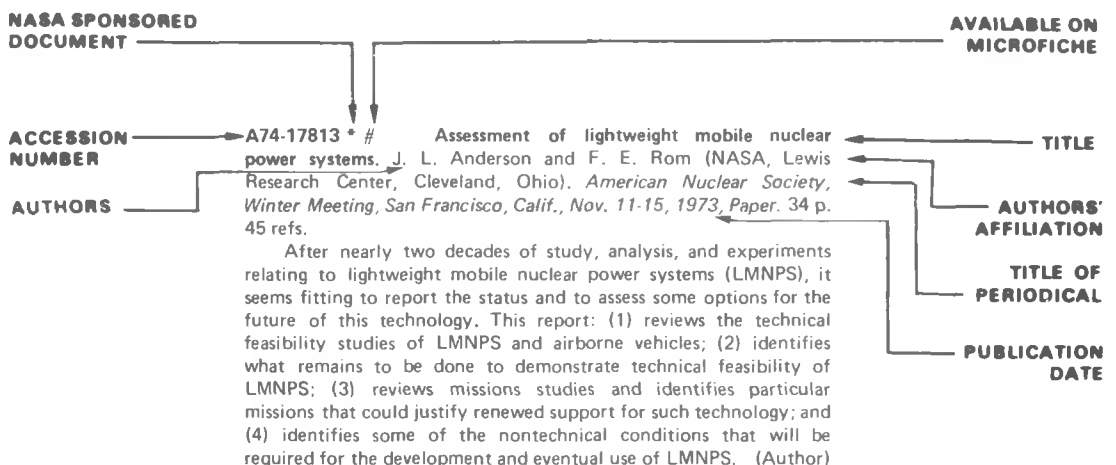
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
IAA Entries	1
STAR Entries	9
SUBJECT INDEX	A-1
PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX	B-1
CORPORATE SOURCE INDEX	C-1
CONTRACT NUMBER INDEX	D-1
REPORT/ACCESSION NUMBER INDEX	E-1

TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM STAR



TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT FROM IAA



A Listing of Energy Bibliographies Contained In This Publication:

1. Energy: Compiled Bibliography and Tables of World Resources, Consumption, and Wastes
N74-10391 p0010
2. Energy R and D Inventory Data Base. Bibliography, 1973
N74-11849 p0017
3. Selected List of Bureau of Mines Publications on Petroleum and Natural Gas, 1961-1970
N74-15691 p0032



ENERGY

A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 01)

MAY 1974

IAA ENTRIES

A74-10026 Theoretical performance of cylindrical parabolic solar concentrators. K.-E. Hassan and M. F. El-Refaie (Cairo, University, Cairo, Egypt). *Solar Energy*, vol. 15, Sept. 1973, p. 219-244.

A74-10144 The technology and economics of commercial airplane design. I. J. E. Steiner (Boeing Co., Commercial Airplane Group, Renton, Wash.). *Esso Air World*, vol. 25, no. 5, 1973, p. 119-124.

Discussion of the relation between technology and economics in commercial aviation. Past and present priority orders of aircraft market requirements in speed, range, frequency, quietness, passenger comfort and economics are compared. Direct operating cost trends, aerodynamic efficiency trends, thrust-to-weight growth, engine fuel efficiency trends, payload efficiency, airline revenues vs passenger yield, progress in takeoff noise reduction, return on investment, and approach noise are covered. Improved technology, two-man crew, reduced block time and maintenance cost, and communality/facilities compatibility are listed as elements of improved commercial aircraft design economics. V.Z.

A74-10463 # Heating of a substance by an arc plasma (Plazmenno-dugovoi nagrev veshchestva). A. V. Nikolaev. In: Plasma processes in metallurgy and in the technology of inorganic materials. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1973, p. 20-32. 21 refs. In Russian.

The energetic characteristics of the heating process are analyzed for the heating of the vaporized and condensed phases of substances within and outside the electrical field of an arc discharge. It is shown that the heating of substances by an arc discharge plasma has a potential as a technique for practical electric-to-thermal energy conversion. It is also found that the power delivered to the substance can be controlled within large limits by varying the electrical parameters of the arc and the thermophysical properties of the plasma arc gas when this electric-to-thermal energy conversion process is used. An efficiency in excess of 80% is indicated for this energy conversion method. V.Z.

A74-10691 # Physical behaviour of some biowaste gases in an ion engine. A. R. Martin (City University, London, England). *American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Electric Propulsion Conference, 10th, Lake Tahoe, Nev., Oct. 31-Nov. 2, 1973*,

Paper 73-1113. 7 p. 12 refs. Members, \$1.50; nonmembers, \$2.00. Research supported by the Science Research Council and Department of Trade and Industry.

The operation of a 100 mm diameter electron-bombardment ion engine using carbon dioxide, methane and nitrogen propellants was studied. The engine was of modern configurational design, but constructed to laboratory requirements rather than flight or engineering standards. The operation with nitrogen and methane was quite similar, and resulted in stable operation with reasonable efficiencies. Operation with carbon dioxide was anomalous, in that as utilization was increased a point occurred where the losses rose and the beam current fell. This was thought to be related to a change in the cathode work function as a result of oxygen poisoning. (Author)

A74-11020 # Satellite solar power stations to meet future energy demands. P. E. Glaser (Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.). *Industries Atomiques et Spatiales*, vol. 17, July-Aug. 1973, p. 77-95. 16 refs. In English and French.

A satellite solar power system (SSPS) can be designed to generate electrical power on earth at specific levels ranging from about 3000 to 15,000 megawatt. Over this range of power output the orbiting portion of the SSPS exhibits the best power-to-weight characteristics. Additional solar collector arrays and antennas could be added to establish an SSPS system at a desired orbital location. With the receiving antenna placed either on land or on platforms over water near major load centers and tied into a power transmission grid, power could be delivered to almost any desired geographic location. F.R.L.

A74-11219 # Gas generators - A perspective. W. H. Cutler (Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, Calif.). *American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and Society of Automotive Engineers, Propulsion Conference, 9th, Las Vegas, Nev., Nov. 5-7, 1973, AIAA Paper 73-1168. 7 p. Members, \$1.50; nonmembers, \$2.00.*

The gas generator is usually thought of as a light weight, high power, short duration energy source, used mainly in aircraft and missiles. This premise is re-examined by viewing gas generators in the perspective of other energy sources with similar or overlapping characteristics and applications, to see where gas generators have a performance edge and where gaps exist which are opportunities for new gas generator applications. The alternative energy sources, which in addition to gas generators include gas turbines, reciprocating engines, compressed gas containers and hydraulic accumulators, flywheels, batteries, fuel cells, and solar photovoltaic cells, are first described in terms of their energy conversion process and the form in which their output energy is delivered. They are then compared on the basis of stored energy density and applicable power levels. Next, the factors involved in matching an energy source to its operating environment are enumerated. Finally, a number of new applications for gas generators are suggested which introduce new requirements in both technical and marketing areas. (Author)

A74-11257 # Solid state hydrogen gas generator. W. H. Barber, W. F. Beckert, and O. H. Dengel (U.S. Navy, Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Md.). *American Institute of Aeronautics and*

Astronautics and Society of Automotive Engineers, Propulsion Conference, 9th, Las Vegas, Nev., Nov. 5-7, 1973, AIAA Paper 73-1232. 4 p. Members, \$1.50; nonmembers, \$2.00.

A family of light-weight solid state hydrogen gas generators has been developed for inflation of rocket deployed balloon structures. The generators utilize a reaction between metal hydrides and ammonium halides. The chemical reaction is thermally initiated. The generators tested so far are capable of inflating 1-15 cu. ft. structures at STP. The development of solid state hydrogen gas generators for inflation of 1,000-100,000 cu. ft. balloon structures appears feasible.

(Author)

A74-11315 # The case for hydrogen fueled transport aircraft. G. D. Brewer (Lockheed-California Co., Burbank, Calif.). *American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and Society of Automotive Engineers, Propulsion Conference, 9th, Las Vegas, Nev., Nov. 5-7, 1973, AIAA Paper 73-1233. 13 p. 14 refs. Members, \$1.50; nonmembers, \$2.00.*

Arguments in favor of the substitution of liquid hydrogen for oil to power commercial aircraft are presented. Shortage of petroleum in the United States and the need for import will lead to unacceptable dependence on foreign nations, will cost the U.S. heavily in terms of deficit balance of payments, and can become a continuous threat of interruption of oil supply that will endanger our independence in the fields of commerce, world trade, diplomacy, and even our national security. In addition, hydrogen offers potential advantages when used in aircraft. Examples of subsonic and supersonic commercial aircraft are examined to determine the advantages in performance, pollution, noise, and cost. Some problems associated with the use of liquid hydrogen as a fuel are discussed.

V.P.

A74-12201 Spacecraft electrical power. E. Stofel (Hughes Aircraft Co., El Segundo, Calif.). In: *EASCON '73; Electronics and Aerospace Systems Convention, Washington, D.C., September 17-19, 1973, Record.* New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1973, p. 225-231. 13 refs.

Present developments in spacecraft power systems are placing strong emphasis on component weight reduction and efficiency improvements as a means of obtaining spacecraft with more power. The most striking of these are: (1) the improved efficiency of solar cells; (2) light-weight, large area solar arrays; (3) the possibility of light-weight nickel-hydrogen energy storage units; and (4) restructuring of power control electronics at higher operating voltages. These developments will tend to encourage further use of solar cell power systems for increasingly larger spacecraft, a trend that is already well established by the use of solar cells on almost all past and present spacecraft. Nuclear powered systems are advancing at a slower rate, with limited funding, and, therefore, apparently will remain relegated to special situations, such as missions to the outer planets or where physical compactness is a distinctive requirement.

(Author)

A74-12242 * # High voltage solar cell power generating system for regulated solar array development. E. Levy, Jr. (Hughes Aircraft Co., Los Angeles, Calif.) and A. C. Hoffman (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio). *American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Electric Propulsion Conference, 10th, Lake Tahoe, Nev., Oct. 31-Nov. 2, 1973, Paper 73-1105. 13 p. Members, \$1.50; nonmembers, \$2.00. Contract No. NAS3-15826.*

A laboratory solar power system regulated by on-panel switches has been delivered for operating high power (3 kw), high voltage (15,000 volt) loads (communication tubes, ion thrusters). The modular system consists of 26 solar arrays, each with an integral light source and cooling system. A typical array contains 2560 series-connected cells. Each light source consists of twenty 500 watt tungsten iodide lamps providing plus or minus 5 per cent uniformity at one solar constant. An array temperature of less than 40 C is achieved using an infrared filter, a water cooled plate, a vacuum hold-down system, and air flushing.

(Author)

A74-12794 # Actual state of French technical developments concerning sources of space power (Etat actuel des développements techniques français en matière de sources de puissance spatiale). Palz and C. Martin (Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales, 1 0112, France). *International Astronautical Federation, International Astronautical Congress, 24th, Baku, Azerbaïdzhane SSR, Oct. 7-13, 1973, Paper. 17 p. 6 refs. In French.*

French progress in study and research concerning solar generators for space applications is described. On the level of components continuing effort is being put forth to perfect silicon cells. The development of thin-film cadmium sulfide cells has reached the stage of practicality. In the years to come complete commercial production is expected. Rigid and flexible structures of solar panels have been developed in the 100 W to 10 kW range. Research and development work in this field is reviewed.

F.R.L.

A74-12905 * # Industrial use of aerospace technology. J. E. Burnett (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio). *International Astronautical Federation, International Astronautical Congress, 24th, Baku, Azerbaïdzhane SSR, Oct. 7-13, 1973, Paper. 5 p.*

Using a few selected examples of the several hundred successful transfers of aerospace technology to applications outside the aerospace field, it is shown that aerospace-related new technology does have many valuable nonaerospace uses. The examples presented include technology transfers to the machine tool and petroleum industries as well as to the fields of electric utilities and computer-aided structure design.

M.V.E.

A74-12324 * # Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering analysis. J. R. Williams, J. D. Clement (Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.), R. J. Rosa, K. D. Kirby, and Y. Y. Yang. Research supported by NASA; Grant No. NGR-11-002-145. Atlanta, Ga., J.R. Williams, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1973. 143 p. 41 refs.

A nuclear-MHD power plant system which uses a compact non-breeder reactor to produce power in the multimewatt range is analyzed. It is shown that, operated in synchronous orbit, the plant would transmit power safely to the ground by a microwave beam. Fuel reprocessing would take place in space, and no radioactive material would be returned to earth. Even the effect of a disastrous accident would have negligible effect on earth. A hydrogen moderated gas core reactor, or a colloid-core, or NERVA type reactor could also be used. The system is shown to approach closely the ideal of economical power without pollution.

V.P.

A74-13293 # Conversion of fuel nitrogen to NOx in a compact combustor. H. R. Hazard (Battelle Columbus Laboratories, Columbus, Ohio). *American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Winter Annual Meeting, Detroit, Mich., Nov. 11-15, 1973, Paper 73-WA/GT-2. 4 p. Members, \$1.00; nonmembers, \$3.00.*

A low-nitrogen fuel, ASTM Jet A aviation kerosene, was doped with increasing amounts of pyridine as a means of increasing the content of chemically bound nitrogen; it was then burned at a rate of 50 lb/hr in a compact combustor incorporating staged air admission with a rich primary zone and water cooling of the walls. Each increase in fuel nitrogen content resulted in a significant increase in NOx in the combustion products, and it is estimated that as much as 90% of the fuel nitrogen was converted to NOx at very low nitrogen levels, decreasing to 55% conversion at higher levels. These results are consistent with data reported for large steam boilers and for small residential boilers. It appears that emission standards requiring very low levels of NOx emission will require use of fuels with very low nitrogen content.

(Author)

A74-13448 Thermoelectric generators (Les générateurs thermoélectriques). R. Stoll (Thomson-CSF, Division Faisceaux Hertzien, Levallois-Perret, Hauts-de-Seine, France). *Entropie*, vol. 9,

July-Aug. 1973, p. 37-44. In French.

Consideration of the technology and characteristics of various types of thermoelectric flame generators, and review of the design of power plants employing such generators. A detailed description is given of the thermoelectric modules, the combustion chamber, and the heat exchangers employed in a thermoelectric flame generator, and various possible applications of these generators are noted, with particular emphasis placed on their use as power supplies for a radio beam relay station. It is concluded that currently used thermoelectric flame generators are well adapted to user needs, and are reliable and competitive with energy sources such as solar cells or high-capacity chemical batteries. A.B.K.

A74-13559 Effect of the sun, the moon and solar radiation pressure on a near-equatorial synchronous satellite. C.-H. Zee (Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, N.Y.). *Astronautica Acta*, vol. 18, Oct. 1973, p. 281-287. 9 refs. Research sponsored by the Grumman Aerospace Corp.

The effect of the sun, the moon and solar radiation pressure on a near-equatorial synchronous satellite is investigated by an extension of the previous work on the effect of the sun and the moon. In addition to the orbital plane movement mainly due to the sun and the moon, the solar radiation pressure results in the change of eccentricity as well as the rotation of the line of apsides. However, an integrated solution is presented to show the coupled effect of all orbital elements. (Author)

A74-13798 Performance and noise aspects of supersonic transport. J. Calmon and R. Hoch (SNECMA, Paris, France). In: INTER-NOISE 73; Proceedings of the International Conference on Noise Control Engineering. Copenhagen, Denmark, August 22-24, 1973. Lyngby, INTER-NOISE 73, Danmarks Tekniske Højskole, 1973, p. 464-473. 5 refs.

The operating economics of a supersonic commercial aircraft are shown to be very sensitive to changes in power plant weight and propulsion efficiency and, therefore, necessarily compelled to be noisier than subsonic aircraft at the same technology level. It is expected that the noise level of supersonic commercial aircraft will be governed by the capability of varying optimal aerodynamic and propulsive configurations between takeoff and cruise. M.V.E.

A74-13943 Optimization of the power of Faraday MHD generators operating on nonequilibrium plasma. V. S. Vorob'ev and V. I. Krasnov (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Vysokikh Temperatur, Moscow, USSR). (*Teplofizika Vysokikh Temperatur*, vol. 11, Jan.-Feb. 1973, p. 161-166.) *High Temperature*, vol. 11, no. 1, Sept. 1973, p. 134-138. 6 refs. Translation.

The electric output power of a Faraday-type MHD-generator using an inequilibrium turbulent plasma as the working medium is optimized under the assumption that the damping parameters of the gas at the channel inlet, the magnetic flux density, and the length and maximum cross section of the channel are known. Expressions relating the optimal local parameters are derived, and a system of equations describing the optimal flow is solved numerically. Calculations for a helium-caesium mixture are performed as an example. V.P.

A74-13944 Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD energy conversion. V. Iu. Baranov, D. D. Maliuta, V. P. Panchenko, and F. R. Ulinich (Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Atomnoi Energii, Moscow, USSR). (*Teplofizika Vysokikh Temperatur*, vol. 11, Jan.-Feb. 1973, p. 167-173.) *High Temperature*, vol. 11, no. 1, Sept. 1973, p. 139-144. Translation.

A method is proposed for solving the system of one-dimensional differential equations describing the gas flow in the channel of a Faraday-type MHD generator with ideally segmented electrodes. The convergence efficiency of the generator is determined as a function

of the generator length and the load factor. The influence of the channel shape and the inlet Mach number on the conversion factor is examined, and the range of optimal parameters is determined. The energy conversion efficiency of a Faraday-type generator with solid electrodes is discussed. V.P.

A74-14043 Cryogenic Engineering Conference, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., August 9-11, 1972, Proceedings. Conference sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, National Bureau of Standards, et al. Edited by K. D. Timmerhaus (Colorado, University, Boulder, Colo.; National Science Foundation, Engineering Div., Washington, D.C.). New York, Plenum Press (Advances in Cryogenic Engineering. Volume 18), 1973. 544 p. \$30.

Recent developments in various aspects of low-temperature technology are reviewed in papers dealing with cryogenic processes, equipment, instrumentation, properties, and applications. General areas covered include liquefied natural gas technology, heat transfer measurements, insulation systems, cryogenic fluid mechanics, mechanical properties of structural materials used in cryogenic systems, determination of the thermodynamic properties of cryogenic fluids, thermal properties of nylons and greases, cryogenic instrumentation systems, refrigeration equipment, practical applications of superconductivity, and the preparation of atomic and metallic hydrogen. T.M.

A74-14046 # Development program for a liquid methane heat pipe. W. G. Foster and D. O. Murray (Lockheed Research Laboratories, Palo Alto, Calif.). In: Cryogenic Engineering Conference, Boulder, Colo., August 9-11, 1972, Proceedings. New York, Plenum Press, 1973, p. 96-102. 8 refs.

Description of a development program on the design of a heat pipe which would transfer 2 W of power over a length of 122 cm, with a total temperature drop of 2 K and a condenser temperature of 110 K. The heat pipe is intended for spacecraft applications, and the design requirements were satisfied by a simple wire-cloth wick, using methane as the working fluid. Thermal tests in a one-g field were conducted, and results agreed closely with the predicted performance. The radial temperature gradient was found to be smaller than anticipated for a methane heat pipe. No degradation in performance was found after the prototype was subjected to launch environment tests. T.M.

A74-14057 # Cryogenic instrumentation at and above liquid hydrogen temperature - Present and future. W. E. Keller (California, University, Los Alamos, N. Mex.). In: Cryogenic Engineering Conference, Boulder, Colo., August 9-11, 1972, Proceedings. New York, Plenum Press, 1973, p. 289-300. 18 refs.

AEC-sponsored research.

Discussion of instrumentation problems associated with present and possible future large-scale cryogenic systems operating at or above liquid hydrogen temperatures - i.e., at temperatures above 13.8 K. Emphasis is placed on energy applications involving the use of liquid oxygen, liquid hydrogen, and liquefied natural gas as fuels and refrigerants. The types of processes and information which may be required in order to operate and regulate such large-scale cryogenic systems are outlined together with presently available and anticipated types of instrumentation required to meet operational demands. Attention is given to liquefaction and refrigeration systems, dewar insulation, liquid level sensors, measurement of state properties, and special storage methods. T.M.

A74-14112 The use of the Space Shuttle to support large space power generation systems. P. E. Glaser (Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.). In: Space Shuttle payloads; Proceedings of the Symposium, Washington, D.C., December 27, 28, 1972. Tarzana, Calif., American Astronautical Society, 1973, p. 167-191. 18 refs.

The feasibility of obtaining power from space by means of a satellite solar power station is reviewed. The requirements for a high-volume transportation system to low earth orbit followed by delivery of partially assembled components to geosynchronous orbit for final assembly and deployment are discussed. The steps required to develop the satellite solar power station are outlined with emphasis on supporting technology development and verification of technology readiness. The role of the Space Shuttle in spaceborne flight verification activities is projected and requirements for Space Shuttle payloads are indicated. (Author)

A74-14121 Use of Shuttle in establishing large space installations. K. A. Ehrlicke (North American Rockwell Corp., Space Div., Downey, Calif.). In: Space Shuttle payloads; Proceedings of the Symposium, Washington, D.C., December 27, 28, 1972. Tarzana, Calif., American Astronautical Society, 1973, p. 397-447. 23 refs.

Consideration of the feasibility of setting up an orbiting solar reflector and orbiting space power generation and distribution plants. A system called Lunetta, designed for practically useful night illumination of areas of the earth's surface by a reflector in equatorial geosynchronous orbit, is described. The socio-economic value of the Lunetta is stressed by citing the possibility of conducting agricultural activities with its aid at night. Problems connected with the choice of the size, location, and brightness of Lunetta are discussed, as well as problems of weight minimization and radiation-pressure compensation. The possibility of large-scale power generation in space, using nuclear, solar-thermal, and photovoltaic-reflector systems, is considered, as well as a power relay concept involving large antennas in geosynchronous orbit, reflecting and redirecting the energy flow of microwave beams. The ability of the Integrated Space Shuttle configuration selected by NASA and the Geospace Interorbital Transportation vehicle (incorporated in the Shuttle payload and then released in low orbit) to assist in the construction of large installations in geosynchronous orbit is evaluated. A.B.K.

A74-14133 Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers. A. J. Froehlich, Jr. (FAA, Washington, D.C.) and A. Kusko (Alexander Kusko, Inc., Needham Heights, Mass.). In: Western Electronic Show and Convention, San Francisco, Calif., September 11-14, 1973, Proceedings. North Hollywood, Calif., Western Periodicals Co., 1973, p. 25/2-1 to 25/2-4.

The FAA is currently installing solid-state uninterruptible power source (UPS) equipment to supply electrical power at a high level of reliability in 20 U.S. air route traffic control centers. Each UPS consists of several parallel-connected 200-kVA rectifier-inverter modules which operate either from the commercial power line or from batteries and engine-generator sets upon failure of the commercial power. Performance and reliability requirements dictated by application in the air route traffic control centers are outlined together with plans developed for testing and maintenance of these power units. T.M.

A74-14248 Chemical storage of hydrogen in Ni/H₂ cells. M. W. Earl and J. D. Dunlop (COMSAT Laboratories, Clarksburg, Md.). COMSAT Technical Review, vol. 3, Fall 1973, p. 437-441. 5 refs. Research sponsored by the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization.

It is shown that LaNi₅ hydride can be used to reduce the operating pressure of a nickel/hydrogen cell without affecting its high cycle-life expectancy. Advantages of this concept are: safe operation at high hydrogen pressures, cell volume reduction of almost 50%, and simplification of cell pressure vessel design through prismatic-type cell construction; this eliminates electrolyte loss problems, provides an electrode stack design with improved shock and vibration characteristics, and simplifies battery packaging. V.P.

A74-14250 Vitreous oxide antireflection films in high-efficiency solar cells. A. G. Revesz (Communications Satellite Corporation, Washington, D.C.). COMSAT Technical Review, vol. 3, Fall 1973, p. 449-452. 7 refs.

Lindmayer and Allison (1973) have shown that the short wavelength response and the fill factor of silicon solar cells can be significantly improved by using a major modification of the grid geometry in combination with a very shallow junction and a new antireflection film. The new cell, termed the violet cell, has a conversion efficiency of 13 to 14 percent. The theoretical considerations on which the antireflection film is based are outlined, and test data are examined. V.P.

A74-14327 Thermionic energy conversion. Volume I - Processes and devices. G. N. Hatsopoulos (Thermo Electron Corp.; MIT, Cambridge, Mass.) and E. P. Gyftopoulos (MIT, Cambridge, Mass.). Research sponsored by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. Cambridge, Mass., MIT Press, 1973. 276 p. 98 refs. \$17.95.

A qualitative description of thermionic converters is given and basic phenomena in thermionic conversion are considered together with types of thermionic converters, the characteristics of typical thermionic converters, thermionic-converter systems, and aspects of thermionic conversion with other electrical power systems. Questions regarding the ideal performance of diode thermionic converters are examined, giving attention to thermionic emission, a simple diode thermionic converter, electron-motive diagrams through the inter-electrode space, output-current characteristics, energy-conversion efficiency, and optimum ideal performance. Vacuum thermionic converters are described along with vapor thermionic converters. G.R.

A74-14463 The second fifteen years in space; Proceedings of the Eleventh Goddard Memorial Symposium, Washington, D.C., March 8, 9, 1973. Symposium sponsored by the American Astronautical Society. Edited by S. Ferdman (Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, N.Y.). Tarzana, Calif., American Astronautical Society (Science and Technology Series, Volume 31), 1973. 196 p. \$15.

The forthcoming fifteen years of U.S. efforts in space are examined in papers dealing with the impact of the space program on industrial, scientific, and social aspects of life in the U.S. Attention is given to anticipated developments in rocket engines, the possibility of harnessing solar energy as a source of electric power on earth by means of satellites, the use of computer control systems in manned and automated space vehicles, and the growth of the data communications technology. Exploration of the terrestrial planets is considered in a description of the Viking mission to Mars, and aspects of international cooperation in space are examined together with European space projects after 1980. T.M.

A74-14465 Solar power for our nation. T. J. Kelly and J. Mockovciak, Jr. (Grumman Aerospace Corp., Bethpage, N.Y.). In: The second fifteen years in space; Proceedings of the Eleventh Goddard Memorial Symposium, Washington, D.C., March 8, 9, 1973. Tarzana, Calif., American Astronautical Society, 1973, p. 39-54. 6 refs.

With increasing attention focusing on the energy problem, considerable interest has recently surfaced relative to the potential use of solar energy as a power source for our nation. This paper assesses the possibilities for near-term and longer-range applications of solar energy, including a large space-based Satellite Solar Power Station. Many applications are well beyond the research phase and could be accelerated to commercial readiness. Longer-range applications should be pursued with appropriate technology development programs to provide this nation with energy options in the future. If the nation wants to use solar energy as a major power source, it is technically possible to do so. Further, with appropriate incentives and government support, the public can have this clean and abundant energy source economically. (Author)

A74-14892 * Quantification of the luminescence intensity of natural materials. R. D. Watson, T. D. Hessin (U.S. Geological Survey, Denver, Colo.), and W. R. Hemphill (U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.). In: Management and utilization of remote sensing data; Proceedings of the Symposium, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., October 29-November 1, 1973. Falls Church, Va., American Society of Photogrammetry, 1973, p. 364-376. 7 refs. NASA-supported research. NASA Order L-58514.

Review of some of the results of an evaluation of the use of an airborne Fraunhofer line discriminator (FLD) for the detection of sun-stimulated luminescence emitted by rhodamine WT dye and some other materials. Rhodamine dye is reported to have been detected by airborne FDL in sea water in concentrations of less than 2 ppb. Experiments with a fluorescence spectrometer in the laboratory indicate that luminescence of some samples of crude and refined petroleum exceeds the luminescence intensity of rhodamine dye in concentrations of 10 ppm. M.V.E.

A74-16116 Regional and global energy transfer via passive power relay satellites. K. A. Ehrlicke (Rockwell International Corp., Space Div., Downey, Calif.). In: Technology today and tomorrow; Proceedings of the Tenth Space Congress, Cocoa Beach, Fla., April 11-13, 1973. Cape Canaveral, Fla., Canaveral Council of Technical Societies, 1973, p. 5-15 to 5-94. 23 refs.

The Power Relay Satellite (PRS) offers interesting possibilities as a feasible, shuttle-compatible method of transferring energy over continental or global distances. The basic principle of the PRS is that a microwave reflector is placed into geosynchronous orbit to redirect energy beamed from a power generation system (power source) to a receiver at a great distance from the power source. There the microwave energy is converted back to electricity for local distribution. Particulars of the transmitter antenna are given. The technology of converting electricity to microwave power was advanced greatly with the development of crossed-field devices. They operate on the principle of electron motion in a crossed electric and magnetic field. Microwave beam transmission is examined. Energy sources and primary electric power plants (PEPPs) in the United States are discussed. Attention is given to the shuttle compatibility of space relaying and its comparison with space power generation. F.R.L.

A74-16123 * Summary of the study of disposal of nuclear waste into space. F. E. Rom (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Power Applications and Systems Analysis Branch, Cleveland, Ohio). In: Technology today and tomorrow; Proceedings of the Tenth Space Congress, Cocoa Beach, Fla., April 11-13, 1973. Cape Canaveral, Fla., Canaveral Council of Technical Societies, 1973, p. 7-19 to 7-26. 7 refs.

NASA, at the request of the AEC, is conducting a preliminary study to determine the feasibility of disposing of nuclear waste material into space. The study has indicated that the Space Shuttle together with expendable and nonexpendable orbital stages such as the Space Tug or Centaur can safely dispose of waste material by ejecting it from the solar system. The safety problems associated with all phases of launching and operation (normal, emergency and accident) of such a system are being examined. From the preliminary study it appears that solutions can be found that should make the risks acceptable when compared to the benefits to be obtained from the disposal of the nuclear waste. (Author)

A74-16909 Evolution of studies in the field of gas lasers (Evolution des recherches dans le domaine des lasers à gaz). J. Robieux (Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, Marcoussis, Essonne, France). (Société Française de Physique, Congrès, Vittel, France, May 28-June 2, 1973.) *Journal de Physique*, vol. 34, Nov.-Dec. 1973, Supplement, p. C2-81 to C2-103. In French. Research supported by the Direction des Recherches et Moyens d'Essais, and Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique.

The progress of research in the field of gas lasers in the last five years is assessed, and a tentative prediction of what the evolution might be in the years to come is offered. The main objectives of work in this area are, first, obtaining the high laser energies in short time durations needed for the feasibility studies of laser induced nuclear fusion and second, investigating the physical principles that can be used to make laser sources capable of delivering high average powers. The physical phenomena that control the operation of presently existing laser devices are now sufficiently understood so that it is possible to predict that a new generation of lasers could be designed in the future, operating in the UV or possibly the X ray region of the spectrum. F.R.L.

A74-17195 # Recent developments in the field of thermionic power conversion and its possible effects on power supply systems in space and on earth (Neuere Entwicklungen auf dem Gebiet der thermionischen Energiewandlung und deren mögliche Auswirkungen auf Energieversorgungssysteme im Weltraum und auf der Erde). R. Henne (Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Institut für Energiewandlung und elektrische Antriebe, Stuttgart, West Germany). *Österreichische Gesellschaft für Weltraumforschung und Flugkörpertechnik und Deutsche Gesellschaft für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Gemeinsame Jahrestagung, 6th, Innsbruck, Austria, Sept. 24-28, 1973, DGLR Paper 73-092*. 13 p. In German.

A74-17204 # Technological problems with large-area solar cell arrays (Technologische Probleme bei grossflächigen Solar-Generatoren). N. Römisch (Gesellschaft für Weltraumforschung mbH, Porz-Wahn, West Germany). *Österreichische Gesellschaft für Weltraumforschung und Flugkörpertechnik und Deutsche Gesellschaft für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Gemeinsame Jahrestagung, 6th, Innsbruck, Austria, Sept. 24-28, 1973, DGLR Paper 73-107*. 26 p. 11 refs. In German.

Comparative study of two proposed solar cell array concepts with respect to their design, testing, launching, and operation. The two concepts considered are, respectively, a collapsible semirigid array and a flexible rollout array. A detailed study is made of launch vehicle constraints on weight and storage volume in the two concepts, the effects of reaction forces resulting from extension of the solar array on orbital and attitude control of the satellite are assessed, and an analysis is made of the heat-transfer and power-generating capabilities of the two concepts. A.B.K.

A74-17296 # Photosensitive elements for solar sensors (Eléments photo-sensibles pour senseurs solaires). Y. Salles (Radiotechnique-Compelec, Caen, France). *Industries Atomiques et Spatiales*, vol. 17, Sept.-Oct. 1973, p. 41-46. In French.

Spacecraft stability and attitude control is usually obtained through solar sensors with silicon transistors. Three types of solar cells are described: by focusing, by angle of attack, and digital, the latter being explained in detail. The selection of the silicon chip, the technology and the assembly of the transistors, and applications to the satellite Symphonie are discussed. N.D.

A74-17439 Characteristics of a nonequilibrium MHD generator. A. E. Buznikov, V. E. Vanin, and V. V. Kirillov (Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Institut Vysokikh Temperatur, Moscow, USSR). (*Teplofizika Vysokikh Temperatur*, vol. 11, May-June 1973, p. 622-631.) *High Temperature*, vol. 11, no. 3, Jan. 1974, p. 554-561. 23 refs. Translation.

Results of experimental studies of a nonequilibrium MHD generator operating with a potassium-seeded argon plasma. Test measurements were performed at Hall numbers ranging from 1.5 to 25, electron temperatures of 1800 to 2800 K, electron-to-neutral particle temperature ratios of 1.1 to 1.8, and various values of relative wall temperature. It is shown that in addition to the influence of ionizational instability, the characteristics of a non-

equilibrium MHD generator are substantially affected by imperfections of electrical insulation in the channel and by inhomogeneities of nonequilibrium-plasma conductivity in layers near the electrodes.

T.M.

A74-17654 Present state of the art in conductive coating technology. H. Köstlin (Deutsche Philips GmbH, Forschungslaboratorium, Aachen, West Germany) and A. Atzei (ESRO, Energy Conversion Div., Noordwijk, Netherlands). In: Photon and particle interactions with surfaces in space; Proceedings of the Sixth ESLAB Symposium, Noordwijk, Netherlands, September 26-29, 1972.

Dordrecht, D. Reidel Publishing Co., 1973, p. 333-340; Discussion, p. 340, 341.

The existence of an electrically conductive coating ensures potential uniformity on the surface of a solar array. The development and preparation of this coating are described. The conductive layer consists of a very thin Sn doped In_2O_3 film which reduces the solar flux received at the cell's surface by only 1-2%; it does not affect the equilibrium temperature of the cells. Results of space qualification tests indicate that their properties remain unchanged under space environment condition. (Author)

A74-17813 * # Assessment of lightweight mobile nuclear power systems. J. L. Anderson and F. E. Rom (NASA, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio). *American Nuclear Society, Winter Meeting, San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 11-15, 1973, Paper. 34 p.* 45 refs.

After nearly two decades of study, analysis, and experiments relating to lightweight mobile nuclear power systems (LMNPS), it seems fitting to report the status and to assess some options for the future of this technology. This report: (1) reviews the technical feasibility studies of LMNPS and airborne vehicles; (2) identifies what remains to be done to demonstrate technical feasibility of LMNPS; (3) reviews missions studies and identifies particular missions that could justify renewed support for such technology; and (4) identifies some of the nontechnical conditions that will be required for the development and eventual use of LMNPS. (Author)

A74-17905 # The hydrogen fuel economy and aircraft propulsion. A. L. Austin (California, University, Livermore, Calif.) and R. F. Sawyer (California, University, Berkeley, Calif.). *American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics and Society of Automotive Engineers, Propulsion Conference, 9th, Las Vegas, Nev., Nov. 5-7, 1973, AIAA Paper 73-1319. 6 p. 20 refs. Members, \$1.50; nonmembers, \$2.00. Grant No. AF-AFOSR-72-2299.*

Considerable interest has been directed toward the use of hydrogen as an ultimate replacement for fossil fuels. It is clean burning at comparable thermal efficiencies in piston and turbine engines, exists as a huge resource, and since the primary combustion product is water, the cycle from ecosphere to use and back to ecosphere is probably measured in years rather than millions of years as is the case with fossil fuels via the carbon cycle. The other fundamental advantage is that energy storage per unit weight is less than fossil fuels, and therefore hydrogen is an attractive fuel for aircraft. Large new sources of hydrogen at a low price are required before hydrogen can play an important role as an aircraft fuel. F.R.L.

A74-18180 Aviation fuels and lubricants (Flugkraftstoffe und Flugschmierstoffe). G. Spengler (München, Technische Universität; Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Institut für Flugtreib- und Schmierstoffe; Landesgewerbeamt, Bayern, Prüfam für Brenn-, Kraft- und Schmierstoffe, Munich, West Germany), E. Jantzen, and J. Kern (Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Institut für Flugtreib- und Schmierstoffe, Munich, West Germany). *VDI-Z*, vol. 115, no. 18, Dec. 1973, p. 1457-1459. 52 refs. In German.

It is pointed out that in the case of the fuel required for supersonic aircraft the lubricating properties of the fuel itself are

insufficient. The needed lubricating characteristics of the fuel have, therefore, to be provided by suitable additives. Approach reducing the air pollution produced by aircraft are discussed to with developments regarding fuels for missiles operating at conventional and hypersonic velocities. The use of dry lubricating agents, such as molybdenum disulfide, is considered in connection with a discussion of aviation lubricants. G.R.

A74-18189 Energy supply and energy transformers in satellites and spacecraft (Energieversorgung und Energiewandler in Satelliten und Raumfahrzeugen). W. Peschka (Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Institut für Energie-wandlung und elektrische Antriebe, Stuttgart, West Germany). *VDI-Z*, vol. 115, no. 18, Dec. 1973, p. 1494, 1495. 18 refs. In German.

The energy sources considered include batteries, fuel cells, radioisotopes, and small reactors. Advances with regard to operational life are reported for sodium-sulfur and lithium batteries. Sodium batteries with water as electrolyte have also been developed. The status of solar cells is discussed together with mechanical-electrical transducers, thermoelectric transducers, and thermionic transducers. G.R.

A74-18797 * # The jet engine design that can drastically reduce oxides of nitrogen. A. Ferri and A. Agnone (New York University, Bronx, N.Y.). *American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 12th, Washington, D.C., Jan. 30-Feb. 1, 1974, Paper 74-160. 10 p. Members, \$1.50; nonmembers, \$2.00. Grant No. NGR-33-016-131.*

The problem is analyzed for the case of hydrogen fuel, taking into account supersonic and hypersonic vehicles using scramjet engines. The combustion in scramjets occurs at very high velocity and in a short time. In scramjet combustor designs, two different criteria can be used to design the engine. The amount of NO formed in the diffusion flame depends substantially on the maximum temperature reached. Effects of changing the mode of combustion from a diffusion flame to a heat conduction flame are considered, giving attention to the amount of NO produced in an engine of a given design. G.R.

A74-18798 # The refining of turbine fuels by modern hydrotreating. R. L. Richardson and B. Peralta (Union Oil Company of California, Brea, Calif.). *American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 12th, Washington, D.C., Jan. 30-Feb. 1, 1974, Paper 74-162. 5 p. Members, \$1.50; nonmembers, \$2.00.*

This paper reviews the present status of technology for removing sulfur compounds and hydrogenating aromatics in jet fuels, often designated as turbine fuels. The newer technique of catalytic hydrotreating will be emphasized because of its effectiveness in removing sulfur as well as nitrogen compounds, its flexibility in refinery applications, and its ability to upgrade other fuel characteristics, such as smoke point, aromatics content and thermal stability. (Author)

A74-18925 Supersonic fuels from medium oils produced by the thermal cracking of crude oil residues (Überschallkraftstoffe aus Mittelölen der thermischen Crackung von Rohölrückständen). R. Erlmeier (Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt für Luft- und Raumfahrt, Institut für Flugtreib- und Schmierstoffe, Munich, West Germany) and E. Meisenburg (Union Rheinische Braunkohlen Kraftstoff AG, Wesseling, West Germany). *Erdöl und Kohle Erdgas Petrochemie vereinigt mit Brennstoff-Chemie*, vol. 26, June 1973, p. 334-338. 10 refs. In German. (DFVLR-SONDDR-301)

The processing steps involved in obtaining the fuels are discussed, taking into account distillation, hydrogenation, and refining procedures. Attention is given to the effect of n-paraffins

and aromatic compounds on the fuel characteristics. The composition of the fuels was determined by analytical procedures which included thermodiffusion and NMR measurements. The properties of the fuels are compared with the requirements for fuels on a hydrocarbon basis which are to be used for velocities at Mach number 3. The investigation shows that the considered approach can provide suitable fuels for supersonic flight applications. G.R.

A74-18988 On the theory of alternating-current electrofluiddynamic converters. V. A. Kas'ianov and A. A. Mkhitarian (Kievskii Institut Inzhenerov Grazhdanskoi Aviatsii, Kiev, Ukrainian SSR). (*Gidromekhanika*, vol. 21, 1972, p. 65-69.) *Fluid Mechanics - Soviet Research*, vol. 2, Nov.-Dec. 1973, p. 157-162. Translation.

Linearized systems are considered. The solutions which are obtained are of interest from the point of view of qualitative analysis of the electrofluiddynamic (EFD) method of boundary layer control, when variable control voltage is used. The medium is assumed to be an incompressible colloid. The conversion section is a broad channel in which one-dimensional unsteady flow is produced between permeable flat electrodes. The solutions obtained are the first approximation for more complex problems in the field of EFD converters. F.R.L.

A74-19724 Gas-heated 'heat pipe' vacuum furnace (Gasbeheizter 'Wärmeröhren'-Vakuumofen). M. Stadelmann (Fotos Hutchins Photography, Inc., Belmont, Mass.). *Schweizerische Technische Zeitschrift*, vol. 71, Jan. 17, 1974, p. 40-43, 5 refs. In German.

The heat pipe is a very efficient device for the transportation of heat at high temperatures on a thermoionic basis. One of the applications of the heat pipe is connected with the development of a vacuum furnace which utilizes natural gas for heating. In the new device the heat pipe is used for the transfer of heat from a high-temperature burner to a vacuum chamber. The vacuum furnace provides temperatures up to 1037.5 C at a vacuum of 5 microrr.

G.R.

STAR ENTRIES

(NASA-CR-134519; SAR-15)
10A

Results of experiments on electron microscopy of fuel cell components, thermal decomposition of Teflon by thermogravimetry, surface area and pore size distribution measurements, water transport in fuel cells, and surface tension of KOH solutions are described.
Author

N74-10078* Gould, Inc., Mendota Heights, Minn.
FABRICATION AND TESTING OF NEGATIVE-LIMITED SEALED NICKEL-CADMIUM CELLS Quarterly Report, 1 Jul. - 30 Sep. 1973
E. Luksha and K. C. Kohl 10 Oct. 1973 15 p refs Prepared for JPL
(Contracts NAS7-100; JPL-953680)
(NASA-CR-135981; Rept-732-015-1)

The design, construction, and testing of 100,20Ah and 100,3Ah negative-limited sealed cells are reported. The required physical dimensions of the hardware and components necessary to produce 20 and 3 Ah cells were established. The stainless steel cans and covers have been ordered. The covers contain two ceramic seals. The fabrication of electrodes was started. About 55% (879 electrodes) of the required cadmium electrodes has been prepared. About 44% of the porous nickel substrates (plaques) required for the preparation of the nickel oxide electrodes has been completed.
Author

N74-10080* Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, Charlottesville, Va.

STATE OF DEVELOPMENTS AND RESEARCH PROBLEM ON THE SWITCHING OF SILICON GERMANIUM ALLOY THERMOELECTRIC ELEMENTS

L. L. Silin 30 Jul. 1973 15 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Fiz. Khim. Obrab. Mater. (Moscow), no. 2, 1971 p 116-125

(AD-765845; FSTC-HT-23-2026-72) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2

The article reviews the development of thermoelectric generators made with silicon germanium alloy thermoelements.

GRA

N74-10082* Rocketdyne, Canoga Park, Calif.
INVESTIGATION OF CHEMICAL APU APPLICATION FOR SMALL GROUND POWER SOURCES

James N. Ellis and Hartley E. Barber Jun. 1973 95 p refs (Contract DAAK02-72-C-0424)

(AD-765724; R-9284) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2

The Chemical APU (CAPU) turboalternator assembly was tested to determine its suitability for application to advanced Army Ground Power Systems. A major test objective was that of determining the allowable continuous power rating for the alternator as a function of rotative speed. Test speeds up to 120,000 rpm in 30,000 rpm increments were evaluated. A nitrogen test rig was used as a drive which invalidated turbine data. The tests show the alternator to be suitable for use in an advanced ground unit operating on a Brayton cycle to produce 3.5 kw at 140,000 rpm. The turbine should be redesigned for gas turbine flow conditions. A Rankine cycle system could use the turboalternator in its present design at a reduced speed (80,000 rpm) to produce 3.2 kw continuous power.

Author (GRA)

N74-10083* Pratt and Whitney Aircraft, South Windsor, Conn. Engineering Facility.

STUDY OF FUEL CELL SYSTEM FOR POWERED BALLOON Final Report, 5 Feb. - 4 Jun. 1973

Lawrence M. Handley Sep. 1973 54 p
(Contract F19628-73-C-0139; AF Proj. 6665)

(AD-766253; PWA-4792; AFCRL-TR-73-0447) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2

A four-month study was conducted to determine the most economical use of these powerplants for a powered balloon system designated POBAL-S. The fuel cell powerplant selected for this application is an existing model, the PC17A-3, tailored to deliver 2.5 kilowatts at 30 volts d.c. continuously for seven days. In

N74-10043* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

REFAN PROGRAM. PHASE 1: SUMMARY REPORT

Eldon W. Sams and Donald L. Bresnahan Oct. 1973 70 p refs

(NASA-TM-X-71456; E-7749)

The Refan Program is aimed at a large reduction in aircraft approach and takeoff noise in the vicinity of airports caused by the JT3D-powered 707's and DC-8's and the JT8D-powered 727's, 737's and DC-9's. These aircraft represent a major part of the existing commercial fleet. The noise reductions can be achieved by engine and nacelle modifications in the form of aircraft retrofit kits. Engine turbomachinery noise is reduced by replacing the current two-stage fan with a larger single-stage fan and by nacelle acoustic treatment. Jet noise is reduced by the reduction on jet velocity caused by additional turbine work extraction to drive the larger bypass fan. The predicted net effect of these modifications on installed performance is large noise reductions on both approach and takeoff, increased takeoff thrust, decreased takeoff field length, and maintained or improved aircraft range depending on the amount of acoustic treatment included. The Refan Program is being conducted in two phases under contracts with one engine and two airframe companies. Results of the Phase I work are summarized in this report which describes the refan nacelle configurations studied, the airplane modifications required to install the nacelles, and the resulting airplane performance and noise reductions predicted for all five aircraft.

Author

N74-10074 Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor.

EXPERIMENTAL DETERMINATION OF DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HYDROGEN OXYGEN FUEL CELL SYSTEMS Ph.D. Thesis

Bernard Ren Hao 1972 129 p

Dynamic characteristics of aqueous electrolyte hydrogen-oxygen fuel cells were investigated at various cell temperatures, electrolyte concentrations, electrode spacings, and types of electrodes. An electrical circuit was employed as a mathematical model in correlating the dynamic response of the test cell to the related system parameters. A RC electrical circuit which included an ideal voltage source was proposed as the mathematical model for the fuel cell systems, and the circuit components were determined experimentally. The ideal voltage source in the equivalent network was determined by the open circuit voltage of the test fuel cell. The internal resistance of the test cell was determined by a galvanostatic method. The measured fuel cell internal resistance was found to be independent of the fuel cell load current and frequency.

Dissert. Abstr.

N74-10075* Florida Univ., Gainesville. Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station.

MASS TRANSFER IN FUEL CELLS Semiannual Report, 1 Sep. 1972 - 28 Feb. 1973

Robert D. Walker, Jr. 26 Sep. 1973 50 p refs

(Grant NGR-10-005-022)

addition to the powerplant itself, the system would contain cryogenic tanks for the 39 pounds of hydrogen and 306 pounds of oxygen used by the fuel cell, a fabric bag for storing the 42 gallons of product water (to maintain constant buoyancy), and a 48-inch-wide-by-88-inch-long aluminum radiator to reject waste heat at 4000 Btu per hour. When loaded with reactants, the power system weighs 707 pounds, equivalent to an energy density of 600 watt-hours per pound. The power system would be mounted on a platform with the payload and the balloon housekeeping equipment to facilitate recovery by parachute. The platform protects everything except the radiator against landing shock, enabling the equipment to be reused for as many as 25 missions. Ground equipment for servicing the reactant tanks is available commercially. (Modified author abstract) GRA

N74-10084# Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, Charlottesville, Va.

POSSIBILITY OF COMMUTATING THERMOELECTRIC BATTERIES WITH THE AID OF MERCURY AMALGAM

Yu. N. Malevskii 9 Dec. 1972 7 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from *Geliotekhnika*, Akad. Nauk Uz. SSR (Jashkent), no. 2, 1971 p 22-25

(AD-756068; FSTC-HT-23-1275-72) Avail: NTIS - CSDL 10/2

One of the serious difficulties in the technology of preparation of thermoelectric energy converters is the commutation of thermoelement's branches which would secure a sufficient mechanical strength and low ohmic resistance contacts between current conducting bars and semiconductor materials of the thermoelement. Elimination of the commutation contact resistances is one of the most important problems in the design of thermoelements. Author (GRA)

N74-10085# Energy Research Corp., Bethel, Conn.
ELECTROLYTE FOR HYDROCARBON AIR FUEL CELLS
Semiannual Technical Report, 7 Nov. 1972 - 7 Apr. 1973
Ralph N. Camp and Bernard S. Baker Jul. 1973 34 p refs (Contract DAAK02-73-C-0084; DA Proj. 1T0-61102-A-34A) (AD-766313; ERC-00845) Avail: NTIS CSDL 10/2

Several acids were tested for use with direct hydrocarbon fuel cell electrolytes. Complete fuel cells of the matrix and free electrolyte type were used as test vehicles. The performance of cells possessing H₃PO₄ electrolyte served as a baseline. Only one, tetrafluoroethanedisulfonic acid synthesized at Energy Research Corporation was shown to be superior to phosphoric acid for direct propane oxidation at elevated temperature.

Author (GRA)

N74-10086# Energy Research Corp., Bethel, Conn.
MATRICES FOR H₃PO₄ FUEL CELLS Final Report
Ralph N. Camp and Bernard S. Baker Aug. 1973 49 p refs (Contract DAAK02-72-C-0247; DA Proj. 1T6-62705-A-012) (AD-766312; ERC-0959F) Avail: NTIS CSDL 10/2

Matrices to contain 150C phosphoric acid were perfected. These matrices contain an organic fibre, Kynol, and a thermo-setting binder of similar chemical structure, Resinox. In addition Ta₂O₅ is added to improve the wetting characteristics. The matrices can be produced in uniform, large sheets. Anodes for the oxidation of hydrogen contaminated with carbon monoxide in H₃PO₄ were also explored. Using supported catalyst techniques, CO tolerant anodes contain 8 mg/sq cm of a mixture of platinum and ruthenium performed at better than 6V at 100mA/sq cm current density for a period in excess of 500 hours. Author (GRA)

N74-10128# Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, Charlottesville, Va.

COMMERCIAL PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS

N. G. Puchkov 21 Dec. 1972 685 p Transl. into ENGLISH of the publ. "Tovarnye Nefteprodukty. Ikh Sovstva i Primenenie" Moscow, Khim., 1971

(AD-754703; FSTC-HT-23-1838-72) Avail: NTIS CSDL 07/1

Replacing an earlier reference work, *Tekhnicheskiye Normy na Nefteprodukty* (Technical Standards for Petroleum Products), the handbook updates this field by inclusion of additional products

and discussion of properties and applications. Covered are fuels, oils, lubricants, and other commercial petroleum products produced by Soviet oil refining enterprises. Standards, technical condition-component composition, main operating qualities, and uses - these products are discussed. Author (GR)

N74-10129# Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C.
THE ASSOCIATION OF AUTOMOTIVE FUEL COMPOSITION WITH EXHAUST REACTIVITY

Basil Dimitriadis, B. H. Eccleston, G. P. Sturm, Jr., and C. J. Raible Jul. 1973 57 p refs Prepared for Environ. Protection Agency Research Triangle Park, N. C

(PB-222609/0; BM-RI-7756) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50 CSDL 07E

The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity was studied in an experimental program that involved testing with different automotive engines and with gasolines of varied composition. Results showed clearly the exhaust reactivity to increase with increasing levels of polyalkylbenzenes in the fuel. For the purposes of the study, had it been possible, fuel composition should have been defined and expressed in terms of component groups such that the potential for exhaust reactivity would be the same within each group and different from group to group. Statistical analysis of the mass emissions data showed significant car and fuel effects on hydrocarbon, carbon monoxide, nitric oxide, total aldehydes, and formaldehyde emission levels and on total photochemical reactivity. Correlations were found between mass emission parameters and fuel composition. (Modified author abstract) GRA

N74-10199# National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa (Ontario)

INVESTIGATION OF SILICON PHOTOELECTRIC CELLS AS PRECISION PHOTODETECTORS

N. Muroi and M. Ishino 1973 24 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from *Shomei Gakkai Zasshi* (Japan), v. 52, no. 4, 1968 p 20-26

(NRC-TT-1686) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25

The use of silicon photoelectric cells as photodetectors is evaluated. It is found that silicon photoelectric cells offer good, stable photodetectors, but in view of the energy gap there are still more effective photoreceptors than silicon photoelectric cells. For example, there are monocrystal photoelectric cells and multilayer photoelectric cells of the monocrystals GaAs, InP, CdTe and CdSe. Author

N74-10240* Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Sunnyvale, Calif.

TESTING FOR THERMAL FATIGUE FAILURES IN SOLAR ARRAYS

G. J. Antonides In NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center Space Simulation, 7th 1973 p 99-107

CSDL 10A

A temperature cycling test facility has been designed and constructed for the study of thermal stress and fatigue in solar arrays. Two bell jar type thermal vacuum chambers and their associated equipment and instrumentation provide close simulation of the space environment, automatic temperature cycling and data acquisition, and economical operation. Author

N74-10391# Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (Switzerland). Centre de Recherches en Physique des Plasmas.

ENERGY: COMPILED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND TABLES OF WORLD RESOURCES, CONSUMPTION, AND WASTES [ENERGIE: COMPILATION BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE ET TABULATION DES RESSOURCES, DE LA CONSOMMATION ET DES DECHETS DANS LE MONDE]

M. Roux Jul. 1973 66 p refs In FRENCH; ENGLISH summary Sponsored by Fonds Natl. Suisse de la Rech. Sci.

(LRP-63/73) Avail: NTIS HC \$5.50

The available resources of fossil and nuclear fuels, as well as those of solar energy, hydroelectric power and others, are reviewed and compared to global consumption of energy. The

per capita and global consumption, together with its growth rate, are presented with respect to primary energy sources and main sectors of use. Attention is focused on the energy produced by electrical power generation, and estimates up to 2000 are given. Chemical and radioactive nuclear wastes resulting from either energy consumption or electrical power generation are tabulated and scaled to the energy consumption. Wastes from the nuclear economy are estimated up to 2000. The relative biological hazards pertaining to radioactive inventories and fission reactor wastes are compared to those of a reference reactor.

ESRO

N74-10547* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

PROPERTIES OF SOLID POLYMER ELECTROLYTE FLUOROCARBON FILM

William B. Alston Washington Nov. 1973 22 p ref
(NASA-TN-D-7482; E-7536) Avail: NTIS HC \$2.75 CSCL 11D

The ionic fluorocarbon film used as the solid polymer electrolyte in hydrogen/oxygen fuel cells was found to exhibit delamination failures. Polarized light microscopy of as-received film showed a lined region at the center of the film thickness. It is shown that these lines were not caused by incomplete saponification but probably resulted from the film extrusion process. The film lines could be removed by an annealing process. Chemical, physical, and tensile tests showed that annealing improved or sustained the water contents, spectral properties, thermo-oxidative stability, and tensile properties of the film. The resistivity of the film was significantly decreased by the annealing process.

Author

N74-10681# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Foreign Technology Div.

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC METHOD OF OBTAINING ELECTRICAL ENERGY (COLLECTED ARTICLES)

V. A. Kirillina and A. E. Sheidlina 27 Apr. 1973 345 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the publ. "Magnitogidro Dinamicheskii Metod Polucheniya Elektroenergii" Moscow, Energiya, 1968 273 p
(AF Proj. 3144)

(AD-765933; FTD-MT-24-1737-72) Avail: NTIS CSCL 20/9

The report is a Russian translation which discusses various techniques in magnetohydrodynamics for energy conversion.

GRA

N74-10715# Bureau of Mines, Bartlesville, Okla.

NATURAL GAS AS AN AUTOMOTIVE FUEL, AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

R. D. Fleming and J. R. Allsup 1973 29 p refs
(BM-RI-7806) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50

A study was conducted to evaluate natural gas as an automotive fuel and to provide guidelines for optimum engine adjustments for low exhaust emissions. The study was conducted using a single-cylinder engine, a multicylinder engine, and a total of eight vehicles. Results from single-cylinder engine tests showed that the light-load, lean-limit misfire region for natural gas begins at an air-fuel ratio between 150 and 160 pct of stoichiometric. Changes in ignition timing significantly influenced emissions of nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons, but had little effect on carbon monoxide emission. Low emissions can be achieved with current-design engines by adjustment of engine parameters, but only with heavy penalty to engine performance. Emissions from vehicles fueled with natural gas are virtually unaffected by ambient temperature change within the range 20 to 100 F.

Author

N74-10747# Chandler Evans, Inc., West Hartford, Conn.

VAPOR GENERATOR FEED PUMP FOR RANKINE CYCLE AUTOMOTIVE PROPULSION SYSTEM (CHANDLER EVANS)

R. M. Riordan Dec. 1972 213 p
(Contract EPA-68-01-0430)
(PB-222849/2; R-679-5; APTD-1357) Avail: NTIS HC \$5.50 CSCL 21G

A project was undertaken to conduct comprehensive design studies pursuant to the selection of conceptual models of vapor generator feed pumps that will satisfy the performance requirement of each of three Rankine cycle automotive power systems currently under development to reduce air pollution. In pursuing the objective of providing variable output pumps for these applications, investigations were conducted of two selected courses: (1) fixed displacement pumps with variable speed drives, and (2) variable displacement pumps. The report presents a detailed summary of the project, describes the technical results, and gives conclusions.

Author (GRA)

N74-10751# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Foreign Technology Div.

AVIATION GAS TURBINE ENGINES (SELECTED PORTIONS)

G. S. Zhiritskii, V. I. Lokay, M. K. Maksutova, and V. A. Strunkin Nov. 1972 632 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the publ. "Gazovyye Turbiny Dvigatelya Letatelnykh Apparatov" Moscow, Mashinost., 1971 448 p
(AD-756810; FTD-MT-24-287-72) Avail: NTIS CSCL 21/5

The book will acquaint the reader with the working processes in gas turbines, methods of thermodynamic and gas dynamic calculation of turbines in nominal and variable modes, the system for cooling the hot portions of the turbine and its calculation, various structures, and strength calculations for the principal parts of the turbine. In addition the book gives a brief survey of designs of gas turbines. This book is a textbook for students at Aviation Technical Institutions of Higher Learning. It may also be useful to gas-turbine designers.

Author (GRA)

N74-10754* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

SOLAR ENERGY TO MEET THE NATION'S ENERGY NEEDS

Frank E. Rom and Ronald L. Thomas 1973 26 p refs Presented at Energy Facts for Concerned Citizens: A Natl. Forum, Boise, Idaho, 26-27 Apr. 1973

(NASA-TM-X-68290; E-7625) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50 CSCL 10A

Solar energy, being a non-depleting clean source of energy, is shown to be capable of providing energy in all the forms in which it is used today. It can be used to generate electricity, for heating and cooling buildings, and for producing clean renewable gaseous, liquid and solid fuel. There is little question of the technical feasibility for utilizing solar energy. The chief problem is rapidly providing innovative solutions that are economically competitive with other systems.

Author

N74-10874# Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, Charlottesville, Va.

CATALYTIC COMBUSTION OF CARBON MONOXIDE IN GASOLINE ENGINE EXHAUST USING MANGANESE CATALYSTS

V. T. Chagunava 7 Mar. 1973 58 p Transl. into ENGLISH of the mono. "Margantsevyie Katalizatory Dlya Nekotorykh Reaktsii" USSR, 1969 p 128-174
(FSTC Proj. t7023012301)

(AD-760395; FSTC-HT-23-1248-72) Avail: NTIS CSCL 07/4

In the last 15 to 20 years, complex research work in the lowering of the toxicity of exhaust gases of the internal combustion engine has been done. Out of the various proposed methods, the broadest dissemination was achieved by the method of the catalytic afterburning of the products of incomplete fuel combustion in neutralizers. In the existing catalytic neutralizers that have been constructed abroad as well as in the Soviet Union, platinum either on various carriers or in alloys with other components was used as the catalyzer. Manganese catalysts for the afterburning of the carbon monoxide in exhaust gases are being investigated in the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. Preliminary results of these investigations are given.

GRA

N74-10892# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Washington GPO 1973 574 p refs Hearings before Subcomm. on Space Sci. and Appl. and Subcomm. on Energy, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., No. 9, 7, 22, and 24 May 1973

Avail: Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut.

A Congressional hearing on energy research and development was conducted. The circumstances leading to the present energy crisis are discussed. The various methods for obtaining energy from solar, geothermal, wind, and tidal sources are defined. The projects which are expected to produce new methods for obtaining energy are analyzed. Author

N74-10896# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

SOLAR ENERGY FOR THE TERRESTRIAL GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY

Washington GPO 1973 51 p Hearing before Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut., 93d Congr., 1st Sess., No. 12, 5 Jun. 1973

Avail: Subcomm. on Energy

The hearings are presented concerning the concept of terrestrial power stations that convert solar energy into electricity. Solar power farms are discussed, and a solar collector system is described. F.O.S.

N74-10898# Army Foreign Science and Technology Center, Charlottesville, Va.

SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH RESULTS FOR 1971, HIGH TEMPERATURE INSTITUTE, USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

25 Jun. 1973 103 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the publ. "Vazhneishie Rezultaty Nauchno-Vysokikh Temperatur, Akademii Nauk SSSR" Moscow, Nauka, 1972

(AD-765753; FSTC-HT-23-1016-73) Avail: NTIS CSCL 07/4

The Institute's work continued in 4 basic directions in 1971: (a) study of thermophysical and electrophysical properties of substances at high temperatures; (b) study of high-temperature heat and mass transfer and gas dynamics processes; (c) development and study of new heat-resistant structural materials; and (d) research toward development of direct conversion of heat into electricity using MHD generators and other new types of energy units. Properties of plasmas, especially of cesium plasmas, at high temperatures (p + or - 500 atm, t + or - 5000K and higher) were studied. Measurements made by the electrical explosion method were made on Fe, Ni, W, Mo and various transition group metals (entropy, enthalpy, heats of fusion, for example). Experimental and theoretical determination of phase diagrams, of e.g. Li-LiH₂ systems, were prepared, especially at high temperatures and low pressures. Heat and mass transfer and gas dynamics properties of high-temperature heat transfer agents was emphasized. ZrO₂-Y₂O₃-CeO₂ based electrodes, as well as LaCrO₂-Cr, cermetselectrodes, and high-alumina MgO base cements for insulating materials were studied for MHD applications. The U-25 MHD (magnetohydrodynamics) unit was started up and successfully run in 1971. Power of 75 kW was achieved in MHD generator tests. Various MHD channel configurations were tested extensively. Theoretical studies on the most efficient uses of MHD generators in an electrical power network were made, especially as to their use to carry peak loads on a system. GRA

N74-10944*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE USE OF FEP TEFLON IN SOLAR CELL COVER TECHNOLOGY

Jacob D. Broder and George A. Mazaris 1973 4 p refs Presented at the 10th Photovoltaic Specialists Conf., Palo Alto, Calif., 13-15 Nov. 1973

(NASA-TM-X-71485; E-7813) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 10B

FEP plastic film was used as a cover and as an adhesive to bond cover glasses to silicon solar cells. Various anti-reflective

coatings were applied to cells and subsequently covered with FEP. Short circuit currents were measured before and after application of the coating and of the FEP. FEP was bonded to seven of the nine differently coated cells, with no change total short circuit current in four cases. A

N74-10946*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Harvey J. Schwartz 1973 18 p refs Presented at the Electrochem. Soc. Meeting, Boston, 7-11 Oct. 1973

(NASA-TM-X-71471; E-7772) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 10C

High energy battery technology for electric vehicles is reviewed. The state-of-the-art in conventional batteries, metal-gas batteries, alkali-metal high temperature batteries, and organic electrolyte batteries is reported. G.G.

N74-10947*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE MULTIPLE JUNCTION EDGE ILLUMINATED SOLAR CELL

B. I. Sater, H. W. Brandhorst, Jr., T. J. Riley, and R. E. Hart, Jr. 1973 8 p refs Presented at 10th Photovoltaic Specialists Conf., Palo Alto, Calif., 13-15 Nov. 1973; Sponsored by IEEE (NASA-TM-X-71476; E-7795) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 10B

The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell was devised for high voltage low current applications. Devices to be flight tested in early 1974 with 96 series connected PNN+ junctions in a 2 cm X 2.3 cm size deliver 36 volts at 1 milliampere. Test data of M-J cells fabricated with resistivities of 10, 50, 100, 200, 450, and 1000 ohm cm silicon are presented and problem areas are discussed. An additional potential application of the M-J cell lies in utilization of its high intensity performance that has been demonstrated at levels in excess of 100 AMO suns. Author

N74-10948*# Linguistic Systems, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

INFLUENCE OF WIND FREQUENCY ON ROTATIONAL SPEED ADJUSTMENTS OF WINDMILL GENERATORS

Ulrich Hutter Washington NASA Nov. 1973 17 p Transl. into ENGLISH from Z. Elektrotech. (Stuttgart), v. 1, no. 6, 1948 p 117-122

(Contract NASw-2482)

(NASA-TT-F-15184) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 10A

In installing groups of windmill generators to produce electric power from the force of the wind, it is important to locate the units of such a network in such fashion that the so-called two-minute variation of the wind velocity can be overcome. This is done by using at least three windmill generators located an appropriate distance apart. When the wind velocity is insufficiently great to drive the blades of the windmills, a source of power should be available (battery, power from other windmills) to keep the blades turning. Contrary to popular misconception, changing the angle of attack of the windmill blades does not improve the efficiency of their operation or increase the power of the windmill. Author

N74-10949# General Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Space Div.

CLOSED CYCLE MHD FOR CENTRAL STATION POWER WITH FOSSIL OR NUCLEAR FUELS

Bert Zauderer, Charles H. Marston, and Charles S. Cook Aug. 1973 48 p refs

(Contract N00014-73-C-0039; AF Proj. 9800)

(AD-766500; Rept-73SD231; ONR-TR-20) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2

A closed cycle MHD generator using a noble gas with alkali metal vapor as the working fluid, when used as a topping unit for a conventional steam plant, can yield cycle efficiencies in excess of 60% at peak stagnation temperature of 3000F. While

high enough for substantial gains in thermodynamic efficiency. Temperature is relatively low for an electrically conducting and conductivity is achieved by decoupling electron temperature from gas temperature. A ceramic regenerative heat exchanger supplies thermal energy to the working fluid. The latter can be any clean fossil fuel, preferably low BTU (about 150 BTU/SCF) coal gas. With multi-stage combustion, pulverized coal is also a possible fuel. On a long range basis, closed cycle MHD is ideally suited for high temperature gas cooled fission reactors and probably also to fusion reactors. The closed cycle MHD generator is adaptable to the Brayton cycle, the regenerative Brayton cycle and eventually the Rankine cycle. Author (GRA)

N74-10950# General Electric Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Missile and Space Div.

INVESTIGATION OF A NON-EQUILIBRIUM MHD GENERATOR Annual Report, 1 Aug. 1972 - 31 Jul. 1973

Bert Zauderer Aug. 1973 34 p refs
(Contract N00014-73-C-0039; NR Proj. 9800)
(AD-766493) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2

The report presents research results on the following: The ST-40 MHD channel; The 4 Tesla Magnet for the ST-40 MHD channel; MHD generator theoretical analyses; Gas dynamic performance, ST-40 channel; MHD generator performance, ST-40 channel; Electrode conduction studies. GRA

N74-10951# American Univ., Washington, D.C.

RESEARCH ON ELECTROCHEMICAL ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS Interim Technical Report, Oct. 1972 - Apr. 1973

Alayne A. Adams, Robert T. Foley, and Richard M. Goodman Jun. 1973 59 p refs
(Contract DAAK02-72-C-0084; DA Proj. 1T0-61102-A-34A)
(AD-766329; ITR-3) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2

The research on electrochemical energy conversion systems has involved work on two tasks: a search for electrolytes alternative to phosphoric acid for direct and indirect hydrocarbon-air fuel cells, and a study of the corrosion characteristics of electrolytes for intermediate-temperature hydrocarbon-air fuel cells. The work during this reporting period was concentrated on the first task. Two alternative electrolytes, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid monohydrate and dichloroacetic acid, representative of two classes of compounds, were studied in some depth. The first compound shows definite promise as an alternative electrolyte. It is physically and electrochemically stable up to 135C for periods of time up to six weeks. The limiting current density for the oxidation of propane at 135C is approximately 15 times that observed in H3PO4 at the same temperature. Certain problems associated with the use of dichloroacetic acid were encountered. These were interpreted in terms of the state of the unbound water in the electrolyte. Author (GRA)

N74-10952# Argonne National Lab., Ill.

EXPERIMENTAL TWO-PHASE LIQUID-METAL MAGNETO-HYDRODYNAMIC GENERATOR PROGRAM Annual Report, 1 May 1972 - 1 May 1973

W. E. Amend, R. Cole, J. C. Cutting, and L. C. Pittenger Jun. 1973 79 p refs
(Contracts NAonr-19-72; NAonr-16-73; RF0180206; RR0240302)
(AD-766588; ANL-ENG-73-02) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2

Extensive data on the contoured generator has been taken which corroborates the very preliminary data reported previously. Detailed experimental parametric studies were completed which mapped generator performance as a function of mixture quality, magnetic field, and generator loading. Turbine efficiencies of 50% have been achieved for the first-generation contoured generator. The experimental data, coupled with theoretical analyses and modeling, however, has shown conclusively that an electrical shunt exists within the generator. Extensive data has also been taken on the generator with constant cross-sectional inserts; similar results were obtained. Several possible causes for the electrical shunt were identified. In order to identify and isolate the principal electrical shunt, the following steps were taken: The generator was redesigned and rebuilt to completely eliminate leakage and thus the shunt behind the

insulator wall; a gas-cleaning system and a micropore NaK filter was installed to minimize the amount of gas impurities that could enter the test facility and remove any oxides as soon as they are formed. These steps were successfully carried out and a new series of performance runs are planned. As the testing proceeds, we will be able to separate the effects of the mechanical and fluid boundary-layer-type shunts. Control of the boundary-layer shunt will be accomplished with a gas injection system. GRA
(Modified author abstract)

N74-11148*# Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas. Services Group.

ERTS-1 IMAGERY USE IN RECONNAISSANCE PROSPECTING: EVALUATION OF THE COMMERCIAL UTILITY OF ERTS-1 IMAGERY IN STRUCTURAL RECONNAISSANCE FOR MINERALS AND PETROLEUM Interim Report, 1 Mar. - 31 Aug. 1973

D. F. Saunders, Principal Investigator, G. Thomas, and F. E. Kinsman Sep. 1973 37 p refs Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS

(Contract NAS5-21796)
(E74-10007; NASA-CR-135848; U1-702700-2) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.00 CSCL 08G

The author has identified the following significant results. Five areas of North America (North Slope, Alaska; Superior Province, Canada; Williston Basin, Montana; Colorado; and New Mexico-West Texas) are being studied for discernibility of geological evidence on ERTS-1 imagery. Evidence mapped is compared with known mineral/hydrocarbon accumulations to determine the value of the imagery in commercial exploration programs. The conclusion is that there is a great advantage in photogeologic interpretation from the satellite viewpoint to provide a truly synoptic examination of regional geologic features. In addition to detecting lineaments which may be continental in scale, many large circular or curvilinear tonal or dissection patterns not generally detected on conventional aerial photos have been discovered. Preliminary analysis of these lineaments and curvilinear anomalies has established close empirical relationships between these features and both mineral deposits and the structure of sedimentary basins. Details are presented of the Colorado region interpretation.

N74-11159*# State of Ohio Dept. of Development, Columbus. **RELEVANCE OF ERTS TO THE STATE OF OHIO** Progress Report, Sep. - Oct. 1973

David C. Sweet, Principal Investigator Oct. 1973 8 p Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS

(Contract NAS5-21782)
(E74-10024; NASA-CR-135865) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 08B

There are no author-identified significant results in this report.

N74-11182*# Pennsylvania State Univ., University Park. Office for Remote Sensing of Earth Resources.

INTERDISCIPLINARY APPLICATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF ERTS DATA WITHIN THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN (RESOURCE INVENTORY, LAND USE, AND POLLUTION) Annual Report, 1 Jun. 1972 - 30 May 1973 George J. McMurtry and Gary W. Petersen, Principal Investigators Oct. 1973 260 p refs Original contains imagery. Original photography may be purchased from the EROS Data Center, 10th and Dakota Avenue, Sioux Falls, S. D. 57198 ERTS (Contract NAS5-23133)

(E74-10061; NASA-CR-135961; ORSER-SSEL-TR-9-73) Avail: NTIS HC \$15.00 CSCL 08H

The author has identified the following significant results. An interdisciplinary group at Penn State University is analyzing ERTS-1 data. The geographical area of interest is that of the Susquehanna River Basin in Pennsylvania. The objectives of the work have been to ascertain the usefulness of ERTS-1 data in

the areas of natural resources and land use inventory, geology and hydrology, and environmental quality. Specific results include a study of land use in the Harrisburg area, discrimination between types of forest resources and vegetation, detection of previously unknown geologic faults and correlation of these with known mineral deposits and ground water, mapping of mine spoils in the anthracite region of eastern Pennsylvania, and mapping of strip mines and acid mine drainage in central Pennsylvania. Both photointerpretive techniques and automatic computer processing methods have been developed and used, separately and in a combined approach.

N74-11188* Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
SATELLITE GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL REMOTE SENSING OF ICELAND Progress Report, 15 Jan. - 31 Aug. 1973

Richard S. Williams, Jr., Principal Investigator 1 Sep. 1973
 28 p refs ERTS
 (NASA Order S-70243-AG)
 (E74-10073; NASA-CR-135816) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50 CSCL 08G

The author has identified the following significant results. Under a binational, multidisciplinary experiment ERTS-1 imagery is being used to measure and map dynamic natural phenomena in Iceland. A few of the initial results from the project are: (1) a large variety of geological and volcanic features can be studied, particularly on imagery acquired at low sun angle ($< 10^\circ$), which have not been previously recognized; (2) under optimum snow cover conditions, geothermal areas can be discerned by their snowmelt pattern or by warm spring discharge into frozen lakes; (3) a variety of map types at scale of 1:1,000,000 and 1:500,000, can be compiled, made more accurate, or updated (changes in coastline, glaciers, lakes, etc.); (4) the persistence of snow in the highland areas, during the summer months, has important ramifications to rangeland management; (5) false color composites (MSS) permitted the mapping of four types of vegetation; forested, reclaimed, cultivated areas and grasslands, and the mapping of the seasonal change of the vegetation, all of high value to rangeland management when complete, repetitive coverage of Iceland becomes a reality with an operational satellite; and (6) the volcanic eruption on Heimaey was recorded.

N74-11195* Indiana Geological Survey, Bloomington.
STUDY OF APPLICATION OF ERTS-A IMAGERY TO FRACTURE-RELATED MINE SAFETY HAZARDS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY Progress Report, 1 Sep. - 1 Nov. 1973

Charles E. Wier, Frank J. Wobber, Principal Investigators, Orville R. Russell, Roger V. Amato, and Thomas Leshendok 9 Nov. 1973 9 p Prepared in cooperation with Earth Satellite Corp., Washington, D. C. ERTS
 (Contract NAS5-21795)
 (E74-10083; NASA-CR-135972) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 08I

The author has identified the following significant results. The Mined Land Inventory map of Pike, Gibson, and Warrick Counties, Indiana, prepared from ERTS-1 imagery, was included in the 1973 Annual Report of the President's Council on Environmental Quality as an example of ERTS applications to mined lands. Increasing numbers of inquiries have been received from coal producing states and coal companies interested in the Indiana Program.

N74-11395 Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Div. of Meteorology.
APPLICATIONS OF METEOROLOGY TO NATURAL RESOURCE PLANNING

James T. Peterson In WMO Selected Papers on Meteorol. as Related to the Human Environ. 1971 p 93-100

Copyright.

The application of meteorology to the planning and management of natural resources is discussed. Weather components -

frost, rain, wind, erosion - having an effect on agriculture, forestry, and recreational facilities are reviewed. Energy natural resources are considered, and ways of getting better utilization are discussed. Finally man's effect on natural ecological systems is described.

ESRO

N74-11519# Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Foreign Technology Div.

SELF-CONTAINED LOW POWER ATOMIC PLANTS

A. M. Petrosyants 27 Aug. 1973 12 p Transl. into ENGLISH from the publ. "Ot Nauchnogo Poiska k Stomnoi Promyshlennosti" USSR, 1972 p 198-203

(AD-766969; FTD-HT-23-702-73) Avail: NTIS CSCL 18/5

The report discusses research in the USSR into the direct conversion of thermal (nuclear) energy into electrical, including thermionic, thermoelectrical, and MHD methods. GRA

N74-11592# Bureau of Mines, Bartlesville, Okla. Energy Research Center.

AVIATION TURBINE FUELS, 1972 Petroleum Products Survey No. 79

Ella Mae Shelton Mar. 1973 15 p refs
 Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

Properties of aviation turbine fuels produced in the United States during 1972 are reported in accordance with a cooperative agreement between the American Petroleum Institute and the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of the Interior. By agreement with the American Petroleum Institute, identification of the data by item number is confidential. Analytical data are presented for 117 samples of aviation turbine fuels, representing the products of 16 companies. The data were reported by the manufacturers as typical of their 1972 production. The analyses were made in their laboratories and the results submitted to the Bureau of Mines for compilation. Author

N74-11672* European Space Research and Technology Center, Noordwijk (Netherlands).

CURRENT EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS IN SOLAR PADDLE DRIVES

R. H. Bentall In NASA. Langley Res. Center The 8th Aerospace Mech. Symp. Oct. 1973 p 49-58 refs

CSCL 22B

The European Space Research and Technology Centre (ESTEC) is sponsoring the development of a number of critical spacecraft hardware items. The hardware under development includes two competing solar paddle drives which are being produced to similar specifications. Three mechanisms of each type are being produced and will undergo thermal vacuum testing. All mechanisms have lead lubricated bearings. Author

N74-11727* Houston Univ., Tex. Systems Design Inst.

A HYDROGEN ENERGY CARRIER. VOLUME 1: SUMMARY

Robert L. Savage, ed., Lee Blank, ed., Tom Cady, ed., Kenneth Cox, ed., Richard Murray, ed., and Richard Dee Williams, ed. Sep. 1973 27 p
 (Grant NGT-44-005-114)

(NASA-CR-135995) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50 CSCL 20M

The production, technology, transportation, and implementation of hydrogen into the energy system are discussed along with the fossil fuel cycle, hydrogen fuel cycle, and the demands for energy. The cost of hydrogen production by coal gasification; electrolysis by nuclear energy, and solar energy are presented. The legal aspects of a hydrogen economy are also discussed. F.O.S.

N74-11728* Houston Univ., Tex.

A HYDROGEN ENERGY CARRIER. VOLUME 2: SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

Robert L. Savage, ed., Lee Blank, ed., Tom Cady, ed., Kenneth Cox, ed., Richard Murray, ed., and Richard Dee Williams, ed.
 Sep. 1973 158 p refs
 (Grant NGL-44-005-114)
 (NASA-CR-136007) Avail: NTIS HC \$10.00 CSCL 20M

A systems analysis of hydrogen as an energy carrier in the United States indicated that it is feasible to use hydrogen in all energy use areas, except some types of transportation. These use areas are industrial, residential and commercial, and electric power generation. Saturation concept and conservation concept forecasts of future total energy demands were made. Projected costs of producing hydrogen from coal or from nuclear heat combined with thermochemical decomposition of water are in the range \$1.00 to \$1.50 per million Btu of hydrogen produced. Other methods are estimated to be more costly. The use of hydrogen as a fuel will require the development of large-scale transmission and storage systems. A pipeline system similar to the existing natural gas pipeline system appears practical, if design factors are included to avoid hydrogen environment embrittlement of pipeline metals. Conclusions from the examination of the safety, legal, environmental, economic, political and societal aspects of hydrogen fuel are that a hydrogen energy carrier system would be compatible with American values and the existing energy system.

N74-11729* Houston Univ., Tex.
[SUMMARY OF SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF HYDROGEN AS AN ENERGY CARRIER IN THE UNITED STATES]
In its A Hydrogen Energy Carrier, Vol. 2 Sep. 1973 p 1-3

CSCL 20M

Hydrogen is discussed in terms of meeting the energy demands of the current energy shortage in the U.S. Hydrogen is considered compatible with all fuel needs, except for on-board storage in automotive-type vehicles. Handling and safety factors are considered compatible to other high energy fuel. It is concluded that hydrogen is an environmentally desirable energy source, and is readily acceptable in the American energy system. F.O.S.

N74-11730* Houston Univ., Tex.
[CURRENT ENERGY SHORTAGE IN THE UNITED STATES]

In its A Hydrogen Energy Carrier, Vol. 2 Sep. 1973 p 5-12
 refs

CSCL 20M

An overview is presented of the study to use hydrogen as an energy source for meeting the current energy shortage. The fossil fuel cycle, and the hydrogen fuel cycle are discussed along with energy flow patterns. F.O.S.

N74-11731* Houston Univ., Tex.
PRODUCTION OF HYDROGEN

In its A Hydrogen Energy Carrier, Vol. 2 Sep. 1973 p 13-59
 refs

CSCL 20M

Methods for producing hydrogen for a hydrogen economy are analyzed. Solar, wind, coal, and nuclear energies are considered as primary sources of energy for the electrolysis of water. Coal gasification processes are discussed along with thermochemical water decomposition by closed cycle processes. F.O.S.

N74-11732* Houston Univ., Tex.
TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE OF HYDROGEN

In its A Hydrogen Energy Carrier, Vol. 2 Sep. 1973 p 61-76
 refs

CSCL 20M

Transmission and storage techniques for hydrogen are evaluated. Gaseous hydrogen and natural gas systems are discussed along with liquid hydrogen systems, and solid hydride storage systems are described. It is concluded that hydrogen gas pipeline systems are feasible, but attention must be given to the embrittlement of pipeline metals. F.O.S.

N74-11734* Houston Univ., Tex.

SAFETY, LEGAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HYDROGEN

In its A Hydrogen Energy Carrier, Vol. 2 Sep. 1973 p 117-146
 refs

CSCL 05C

The impact of the hydrogen energy system on society was studied. Areas discussed include: federal and state responsibilities for safety; appliance safety standards; industrial uses and safety; assessment of the danger in the widespread use of hydrogen; legal aspects of the energy system; and the environmental implications. F.O.S.

N74-11735* Houston Univ., Tex.

IMPLEMENTATION OF A HYDROGEN ENERGY CARRIER SYSTEM

In its A Hydrogen Energy Carrier, Vol. 2 Sep. 1973 p 147-151

CSCL 13H

A program for the implementation, by stages, of a hydrogen energy system is proposed based on established methods of production, distribution, and use. The stages for the production of hydrogen progresses from coal gasification, through nuclear power to a hydrogen society. F.O.S.

N74-11736*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

FIGURE-OF-MERIT CALCULATION METHODS FOR ORGANIC HEAT-PIPE FLUIDS

James F. Morris Washington Nov. 1973 13 p refs
 (NASA-TM-X-2945; E-7632) Avail: NTIS HC \$2.75 CSCL 20M

With only chemical formulas and operating temperatures specified, selected correlating equations and tables of chemistry-effect functions allow estimates of figures of merit for organic heat-pipe-fluids. Author

N74-11739# Brown, Boveri und Cie. A.G., Heidelberg (West Germany). Zentrales Forschungslab.

A NOVEL METHOD OF COOLING SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICES FOR POWER ELECTRONICS [NEUARTIGES KUEHLVERFAHREN FUER BAUELEMENTE DER LEISTUNGSELEKTRONIK]

Hermann Birnbreier, Gregor Gammel, Uwe Heidtmann, Mattias Joens, and Peter Pawlowski Bonn Bundesmin. fuer Forsch. und Technol. Apr. 1973 114 p refs *In GERMAN; ENGLISH summary* Sponsored by Bundesmin. fuer Forsch. und Technol. (BMFT-FB-T-73-02) Avail: NTIS HC \$7.75; ZLDI, Munich 23.55 DM

The development of heat pipe coolers for semiconductors in electric power supplies is discussed. The maximum dimensions were calculated for a given heat flux capability. Technologies necessary for the construction of heat pipes were developed, such as the manufacturing of capillary structures as well as the filling and sealing of heat pipes. Various samples of different design were built, and the influence of heat throughput, heat pipe position, and cooling air velocity on the heat resistance and temperature distribution were experimentally determined. The startup behavior of a heat pipe cooler was examined at room temperature and at temperatures below the freezing point of the working fluid. Corrosion tests performed so far have shown that the material combination copper-water is suitable for heat pipe coolers within the desired temperature range and that prospective lifetimes can be reached. ESRO

N74-11743*# Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, Va. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

THE ENERGY DILEMMA AND ITS IMPACT ON AIR TRANSPORTATION

Calvin R. Dyer, ed., Michael Z. Sincoff, ed., and Paul D. Cribbins, ed. 1973 171 p refs

(Grant NGT-47-003-028)
 (NASA-CR-135993) Avail: NTIS HC \$10.75 CSCL 05A

The dimensions of the energy situation are discussed in

relation to air travel. Energy conservation, fuel consumption, and combustion efficiency are examined, as well as the proposal for subsonic aircraft using hydrogen fuel.

N74-11744* Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, Va.

THE ENERGY SITUATION

In its The Energy Dilemma and Its Impact on Air Transportation 1973 p 1-48 refs
CSCL 05A

Energy reserves from the principal energy sources other than petroleum and natural gas are summarized. It was found that energy sources are being consumed at rates which exceed the ability to replace them through new discoveries and technology improvements. The costs and implications to environment for using coal and nuclear energy are discussed. Tables are presented on energy consumption, cost of reclamation, and water power capacity. J.A.M.

N74-11745* Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, Va.

THE AIR TRANSPORTATION/ENERGY SYSTEM

In its The Energy Dilemma and Its Impact on Air Transportation 1973 p 49-70 refs
CSCL 05A

The changing pattern of transportation is discussed, and the energy intensiveness of various modes of transportation is also analyzed. Sociopsychological data affecting why people travel by air are presented, along with governmental regulation and air transportation economics. The aviation user tax structure is shown in tabular form. J.A.M.

N74-11746* Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, Va.

ENERGY CONSERVATION AND AIR TRANSPORTATION

In its The Energy Dilemma and Its Impact on Air Transportation 1973 p 71-94 refs
CSCL 05A

Air transportation demand and passenger energy demand are discussed, in relation to energy conservation. Alternatives to air travel are reviewed, along with airline advertising and ticket pricing. Cargo energy demand and airline systems efficiency are also examined, as well as fuel conservation techniques. Maximum efficiency of passenger aircraft, from B-747 to V/STOL to British Concorde, is compared. J.A.M.

N74-11747* Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, Va.

AN INITIAL STEP: A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

In its The Energy Dilemma and Its Impact on Air Transportation 1973 p 95-117 refs
CSCL 05A

To initiate the transition into a clean and diverse energy environment independent of fossil-based fuels, the rapid development of a subsonic, hydrogen-fueled aircraft is recommended. Tables are presented on characteristics of synthetic fuels, comparisons with JP-4 and gasoline, comparison of nitric oxide emissions from hydrocarbon and hydrogen fuels vs. final flame temperature, and sensitivity limits of LH2 detectors. J.A.M.

N74-11748* Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, Va.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In its The Energy Dilemma and Its Impact on Air Transportation 1973 p 119-173 refs
CSCL 05A

Conclusions and recommendations are presented for an analysis of the total energy situation; the effect of the energy problem on air transportation; and hydrogen fuel for aircraft. Properties and production costs of fuels, future prediction for energy and transportation, and economic aspects of hydrogen production are appended. J.A.M.

N74-11759 Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.

TRENDS IN THE MECHANIZATION OF THE COAL INDUSTRY AND GUARANTEE OF PATENT-ABILITY OF DESIGNS THAT ARE COMPETITIVE ON THE WORLD TECHNOLOGICAL LEVEL

V. L. Shteynbuk *In its Anal. of Tendencies and Forecast of Sci.-Tech. Progr. (JPRS-60402)* 30 Oct. 1973 p 105-ref Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "Analiz Tendents Prognozirovaniye Nauchno-Tekhnicheskogo Progressa" I., Naukova Dumka, 1967 p 106-113

An analysis of the historical trends in the development of mechanized hydraulic supports for the USSR coal industry is given; the relationships to problems of legal protection, patenting, patent purity, and future requirements in worldwide competition are discussed. It is proposed that computerized analysis of historical and technical experience is included in the processing of technological inventions pertaining to mechanized hydraulic supports. G.G.

N74-11760 Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
THE HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY AND ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS

O. F. Schukin *In its Anal. of Tendencies and Forecast of Sci.-Tech. Progr. (JPRS-60402)* 30 Oct. 1973 p 113-114 Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "Analiz Tendentsiy i Prognozirovaniye Nauchno-Tekhnicheskogo Progressa" Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1967 p 114-115

Mathematical methods and computer processing of accumulated technological and engineering data are essential in forecasting the development and operation of modern coal mines. The blueprint for construction of a modern coal mine should include considerations of technological progress and economic aspects in planning and design organization. G.G.

N74-11765 Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
FORECASTING OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS FOR LONG-RANGE PLANNING OF MINING OPERATIONS AT COAL MINES

A. M. Arabadzhev, G. M. Dobrov, N. I. Ivanov, and L. P. Smirnov *In its Anal. of Tendencies and Forecast of Sci.-Tech. Progr. (JPRS-60402)* 30 Oct. 1973 p 141-148 refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "Analiz Tendentsiy i Prognozirovaniye Nauchno-Tekhnicheskogo Progressa" Kiev, Naukova Dumka, 1967 p 141-148

Ideas, principles, and decisions that result from scientific-technical research are included in forecasting the development of coal field reserves and planning for coal mine operations. The process of mine development planning is represented as a multistage industrial process, distributed in time and space, where specific loads are increased by improved technology and operational organization to yield practical conclusions. An algorithm is developed that solves the feasibility problem of converting from one qualitative state (old equipment) to a new one, corresponding to the decision to replace the old equipment which has exhausted its technical and economic capabilities. G.G.

N74-11787# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

SOLAR-ENERGY FOR HEATING AND COOLING

Washington GPO 1973 295 p refs Hearings before Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut., 93d Congr., 1st Sess., No. 13, 7 and 12 Jun. 1973

Avail: Subcomm. on Energy

A Congressional hearing was conducted to examine the use of solar energy for heating and cooling. Examples of various solar energy conversion systems are illustrated and described. The subjects discussed are: (1) the status of solar energy technology, (2) market factors, (3) technology transfer, and (4) the benefits of using solar energy for heating and cooling buildings. P.N.F.

N74-11788# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: AN OVERVIEW OF OUR NATIONAL EFFORT

Washington GPO 1973 51 p Hearing before Comm. on Sci.

and Astronaut., 93d Congr., 1st Sess., No. 10, 15 May 1973
 Avail: Subcomm. on Energy

A Congressional hearing was conducted to discuss the search and development efforts directed toward providing sources of energy. The funds available for research and development by government and private agencies are presented. The various alternate sources of energy are described to show the level of effort for each source. The long range priorities which involve the development of new energy sources and the conservation of energy are analyzed. Examples of alternate energy sources are included to show specific techniques for energy conversion. P.N.F.

N74-11790# RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.
ENERGY DEMAND AND ITS EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

D. N. Morris Jul. 1973 28 p
 (P-5048) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50

An analysis of the current energy crisis and the possible environmental factors involved in the use of alternate sources of energy to reduce the consumption of fossile fuels is presented. Graphs are developed to show: (1) energy use in the United States, (2) total U.S. crude oil production from 1860 to 2060, (2) consumption of electricity in California, and (4) commercial, residential, and industrial electrical use in California. Measures for conserving electricity are proposed. The estimated national air pollution emission by source in 1969 is shown in table form. Author

N74-11791# RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.
ENERGY TRENDS AND THEIR FUTURE EFFECTS UPON TRANSPORTATION

W. E. Mooz Jul. 1973 27 p refs
 (P-5046) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50

The impact of fuel shortages on the transportation energy is discussed. The areas investigated are: (1) the demand for energy for transportation purposes, (2) the supply of energy for transportation purposes, and (3) the expected price of energy. Graphs are included to show the overall energy requirements, comparative energy intensiveness values for different methods of transportation, recent trends in automobile fuel use, a history of rail, truck, and air cargo development, and an analysis of annual energy consumed by all transport modes in the United States. P.N.F.

N74-11795# InterTechnology Corp., Warrenton, Va.
THE U.S. ENERGY PROBLEM. VOLUME 2: APPENDICES, PART A Final Report, Dec. 1970 - Nov. 1971
 G. C. Szego 1971 745 p refs 2 Vol.
 (Grant NSF C-645)
 (PB-207518; NSF-RANN-71-1-2) Avail: NTIS HC \$12.50 CSCL 10B

The energy status and outlook for the United States and the World are analyzed. A simulation model of fossil fuel steam electric generating plants is developed. The model includes the following features: (1) cost tradeoff analysis, (2) influence coefficients, (3) cost reduction versus technology, (4) cost of fossile fuels, (5) magnetohydrodynamic topping, (6) nuclear energy, (7) residential energy analysis, and (8) solar energy. Author

N74-11796# InterTechnology Corp., Warrenton, Va.
THE U.S. ENERGY PROBLEM. VOLUME 2: APPENDICES, PART B Final Report, Dec. 1970 - Nov. 1971
 G. C. Szego Nov. 1971 686 p refs 2 Vol.
 (Grant NSF C-645)
 (PB-207519; NSF-RANN-71-1-3) Avail: NTIS HC \$12.50 CSCL 10B

An analysis of the energy requirements and energy sources for the United States is presented. The subjects discussed are: (1) off-peak storage, (2) state of electrochemical research and development of fuel cells, (3) alternate energy conversion cycles, (3) effects of failures of cryogenic superconductivity on electrical transmission lines, (4) transportation requirements, (5) environmental factors, (6) future investment capital for public utilities,

(7) supply and demand analysis for energy related minerals, (8) econometric model for primary industries, (9) technology of alternate fuels, (10) a petroleum refinery model, and (11) the current state of thermionic energy conversion technology. Author

N74-11828# National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center, Atlantic City, N.J.

AIRCRAFT FUEL SYSTEM TESTS WITH GELLED FUEL-FLOWMETER CALIBRATION, FUEL BOOST PUMP AND JETTISON TESTS Final Report, Dec. 1971 - Nov. 1972

Joseph A. Avbel Nov. 1973 29 p refs
 (FAA Proj. 181-520-020)

(FAA-NA-73-43; FAA-RD-73-138) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

The feasibility of using gelled fuel (nominal 250 centipoise viscosity) with full scale aircraft fuel system components was investigated. Tests indicated that turbine-type flowmeters are suitable for measuring flow rates with accuracies of 1 percent. Jettison and fuel feed operations were conducted using a B-57 wing fuel tank. Approximately 3 percent more gelled fuel than JP-5R remained in the tank after emptying the tank in both boost pump and jettison tests. Flow rates and times to empty the tank were significantly poorer with the gelled fuel when compared to the results obtained with the JP-5R fuel. The gelled fuel tested is considered unsatisfactory because of its instability in storage, causing wide variations in viscosity. Author

N74-11849# Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C.
ENERGY R AND D INVENTORY DATA BASE. BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1973

1973 439 p refs
 Avail: NTIS HC \$24.00

The bibliography provides separate listings which include: (1) index on authors, (2) simple index on corporate authors, (3) permuted index on titles, (3) energy sources (arranged according to the various types), (4) electric power generation (subdivided by type), and (5) energy demand and uses. D.L.G.

N74-11851# Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N.H. Thayer School of Engineering.

Si-Au SCHOTTKY BARRIER NUCLEAR BATTERY Ph.D. Thesis

A. N. Tse Nov. 1972 168 p refs Sponsored by AEC
 (TID-26342) Avail: NTIS HC \$7.60

A long life, high power density, high reliability, compact microwatt battery is needed in many applications. In the field of medicine, for example, such a battery could power an artificial pacemaker which would greatly extend the residence time of the device. Various alternatives are analyzed and discussed. Betavoltaic conversion systems with Si-Au Schottky barrier cells coupled with Pm 147 metal foil were selected for investigation. Characterization experiments were performed to obtain optimized silicon resistivity and promethium metal foil thickness. Radiation dose rates were measured and the safety aspects of the battery were analyzed. A prototype battery was assembled and tested. The economics of the battery were demonstrated for special applications. It is concluded that a microwatt nuclear battery can be built with a conversion efficiency of 1 to 2%, a power density of 60 to 300 microwatts/cu cm depending on the power level, and a useful life of 5 to 10 years. Further research areas are recommended. Author (NSA)

N74-11852# ARO, Inc., Arnold Air Force Station, Tenn.
DEVELOPMENT OF DESIGN CRITERIA, COST ESTIMATES, AND SCHEDULES FOR AN MHD HIGH PERFORMANCE DEMONSTRATION EXPERIMENT Final Report, Apr. 1972 - Apr. 1973

G. W. Garrison, T. R. Brogan, H. J. Schmidt, and J. J. Nolan AEDC Aug. 1973 119 p refs Sponsored by Office of Coal Res.

(ARO Proj. PF226)

(AD-766232; ARO-PWT-TR-73-75; AEDC-TR-73-115) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2

The successful application of magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) for commercial, coal-fired, base-load power generation requires that the generator have an energy extraction ratio of approximately 0.20 with a turbine efficiency of 70 percent. There is a significant gap between this required performance and the generator performance which has been achieved to date. The commercial MHD concept is critically dependent upon the generator achieving this required performance, and it is therefore essential that a demonstration of this generator performance have the highest priority. Of equal importance, the generator channel configuration and operating conditions which are necessary in order to achieve the required performance will be determined while accomplishing the performance demonstration. Thus other Office of Coal Research (OCR) sponsored MHD research efforts can be directed toward the real problems and configurations as determined by solid experiments. (Modified author abstract) GRA

N74-11941# National Academy of Sciences - National Research Council, Washington, D.C.
SUBSTITUTE CATALYSTS FOR PLATINUM IN AUTOMOBILE EMISSION CONTROL DEVICES AND PETROLEUM REFINING Final Report
 Mar. 1973 110 p
 (Contract GS-00-DS-(P)-94008)
 (PB-222167/9; NMAB-297) Avail: NTIS HC \$5.45 CSCL 07A

The technological potential is reported of catalysts other than platinum as economic and efficient substitutes for platinum in petroleum refining and automobile emission devices for control of atmospheric pollution. Much research is being done to develop base-metal catalysts but at present they are only one percent as active as platinum per unit amount of metal under practical conditions in an exhaust environment. More research is necessary in many areas, especially hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide oxidation by oxides and salts with promise of high thermal stability, and nitrogen oxide removal by base metals and their alloys. The report should be read in the context of newer information that will be released. Author (GRA)

N74-12016* Xerox, Rochester, N.Y.
REFURBISHMENT OF SOLAR SIMULATION OPTICAL TRAIN MIRROR ASSEMBLIES Final Report
 W. R. Leverton Sep. 1973 29 p
 (Contract NAS9-11461)
 (NASA-CR-134123; EOS-1155) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50 CSCL 14B

Mirror refurbishment processing is described, and the results of processing 251 mirror assemblies are reported. The mirror replica bonding, optical tests, electrical discharge machining, and vacuum coating are discussed. F.O.S.

N74-12119* Eason Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
AN EVALUATION OF THE SUITABILITY OF ERTS DATA FOR THE PURPOSES OF PETROLEUM EXPLORATION Progress Report, Aug. - Sep. 1973
 Robert J. Collins, Principal Investigator 28 Nov. 1973 6 p ERTS
 (Contract NAS5-21735)
 (E74-10029; NASA-CR-135870) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 08G

There are no author-identified significant results in this report.

N74-12159# Bureau of Mines, Morgantown, W.Va. Energy Research Center.
DIRECTIONAL PROPERTIES OF COAL AND THEIR UTILIZATION IN UNDERGROUND GASIFICATION EXPERIMENTS Technical Progress Report
 C. A. Komar, W. K. Overbey, Jr., and J. Pasini, III Nov. 1973 14 p refs
 (BM-TPR-73) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

Renewed interest in the underground gasification of coal evolves from comprehensive studies of earth fracture systems

that indicate that the movement of fluids can be controlled in the coalbed. In particular, directional property studies of natural microfissure occurrence, permeability, ultrasonic velocity, ter strength, and orientation of intervals of inherent rock weakness together with geologic structure setting and fracture trace analysis, can predict the gaseous flow paths in the coalbed. Having this information, the dominant direction in which gases generated and/or liberated by heat can be determined so that appropriate well patterns can be developed. Together with advances made in drilling technology that permit long horizontal holes to be drilled through the coal seams, tests can be conducted to determine whether directional control will permit devolatilization of the coalbed low-Btu gas suited for the generation of electricity. Author

N74-12183# Southern Methodist Univ., Dallas, Tex. Geophysical Lab.
DEVELOPMENT OF GEOTHERMAL RESERVOIRS FROM OVER-PRESSURED AREAS BENEATH THE GULF COASTAL PLAIN OF TEXAS. A FEASIBILITY STUDY OF POWER PRODUCTION FROM OVERPRESSURED RESERVOIRS Final Report
 Eugene Herrin Mar. 1973 149 p refs
 (ARPA Order 2184)
 (AD-766855; AFOSR-73-1344TR) Avail: NTIS CSCL 08/7

It is the purpose of the present study to determine the feasibility of locating a pilot project in the Texas Gulf Coast area for the purpose of tapping the overpressured aquifers and transforming the thermal and mechanical energy into electrical power. Three areas in south Texas were given particular attention for their feasibility of being the site of the pilot project. These are the Sebastian area in northwest Cameron County, the Port Mansfield area in eastern Willacy County, and the Corpus Christi area. GRA

N74-12321# Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif.
PRESENT AIR POLLUTION SITUATION IN KAWASAKI CITY AND FUTURE COUNTERMEASURES
 Motoji Terabe Apr. 1973 22 p Transl. into ENGLISH from Kuki Seijo (Tokyo) v. 10, no. 5, Oct. 1972 p 66-71 Sponsored by Environ. Protection Agency
 (KS-27; APTIC-47644) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25

The concentration of air pollutants and their effects are reported for Japan from 1965 through 1971. The present situation, in regards to sulfuric acid gas pollution, is discussed along with the future countermeasures. The air pollutants include: combustible products, leads, nitrogen oxides, ozones, organic peroxides, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons. The smoke producing facilities are listed along with the amounts of fuels used and the amounts of sulfuric gas acids produced. The occurrences of photochemical smog, dust fall, automobile gas exhausts, and the illnesses caused by these pollutants are also discussed. T.M.R.

N74-12445* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.
EMISSION CALCULATIONS FOR A SCRAMJET POWERED HYPERSONIC TRANSPORT
 Erwin A. Lezberg Nov. 1973 32 p
 (NASA-TM-X-71464; E-7760) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75 CSCL 21E

Calculations of exhaust emissions from a scramjet powered hypersonic transport burning hydrogen fuel were performed over a range of Mach numbers of 5 to 12 to provide input data for wake mixing calculations and forecasts of future levels of pollutants in the stratosphere. The calculations were performed utilizing a one-dimensional chemical kinetics computer program for the combustor and exhaust nozzle of a fixed geometry dual-mode scramjet engine. Inlet conditions to the combustor and engine size was based on a vehicle of 227,000 kg (500,000 lb) gross take off weight with engines sized for Mach 8 cruise. Nitric oxide emissions were very high for stoichiometric engine operation but for Mach 6 cruise at reduced equivalence ratio are in the range predicted for an advanced supersonic transport. Combustor

designs which utilize fuel staging and rapid expansion to minimize residence time at high combustion temperatures were found to be effective in preventing nitric oxide formation from reaching equilibrium concentrations. Author

N74-12447*# Owens-Illinois, Inc., Toledo, Ohio.
EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT OF A GLASS CERAMIC
AUTOMOBILE THERMAL REACTOR

R. E. Gould and R. W. Petticrew Sep. 1973 33 p refs
 (Contract NAS3-14334)
 (NASA-CR-134531) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75 CSCL 21A

This report summarizes the design, fabrication and test results obtained for glass-ceramic (CER-VIT) automotive thermal reactors. Several reactor designs were evaluated using both engine-dynamometer and vehicle road tests. A maximum reactor life of about 330 hours was achieved in engine-dynamometer tests with peak gas temperatures of about 1065 C (1950 F). Reactor failures were mechanically induced. No evidence of chemical degradation was observed. It was concluded that to be useful for longer times, the CER-VIT parts would require a mounting system that was an improvement over those tested in this program. A reactor employing such a system was designed and fabricated. Author

N74-12448*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Langley Research Center, Langley Station, Va.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE AIRFRAME-
INTEGRATED SCRAMJET

John R. Henry and Griffin Y. Anderson Washington Dec. 1973
 38 p refs Presented at 1st Intern. Symp. on Air Breathing
 Engines, Marseille, France, Jun. 1972
 (NASA-TM-X-2895; L-8152) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL
 21E

Research programs at the NASA Langley Research Center on the development of airframe-integrated scramjet concepts (supersonic combustion ramjet) are reviewed briefly. The design and performance of a specific scramjet configuration are examined analytically by use of recently developed and substantiated techniques on boundary-layer development, heat transfer, fuel-air mixing, heat-release rates, and engine-cycle analysis. These studies indicate that the fixed-geometry scramjet module will provide practical levels of thrust performance with low cooling requirements. Areas which need particular emphasis in further development work are the combustor design for low speeds and the integrated nozzle design. Author

N74-12462*# Maryland Univ., College Park. Dept. of Mechanical
Engineering.

AN ASSESSMENT OF SOLAR ENERGY AS A NATIONAL
ENERGY RESOURCE

Dec. 1972 88 p refs Sponsored by NASA
 (Grant NSF GI-32488)
 (NASA-CR-136191; PB-221659; NSF/RA/N-73-001) Avail:
 NTIS HC \$6.50 CSCL 03B

The findings of a panel on the development and application of solar energy to reduce the need for fossil fuels are presented. The applications which are considered most promising from technical, economic, and energy quantity standpoints are: (1) heating and cooling of residential and commercial buildings, (2) chemical and biological conversion of organic materials to liquid, solid, and gaseous fuels, and (3) generation of electricity. Tables are presented to show the solar utilization techniques, major technical problems, and the impact of solar energy applications on the reference energy system. Author

N74-12577# Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.

SECOND ITERATION ANALYSIS OF A FOSSIL FUEL-FIRED
GAS TURBINE-POTASSIUM-STEAM COMBINED CYCLE

M. E. Lackey Jul. 1973 32 p refs
 (Contract W-7405-eng-26)
 (ORNL-NSF-EP-39) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75

The operating conditions and heat balance of the fossil

fuel-fired potassium vapor topping cycle as proposed in an initial ORNL study carried out under the NSF-RANN program have been reexamined in considerable detail. It appears desirable to reduce the peak temperature in the steam system as well as make a number of modifications in the feed heating system. Gas turbine operating experience has been reviewed to provide a firm basis for choosing the turbine inlet temperature and component efficiency for the gas turbine cycle. On the basis of these analyses the operating conditions of the initial study were modified and a new flow sheet and heat balance were prepared using the supercritical pressure steam cycle of the TVA Bull Run steam plant as the point of departure. This gave an overall combined cycle efficiency of 52% and a net heat rate of 6580 Btu/kW-hr. Author (NSA)

N74-12635 Parente (Robert B.), Los Angeles, Calif.

POWER SOURCE QUALITY

Robert B. Parente In WESCON The 1973 WESCON Tech.
 Papers, Vol. 17 1973 3 p
 03-34)

Copyright.

The various source deficiencies which can occur in the quality of ac electric power service, their potential consequences upon the performance of electronic equipment, and their cures are surveyed. These deficiencies include blackouts, brownouts, and waveform distortion. The information is considered to have particular application in plant siting, operations, or the preparation of specifications for new electronic equipment. Author

N74-12636 Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C.
POWER CONDITIONING SYSTEM FOR FAA AIR ROUTE
TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTERS

Anthony J. Froehlich and Alexander Kusko (Kusko (Alexander),
 Inc., Needham Heights, Mass.) In WESCON The 1973 WESCON
 Tech. Papers, Vol. 17 1973 4 p refs

Copyright.

The FAA is presently installing 18,000 kVA of solid state UPS equipment to supply power at high reliability to critical electronic loads at 20 air route traffic control centers (ARTCC's) in the U.S. The requirements for a power conditioning system for ARTCC's are given, and two approaches to meet these requirements are discussed. D.L.G.

N74-12664 Pennsylvania Univ., Philadelphia.

SOLAR HEAT UTILIZATION IN RESIDENTIAL HEATING
SYSTEMS Ph.D. Thesis

Abdullah Ostad-Hosseini 1972 216 p
 Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 73-13447

A performance model of a solar collector was created in order to determine the useful heat which may be obtained from a flat plate solar collector. The model permits the calculation of the efficiency of a flat plate solar collector as a function of interplate spacing, incident solar radiation, number of plates, emissivity and absorptivity of the absorber, angle of incidence and other engineering variables. The model was used to compare different collector designs. The results are presented in graphical form suitable for system performance determination. A series of experiments yielded results within 5% of the analytical predictions. The computer program can predict the efficiency of solar collector as a function of date, time, location, and orientation of the collectors, the thermal and optical properties of glass and absorber plates, and the temperatures of the outside glass plate and the absorber plate. Weather data can be fed into the computer along with this program to obtain the yearly yield of solar heat.

Dissert. Abstr.

N74-12668# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S.
House)

UNIVERSITY ENERGY RESEARCH CENTERS

Washington GPO 1973 52 p refs Hearing on H.R. 8348
 and H.R. 9133 before Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut., 93d Congr.
 1st Sess., No. 11, 23 Jul. 1973

Avail: NTIS Avail Subcomm. on Energy

A Congressional hearing is presented concerning the enactment of bills for enlisting the aid of academic researchers in carrying out energy R and D programs. Previous bills and past efforts are cited. The relationship between national laboratories to universities and the relation of either or both to private industry and the Federal Government, and to mission oriented projects associated with power engineering research are discussed. The designation of certain leading institutions and universities in certain fields is also considered. T.M.R.

N74-12669# Boeing Commercial Airplane Co., Seattle, Wash.
WHERE ARE WE HEADED IN AIR TRANSPORT?
 L T Goodmanson 17 Oct 1973 19 p Presented at Airport Operators Council Intern. Ann. Conf., Dallas, 17 Oct 1973
 Avail. NTIS HC \$3.00

Certain trends are indicated for the future of air transport and a discussion on both cargo and passenger aircraft design options are given. An example from today's fleet of passenger airplanes is used to illustrate design improvement possibilities for current aircraft. This is followed by a discussion of new airplanes for both the near and far term. The passenger aircraft section includes a discussion on terminal area compatibility. The future cargo aircraft section covers a broad spectrum of designs, from conventional types of air freighters to new, dedicated intermodal systems. Some long range thinking about energy conservation and its effect on aircraft design is included. Author

N74-12672# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

ENERGY FACTS

Washington GPO Nov. 1973 458 p refs Presented to Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut., 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 29 Nov. 1973 Prepared by Library of Congr.
 Avail: Subcomm. on Energy

A congressional report on United States and foreign energy statistics is presented. Tables on the most common and some unconventional energy sources are developed. The statistical tables and graphs are grouped by resources, production, consumption and demand, energy and gross national products, and research and development. An inventory of world wide nonrenewable energy sources in the forms of natural gas, natural gas liquids, crude oil, shale oil, and coal is developed. Author

N74-12674*# Auburn Univ., Ala. School of Engineering.
TERRASTAR: TERRESTRIAL APPLICATION OF SOLAR TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH Final Report
 Sep. 1973 344 p refs
 (Contract NGT-01-003-044)
 (NASA-CR-129012) Avail: NTIS HC \$19.25 CSDL 05A

The application of solar energy to the energy crisis of the 70's and beyond is discussed in the context of energy consumption in the U.S., energy resources in the U.S., and the state-of-the-art of solar energy applications. Solar energy application concepts, such as solar farms (a term used to describe vast fields of concentrators collecting solar energy for the generation of steam to drive power turbines), an orbiting solar power station, and the conversion of solar energy into solar power for heating and cooling of individual buildings on the earth, are discussed. The report emphasizes the application of solar energy to the heating and cooling of buildings since this application seems to be more promising in the near term as far as research and development are concerned. The importance of initiating research and development on all solar application concepts is stressed as an important step in pursuing the use of solar energy. Immediate steps leading to the application of solar energy to heating and cooling of buildings are outlined to insure appreciable energy displacement through the use of solar energy by the year 2020.

N74-12675* Auburn Univ., Ala.
ENERGY CONSUMPTION: PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE
In its TERRASTAR: Terrest. Appl. of Solar Technol. and Res.

Sep. 1973 27 p refs
 CSDL 20M

The energy consumption history of the United States and the changes which could occur in consumption characteristics in the next 50 years are presented. The various sources of energy are analyzed to show the limitations involved in development and utilization as a function of time available. Several scenarios were prepared to show the consumption and supply of energy under varying conditions. Author

N74-12676* Auburn Univ., Ala.
ENERGY AND RESOURCE CONSUMPTION

In its TERRASTAR: Terrest. Appl. of Solar Technol. and Res.
 Sep. 1973 10 p refs
 CSDL 20M

The present and projected energy requirements for the United States are discussed. The energy consumption and demand sectors are divided into the categories: residential and commercial, transportation, and industrial and electrical generation (utilities). All sectors except electrical generation use varying amounts of fossil fuel resources for non-energy purposes. The highest percentage of non-energy use by sector is industrial with 71.3 percent. The household and commercial sector uses 28.4 percent, and transportation about 0.3 percent. Graphs are developed to project fossil fuel demands for non-energy purposes and the percentage of the total fossil fuel used for non-energy needs. Author

N74-12677* Auburn Univ., Ala.
ENERGY RESOURCES

In its TERRASTAR: Terrest. Appl. of Solar Technol. and Res.
 Sep. 1973 34 p refs
 CSDL 20M

A statistical analysis of the availability of fossil fuels for energy and non-energy production is presented. The cumulative requirements for petroleum, natural gas, and coal are discussed. Alternate forms of energy are described and the advantages and limitations are analyzed. Emphasis is placed on solar energy availability and methods for conversion. The Federal energy research and development funding for energy sources is tabulated. Author

N74-12678* Auburn Univ., Ala.
COMPONENTS FOR SOLAR ENERGY

In its TERRASTAR: Terrest. Appl. of Solar Technol. and Res.
 Sep. 1973 14 p refs
 CSDL 20M

A requirement for the direct technological utilization of solar energy is a device for capturing and absorbing the available sunlight. These devices are commonly termed collectors. Because of the highly variable nature of sunlight, a facility for storing the collected energy is often essential. A device for direct conversion of light into electricity, which depends for operation on incident sunlight, is the photovoltaic cell. These components for solar energy systems are considered. Author

N74-12679* Auburn Univ., Ala.
SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING BUILDINGS

In its TERRASTAR: Terrest. Appl. of Solar Technol. and Res.
 Sep. 1973 28 p refs
 CSDL 20M

Sunshine is available in differing amounts everywhere in the world and the easiest method of capturing it is by absorption in the form of thermal energy (heat). Therefore, it is logical to utilize it directly in the heating and cooling of buildings and avoid losses that would occur by conversion to some other form. It may be emphasized that of the total energy consumed annually in the U.S., about 25% is used for heating and cooling in buildings. It is generally agreed that of all the possible widespread uses of solar energy, this application has the highest probability of success in the near term. Although there are significant uncertainties associated with some technological and economic aspects, they do not loom as large as those associated with

other potentially significant applications, such as electrical power generation. It may, however, be noted that solar electrical power generation at the building site, or at a centralized station is an excellent long term prospect. Approximately 25 experimental solar heated structures have been built in various parts of the world.

Author

N74-12680* Auburn Univ., Ala.

SOLAR POWER GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

In its TERRASTAR: Terrest. Appl. of Solar Technol. and Res. Sep. 1973 11 p refs
CSCL 20M

The production of electricity from solar energy is discussed. The economics of the proposed generation and distribution systems are analyzed. The use of photovoltaics for converting solar energy to home heating is proposed. The problems of energy distribution are analyzed from the standpoint of equipment costs and complexity.

Author

N74-12681* Auburn Univ., Ala.

NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

In its TERRASTAR: Terrest. Appl. of Solar Technol. and Res. Sep. 1973 12 p refs
CSCL 05A

The efforts of the U.S. government to cope with the national energy crisis are discussed. The provisions of several legislative actions to implement the actions for energy conservation are examined. Immediate conservation measures and the long range planning for energy resources are reported.

Author

N74-12682* Auburn Univ., Ala.

SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL

In its TERRASTAR: Terrest. Appl. of Solar Technol. and Res. Sep. 1973 9 p refs
CSCL 20M

The potential of solar energy as a national resource is discussed. Research and development programs for the development of eleven concepts are described to show the proposed funding for each year over a fifteen year period. The estimated energy contributions by period for each of the solar concepts are analyzed. The estimated impact of the solar concepts to the year 2020 are tabulated.

Author

N74-12683* Auburn Univ., Ala.

IMPACTS OF SOLAR ENERGY UTILIZATION

In its TERRASTAR: Terrest. Appl. of Solar Technol. and Res. Sep. 1973 25 p refs
CSCL 20M

Various methods of conducting surveys and analyses to determine the attitude of the public toward the energy crisis are discussed. Models to determine the impact of the energy crisis and proposed alternative sources of energy on the social structure are analyzed. The various interest groups which are concerned with energy and the nature of their interest are identified. The government structure for controlling resource production and allocation is defined.

Author

N74-12684* Auburn Univ., Ala.

MARKET POTENTIAL FOR SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING IN BUILDINGS

In its TERRASTAR: Terrest. Appl. of Solar Technol. and Res. Sep. 1973 13 p refs
CSCL 20M

The use of solar heating and cooling for buildings as a method of conserving fossil fuels is discussed. The residential and commercial end use consumption of energy is tabulated. A survey to project the energy requirements for home and industry heating and cooling is developed. The survey indicates that there is a market potential for solar heating and cooling of buildings. A prediction of three to five billion dollars per year as the potential for solar heating and cooling is made.

Author

N74-12685* Auburn Univ., Ala.

STRATEGY FOR SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING IN BUILDINGS

In its TERRASTAR: Terrest. Appl. of Solar Technol. and Res. Sep. 1973 159 p refs
CSCL 20M

The types of solar energy heating and cooling equipment for use with buildings are discussed. The steps from manufacturing to equipment installation are identified. A feasibility study for the use of solar energy was conducted. The study determined the technical, environmental, economic, sociological, political, and strategic aspects of solar heating and cooling.

Author

N74-12687# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND ENERGY: R AND D HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Washington GPO Mar. 1973 111 p refs Presented to Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut., 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 20 Mar. 1973 Prepared by Library of Congr.
Avail: Subcomm. on Energy

Energy source R and D is traced for the Navy, the National Bureau of Standards, Federal Power Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Atomic Energy Commission, National Science Foundation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Advisory boards and committees. A historical look at aviation technology is given along with research in the Dept. of Interior including geological surveys for the Bureau of Mines, and Offices of Oil, Gas, and Coal.

T.M.R.

N74-12688# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

AN INVENTORY OF ENERGY RESEARCH, VOLUME 1

Washington GPO Mar. 1972 1111 p refs Presented to Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut., 92d Congr., 2d Sess., 20 Feb. 1972 Prepared by ORNL for Task Force on Energy Sponsored by NSF 2 Vol.
Avail: Subcomm. on Sci., Res., and Develop.

An inventory of energy research was prepared for the subcommittee on science, research, and development of the U.S. House of Representatives. An overview of the research being conducted on most aspects of energy production and use is provided. The survey was prompted by the concern for the limitation in the sources of energy and the impact of the production and use of energy on the environment. Within fourteen categories of energy sources 4,400 research projects have been identified.

Author

N74-12689# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

AN INVENTORY OF ENERGY RESEARCH, VOLUME 2

Washington GPO Mar. 1972 631 p refs Presented to Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut., 92d Congr., 2d Sess., 20 Feb. 1972 Prepared by ORNL for Task Force on Energy Sponsored by NSF 2 Vol.
Avail: Subcomm. on Sci., Res., and Develop.

A permuted index of research projects involving energy sources was prepared for the subcommittee on science, research, and development of the U.S. House of Representatives. The index identifies fourteen categories of energy sources and 4,400 research projects within the categories.

Author

N74-12690# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

SHORT TERM ENERGY SHORTAGES

Washington GPO 1973 927 p refs Hearings before Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut., 93d Congr., 1st Sess., No. 7, 3, 8, and 17 May 1973
Avail: Subcomm. on Energy

The hearings are reported concerning the causes and implications of the impending shortages of gasoline, heating oil, fuel oil, jet fuel, and electricity. Short term fuel shortages and their effects on electric utilities are analyzed. Other topics discussed include: natural gas supply, electric energy supply; R and D considerations, and convertibility of oil-fired electric utility plants to coal.

F.O.S.

N74-12691# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Washington GPO 1973 573 p refs Hearings before Subcomm. on Space Sci. and Appl. and Subcomm. on Energy of the Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut., 93d Congr., 1st Sess., No. 9, 7, 22, and 24 May 1973

Avail: Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut.

The hearings concerning the energy R and D for developing long-term fuel supplies are reported. Topics discussed include: role of the Federal Laboratories in energy R and D; energy crisis and consumer costs, university programs, nuclear energy, and the relay of energy from power satellites by microwave beams. F.O.S.

N74-12693# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.

MATHEMATICAL METHODS OF OPTIMAL PLANNING DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF ENERGY SYSTEMS

L. P. Padalko 15 Nov. 1973 209 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH of the book "Matematicheskiye Metody Optimal'nogo Planirovaniya Razvitiya i Eksploatatsii Energosistem" Minsk, Izdatel' stvo Vysheysheya Shkola, 1973 199 p (JPRS-60546) Avail: NTIS HC \$12.50

A discussion is given of the bases of mathematical methods of optimal planning and their use for selecting optimal solutions in the planning, development, and operation of power supply systems. Author

N74-12695# Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: A SELECTED READING LIST

M. P. Guthrie, ed., E. E. Huber, ed., and G. A. Norwood, ed. (AEC, Washington, D. C.) Nov. 1973 107 p Revised (Contract W-7405-eng-26; NSF-IA-AAA-R-479) (ORNL-EIS-73-65-Rev-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$7.50

A selected list of readings designed to aid policymakers in the identification of promising areas for energy research and development is presented. The document is also designed to assist the informed layman who wishes to orient himself in this overall field. The genesis of the reading list was a need to gain a perspective on what has already been done in energy research and development. This perspective was required to support the development of a report to the President from the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission on long-range energy research and development needs and policy as requested in the President's June 29, 1973, statement on Energy and National Resources. A basic aim was to include monographs and reports on technology assessment for each of the many energy technologies. The bibliography emphasizes general publications on energy sources, electric power, generation, and energy uses. Detailed technical reports and scientific papers are included only to a limited extent. A special effort was made to include Congressional publications relating to energy. Author

N74-12696# Los Alamos Scientific Lab., N.Mex.

SOME INTERFACES IN RESOURCE UTILIZATION

L. P. Reinig [1973] 16 p refs Presented at Symp. on Econ. Develop. vs. Environ. Quality in the Southwest, Lubbock, Tex., 19-20 Apr. 1973; sponsored by Comm. on Desert and Arid Zone Res. of the Am. Assoc. For the Advan. of Sci. (Contract W-7405-eng-36) (LA-UR-73-570; Conf-730440-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory is engaged in programs to explore the ways of extracting useful power from the heat of the earth's crust; to demonstrate the feasibility of superconducting transmission lines; and to develop a rock-melting penetrator, or subterrene, expected to be capable of creating long tunnels in rock. The tunnels, lined with the glass-like melted rock created by passage of the subterrene, might form excellent conduits for underground transmission lines, as well as serving in the exploitation of geothermal energy. A project to exploit the vast

underground reservoir of saline water in New Mexico is described. The project TRG is based on desalination by means of geothermal or nuclear energy to furnish New Mexico with water and electric power. NSA

N74-12742# Pratt and Whitney Aircraft, East Hartford, Conn. **AIR MOBILITY FUEL CELL STUDY Technical Report, 9 May 1972 - 9 Jan. 1973**

Jeffrey H. Arnold Kirtland AFB, N. Mex. AFWL Jul. 1973 96 p refs

(Contract F29601-72-C-0083; AF Proj. 683M)

(AD-766757; PWA-4635; AFWL-TR-73-26) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2

An analytical and test program was conducted to evaluate the fuel cell power concept for the Bare Base mission which was selected as an example of an air mobility application. A life cycle cost model was developed and the life cycle costs of candidate fuel cell power systems were compared to the present Bare Base centralized power system. A study and test program was conducted to determine the feasibility of desulfurizing military JP-4 fuel and a powerplant test program was also conducted to evaluate operation on JP-4 fuel to meet typical air mobility loads. Study results verified that dispersed fuel cell power systems offer potential operational advantages in system installation, operation, and maintenance and are economically competitive with existing centralized power systems. The desulfurizer test program demonstrated the feasibility of desulfurizing JP-4 fuel. Powerplant tests demonstrated the capability to operate on JP-4 fuel and the ability to provide power compatible with air mobility loads. A comprehensive field experiment was planned as a logical next step to confirm the economic and operational conclusions of the study and provided detailed design information for an air mobility fuel cell system. Author (GRA)

N74-12744# Pratt and Whitney Aircraft, East Hartford, Conn. **THE 1.5-kW FUEL CELL POWERPLANT Final Report, 1 Jul. 1971 - 31 Dec. 1972**

Anthony J. DeCasperis and H. Leigh Ferguson 2 Apr. 1973 119 p refs

(DA Proj. 1G6-63702-DG-10; Contract DAAK02-70-C-0518) (AD-767302; PWA-4704) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2

Four advanced development model 1.5kW fuel cell power plants were delivered to the Army for evaluation. The delivery configuration power plant weighs 292 lbs. and has a volume of 9.7 cubic feet. Startup and Operation are fully automatic and the power plant operates on JP-4 fuel with a specific fuel consumption of less than 2.2 lbs./kWh. Output voltage is adjustable from 26 to 34 volts at any output from 0 to 1.5kW. The power plant consists of four subsystems, a regenerative thermal cracker, which converts logistic fuel to hydrogen, an acid fuel cell power section which generates dc power from hydrogen and air, a voltage regulator and an automatic control system. A core technology program was conducted to develop the cracker voltage regulator and automatic control unit. Limited development of the power section, which is based on commercial technology fuel cells, to tailor the design to Army requirements was also conducted. The program culminated with development testing of a complete power plant and delivery of four power plants to the Army. Author (GRA)

N74-12824# Research Inst. of National Defence, Sundbyberg (Sweden).

COMBUSTION OF THE GASES METHANE, LP GAS AND AMMONIA IN A MIXING REACTOR [FOERBRAENNING AV GASERNA METAN, GASOL OCH AMMONIAK I EN FOERBLANDAD REAKTOR]

Henry Kanebaek and Ivar Lill Mar. 1972 31 p In SWEDISH (FOA-1-C-1442-H3) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75

The burning of sulfurous compounds in a test reactor for removing contaminants in the air is considered. The reactor is a flow tube with a stage for mixing, and combustion is obtained without catalysts at as high a temperature as possible. Previous

and results using sulfurous compounds have been verified with gas and ammonia whilst as expected, methane is needed difficult reactions. From the point of view of preserving the environment it is also interesting to see whether, in addition to questions of the economics of heating, selective combustion in mixtures of ammonia and sulfurous compounds, e.g. H₂S and RSH, are acceptable. Author.

N74-13051*# Alabama Univ., University. Bureau of Engineering Research.
INVESTIGATIONS USING DATA IN ALABAMA FROM ERTS-A Bimonthly Progress Report, 7 Oct. - 6 Dec. 1973
Harold R. Henry and George P. Whittle, Principal Investigators
6 Dec. 1973 66 p ref ERTS
(Contract NAS5-21876)

(E74-10124; NASA-CR-136169; BMRP-7) Avail: NTIS HC \$5.50 CSCL 08B

There are no author-identified significant results in this report.

N74-13428# Joint Publications Research Service, Arlington, Va.
FROM SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO THE ATOMIC INDUSTRY

A. M. Petrosyants 19 Nov. 1973 222 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from the book "Ot Nauchnogo Poiska k Atomnoy Promyshlennosti" Moscow, Atomizdat, 1972 231 p (JPRS-60584) Avail: NTIS HC \$13.25

Excerpts from a book tracing the evolution of the nuclear power industry from the research stage to its present day development are presented. Topics discussed include high-energy physics, thermonuclear fusion, electric power engineering, small and low power nuclear power plants, prospects of nuclear power engineering, radioactive waste disposal, and nuclear centers.

Author

N74-13466*# Jet Propulsion Lab., Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

LIQUID METAL MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS (LMMHD) TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FEASIBILITY STUDY. VOLUME 1: SUMMARY

R. L. Phen, Lance G. Hays, and M. E. Alper 18 May 1973 60 p Sponsored by NASA 2 Vol.
(NASA-CR-136197; JPL-1200-59-Vol-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$5.00 CSCL 20I

The potential application of liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD) to central station utility power generation through the period to 1990 is examined. Included are: (1) a description of LMMHD and a review of its development status. (2) LMMHD preliminary design for application to central station utility power generation, (3) evaluation of LMMHD in comparison with conventional and other advanced power generation systems and (4) a technology development plan. One of the major conclusions found is that the most economic and technically feasible application of LMMHD is a topping cycle to a steam plant, taking advantage of high temperatures available but not usable by the steam cycle.

Author

N74-13467*# Jet Propulsion Lab., Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena.

LIQUID METAL MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS (LMMHD) TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FEASIBILITY STUDY. VOLUME 2: APPENDIXES

R. L. Phen, Lance G. Hays, and M. E. Alper 18 May 1973 198 p refs Sponsored by NASA 2 Vol.
(NASA-CR-136198; JPL-1200-59-Vol-2) Avail: NTIS HC \$12.00 CSCL 20I

The potential application of liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD) to central station utility power generation through the period to 1990 is examined. Included are: (1) a description of LMMHD and a review of its development status. (2) LMMHD preliminary design for application to central station

utility power generation, (3) evaluation of LMMHD in comparison with conventional and other advanced power generation systems and (4) a technology development plan. One of the major conclusions found is that the most economic and technically feasible application of LMMHD is a topping cycle to a steam plant, taking advantage of high temperatures available but not usable by the steam cycle. Author

N74-13537# California Univ., Livermore. Lawrence Livermore Lab.

SOLAR PONDS EXTENDED

A. F. Clark 27 Jul. 1973 12 p refs
(Contract W-7405-eng-48)
(UCID-16317) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

An effort was made to find and develop a system to produce electrical power from solar energy. The largest item of cost in a solar energy system is the collector, and a solar pond can be made very cheaply compared to mirrors or metal collection or multilayered glass systems. The heat can be transported by, stored in, and extracted from water very readily and relatively inexpensively. The present concepts feature a shallow pond that is quickly and readily heated and can be emptied at night, cutting down on the thermal losses. The pond would be filled only when the solar radiation is strong enough to heat the water. The rest of the time the water would be stored in a large insulated reservoir, thus providing as much heat energy storage as desired and certainly enough to last more than a day or so. Calculations indicate that a thermodynamic cycle using some fluid other than water could be more efficient in extracting power. A Freon 11 liquid-vapor system could be the appropriate fluid to run the turbine and generate electricity. Waste heat could be disposed of in a water cooling tower.

NSA

N74-13538# California Univ., Berkeley. Lawrence Berkeley Lab.

CALCULATIONS ON A SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM

R. M. Graven 8 Mar. 1973 33 p refs Presented at the Intern. Meeting on the Solar Energy Soc., Cleveland, 3 Oct. 1973

(Contract W-7405-eng-48)

(LBL-1773; Conf-731002-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75

A computer program has been used to calculate the amount of energy which can be extracted from a flat plate solar collector. The computations consider latitude, heat loss, daily temperature range, percent cloud cover, sun angle, etc. to determine the feasibility of home heating for an angularly adjustable solar collector in the Northern Hemisphere. The program also calculates the energy available from a solar-earth heat pump. The influence of design parameters and the feasibility of using solar energy to generate heat and electricity for a small single family residence have been considered.

Author (NSA)

N74-13673# National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa (Ontario).

QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF THE DIVISION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AND THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICAL ESTABLISHMENT, 1 JULY - 30 SEPTEMBER 1973

30 Sep. 1973 82 p refs

(DME/NAE-1973(3)) Avail: NTIS HC \$6.25

A review of current activities of Canadian mechanical engineering and national aeronautical establishments is presented. The topics discussed are: (1) effects of Reynolds number at low speeds on the maximum lift of two dimensional aerofoil sections equipped with mechanical high lift devices; (2) energy in transportation; and (3) a wave buoy accelerometer unit. A list of current projects and publications is included.

N74-13675 National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa (Ontario). Engine Lab.

ENERGY IN TRANSPORTATION

E. P. Cockshutt *In its* Quart. Bull. of the Div. of Mech. Eng. and the Natl. Aeron. Estab. 30 Sep. 1973 p 25-32 refs

The energy requirements of a variety of transportation systems are reviewed in the context of the current concern over diminishing reserves of hydrocarbon fuels. The energy costs of current passenger and cargo transportation systems are presented. The energy cost components - thermo-propulsive efficiency, frictional resistance, and structural efficiency-are assembled as a ratio for low energy cost. Charts and graphs are included. K.M.M.

N74-13697# Stanford Research Inst., Arlington, Va. Strategic Studies Center.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS ON US NUCLEAR POLICY Final Report

Albert Ferri, Jr. Dec. 1972 48 p refs
(Contract DAHC19-71-C-0001; SRI Proj. 8974)
(AD-754641; SSC-TN-8974-68) Avail: NTIS CSCL 05/4

A review of the major pre-SALT treaties and laws affecting U.S. nuclear policy is reported. The major items of the paper are presented mainly in chronological order. The last section of the work discusses recent trends in U. S. domestic law and their significance for U. S. nuclear policy. This research is part of a larger effort which utilizes this material in force posture analysis. This compilation is considered a handy and useful summary of constraints on nuclear policy which may have wider utility for other elements of the defense establishment. This research paper does not cover the SALT/ABM Treaty nor the interim agreements on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. GRA

N74-12759 McGill Univ., Montreal (Quebec).

THE EFFECT OF FRONTAL EYE FIELD STIMULATION OF UNIT RESPONSES IN THE SUPERIOR COLLICULUS OF THE CAT

D. Guitton and G. Mandl *In its* DRB Aviation Med. Res. Unit Rept., Vol. 3, 1971 - 1973 Oct. 1973 p 124-131 refs
Submitted for publication
(AMRU-R.73:7)

Effects of excited units in the frontal eye field on visually evoked responses of movement sensitive cells in the superior colliculus of the cat are studied. Results show that units unresponsive to visual stimulation can be influenced at short latency by frontal eye field stimulation; they are located 2-3 mm below the superior colliculus surface. Units that respond to both visual and electrical front field stimulation are generally situated more superficially. The influence of electrical front field stimulation on visual responses depends on the relative timing between the two modes of stimulation. It is concluded that a neural discharge originating in the frontal eye field and arriving at the superior colliculus after an eye movement, cannot operate as a corollary discharge. G.G.

N74-12766 McGill Univ., Montreal (Quebec).

DO MUSCLE AFFERENTS CONTRIBUTE TO LONG-LOOP REFLEXES IN MAN?

C. W. Y. Chan, G. Melvill Jones, and R. F. H. Catchlove *In its* DRB Aviation Med. Res. Unit Rept., Vol. 3, 1971 - 1973 Oct. 1973 p 223-231 refs
(AMRU-R.73:5)

Muscular response to stretch has been termed the Functional Stretch Reflex (FSR). Experiments were undertaken to investigate the relative contributions of muscle and other afferents to the FSR. In each of ten subjects, complete anesthesia of the ankle and foot was obtained by intravenous regional anesthesia. The MSR to a sharp tap on the Achilles' tendon and the FSR to a suddenly applied and maintained dorsiflexing force to the sole of the foot were recorded by surface emg from the gastrocnemius before, during and after full recovery from regional anesthesia. The results showed no significant change in mean latency of the MSR; the respective mean latencies of the FSR were indistinguishable from one another, as were their response amplitudes. It is therefore concluded that the observed

FSR probably originated predominantly from muscle afferents. In conjunction with other current results, it is inferred that muscle afferent signals mediate their influence at least in part through long loop central pathways. Author

N74-14028*# Wolf Research and Development Corp., Pocomoke City, Md.

APPLICABILITY OF SKYLAB REMOTE SENSING FOR DETECTION AND MONITORING OF SURFACE MINING ACTIVITIES Quarterly Progress Report, 8 Sep. - 31 Dec. 1973

R. L. Brooks, Principal Investigator and J. D. Pennewell 28 Dec. 1973 6 p EREP
(Contract NAS9-13310)
(E74-10160; NASA-CR-136287; QPR-3) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 08I

There are no author-identified significant results in this report.

N74-14093*# Kansas Univ. Center for Research, Inc., Lawrence.

RESEARCH ON THE APPLICATION OF SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING TO LOCAL, STATE, REGIONAL, AND NATIONAL PROGRAMS INVOLVED WITH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY Semiannual Progress Report, Apr. Sep. 1973

Robert L. Walters, Robert J. Eastmond, and B. G. Barr Sep. 1973 69 p refs
(Grant NGL-17-004-024)
(NASA-CR-136472) Avail: NTIS HC \$5.50 CSCL 08F

Project summaries and project reports are presented in the area of satellite remote sensing as applied to local, regional, and national environmental programs. Projects reports include: (1) Douglas County applications program; (2) vegetation damage and heavy metal concentration in new lead belt; (3) evaluating reclamation of strip-mined land; (4) remote sensing applied to land use planning at Clinton Reservoir; and (5) detailed land use mapping in Kansas City, Kansas. K.M.M.

N74-14094# Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, Washington, D.C.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND TO THE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Oct. 1973 48 p refs
Avail: SOD HC \$1.05

A report on the effectiveness of environmental protection methods is presented. The report was prepared for the President by the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality. The subjects discussed include: (1) actions taken to improve waste disposal, (2) land use action legislation, (3) environmental impact statements, (4) protection of agricultural lands, (5) center city improvement efforts, (6) urban transportation systems, (7) preservation of historic features, and (8) energy conservation measures. Author

N74-14097# Sydney Univ. (Australia). Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES: A RESEARCH CHALLENGE

D. W. George 1973 21 p refs Presented at Symp. on the Energy Crisis: Implications for Secondary Ind., Sydney, 23 May 1973

(Conf-730560-1) Avail: AEC Depository Libraries HC \$3.25

Methods of obtaining energy such as controlled thermo-nuclear fusion, direct solar conversion, or deep geothermal resources of energy are considered alternative energy sources in a global sense. In Australia, nuclear fission and natural gas are considered alternative or unconventional energy sources. One significant area of alternative energy source discussed is the energy currently dissipated to the environment in a nonproductive manner through the limitations of conventional conversion technology and which in overall terms often exceeds that actually used by a factor of two or three. Research into improved methods

of conversion includes areas such as MHD power generation and fuel cells. It also includes the concept of total industrial energy. Other alternative energy sources discussed include the natural sources of primary energy, namely, solar energy, tidal energy, wind, and geothermal energy. NSA

N74-14105# Tennessee Univ., Knoxville. Water Resources Research Center.

STRIP-MINED WATERSHED HYDROLOGIC DATA ACQUISITION STUDY

Bruce A. Tschantz 27 Aug. 1973 24 p refs
(Contract DI-14-31-0001-3843)
(PB-223558/8GA; OWRR-A-030-TENN(1); W73-14368; RR-35) Avail: NTIS HC \$2.75 CSCL 08H

Remotely sensed aerial photography of two small strip mined East Tennessee watersheds was used as a means for obtaining land use information essential to econometric and hydrologic studies and for reclamation practice surveillance. 1:12,000 scale maps were produced for both watersheds from three color IR photographic flights. Other available high altitude photography and thermal imagery data were used to help map strip mine disturbed areas. The study demonstrated the usefulness of using low altitude IR photography for identifying, mapping, and measuring strip mine disturbance areas. (Modified author abstract) GRA

N74-14251# National Commission on Materials Policy, Washington, D.C.

COMPENDIUM OF UNIVERSITY FORUMS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MATERIALS POLICY, MAY - JUNE 1972. A BACKGROUND DOCUMENT. NCMP FORUM ON TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION IN THE PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF MATERIALS AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY, ON 19-21 JUNE 1972

Allen F. Agnew Aug. 1973 223 p refs
(PB-223679/2GA; NCMP-UF-6) Avail: NTIS HC \$13.25 CSCL 05C

The Pennsylvania State University Forum discussed, under the general thrust of technological innovation, iron and steel, nonferrous production metallurgy, economics of substitution, polymeric and ceramic materials, coal and synthetic pipeline gas, and the state of the U. S. mineral position. GRA

N74-14377# Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.

ISOTOPE KILOWATT PROGRAM Quarterly Progress Report, period ending 31 Mar. 1973

A. P. Fraas and G. Samuels Sep. 1973 28 p refs
(Contract W-7405-eng-26)
(ORNL-TM-4243) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50

Work in progress on developing a 1 to 10 kW radioisotope-fueled energy conversion system for terrestrial and undersea use is described. Information is included on: facilities for decomposition testing of materials being evaluated as a working fluid for an organic Rankine cycle conversion system; decomposition test results which indicated that the gas volume evolved in capsules loaded with Dowtherm A was much higher than for capsules containing material produced by the Eastman Kodak Co.; performance testing of fusible insulation; and thermal and impact testing of fuel capsules. NSA

N74-14408# Office of Naval Research, London (England).

MHD FOR POWER GENERATION: THE VIEW OF A CHOSEN FEW

David F. Dyer 20 Apr. 1973 11 p
(AD-760342; ONRL-C-10-73) Avail: NTIS CSCL 20/9

A report of the ninth meeting of the international liaison group on magnetohydrodynamics power generation and the MHD closed cycle specialist meeting held in Geneva is given. The following topics are discussed various concepts proposed for MHD power generation the role of programs in various countries technology problems to be overcome in producing viable MHD power generation systems meetings and publications concerned with MHD for power generation. Author (GRA)

N74-14496*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

SOLAR ENERGY POWER SYSTEM Patent Application

Billy K. Davis, inventor (to NASA) Filed 4 Dec. 1973 18 p
(NASA-Case-MFS-21628-1; US-Patent-Appl-SN-421702) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 20M

A solar energy vapor (freon) powered system is described for generating electrical energy in which a portion of the heat absorbed from the sun in daylight is stored for use during darkness by a thermal capacitor. A mass of Pyrene, having a high thermal capacity, liquifies when heat is applied to it and goes through a solidification process to provide a heat output. A highly efficient solar boiler is constructed, utilizing an anodized titanium surface and a particular combination of shaped boiler tubes and complementary reflectors. The overall efficiency of the system is further improved by an arrangement of heat recovery devices. NASA

N74-14499# Maryland Univ., College Park. Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING FOR BUILDINGS WORKSHOP. PART 1: TECHNICAL SESSIONS, MARCH 21 AND 22

Redfield Allen Jul. 1973 231 p refs Workshop held Washington, D. C., 21-23 Mar. 1973
(Grant NSF GI-32488)

(PB-223536/4GA; NSF-RA/N-73-004) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 13A

The proceedings contain thirty-six technical papers on solar energy for U.S. building applications areas; namely, solar collectors, energy storage, domestic hot water heating, energy conservation and insulation, solar air-conditioning, and systems for solar heating and cooling. Some foreign activities are also reviewed. Each technical paper is a report on: proposed research, on-going research, proposed systems, or operating systems. Questions and answers from the discussion periods are included, as is an agenda and list of attendees. GRA

N74-14533*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

FEASIBILITY OF SPACE DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE NUCLEAR WASTE. 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Washington Dec. 1973 21 p
(NASA-TM-X-2911; E-7679) Avail: NTIS HC \$2.75 CSCL 18G

This NASA study, performed at the request of the AEC, concludes that transporting radioactive waste (primarily long-lived isotopes) into space is feasible. Tentative solutions are presented for technical problems involving safe packaging. Launch systems (existing and planned), trajectories, potential hazards, and various destinations were evaluated. Solar system escape is possible and would have the advantage of ultimate removal of the radioactive waste from man's environment. Transportation costs would be low (comparable to less than a 5 percent increase in the cost of electricity) even though more than 100 space shuttle launches per year would be required by the year 2000. Author

N74-14651*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

EFFECT OF WATER INJECTION ON NITRIC OXIDE EMISSIONS OF A GAS TURBINE COMBUSTOR BURNING NATURAL GAS FUEL

Nicholas R. Marchionna, Larry A. Diehl, and Arthur M. Trout Washington Dec. 1973 26 p refs
(NASA-TM-X-2959; E-7565) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 20M

The effect of direct water injection on the exhaust gas emissions of a turbojet combustor burning natural gas fuel was investigated. The results are compared with the results from similar tests using ASTM Jet-A fuel. Increasing water injection decreased the emissions of oxides of nitrogen (NOX) and increased the emissions of carbon monoxide and unburned hydrocarbons. The greatest percentage decrease in NOX with increasing water injection was at the lowest inlet-air temperature tested. The

effect of increasing inlet-air temperature was to decrease the effect of the water injection. The reduction in NOX due to water injection was almost identical to the results obtained with Jet-A fuel. However, the emission indices of unburned hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, and percentage nitric oxide in NOX were not.

Author

N74-14665 Oklahoma Univ., Norman.

MANERGY: AN ENERGY MANAGEMENT MODEL OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PREDICTION OF ENERGY DEMAND, RESOURCE CONSUMPTION, ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS, THE ASSESSMENT OF NEW TECHNOLOGY, AND ENERGY RESOURCE ALTERNATIVES Ph.D. Thesis

William Woodrow Talley, II, 1973 723 p

Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 73-23921

A computerized, systems-analysis model of the United States energy system has been developed and presented in code form. The model was designed for use as a management tool for assessing the consequences of resources and fuel alternatives, environmental controls, and technological advances. The assessment guidelines are presented as resource consumptions, environmental impacts, and balance of payment deficits to the year 2100. The model's capabilities and its inherent flexibility have been demonstrated for a baseline case and several alternatives. The base case was based on current energy use patterns, diversified resource development, projected fuel splits, population and gross national product projections, and reasonable advances in technology. The model has sufficient flexibility to include the results of the many existing and future studies on energy supply and demand. It quantifies the impacts of energy policy decisions into acceptable indices. As such, it has the capability to provide energy management guidelines necessary to make decisions on research and development priorities, legislation and regulations.

Dissert. Abstr.

N74-14666 Institute of Gas Technology, Chicago, Ill.

REVIEW OF WORLD ENERGY SUPPLIES

Henry R. Linden London Intern. Gas Union 1973 40 p refs
Presented at the 12th World Gas Conf., Nice, 1973

(IGU/A-1-73) Copyright. Avail: Issuing Activity

On the basis of currently definable technology and economics, world energy resources are insufficient to support historical rates of growth much beyond the middle of the 21st century. Further, conventional energy supply systems appear to be inadequate to support these growth rates under the expected limitations of the use of investment capital, raw materials, and air, water and land resources. New energy supply systems are discussed, including those for conversion of the lower grades of fossil fuels to nonpolluting fluid fuels and those employing hydrogen as the energy form. The state of technological development of the most promising fossil fuel conversion processes, and their thermal efficiencies, operating characteristics, investment costs, and prospects for industrial use are reviewed. Particular reference is made to the major commercialization effort already underway in the United States. The advantages of a hydrogen-based economy over complete electrification are discussed in detail. Although major emphasis is placed on the adequacy of fossil fuel and uranium resources in meeting future requirements and on delivery systems for these energy sources which are compatible with investment cost and environmental limitations, the major renewable energy resources are also reviewed briefly.

Author

N74-14671 Deutsche Forschungs- und Versuchsanstalt fuer Luft- und Raumfahrt, Porz (West Germany)

SECTION 4: PROPULSION AND ENERGY [FACHGEBIET 4: ANTRIEBE UND ENERGETIK]

In its DFVLR Annual Review, 1972 1972 p 199-281 refs

Problems of turbojet engines include engine noise and propulsion systems. Investigations on cascades in the trisonic regime, on problems of compressor stages, and on combustion with emission of pollutants are considered. Work on energy transfer and electrical propulsion for space vehicles, technological applications of plasma flows, as well as chemical and physical studies on rocket propulsion systems and their lubricants, is also included.

Transl. by G.G.

N74-14682* Techtran Corp., Glen Burnie, Md.

ECONOMICS OF AIR TRANSPORT

M. C. Alvarez Washington NASA Jan. 1974 20 p 1
into ENGLISH from Rev. Aeron. Astron. (Spain), no. 388, 1973 p 173-183

(Contract NASw-2485)

(NASA-TT-F-15249) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 05C

The costs of air transportation are analyzed, giving attention to direct and indirect costs. Systems of cost analysis are considered together with the effect of individual parameters on the costs of operation. Attention is given to cruising speed, flight time, total operational time, aircraft design, and aircraft manufacture. A first estimation of operational costs has to take into account the weight of the aircraft, the weight of the fuel needed during the flight, the fuel reserve, and questions of the selection of one of three operational approaches in conducting the flight. Direct costs of the flight operation are discussed in detail together with expenses for maintenance, inspection, depreciation, and fuel costs. Indirect expenses include costs of administration, publicity, and airport charges.

Author

N74-14684# RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.

ENERGY POLICY RESEARCH AND THE STATE OF FLORIDA

William E. Mooz Aug. 1973 17 p Sponsored by NSF and the State of Calif.

(P-5078) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

A discussion of state energy problems and the research required to support the selection of policies designed to solve them. The example chosen is the State of Florida, in which future energy demands may be in conflict with its unique environment, and the basis for the discussion is Rand's past and present energy work for the National Science Foundation and the State of California.

Author

N74-14686# Interior Dept., Washington, D.C. Office of Energy Conservation.

FEDERAL AGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION Quarterly Report, Jul. - Sep. 1973

Dec. 1973 13 p ref

(QR-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

On June 29, 1973, the President ordered the Federal government to achieve a 7 percent reduction in its anticipated energy consumption over the succeeding 12 months. While there are more than 80 departments and agencies within the Federal government, nearly all of the energy is consumed by the 11 cabinet departments and five large agencies. The focus of the effort has been in these 16 units. In all, a total of 20.8 percent savings in energy was made when compared to anticipated use during FY 1974. Monetary savings amounted to about \$160 million. The Department of Defense is the largest user of energy in the government (86 percent), and it effected the greatest savings, mostly in its diminished use of automotive and aviation fuels. Seven other agencies met or exceeded the goal.

Author

N74-14687# Interior Dept., Washington, D.C. Office of Energy Conservation.

FEDERAL ENERGY CONSERVATION Interim Report

Oct 1973 33 p

Avail: NTIS HC \$3.75

This interim report estimates total energy use in the sixteen major Federal agencies during Fiscal Year 1973. It will provide a baseline against which to measure progress in succeeding years. The sixteen largest agencies consumed 2.26 quadrillion British thermal units of energy in Fiscal Year 1973, of which about 60 percent was for vehicle and equipment operations and about 40 percent for building and facility lighting, heating and cooling. Specific actions being taken to achieve the targeted reduction in energy use during the current fiscal year are described. As expected, all agencies will seek to reduce lighting, heating and cooling, as these are the easiest to put into motion, monitor, and adjust as experiences dictate. A host of other ideas have also surfaced, however, including reduced travel and shifts to more energy-conservative ways to travel, employee participation through use of public transport, bicycles, and the like.

Author

N74-14688# National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. Inst. for Applied Technology.

ENERGY CONSERVATION THROUGH EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION

Charles A. Berg Feb. 1973 55 p refs
(NBSIR-73-102) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.75

In two major sectors of the economy (building services and industrial processes), accounting for approximately 75 percent of the total national energy consumption, energy utilization was found to be inefficient. It is estimated that in these two sectors, as much as 25 percent of the energy consumed annually by the nation as a whole may be lost through ineffective practices. Possible reasons for the existence of ineffective utilization are considered, and possible means of improving effectiveness of utilization are discussed. The levels of effort to promote effective utilization of energy are identified as: (1) the effective use of present fuels in present processes, (2) utilization of presently unused energy sources, and (3) more effective investment of energy in durable and maintainable products. Author

N74-14690# Committee on Banking and Currency (U.S. House).

EPA POLLUTION REGULATIONS AND FUEL SHORTAGE: THE IMPACT ON MASS TRANSIT

Washington GPO 1973 689 p refs Hearings before Comm. on Banking and Currency, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 26, 30, and 31 Jul. 1973

Avail: Subcomm. on Urban Mass Transportation

A hearing was held before the Subcommittee on Urban Mass Transportation of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives to discuss the Environmental Protection Agency pollution regulations and the fuel shortage. Specific emphasis was placed on the impact of the fuel shortage on mass transportation and recommendations for improving mass transportation as an energy saving measure. Testimony from representatives of various petroleum companies was presented to show the causes for the current fuel shortages and steps being taken to improve the situation. The effects of the proposals for reducing fuel shortages on the quality of the environment are emphasized. Author

N74-14691# Select Committee on Small Business (U. S. House).

ENERGY CRISIS AND SMALL BUSINESS

GPO Washington 1973 65 p refs Presented to Select Comm. on Small Business, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 13 Jul. 1973
Avail: Select Comm. on Small Business

Results are presented of an investigation of the petroleum industry made by the Federal Trade Commission. The investigation looks into the growing shortage of gasoline and its effects on small businesses, especially the independent gas station operator. The origins and nature of the present gasoline shortage can only be understood with reference to the structure, conduct and performance of the entire industry. The focus of the discussion includes: background and methodology of the current petroleum investigation; structure, conduct, and performance of the petroleum industry; and Committee staff conclusions. A.L.

N74-14692# Committee on Commerce (U. S. Senate).

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, 2

Washington GPO 1973 166 p Hearing on S. 357 before Comm. on Com., 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 1 Mar. 1973
Avail: Comm. on Com.

A Congressional hearing was conducted to establish a Federal power research and development program to increase efficiencies of electric energy production and utilization, reduce environmental impacts, develop new sources of clean energy, and reduce the use of fossil fuels. The various features of the energy bill are: (1) establishment of a Federal Power Research and Development Board, (2) establishment of a trust fund, (3) authorization of a research program, and (4) definition of penalties for failure to comply with the provisions of the act. The report consists primarily of testimony by witnesses concerning the utilization of energy and new energy sources. Author

N74-14693# Committee on Commerce (U. S. Senate).

NATIONAL FUELS AND ENERGY CONSERVATION ACT OF 1973

Washington GPO 1973 177 p refs Rept. on S.2176 presented by Comm. on Com. at the 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 16 Nov. 1973

(S-Rept-93-526) Avail: US Capitol, Senate Document Room

The National Fuels and Energy Conservation Act of 1973 is reported. The purpose of the bill is to declare a national policy of conserving energy resources through more efficient conversion and use, to make energy conservation an integral part of all programs of the Federal Government, and to encourage an energy conservation ethic among American industry and the consuming public. The methods by which these goals are to be achieved are specified. Examples of energy consumption by various components of the national economy are provided. Author

N74-14695# Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.

ELECTRIC ENERGY REQUIREMENTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

E. Hirst and T. Healy 1973 20 p refs Presented at Conf. on Energy, Demand, Conserv., and Inst. Probl., Cambridge, Mass., 12 Feb. 1973 Sponsored in part by AEC and NSF Prepared in cooperation with Santa Clara Univ., Calif.
(Conf-730205-4) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

The amount of electricity needed for (or saved by) operation of several environmental quality strategies is examined. These strategies include: electric mass transit, waste water treatment, solid waste disposal, air pollution control, waste heat dissipation, and electricity conservation. Energy requirements of existing electric mass transit systems are compared with the new BART system, buses, and autos. Electric energy costs, as a function of plant size, are examined for primary/secondary sewage plants. Electricity costs and savings are computed for solid waste disposal, recycle, and use as fuel. Electricity needs for air pollution control at stationary sources and from motor vehicles are evaluated. Electricity needs for use of cooling towers at power plants are reviewed. Finally, potential energy savings which reduce air and thermal pollution levels are examined. The electricity required to meet the needs discussed here-based on the assumptions in this study-are small relative to total kilowatt-hour consumption. Author (NSA)

N74-14749# Institute of Transport Aviation, Paris (France).

AVIATION NEEDS AND PUBLIC CONCERNS

Emile VanLennep 29 Oct. 1973 22 p Presented at 7th Dr. Albert Plesman Mem. Lecture, Delft, Netherlands, 29 Oct. 1973
Avail: NTIS HC \$3.25

Economic profits in the continuous growth of civil aviation are weighed against the social impact on human life in the building of Europe's transportation network. Problems of aircraft noise, demands on energy resources, airport congestion, and consequently of environmental control are considered. G.G.

N74-14784* National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

METHOD OF MAKING SILICON SOLAR CELL ARRAY Patent

Americo F. Forestieri, Jacob D. Broder, and Daniel T. Bernatowicz, inventors (to NASA) Issued 25 Dec. 1973 4 p Filed 26 Oct. 1970 Supersedes N71-29048 (09 - 16, p 2541)
(NASA-Case-LEW-11069-1; US-Patent-3,780,424; US-Patent-Appl-SN-83816; US-Patent-Class-29-572; US-Patent-Class-136-89; US-Patent-Class-29-588) Avail: US Patent Office CSCL 10C

A heat sealable transparent plastic film, such as a flourinated ethylene propylene copolymer, is used both as a cover material and as an adhesive for mounting a solar cell array to a flexible substrate Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent Office

N74-14785*# Jet Propulsion Lab., Calif. Inst. of Tech., Pasadena

IMPINGING JET SEPARATORS FOR LIQUID METAL

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC POWER CYCLES

David W. Bogdanoff 1 Dec. 1973 155 p refs Sponsored in part by NAS-NRC (Contract NAS7-100) (NASA-CR-136552, JPL-TM-33-621) Avail: NTIS HC \$9.75 CSCL 10A

In many liquid metal MHD power cycles, it is necessary to separate the phases of a high-speed liquid-gas flow. The usual method is to impinge the jet at a glancing angle against a solid surface. These surface separators achieve good separation of the two phases at a cost of a large velocity loss due to friction at the separator surface. This report deals with attempts to greatly reduce the friction loss by impinging two jets against each other. In the crude impinging jet separators tested to date, friction losses were greatly reduced, but the separation of the two phases was found to be much poorer than that achievable with surface separators. Analyses are presented which show many lines of attack (mainly changes in separator geometry which should yield much better separation for impinging jet separators).

Author

N74-14788* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE NASA-LEWIS TERRESTRIAL PHOTOVOLTAICS PROGRAM

Daniel T. Bernatowicz 1973 8 p refs Presented at 10th Photovoltaics Specialists Conf., Palo Alto, Calif., 13-15 Nov. 1973; sponsored by IEEE (NASA-TM-X-71491; E-7828) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 10A

Research and technology efforts on solar cells and arrays having relevance to terrestrial uses are outlined. These include raising cell efficiency, developing the FEP-covered module concept, and exploring low cost cell concepts. Solar cell-battery power systems for remote weather stations have been built to demonstrate the capabilities of solar cells for terrestrial applications.

Author

N74-14791* Council on Environmental Quality, Washington, D.C.

ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: ELECTRIC POWER Aug. 1973 66 p refs (PB-223326/OGA) Avail: NTIS SOD HC \$0.85 as 4111-00019 CSCL 13B

The conflict between energy needs and the environment poses a problem that must be solved by understanding the factors that influence demands for energy and by developing energy systems that meet these demands with minimal damage to the environment. This report considers the elements underlying our growing demand for energy and the environmental implications of the complex energy systems for meeting this demand. It focuses on electric energy because of the particularly rapid growth in this sector.

GRA

N74-15020* Servicio Geologico de Bolivia, La Paz.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION SUBPROGRAM: GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF PROPORTIONAL IMAGERY FROM ERTS-A SATELLITE [SUB PROGRAMA EXPLORACION PETROLERA: INTERPRETACION GEOLOGICA DE IMAGENES PROPORCIONADAS POR EL SATELITE ERTS-A]

C. E. Brockmann, Principal Investigator and Carlos Vargas Flores 30 Nov. 1973 14 p In SPANISH Sponsored by NASA ERTS (E74-10213; NASA-CR-136476) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 08G

There are no author-identified significant results in this report.

N74-15070* Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.

OIL EXPLORATION SUBPROGRAM GEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF IMAGES PROVIDED BY THE ERTS-A

SATELLITE

C. Vargas F. Washington NASA Jan. 1974 10 p Translated into ENGLISH of "Sub Program a Exploracion Petrolera, Interpretacion Geologica de Imagenes Proporcionadas por el Satelite ERTS-A", Servicio Geol. de Bolivia, Programa del Satelite Technol. de Recursos Nat., La Paz, report, 1973 9 p (Contract NASw-2483)

(NASA-TT-F-15265) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00 CSCL 08G

Geological interpretation of three black and white images provided by the ERTS-A satellite is discussed. The study was to determine to what extent these images may be used to compile geological survey maps, using conventional photointerpretation techniques in the process.

Author

N74-15226 Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. BITUMEN-BEARING ROCKS

W. B. Cashion In *its* US Mineral Resources 1973 p 99-104 refs

Bitumen bearing rocks occur in many areas in the United States, but few deposits have been exploited or evaluated for their total energy potential. The evaluated deposits are a relatively small part of North American resources of bitumen bearing rocks and probably will not contribute to U.S. energy needs before 1985. Studies of known but unappraised deposits, especially extensive subsurface tar sands, will greatly increase total resource estimates. Technological advancements are needed in tar sand processing, especially for in situ recovery methods.

Author

N74-15230 Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. COAL

Paul Averitt In *its* US Mineral Resources 1973 p 133-142 refs

World coal resources are estimated to total 16,830 billion tons, of which 9,500 billion tons is classed as identified, and 7,330 billion tons is classed as hypothetical. The United States contains about one-fifth of estimated total world resources. On a uniform Btu basis, U.S. coal resources are larger than the combined domestic resources of petroleum, natural gas, oil shale, and bituminous sandstone. The prolonged future need for energy in ever increasing quantities, and the prospect of decreasing availability of and increased prices for petroleum and natural gas, have focused very sharp attention on coal as an alternative source of synthetic gas, liquid fuels, and lubricants.

Author

N74-15240 Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES

L. J. P. Muffler In *its* US Mineral Resources 1973 p 251-261 refs

The geothermal resource base is defined as all the heat above 15 C in the earth's crust, but only a small part of this resource base can properly be considered as a resource. The magnitude of the geothermal resource depends on the evaluation of many physical, technological, economic, environmental, and governmental factors. The physical factors that control the distribution of heat at depth can be evaluated, at least rudely. More tenuous are the assumptions of technology, economics, and governmental policy. These assumptions are critical to geothermal resource estimation.

Author

N74-15257 Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. NUCLEAR FUELS: URANIUM

Warren I. Finch, Arthur P. Butler, Jr., Frank C. Armstrong, and Albert E. Weissenborn In *its* US Mineral Resources 1973 p 456-468 refs

Uranium is an important energy resource, and even though the demand for its use in nuclear-powered electrical generators was only moderate in 1972, near-future needs are expected to be very great. In the United States, large exploitable deposits are found chiefly in sandstone and associated rocks. In other parts of the world, large deposits are mainly in quartz-pebble conglomerate of early Precambrian age and in veins. Domestic resources recoverable at present prices totaled about 273,000

tons of U3O8 at the end of 1971, and the total for all countries reporting resources is about 1.6 million tons of U3O8. These supplies are sufficient to last into the 1980's. Needs beyond 1980 are so great that tremendous efforts in exploration, and research in ore-finding techniques, will be required to discover new recoverable resources. Author

N74-15258 Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

NUCLEAR FUELS: THORIUM

Mortimer H. Staatz and Jerry C. Olson *In its US Mineral Resources* 1973 p 468-476 refs

Although the current demand for thorium is small, future needs may be large as a fuel for nuclear generators. The occurrence of thorium is widespread, and large deposits are found in beach and fluvialite placers, veins, sedimentary rocks, alkalic igneous rocks, and carbonatites. Thorium has been produced principally from monazite from beach and fluvialite placers, although in the 1950's and early 1960's monazite from a unique vein in South Africa was the chief source. In the early 1970's monazite was recovered principally as a byproduct of titanium or tin mining in India, Brazil, Australia, and Malaysia. A large thorium resource in the conglomerates at the Elliot Lake uranium mines, Canada, could become an important byproduct if demand increases. Thorium resources are not well known because of the small demand, but are sufficient for many years in the future. The development of a variable domestic thorium mining industry is dependent on a large enough increase in demand to exceed the amount obtainable as byproducts from other types of deposits. Author

N74-15259 Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

OIL AND GAS

T. H. McCulloh *In its US Mineral Resources* 1973 p 477-496 refs

The oil and gas resources of the United States are examined. Organic carbon, hydrocarbons, and producible hydrocarbon accumulations are discussed from the standpoint of distribution and accessibility. All estimates of petroleum and natural gas resources depend upon prior exploration results and are considered unreliable. Changing economic incentives, technologic advances, enlarged prospecting areas, and creative thinking all increase exploration effectiveness. Data are presented to show variations in produced and proven reserves of oil for the U.S. and the world. Author

N74-15260 Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

OIL SHALE

William C. Culbertson and Janet K. Pitman *In its US Mineral Resources* 1973 p 497-503 refs

Oil shale is a fine-grained sedimentary rock containing organic matter that has the property of yielding substantial amounts of oil when heated in a closed retort (destructive distillation) but that is mostly insoluble in ordinary petroleum solvents. The United States has tremendous quantities of oil shale, principally in the Green River Formation in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. These three States contain identified resources of about 1.8 trillion barrels of oil in oil shale that yields an average of 15 or more gallons per ton. However, no oil-shale venture has been a commercial success in the United States in the last 100 years, despite the fact that other countries of the world have for many years burned oil shale as a fuel, or have produced oil or combustible gas from the shale. Author

N74-15261 Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

PEAT

Cornelia C. Cameron *In its US Mineral Resources* 1973 p 505-513 refs

The physical characteristics of peat that are important to modern uses are related to the geologic and physiographic settings of the deposits. Research on methods of prospecting for peat focuses on establishing geologic controls for the types of peat defined in the classification adopted by the American Society for Testing and Materials in 1969. This new classification is designed principally to characterize different types of peat by

means of such physical properties as amount, kind, and size of fibers and quantity of ash. One or more types of peat occur in all but about 8 of the 50 States in magnitudes ranging from hundreds of thousands to tens of billions of tons. The demand for specific physical qualities in peat related to modern uses and to standards for sales is largely responsible for national consumption of more peat than is produced domestically. Author

N74-15290# National Commission on Materials Policy, Washington, D.C.

COMPENDIUM OF UNIVERSITY FORUMS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MATERIALS POLICY, MAY - JUNE 1972. A BACKGROUND DOCUMENT: UNIVERSITY FORUM ON NATIONAL MATERIALS POLICY, MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ON 30 MAY - 2 JUNE 1972

Allen F. Agnew Aug. 1973 733 p refs
(PB-223678/4GA; NCMP-UF-3) Avail: NTIS HC \$38.75 CSCL 05C

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Forum covered six subjects: materials problems in energy conversion, research in advanced materials; national policy on resources, waste recycling, and education and a national materials policy. Specialty metals, coal conversion, electronic materials, aerospace structural materials, biomaterials, and polymeric materials were all considered in depth as were recycling of solid refuse and the effect of recycling on materials supply. Relationships to man were examined via the topic human ecology and compatible technology. GRA

N74-15291# National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. Inorganic Materials Div.

INVESTIGATION OF VISCOUS FLOW IN GLASS DURING PHASE SEPARATION Annual Report, Nov. 1972 Jun. 1973

J. H. Simmons, S. A. Mills, A. Napolitano, D. H. Blackburn, and W. K. Haller Sep. 1973 44 p refs
(Contract NAonr-12-73; NR Proj. 032-536, NBS Proj. 31304) (AD-767920; NBS-TN-792; AR-1) Avail: NTIS MF \$1.45; SOD HC \$0.65 as C13 46:792 CSCL 11/2

The isothermal viscosity of two borosilicate glasses, of which one is a commercial glass widely used for chemical glassware, shows a large increase (4 to 5 orders of magnitude) with heat-treatment time (ranging up to 100,000 min) near the annealing point. The two glasses have similar compositions, but differ greatly in their phase separation characteristics. Electron micrographs are used to analyze the development of microstructure during the suspected phase separation. In both glasses, it is found that the structure development is primarily responsible for the viscosity increase. An analysis of the data, and a theoretical interpretation of the effect are presented. Author (GRA)

N74-15447 Wyoming Univ., Laramie
LOW ENERGY GAS UTILIZATION IN COMBUSTION GAS TURBINE Ph.D. Thesis

John M. Cegielski, Jr. 1973 335 p
Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 73-25541

Gases having a net heat of combustion less than 150 Btu per standard cubic foot were successfully used to partially fuel a modified 11.2 kilowatt combustion gas turbine generator set. A modification to the combustion gas turbine engine enabled the low energy gases to be substituted for a portion of the compressed air normally supplied to the combustion chamber. Two sets of field tests were conducted. The first test set used the exhaust gas (Sloss gas) from a secondary oil recovery operation. The second set used the stack gas from an experimental oil-shale retort. Twelve stack gas combustion efficiency tests were conducted. An average of 70.3% of the stack gas net heat of combustion which ranged from 28.9 to 51.5 Btu per standard foot was utilized by the combustion gas turbine engine. Thirty-six Sloss gas combustion efficiency tests were

conducted. An average of 70.1% of the Sloss gas net heat of combustion which was 147 Btu per standard cubic foot was utilized by the combustion gas turbine engine. Dissert. Abstr.

N74-15448# Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.
**STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION OF SYNTHETIC FUELS.
A REPORT TO THE SYNTHETIC FUELS PANEL**

J. E. Johnson Sep. 1972 20 p refs
(Contract W-7405-eng-26)
(ORNL-TM-4307) Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

A review of the problems associated with the storage and transportation of energy by the major candidate synthetic fuel systems hydrogen and hydrogen-derived fuels, such as ammonia and methanol is presented. Particular emphasis has been placed on the identification of limiting technologies and on areas in which research and development efforts should be undertaken to contribute solutions to the nation's growing problems of energy resources, transmission and conversion. Author (NSA)

N74-15449# Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.
PROSPECTS FOR HYDROGEN AS A FUEL FOR TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS AND FOR ELECTRICAL POWER GENERATION

W. J. D. Escher Sep. 1973 56 p refs
(Contract W-7405-eng-26)
(ORNL-TM-4305) Avail: NTIS HC \$5.00

The potential application of hydrogen, produced from non-fossil domestic sources, is examined for applicability to the transportation and electrical generation sectors. The characteristics of hydrogen as a gas and as a cryogenic liquid are noted; cost trends are presented. Ground, water, and air transportation modes and systems are individually examined with respect to a potential conversion to hydrogen fuel. Electrical generation systems, both conventional and unconventional, are assessed similarly. Hydrogen's potential for transmission and storage of electrical energy is cited. From these findings, a detailed list of recommended study, research and development, and demonstration system topics is given toward implementing an eventual conversion of transportation and the electrical utilities to hydrogen fuel. Author (NSA)

N74-15661# Interior Dept., Washington, D.C.
ASSESSMENT OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY RESOURCES
Dallas L. Peck 25 Sep. 1972 86 p refs
Avail: NTIS HC \$6.50 CSCL 20M

A study was conducted to develop and assessment of the state of the art and to recommend a research program to provide the basis for establishing the proper role of geothermal resources. It is expected that geothermal resources can accomplish the following: (1) provide additional energy to alleviate the Nation's impending storage, (2) water to supplement present supplies, and (3) mineral resources. It was recommended that an expanded program be conducted to assess the magnitude, type, and location of the Nation's geothermal resources and to spur the development of improved technology for discovering, evaluating, and utilizing the resources. The significant accomplishments to be realized by such a program are defined. Author

N74-15667 California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena. Environmental Quality Lab.
TIME FACTORS IN SLOWING DOWN THE RATE OF GROWTH OF DEMAND FOR PRIMARY ENERGY IN THE UNITED STATES

Lester Lees and Mingin Philip Lo 1 Jun. 1973 35 p refs
(Grant NSF GI-29726)
(EQL-7) Copyright. Avail: Issuing Activity

The time scales involved in slowing down the rate of growth of primary energy consumption in the U.S. as one component of an overall energy/environment strategy designed to limit the required volume of energy imports from overseas are discussed. Two important energy-consuming sectors of the economy are chosen as illustrative examples: (1) the automobile as a total

system (25%); (2) space heating, air conditioning and water heating in the residential sector (22%). These two components of -- energy-conserving policy taken together would bring the growth rate in U.S. primary energy demand down from its present rate of 4.2% per year to about 2.8% per year by 1985. Reductions in the annual growth rate of the remaining 50% of U.S. primary energy consumption that seem quite feasible would bring the overall growth rate down to about 2.5% per year by 1985. If reductions in growth rate of this magnitude could in fact be achieved, energy imports would peak in the mid-1980s at a level no higher than about 60% above the present (1973) volume of imports. Incentives and disincentives designed to bring about this slowdown in the rate of U.S. energy consumption are discussed. Author

N74-15679# Commission of the European Communities, Brussels (Belgium).
THE ENERGY SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY. SITUATION 1972. FORECASTS 1973

9 Feb. 1973 55 p
Avail: NTIS HC \$4.75

An analysis of the world energy situation in 1972 and the outlook for 1973 are presented. The development of an energy policy which would improve the quality of information available concerning energy requirements and problems is discussed. The market situation in 1972 and its consequences are examined for the specific cases of petroleum, coal, gas, electricity, and nuclear energy. Tables, charts, and graphs are included to show consumption rates and predicted consumption of the significant natural resources used for energy conversion. Author

N74-15680# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).
INDIVIDUAL ACTION FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION

Washington GPO Jun. 1973 8 p Presented to Comm on Sci. and Astronaut., 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 31 May 1973
Avail: Subcomm. on Energy

Prompted by a concern for conserving the limited energy supplies, suggestions are given for saving money and using less energy. Ideas are presented for: driving and purchasing automobiles; cooling and heating residential homes; using home appliances; and vacationing. K.M.M.

N74-15681# National Economic Research Associates, Inc., New York.
ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN THE UNITED STATES: AN EXAMINATION OF A RECENT CHANGE IN THE RELATIONSHIP

1971 29 p refs
Copyright. Avail: NTIS HC \$3.50

The ratio of aggregate energy consumption to Gross National Product (the energy/GNP ratio) underwent a long-term secular decline during the period 1947-1966, following a trend that began in the 1920s. Since 1966, however, the trend has reversed and the ratio has shown an uninterrupted increase. If the trend prior to 1966 had persisted, energy consumption in 1970 would have been lower by an amount greater than the total electric utility consumption of coal in that year. An analysis of the possible reasons for this trend reversal indicates that it cannot be ascribed to any single cause but that a major part of it is apparently the result of: (1) the increasing relative importance of nonenergy uses of the fuels, (2) a tapering off in the year-to-year improvement in thermal efficiency at central power stations, and (3) the increasing relative importance of air conditioning and electric heating. The net result of these factors is a tendency toward a sustained high growth rate in aggregate energy consumption and a consequent increase in the energy/GNP ratio except in years of high GNP growth rate. Author

N74-15682# Committee on Government Operations (U. S. House).
CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY, PART 1

Washington GPO 1973 469 p refs Hearings before Comm. on Govt. Operations and Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut., 93d

Congr., 1st Sess., No. 14, 19 Jun. 1973 Prepared in cooperation with Comm. on Sci. and Astronaut.
 Avail: SOD HC \$3.05

A Congressional hearing on the conservation and efficient use of energy resources is presented. The organization and functions of the Office of Energy Conservation are described. Current research and development projects being conducted by the government to conserve energy resources by increasing the efficiency of converting heat energy to electricity are explained. Improvements and developments in surface transportation systems for increased efficiency are reported. Specific research and development projects are defined to show the scope of the effort, the FY 1973 funding, and the proposed FY 1974 funding. P.N.F.

N74-15684# Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (U. S. Senate).

FACTORS AFFECTING THE USE OF COAL IN PRESENT AND FUTURE ENERGY MAKERS

Washington GPO 1973 46 p refs Presented to Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 1973 Prepared by Library of Congr

Avail: Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs

A background paper to inform members of Congress on the factors affecting the use of coal in present and future energy markets is presented. The subjects discussed are: (1) coal reserves, (3) mining regulations, (4) air pollution control for coal burning utilities, and (5) the policy issues which must be considered in the Federal government for adequate exploitation of coal supplies. Tables are included to show yearly consumption, forecasts of 1980 demand, potential domestic supply available, and coal characteristics by states. P.N.F.

N74-15685# Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
ENERGY RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES

P. K. Theobald, S. P. Schweinfurth, and D. C. Duncan 1972 30 p refs
 (CIRC-650) Avail: NTIS MF \$1.45; USGS HC no charge

The accompanying diagrams present the U.S. Geological Survey estimates of the United States resources of coal, petroleum liquids, natural gas, uranium, geothermal energy, and oil from oil shale. The estimates have been compiled by a group of specialists familiar with each of the energy sources, each using techniques he considers most useful for estimating his particular energy source. The short text accompanying each diagram outlines the method of estimation or the source of the estimate and defines the characteristics of each estimate. Where appropriate, comparisons with other estimates are also given. Resources, as used here, include all rocks and minerals (including their contained heat for geothermal sources) potentially usable by man. Author

N74-15686# Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (U. S. Senate).

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES WITH RESPECT TO FUELS AND ENERGY: A STAFF ANALYSIS

Washington GPO 1973 240 p refs Presented to Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 1973
 Avail: SOD HC \$1.65

A Congressional committee report on the authority of Federal agencies with respect to fuels and energy emergency management is presented. It is stated that more than forty Federal departments, agencies, and regulatory commissions affect energy matters. The reorganization and restructuring of these Federal energy activities is a principal concern of the Committee involved in the energy study. A staff analysis is developed to show the statutory authority of Federal agencies and the implementation of that authority in the energy field. The staff analysis is based on a questionnaire which requested the following information: (1) goals and objectives of the energy and (2) a summary of their respective roles within the overall body of Federal fuels and energy policy formulation and implementation. The term Energy Policy is defined as all basic legal authority which authorized programs or policies designed to assist, to promote, to regulate, or to impose constraints on the range of alternatives which local, State, Federal, or private decision makers may consider in their effort to meet existing and future energy demands. Author

N74-15687# Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (U. S. Senate).

THE PRESIDENT'S ENERGY MESSAGE AND S. 1570

Washington GPO 1973 869 p refs Hearing pursuant to S. Res. 45 before Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 1 May 1973

Avail: Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs

The message of the President of the United States concerning energy resources which was delivered to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on 1 May, 1973 is presented. The subjects discussed are: (1) the National energy policy, (2) developing domestic energy resources, (3) importing fuels to meet demands, (4) conserving energy, (5) research and development projects for energy sources, and (6) international cooperation. The message prepared the development of legislation to authorize the President to allocate energy and fuels when he determines and declares that extraordinary shortages or dislocations in the distribution of energy and fuels exist or are imminent. The legislation provides for the delegation of authority to the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the bill. Author

N74-15688# Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (U. S. Senate).

SUMMARY OF THE ENERGY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FINAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MATERIALS POLICY, JUNE 1973: A BACKGROUND PAPER

Washington GPO 1973 35 p refs Presented to Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., Jun. 1973 Prepared by Library of Congr.

Avail: SOD HC \$0.35 Domestic Post Paid or \$0.20 GPO Bookstore

A summary of the energy conservation and development recommendations was presented to the U.S. Congress pursuant to Senate Resolution 45. The summary was based on the final report of the National Commission on Materials Policy. The seven functions which are to be served by the national materials policy are defined. The major theme of the report is the need to strike a balance between producing goods and protecting the environment. A second theme is the need for a balance between the supply of materials and the demand for their use by increasing primary materials production. Specific recommendations are submitted for the following: (1) disposition of wastes, (2) development of energy sources, (3) land use, (4) water use, and (5) international aspects of the materials policy. The requirements for science and technology, research and development, and inventories of materials are included. P.N.F.

N74-15689# Westinghouse Electric Corp., East Pittsburgh, Pa. Fuels and Energy Systems.

THE EFFECT OF FUEL AVAILABILITY ON FUTURE R AND D PROGRAMS IN POWER GENERATION

L. G. Hauser, W. H. Comtois, and R. R. Boyle Apr. 1972 20 p refs Presented at Am. Power Conf., Chicago, 18-20 Apr. 1972

Avail: NTIS HC \$3.00

An analysis of the energy requirements of various sectors of the U.S. economy is presented. Charts are developed to show trends in energy consumption and predictions of energy availability. The use of the load duration curve as a method for analyzing future electrical energy production is explained. Graphs are included to show the distribution of energy generated by capacity factor of the generating plants. Future research and development programs with emphasis on nuclear fuels and breeder reactors as a solution to the energy shortage are proposed. The creation and utilization of new methods for exploiting coal reserves are stressed. Author

N74-15690# Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (U. S. Senate).

ENERGY CONSERVATION, PART 1

Washington GPO 1973 482 p refs Hearings pursuant to S. Res. 45 before Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 22-23 Mar. 1973

Avail: Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs

A Congressional hearing on the role of energy conservation in the National energy policy was conducted. The hearing assisted members of Congress and other interested parties in their understanding of the issues inherent in the formulation of a long-term National Energy Policy which assures the continued welfare of the Nation including balance growth safeguarding and enhancing the quality of the environment, and national security. The questions addressed in the hearings were directed toward: (1) the general issue of energy conservation, (2) detailed questions and policy issues, (3) requirements of the transportation sector, (4) requirements of the residential/commercial sector, (5) requirements of the industrial sector, and (6) requirements of the electric utilities.

P.N.F.

N74-15691# Bureau of Mines, Bartlesville, Okla. Energy Research Center.

SELECTED LIST OF BUREAU OF MINES PUBLICATIONS ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS, 1961-1970

V. Vern Hutchinson [1972] 165 p refs Supplement to BM-IC-8240

(BM-IC-8534; BM-IC-8240-Suppl) Avail: SOD HC \$1.75

This selected list contains 829 entries with citations to publications related to petroleum and natural gas, which were released during the 1961-1970 period. Some entries are multiple in nature, resulting in a total of 881 citations. The purpose of this bibliography is to provide a selective review of publications related to petroleum and natural gas during the 1961-1970 period. The publications are grouped under broad headings as shown in the contents section. Indexes, placed at the end of the list, identify publications by author with short title, detailed subject approaches, and report numbers. As the title indicates, the publications included have, for the most part, a direct and specific relationship to petroleum and natural gas. In some selections, however, the reports included are applicable to other energy fuels as well.

Author

N74-15695# Mitre Corp., McLean, Va.

ENERGY, RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Charles A. Zraket 24 Oct. 1972 38 p Revised

(M72-180-Rev-1) Avail: NTIS HC \$4.00

The proceedings of eight symposia on the subject of energy resources and requirements are summarized. The subjects discussed include the following: (1) the long term energy situation, (2) the future outlook for energy and resources, (3) the international context, (4) the intermediate situation or energy crisis, (5) options for the long term situation, (6) transportation requirements, (7) current problems with the environment, and (8) long term environment impact factors.

Author

N74-15697# Chase Manhattan Bank, New York. Energy Economics Div.

OUTLOOK FOR ENERGY IN THE UNITED STATES TO 1985

John G. Winger, Gerald D. Gunning, John D. Emerson, Richard C. Sparling, and Arthur J. Zrally Jun. 1972 56 p

Avail: NTIS HC \$5.00

The energy requirements of various sectors of the U.S. economy are analyzed. Graphs and charts are developed to show previous energy consumption levels and predictions are made for future requirements to 1985. A comparison is made for the amounts of energy in the form of oil, natural gas, coal, water, and nuclear used by various geographical areas of the United States. Tables of data are prepared to show the potential sources of energy, both foreign and domestic. The economic impact of depending on foreign sources for resources is analyzed.

Author

N74-15698# RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.

RESIDENTIAL ENERGY USE: AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Kent P. Anderson Oct. 1973 89 p refs

(Grant NSF GI-44)

(R-1297-NSF) Avail: NTIS HC \$6.50

The demands of the residential sector of the U.S. economy for energy resources in the form of gas and electricity are discussed. Tables of data are presented to show the various predictions concerning the future price of electricity and natural gas to the consumer. Methods for predicting the future cost of energy resources are explained. The energy requirements for residential use are expressed in mathematical models and the results are tabulated for type of fuel, type of home, and specific use within the home.

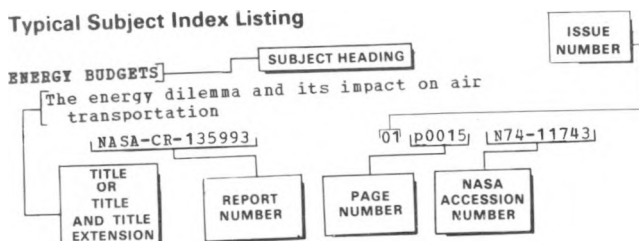
Author

SUBJECT INDEX

ENERGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 01)

MAY 1974

Typical Subject Index Listing



The subject heading is a key to the subject content of the document. The title or title and title extension provides the user with a brief description of the subject matter. The report number helps to indicate the type of document cited (eg., NASA report, translation, NASA contractor report). The issue page and accession numbers are located beneath and to the right of the title eg., 01 p0015 N74-11743. Under any subject heading the accession numbers are arranged in sequence with the IAA accession numbers appearing first.

A

ACCELEROMETERS

Quarterly bulletin of the Division of Mechanical Engineering and the National Aeronautical Establishment, 1 July - 30 September 1973 --- reports on reynolds number effects, energy in transportation, and wave buoy accelerometer [DME/NAE-1973(3) 1] 01 p0023 N74-13673

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Strip-mined watershed hydrologic data acquisition study --- remote infrared aerial photography [PB-223558/8GA] 01 p0025 N74-14105

AERODYNAMIC CONFIGURATIONS

Refan program. Phase 1: Summary report [NASA-TM-X-71456] 01 p0009 N74-10043

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

Quarterly bulletin of the Division of Mechanical Engineering and the National Aeronautical Establishment, 1 July - 30 September 1973 --- reports on reynolds number effects, energy in transportation, and wave buoy accelerometer [DME/NAE-1973(3) 1] 01 p0023 N74-13673

AEROSPACE SCIENCES

Industrial use of aerospace technology 01 p0002 A74-12905

AEROSPACE VEHICLES

Section 4: Propulsion and energy 01 p0026 N74-14671

AIR POLLUTION

Conversion of fuel nitrogen to NOx in a compact combustor [ASME PAPER 73-WA/GT-2] 01 p0002 A74-13293
Aviation fuels and lubricants 01 p0006 A74-18180
The jet engine design that can drastically reduce oxides of nitrogen [AIAA PAPER 74-160] 01 p0006 A74-18797
The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity [PB-222609/0] 01 p0010 N74-10129
Catalytic combustion of carbon monoxide in gasoline engine exhaust using manganese catalysts [AD-760395] 01 p0011 N74-10874
Energy demand and its effect on the environment [P-5048] 01 p0017 N74-11790
Substitute catalysts for platinum in automobile emission control devices and petroleum refining [PB-222167/9] 01 p0018 N74-11941
Present air pollution situation in Kawasaki city and future countermeasures [KS-27] 01 p0018 N74-12321

Effect of water injection on nitric oxide emissions of a gas turbine combustor burning natural gas fuel [NASA-TM-X-2959] 01 p0025 N74-14651
EPA pollution regulations and fuel shortage: The impact on mass transit 01 p0027 N74-14690

AIR PURIFICATION

Combustion of the gases methane, LP gas and ammonia in a mixing reactor --- air pollution control device [POA-1-C-1442-H3] 01 p0022 N74-12824

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers 01 p0004 A74-14133
Power conditioning system for FAA air route traffic control centers 01 p0019 N74-12636

AIR TRANSPORTATION

The energy dilemma and its impact on air transportation [NASA-CR-135993] 01 p0015 N74-11743
The air transportation/energy system 01 p0016 N74-11745
Energy conservation and air transportation 01 p0016 N74-11746
Conclusions and recommendations --- for problems in energy situation, air transportation, and hydrogen fuel 01 p0016 N74-11748

Energy trends and their future effects upon transportation --- applied to rail, truck, and air cargo operations and private energy uses [P-5046] 01 p0017 N74-11791
Where are we headed in air transport? --- trends for future aircraft design 01 p0020 N74-12669

Air mobility fuel cell study --- desulfurization of JP-4 fuel [AD-766757] 01 p0022 N74-12742
Economics of air transport --- direct and indirect costs [NASA-TT-P-15249] 01 p0026 N74-14682

AIRCRAFT DESIGN

The technology and economics of commercial airplane design. I 01 p0001 A74-10144
Where are we headed in air transport? --- trends for future aircraft design 01 p0020 N74-12669

AIRCRAFT ENGINES

Refan program. Phase 1: Summary report [NASA-TM-X-71456] 01 p0009 N74-10043
Aviation gas turbine engines (selected portions) [AD-756810] 01 p0011 N74-10751

AIRCRAFT FUEL SYSTEMS

Aircraft fuel system tests with gelled fuel-flowmeter calibration, fuel boost pump and jettison tests [FAA-NA-73-43] 01 p0017 N74-11828

AIRCRAFT FUELS

The hydrogen fuel economy and aircraft propulsion [AIAA PAPER 73-1319] 01 p0006 A74-17905
Aviation fuels and lubricants 01 p0006 A74-18180
Aviation turbine fuels, 1972 01 p0014 N74-11592
Aircraft fuel system tests with gelled fuel-flowmeter calibration, fuel boost pump and jettison tests [FAA-NA-73-43] 01 p0017 N74-11828

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

Aviation needs and public concerns --- civil
aviation growth in Europe and environmental
control

01 p0027 N74-14749

AIRCRAFT NOISE

Refan program. Phase 1: Summary report
[NASA-TM-X-71456]

01 p0009 N74-10043

AIRCRAFT PERFORMANCE

The case for hydrogen fueled transport aircraft
[AIAA PAPER 73-1323]
Performance and noise aspects of supersonic
transport

01 p0002 A74-11315

01 p0003 A74-13798

AIRLINE OPERATIONS

The technology and economics of commercial
airplane design. I

01 p0001 A74-10144

ALABAMA

Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A
--- land use, mineral exploration, geology,
hydrology, water resources, data processing,
data management, marine environments
[E74-10124]

01 p0023 N74-13051

ALTERNATING CURRENT

On the theory of alternating-current
electrofluiddynamic converters

01 p0007 A74-18988

ANTIREFLECTION COATINGS

Vitreous oxide antireflection films in
high-efficiency solar cells

01 p0004 A74-14250

APSIDES

Effect of the sun, the moon and solar radiation
pressure on a near-equatorial synchronous
satellite

01 p0003 A74-13559

ARC HEATING

Heating of a substance by an arc plasma

01 p0001 A74-10463

ARGON PLASMA

Characteristics of a nonequilibrium MHD generator

01 p0005 A74-17439

ATTITUDE CONTROL

Photosensitive elements for solar sensors

01 p0005 A74-17296

AUTOMOBILE ENGINES

The association of automotive fuel composition
with exhaust reactivity
[PB-222609/0]

01 p0010 N74-10129

Vapor generator feed pump for Rankine cycle
automotive propulsion system (Chandler Evans)
[PB-222849/2]

01 p0011 N74-10747

AUTOMOBILES

Electric vehicle battery research and development
[NASA-TM-X-71471]

01 p0012 N74-10946

Substitute catalysts for platinum in automobile
emission control devices and petroleum refining
[PB-222167/9]

01 p0018 N74-11941

Exploratory development of a glass ceramic
automobile thermal reactor --- anti-pollution
devices

01 p0019 N74-12447

AUXILIARY POWER SOURCES

Investigation of chemical APU application for
small ground power sources
[AD-765724]

01 p0009 N74-10082

Air mobility fuel cell study --- desulfurization
of JP-4 fuel
[AD-766757]

01 p0022 N74-12742

B

BALLOON FLIGHT

Study of fuel cell system for powered balloon ---
reusable powerplants
[AD-766253]

01 p0009 N74-10083

BALLOONS

Solid state hydrogen gas generator --- rocket
deployed balloons inflation
[AIAA PAPER 73-1232]

01 p0001 A74-11257

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resources, consumption, and wastes
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petroleum and natural gas, 1961-1970
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01 p0032 N74-15051

BITUMENS

Bitumen-bearing rocks --- as potential energy
sources

01 p0028 N74-15226

BOLIVIA

Petroleum exploration subprogram: Geological
interpretation of proportional imagery from
ERTS-A satellite
[E74-10213]

01 p0028 N74-15020

Oil exploration subprogram geological
interpretation of images provided by the ERTS-A
satellite --- Bolivia
[NASA-TT-F-15265]

01 p0028 N74-15070

BOUNDARY LAYER CONTROL

On the theory of alternating-current
electrofluiddynamic converters

01 p0007 A74-18988

BOUNDARY LAYER FLOW

Design considerations for the airframe-integrated
scramjet
[NASA-TM-X-2895]

01 p0019 N74-12448

C

CARBON DIOXIDE

Physical behaviour of some biowaste gases in an
ion engine
[AIAA PAPER 73-1113]

01 p0001 A74-10691

CARBON MONOXIDE

Catalytic combustion of carbon monoxide in
gasoline engine exhaust using manganese catalysts
[AD-760395]

01 p0011 N74-10874

CATALYSTS

Catalytic combustion of carbon monoxide in
gasoline engine exhaust using manganese catalysts
[AD-760395]

01 p0011 N74-10874

Substitute catalysts for platinum in automobile
emission control devices and petroleum refining
[PB-222167/9]

01 p0018 N74-11941

CATALYTIC ACTIVITY

The refining of turbine fuels by modern
hydrotreating
[AIAA PAPER 74-162]

01 p0006 A74-18798

CERAMICS

Exploratory development of a glass ceramic
automobile thermal reactor --- anti-pollution
devices
[NASA-CR-134531]

01 p0019 N74-12447

CESIUM DIODES

Thermionic energy conversion. Volume I - Processes
and devices --- Book

01 p0004 A74-14327

CHANNEL FLOW

Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD
energy conversion

01 p0003 A74-13944

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Aviation turbine fuels, 1972

01 p0014 N74-11592

CIVIL AVIATION

Aviation needs and public concerns --- civil
aviation growth in Europe and environmental
control

01 p0027 N74-14749

COAL

Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to
fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal
mining industry --- Indiana
[E74-10083]

01 p0014 N74-11195

Directional properties of coal and their
utilization in underground gasification
experiments
[BM-TPR-73]

01 p0018 N74-12159

Coal

01 p0028 N74-15230

Factors affecting the use of coal in present and
future energy makers --- background paper for
Congressional investigation of earth resources
and energy policies

01 p0031 N74-15684

- OLORADO**
ERTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting:
Evaluation of the commercial utility of ERTS-1
imagery in structural reconnaissance for
minerals and petroleum --- interpretation of
Colorado region
[E74-10007] 01 p0013 N74-11148
- COMBUSTION CHAMBERS**
Combustion of the gases methane, LP gas and
ammonia in a mixing reactor --- air pollution
control device
[FOA-1-C-1442-H3] 01 p0022 N74-12824
- COMBUSTION EFFICIENCY**
The hydrogen fuel economy and aircraft propulsion
[AIAA PAPER 73-1319] 01 p0006 A74-17905
Low energy gas utilization in combustion gas turbine
01 p0029 N74-15447
- COMBUSTION PRODUCTS**
Conversion of fuel nitrogen to NOx in a compact
combustor
[ASME PAPER 73-WA/GT-2] 01 p0002 A74-13293
- COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT**
The technology and economics of commercial
airplane design. I 01 p0001 A74-10144
- COMMUTATION**
Possibility of commutating thermoelectric
batteries with the aid of mercury amalgam
[AD-756068] 01 p0010 N74-10084
- COMPOSITE MATERIALS**
Matrices for H3PO4 fuel cells
[AD-766312] 01 p0010 N74-10086
- COMPUTER PROGRAMING**
Calculations on a solar energy system --- for
electric power and heat generation in buildings
[LBL-1773] 01 p0023 N74-13538
- COMPUTER PROGRAMS**
Manergy: An energy management model of the United
States for the prediction of energy demand,
resource consumption, environmental effects, the
assessment of new technology, and energy
resource alternatives 01 p0026 N74-14665
- COMPUTERIZED DESIGN**
Trends in the mechanization of the coal industry
and guarantee of patent-ability of designs that
are competitive on the world technological level
--- computerized data retrieval system for
development of hydraulic equipment 01 p0016 N74-11759
- CONCENTRATORS**
Theoretical performance of cylindrical parabolic
solar concentrators 01 p0001 A74-10026
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technology and research**
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Utilization of Materials at Pennsylvania State
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[PB-223678/4GA] 01 p0029 N74-15290
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01 p0012 N74-10892
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electricity 01 p0012 N74-10896
Solar-energy for heating and cooling
01 p0016 N74-11787
- Energy research and development: An overview of
our national effort 01 p0016 N74-11788
University energy research centers 01 p0019 N74-12668
Energy facts 01 p0020 N74-12672
The Federal Government and energy: R and D
historical background 01 p0021 N74-12687
An inventory of energy research, volume 1
01 p0021 N74-12688
An inventory of energy research, volume 2
01 p0021 N74-12689
Short term energy shortages 01 p0021 N74-12690
Energy research and development and space technology
01 p0022 N74-12691
EPA pollution regulations and fuel shortage: The
impact on mass transit 01 p0027 N74-14690
Energy crisis and small business --- Federal Trade
Commission report on investigation of petroleum
industry 01 p0027 N74-14691
Energy research and development, 2 01 p0027 N74-14692
National Fuels and Energy Conservation Act of 1973
[S-REPT-93-526] 01 p0027 N74-14693
Legislative authority of Federal agencies with
respect to fuels and energy: A staff analysis
01 p0031 N74-15686
The President's energy message and S. 1570
01 p0031 N74-15687
Summary of the energy conservation and development
recommendations contained in the final report of
the National Commission on Materials Policy,
June 1973: A background paper 01 p0031 N74-15688
Energy conservation, part 1 01 p0031 N74-15690
- CONSERVATION**
National energy policy 01 p0021 N74-12681
Federal energy conservation --- Federal policy on
conservation and reduction of energy requirements
01 p0026 N74-14687
- CONSUMPTION**
Energy: Compiled bibliography and tables of world
resources, consumption, and wastes
[LRP-63/73] 01 p0010 N74-10391
- CONTROL EQUIPMENT**
Substitute catalysts for platinum in automobile
emission control devices and petroleum refining
[PB-222167/9] 01 p0018 N74-11941
Present air pollution situation in Kawasaki city
and future countermeasures 01 p0018 N74-12321
[KS-27]
- COOLING**
A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices
for power electronics 01 p0015 N74-11739
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Buildings Workshop. Part 1: Technical
sessions, March 21 and 22 01 p0025 N74-14499
[PB-223536/4GA]
- COST ANALYSIS**
The energy situation --- emphasizing various
energy sources, costs, and environmental effects
01 p0016 N74-11744
Energy in transportation --- energy costs of
passenger and cargo transportation 01 p0023 N74-13675
Economics of air transport --- direct and indirect
costs 01 p0026 N74-14682
[NASA-TT-F-15249]
- COVERINGS**
The use of FEP Teflon in solar cell cover technology
[NASA-TM-X-71485] 01 p0012 N74-10944
- CRUDE OIL**
Commercial petroleum products, properties and
applications --- USSR petroleum industry handbook
[AD-754703] 01 p0010 N74-10128
Substitute catalysts for platinum in automobile
emission control devices and petroleum refining
[PB-222167/9] 01 p0018 N74-11941
Second iteration analysis of a fossil fuel-fired
gas turbine-potassium-steam combined cycle
[ORNL-NSF-EP-39] 01 p0019 N74-12577

CRYOGENIC EQUIPMENT

SUBJECT INDEX

Energy crisis and small business --- Federal Trade Commission report on investigation of petroleum industry
01 p0027 N74-14691

Oil and gas
01 p0029 N74-15259

Oil shale
01 p0029 N74-15260

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[BM-IC-8534]
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CRYOGENIC EQUIPMENT

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01 p0003 A74-14057

CRYOGENIC FLUID STORAGE

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[ORNL-TM-4305]
01 p0030 N74-15449

CRYOGENICS

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01 p0003 A74-14043

D

DATA ACQUISITION

Strip-mined watershed hydrologic data acquisition study --- remote infrared aerial photography
[PB-223558/8GA]
01 p0025 N74-14105

DATA PROCESSING

Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A --- land use, mineral exploration, geology, hydrology, water resources, data processing, data management, marine environments
[E74-10124]
01 p0023 N74-13051

DESULFURIZING

Air mobility fuel cell study --- desulfurization of JP-4 fuel
[AD-766757]
01 p0022 N74-12742

Hydrogen generator --- for hydrocarbon fueled fuel cells
[AD-767402]
01 p0024 N74-13766

DIRECT POWER GENERATORS

The synchronous EPD device
01 p0024 N74-13759

MHD for power generation: The view of a chosen few
[AD-760342]
01 p0025 N74-14408

DISTILLATION

Supersonic fuels from medium oils produced by the thermal cracking of crude oil residues
[DFVLR-SONDDR-301]
01 p0006 A74-18925

E

EARTH RESOURCES

Quantification of the luminescence intensity of natural materials
01 p0005 A74-14892

Energy: Compiled bibliography and tables of world resources, consumption, and wastes
[LRP-63/73]
01 p0010 N74-10391

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01 p0021 N74-12687

Some interfaces in resource utilization --- power source from earth crust heat
[LA-UR-73-570]
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[PB-223679/2GA]
01 p0025 N74-14251

Review of world energy supplies --- reserves and resources of fossil and fissile fuels
[IGU/A-1-73]
01 p0026 N74-14666

Nuclear fuels: Uranium
01 p0028 N74-15257

Nuclear fuels: Thorium
01 p0029 N74-15258

Oil and gas
01 p0029 N74-15259

Oil shale
01 p0029 N74-15260

Peat
01 p0029 N74-15261

Compendium of University forums of the National Commission on Materials Policy, May - June 1972. A background document: University Forum on National Materials Policy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology on 30 May - 2 June 1972
[PB-223678/4GA]
01 p0029 N74-15290

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01 p0031 N74-15684

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01 p0032 N74-15697

Residential energy use: An econometric analysis
[R-1297-NSF]
01 p0032 N74-15698

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Energy research and development: An overview of our national effort
01 p0016 N74-11788

Mathematical methods of optimal planning development and use of energy systems
[JPRS-60546]
01 p0022 N74-12693

ECONOMIC FACTORS

The technology and economics of commercial airplane design. I
01 p0001 A74-10144

The case for hydrogen fueled transport aircraft
[AIAA PAPER 73-1323]
01 p0002 A74-11315

ECONOMICS

Energy consumption and gross national product in the United States: An examination of a recent change in the relationship
01 p0030 N74-15681

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

Electric vehicle battery research and development
[NASA-TM-X-71471]
01 p0012 N74-10946

Si-Au Schottky barrier nuclear battery --- for medical applications
[TID-26342]
01 p0017 N74-11851

ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS

Present state of the art in conductive coating technology
01 p0006 A74-17654

Possibility of commutating thermoelectric batteries with the aid of mercury amalgam
[AD-756068]
01 p0010 N74-10084

Experimental two-phase liquid-metal magnetohydrodynamic generator program
[AD-766588]
01 p0013 N74-10952

ELECTRIC ENERGY STORAGE

Chemical storage of hydrogen in Ni/H₂ cells
01 p0004 A74-14248

ELECTRIC GENERATORS

High voltage solar cell power generating system for regulated solar array development
[AIAA PAPER 73-1105]
01 p0002 A74-12242

ELECTRIC NETWORKS

Experimental determination of dynamic characteristics of hydrogen oxygen fuel cell systems
01 p0009 N74-10074

ELECTRIC POTENTIAL

Present state of the art in conductive coating technology
01 p0006 A74-17654

ELECTRIC POWER

Solar power generation and distribution
01 p0021 N74-12680

Energy and the environment: Electric power
[PB-223326/0GA]
01 p0028 N74-14791

Prospects for hydrogen as a fuel for transportation systems and for electrical power generation
[ORNL-TM-4305]
01 p0030 N74-15449

Residential energy use: An econometric analysis
[R-1297-NSF]
01 p0032 N74-15698

ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

Regional and global energy transfer via passive power relay satellites

01 p0005 A74-16116

Closed cycle MHD for central station power with fossil or nuclear fuels

[AD-766500] 01 p0012 N74-10949

Development of geothermal reservoirs from over-pressured areas beneath the Gulf coastal plain of Texas. A feasibility study of power production from overpressured reservoirs

[AD-766855] 01 p0018 N74-12183

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 1: Summary

[NASA-CR-136197] 01 p0023 N74-13466

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 2: Appendixes

[NASA-CR-136198] 01 p0023 N74-13467

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLIES

Spacecraft electrical power --- solar cells and storage batteries

01 p0002 A74-12201

Thermoelectric generators --- radio relay station power supply application

01 p0002 A74-13448

Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers

01 p0004 A74-14133

Magnetohydrodynamic method of obtaining electrical energy (collected articles)

[AD-765933] 01 p0011 N74-10681

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[AD-766232] 01 p0017 N74-11852

Alternative energy sources: A research challenge [CONF-730560-1]

01 p0024 N74-14097

ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION

Power source quality --- consequence and cures of source deficiencies in quality of ac electric power service

01 p0019 N74-12635

ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES

Thermoelectric generators --- radio relay station power supply application

01 p0002 A74-13448

Experimental determination of dynamic characteristics of hydrogen oxygen fuel cell systems

01 p0009 N74-10074

ELECTRICITY

Solar ponds extended [UCID-16317]

01 p0023 N74-13537

Electric energy requirements for environmental protection [CONF-730205-4]

01 p0027 N74-14695

ELECTRO-OPTICS

Investigation of silicon photoelectric cells as precision photodetectors --- electro-optical properties of silicon solar cells

[NRC-TT-1686] 01 p0010 N74-10199

ELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS

Chemical storage of hydrogen in Ni/H₂ cells

01 p0004 A74-14248

ELECTROHYDRODYNAMICS

On the theory of alternating-current electrofluidynamic converters

01 p0007 A74-18988

The synchronous EPD device

01 p0024 N74-13759

ELECTROLYTES

Experimental determination of dynamic characteristics of hydrogen oxygen fuel cell systems

01 p0009 N74-10074

Electrolyte for hydrocarbon air fuel cells [AD-766313]

01 p0010 N74-10085

Properties of solid polymer electrolyte fluorocarbon film --- used in hydrogen/oxygen fuel cells

[NASA-TN-D-7482] 01 p0011 N74-10547

Research on electrochemical energy conversion systems --- electrolytes for hydrocarbon-air fuel cells

[AD-766329] 01 p0013 N74-10951

ELECTRON EMISSION

Recent developments in the field of thermionic power conversion and its possible effects on power supply systems in space and on earth

[DGLR PAPER 73-092] 01 p0005 A74-17195

ELECTRON MICROSCOPES

Mass transfer in fuel cells --- electron microscopy of components, thermal decomposition of Teflon, water transport, and surface tension of KOH solutions

[NASA-CR-134519] 01 p0009 N74-10075

ENERGY BUDGETS

The energy dilemma and its impact on air transportation

[NASA-CR-135993] 01 p0015 N74-11743

The air transportation/energy system

01 p0016 N74-11745

Energy conservation and air transportation

01 p0016 N74-11746

Conclusions and recommendations --- for problems in energy situation, air transportation, and hydrogen fuel

01 p0016 N74-11748

ENERGY CONVERSION

Thermionic energy conversion. Volume I - Processes and devices --- Book

01 p0004 A74-14327

Evolution of studies in the field of gas lasers

01 p0005 A74-16909

Recent developments in the field of thermionic power conversion and its possible effects on power supply systems in space and on earth

[DGLR PAPER 73-092] 01 p0005 A74-17195

Energy supply and energy transformers in satellites and spacecraft

01 p0006 A74-18189

Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs [NASA-TM-X-68290]

01 p0011 N74-10754

Solar energy for the terrestrial generation of electricity

01 p0012 N74-10896

Solar-energy for heating and cooling

01 p0016 N74-11787

Energy demand and its effect on the environment [P-5048]

01 p0017 N74-11790

The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part B --- to include development of alternate power sources to reduce fossil fuel consumption

[PB-207519] 01 p0017 N74-11796

An assessment of solar energy as a national energy resource

[NASA-CR-136191] 01 p0019 N74-12462

Energy facts

01 p0020 N74-12672

Energy consumption: Past, present, future

01 p0020 N74-12675

Energy and resource consumption

01 p0020 N74-12676

Energy resources

01 p0020 N74-12677

Components for solar energy

01 p0020 N74-12678

Solar power generation and distribution

01 p0021 N74-12680

National energy policy

01 p0021 N74-12681

Solar energy potential

01 p0021 N74-12682

Impacts of solar energy utilization

01 p0021 N74-12683

Strategy for solar heating and cooling in buildings

01 p0021 N74-12685

An inventory of energy research, volume 1

01 p0021 N74-12688

Energy research and development: A selected reading list

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Isotope kilowatt program

[ORNL-TM-4243] 01 p0025 N74-14377

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- Storage and transportation of synthetic fuels. A report to the synthetic fuels panel [ORNL-TM-4307] 01 p0030 N74-15448
- The energy situation in the community, situation 1972, forecasts 1973 01 p0030 N74-15679
- Energy resources of the United States --- based on geological survey of all available sources of energy [CIRC-650] 01 p0031 N74-15685
- The effect of fuel availability on future R and D programs in power generation 01 p0031 N74-15689
- Energy, resources and the environment [M72-180-REV-1] 01 p0032 N74-15695
- Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985 01 p0032 N74-15697
- ENERGY CONVERSION EFFICIENCY**
- Heating of a substance by an arc plasma 01 p0001 A74-10463
- Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD energy conversion 01 p0003 A74-13944
- Vitreous oxide antireflection films in high-efficiency solar cells 01 p0004 A74-14250
- On the theory of alternating-current electrofluiddynamic converters 01 p0007 A74-18988
- Research on electrochemical energy conversion systems --- electrolytes for hydrocarbon-air fuel cells [AD-766329] 01 p0013 N74-10951
- Solar heat utilization in residential heating systems 01 p0019 N74-12664
- ENERGY POLICY**
- Report to the president and to the council on environmental quality 01 p0024 N74-14094
- Proceedings of the Solar Heating and Cooling for Buildings Workshop. Part 1: Technical sessions, March 21 and 22 [PB-223536/4GA] 01 p0025 N74-14499
- Manergy: An energy management model of the United States for the prediction of energy demand, resource consumption, environmental effects, the assessment of new technology, and energy resource alternatives 01 p0026 N74-14665
- Review of world energy supplies --- reserves and resources of fossil and fissile fuels [IGU/A-1-73] 01 p0026 N74-14666
- Energy policy research and the State of Florida [P-5078] 01 p0026 N74-14684
- Federal agency energy conservation [OR-1] 01 p0026 N74-14686
- Federal energy conservation --- Federal policy on conservation and reduction of energy requirements 01 p0026 N74-14687
- Energy conservation through effective utilization [NBSIR-73-102] 01 p0027 N74-14688
- EPA pollution regulations and fuel shortage: The impact on mass transit 01 p0027 N74-14690
- Energy crisis and small business --- Federal Trade Commission report on investigation of petroleum industry 01 p0027 N74-14691
- Energy research and development, 2 01 p0027 N74-14692
- National Fuels and Energy Conservation Act of 1973 [S-REPT-93-526] 01 p0027 N74-14693
- Electric energy requirements for environmental protection [CONF-730205-4] 01 p0027 N74-14695
- Energy and the environment: Electric power [PB-223326/0GA] 01 p0028 N74-14791
- Energy situation and nuclear power --- global applications of nuclear reactors [NP-19838] 01 p0029 N74-15391
- Storage and transportation of synthetic fuels. A report to the synthetic fuels panel [ORNL-TM-4307] 01 p0030 N74-15448
- Prospects for hydrogen as a fuel for transportation systems and for electrical power generation [ORNL-TM-4305] 01 p0030 N74-15449
- Time factors in slowing down the rate of growth (demand for primary energy in the United States [EOL-71] 01 p0030 N74-15450
- The energy situation in the community, situation 1972, forecasts 1973 01 p0030 N74-15679
- Individual action for energy conservation 01 p0030 N74-15680
- Energy consumption and gross national product in the United States: An examination of a recent change in the relationship 01 p0030 N74-15681
- Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 1 01 p0030 N74-15682
- Factors affecting the use of coal in present and future energy makers --- background paper for Congressional investigation of earth resources and energy policies 01 p0031 N74-15684
- Energy resources of the United States --- based on geological survey of all available sources of energy [CIRC-650] 01 p0031 N74-15685
- Legislative authority of Federal agencies with respect to fuels and energy: A staff analysis 01 p0031 N74-15686
- The President's energy message and S. 1570 01 p0031 N74-15687
- Summary of the energy conservation and development recommendations contained in the final report of the National Commission on Materials Policy, June 1973: A background paper 01 p0031 N74-15688
- Energy conservation, part 1 01 p0031 N74-15690
- Energy, resources and the environment [M72-180-REV-1] 01 p0032 N74-15695
- Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985 01 p0032 N74-15697
- ENERGY REQUIREMENTS**
- Solar power for our nation 01 p0004 A74-14465
- Energy: Compiled bibliography and tables of world resources, consumption, and wastes [LRP-63/73] 01 p0010 N74-10391
- Energy research and development and space technology 01 p0012 N74-10892
- A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary --- for meeting energy requirements [NASA-CR-135995] 01 p0014 N74-11727
- A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems analysis [NASA-CR-136007] 01 p0014 N74-11728
- Summary of systems analysis of hydrogen as an energy carrier in the United States 01 p0015 N74-11729
- Current energy shortage in the United States 01 p0015 N74-11730
- Production of hydrogen --- for hydrogen economy 01 p0015 N74-11731
- Implementation of a hydrogen energy carrier system 01 p0015 N74-11735
- Energy research and development: An overview of our national effort 01 p0016 N74-11788
- Energy demand and its effect on the environment [P-5048] 01 p0017 N74-11790
- Energy trends and their future effects upon transportation --- applied to rail, truck, and air cargo operations and private energy uses [P-5046] 01 p0017 N74-11791
- The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part A --- to include alternate energy sources for fossil fuels [PB-207518] 01 p0017 N74-11795
- The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part B --- to include development of alternate power sources to reduce fossil fuel consumption [PB-207519] 01 p0017 N74-11796
- Energy R and D inventory data base. Bibliography, 1973 01 p0017 N74-11849
- Energy facts 01 p0020 N74-12672
- TERRASTAR: Terrestrial application of solar technology and research [NASA-CR-129012] 01 p0020 N74-12674
- Energy consumption: Past, present, future 01 p0020 N74-12675

SUBJECT INDEX

ENERGY SOURCES

- Energy and resource consumption 01 p0020 N74-12676
- Energy resources 01 p0020 N74-12677
- Solar heating and cooling buildings 01 p0020 N74-12679
- National energy policy 01 p0021 N74-12681
- Solar energy potential 01 p0021 N74-12682
- Impacts of solar energy utilization 01 p0021 N74-12683
- Market potential for solar heating and cooling in buildings 01 p0021 N74-12684
- An inventory of energy research, volume 1 01 p0021 N74-12688
- Short term energy shortages 01 p0021 N74-12690
- Energy research and development and space technology 01 p0022 N74-12691
- Energy research and development: A selected reading list [ORNL-EIS-73-65-REV-1] 01 p0022 N74-12695
- Solar ponds extended [UCID-16317] 01 p0023 N74-13537
- Alternative energy sources: A research challenge [CONF-730560-1] 01 p0024 N74-14097
- Manergy: An energy management model of the United States for the prediction of energy demand, resource consumption, environmental effects, the assessment of new technology, and energy resource alternatives 01 p0026 N74-14665
- Energy policy research and the State of Florida [P-5078] 01 p0026 N74-14684
- Federal agency energy conservation [QR-1] 01 p0026 N74-14686
- Federal energy conservation --- Federal policy on conservation and reduction of energy requirements 01 p0026 N74-14687
- Energy conservation through effective utilization [NBSIR-73-102] 01 p0027 N74-14688
- National Fuels and Energy Conservation Act of 1973 [S-REPT-93-526] 01 p0027 N74-14693
- Electric energy requirements for environmental protection [CONF-730205-4] 01 p0027 N74-14695
- Time factors in slowing down the rate of growth of demand for primary energy in the United States [EQL-7] 01 p0030 N74-15667
- The energy situation in the community, situation 1972, forecasts 1973 01 p0030 N74-15679
- Energy consumption and gross national product in the United States: An examination of a recent change in the relationship 01 p0030 N74-15681
- Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 1 01 p0030 N74-15682
- Legislative authority of Federal agencies with respect to fuels and energy: A staff analysis 01 p0031 N74-15686
- The President's energy message and S. 1570 01 p0031 N74-15687
- Summary of the energy conservation and development recommendations contained in the final report of the National Commission on Materials Policy, June 1973: A background paper 01 p0031 N74-15688
- The effect of fuel availability on future R and D programs in power generation 01 p0031 N74-15689
- Energy conservation, part 1 01 p0031 N74-15690
- Energy, resources and the environment [W72-180-REV-1] 01 p0032 N74-15695
- Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985 01 p0032 N74-15697
- Residential energy use: An econometric analysis [R-1297-NSF] 01 p0032 N74-15698
- ENERGY SOURCES**
- Gas generators - A perspective --- alternative energy sources comparison [AIAA PAPER 73-1168] 01 p0001 A74-11219
- Energy supply and energy transformers in satellites and spacecraft 01 p0006 A74-18189
- Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs [NASA-TM-X-68290] 01 p0011 N74-10754
- Energy research and development and space technology 01 p0012 N74-10892
- A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary --- for meeting energy requirements [NASA-CR-135995] 01 p0014 N74-11727
- A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems analysis [NASA-CR-136007] 01 p0014 N74-11728
- Summary of systems analysis of hydrogen as an energy carrier in the United States 01 p0015 N74-11729
- Current energy shortage in the United States 01 p0015 N74-11730
- Production of hydrogen --- for hydrogen economy 01 p0015 N74-11731
- Transmission and storage of hydrogen 01 p0015 N74-11732
- Safety, legal, environmental, economic, political, and social aspects of hydrogen 01 p0015 N74-11734
- Implementation of a hydrogen energy carrier system 01 p0015 N74-11735
- The energy situation --- emphasizing various energy sources, costs, and environmental effects 01 p0016 N74-11744
- Energy research and development: An overview of our national effort 01 p0016 N74-11788
- Energy demand and its effect on the environment [P-5048] 01 p0017 N74-11790
- Energy trends and their future effects upon transportation --- applied to rail, truck, and air cargo operations and private energy uses [P-5046] 01 p0017 N74-11791
- The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part A --- to include alternate energy sources for fossil fuels [PB-207518] 01 p0017 N74-11795
- The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part B --- to include development of alternate power sources to reduce fossil fuel consumption [PB-207519] 01 p0017 N74-11796
- An assessment of solar energy as a national energy resource [NASA-CR-136191] 01 p0019 N74-12462
- Solar heat utilization in residential heating systems 01 p0019 N74-12664
- Energy facts 01 p0020 N74-12672
- TERRASTAR: Terrestrial application of solar technology and research [NASA-CR-129012] 01 p0020 N74-12674
- Energy consumption: Past, present, future 01 p0020 N74-12675
- Energy and resource consumption 01 p0020 N74-12676
- Energy resources 01 p0020 N74-12677
- Components for solar energy 01 p0020 N74-12678
- National energy policy 01 p0021 N74-12681
- Impacts of solar energy utilization 01 p0021 N74-12683
- Market potential for solar heating and cooling in buildings 01 p0021 N74-12684
- Strategy for solar heating and cooling in buildings 01 p0021 N74-12685
- The Federal Government and energy: R and D historical background 01 p0021 N74-12687
- An inventory of energy research, volume 1 01 p0021 N74-12688
- An inventory of energy research, volume 2 01 p0021 N74-12689
- Mathematical methods of optimal planning development and use of energy systems [JPRS-60546] 01 p0022 N74-12693
- Energy research and development: A selected reading list [ORNL-EIS-73-65-REV-1] 01 p0022 N74-12695
- Report to the president and to the council on environmental quality 01 p0024 N74-14094

- Alternative energy sources: A research challenge
[CONF-730560-11] 01 p0024 N74-14097
- Manergy: An energy management model of the United States for the prediction of energy demand, resource consumption, environmental effects, the assessment of new technology, and energy resource alternatives 01 p0026 N74-14665
- Review of world energy supplies --- reserves and resources of fossil and fissile fuels
[IGU/A-1-73] 01 p0026 N74-14666
- Energy policy research and the State of Florida
[P-5078] 01 p0026 N74-14684
- Federal agency energy conservation
[QR-11] 01 p0026 N74-14686
- Energy conservation through effective utilization
[NBSIR-73-1021] 01 p0027 N74-14688
- EPA pollution regulations and fuel shortage: The impact on mass transit 01 p0027 N74-14690
- Energy research and development, 2 01 p0027 N74-14692
- National Fuels and Energy Conservation Act of 1973
[S-REPT-93-526] 01 p0027 N74-14693
- Bitumen-bearing rocks --- as potential energy sources 01 p0028 N74-15226
- Coal 01 p0028 N74-15230
- Geothermal resources --- exploitation for energy applications 01 p0028 N74-15240
- Energy situation and nuclear power --- global applications of nuclear reactors
[NP-19838] 01 p0029 N74-15391
- Storage and transportation of synthetic fuels. A report to the synthetic fuels panel
[ORNL-TM-43071] 01 p0030 N74-15448
- Time factors in slowing down the rate of growth of demand for primary energy in the United States
[EOL-71] 01 p0030 N74-15667
- The energy situation in the community, situation 1972, forecasts 1973 01 p0030 N74-15679
- Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 1 01 p0030 N74-15682
- Energy resources of the United States --- based on geological survey of all available sources of energy
[CIRC-650] 01 p0031 N74-15685
- Legislative authority of Federal agencies with respect to fuels and energy: A staff analysis 01 p0031 N74-15686
- The President's energy message and S. 1570 01 p0031 N74-15687
- Summary of the energy conservation and development recommendations contained in the final report of the National Commission on Materials Policy, June 1973: A background paper 01 p0031 N74-15688
- The effect of fuel availability on future R and D programs in power generation 01 p0031 N74-15689
- Energy conservation, part 1 01 p0031 N74-15690
- Selected list of Bureau of Mines publications on petroleum and natural gas, 1961-1970
[BM-IC-8534] 01 p0032 N74-15691
- Energy, resources and the environment
[M72-180-REV-1] 01 p0032 N74-15695
- Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985 01 p0032 N74-15697
- Residential energy use: An econometric analysis
[R-1297-NSF] 01 p0032 N74-15698
- ENERGY STORAGE**
- Gas generators - A perspective --- alternative energy sources comparison
[AIAA PAPER 73-1168] 01 p0001 A74-11219
- Energy research and development and space technology 01 p0012 N74-10892
- Transmission and storage of hydrogen 01 p0015 N74-11732
- ENERGY TRANSFER**
- Regional and global energy transfer via passive power relay satellites 01 p0005 A74-16116
- Energy research and development and space technology 01 p0012 N74-10892
- ENGINE DESIGN**
- The jet engine design that can drastically reduce oxides of nitrogen
[AIAA PAPER 74-160] 01 p0006 A74-18797
- ENGINE NOISE**
- Refan program. Phase 1: Summary report
[NASA-TM-X-71456] 01 p0009 N74-10043
- ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT**
- Mathematical methods of optimal planning development and use of energy systems
[JPRS-60546] 01 p0022 N74-12693
- ENTHALPY**
- Investigation of a non-equilibrium MHD generator
[AD-766493] 01 p0013 N74-10950
- ENVIRONMENT EFFECTS**
- Applications of meteorology to natural resource planning --- agriculture, forestry, energy, and recreation 01 p0014 N74-11395
- ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT**
- Report to the president and to the council on environmental quality 01 p0024 N74-14094
- ENVIRONMENT MODELS**
- The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part B --- to include development of alternate power sources to reduce fossil fuel consumption
[PB-207519] 01 p0017 N74-11796
- ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION**
- Energy and the environment: Electric power
[PB-223326/OGA] 01 p0028 N74-14791
- ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION**
- Report to the president and to the council on environmental quality 01 p0024 N74-14094
- Electric energy requirements for environmental protection
[CONF-730205-4] 01 p0027 N74-14695
- ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL**
- Aviation needs and public concerns --- civil aviation growth in Europe and environmental control 01 p0027 N74-14749
- ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING**
- Present air pollution situation in Kawasaki city and future countermeasures
[KS-27] 01 p0018 N74-12321
- ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**
- Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution)
[E74-10061] 01 p0013 N74-11182
- The energy situation --- emphasizing various energy sources, costs, and environmental effects 01 p0016 N74-11744
- Research on the application of satellite remote sensing to local, state, regional, and national programs involved with resource management and environmental quality
[NASA-CR-136472] 01 p0024 N74-14093
- ETHANE**
- Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental study
[BM-RI-7806] 01 p0011 N74-10715
- EUROPE**
- Aviation needs and public concerns --- civil aviation growth in Europe and environmental control 01 p0027 N74-14749
- EXHAUST GASES**
- The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity
[PB-222609/0] 01 p0010 N74-10129
- Catalytic combustion of carbon monoxide in gasoline engine exhaust using manganese catalysts
[AD-760395] 01 p0011 N74-10874
- Emission calculations for a scramjet powered hypersonic transport
[NASA-TM-X-71464] 01 p0018 N74-12445
- Exploratory development of a glass ceramic automobile thermal reactor --- anti-pollution devices
[NASA-CR-134531] 01 p0019 N74-12447
- Effect of water injection on nitric oxide emissions of a gas turbine combustor burning natural gas fuel
[NASA-TM-X-2959] 01 p0025 N74-14651
- Low energy gas utilization in combustion gas turbine 01 p0029 N74-15447

F

FAIL-SAFE SYSTEMS

Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route
Traffic Control Centers
01 p0004 A74-14133

FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

Summary of the study of disposal of nuclear waste
into space
01 p0005 A74-16123
Forecasting of technological progress for
long-range planning of mining operations at coal
mines --- prediction analysis technique for
operational development
01 p0016 N74-11765

FEDERAL BUDGETS

Energy consumption and gross national product in
the United States: An examination of a recent
change in the relationship
01 p0030 N74-15681

FEED SYSTEMS

Vapor generator feed pump for Rankine cycle
automotive propulsion system (Chandler Evans)
[PB-222849/2] 01 p0011 N74-10747

FIGURE OF MERIT

Figure-of-merit calculation methods for organic
heat-pipe fluids
[NASA-TM-X-2945] 01 p0015 N74-11736

FISSIONABLE MATERIALS

Review of world energy supplies --- reserves and
resources of fossil and fissile fuels
[IGU/A-1-73] 01 p0026 N74-14666

FLAMMABLE GASES

Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental
study
[BM-RI-7806] 01 p0011 N74-10715
Selected list of Bureau of Mines publications on
petroleum and natural gas, 1961-1970
[BM-IC-8534] 01 p0032 N74-15691
Residential energy use: An econometric analysis
[R-1297-NSF] 01 p0032 N74-15698

FLUID MECHANICS

Figure-of-merit calculation methods for organic
heat-pipe fluids
[NASA-TM-X-2945] 01 p0015 N74-11736

FLUOROCARBONS

Properties of solid polymer electrolyte
fluorocarbon film --- used in hydrogen/oxygen
fuel cells
[NASA-TN-D-7482] 01 p0011 N74-10547

FOSSILS

Review of world energy supplies --- reserves and
resources of fossil and fissile fuels
[IGU/A-1-73] 01 p0026 N74-14666

FRACTURING

Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to
fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal
mining industry --- Indiana
[E74-10083] 01 p0014 N74-11195

FRAUNHOFER LINE DISCRIMINATORS

Quantification of the luminescence intensity of
natural materials
01 p0005 A74-14892

FRENCH SPACE PROGRAMS

Actual state of French technical developments
concerning sources of space power
01 p0002 A74-12794

FREON

Solar energy power system --- using freon
[NASA-CASE-MFS-21628-1] 01 p0025 N74-14496

FUEL CELLS

Mass transfer in fuel cells --- electron
microscopy of components, thermal decomposition
of Teflon, water transport, and surface tension
of KOH solutions
[NASA-CR-134519] 01 p0009 N74-10075
Study of fuel cell system for powered balloon ---
reusable powerplants
[AD-766253] 01 p0009 N74-10083
Electrolyte for hydrocarbon air fuel cells
[AD-766313] 01 p0010 N74-10085
Matrices for H3PO4 fuel cells
[AD-766312] 01 p0010 N74-10086
Properties of solid polymer electrolyte
fluorocarbon film --- used in hydrogen/oxygen
fuel cells
[NASA-TN-D-7482] 01 p0011 N74-10547

Research on electrochemical energy conversion
systems --- electrolytes for hydrocarbon-air
fuel cells

[AD-766329] 01 p0013 N74-10951
Air mobility fuel cell study --- desulfurization
of JP-4 fuel
[AD-766757] 01 p0022 N74-12742
The 1.5-kW fuel cell powerplant
[AD-767302] 01 p0022 N74-12744
Hydrogen generator --- for hydrocarbon fueled fuel
cells
[AD-767402] 01 p0024 N74-13766

FUEL COMBUSTION

Conversion of fuel nitrogen to NOx in a compact
combustor
[ASME PAPER 73-WA/GT-2] 01 p0002 A74-13293
The jet engine design that can drastically reduce
oxides of nitrogen
[AIAA PAPER 74-160] 01 p0006 A74-18797

FUEL CONSUMPTION

Energy demand and its effect on the environment
[P-5048] 01 p0017 N74-11790
Energy trends and their future effects upon
transportation --- applied to rail, truck, and
air cargo operations and private energy uses
[P-5046] 01 p0017 N74-11791
The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices,
part A --- to include alternate energy sources
for fossil fuels
[PB-207518] 01 p0017 N74-11795
The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices,
part B --- to include development of alternate
power sources to reduce fossil fuel consumption
[PB-207519] 01 p0017 N74-11796
Energy and resource consumption
01 p0020 N74-12676

Energy resources
01 p0020 N74-12677

Short term energy shortages
01 p0021 N74-12690

Energy in transportation --- energy costs of
passenger and cargo transportation
01 p0023 N74-13675

Time factors in slowing down the rate of growth of
demand for primary energy in the United States
[EQL-7] 01 p0030 N74-15667

Individual action for energy conservation
01 p0030 N74-15680

Energy consumption and gross national product in
the United States: An examination of a recent
change in the relationship
01 p0030 N74-15681

The effect of fuel availability on future R and D
programs in power generation
01 p0031 N74-15689

Energy, resources and the environment
[M72-180-REV-1] 01 p0032 N74-15695

FUEL SYSTEMS

Electric vehicle battery research and development
[NASA-TM-X-71471] 01 p0012 N74-10946

FUEL TESTS

Low energy gas utilization in combustion gas turbine
01 p0029 N74-15447

FUEL-AIR RATIO

Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental
study
[BM-RI-7806] 01 p0011 N74-10715

FUELS

Substitute catalysts for platinum in automobile
emission control devices and petroleum refining
[PB-222167/9] 01 p0018 N74-11941
University energy research centers
01 p0019 N74-12668

Review of world energy supplies --- reserves and
resources of fossil and fissile fuels
[IGU/A-1-73] 01 p0026 N74-14666

G

GAS DYNAMICS

Significant research results for 1971, High
Temperature Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences
--- plasma physics and gas dynamics
[AD-765753] 01 p0012 N74-10898

GAS FLOW

Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD
energy conversion
01 p0003 A74-13944

GAS GENERATORS

SUBJECT INDEX

GAS GENERATORS

Gas generators - A perspective --- alternative energy sources comparison
[AIAA PAPER 73-1168] 01 p0001 A74-11219

Solid state hydrogen gas generator --- rocket deployed balloons inflation
[AIAA PAPER 73-1232] 01 p0001 A74-11257

Hydrogen generator --- for hydrocarbon fueled fuel cells
[AD-767402] 01 p0024 N74-13766

GAS HEATING
Gas-heated 'heat pipe' vacuum furnace --- using thermionic energy conversion 01 p0007 A74-19724

GAS LASERS
Evolution of studies in the field of gas lasers 01 p0005 A74-16909

GAS MIXTURES
Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental study
[BM-RI-7806] 01 p0011 N74-10715

GAS TURBINES
Aviation gas turbine engines (selected portions)
[AD-756810] 01 p0011 N74-10751

Second iteration analysis of a fossil fuel-fired gas turbine-potassium-steam combined cycle
[ORNL-NSF-EP-39] 01 p0019 N74-12577

Low energy gas utilization in combustion gas turbine 01 p0029 N74-15447

GASOLINE
The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity
[PB-222609/0] 01 p0010 N74-10129

GELS
Aircraft fuel system tests with gelled fuel-flowmeter calibration, fuel boost pump and jettison tests
[FAA-NA-73-43] 01 p0017 N74-11828

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS
Nuclear fuels: Uranium 01 p0028 N74-15257

Nuclear fuels: Thorium 01 p0029 N74-15258

Oil and gas 01 p0029 N74-15259

Oil shale 01 p0029 N74-15260

Peat 01 p0029 N74-15261

GEOLOGY
Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution)
[E74-10061] 01 p0013 N74-11182

Satellite geological and geophysical remote sensing of Iceland
[E74-10073] 01 p0014 N74-11188

Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A --- land use, mineral exploration, geology, hydrology, water resources, data processing, data management, marine environments
[E74-10124] 01 p0023 N74-13051

GEOPHYSICS
Satellite geological and geophysical remote sensing of Iceland
[E74-10073] 01 p0014 N74-11188

GEO THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION
Some interfaces in resource utilization --- power source from earth crust heat
[LA-OR-73-570] 01 p0022 N74-12696

Assessment of geothermal energy resources 01 p0030 N74-15661

GEO THERMAL RESOURCES
Development of geothermal reservoirs from over-pressured areas beneath the Gulf coastal plain of Texas. A feasibility study of power production from overpressured reservoirs
[AD-766855] 01 p0018 N74-12183

Solar energy potential 01 p0021 N74-12682

Geothermal resources --- exploitation for energy applications 01 p0028 N74-15240

Assessment of geothermal energy resources 01 p0030 N74-15661

GERMANIUM ALLOYS

State of developments and research problem on the switching of silicon germanium alloy thermoelectric elements
[AD-765845] 01 p0009 N74-10080

GLASS
Exploratory development of a glass ceramic automobile thermal reactor --- anti-pollution devices
[NASA-CR-134531] 01 p0019 N74-12447

GOLD
Si-Au Schottky barrier nuclear battery --- for medical applications
[TID-26342] 01 p0017 N74-11851

GOVERNMENTS
Federal agency energy conservation [QR-1] 01 p0026 N74-14686

Federal energy conservation --- Federal policy on conservation and reduction of energy requirements 01 p0026 N74-14687

GROUND STATIONS
Power conditioning system for FAA air route traffic control centers 01 p0019 N74-12636

H

HANDBOOKS

Commercial petroleum products, properties and applications --- USSR petroleum industry handbook
[AD-754703] 01 p0010 N74-10128

HAZARDS
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry --- Indiana
[E74-10083] 01 p0014 N74-11195

HEAT PIPES
Development program for a liquid methane heat pipe 01 p0003 A74-14046

Gas-heated 'heat pipe' vacuum furnace --- using thermionic energy conversion 01 p0007 A74-19724

Figure-of-merit calculation methods for organic heat-pipe fluids
[NASA-TM-X-2945] 01 p0015 N74-11736

A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics
[BMFT-FB-T-73-02] 01 p0015 N74-11739

HEAT TRANSFER
Heating of a substance by an arc plasma 01 p0001 A74-10463

Gas-heated 'heat pipe' vacuum furnace --- using thermionic energy conversion 01 p0007 A74-19724

Design considerations for the airframe-integrated scramjet
[NASA-TM-X-2895] 01 p0019 N74-12448

Solar heat utilization in residential heating systems 01 p0019 N74-12664

HEATING
Proceedings of the Solar Heating and Cooling for Buildings Workshop. Part 1: Technical sessions, March 21 and 22
[PB-223536/4GA] 01 p0025 N74-14499

HIGH TEMPERATURE RESEARCH
Significant research results for 1971, High Temperature Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences --- plasma physics and gas dynamics
[AD-765753] 01 p0012 N74-10898

HIGH VOLTAGES
High voltage solar cell power generating system for regulated solar array development
[AIAA PAPER 73-1105] 01 p0002 A74-12242

The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell
[NASA-TM-X-71476] 01 p0012 N74-10947

HISTORIES
From scientific research to the atomic industry --- history of nuclear power industry
[JPRS-60584] 01 p0023 N74-13428

HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT
Trends in the mechanization of the coal industry and guarantee of patent-ability of designs that are competitive on the world technological level --- computerized data retrieval system for development of hydraulic equipment 01 p0016 N74-11759

HYDROCARBON FUELS

- Supersonic fuels from medium oils produced by the thermal cracking of crude oil residues
[DFVLR-SONDDR-301] 01 p0006 A74-18925
- Energy demand and its effect on the environment
[P-5048] 01 p0017 N74-11790
- The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part A --- to include alternate energy sources for fossil fuels
[PB-207518] 01 p0017 N74-11795
- The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part B --- to include development of alternate power sources to reduce fossil fuel consumption
[PB-207519] 01 p0017 N74-11796
- Combustion of the gases methane, LP gas and ammonia in a mixing reactor --- air pollution control device
[FOA-1-C-1442-H3] 01 p0022 N74-12824
- Oil and gas 01 p0029 N74-15259
- Peat 01 p0029 N74-15261

HYDROCARBONS

- Research on electrochemical energy conversion systems --- electrolytes for hydrocarbon-air fuel cells
[AD-766329] 01 p0013 N74-10951

HYDROGEN

- Solid state hydrogen gas generator --- rocket deployed balloons inflation
[AIAA PAPER 73-1232] 01 p0001 A74-11257
- A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary --- for meeting energy requirements
[NASA-CR-135995] 01 p0014 N74-11727
- A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems analysis
[NASA-CR-136007] 01 p0014 N74-11728
- Summary of systems analysis of hydrogen as an energy carrier in the United States 01 p0015 N74-11729
- Current energy shortage in the United States 01 p0015 N74-11730
- Production of hydrogen --- for hydrogen economy 01 p0015 N74-11731
- Transmission and storage of hydrogen 01 p0015 N74-11732
- Safety, legal, environmental, economic, political, and social aspects of hydrogen 01 p0015 N74-11734
- Implementation of a hydrogen energy carrier system 01 p0015 N74-11735
- Conclusions and recommendations --- for problems in energy situation, air transportation, and hydrogen fuel 01 p0016 N74-11748
- Hydrogen generator --- for hydrocarbon fueled fuel cells
[AD-767402] 01 p0024 N74-13766
- Prospects for hydrogen as a fuel for transportation systems and for electrical power generation
[OENL-TM-4305] 01 p0030 N74-15449

HYDROGEN FUELS

- The case for hydrogen fueled transport aircraft
[AIAA PAPER 73-1323] 01 p0002 A74-11315
- The hydrogen fuel economy and aircraft propulsion
[AIAA PAPER 73-1319] 01 p0006 A74-17905
- The jet engine design that can drastically reduce oxides of nitrogen
[AIAA PAPER 74-160] 01 p0006 A74-18797
- An initial step: A demonstration project --- promoting subsonic, hydrogen-fueled aircraft 01 p0016 N74-11747

HYDROGEN OXYGEN FUEL CELLS

- Experimental determination of dynamic characteristics of hydrogen oxygen fuel cell systems 01 p0009 N74-10074

HYDROGENATION

- The refining of turbine fuels by modern hydrotreating
[AIAA PAPER 74-162] 01 p0006 A74-18798
- Supersonic fuels from medium oils produced by the thermal cracking of crude oil residues
[DFVLR-SONDDR-301] 01 p0006 A74-18925

HYDROLOGY

- Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution)
[E74-10061] 01 p0013 N74-11182
- Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A --- land use, mineral exploration, geology, hydrology, water resources, data processing, data management, marine environments
[E74-10124] 01 p0023 N74-13051

HYPERSONIC SPEED

- Design considerations for the airframe-integrated scramjet
[NASA-TM-X-2895] 01 p0019 N74-12448

HYPERSONIC VEHICLES

- Emission calculations for a scramjet powered hypersonic transport
[NASA-TM-X-71464] 01 p0018 N74-12445

ICELAND

- Satellite geological and geophysical remote sensing of Iceland
[E74-10073] 01 p0014 N74-11188

INDEXES (DOCUMENTATION)

- An inventory of energy research, volume 2 01 p0021 N74-12689

INDIANA

- Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry --- Indiana
[E74-10083] 01 p0014 N74-11195

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

- From scientific research to the atomic industry --- history of nuclear power industry
[JPRS-60584] 01 p0023 N74-13428

INDUSTRIES

- Commercial petroleum products, properties and applications --- USSR petroleum industry handbook
[AD-754703] 01 p0010 N74-10128
- Energy crisis and small business --- Federal Trade Commission report on investigation of petroleum industry 01 p0027 N74-14691

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

- The history of technology and engineering solutions --- computerized data retrieval for coal mine planning 01 p0016 N74-11760

INTERMETALLICS

- State of developments and research problem on the switching of silicon germanium alloy thermoelectric elements
[AD-765845] 01 p0009 N74-10080

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES

- Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental study
[BM-RI-7806] 01 p0011 N74-10715
- Catalytic combustion of carbon monoxide in gasoline engine exhaust using manganese catalysts
[AD-760395] 01 p0011 N74-10874

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- The energy situation in the community, situation 1972, forecasts 1973 01 p0030 N74-15679

INTERNATIONAL LAW

- Legal considerations and constraints on US nuclear policy
[AD-754641] 01 p0024 N74-13697

ION ENGINES

- Physical behaviour of some biowaste gases in an ion engine
[AIAA PAPER 73-1113] 01 p0001 A74-10691
- High voltage solar cell power generating system for regulated solar array development
[AIAA PAPER 73-1105] 01 p0002 A74-12242

JAPAN

- Present air pollution situation in Kawasaki city and future countermeasures
[KS-27] 01 p0018 N74-12321

JET AIRCRAFT NOISE

- Performance and noise aspects of supersonic transport 01 p0003 A74-13798

JET ENGINE FUELS

SUBJECT INDEX

JET ENGINE FUELS

- The case for hydrogen fueled transport aircraft
[AIAA PAPER 73-1323] 01 p0002 A74-11315
- The refining of turbine fuels by modern
hydrotreating
[AIAA PAPER 74-162] 01 p0006 A74-18798
- Supersonic fuels from medium oils produced by the
thermal cracking of crude oil residues
[DFVLR-SONDDR-301] 01 p0006 A74-18925
- Aviation turbine fuels, 1972 01 p0014 N74-11592

JP-4 JET FUEL

- Air mobility fuel cell study --- desulfurization
of JP-4 fuel
[AD-766757] 01 p0022 N74-12742
- The 1.5-kW fuel cell powerplant
[AD-767302] 01 p0022 N74-12744

JUNCTION DIODES

- The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell
[NASA-TM-X-71476] 01 p0012 N74-10947

K

KEROSENE

- Conversion of fuel nitrogen to NOx in a compact
combustor
[ASME PAPER 73-WA/GT-2] 01 p0002 A74-13293

L

LAND USE

- Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations
of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin
(resource inventory, land use, and pollution)
[E74-10061] 01 p0013 N74-11182
- Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A
--- land use, mineral exploration, geology,
hydrology, water resources, data processing,
data management, marine environments
[E74-10124] 01 p0023 N74-13051

LAW [JURISPRUDENCE]

- Legislative authority of Federal agencies with
respect to fuels and energy: A staff analysis
01 p0031 N74-15686

LIQUEFIED GASES

- Development program for a liquid methane heat pipe
01 p0003 A74-14046
- Prospects for hydrogen as a fuel for
transportation systems and for electrical power
generation
[ORNL-TM-4305] 01 p0030 N74-15449

LIQUID HYDROGEN

- The case for hydrogen fueled transport aircraft
[AIAA PAPER 73-1323] 01 p0002 A74-11315
- Cryogenic instrumentation at and above liquid
hydrogen temperature - Present and future
01 p0003 A74-14057

LIQUID METALS

- Experimental two-phase liquid-metal
magnetohydrodynamic generator program
[AD-766588] 01 p0013 N74-10952
- Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD)
technology transfer feasibility study. Volume
1: Summary
[NASA-CR-136197] 01 p0023 N74-13466
- Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD)
technology transfer feasibility study. Volume
2: Appendixes
[NASA-CR-136198] 01 p0023 N74-13467

LIQUID OXYGEN

- Cryogenic instrumentation at and above liquid
hydrogen temperature - Present and future
01 p0003 A74-14057

LIQUID-GAS MIXTURES

- Impinging jet separators for liquid metal
magnetohydrodynamic power cycles
[NASA-CR-136552] 01 p0027 N74-14785

LOW COST

- Individual action for energy conservation
01 p0030 N74-15680

LOW TEMPERATURE PHYSICS

- Cryogenic Engineering Conference, University of
Colorado, Boulder, Colo., August 9-11, 1972,
Proceedings
01 p0003 A74-14043

LUBRICANTS

- Aviation fuels and lubricants
01 p0006 A74-18180

LUNAR EFFECTS

- Effect of the sun, the moon and solar radiation
pressure on a near-equatorial synchronous
satellite
01 p0003 A74-13559

M

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC GENERATORS

- Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering
analysis --- Book
01 p0002 A74-13234
- Optimization of the power of Faraday MHD
generators operating on nonequilibrium plasma
01 p0003 A74-13943
- Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD
energy conversion
01 p0003 A74-13944
- Characteristics of a nonequilibrium MHD generator
01 p0005 A74-17439
- Closed cycle MHD for central station power with
fossil or nuclear fuels
[AD-766500] 01 p0012 N74-10949
- Investigation of a non-equilibrium MHD generator
[AD-766493] 01 p0013 N74-10950
- Experimental two-phase liquid-metal
magnetohydrodynamic generator program
[AD-766588] 01 p0013 N74-10952
- Development of design criteria, cost estimates,
and schedules for an MHD high performance
demonstration experiment
[AD-766232] 01 p0017 N74-11852
- Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD)
technology transfer feasibility study. Volume
1: Summary
[NASA-CR-136197] 01 p0023 N74-13466
- Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD)
technology transfer feasibility study. Volume
2: Appendixes
[NASA-CR-136198] 01 p0023 N74-13467
- Impinging jet separators for liquid metal
magnetohydrodynamic power cycles
[NASA-CR-136552] 01 p0027 N74-14785

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC WAVES

- Investigation of a non-equilibrium MHD generator
[AD-766493] 01 p0013 N74-10950

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS

- Magnetohydrodynamic method of obtaining electrical
energy (collected articles)
[AD-765933] 01 p0011 N74-10681
- MHD for power generation: The view of a chosen few
[AD-760342] 01 p0025 N74-14408

MANAGEMENT METHODS

- Legislative authority of Federal agencies with
respect to fuels and energy: A staff analysis
01 p0031 N74-15686
- Energy conservation, part 1
01 p0031 N74-15690

MANAGEMENT PLANNING

- Relevance of ERTS to the State of Ohio ---
management and planning of state resources
[E74-10024] 01 p0013 N74-11159
- Assessment of geothermal energy resources
01 p0030 N74-15661

MARINE ENVIRONMENTS

- Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A
--- land use, mineral exploration, geology,
hydrology, water resources, data processing,
data management, marine environments
[E74-10124] 01 p0023 N74-13051

MASS TRANSFER

- Mass transfer in fuel cells --- electron
microscopy of components, thermal decomposition
of Teflon, water transport, and surface tension
of KOH solutions
[NASA-CR-134519] 01 p0009 N74-10075

MATERIALS HANDLING

- Energy trends and their future effects upon
transportation --- applied to rail, truck, and
air cargo operations and private energy uses
[P-5046] 01 p0017 N74-11791

MATHEMATICAL MODELS

- Mathematical methods of optimal planning
development and use of energy systems
[JPRS-60546] 01 p0022 N74-12693

MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

- Cryogenic instrumentation at and above liquid
hydrogen temperature - Present and future
01 p0003 A74-1405

- MECHANICAL DRIVES**
Current European developments in solar paddle drives
01 p0014 N74-11672
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERING**
Quarterly bulletin of the Division of Mechanical Engineering and the National Aeronautical Establishment, 1 July - 30 September 1973 --- reports on reynolds number effects, energy in transportation, and wave buoy accelerometer [DHE/WAE-1973(3)] 01 p0023 N74-13673
- MERCURY ALLOYS**
Possibility of commutating thermoelectric batteries with the aid of mercury amalgam [AD-756068] 01 p0010 N74-10084
- METAL HYDRIDES**
Chemical storage of hydrogen in Ni/H₂ cells 01 p0004 A74-14248
- METEOROLOGY**
Applications of meteorology to natural resource planning --- agriculture, forestry, energy, and recreation 01 p0014 N74-11395
- METHANE**
Physical behaviour of some biowaste gases in an ion engine [AIAA PAPER 73-1113] 01 p0001 A74-10691
Development program for a liquid methane heat pipe 01 p0003 A74-14046
Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental study [BM-RI-7806] 01 p0011 N74-10715
- MICROWAVE TRANSMISSION**
Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering analysis --- Book 01 p0002 A74-13234
Regional and global energy transfer via passive power relay satellites 01 p0005 A74-16116
- MILITARY TECHNOLOGY**
Investigation of chemical APU application for small ground power sources [AD-756724] 01 p0009 N74-10082
- MINERAL DEPOSITS**
Bitumen-bearing rocks --- as potential energy sources 01 p0028 N74-15226
Coal 01 p0028 N74-15230
Nuclear fuels: Uranium 01 p0028 N74-15257
Nuclear fuels: Thorium 01 p0029 N74-15258
Factors affecting the use of coal in present and future energy makers --- background paper for Congressional investigation of earth resources and energy policies 01 p0031 N74-15684
- MINERAL EXPLORATION**
ERTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting: Evaluation of the commercial utility of ERTS-1 imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum --- interpretation of Colorado region [E74-10007] 01 p0013 N74-11148
Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A --- land use, mineral exploration, geology, hydrology, water resources, data processing, data management, marine environments [E74-10124] 01 p0023 N74-13051
- MINES (EXCAVATIONS)**
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry --- Indiana [E74-10083] 01 p0014 N74-11195
Trends in the mechanization of the coal industry and guarantee of patent-ability of designs that are competitive on the world technological level --- computerized data retrieval system for development of hydraulic equipment 01 p0016 N74-11759
The history of technology and engineering solutions --- computerized data retrieval for coal mine planning 01 p0016 N74-11760
Forecasting of technological progress for long-range planning of mining operations at coal mines --- prediction analysis technique for operational development 01 p0016 N74-11765
- MIRRORS**
Refurbishment of solar simulation optical train mirror assemblies [NASA-CR-134123] 01 p0018 N74-12016
- N**
- NASA PROGRAMS**
The second fifteen years in space; Proceedings of the Eleventh Goddard Memorial Symposium, Washington, D.C., March 8, 9, 1973 01 p0004 A74-14463
- NATURAL GAS**
Cryogenic instrumentation at and above liquid hydrogen temperature - Present and future 01 p0003 A74-14057
Oil and gas 01 p0029 N74-15259
- NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERIES**
Fabrication and testing of negative-limited sealed nickel-cadmium cells [NASA-CR-135981] 01 p0009 N74-10078
- NICKEL COMPOUNDS**
Chemical storage of hydrogen in Ni/H₂ cells 01 p0004 A74-14248
- NICKEL PLATE**
Refurbishment of solar simulation optical train mirror assemblies [NASA-CR-134123] 01 p0018 N74-12016
- NITROGEN**
Physical behaviour of some biowaste gases in an ion engine [AIAA PAPER 73-1113] 01 p0001 A74-10691
- NITROGEN OXIDES**
Conversion of fuel nitrogen to NO_x in a compact combustor [ASME PAPER 73-WA/GT-2] 01 p0002 A74-13293
The jet engine design that can drastically reduce oxides of nitrogen [AIAA PAPER 74-160] 01 p0006 A74-18797
- NOISE REDUCTION**
Refan program. Phase 1: Summary report [NASA-TN-X-71456] 01 p0009 N74-10043
Section 4: Propulsion and energy 01 p0026 N74-14671
- NONEQUILIBRIUM PLASMAS**
Optimization of the power of Faraday MHD generators operating on nonequilibrium plasma 01 p0003 A74-13943
Characteristics of a nonequilibrium MHD generator 01 p0005 A74-17439
- NUCLEAR ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION**
Self-contained low power atomic plants --- for converting nuclear energy into electrical power [AD-766969] 01 p0014 N74-11519
Si-Au Schottky barrier nuclear battery --- for medical applications [TID-26342] 01 p0017 N74-11851
- NUCLEAR ENERGY**
The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part A --- to include alternate energy sources for fossil fuels [PB-207518] 01 p0017 N74-11795
Energy research and development: A selected reading list [ORNL-EIS-73-65-REV-1] 01 p0022 N74-12695
From scientific research to the atomic industry --- history of nuclear power industry [JPRS-60584] 01 p0023 N74-13428
Legal considerations and constraints on US nuclear policy [AD-754641] 01 p0024 N74-13697
- NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS**
Isotope kilowatt program [ORNL-TN-4243] 01 p0025 N74-14377
- NUCLEAR FUELS**
Nuclear fuels: Uranium 01 p0028 N74-15257
Nuclear fuels: Thorium 01 p0029 N74-15258
- NUCLEAR FUSION**
Evolution of studies in the field of gas lasers 01 p0005 A74-16909
- NUCLEAR PHYSICS**
From scientific research to the atomic industry --- history of nuclear power industry [JPRS-60584] 01 p0023 N74-13428

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

- Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering analysis --- Book
01 p0002 A74-13234
- Self-contained low power atomic plants --- for converting nuclear energy into electrical power [AD-766969]
01 p0014 N74-11519

NUCLEAR POWER REACTORS

- Assessment of lightweight mobile nuclear power systems
01 p0006 A74-17813

NUCLEAR PROPELLED AIRCRAFT

- Assessment of lightweight mobile nuclear power systems
01 p0006 A74-17813

NUCLEAR REACTORS

- Energy situation and nuclear power --- global applications of nuclear reactors [NP-19838]
01 p0029 N74-15391

O

OHIO

- Relevance of ERTS to the State of Ohio --- management and planning of state resources [E74-10024]
01 p0013 N74-11159
- Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for detection and monitoring of surface mining activities --- Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania [E74-10160]
01 p0024 N74-14028

OIL EXPLORATION

- ERTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting: Evaluation of the commercial utility of ERTS-1 imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum --- interpretation of Colorado region [E74-10007]
01 p0013 N74-11148
- An evaluation of the suitability of ERTS data for the purposes of petroleum exploration --- geological structures of Oklahoma [E74-10029]
01 p0018 N74-12119
- Petroleum exploration subprogram: Geological interpretation of proportional imagery from ERTS-A satellite [E74-10213]
01 p0028 N74-15020
- Oil exploration subprogram geological interpretation of images provided by the ERTS-A satellite --- Bolivia [NASA-TT-P-15265]
01 p0028 N74-15070

OKLAHOMA

- An evaluation of the suitability of ERTS data for the purposes of petroleum exploration --- geological structures of Oklahoma [E74-10029]
01 p0018 N74-12119

ORBITAL SPACE STATIONS

- Use of Shuttle in establishing large space installations
01 p0004 A74-14121

P

PADDLES

- Current European developments in solar paddle drives
01 p0014 N74-11672

PARABOLIC REFLECTORS

- Theoretical performance of cylindrical parabolic solar concentrators
01 p0001 A74-10026

PATENT POLICY

- Trends in the mechanization of the coal industry and guarantee of patent-ability of designs that are competitive on the world technological level --- computerized data retrieval system for development of hydraulic equipment
01 p0016 N74-11759

PENNSYLVANIA

- Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution) [E74-10061]
01 p0013 N74-11182
- Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for detection and monitoring of surface mining activities --- Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania [E74-10160]
01 p0024 N74-14028

PERFORMANCE PREDICTION

- Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD energy conversion
01 p0003 A74-13944
- Calculations on a solar energy system --- for electric power and heat generation in buildings [LBL-1773]
01 p0023 N74-13538

PERFORMANCE TESTS

- Development of design criteria, cost estimates, and schedules for an MHD high performance demonstration experiment [AD-766232]
01 p0017 N74-11852

PHOSPHORIC ACID

- Matrices for H₃PO₄ fuel cells [AD-766312]
01 p0010 N74-10086

PHOTO GEOLOGY

- ERTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting: Evaluation of the commercial utility of ERTS-1 imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum --- interpretation of Colorado region [E74-10007]
01 p0013 N74-11148
- Petroleum exploration subprogram: Geological interpretation of proportional imagery from ERTS-A satellite [E74-10213]
01 p0028 N74-15020
- Oil exploration subprogram geological interpretation of images provided by the ERTS-A satellite --- Bolivia [NASA-TT-F-15265]
01 p0028 N74-15070

PHOTOINTERPRETATION

- Petroleum exploration subprogram: Geological interpretation of proportional imagery from ERTS-A satellite [E74-10213]
01 p0028 N74-15020
- Oil exploration subprogram geological interpretation of images provided by the ERTS-A satellite --- Bolivia [NASA-TT-F-15265]
01 p0028 N74-15070

PHOTOLUMINESCENCE

- Quantification of the luminescence intensity of natural materials
01 p0005 A74-14892

PHOTOMETERS

- Investigation of silicon photoelectric cells as precision photodetectors --- electro-optical properties of silicon solar cells [NRC-TT-1686]
01 p0010 N74-10199

PHOTOSENSITIVITY

- Photosensitive elements for solar sensors
01 p0005 A74-17296

PIPELINES

- Transmission and storage of hydrogen
01 p0015 N74-11732

PLANTS (BOTANY)

- Peat
01 p0029 N74-15261

PLASMA HEATING

- Heating of a substance by an arc plasma
01 p0001 A74-10463

PLASMA PHYSICS

- Significant research results for 1971, High Temperature Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences --- plasma physics and gas dynamics [AD-765753]
01 p0012 N74-10898

PLASMA TEMPERATURE

- Characteristics of a nonequilibrium MHD generator
01 p0005 A74-17439

PLASMA TURBULENCE

- Optimization of the power of Faraday MHD generators operating on nonequilibrium plasma
01 p0003 A74-13943

PLATINUM

- Substitute catalysts for platinum in automobile emission control devices and petroleum refining [PB-222167/9]
01 p0018 N74-11941

POLICIES

- Compendium of university forums of the National Commission on Materials Policy, May - June 1972. A background document. NCMF forum on Technological Innovation in the Production and Utilization of Materials at Pennsylvania State University, on 19-21 June 1972 [PB-223679/2GA]
01 p0025 N74-14251

POLLUTION

- Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution) [E74-10061]
01 p0013 N74-11182

OLYMERIC FILMS
Properties of solid polymer electrolyte
fluorocarbon film --- used in hydrogen/oxygen
fuel cells
[NASA-TN-D-7482] 01 p0011 N74-10547

PONDS
Solar ponds extended
[UCID-16317] 01 p0023 N74-13537

POTASSIUM
Characteristics of a nonequilibrium MHD generator
01 p0005 A74-17439

POWER CONDITIONING
Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route
Traffic Control Centers 01 p0004 A74-14133
Power conditioning system for FAA air route
traffic control centers 01 p0019 N74-12636

POWER EFFICIENCY
Optimization of the power of Faraday MHD
generators operating on nonequilibrium plasma
01 p0003 A74-13943

POWER PLANTS
The 1.5-kW fuel cell powerplant
[AD-767302] 01 p0022 N74-12744

POWER SUPPLIES
Recent developments in the field of thermionic
power conversion and its possible effects on
power supply systems in space and on earth
[DGLR PAPER 73-092] 01 p0005 A74-17195
Study of fuel cell system for powered balloon ---
reusable powerplants 01 p0009 N74-10083
[AD-766253]
The NASA-Lewis terrestrial photovoltaics program
--- solar cell power system for weather station
[NASA-TN-X-71491] 01 p0028 N74-14788

POWER TRANSMISSION
Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering
analysis --- Book 01 p0002 A74-13234

PREDICTION ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES
Manergy: An energy management model of the United
States for the prediction of energy demand,
resource consumption, environmental effects, the
assessment of new technology, and energy
resource alternatives 01 p0026 N74-14665

PRESSURE REDUCTION
Chemical storage of hydrogen in Ni/H₂ cells
01 p0004 A74-14248

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING
Fabrication and testing of negative-limited sealed
nickel-cadmium cells 01 p0009 N74-10078
[NASA-CR-135981]
The history of technology and engineering solutions
--- computerized data retrieval for coal mine
planning 01 p0016 N74-11760
The 1.5-kW fuel cell powerplant
[AD-767302] 01 p0022 N74-12744

PRODUCTION PLANNING
The history of technology and engineering solutions
--- computerized data retrieval for coal mine
planning 01 p0016 N74-11760
Forecasting of technological progress for
long-range planning of mining operations at coal
mines --- prediction analysis technique for
operational development 01 p0016 N74-11765

PROMETHIUM ISOTOPES
Si-Au Schottky barrier nuclear battery --- for
medical applications 01 p0017 N74-11851
[TID-26342]

PROPULSION SYSTEM CONFIGURATIONS
Section 4: Propulsion and energy 01 p0026 N74-14671

PROPULSIVE EFFICIENCY
Performance and noise aspects of supersonic
transport 01 p0003 A74-13798

PROTECTIVE COATINGS
Present state of the art in conductive coating
technology 01 p0006 A74-17654

Q

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS
Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD
energy conversion 01 p0003 A74-13944

R

RADIANT FLUX DENSITY
Theoretical performance of cylindrical parabolic
solar concentrators 01 p0001 A74-10026

RADIANT HEATING
Solar heat utilization in residential heating
systems 01 p0019 N74-12664

RADIATION PRESSURE
Effect of the sun, the moon and solar radiation
pressure on a near-equatorial synchronous
satellite 01 p0003 A74-13559

RADIO RELAY SYSTEMS
Regional and global energy transfer via passive
power relay satellites 01 p0005 A74-16116

RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES
Isotope kilowatt program 01 p0025 N74-14377
[ORNL-TN-4243]

RADIOACTIVE WASTES
Summary of the study of disposal of nuclear waste
into space 01 p0005 A74-16123
Feasibility of space disposal of radioactive
nuclear waste. 1: Executive summary
[NASA-TN-X-2911] 01 p0025 N74-14533

RAIL TRANSPORTATION
Energy trends and their future effects upon
transportation --- applied to rail, truck, and
air cargo operations and private energy uses
[P-5046] 01 p0017 N74-11791

RANKINE CYCLE
Vapor generator feed pump for Rankine cycle
automotive propulsion system (Chandler Evans)
[PB-222849/2] 01 p0011 N74-10747

RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEMS
EPA pollution regulations and fuel shortage: The
impact on mass transit 01 p0027 N74-14690

REACTOR TECHNOLOGY
Assessment of lightweight mobile nuclear power
systems 01 p0006 A74-17813

RECLAMATION
Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for
detection and monitoring of surface mining
activities --- Ohio, West Virginia, and
Pennsylvania [E74-10160] 01 p0024 N74-14028

REFINING
The refining of turbine fuels by modern
hydrotreating [AIChE PAPER 74-162] 01 p0006 A74-18798
Supersonic fuels from medium oils produced by the
thermal cracking of crude oil residues
[DFVLR-SOMDDR-301] 01 p0006 A74-18925

REGULATIONS
National energy policy 01 p0021 N74-12681

RELIABILITY ENGINEERING
Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route
Traffic Control Centers 01 p0004 A74-14133
Power source quality --- consequence and cures of
source deficiencies in quality of ac electric
power service 01 p0019 N74-12635

REMOTE SENSORS
Quantification of the luminescence intensity of
natural materials 01 p0005 A74-14892
Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for
detection and monitoring of surface mining
activities --- Ohio, West Virginia, and
Pennsylvania [E74-10160] 01 p0024 N74-14028

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research on the application of satellite remote sensing to local, state, regional, and national programs involved with resource management and environmental quality [NASA-CR-136472] 01 p0024 N74-14093

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Evolution of studies in the field of gas lasers 01 p0005 A74-16909

Energy R and D inventory data base. Bibliography, 1973 01 p0017 N74-11849

The Federal Government and energy: R and D historical background 01 p0021 N74-12687

Energy research and development, 2 01 p0027 N74-14692

RESEARCH FACILITIES

University energy research centers 01 p0019 N74-12668

An inventory of energy research, volume 2 01 p0021 N74-12689

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Actual state of French technical developments concerning sources of space power 01 p0002 A74-12794

Energy research and development: An overview of our national effort 01 p0016 N74-11788

An inventory of energy research, volume 1 01 p0021 N74-12688

An inventory of energy research, volume 2 01 p0021 N74-12689

Energy policy research and the State of Florida [P-5078] 01 p0026 N74-14684

Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 1 01 p0030 N74-15682

RESERVES

Review of world energy supplies --- reserves and resources of fossil and fissile fuels [IGU/A-1-73] 01 p0026 N74-14666

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Relevance of ERTS to the State of Ohio --- management and planning of state resources [E74-10024] 01 p0013 N74-11159

Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution) [E74-10061] 01 p0013 N74-11182

Satellite geological and geophysical remote sensing of Iceland [E74-10073] 01 p0014 N74-11188

Applications of meteorology to natural resource planning --- agriculture, forestry, energy, and recreation 01 p0014 N74-11395

The Federal Government and energy: R and D historical background 01 p0021 N74-12687

Energy research and development: A selected reading list [ORNL-EIS-73-65-REV-1] 01 p0022 N74-12695

Research on the application of satellite remote sensing to local, state, regional, and national programs involved with resource management and environmental quality [NASA-CR-136472] 01 p0024 N74-14093

Bitumen-bearing rocks --- as potential energy sources 01 p0028 N74-15226

Coal 01 p0028 N74-15230

Geothermal resources --- exploitation for energy applications 01 p0028 N74-15240

Nuclear fuels: Uranium 01 p0028 N74-15257

Nuclear fuels: Thorium 01 p0029 N74-15258

Oil and gas 01 p0029 N74-15259

Peat 01 p0029 N74-15261

Assessment of geothermal energy resources 01 p0030 N74-15661

Factors affecting the use of coal in present and future energy makers --- background paper for Congressional investigation of earth resources and energy policies 01 p0031 N74-15684

SUBJECT INDEX

REYNOLDS NUMBER

Quarterly bulletin of the Division of Mechanical Engineering and the National Aeronautical Establishment, 1 July - 30 September 1973 --- reports on Reynolds number effects, energy in transportation, and wave buoy accelerometer [DME/NAE-1973(3)] 01 p0023 N74-13673

ROTOR SPEED

Influence of wind frequency on rotational speed adjustments of windmill generators [NASA-TT-F-15184] 01 p0012 N74-10948

S

SATELLITE ATTITUDE CONTROL

Technological problems with large-area solar cell arrays [DGLR PAPER 73-107] 01 p0005 A74-17204

SATELLITE DESIGN

Satellite solar power stations to meet future energy demands 01 p0001 A74-11020

Technological problems with large-area solar cell arrays [DGLR PAPER 73-107] 01 p0005 A74-17204

SATELLITE PERTURBATION

Effect of the sun, the moon and solar radiation pressure on a near-equatorial synchronous satellite 01 p0003 A74-13559

SATELLITE POWER TRANSMISSION (TO EARTH)

Use of Shuttle in establishing large space installations 01 p0004 A74-14121

Regional and global energy transfer via passive power relay satellites 01 p0005 A74-16116

SATELLITE SOLAR POWER STATIONS

Satellite solar power stations to meet future energy demands 01 p0001 A74-11020

The use of the Space Shuttle to support large space power generation systems 01 p0003 A74-14112

Solar power for our nation 01 p0004 A74-14465

SATELLITE-BORNE INSTRUMENTS

Current European developments in solar paddle drives 01 p0014 N74-11672

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

Oil shale 01 p0029 N74-15260

SEMICONDUCTING FILMS

Present state of the art in conductive coating technology 01 p0006 A74-17654

SEMICONDUCTOR JUNCTIONS

A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics [BNFT-FB-T-73-02] 01 p0015 N74-11739

SEPARATORS

Impinging jet separators for liquid metal magnetohydrodynamic power cycles [NASA-CR-136552] 01 p0027 N74-14785

SHALES

Oil shale 01 p0029 N74-15260

SHOCK WAVES

Investigation of a non-equilibrium MHD generator [AD-766493] 01 p0013 N74-10950

SILICON

Si-Au Schottky barrier nuclear battery --- for medical applications [TID-26342] 01 p0017 N74-11851

SILICON ALLOYS

State of developments and research problem on the switching of silicon germanium alloy thermoelectric elements [AD-765845] 01 p0009 N74-10080

SILICON JUNCTIONS

Investigation of silicon photoelectric cells as precision photodetectors --- electro-optical properties of silicon solar cells [NBC-TT-1686] 01 p0010 N74-10199

SILICON TRANSISTORS

Photosensitive elements for solar sensors 01 p0005 A74-17296

SUBJECT INDEX

SOLAR RADIATION

AL FACTORS
aviation needs and public concerns --- civil
aviation growth in Europe and environmental
control 01 p0027 N74-14749

SOLAR ARRAYS
High voltage solar cell power generating system
for regulated solar array development
[AIAA PAPER 73-1105] 01 p0002 A74-12242
The use of the Space Shuttle to support large
space power generation systems 01 p0003 A74-14112
Technological problems with large-area solar cell
arrays 01 p0005 A74-17204
[DGLR PAPER 73-107] 01 p0005 A74-17204
Present state of the art in conductive coating
technology 01 p0006 A74-17654
Testing for thermal fatigue failures in solar arrays
--- space environment simulation in temperature
cycling vacuum chamber 01 p0010 N74-10240
Method of making silicon solar cell array --- and
mounting on flexible substrate 01 p0027 N74-14784
[NASA-CASE-LEW-11069-1] 01 p0027 N74-14784
The NASA-Lewis terrestrial photovoltaics program
--- solar cell power system for weather station
[NASA-TM-X-71491] 01 p0028 N74-14788

SOLAR CELLS
Spacecraft electrical power --- solar cells and
storage batteries 01 p0002 A74-12201
Vitreous oxide antireflection films in
high-efficiency solar cells 01 p0004 A74-14250
Photosensitive elements for solar sensors
01 p0005 A74-17296
Investigation of silicon photoelectric cells as
precision photodetectors --- electro-optical
properties of silicon solar cells 01 p0010 N74-10199
[NRC-TT-1686] 01 p0010 N74-10199
The use of FEP Teflon in solar cell cover technology
[NASA-TM-X-71485] 01 p0012 N74-10944
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell
[NASA-TM-X-71476] 01 p0012 N74-10947
Method of making silicon solar cell array --- and
mounting on flexible substrate 01 p0027 N74-14784
[NASA-CASE-LEW-11069-1] 01 p0027 N74-14784
The NASA-Lewis terrestrial photovoltaics program
--- solar cell power system for weather station
[NASA-TM-X-71491] 01 p0028 N74-14788

SOLAR COLLECTORS
Theoretical performance of cylindrical parabolic
solar concentrators 01 p0001 A74-10026
Refurbishment of solar simulation optical train
mirror assemblies 01 p0018 N74-12016
[NASA-CR-134123] 01 p0018 N74-12016
Components for solar energy 01 p0020 N74-12678
Solar heating and cooling buildings 01 p0020 N74-12679
Calculations on a solar energy system --- for
electric power and heat generation in buildings
[LBL-1773] 01 p0023 N74-13538
Proceedings of the Solar Heating and Cooling for
Buildings Workshop. Part 1: Technical
sessions, March 21 and 22 01 p0025 N74-14499
[PB-223536/4GA] 01 p0025 N74-14499

SOLAR ENERGY
Solar power for our nation 01 p0004 A74-14465
Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs
[NASA-TM-X-68290] 01 p0011 N74-10754
Solar energy for the terrestrial generation of
electricity 01 p0012 N74-10896
Solar-energy for heating and cooling 01 p0016 N74-11787
The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices,
part A --- to include alternate energy sources
for fossil fuels 01 p0017 N74-11795
[PB-207518] 01 p0017 N74-11795
The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices,
part B --- to include development of alternate
power sources to reduce fossil fuel consumption
[PB-207519] 01 p0017 N74-11796

An assessment of solar energy as a national energy
resource 01 p0019 N74-12462
[NASA-CR-136191] 01 p0019 N74-12462
TERRASTAR: Terrestrial application of solar
technology and research 01 p0020 N74-12674
[NASA-CR-129012] 01 p0020 N74-12674
Energy consumption: Past, present, future
01 p0020 N74-12675
Components for solar energy 01 p0020 N74-12678
Solar power generation and distribution
01 p0021 N74-12680
Solar energy potential 01 p0021 N74-12682
Impacts of solar energy utilization 01 p0021 N74-12683
Market potential for solar heating and cooling in
buildings 01 p0021 N74-12684
Strategy for solar heating and cooling in buildings
01 p0021 N74-12685
Solar ponds extended
[UCID-16317] 01 p0023 N74-13537
Solar energy power system --- using freon
[NASA-CASE-MPS-21628-1] 01 p0025 N74-14496
Proceedings of the Solar Heating and Cooling for
Buildings Workshop. Part 1: Technical
sessions, March 21 and 22 01 p0025 N74-14499
[PB-223536/4GA] 01 p0025 N74-14499

SOLAR ENERGY ABSORBERS
TERRASTAR: Terrestrial application of solar
technology and research 01 p0020 N74-12674
[NASA-CR-129012] 01 p0020 N74-12674

SOLAR FURNACES
Solar-energy for heating and cooling
01 p0016 N74-11787

SOLAR GENERATORS
Satellite solar power stations to meet future
energy demands 01 p0001 A74-11020
Actual state of French technical developments
concerning sources of space power 01 p0002 A74-12794
Technological problems with large-area solar cell
arrays 01 p0005 A74-17204
[DGLR PAPER 73-107] 01 p0005 A74-17204
Current European developments in solar paddle drives
01 p0014 N74-11672
Components for solar energy 01 p0020 N74-12678
Solar heating and cooling buildings 01 p0020 N74-12679
Solar power generation and distribution
01 p0021 N74-12680

SOLAR HEATING
Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs
[NASA-TM-X-68290] 01 p0011 N74-10754
Solar-energy for heating and cooling 01 p0016 N74-11787
An assessment of solar energy as a national energy
resource 01 p0019 N74-12462
[NASA-CR-136191] 01 p0019 N74-12462
Solar heat utilization in residential heating
systems 01 p0019 N74-12664
TERRASTAR: Terrestrial application of solar
technology and research 01 p0020 N74-12674
[NASA-CR-129012] 01 p0020 N74-12674
Solar heating and cooling buildings 01 p0020 N74-12679
Solar power generation and distribution
01 p0021 N74-12680
Solar energy potential 01 p0021 N74-12682
Market potential for solar heating and cooling in
buildings 01 p0021 N74-12684
Strategy for solar heating and cooling in buildings
01 p0021 N74-12685

SOLAR RADIATION
Effect of the sun, the moon and solar radiation
pressure on a near-equatorial synchronous
satellite 01 p0003 A74-13559
Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs
[NASA-TM-X-68290] 01 p0011 N74-10754

SOLAR REFLECTORS

SUBJECT INDEX

SOLAR REFLECTORS

Use of Shuttle in establishing large space
installations 01 p0004 A74-14121

SOLAR SENSORS

Photosensitive elements for solar sensors
01 p0005 A74-17296

SOLAR SIMULATORS

Refurbishment of solar simulation optical train
mirror assemblies
[NASA-CR-134123] 01 p0018 N74-12016

SOLID STATE DEVICES

Solid state hydrogen gas generator --- rocket
deployed balloons inflation
[AIAA PAPER 73-1232] 01 p0001 A74-11257
Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route
Traffic Control Centers 01 p0004 A74-14133

SPACE PROGRAMS

The second fifteen years in space; Proceedings of
the Eleventh Goddard Memorial Symposium,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 9, 1973
01 p0004 A74-14463

SPACE SHUTTLES

The use of the Space Shuttle to support large
space power generation systems 01 p0003 A74-14112
Use of Shuttle in establishing large space
installations 01 p0004 A74-14121

Summary of the study of disposal of nuclear waste
into space 01 p0005 A74-16123

Feasibility of space disposal of radioactive
nuclear waste. 1: Executive summary
[NASA-TM-X-2911] 01 p0025 N74-14533

SPACECRAFT MODULES

Use of Shuttle in establishing large space
installations 01 p0004 A74-14121

SPACECRAFT POWER SUPPLIES

Spacecraft electrical power --- solar cells and
storage batteries 01 p0002 A74-12201
High voltage solar cell power generating system
for regulated solar array development
[AIAA PAPER 73-1105] 01 p0002 A74-12242
Actual state of French technical developments
concerning sources of space power 01 p0002 A74-12794
Energy supply and energy transformers in
satellites and spacecraft 01 p0006 A74-18189

SPACECRAFT RADIATORS

Development program for a liquid methane heat pipe
01 p0003 A74-14046

SPACECRAFT SHIELDING

Present state of the art in conductive coating
technology 01 p0006 A74-17654

SPACECRAFT STABILITY

Photosensitive elements for solar sensors
01 p0005 A74-17296

STANDARDS

Trends in the mechanization of the coal industry
and guarantee of patent-ability of designs that
are competitive on the world technological level
--- computerized data retrieval system for
development of hydraulic equipment 01 p0016 N74-11759

STORAGE BATTERIES

Spacecraft electrical power --- solar cells and
storage batteries 01 p0002 A74-12201

STRIP MINING

Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for
detection and monitoring of surface mining
activities --- Ohio, West Virginia, and
Pennsylvania
[E74-10160] 01 p0024 N74-14028
Strip-mined watershed hydrologic data acquisition
study --- remote infrared aerial photography
[PB-223558/8GA] 01 p0025 N74-14105

STRUCTURAL DESIGN

Fabrication and testing of negative-limited sealed
nickel-cadmium cells
[NASA-CR-135981] 01 p0009 N74-10078

STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES (GEOLOGY)

ERTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting
Evaluation of the commercial utility of ERTS-1
imagery in structural reconnaissance for
minerals and petroleum --- interpretation of
Colorado region
[E74-10007] 01 p0013 N74-11148

An evaluation of the suitability of ERTS data for
the purposes of petroleum exploration ---
geological structures of Oklahoma
[E74-10029] 01 p0018 N74-12119

SUBSONIC AIRCRAFT

An initial step: A demonstration project ---
promoting subsonic, hydrogen-fueled aircraft
01 p0016 N74-11747

SULFUR COMPOUNDS

Combustion of the gases methane, LP gas and
ammonia in a mixing reactor --- air pollution
control device
[FOA-1-C-1442-H3] 01 p0022 N74-12824

SULFURIC ACID

Present air pollution situation in Kawasaki city
and future countermeasures
[KS-27] 01 p0018 N74-12321

SUPERSONIC COMBUSTION RAMJET ENGINES

The jet engine design that can drastically reduce
oxides of nitrogen
[AIAA PAPER 74-160] 01 p0006 A74-18797

Emission calculations for a scramjet powered
hypersonic transport
[NASA-TM-X-71464] 01 p0018 N74-12445

Design considerations for the airframe-integrated
scramjet
[NASA-TM-X-2895] 01 p0019 N74-12448

SUPERSONIC TRANSPORTS

Performance and noise aspects of supersonic
transport 01 p0003 A74-13798
Aviation fuels and lubricants 01 p0006 A74-18180

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN (MD-NY-PA)

Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations
of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin
(resource inventory, land use, and pollution)
[E74-10061] 01 p0013 N74-11182

SYNCHRONOUS MOTORS

The synchronous EPD device
01 p0024 N74-13759

SYNCHRONOUS SATELLITES

Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering
analysis --- Book 01 p0002 A74-13234
Effect of the sun, the moon and solar radiation
pressure on a near-equatorial synchronous
satellite 01 p0003 A74-13559
Use of Shuttle in establishing large space
installations 01 p0004 A74-14121

SYSTEM FAILURES

Power source quality --- consequence and cures of
source deficiencies in quality of ac electric
power service 01 p0019 N74-12635

SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

MHD for power generation: The view of a chosen few
[AD-760342] 01 p0025 N74-14408

T

TABLES (DATA)

Energy: Compiled bibliography and tables of world
resources, consumption, and wastes
[LRP-63/73] 01 p0010 N74-10391

TECHNOLOGICAL FORECASTING

Evolution of studies in the field of gas lasers
01 p0005 A74-16909
Forecasting of technological progress for
long-range planning of mining operations at coal
mines --- prediction analysis technique for
operational development 01 p0016 N74-11765

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

The technology and economics of commercial
airplane design. I 01 p0001 A74-10144
Gas generators - A perspective --- alternative
energy sources comparison
[AIAA PAPER 73-1168] 01 p0001 A74-11219

SUBJECT INDEX

VACUUM APPARATUS

Thermoelectric generators --- radio relay station power supply application 01 p0002 A74-13448

Assessment of lightweight mobile nuclear power systems 01 p0006 A74-17813

The refining of turbine fuels by modern hydrotreating [AIAA PAPER 74-162] 01 p0006 A74-18798

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
Industrial use of aerospace technology 01 p0002 A74-12905

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 1: Summary [NASA-CR-136197] 01 p0023 N74-13466

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 2: Appendixes [NASA-CR-136198] 01 p0023 N74-13467

TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION
Industrial use of aerospace technology 01 p0002 A74-12905

The use of the Space Shuttle to support large space power generation systems 01 p0003 A74-14112

Technological problems with large-area solar cell arrays [DGLR PAPER 73-107] 01 p0005 A74-17204

Geothermal resources --- exploitation for energy applications 01 p0028 N74-15240

TEFLON (TRADEMARK)
The use of FEP Teflon in solar cell cover technology [NASA-TM-X-71485] 01 p0012 N74-10944

TEXAS
Development of geothermal reservoirs from over-pressured areas beneath the Gulf coastal plain of Texas. A feasibility study of power production from overpressured reservoirs [AD-766855] 01 p0018 N74-12183

THERMAL CYCLING TESTS
Testing for thermal fatigue failures in solar arrays --- space environment simulation in temperature cycling vacuum chamber 01 p0010 N74-10240

THERMAL ENERGY
Heating of a substance by an arc plasma 01 p0001 A74-10463

THERMAL REACTORS
Exploratory development of a glass ceramic automobile thermal reactor --- anti-pollution devices [NASA-CR-134531] 01 p0019 N74-12447

THERMIONIC CONVERTERS
Thermionic energy conversion. Volume I - Processes and devices --- Book 01 p0004 A74-14327

Recent developments in the field of thermionic power conversion and its possible effects on power supply systems in space and on earth [DGLR PAPER 73-092] 01 p0005 A74-17195

Gas-heated 'heat pipe' vacuum furnace --- using thermionic energy conversion 01 p0007 A74-19724

Self-contained low power atomic plants --- for converting nuclear energy into electrical power [AD-763969] 01 p0014 N74-11519

THERMIONIC POWER GENERATION
Recent developments in the field of thermionic power conversion and its possible effects on power supply systems in space and on earth [DGLR PAPER 73-092] 01 p0005 A74-17195

THERMOCOUPLES
Possibility of commutating thermoelectric batteries with the aid of mercury amalgam [AD-756068] 01 p0010 N74-10084

THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES
Aviation turbine fuels, 1972 01 p0014 N74-11592

THERMOELECTRIC GENERATORS
Thermoelectric generators --- radio relay station power supply application 01 p0002 A74-13448

State of developments and research problem on the switching of silicon germanium alloy thermoelectric elements [AD-765845] 01 p0009 N74-10080

Possibility of commutating thermoelectric batteries with the aid of mercury amalgam [AD-756068] 01 p0010 N74-10084

THERMOELECTRIC MATERIALS
Thermoelectric generators --- radio relay station power supply application 01 p0002 A74-13448

THERMOELECTRIC POWER GENERATION
Thermoelectric generators --- radio relay station power supply application 01 p0002 A74-13448

THERMONUCLEAR POWER GENERATION
Energy consumption: Past, present, future 01 p0020 N74-12675

THORIUM
Nuclear fuels: Thorium 01 p0029 N74-15258

THYRISTORS
A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics [BMFT-FB-T-73-02] 01 p0015 N74-11739

TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT
Emission calculations for a scramjet powered hypersonic transport [NASA-TM-X-71464] 01 p0018 N74-12445

Economics of air transport --- direct and indirect costs [NASA-TT-F-15249] 01 p0026 N74-14682

TRANSPORTATION
Quarterly bulletin of the Division of Mechanical Engineering and the National Aeronautical Establishment, 1 July - 30 September 1973 --- reports on reynolds number effects, energy in transportation, and wave buoy accelerometer [DME/NAE-1973(3)] 01 p0023 N74-13673

Energy in transportation --- energy costs of passenger and cargo transportation 01 p0023 N74-13675

TRENDS
Where are we headed in air transport? --- trends for future aircraft design 01 p0020 N74-12669

TRUCKS
Energy trends and their future effects upon transportation --- applied to rail, truck, and air cargo operations and private energy uses [P-5046] 01 p0017 N74-11791

TURBOGENERATORS
Investigation of chemical APU application for small ground power sources [AD-765724] 01 p0009 N74-10082

TURBOJET ENGINES
Effect of water injection on nitric oxide emissions of a gas turbine combustor burning natural gas fuel [NASA-TM-X-2959] 01 p0025 N74-14651

Section 4: Propulsion and energy 01 p0026 N74-14671

U

U.S.S.R.
Commercial petroleum products, properties and applications --- USSR petroleum industry handbook [AD-754703] 01 p0010 N74-10128

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Legal considerations and constraints on US nuclear policy [AD-754641] 01 p0024 N74-13697

UNIVERSITY PROGRAM
University energy research centers 01 p0019 N74-12668

URANIUM ISOTOPES
Nuclear fuels: Uranium 01 p0028 N74-15257

URBAN TRANSPORTATION
EPA pollution regulations and fuel shortage: The impact on mass transit 01 p0027 N74-14690

V

VACUUM APPARATUS
Thermionic energy conversion. Volume I - Processes and devices --- Book 01 p0004 A74-14327

VACUUM CHAMBERS

SUBJECT INDEX

VACUUM CHAMBERS

Testing for thermal fatigue failures in solar arrays
--- space environment simulation in temperature
cycling vacuum chamber

01 p0010 N74-10240

VACUUM FURNACES

Gas-heated 'heat pipe' vacuum furnace --- using
thermionic energy conversion

01 p0007 A74-19724

VAPOR PHASES

Heating of a substance by an arc plasma

01 p0001 A74-10463

VAPORIZERS

Vapor generator feed pump for Rankine cycle
automotive propulsion system (Chandler Evans)
[PB-222849/2]

01 p0011 N74-10747

VAPORIZING

Directional properties of coal and their
utilization in underground gasification
experiments
[BM-TPR-73]

01 p0018 N74-12159

VEGETATION

Peat

01 p0029 N74-15261

VISCOUS FLUIDS

Aircraft fuel system tests with gelled
fuel-flowmeter calibration, fuel boost pump and
jettison tests
[FAA-NA-73-43]

01 p0017 N74-11828

VITREOUS MATERIALS

Vitreous oxide antireflection films in
high-efficiency solar cells

01 p0004 A74-14250

VOLTAGE CONVERTERS (AC TO AC)

On the theory of alternating-current
electrofluidynamic converters

01 p0007 A74-18988

W

WASTE DISPOSAL

Summary of the study of disposal of nuclear waste
into space

01 p0005 A74-16123

Feasibility of space disposal of radioactive
nuclear waste. 1: Executive summary
[NASA-TM-X-2911]

01 p0025 N74-14533

WASTE UTILIZATION

Physical behaviour of some biowaste gases in an
ion engine
[AIAA PAPER 73-1113]

01 p0001 A74-10691

WATER INJECTION

Effect of water injection on nitric oxide
emissions of a gas turbine combustor burning
natural gas fuel
[NASA-TM-X-2959]

01 p0025 N74-14651

WATER RESOURCES

Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A
--- land use, mineral exploration, geology,
hydrology, water resources, data processing,
data management, marine environments
[E74-10124]

01 p0023 N74-13051

WATERSHEDS

Strip-mined watershed hydrologic data acquisition
study --- remote infrared aerial photography
[PB-223558/8GA]

01 p0025 N74-14105

WEATHER STATIONS

The NASA-Lewis terrestrial photovoltaics program
--- solar cell power system for weather station
[NASA-TM-X-71491]

01 p0028 N74-14788

WEST VIRGINIA

Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for
detection and monitoring of surface mining
activities --- Ohio, West Virginia, and
Pennsylvania
[E74-10160]

01 p0024 N74-14028

WIND VARIATIONS

Influence of wind frequency on rotational speed
adjustments of windmill generators
[NASA-TT-F-15184]

01 p0012 N74-10948

WINDMILLS (WINDPOWERED MACHINES)

Influence of wind frequency on rotational speed
adjustments of windmill generators
[NASA-TT-F-15184]

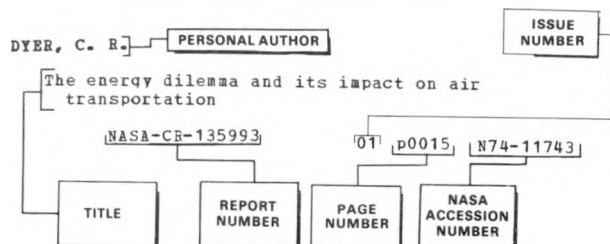
01 p0012 N74-10948

PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

ENERGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 01)

MAY 1974

Typical Personal Author Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphabetically by personal author. The title or the document provides the user with a brief description of the subject matter. The report number helps to indicate the type of document listed (e.g., NASA report, translation, NASA contractor report). The issue, page and accession numbers are located beneath and to the right of the title, e.g., p0015 N74-11743. Under any one author's name the accession numbers are arranged in sequence with the IAA accession numbers appearing first.

A

- ADAMS, A. A.**
Research on electrochemical energy conversion systems
[AD-766329] 01 p0013 N74-10951
- AGNEW, A. F.**
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A background document. NCMP forum on Technological Innovation in the Production and Utilization of Materials at Pennsylvania State University, on 19-21 June 1972
[PB-223679/2GA] 01 p0025 N74-14251
Compendium of University forums of the National Commission on Materials Policy, May - June 1972.
A background document: University Forum on National Materials Policy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology on 30 May - 2 June 1972
[PB-223678/4GA] 01 p0029 N74-15290
- AGNONE, A.**
The jet engine design that can drastically reduce oxides of nitrogen
[AIAA PAPER 74-160] 01 p0006 A74-18797
- ALLEN, R.**
Proceedings of the Solar Heating and Cooling for Buildings Workshop. Part 1: Technical sessions, March 21 and 22
[PB-223536/4GA] 01 p0025 N74-14499
- ALLSUP, J. R.**
Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental study
[BM-RI-7806] 01 p0011 N74-10715
- ALPER, M. E.**
Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 1: Summary
[NASA-CR-136197] 01 p0023 N74-13466
Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 2: Appendixes
[NASA-CR-136198] 01 p0023 N74-13467
- ALSTON, W. B.**
Properties of solid polymer electrolyte fluorocarbon film
[NASA-TN-D-7482] 01 p0011 N74-10547
- ALVAREZ, M. C.**
Economics of air transport
[NASA-TT-P-15249] 01 p0026 N74-14682

- AMATO, R. V.**
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
[E74-10083] 01 p0014 N74-11195
- AMEND, W. E.**
Experimental two-phase liquid-metal magnetohydrodynamic generator program
[AD-766588] 01 p0013 N74-10952
- ANDERSON, G. Y.**
Design considerations for the airframe-integrated scramjet
[NASA-TN-X-2895] 01 p0019 N74-12448
- ANDERSON, J. L.**
Assessment of lightweight mobile nuclear power systems
01 p0006 A74-17813
- ANDERSON, K. P.**
Residential energy use: An econometric analysis
[R-1297-NSF] 01 p0032 N74-15698
- ANTONIDES, G. J.**
Testing for thermal fatigue failures in solar arrays
01 p0010 N74-10240
- ARABADZHEV, A. M.**
Forecasting of technological progress for long-range planning of mining operations at coal mines
01 p0016 N74-11765
- ARMSTRONG, P. C.**
Nuclear fuels: Uranium
01 p0028 N74-15257
- ARNOLD, J. H.**
Air mobility fuel cell study
[AD-766757] 01 p0022 N74-12742
- ATZEL, A.**
Present state of the art in conductive coating technology
01 p0006 A74-17654
- AUSTIN, A. L.**
The hydrogen fuel economy and aircraft propulsion
[AIAA PAPER 73-1319] 01 p0006 A74-17905
- AVBEL, J. A.**
Aircraft fuel system tests with gelled fuel-flowmeter calibration, fuel boost pump and jettison tests
[FAA-NA-73-43] 01 p0017 N74-11828
- AVERITT, P.**
Coal
01 p0028 N74-15230

B

- BAKER, B. S.**
Electrolyte for hydrocarbon air fuel cells
[AD-766313] 01 p0010 N74-10085
Matrices for H3PO4 fuel cells
[AD-766312] 01 p0010 N74-10086
- BARANOV, V. IU.**
Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD energy conversion
01 p0003 A74-13944
- BARBER, H. E.**
Investigation of chemical APU application for small ground power sources
[AD-765724] 01 p0009 N74-10082
- BARBER, W. H.**
Solid state hydrogen gas generator
[AIAA PAPER 73-1232] 01 p0001 A74-11257
- BARR, B. G.**
Research on the application of satellite remote sensing to local, state, regional, and national programs involved with resource management and environmental quality
[NASA-CR-136472] 01 p0024 N74-14093

- BECKERT, W. F.
Solid state hydrogen gas generator
[AIAA PAPER 73-1232] 01 p0001 A74-11257
- BENTALL, E. B.
Current European developments in solar paddle drives
01 p0014 N74-11672
- BERG, C. A.
Energy conservation through effective utilization
[NBSIR-73-102] 01 p0027 N74-14688
- BERNATOWICZ, D. T.
Method of making silicon solar cell array
[NASA-CASE-LEW-11069-1] 01 p0027 N74-14784
The NASA-Lewis terrestrial photovoltaics program
[NASA-TM-X-71491] 01 p0028 N74-14788
- BIRNBERGER, H.
A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices
for power electronics
[BMFT-FE-T-73-02] 01 p0015 N74-11739
- BLANK, L.
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary
[NASA-CR-135995] 01 p0014 N74-11727
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems
analysis
[NASA-CR-136007] 01 p0014 N74-11728
- BOGDANOFF, D. W.
Impinging jet separators for liquid metal
magnetohydrodynamic power cycles
[NASA-CR-136552] 01 p0027 N74-14785
- BOYLE, R. E.
The effect of fuel availability on future R and D
programs in power generation
01 p0031 N74-15689
- BRANDHORST, H. W., JR.
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell
[NASA-TM-X-71476] 01 p0012 N74-10947
- BRESNAHAN, D. L.
Refan program. Phase 1: Summary report
[NASA-TM-X-71456] 01 p0009 N74-10043
- BREWER, G. D.
The case for hydrogen fueled transport aircraft
[AIAA PAPER 73-1323] 01 p0002 A74-11315
- BROCKMANN, C. E.
Petroleum exploration subprogram: Geological
interpretation of proportional imagery from
ERTS-A satellite
[E74-10213] 01 p0028 N74-15020
- BRODEB, J. D.
The use of PEP Teflon in solar cell cover technology
[NASA-TM-X-71485] 01 p0012 N74-10944
Method of making silicon solar cell array
[NASA-CASE-LEW-11069-1] 01 p0027 N74-14784
- BROGAN, T. E.
Development of design criteria, cost estimates,
and schedules for an MHD high performance
demonstration experiment
[AD-766232] 01 p0017 N74-11852
- BROOKS, R. L.
Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for
detection and monitoring of surface mining
activities
[E74-10160] 01 p0024 N74-14028
- BURNETT, J. E.
Industrial use of aerospace technology
01 p0002 A74-12905
- BUTLER, A. P., JR.
Nuclear fuels: Uranium
01 p0028 N74-15257
- BUZNIKOV, A. E.
Characteristics of a nonequilibrium MHD generator
01 p0005 A74-17439
- C
- CADY, T.
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary
[NASA-CR-135995] 01 p0014 N74-11727
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems
analysis
[NASA-CR-136007] 01 p0014 N74-11728
- CALMON, J.
Performance and noise aspects of supersonic
transport
01 p0003 A74-13798
- CAMERON, C. C.
Peat
01 p0029 N74-15261
- CAMP, R. H.
Electrolyte for hydrocarbon air fuel cells
[AD-766313] 01 p0010 N74-10085
- Matrices for H₃PO₄ fuel cells
[AD-766312] 01 p0010 N74-10085
- CASHION, W. B.
Bitumen-bearing rocks
01 p0028 N74-15226
- CEGIELSKI, J. M., JR.
Low energy gas utilization in combustion gas turbine
01 p0029 N74-15447
- CHAGUNAVA, V. T.
Catalytic combustion of carbon monoxide in
gasoline engine exhaust using manganese catalysts
[AD-760395] 01 p0011 N74-10874
- CLARK, A. P.
Solar ponds extended
[UCID-16317] 01 p0023 N74-13537
- CLEMENT, J. D.
Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering
analysis
01 p0002 A74-13234
- COCKSHUTT, E. P.
Energy in transportation
01 p0023 N74-13675
- COLE, R.
Experimental two-phase liquid-metal
magnetohydrodynamic generator program
[AD-766588] 01 p0013 N74-10952
- COLLINS, R. J.
An evaluation of the suitability of ERTS data for
the purposes of petroleum exploration
[E74-10029] 01 p0019 N74-12119
- COMTOIS, W. H.
The effect of fuel availability on future R and D
programs in power generation
01 p0031 N74-15689
- COOK, C. S.
Closed cycle MHD for central station power with
fossil or nuclear fuels
[AD-766500] 01 p0012 N74-10949
- COX, K.
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary
[NASA-CR-135995] 01 p0014 N74-11727
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems
analysis
[NASA-CR-136007] 01 p0014 N74-11728
- CRIBBINS, E. D.
The energy dilemma and its impact on air
transportation
[NASA-CR-135993] 01 p0015 N74-11743
- CULBERTSON, W. C.
Oil shale
01 p0029 N74-15260
- CUTLER, W. H.
Gas generators - A perspective
[AIAA PAPER 73-1168] 01 p0001 A74-11219
- CUTTING, J. C.
Experimental two-phase liquid-metal
magnetohydrodynamic generator program
[AD-766588] 01 p0013 N74-10952
- D
- DAVIS, B. K.
Solar energy power system
[NASA-CASE-MFS-21628-1] 01 p0025 N74-14496
- DECASPERIS, A. J.
The 1.5-kW fuel cell powerplant
[AD-767302] 01 p0022 N74-12744
- DENGEL, O. H.
Solid state hydrogen gas generator
[AIAA PAPER 73-1232] 01 p0001 A74-11257
- DIEHL, L. A.
Effect of water injection on nitric oxide
emissions of a gas turbine combustor burning
natural gas fuel
[NASA-TM-X-2959] 01 p0025 N74-14651
- DIMITHRIADES, E.
The association of automotive fuel composition
with exhaust reactivity
[PB-222609/0] 01 p0010 N74-10129
- DOBROV, G. H.
Forecasting of technological progress for
long-range planning of mining operations at coal
mines
01 p0016 N74-11765
- DUNCAN, D. C.
Energy resources of the United States
[CIRC-650] 01 p0031 N74-15685

- JP, J. D.
Chemical storage of hydrogen in Ni/H₂ cells
01 p0004 A74-14248
- DYER, C. R.
The energy dilemma and its impact on air
transportation
[NASA-CR-135993] 01 p0015 N74-11743
- DYER, D. F.
MHD for power generation: The view of a chosen few
[AD-760342] 01 p0025 N74-14408

E

- EARL, M. W.
Chemical storage of hydrogen in Ni/H₂ cells
01 p0004 A74-14248
- EASTMOND, B. J.
Research on the application of satellite remote
sensing to local, state, regional, and national
programs involved with resource management and
environmental quality
[NASA-CR-136472] 01 p0024 N74-14093
- ECCLESTON, B. H.
The association of automotive fuel composition
with exhaust reactivity
[PB-222609/01] 01 p0010 N74-10129
- EHRLICHE, K. A.
Use of Shuttle in establishing large space
installations
01 p0004 A74-14121
- Regional and global energy transfer via passive
power relay satellites
01 p0005 A74-16116
- EL-BEFAIE, M. F.
Theoretical performance of cylindrical parabolic
solar concentrators
01 p0001 A74-10026
- ELLIS, J. M.
Investigation of chemical APU application for
small ground power sources
[AD-765724] 01 p0009 N74-10082
- EMERSON, J. D.
Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985
01 p0032 N74-15697
- ERLMAYER, R.
Supersonic fuels from medium oils produced by the
thermal cracking of crude oil residues
[DFVLR-SONDDR-301] 01 p0006 A74-18925
- ESCHER, W. J. D.
Prospects for hydrogen as a fuel for
transportation systems and for electrical power
generation
[ORNL-TM-4305] 01 p0030 N74-15449

F

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the Eleventh Goddard Memorial Symposium,
Washington, D.C., March 8, 9, 1973
01 p0004 A74-14463
- FERGUSON, H. L.
The 1.5-kW fuel cell powerplant
[AD-767302] 01 p0022 N74-12744
- FERRI, A.
The jet engine design that can drastically reduce
oxides of nitrogen
[AIAA PAPER 74-160] 01 p0006 A74-18797
- FERRI, A., JR.
Legal considerations and constraints on US nuclear
policy
[AD-754641] 01 p0024 N74-13697
- FINCH, W. L.
Nuclear fuels: Uranium
01 p0028 N74-15257
- FLEMING, R. D.
Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental
study
[BM-RI-7806] 01 p0011 N74-10715
- FLORES, C. V.
Petroleum exploration subprogram: Geological
interpretation of proportional imagery from
ERTS-A satellite
[E74-10213] 01 p0028 N74-15020
- FOLBY, B. T.
Research on electrochemical energy conversion
systems
[AD-766329] 01 p0013 N74-10951

- FORESTIERI, A. F.
Method of making silicon solar cell array
[NASA-CASE-LEW-11069-1] 01 p0027 N74-14784
- FOSTER, W. G.
Development program for a liquid methane heat pipe
01 p0003 A74-14046
- FRAS, A. P.
Isotope kilowatt program
[ORNL-TM-4243] 01 p0025 N74-14377
- FROELICH, A. J.
Power conditioning system for FAA air route
traffic control centers
01 p0019 N74-12636
- FROELICH, A. J., JR.
Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route
Traffic Control Centers
01 p0004 A74-14133

G

- GAMMEL, G.
A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices
for power electronics
[BMFT-FB-T-73-02] 01 p0015 N74-11739
- GARRISON, G. W.
Development of design criteria, cost estimates,
and schedules for an MHD high performance
demonstration experiment
[AD-766232] 01 p0017 N74-11852
- GEORGE, D. W.
Alternative energy sources: A research challenge
[CONF-730560-1] 01 p0024 N74-14097
- GLASER, P. E.
Satellite solar power stations to meet future
energy demands
01 p0001 A74-11020
- The use of the Space Shuttle to support large
space power generation systems
01 p0003 A74-14112
- GOODMAN, R. M.
Research on electrochemical energy conversion
systems
[AD-766329] 01 p0013 N74-10951
- GOODMANSON, L. T.
Where are we headed in air transport?
01 p0020 N74-12669
- GOULD, R. E.
Exploratory development of a glass ceramic
automobile thermal reactor
[NASA-CR-134531] 01 p0019 N74-12447
- GRAVEN, R. M.
Calculations on a solar energy system
[LBL-1773] 01 p0023 N74-13538
- GUNNING, G. D.
Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985
01 p0032 N74-15697
- GUTHRIE, M. P.
Energy research and development: A selected
reading list
[ORNL-EIS-73-65-REV-1] 01 p0022 N74-12695
- GYFTOPOULOS, R. P.
Thermionic energy conversion. Volume I - Processes
and devices
01 p0004 A74-14327

H

- HANDLEY, L. M.
Study of fuel cell system for powered balloon
[AD-766253] 01 p0009 N74-10083
- HAC, B. E.
Experimental determination of dynamic
characteristics of hydrogen oxygen fuel cell
systems
01 p0009 N74-10074
- HART, R. E., JR.
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell
[NASA-TM-X-71476] 01 p0012 N74-10947
- HASSAN, K.-E.
Theoretical performance of cylindrical parabolic
solar concentrators
01 p0001 A74-10026
- HATSPOPOULOS, G. N.
Thermionic energy conversion. Volume I - Processes
and devices
01 p0004 A74-14327

- HAUSER, L. G.**
The effect of fuel availability on future B and D programs in power generation 01 p0031 N74-15689
- HAYS, L. G.**
Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 1: Summary [NASA-CR-136197] 01 p0023 N74-13466
Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 2: Appendixes [NASA-CR-136198] 01 p0023 N74-13467
- HAZARD, E. E.**
Conversion of fuel nitrogen to NOx in a compact combustor [ASME PAPER 73-WA/GT-2] 01 p0002 A74-13293
- HEALY, T.**
Electric energy requirements for environmental protection [CONF-730205-4] 01 p0027 N74-14695
- HEIDTMANN, U.**
A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics [BMFT-FE-T-73-02] 01 p0015 N74-11739
- HENPHILL, W. E.**
Quantification of the luminescence intensity of natural materials 01 p0005 A74-14892
- HENNE, R.**
Recent developments in the field of thermionic power conversion and its possible effects on power supply systems in space and on earth [DGLR PAPER 73-092] 01 p0005 A74-17195
- HENRY, H. E.**
Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A [E74-10124] 01 p0023 N74-13051
- HENRY, J. E.**
Design considerations for the airframe-integrated scramjet [NASA-TN-X-2895] 01 p0019 N74-12448
- HEBRIN, E.**
Development of geothermal reservoirs from over-pressured areas beneath the Gulf coastal plain of Texas. A feasibility study of power production from overpressured reservoirs [AD-766855] 01 p0018 N74-12183
- HESSIN, T. D.**
Quantification of the luminescence intensity of natural materials 01 p0005 A74-14892
- HIRST, E.**
Electric energy requirements for environmental protection [CONF-730205-4] 01 p0027 N74-14695
- HOCH, R.**
Performance and noise aspects of supersonic transport 01 p0003 A74-13798
- HOFFMAN, A. C.**
High voltage solar cell power generating system for regulated solar array development [AIAA PAPER 73-1105] 01 p0002 A74-12242
- HOLY, Z. J.**
Energy situation and nuclear power [NP-19838] 01 p0029 N74-15391
- HONIGSBAUM, P. E.**
The synchronous EPD device 01 p0024 N74-13759
- HUBER, E. E.**
Energy research and development: A selected reading list [ORNL-EIS-73-65-REV-1] 01 p0022 N74-12695
- HUTCHINSON, V. V.**
Selected list of Bureau of Mines publications on petroleum and natural gas, 1961-1970 [BM-IC-8534] 01 p0032 N74-15691
- HUTTER, U.**
Influence of wind frequency on rotational speed adjustments of windmill generators [NASA-TT-F-15184] 01 p0012 N74-10948
- ISHINO, M.**
Investigation of silicon photoelectric cells as precision photodetectors [NRC-TT-1686] 01 p0010 N74-10199
- IVANOV, N. I.**
Forecasting of technological progress for long-range planning of mining operations at coal mines 01 p0016 N74-11765
- JANTZEN, E.**
Aviation fuels and lubricants 01 p0006 A74-18180
- JOENS, M.**
A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics [BMFT-FE-T-73-02] 01 p0015 N74-11739
- JOHNSON, J. E.**
Storage and transportation of synthetic fuels. A report to the synthetic fuels panel [ORNL-TM-4307] 01 p0030 N74-15448
- KANEBAECK, H.**
Combustion of the gases methane, LP gas and ammonia in a mixing reactor [FOA-1-C-1442-H3] 01 p0022 N74-12824
- KAS'IANOV, V. A.**
On the theory of alternating-current electrofluidynamic converters 01 p0007 A74-18988
- KELLER, W. E.**
Cryogenic instrumentation at and above liquid hydrogen temperature - Present and future 01 p0003 A74-14057
- KELLY, T. J.**
Solar power for our nation 01 p0004 A74-14465
- KERN, J.**
Aviation fuels and lubricants 01 p0006 A74-18180
- KINSMAN, P. E.**
ERTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting: Evaluation of the commercial utility of ERTS-1 imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum [E74-10007] 01 p0013 N74-11148
- KIRBY, K. D.**
Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering analysis 01 p0002 A74-13234
- KIRILLINA, V. A.**
Magnetohydrodynamic method of obtaining electrical energy (collected articles) [AD-765933] 01 p0011 N74-10681
- KIRILLOV, V. V.**
Characteristics of a nonequilibrium MHD generator 01 p0005 A74-17439
- KOESTLIN, E.**
Present state of the art in conductive coating technology 01 p0006 A74-17654
- KOHL, K. C.**
Fabrication and testing of negative-limited sealed nickel-cadmium cells [NASA-CR-135981] 01 p0009 N74-10078
- KOMAR, C. A.**
Directional properties of coal and their utilization in underground gasification experiments [BM-TPR-73] 01 p0018 N74-12159
- KRASNOV, V. I.**
Optimization of the power of Faraday MHD generators operating on nonequilibrium plasma 01 p0003 A74-13943
- KUSKO, A.**
Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers 01 p0004 A74-14133
Power conditioning system for FAA air route traffic control centers 01 p0019 N74-12636
- LACKEY, M. E.**
Second iteration analysis of a fossil fuel-fired gas turbine-potassium-steam combined cycle [ORNL-NSF-EP-39] 01 p0019 N74-12577

- , L.
Time factors in slowing down the rate of growth of demand for primary energy in the United States [EQL-7] 01 p0030 N74-15667
- LESSENDOK, T.
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry [E74-10083] 01 p0014 N74-11195
- LEVERTON, W. R.
Refurbishment of solar simulation optical train mirror assemblies [NASA-CR-134123] 01 p0018 N74-12016
- LEVY, E., JR.
High voltage solar cell power generating system for regulated solar array development [AIAA PAPER 73-1105] 01 p0002 A74-12242
- LEZBERG, E. A.
Emission calculations for a scramjet powered hypersonic transport [NASA-TM-X-71464] 01 p0018 N74-12445
- LILL, I.
Combustion of the gases methane, LP gas and ammonia in a mixing reactor [FOA-1-C-1442-H3] 01 p0022 N74-12824
- LINDEN, B. B.
Review of world energy supplies [IGU/A-1-73] 01 p0026 N74-14666
- LO, B. P.
Time factors in slowing down the rate of growth of demand for primary energy in the United States [EQL-7] 01 p0030 N74-15667
- LOKAY, V. I.
Aviation gas turbine engines (selected portions) [AD-756810] 01 p0011 N74-10751
- LUKSHA, E.
Fabrication and testing of negative-limited sealed nickel-cadmium cells [NASA-CR-135981] 01 p0009 N74-10078
- M**
- MAKSUTOVA, M. K.
Aviation gas turbine engines (selected portions) [AD-756810] 01 p0011 N74-10751
- MALEVSKII, Y. M.
Possibility of commutating thermoelectric batteries with the aid of mercury amalgam [AD-756068] 01 p0010 N74-10084
- MAJIOTA, D. D.
Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD energy conversion 01 p0003 A74-13944
- MARCHIONNA, M. R.
Effect of water injection on nitric oxide emissions of a gas turbine combustor burning natural gas fuel [NASA-TM-X-2959] 01 p0025 N74-14651
- MARSTON, C. E.
Closed cycle MHD for central station power with fossil or nuclear fuels [AD-766500] 01 p0012 N74-10949
- MARTIN, A. R.
Physical behaviour of some biowaste gases in an ion engine [AIAA PAPER 73-1113] 01 p0001 A74-10691
- MARTIN, C.
Actual state of French technical developments concerning sources of space power 01 p0002 A74-12794
- MAZARIS, G. A.
The use of FEP Teflon in solar cell cover technology [NASA-TM-X-71485] 01 p0012 N74-10944
- MCCULLOH, T. H.
Oil and gas 01 p0029 N74-15259
- MCHUBTRY, G. J.
Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution) [E74-10061] 01 p0013 N74-11182
- MEISENBURG, E.
Supersonic fuels from medium oils produced by the thermal cracking of crude oil residues [DFVLR-SONDDR-301] 01 p0006 A74-18925
- MKHITARIAN, A. A.
On the theory of alternating-current electrofluidynamic converters 01 p0007 A74-18988
- MOCKOVCIK, J., JR.
Solar power for our nation 01 p0004 A74-14465
- MOOZ, W. E.
Energy trends and their future effects upon transportation [P-5046] 01 p0017 N74-11791
Energy policy research and the State of Florida [P-5078] 01 p0026 N74-14684
- MORRIS, D. W.
Energy demand and its effect on the environment [P-5048] 01 p0017 N74-11790
- MORRIS, J. F.
Figure-of-merit calculation methods for organic heat-pipe fluids [NASA-TM-X-2945] 01 p0015 N74-11736
- MUFFLER, L. J. P.
Geothermal resources 01 p0028 N74-15240
- MUROI, W.
Investigation of silicon photoelectric cells as precision photodetectors [NRC-TT-1686] 01 p0010 N74-10199
- MURRAY, D. O.
Development program for a liquid methane heat pipe 01 p0003 A74-14046
- MURRAY, R.
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary [NASA-CR-135995] 01 p0014 N74-11727
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems analysis [NASA-CR-136007] 01 p0014 N74-11728
- N**
- NIKOLAEV, A. V.
Heating of a substance by an arc plasma 01 p0001 A74-10463
- NOLAN, J. J.
Development of design criteria, cost estimates, and schedules for an MHD high performance demonstration experiment [AD-766232] 01 p0017 N74-11852
- NORWOOD, G. A.
Energy research and development: A selected reading list [ORNL-EIS-73-65-REV-1] 01 p0022 N74-12695
- O**
- OLSON, J. C.
Nuclear fuels: Thorium 01 p0029 N74-15258
- OSTAD-HOSSEINI, A.
Solar heat utilization in residential heating systems 01 p0019 N74-12664
- OVERBEY, W. K., JR.
Directional properties of coal and their utilization in underground gasification experiments [BM-TPR-73] 01 p0018 N74-12159
- P**
- PADALCO, L. P.
Mathematical methods of optimal planning development and use of energy systems [JPRS-60546] 01 p0022 N74-12693
- PALZ, W.
Actual state of French technical developments concerning sources of space power 01 p0002 A74-12794
- PANCHENKO, V. P.
Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD energy conversion 01 p0003 A74-13944
- PARENTE, R. B.
Power source quality 01 p0019 N74-12635
- PASINI, J., III
Directional properties of coal and their utilization in underground gasification experiments [BM-TPR-73] 01 p0018 N74-12159
- PAWLOWSKI, P.
A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics [BMFT-FE-T-73-02] 01 p0015 N74-11739

- PECK, D. L.
Assessment of geothermal energy resources
01 p0030 N74-15661
- PENNEWELL, J. D.
Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for
detection and monitoring of surface mining
activities
[E74-10160] 01 p0024 N74-14028
- PERALTA, B.
The refining of turbine fuels by modern
hydrotreating
[AIAA PAPER 74-162] 01 p0006 A74-18798
- PESCHKA, W.
Energy supply and energy transformers in
satellites and spacecraft
01 p0006 A74-18189
- PETERSEN, G. W.
Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations
of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin
(resource inventory, land use, and pollution)
[E74-10061] 01 p0013 N74-11182
- PETERSON, J. T.
Applications of meteorology to natural resource
planning
01 p0014 N74-11395
- PETROSYANTS, A. M.
Self-contained low power atomic plants
[AD-766969] 01 p0014 N74-11519
From scientific research to the atomic industry
[JPRS-60584] 01 p0023 N74-13428
- PETTICREW, R. W.
Exploratory development of a glass ceramic
automobile thermal reactor
[NASA-CR-134531] 01 p0019 N74-12447
- PHEB, B. L.
Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD)
technology transfer feasibility study. Volume
1: Summary
[NASA-CR-136197] 01 p0023 N74-13466
Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD)
technology transfer feasibility study. Volume
2: Appendixes
[NASA-CR-136198] 01 p0023 N74-13467
- PITMAN, J. K.
Oil shale
01 p0029 N74-15260
- PITTEMBER, L. C.
Experimental two-phase liquid-metal
magnetohydrodynamic generator program
[AD-766588] 01 p0013 N74-10952
- PUCHKOV, N. G.
Commercial petroleum products, properties and
applications
[AD-754703] 01 p0010 N74-10128

R

- RAIBLE, C. J.
The association of automotive fuel composition
with exhaust reactivity
[PB-222609/0] 01 p0010 N74-10129
- REINIG, L. P.
Some interfaces in resource utilization
[LA-UR-73-570] 01 p0022 N74-12696
- REVESE, A. G.
Vitreous oxide antireflection films in
high-efficiency solar cells
01 p0004 A74-14250
- RICHARDSON, R. L.
The refining of turbine fuels by modern
hydrotreating
[AIAA PAPER 74-162] 01 p0006 A74-18798
- RILEY, T. J.
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell
[NASA-TM-X-71476] 01 p0012 N74-10947
- RIORDAN, R. E.
Vapor generator feed pump for Rankine cycle
automotive propulsion system (Chandler Evans)
[PB-222849/2] 01 p0011 N74-10747
- ROBIEUX, J.
Evolution of studies in the field of gas lasers
01 p0005 A74-16909
- ROHMISCH, R.
Technological problems with large-area solar cell
arrays
[DGLR PAPER 73-107] 01 p0005 A74-17204

- ROH, F. E.
Summary of the study of disposal of nuclear waste
into space
01 p0005 A74-16123
Assessment of lightweight mobile nuclear power
systems
01 p0006 A74-17813
Solar energy to meet the nation's
energy needs
[NASA-TM-X-68290] 01 p0011 N74-10754
- ROSA, R. J.
Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering
analysis
01 p0002 A74-13234
- ROUX, B.
Energy: Compiled bibliography and tables of world
resources, consumption, and wastes
[LRP-63/73] 01 p0010 N74-10391
- RUSSELL, O. B.
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to
fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal
mining industry
[E74-10083] 01 p0014 N74-11195

S

- SALLES, Y.
Photosensitive elements for solar sensors
01 p0005 A74-17296
- SAMS, E. W.
Refan program. Phase 1: Summary report
[NASA-TM-X-71456] 01 p0009 N74-10043
- SAMUELS, G.
Isotope kilowatt program
[ORNL-TM-4243] 01 p0025 N74-14377
- SATER, B. L.
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell
[NASA-TM-X-71476] 01 p0012 N74-10947
- SAUNDERS, D. F.
ERTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting:
Evaluation of the commercial utility of ERTS-1
imagery in structural reconnaissance for
minerals and petroleum
[E74-10007] 01 p0013 N74-11148
- SAVAGE, R. L.
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary
[NASA-CR-135995] 01 p0012 N74-11727
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems
analysis
[NASA-CR-136007] 01 p0014 N74-11728
- SAWYER, R. F.
The hydrogen fuel economy and aircraft propulsion
[AIAA PAPER 73-1319] 01 p0006 A74-17905
- SCHMIDT, H. J.
Development of design criteria, cost estimates,
and schedules for an MHD high performance
demonstration experiment
[AD-766232] 01 p0017 N74-11852
- SCHUKIN, O. F.
The history of technology and engineering solutions
01 p0016 N74-11760
- SCHWARTZ, H. J.
Electric vehicle battery research and development
[NASA-TM-X-71471] 01 p0012 N74-10946
- SCHWEINFURTH, S. P.
Energy resources of the United States
[CIRC-650] 01 p0031 N74-15685
- SHEIDLIN, A. E.
Magnetohydrodynamic method of obtaining electrical
energy (collected articles)
[AD-765933] 01 p0011 N74-10681
- SHELTON, E. E.
Aviation turbine fuels, 1972
01 p0014 N74-11592
- SHTYMBUK, V. L.
Trends in the mechanization of the coal industry
and guarantee of patent-ability of designs that
are competitive on the world technological level
01 p0016 N74-11759
- SILIN, L. L.
State of developments and research problem on the
switching of silicon germanium alloy
thermoelectric elements
[AD-765845] 01 p0009 N74-10080
- SINCOFF, H. Z.
The energy dilemma and its impact on air
transportation
[NASA-CR-135993] 01 p0015 N74-11743

INOV, L. P.
Forecasting of technological progress for
long-range planning of mining operations at coal
mines
01 p0016 N74-11765

SPARLING, R. C.
Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985
01 p0032 N74-15697

SPENGLER, G.
Aviation fuels and lubricants
01 p0006 A74-18180

STAATZ, M. H.
Nuclear fuels: Thorium
01 p0029 N74-15258

STADELMANN, M.
Gas-heated 'heat pipe' vacuum furnace
01 p0007 A74-19724

STEINER, J. E.
The technology and economics of commercial
airplane design. I
01 p0001 A74-10144

STOPEL, E.
Spacecraft electrical power
01 p0002 A74-12201

STOLL, R.
Thermoelectric generators
01 p0002 A74-13448

STRUNKIN, V. A.
Aviation gas turbine engines (selected portions)
[AD-756810] 01 p0011 N74-10751

STURN, G. P., JR.
The association of automotive fuel composition
with exhaust reactivity
[PB-222609/0] 01 p0010 N74-10129

SWEET, D. C.
Relevance of ERTS to the State of Ohio
[E74-10024] 01 p0013 N74-11159

SZEGO, G. C.
The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices,
part A
[PB-207518] 01 p0017 N74-11795
The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices,
part B
[PB-207519] 01 p0017 N74-11796

T

TALLEY, W. W., II
Manergy: An energy management model of the United
States for the prediction of energy demand,
resource consumption, environmental effects, the
assessment of new technology, and energy
resource alternatives
01 p0026 N74-14665

TERABE, M.
Present air pollution situation in Kawasaki city
and future countermeasures
[KS-27] 01 p0018 N74-12321

THEOBALD, P. K.
Energy resources of the United States
[CIRC-650] 01 p0031 N74-15685

THOMAS, G.
ERTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting:
Evaluation of the commercial utility of ERTS-1
imagery in structural reconnaissance for
minerals and petroleum
[E74-10007] 01 p0013 N74-11148

THOMAS, R. L.
Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs
[NASA-TN-X-68290] 01 p0011 N74-10754

TILLMAN, E. S., JR.
Hydrogen generator
[AD-767402] 01 p0024 N74-13766

TIMMERHAUS, K. D.
Cryogenic Engineering Conference, University of
Colorado, Boulder, Colo., August 9-11, 1972,
Proceedings
01 p0003 A74-14043

TROUT, A. H.
Effect of water injection on nitric oxide
emissions of a gas turbine combustor burning
natural gas fuel
[NASA-TN-X-2959] 01 p0025 N74-14651

TSCHANZ, B. A.
Strip-mined watershed hydrologic data acquisition
study
[PB-223558/8GA] 01 p0025 N74-14105

TSE, A. H.
Si-Au Schottky barrier nuclear battery
[TID-26342] 01 p0017 N74-11851

U

ULINICH, F. E.
Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD
energy conversion
01 p0003 A74-13944

V

VANIN, V. E.
Characteristics of a nonequilibrium MHD generator
01 p0005 A74-17439

VANLENWEE, E.
Aviation needs and public concerns
01 p0027 N74-14749

VARGAS F., C.
Oil exploration subprogram geological
interpretation of images provided by the ERTS-A
satellite
[NASA-TT-F-15265] 01 p0028 N74-15070

VOROB'EV, V. S.
Optimization of the power of Faraday MHD
generators operating on nonequilibrium plasma
01 p0003 A74-13943

W

WALKER, R. D., JR.
Mass transfer in fuel cells
[NASA-CR-134519] 01 p0009 N74-10075

WALTERS, R. L.
Research on the application of satellite remote
sensing to local, state, regional, and national
programs involved with resource management and
environmental quality
[NASA-CR-136472] 01 p0024 N74-14093

WATSON, R. D.
Quantification of the luminescence intensity of
natural materials
01 p0005 A74-14892

WEISSENBERG, A. E.
Nuclear fuels: Uranium
01 p0028 N74-15257

WHITTLE, G. P.
Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A
[E74-10124] 01 p0023 N74-13051

WIER, C. E.
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to
fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal
mining industry
[E74-10083] 01 p0014 N74-11195

WILLIAMS, J. R.
Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering
analysis
01 p0002 A74-13234

WILLIAMS, R. D.
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary
[NASA-CR-135995] 01 p0014 N74-11727
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems
analysis
[NASA-CR-136007] 01 p0014 N74-11728

WILLIAMS, R. S., JR.
Satellite geological and geophysical remote
sensing of Iceland
[E74-10073] 01 p0014 N74-11188

WINGER, J. G.
Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985
01 p0032 N74-15697

WOBBER, F. J.
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to
fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal
mining industry
[E74-10083] 01 p0014 N74-11195

Y

YANG, Y. Y.
Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering
analysis
01 p0002 A74-13234

Z

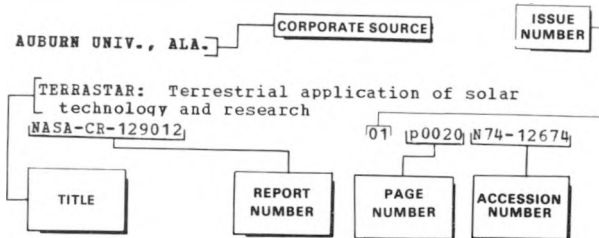
ZAUDERER, B.
 Closed cycle MHD for central station power with
 fossil or nuclear fuels
 [AD-766500] 01 p0012 N74-10949
 Investigation of a non-equilibrium MHD generator
 [AD-766493] 01 p0013 N74-10950
 ZEE, C.-H.
 Effect of the sun, the moon and solar radiation
 pressure on a near-equatorial synchronous
 satellite
 01 p0003 A74-13559
 ZHIRITSKII, G. S.
 Aviation gas turbine engines (selected portions)
 [AD-756810] 01 p0011 N74-10751
 ZRAKET, C. A.
 Energy, resources and the environment
 [N72-180-REV-1] 01 p0032 N74-15695
 ZRALY, A. J.
 Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985
 01 p0032 N74-15697

CORPORATE SOURCE INDEX

ENERGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 01)

MAY 1974

Typical Corporate Source Index Listing



The title of the document is used to provide a brief description of the subject matter. The issue, page number and NASA or IAA accession number are included in each entry to assist the user in locating the abstract in the abstract section of an individual supplement of Energy. If applicable, a report number is also included as an aid in identifying the document.

A

- AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND, WRIGHT-PATTERSON AFB, OHIO.**
 Magneto-hydrodynamic method of obtaining electrical energy (collected articles)
 [AD-765933] 01 p0011 N74-10681
 Aviation gas turbine engines (selected portions)
 [AD-756810] 01 p0011 N74-10751
 Self-contained low power atomic plants
 [AD-766969] 01 p0014 N74-11519
- ALABAMA UNIV., UNIVERSITY.**
 Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A
 [E74-10124] 01 p0023 N74-13051
- AMERICAN UNIV., WASHINGTON, D.C.**
 Research on electrochemical energy conversion systems
 [AD-766329] 01 p0013 N74-10951
- ARGONNE NATIONAL LAB., ILL.**
 Experimental two-phase liquid-metal magneto-hydrodynamic generator program
 [AD-766588] 01 p0013 N74-10952
- ARMY FOREIGN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.**
 State of developments and research problem on the switching of silicon germanium alloy thermoelectric elements
 [AD-765845] 01 p0009 N74-10080
 Possibility of commutating thermoelectric batteries with the aid of mercury amalgam
 [AD-756068] 01 p0010 N74-10084
 Commercial petroleum products, properties and applications
 [AD-754703] 01 p0010 N74-10128
 Catalytic combustion of carbon monoxide in gasoline engine exhaust using manganese catalysts
 [AD-760395] 01 p0011 N74-10874
 Significant research results for 1971, High Temperature Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences
 [AD-765753] 01 p0012 N74-10898
- ARO, INC., ARNOLD AIR FORCE STATION, TENN.**
 Development of design criteria, cost estimates, and schedules for an MHD high performance demonstration experiment
 [AD-766232] 01 p0017 N74-11852
- ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C.**
 Energy B and D inventory data base.
 Bibliography, 1973
 01 p0017 N74-11849

B

- BOEING COMMERCIAL AIRPLANE CO., SEATTLE, WASH.**
 Where are we headed in air transport?
 01 p0020 N74-12669
- BROWN, BOVERI UND CIE, A.G., HEIDELBERG (WEST GERMANY).**
 A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics
 [BMPT-PB-T-73-02] 01 p0015 N74-11739
- BUREAU OF MINES, BARTLESVILLE, OKLA.**
 Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental study
 [BM-BI-7806] 01 p0011 N74-10715
 Aviation turbine fuels, 1972
 01 p0014 N74-11592
 Selected list of Bureau of Mines publications on petroleum and natural gas, 1961-1970
 [BM-IC-8534] 01 p0032 N74-15691
- BUREAU OF MINES, MORGANTOWN, W.VA.**
 Directional properties of coal and their utilization in underground gasification experiments
 [BM-TPR-73] 01 p0018 N74-12159
- BUREAU OF MINES, WASHINGTON, D.C.**
 The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity
 [PB-222609/0] 01 p0010 N74-10129

C

- CALIFORNIA INST. OF TECH., PASADENA.**
 Time factors in slowing down the rate of growth of demand for primary energy in the United States
 [ECL-71] 01 p0030 N74-15667
- CALIFORNIA UNIV., BERKELEY. LAWRENCE BERKELEY LAB.**
 Calculations on a solar energy system
 [LBL-1773] 01 p0023 N74-13538
- CALIFORNIA UNIV., LIVERMORE. LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LAB.**
 Solar ponds extended
 [UCID-16317] 01 p0023 N74-13537
- CHANDLER EVANS, INC., WEST HARTFORD, CONN.**
 Vapor generator feed pump for Rankine cycle automotive propulsion system (Chandler Evans)
 [PB-222849/21] 01 p0011 N74-10747

CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, NEW YORK.

Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985
01 p0032 N74-15697

CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Report to the president and to the council on environmental quality
01 p0024 N74-14094

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, BRUSSELS (BELGIUM).

The energy situation in the community, situation 1972, forecasts 1973
01 p0030 N74-15679

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY (U.S. HOUSE).

EPA pollution regulations and fuel shortage: The impact on mass transit
01 p0027 N74-14690

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE (U. S. SENATE).

Energy research and development, 2
01 p0027 N74-14692

National Fuels and Energy Conservation Act of 1973 [S-REPT-93-5261]
01 p0027 N74-14693

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (U. S. HOUSE).

Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 1
01 p0030 N74-15682

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS (U. S. SENATE).

Factors affecting the use of coal in present and future energy makers
01 p0031 N74-15684

Legislative authority of Federal agencies with respect to fuels and energy: A staff analysis
01 p0031 N74-15686

The President's energy message and S. 1570
01 p0031 N74-15687

Summary of the energy conservation and development recommendations contained in the final report of the National Commission on Materials Policy, June 1973: A background paper
01 p0031 N74-15688

Energy conservation, part 1
01 p0031 N74-15690

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND ASTRONAUTICS (U. S. HOUSE).

Energy research and development and space technology
01 p0012 N74-10892

Solar energy for the terrestrial generation of electricity
01 p0012 N74-10896

Solar-energy for heating and cooling
01 p0016 N74-11787

Energy research and development: An overview of our national effort
01 p0016 N74-11788

University energy research centers
01 p0019 N74-12668

Energy facts
01 p0020 N74-12672

The Federal Government and energy: R and D historical background
01 p0021 N74-12687

An inventory of energy research, volume 1
01 p0021 N74-12688

An inventory of energy research, volume 2
01 p0021 N74-12689

Short term energy shortages
01 p0021 N74-12690

Energy research and development and space technology
01 p0022 N74-12691

Individual action for energy conservation
01 p0030 N74-15680

Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 1
01 p0030 N74-15682

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Energy and the environment: Electric power [PB-223326/OGA]
01 p0028 N74-14791

D

DARTMOUTH COLL., HANOVER, N.H.

Si-Au Schottky barrier nuclear battery [TID-26342]
01 p0017 N74-11851

DEUTSCHE FORSCHUNGS- UND VERSUCHSANSTALT FUER LUFT- UND RAUMFAHRT, PORZ (WEST GERMANY).

Section 4: Propulsion and energy
01 p0026 N74-14671

E

EARTH SATELLITE CORP., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
[E74-10083]
01 p0014 N74-11195

EASON OIL CO., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

An evaluation of the suitability of ERTS data for the purposes of petroleum exploration
[E74-10029]
01 p0018 N74-12119

ECOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FEDERALE DE LAUSANNE (SWITZERLAND).

Energy: Compiled bibliography and tables of world resources, consumption, and wastes [LRP-63/73]
01 p0010 N74-10391

ENERGY RESEARCH CORP., BETHEL, CONN.

Electrolyte for hydrocarbon air fuel cells
[AD-766313]
01 p0010 N74-10085

Matrices for H3PO4 fuel cells
[AD-766312]
01 p0010 N74-10086

Hydrogen generator
[AD-767402]
01 p0024 N74-13766

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, N.C.

The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity
[PB-222609/01]
01 p0010 N74-10129

Applications of meteorology to natural resource planning
01 p0014 N74-11395

EUROPEAN SPACE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY CENTER, NOORDWIJK (NETHERLANDS).

Current European developments in solar paddle drives
01 p0014 N74-11672

F

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Power conditioning system for FAA air route traffic control centers
01 p0019 N74-12636

FLORIDA UNIV., GAINESVILLE.

Mass transfer in fuel cells
[NASA-CR-134519]
01 p0009 N74-10075

G

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Closed cycle MHD for central station power with fossil or nuclear fuels
[AD-766500]
01 p0012 N74-10949

Investigation of a non-equilibrium MHD generator
[AD-766493]
01 p0013 N74-10950

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Satellite geological and geophysical remote sensing of Iceland
[E74-10073]
01 p0014 N74-11188

Bitumen-bearing rocks
01 p0028 N74-15226

Coal
01 p0028 N74-15230

Geothermal resources
01 p0028 N74-15240

Nuclear fuels: Uranium
01 p0028 N74-15257

Nuclear fuels: Thorium
01 p0029 N74-15258

Oil and gas
01 p0029 N74-15259

Oil shale
01 p0029 N74-15260

Peat
01 p0029 N74-15261

Energy resources of the United States
[CIRC-650]
01 p0031 N74-15685

GOULD, INC., MENOTA HEIGHTS, MINN.

Fabrication and testing of negative-limited sealed nickel-cadmium cells
[NASA-CR-135981]
01 p0009 N74-10078

H

HOUSTON UNIV., TEX.

A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary
[NASA-CR-135995]
01 p0014 N74-11727

CORPORATE SOURCE INDEX

A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems analysis
[NASA-CR-136007] 01 p0014 N74-11728
Summary of systems analysis of hydrogen as an energy carrier in the United States
01 p0015 N74-11729
Current energy shortage in the United States
01 p0015 N74-11730
Production of hydrogen
01 p0015 N74-11731
Transmission and storage of hydrogen
01 p0015 N74-11732
Safety, legal, environmental, economic, political, and social aspects of hydrogen
01 p0015 N74-11734
Implementation of a hydrogen energy carrier system
01 p0015 N74-11735

I

INDIANA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BLOOMINGTON.
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
[E74-10083] 01 p0014 N74-11195
INSTITUTE OF GAS TECHNOLOGY, CHICAGO, ILL.
Review of world energy supplies
[IGU/A-1-73] 01 p0026 N74-14666
INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT AVIATION, PARIS (FRANCE).
Aviation needs and public concerns
01 p0027 N74-14749
INTERIOR DEPT., WASHINGTON, D.C.
Federal agency energy conservation
[QR-1] 01 p0026 N74-14686
Federal energy conservation
01 p0026 N74-14687
Assessment of geothermal energy resources
01 p0030 N74-15661
INTERTECHNOLOGY CORP., WARRENTON, VA.
The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part A
[PB-207518] 01 p0017 N74-11795
The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part B
[PB-207519] 01 p0017 N74-11796

J

JET PROPULSION LAB., CALIF. INST. OF TECH., PASADENA.
Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 1: Summary
[NASA-CR-136197] 01 p0023 N74-13466
Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 2: Appendixes
[NASA-CR-136198] 01 p0023 N74-13467
Impinging jet separators for liquid metal magnetohydrodynamic power cycles
[NASA-CR-136552] 01 p0027 N74-14785
JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE, ARLINGTON, VA.
Trends in the mechanization of the coal industry and guarantee of patent-ability of designs that are competitive on the world technological level
01 p0016 N74-11759
The history of technology and engineering solutions
01 p0016 N74-11760
Forecasting of technological progress for long-range planning of mining operations at coal mines
01 p0016 N74-11765
Mathematical methods of optimal planning development and use of energy systems
[JPRS-60546] 01 p0022 N74-12693
From scientific research to the atomic industry
[JPRS-60584] 01 p0023 N74-13428

K

KAWNER (LEO) ASSOCIATES, REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.
Present air pollution situation in Kawasaki city and future countermeasures
[KS-271] 01 p0018 N74-12321

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.

KANSAS UNIV. CENTER FOR RESEARCH, INC., LAWRENCE.
Research on the application of satellite remote sensing to local, state, regional, and national programs involved with resource management and environmental quality
[NASA-CR-136472] 01 p0024 N74-14093

L

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Energy facts
01 p0020 N74-12672
The Federal Government and energy: R and D historical background
01 p0021 N74-12687
Factors affecting the use of coal in present and future energy makers
01 p0031 N74-15684
Summary of the energy conservation and development recommendations contained in the final report of the National Commission on Materials Policy, June 1973: A background paper
01 p0031 N74-15688
LINGUISTIC SYSTEMS, INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Influence of wind frequency on rotational speed adjustments of windmill generators
[NASA-TT-F-15184] 01 p0012 N74-10948
LOCKHEED MISSILES AND SPACE CO., SUNNYVALE, CALIF.
Testing for thermal fatigue failures in solar arrays
01 p0010 N74-10240
LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LAB., N.MEX.
Some interfaces in resource utilization
[LA-UR-73-570] 01 p0022 N74-12696

M

MARYLAND UNIV., COLLEGE PARK.
An assessment of solar energy as a national energy resource
[NASA-CR-136191] 01 p0019 N74-12462
Proceedings of the Solar Heating and Cooling for Buildings Workshop. Part 1: Technical sessions, March 21 and 22
[PB-223536/4GA] 01 p0025 N74-14499
MICHIGAN UNIV., ANN ARBOR.
Experimental determination of dynamic characteristics of hydrogen oxygen fuel cell systems
01 p0009 N74-10074
MITRE CORP., MCLEAN, VA.
Energy, resources and the environment
[M72-180-REV-1] 01 p0032 N74-15695

N

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES - NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Substitute catalysts for platinum in automobile emission control devices and petroleum refining
[PB-222167/9] 01 p0018 N74-11941
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.
LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER, LANGLEY STATION, VA.
Design considerations for the airframe-integrated scramjet
[NASA-TM-X-2895] 01 p0019 N74-12448
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.
LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Refan program. Phase 1: Summary report
[NASA-TM-X-71456] 01 p0009 N74-10043
Properties of solid polymer electrolyte fluorocarbon film
[NASA-TM-D-7482] 01 p0011 N74-10547
Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs
[NASA-TM-X-68290] 01 p0011 N74-10754
The use of FEP Teflon in solar cell cover technology
[NASA-TM-X-71485] 01 p0012 N74-10944
Electric vehicle battery research and development
[NASA-TM-X-71471] 01 p0012 N74-10946
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell
[NASA-TM-X-71476] 01 p0012 N74-10947
Figure-of-merit calculation methods for organic heat-pipe fluids
[NASA-TM-X-2945] 01 p0015 N74-11736
Emission calculations for a scramjet powered hypersonic transport
[NASA-TM-X-71464] 01 p0018 N74-12445

- Feasibility of space disposal of radioactive nuclear waste. 1: Executive summary
[NASA-TM-X-2911] 01 p0025 N74-14533
- Effect of water injection on nitric oxide emissions of a gas turbine combustor burning natural gas fuel
[NASA-TM-X-2959] 01 p0025 N74-14651
- Method of making silicon solar cell array
[NASA-CASE-LEW-11069-1] 01 p0027 N74-14784
- The NASA-Lewis terrestrial photovoltaics program
[NASA-TM-X-71491] 01 p0028 N74-14788
- NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.
MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER, HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
Solar energy power system
[NASA-CASE-MPS-21628-1] 01 p0025 N74-14496
- NATIONAL AVIATION FACILITIES EXPERIMENTAL CENTER,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Aircraft fuel system tests with gelled fuel-flowmeter calibration, fuel boost pump and jettison tests
[FAA-NA-73-43] 01 p0017 N74-11828
- NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Energy conservation through effective utilization
[NBSIR-73-102] 01 p0027 N74-14688
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WASHINGTON, D.C.
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[PB-223679/2GA] 01 p0025 N74-14251
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[PB-223678/4GA] 01 p0029 N74-15290
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Energy consumption and gross national product in the United States: An examination of a recent change in the relationship
01 p0030 N74-15681
- NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA, OTTAWA (ONTARIO).
Investigation of silicon photoelectric cells as precision photodetectors
[NRC-TT-1686] 01 p0010 N74-10199
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[DME/NAE-1973(3)] 01 p0023 N74-13673
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01 p0023 N74-13675
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Energy situation and nuclear power
[NE-19838] 01 p0029 N74-15391
- OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LAB., TENN.
Second iteration analysis of a fossil fuel-fired gas turbine-potassium-steam combined cycle
[ORNL-NSF-EP-39] 01 p0019 N74-12577
- An inventory of energy research, volume 1
01 p0021 N74-12688
- An inventory of energy research, volume 2
01 p0021 N74-12689
- Energy research and development: A selected reading list
[ORNL-EIS-73-65-REV-1] 01 p0022 N74-12695
- Isotope kilowatt program
[ORNL-TM-4243] 01 p0025 N74-14377
- Electric energy requirements for environmental protection
[CONF-730205-4] 01 p0027 N74-14695
- Storage and transportation of synthetic fuels.
A report to the synthetic fuels panel
[ORNL-TM-4307] 01 p0030 N74-15448
- Prospects for hydrogen as a fuel for transportation systems and for electrical power generation
[ORNL-TM-4305] 01 p0030 N74-15449
- OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH, LONDON (ENGLAND).
MHD for power generation: The view of a chosen few
[AD-760342] 01 p0025 N74-14408
- OKLAHOMA UNIV., NORMAN.
Manergy: An energy management model of the United States for the prediction of energy demand, resource consumption, environmental effects, the assessment of new technology, and energy resource alternatives
01 p0026 N74-14665
- OLD DOMINION UNIV., NORFOLK, VA.
The energy dilemma and its impact on air transportation
[NASA-CR-135993] 01 p0015 N74-11743
- The energy situation
01 p0016 N74-11744
- The air transportation/energy system
01 p0016 N74-11745
- Energy conservation and air transportation
01 p0016 N74-11746
- An initial step: A demonstration project
01 p0016 N74-11747
- Conclusions and recommendations
01 p0016 N74-11748
- OWENS-ILLINOIS, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO.
Exploratory development of a glass ceramic automobile thermal reactor
[NASA-CR-134531] 01 p0019 N74-12447
- P
- PARENTE (ROBERT B.), LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Power source quality
01 p0019 N74-12635
- PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIV., UNIVERSITY PARK.
Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution)
[E74-10061] 01 p0013 N74-11182
- PENNSYLVANIA UNIV., PHILADELPHIA.
Solar heat utilization in residential heating systems
01 p0019 N74-12664
- POLYTECHNIC INST. OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.
The synchronous EPD device
01 p0024 N74-13759
- PRATT AND WHITNEY AIRCRAFT, EAST HARTFORD, CONN.
Air mobility fuel cell study
[AD-766757] 01 p0022 N74-12742
- The 1.5-kW fuel cell powerplant
[AD-767302] 01 p0022 N74-12744
- PRATT AND WHITNEY AIRCRAFT, SOUTH WINDSOR, CONN.
Study of fuel cell system for powered balloon
[AD-766253] 01 p0009 N74-10083
- R
- RAND CORP., SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
Energy demand and its effect on the environment
[P-5048] 01 p0017 N74-11790
- Energy trends and their future effects upon transportation
[P-5046] 01 p0017 N74-11791
- Energy policy research and the State of Florida
[P-5078] 01 p0026 N74-14684
- Residential energy use: An econometric analysis
[R-1297-NSF] 01 p0032 N74-15698
- RESEARCH INST. OF NATIONAL DEFENCE, SUNDBYBERG (SWEDEN).
Combustion of the gases methane, LP gas and ammonia in a mixing reactor
[FOA-1-C-1442-H3] 01 p0022 N74-12824
- ROCKETDYNE, CANOGA PARK, CALIF.
Investigation of chemical APU application for small ground power sources
[AD-765724] 01 p0009 N74-10082
- S
- SANTA CLARA UNIV., CALIF.
Electric energy requirements for environmental protection
[CONF-730205-4] 01 p0027 N74-14695
- SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATION SERVICE, SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
Oil exploration subprogram geological interpretation of images provided by the ERTS-A satellite
[NASA-TT-P-15265] 01 p0028 N74-15070

LECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS (U. S. HOUSE).
 Energy crisis and small business 01 p0027 N74-14691

SERVICIO GEOLOGICO DE BOLIVIA, LA PAZ.
 Petroleum exploration subprogram: Geological
 interpretation of proportional imagery from
 ERTS-A satellite 01 p0028 N74-15020
 [E74-10213]

Oil exploration subprogram geological
 interpretation of images provided by the
 ERTS-A satellite 01 p0028 N74-15070
 [NASA-TT-F-15265]

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIV., DALLAS, TEX.
 Development of geothermal reservoirs from
 over-pressured areas beneath the Gulf coastal
 plain of Texas. A feasibility study of power
 production from overpressured reservoirs
 [AD-766855] 01 p0018 N74-12183

STANFORD RESEARCH INST., ARLINGTON, VA.
 Legal considerations and constraints on US
 nuclear policy 01 p0024 N74-13697
 [AD-754641]

STATE OF OHIO DEPT. OF DEVELOPMENT, COLUMBUS.
 Relevance of ERTS to the State of Ohio
 [E74-10024] 01 p0013 N74-11159

SYDNEY UNIV. (AUSTRALIA).
 Alternative energy sources: A research challenge
 [CONF-730560-1] 01 p0024 N74-14097

T

TECHTRAN CORP., GLEN BURNIE, MD.
 Economics of air transport 01 p0026 N74-14682
 [NASA-TT-F-15249]

TENNESSEE UNIV., KNOXVILLE.
 Strip-mined watershed hydrologic data
 acquisition study 01 p0025 N74-14105
 [PB-223558/8GA]

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, INC., DALLAS.
 ERTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance
 prospecting: Evaluation of the commercial
 utility of ERTS-1 imagery in structural
 reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum
 [E74-10007] 01 p0013 N74-11148

W

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.
 The effect of fuel availability on future B and
 D programs in power generation 01 p0031 N74-15689

WOLF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CORP., POCONOKE CITY,
 MD.
 Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for
 detection and monitoring of surface mining
 activities 01 p0024 N74-14028
 [E74-10160]

WYOMING UNIV., LARAMIE.
 Low energy gas utilization in combustion gas
 turbine 01 p0029 N74-15447

X

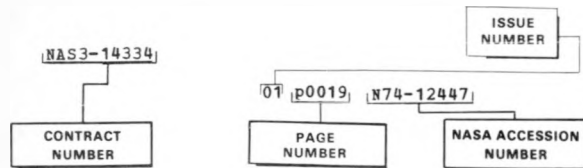
XEROX, ROCHESTER, N.Y.
 Refurbishment of solar simulation optical train
 mirror assemblies 01 p0018 N74-12016
 [NASA-CR-134123]

CONTRACT NUMBER INDEX

EN Y / A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 01)

MAY 1974

Typical Contract Number Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphanumerically by contract number. Under each contract number, the accession numbers denoting documents that have been produced as a result of research done under that contract are arranged in ascending order with the IAA accession numbers appearing first. The accession number denotes the number by which the citation is identified in either the IAA or STAR section. Preceding the accession number are the issue and page number in the particular supplement in which the citation may be found.

AF PROJ. 683M	NAS3-14334
01 p0022 N74-12742	01 p0019 N74-12447
AF PROJ. 3144	NAS3-15826
01 p0011 N74-10681	01 p0002 A74-12242
AF PROJ. 6665	NAS5-21735
01 p0009 N74-10083	01 p0018 N74-12119
AF PROJ. 9800	NAS5-21782
01 p0012 N74-10949	01 p0013 N74-11159
AF-AFOSR-72-2299	NAS5-21795
01 p0006 A74-17905	01 p0014 N74-11195
ARO PROJ. PF226	NAS5-21796
01 p0017 N74-11852	01 p0013 N74-11148
ARPA ORDER 2184	NAS5-21876
01 p0018 N74-12183	01 p0023 N74-13051
DA PROJ. 1G6-63702-DG-10	NAS5-23133
01 p0022 N74-12744	01 p0013 N74-11182
01 p0024 N74-13766	NAS7-100
DA PROJ. 1T0-61102-A-34A	01 p0009 N74-10078
01 p0010 N74-10085	01 p0027 N74-14785
01 p0013 N74-10951	NAS9-11461
DA PROJ. 1T6-62705-A-012	01 p0018 N74-12016
01 p0010 N74-10086	NAS9-13310
DAAK02-70-C-0518	01 p0024 N74-14028
01 p0022 N74-12744	NGL-17-004-024
DAAK02-71-C-0397	01 p0024 N74-14093
01 p0024 N74-13766	NGL-44-005-114
DAAK02-72-C-0084	01 p0014 N74-11728
01 p0013 N74-10951	NGR-10-005-022
DAAK02-72-C-0247	01 p0009 N74-10075
01 p0010 N74-10086	NGR-11-002-145
DAAK02-72-C-0424	01 p0002 A74-13234
01 p0009 N74-10082	NGR-33-016-131
DAAK02-73-C-0084	01 p0006 A74-18797
01 p0010 N74-10085	NGT-01-003-044
DAHC19-71-C-0001	01 p0020 N74-12674
01 p0024 N74-13697	NGT-44-005-114
DI-14-31-0001-3843	01 p0014 N74-11727
01 p0025 N74-14105	NGT-47-003-028
EPA-68-01-0430	01 p0015 N74-11743
01 p0011 N74-10747	NR PROJ. 9800
FAA PROJ. 181-520-020	01 p0013 N74-10950
01 p0017 N74-11828	NSF C-645
FSTC PROJ. T7023012301	01 p0017 N74-11795
01 p0011 N74-10874	01 p0017 N74-11796
F19628-73-C-0139	NSF GI-44
01 p0009 N74-10083	01 p0032 N74-15698
F29601-72-C-0083	NSF GI-29726
01 p0022 N74-12742	01 p0030 N74-15667
GS-00-DS- (P) -94008	NSF GI-32488
01 p0018 N74-11941	01 p0019 N74-12462
JPL-953680	01 p0025 N74-14499
01 p0009 N74-10078	NSF-IA-AAA-R-479
NAONR-16-73	01 p0022 N74-12695
01 p0013 N74-10952	N00014-73-C-0039
NAONR-19-72	01 p0012 N74-10949
01 p0013 N74-10952	01 p0013 N74-10950
NASA ORDER L-58514	RF0180206
01 p0005 A74-14892	01 p0013 N74-10952
NASA ORDER S-70243-AG	RR0240302
01 p0014 N74-11188	01 p0013 N74-10952
NASW-2482	SRI PROJ. 8974
01 p0012 N74-10948	01 p0024 N74-13697
NASW-2483	W-7405-ENG-26
01 p0028 N74-15070	01 p0019 N74-12577
NASW-2485	01 p0022 N74-12695
01 p0026 N74-14682	01 p0025 N74-14377

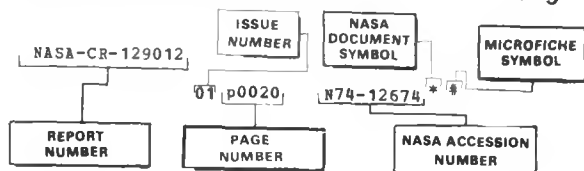
01 p0030 N74-15448
01 p0030 N74-15449
W-7405-ENG-36
01 p0022 N74-12696
W-7405-ENG-48
01 p0023 N74-13537
01 p0023 N74-13538
501-04-03-03
01 p0019 N74-12448
501-24
01 p0025 N74-14651
502-25
01 p0011 N74-10547
503-35
01 p0015 N74-11736
739-70
01 p0009 N74-10043
770-18
01 p0025 N74-14533

REPORT/ACCESSION NUMBER INDEX

ENERGY / A Continuing Bibliography (Suppl. 01)

MAY 1974

Typical Report/Accession Number Index Listing



Listings in this index are arranged alphanumerically by report number. The issue and page number indicate the actual Supplement and page where the citation may be located. The accession number denotes the number by which the citation is identified. An asterisk (*) indicates that the item is a NASA report. A pound sign (#) indicates that the item is available on microfiche. A plus sign (+) indicates a document that cannot be microfiched but for which one-to-one facsimile is available.

AD-754641	01	p0024	N74-13697	#
AD-754703	01	p0010	N74-10128	#
AD-756068	01	p0010	N74-10084	#
AD-756810	01	p0011	N74-10751	#
AD-760342	01	p0025	N74-14408	#
AD-760395	01	p0011	N74-10874	#
AD-765724	01	p0009	N74-10082	#
AD-765753	01	p0012	N74-10898	#
AD-765845	01	p0009	N74-10080	#
AD-765933	01	p0011	N74-10681	#
AD-766232	01	p0017	N74-11852	#
AD-766253	01	p0009	N74-10083	#
AD-766312	01	p0010	N74-10086	#
AD-766313	01	p0010	N74-10085	#
AD-766329	01	p0013	N74-10951	#
AD-766493	01	p0013	N74-10950	#
AD-766500	01	p0012	N74-10949	#
AD-766588	01	p0013	N74-10952	#
AD-766757	01	p0022	N74-12742	#
AD-766855	01	p0018	N74-12183	#
AD-766969	01	p0014	N74-11519	#
AD-767302	01	p0022	N74-12744	#
AD-767402	01	p0024	N74-13766	#
AEDC-TR-73-115	01	p0017	N74-11852	#
AFCL-TR-73-0447	01	p0009	N74-10083	#
APOS-73-1344TR	01	p0018	N74-12183	#
AFWL-TR-73-26	01	p0022	N74-12742	#
AIAA PAPER 73-1105	01	p0002	A74-12242*	#
AIAA PAPER 73-1113	01	p0001	A74-10691	#
AIAA PAPER 73-1168	01	p0001	A74-11219	#
AIAA PAPER 73-1232	01	p0001	A74-11257	#
AIAA PAPER 73-1319	01	p0006	A74-17905	#
AIAA PAPER 73-1323	01	p0002	A74-11315	#
AIAA PAPER 74-160	01	p0006	A74-18797*	#
AIAA PAPER 74-162	01	p0006	A74-18798	#
ANL-ENG-73-02	01	p0013	N74-10952	#
APTD-1357	01	p0011	N74-10747	#
APTIC-47644	01	p0018	N74-12321	#
ARO-PWT-TR-73-75	01	p0017	N74-11852	#
ASME PAPER 73-WA/GT-2	01	p0002	A74-13293	#
BM-IC-8240-SUPPL	01	p0032	N74-15691	#

BM-IC-8534	01	p0032	N74-15691	#
BM-RI-7756	01	p0010	N74-10129	#
BM-RI-7806	01	p0011	N74-10715	#
BM-TPR-73	01	p0018	N74-12159	#
BMFT-FB-T-73-02	01	p0015	N74-11739	#
BMFR-7	01	p0023	N74-13051*	#
CIRC-650	01	p0031	N74-15685	#
CONF-730205-4	01	p0027	N74-14695	#
CONF-730440-1	01	p0022	N74-12696	#
CONF-730560-1	01	p0024	N74-14097	#
CONF-731002-1	01	p0023	N74-13538	#
DFVLR-SONDDR-301	01	p0006	A74-18925	#
DGLR PAPER 73-092	01	p0005	A74-17195	#
DGLR PAPER 73-107	01	p0005	A74-17204	#
DME/NAE-1973 (3)	01	p0023	N74-13673	#
E-7536	01	p0011	N74-10547*	#
E-7565	01	p0025	N74-14651*	#
E-7625	01	p0011	N74-10754*	#
E-7632	01	p0015	N74-11736*	#
E-7679	01	p0025	N74-14533*	#
E-7749	01	p0009	N74-10043*	#
E-7760	01	p0018	N74-12445*	#
E-7772	01	p0012	N74-10946*	#
E-7795	01	p0012	N74-10947*	#
E-7813	01	p0012	N74-10944*	#
E-7828	01	p0028	N74-14788*	#
EOS-1155	01	p0018	N74-12016*	#
EQL-7	01	p0030	N74-15667	#
ERC-0397F	01	p0024	N74-13766	#
ERC-0959F	01	p0010	N74-10086	#
ERC-00845	01	p0010	N74-10085	#
E74-10007	01	p0013	N74-11148*	#
E74-10024	01	p0013	N74-11159*	#
E74-10029	01	p0018	N74-12119*	#
E74-10061	01	p0013	N74-11182*	#
E74-10073	01	p0014	N74-11188*	#
E74-10083	01	p0014	N74-11195*	#
E74-10124	01	p0023	N74-13051*	#
E74-1016C	01	p0024	N74-14028*	#
E74-10213	01	p0028	N74-15020*	#
FAA-NA-73-43	01	p0017	N74-11828	#
FAA-RD-73-138	01	p0017	N74-11828	#
FOA-1-C-1442-H3	01	p0022	N74-12824	#
FSTC-HT-23-1016-73	01	p0012	N74-10898	#
FSTC-HT-23-1248-72	01	p0011	N74-10874	#
FSTC-HT-23-1275-72	01	p0010	N74-10084	#
FSTC-HT-23-1838-72	01	p0010	N74-10128	#
FSTC-HT-23-2026-72	01	p0009	N74-10080	#
FTD-HT-23-702-73	01	p0014	N74-11519	#
FTD-MT-24-287-72	01	p0011	N74-10751	#
FTD-MT-24-1737-72	01	p0011	N74-10681	#
IGU/A-1-73	01	p0026	N74-14666	#
ITR-3	01	p0013	N74-10951	#

REPORT/ACCESSION NUMBER INDEX

JPL-TM-33-621	01	p0027	N74-14785*#	ORNL-NSF-EP-39	01	p0019	N74-12577 :
JPL-1200-59-VOL-1	01	p0023	N74-13466*#	ORNL-TM-4243	01	p0025	N74-14377 #
JPL-1200-59-VOL-2	01	p0023	N74-13467*#	ORNL-TM-4305	01	p0030	N74-15449 #
JPRS-60546	01	p0022	N74-12693 #	ORNL-TM-4307	01	p0030	N74-15448 #
JPRS-60584	01	p0023	N74-13428 #	ORSER-SSEL-TR-9-73	01	p0013	N74-11182*#
KS-27	01	p0018	N74-12321 #	OWRR-A-030-TENN(1)	01	p0025	N74-14105 #
L-8152	01	p0019	N74-12448*#	P-5046	01	p0017	N74-11791 #
LA-UR-73-570	01	p0022	N74-12696 #	P-5048	01	p0017	N74-11790 #
LBL-1773	01	p0023	N74-13538 #	P-5078	01	p0026	N74-14684 #
LRP-63/73	01	p0010	N74-10391 #	PB-207518	01	p0017	N74-11795 #
M72-180-REV-1	01	p0032	N74-15695 #	PB-207519	01	p0017	N74-11796 #
NASA-CASE-LEW-11069-1	01	p0027	N74-14784*	PB-221659	01	p0019	N74-12462*#
NASA-CASE-MFS-21628-1	01	p0025	N74-14496*#	PB-222167/9	01	p0018	N74-11941 #
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NASA-CR-134123	01	p0018	N74-12016*#	PB-222849/2	01	p0011	N74-10747 #
NASA-CR-134519	01	p0009	N74-10075*#	PB-223326/0GA	01	p0028	N74-14791 #
NASA-CR-134531	01	p0019	N74-12447*#	PB-223536/4GA	01	p0025	N74-14499 #
NASA-CR-135816	01	p0014	N74-11188*#	PB-223558/8GA	01	p0025	N74-14105 #
NASA-CR-135848	01	p0013	N74-11148*#	PB-223678/4GA	01	p0029	N74-15290 #
NASA-CR-135865	01	p0013	N74-11159*#	PB-223679/2GA	01	p0025	N74-14251 #
NASA-CR-135870	01	p0018	N74-12119*#	PWA-4635	01	p0022	N74-12742 #
NASA-CR-135961	01	p0013	N74-11182*#	PWA-4704	01	p0022	N74-12744 #
NASA-CR-135972	01	p0014	N74-11195*#	PWA-4792	01	p0009	N74-10083 #
NASA-CR-135981	01	p0009	N74-10078*#	QPR-3	01	p0024	N74-14028*#
NASA-CR-135993	01	p0015	N74-11743*#	Q5-1	01	p0026	N74-14686 #
NASA-CR-135995	01	p0014	N74-11727*#	R-679-5	01	p0011	N74-10747 #
NASA-CR-136007	01	p0014	N74-11728*#	R-1297-NSF	01	p0032	N74-15698 #
NASA-CR-136169	01	p0023	N74-13051*#	R-9284	01	p0009	N74-10082 #
NASA-CR-136191	01	p0019	N74-12462*#	REPT-73SD231	01	p0012	N74-10949 #
NASA-CR-136197	01	p0023	N74-13466*#	REPT-732-015-1	01	p0009	N74-10078*#
NASA-CR-136198	01	p0023	N74-13467*#	RR-35	01	p0025	N74-14105 #
NASA-CR-136287	01	p0024	N74-14028*#	S-REPT-93-526	01	p0027	N74-14693 #
NASA-CR-136472	01	p0024	N74-14093*#	SAR-15	01	p0009	N74-10075*#
NASA-CR-136476	01	p0028	N74-15020*#	SSC-TN-8974-68	01	p0024	N74-13697 #
NASA-CR-136552	01	p0027	N74-14785*#	TID-26342	01	p0017	N74-11851 #
NASA-TM-X-2895	01	p0019	N74-12448*#	UCID-16317	01	p0023	N74-13537 #
NASA-TM-X-2911	01	p0025	N74-14533*#	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-83816	01	p0027	N74-14784*
NASA-TM-X-2945	01	p0015	N74-11736*#	US-PATENT-APPL-SN-421702	01	p0025	N74-14496*#
NASA-TM-X-2959	01	p0025	N74-14651*#	US-PATENT-CLASS-29-572	01	p0027	N74-14784*
NASA-TM-X-68290	01	p0011	N74-10754*#	US-PATENT-CLASS-29-588	01	p0027	N74-14784*
NASA-TM-X-71456	01	p0009	N74-10043*#	US-PATENT-CLASS-136-89	01	p0027	N74-14784*
NASA-TM-X-71464	01	p0018	N74-12443*#	US-PATENT-3,780,424	01	p0027	N74-14784*
NASA-TM-X-71471	01	p0012	N74-10946*#	U1-702700-2	01	p0013	N74-11148*#
NASA-TM-X-71476	01	p0012	N74-10947*#	W73-14368	01	p0025	N74-14105 #
NASA-TM-X-71485	01	p0012	N74-10944*#				
NASA-TM-X-71491	01	p0028	N74-14788*#				
NASA-TN-D-7482	01	p0011	N74-10547*#				
NASA-TT-F-15184	01	p0012	N74-10948*#				
NASA-TT-F-15249	01	p0026	N74-14682*#				
NASA-TT-F-15265	01	p0028	N74-15070*#				
NBSIR-73-102	01	p0027	N74-14688 #				
NCMP-UF-3	01	p0029	N74-15290 #				
NCMP-UF-6	01	p0025	N74-14251 #				
NMAB-297	01	p0018	N74-11941 #				
NP-19838	01	p0029	N74-15391 #				
NRC-TT-1686	01	p0010	N74-10199 #				
NSF-RA/N-73-004	01	p0025	N74-14499 #				
NSF-RANN-71-1-2	01	p0017	N74-11795 #				
NSF-RANN-71-1-3	01	p0017	N74-11796 #				
NSF/RA/N-73-001	01	p0019	N74-12462*#				
ONR-TR-20	01	p0012	N74-10949 #				
ONRL-C-10-73	01	p0025	N74-14408 #				
ORNL-EIS-73-65-REV-1	01	p0022	N74-12695 #				