ENERGY

A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY

WITH INDEXES

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ENERGY

A Continuing Bibliography

With Indexes

ISSUE 03

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 July 1 through September 30, 1974 in:

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

This issue of *Energy: A Continuing Bibliography with Indexes* (NASA SP-7043(03)) lists 322 reports, journal articles, and other documents announced between July 1, 1974 and September 30, 1974 in *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)*, or in *International Aerospace Abstracts (IAA)*. The first issue of this continuing bibliography was published in May 1974 and succeeding issues are published quarterly.

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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TABLE OF CONTENTS

IAA Entries .......................................................... 83
STAR Entries .......................................................... 99

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

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ACCESSION NUMBER N74-14093#

TITLE 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

AUTHOR Robert L. Walters, Robert J. Eastmond, and B. G. Barr

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ACCESSION NUMBER A74-17813 #

AUTHORS J. L. Anderson and F. E. Rom

TITLE Assessment of lightweight mobile nuclear power systems


PUBLICATION DATE 45 refs.
A Listing of Energy Bibliographies Contained In This Publication:

   N74-27537 p0114
IAA ENTRIES


Fundamental engine configurations and general fuel control functional requirements for 250-1000 hp engines are discussed. A basic fuel control system and functional options developed to meet specific requirements of several engine models are described. Design details of several example options are presented to illustrate the degree of complexity required to obtain desired functions. (Author)


The reduction of ionization instability through full ionization of seed material is considered. In particular, the steady relation between the magnetic field and the spatially averaged electron temperature under actual MHD-generator operating conditions is discussed.

M.V.E.


Localized regions close to the electrode walls of open-cycle MHD generators have high enough current density so that the free electrons are not in thermal equilibrium with the rest of the gas, even when the working fluid is such an effective absorber of electron energy as CO2 or coal combustion products. The overall electrical performance of open-cycle MHD generators depends critically on the presence and behavior of such thin nonequilibrium regions adjacent to the electrodes. The effects are demonstrated and analyzed by means of previously developed numerical modeling techniques. (Author)


Discussion of the development of heat pipes and vapor chambers utilizing liquids of small heat conductivity and low boiling temperature as the heat carriers. The process of energy and mass transfer in heat pipes, as treated by a number of heat pipe specialists, is reviewed, distinguishing between high-temperature or 'isothermal' heat pipes and medium- and low-temperature range heat pipes. The influence of the boundary conditions inside the condensation zone on the heat flux, temperature field, and thermal resistance of low-temperature heat pipes and vapor chambers is considered for both one- and two-dimensional models. The determination of the capillary head, permeability, and porosity of capillary-porous bodies by a method based on recording both the concentration field of the liquid and the rate of its absorption into the porous body against the force of gravity is described. The problem of cooling and maintaining constant temperatures of semiconductor devices by means of heat pipes and vapor chambers is discussed. Finally, studies of cryogenic and coaxial heat pipes and of regulated heat pipes and vapor chambers are reviewed.

A.B.K.


Hydrogen is shown to offer significant advantages as an energy medium in a society which can no longer depend on the availability of petroleum and natural gas. For the near-term requirements, liquid hydrogen can be manufactured from coal and lignite. In the longer term, power from nuclear power plants or solar collectors can generate large quantities of hydrogen by electrolysis or by thermochemical splitting of water. Introduction of hydrogen into the economy via the air-transportation industry offers many advantages: (1) significant improvements in performance for both subsonic and supersonic aircraft; (2) competitiveness, when needed, with the cost of fuel currently used; and (3) deployment by an aerospace industry experienced in handling liquid hydrogen and capable of quickly developing the necessary technologies. From the aviation example, hydrogen technology will more readily make the transition to wider industrial and domestic uses.

M.V.E.


U.S. hydrogen production has been based mainly on natural gas and, to a far less extent on hydrocarbon fluids and coal. For fueling future commercial aircraft, LH2 (liquid hydrogen) will likely be
produced from relatively abundant coal (and water). A cost estimate for liquid hydrogen ‘at the airport’ in 1985 would be $2.50 per million Btu ($0.13/lb). As coal becomes scarcer, and hence more expensive, producing LH2 from water-splitting processes, using nuclear and solar energy (and possible geothermal) will eventually become cost-competitive. Just when depends on success in extracting, transporting, and processing coal into hydrogen, as well as advancements in energy-conversion systems operating on non-fossil sources (nuclear, solar).


It is predicted that in the 1980's the light-turbine helicopter (LTH) will be capable to compete economically with a half-ton truck. The use of the LTH accounts currently for 65% of all helicopter flight hours. This figure is expected to increase to 80% by the middle of the next decade. Trends towards a lowering of operating costs are discussed, giving attention to fuel consumption, maintenance, insurance, and depreciation.


The problems inherent in developing a thermonuclear fusion process suitable for solving mankind's energy crisis by means of the containment method can possibly be avoided by a new approach in which lasers are used to heat tiny pellets of deuterium and tritium to temperatures at which fusion takes place. Techniques are being considered to hit the pellet simultaneously on all sides by laser beams. The vaporization of the pellet's surface would set off an implosion in the interior of the pellet. The resulting compression of the pellet core would make it possible to achieve fusion with 100,000 times less laser energy than that required according to previous estimates. Progress in the further development of this very promising process appears to be impeded by the secrecy in which much of the work on controlled laser fusion is being conducted and by inadequate financing.


Accelerated life tests show that CdS/Cu2S solar cell lifetimes increase with lower temperature, cyclic light, and a nitrogen-gas ambient. A normal Arrhenius type of temperature dependence was found. Extrapolated lifetime of cells kept below 50°C in nitrogen gas with thermal deposition exceeded twenty years. The probable decay mechanisms are thermal diffusion, formation of recombination centers, and voltage-induced decomposition.


General descriptions are given for the various solar cell generators developed at CNES for applications satellites. The merits and drawbacks of rigid and foldable arrays are discussed. Both silicon cells and cadmium sulde cells have been developed. The latter are more supple and economic, but their power output is considerably less. The Soviet satellite SRET-1, launched in 1972, carried 80 CdS thin film cells realized by CNES, each about 4 cm square, interconnected in integrated fashion. In 240 days of orbit, 20% degradation was noted, but the degradation was restricted to the outside coating and did not affect the semiconductor layers themselves.


The potential of growing crops as a source of fuels is examined, and it is shown that enough arable land is available in the U.S. so that, even with a modest rate of crop yield, the nation could be supplied by fuel crops. The technologies for fuel conversion are available; however, some R&D efforts are needed for scaling up design. Fuel crop economics are discussed and shown to be nonprohibitve.


Discussion of the possibilities afforded by solar energy as one of the alternative energy sources capable to take the place of the dwindling oil and gas reserves. Solar energy, being a nondepleting clean source of energy, is shown to be capable of providing energy in all the forms in which it is used today. Steps taken toward providing innovative solutions that are economically competitive with other systems are briefly reviewed.


Experiments with two electrohydrodynamic heat pipes are reported. Both devices employ an electromechanical flow structure for axial liquid flow and a capillary wicking structure for (1) collection of condensed liquid at the cooled end and (2) distribution of this liquid at the heated end. One device has circumferential grooving for the capillary structure and the other has feltmetal wicking. The experiments successfully demonstrate the electrohydrodynamic heat pipe concept. Compatibility of the two circumferential wick structures with an axial electromechanical flow structure is also demonstrated. A significant mismatch of the capillary groove and electrohydrodynamic pumping capabilities results in severe hydrodynamic burn-out limiting in the first heat pipe. Both devices have very poor over all thermal conductances of the order of 1-2 W/deg C, reflecting the generally poor heat-transfer properties of the dielectric working fluids required in electrohydrodynamic heat pipes.


A fuel cell using a fuel dissolved in the electrolyte is a system which achieves the conversion of chemical into electrical energy as a result of the fuel oxidation reaction. These types of fuel cells use, for their cathodes, gas electrodes with a three-phase interface, for their anodes two-phase interface porous electrodes and, as the electrolyte, concentrated solutions of an acid or a base in water. The use of alkaline electrolytes with good electrochemical performance is limited in the case of carbon-containing fuels by the phenomenon of carbonation; this makes it necessary to provide the installation with an electrolyte-decarbonation device. The performance of chemical current sources having their fuel dissolved in the electrolyte depends on the judicious selection of the system: fuel-oxidant-electrolyte-electrodes (structure and catalyst), and operating conditions (pressure and temperature).


The reference design studies presented by a number of participants in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) workshop provided a framework for identifying what was felt to be several of the most crucial reaction problem areas and for setting up panels to look into these questions in greater depth. The studies investigated impurities, first-wall protection, bulk radiation damage, start-up, repair and accessibility, tritium, fusion and the environment, and fission-fusion hybrid systems.

The theoretical performance of H2, NH3, CO2 and CH4 resistojets, deduced from realistic models of the nozzle flow, are discussed, and the importance of dissociation of the propellant in the heater and vibrational relaxation in the nozzle are shown. Using the theoretical data to generate engineering design parameters, it is demonstrated that the geometry of the nozzle, as well as the stagnation conditions, can be used as a variable to trade off power losses, hence power system mass, against propellant mass for a given mission total impulse. (Author)


On the assumption that the U.S. meets all its energy demands from internal sources by 1980, forecasts are made of the prices at which supply and demand will be in equilibrium. The results indicate that prices in the range from $10.00 to $12.00 per barrel (oil-equivalent) will be necessary to bring forth enough additional supplies of fossil fuels to satisfy demands in domestic energy markets by that time. The development of special price policies is recommended for the synthetics industry. Security can be provided against import disruption by the introduction of radically new import policies. One important element would be an import storage program. (G.R.)


Thermochromic processes which lead to the production of hydrogen and oxygen from water without the consumption of any other material have a number of advantages when compared to other processes such as water electrolysis. It is possible to operate a sequence of chemical steps with net work requirements equal to zero at temperatures well below the temperature required for water dissociation in a single step. Various types of procedures are discussed, giving attention to halide processes, reverse Deacon processes, iron oxide and carbon oxide processes, and metal and alkali metal processes. Economical questions are also considered. (G.R.)


Computer calculations conducted in the early 1960s showed that efficient generation of fusion energy could be achieved if lasers were used to implode thermonuclear fuel to 10,000 times its normal liquid density. A multibeam laser facility, scheduled for completion in 1977, is designed to prove the feasibility of initiating thermonuclear microexplosions by implosion of pellets of hydrogen isotopes to ultrahigh densities. A neodymium-glass laser system, although adequate for feasibility studies, will not serve for a practical fusion reactor. A search for a new laser medium is, therefore, being conducted. Additional technological problems which have to be solved for the operation of a laser-fusion power plant are also considered. (G.R.)


Using the ball and cylinder technique developed by Agnihotri et al. (1971), it is shown that mere blending of hydrotreated jet engine fuel with conventionally refined fuel does not by itself restore the lubricity loss caused by the hydrotreatment process. The degree of hydrotreatment and the type of crude oil the fuel originates from are important and require due consideration. (M.V.E.)


The technological challenges of space flight have led to a multitude of new solutions which are now being utilized in other areas. The fields which benefit from new technological developments of space programs include electronics, data processing, process control, medicine, biology, materials science, machine design, and chemical propulsion systems. Specific new developments considered include the use of new metallic and nonmetallic materials, the design of large solar panels, ultrasonic test procedures, and advances in cryogenic technology including its application in surgery. (G.R.)


The violet solar cell, which generates nearly 5 mW per sq cm more power than solar cells employed in present commercial communications satellites, hereafter referred to as satellite cells, has been irradiated with 1-MeV electrons to a fluence of 10 to the 16th power per sq cm and with 2- and 4-MeV protons to a fluence of 10 to the 13th power per sq cm. An electron fluence of about 10 to the 15th power per sq cm or a proton fluence of 2 times 10 to the 10th power per sq cm is required to reduce the power output of the violet cell to that of the satellite cell at beginning of life. The violet cell produces more power after low neutron fluences than a fully recovered Li-doped cell and only a few percent less power after high neutron fluences. (Author)


Quantitative results of tests conducted to determine the feasibility of using aerial photographic techniques for the detection and monitoring of oil slicks are presented. Three petroleum products were selected as being typical of oil pollution: gasoline, Diesel fuel, and spent automotive lubricating oil. Slicks of these products on water from the Genesee River were then photographed in several spectral regions. Significant detection capability was found in the ultraviolet and blue regions of the spectrum, less in the near-infrared, and almost none in the green and red. (P.T.H.)


The effectiveness of the practice of tanking beyond the required amount in countries where the fuel prices are low is analyzed, using the IL-62 airliner as an example. The takeoff, horizontal flight (at constant altitude), and landing stages are examined separately, assuming normal atmospheric conditions and absence of wind in each stage. It is shown that economic efficiency depends primarily on the fuel price difference at home and abroad, on the distance flown, on the amount of surplus fuel, and on the flight altitude and velocity. The need for studying many other factors (including the problem of maximum landing weight) is demonstrated. (V.P.)

A74-33096 # Dolphin airship with undulatory-flow propulsion - Dynamic lift (Delphinluftschiff mit Wellentrieb - Dynamischer...
A74-33103


Queck and Schmidt (1970) have described a novel revolutionary concept of a droplet-shaped helium-filled airship developed on the basis of the dolphinfish principle. As the dolphinfish, the airship moves in a self-generated undulatory flow. Safe and comfortable in flight, it combines the maneuverability of a helicopter with the speed of a turboprop aircraft. An aerodynamic study is described, showing that the aerodynamic lift of the airship is roughly equal to that of a wing of the same (droplet) planform, and is 20 times that of a Zeppelin airship of equal volume. The capability of the airship to transport large loads over long distances at low cost is established. The possibility that the dolphinfish principle may lead to a revival of airship navigation is suggested. V.P.


A nonlinear time domain theory for the stability of magneto-hydrodynamic (MHD) generators is proposed. The method is capable of treating MHD generator response with flows in the subsonic, transonic, and supersonic flow regimes and with moving shock waves present in the duct. This theory is compared with linear theory predictions of the growth of convectively unstable finite amplitude fluctuations in MHD generators. It is shown that nonlinear, finite amplitude fluctuations grow much faster than infinitesimal fluctuations, and that generators which are globally stable to small amplitude fluctuations may be unstable if those fluctuations are of finite amplitude. (Author)


The present work advocates greater central control of national transportation policy making, and states that Congress must address the problem of an all-mode transportation department with power to allocate resources between the modes. It is also pointed out that recent data concerning the fuel efficiency of various modes of transportation are out of line. It is argued that these data, obtained by dividing total passenger miles by total fuel, reflected badly on air transportation without taking into consideration actual trip distances, infrastructure costs, and time considerations. P.T.H.


A theoretical treatment of heat transfer and frictional drag, applicable to the conditions in the channel of an open-cycle MHDG, is presented. A calculation is made of the drag resistance and heat transfer for the turbulent flow along a flat wall of partially dissociated natural gas combustion products. The calculation is conducted for external Reynolds numbers from 100,000 to 10,000,000, a ratio of wall temperature to external temperature ranging from 0.13 to 1, and an external temperature range of 2,400 to 3,000 K. The degree of dissociation of the combustion products is fairly high in the temperature range indicated; at external temperature of 3,000 K, the dissociation energy comprises 46% of the enthalpy of the gas. The effect of various factors on the heat exchange under given conditions is shown. The data obtained is compared with the results of calculations by other methods. The results of an experimental study of heat exchange in large open-cycle MHD installations are cited. A comparison of the theoretical data with the experimental results is given. (Author)


The sensitivity of minimum-time and minimum-fuel flight paths to variations in aircraft parameters in different atmospheric conditions was investigated using the energy state approximation. Numerical results are presented for a typical supersonic aircraft in Standard-Day, Hot-Day, and Cold-Day atmospheres. This paper shows how flight time and fuel consumption are affected by changes in thrust, weight, drag coefficients, and specific fuel consumption in each of three different atmospheric conditions. For each variation, the effect on performance (flight time or fuel consumption) is determined for the nominal paths. Then for each variation, the flight path is adjusted to be either time optimal or fuel optimal. (Author)


The vertical multijunction solar cell is a photovoltaic device which may allow conversion efficiencies higher than conventional planar devices. A one-dimensional model of the device is presented here which allows a simple and straightforward analysis of device performance to be conducted. The analysis covers the derivative of device short-circuit current, saturation current, open-circuit voltage, and maximum power as a function of illumination spectra, device geometry, and device material properties. (Author)


The paper discusses the alternative process routes available to produce H2 or H2/CO mixtures from hydrocarbons using catalytic steam reforming or partial oxidation processes. The advantages, limitations and applications of each scheme are discussed. Typical investment and raw material/utility requirements are included for each process route. The investment data is based on costs for June 1973. (Author)


The paper discusses the characteristic process features of plants which recover hydrogen of moderate purity from gas mixtures available at elevated pressures and in which no mechanical work is performed. The concept of 'efficiency' in this type of plant is explained and it is shown that the efficiency determines the maximum pressure at which tail-gases (i.e., the evaporated condensates) can be extracted. In most cases this pressure is limited, not by considerations of heat balance, but by the mixing entropy of the feed components. The significance is discussed of the injection of hydrogen into the evaporating condensates to lower the temperatures.
to which the feed can be cooled and hence to raise the purity of the hydrogen product, and it is shown that the use of refluxing-exchangers can improve the efficiency of the recovery process.

(Author)


Description of the design, operation, and applications of multiple-vessel adsorption systems used for recovery and purification of hydrogen gas by the pressure-swing principle. Performance histories of particular equipment are provided in applications involving purification of hydrogen in gas flows where the initial hydrogen content varies from 35% to 99.5%. Final purity can vary from 99 to 99.9999%, depending on need, and yield is satisfactory with tail gases being recycled, sent to fuel, or flared. Improvements in electrical components used for process control functions are highlighted.

T.M.


Topics discussed include the effect of helium on fusion reactor materials, fusion reactor heat transfer systems, reactor fuel handling, the power balance in fusion reactors, laser-controlled thermonuclear research, Tokamak reactor design, theta-pinch power plant development, blanket-coupled MHD, lithium-cooled blanket reactors, blanket cladding thorium, the injection of neutral beams into thermonuclear reactors, capacitive energy storage for theta-pinch compression, c.w., finite-field coil loading and stresses for a large-torus reactor, toroidal field coils and high-power injection heaters for the Ormak system, and topics concerning energy storage, mechanical design and data handling, magnet design, electron beams and lasers for high-temperature plasma diagnostics and high-voltage technology.

A.B.K.


The considered scheme for the direct energy converter was first described by Moir and Barr (1973). According to this approach the beam from the reactor is expanded two-dimensionally in a conical magnetic expander. Energy selection is accomplished through the angular dependence of ion transmission through a system of ribbon grids resembling a Venetian blind. Some of the practical aspects of this concept are examined, giving attention to some of the problems involved and some possible solutions. A cost estimate for the energy converter is also presented.

G.R.


The diurnal output of a solar array was monitored during the months of August through December, 1972, on the Apsheron Peninsula. The array consisted of silicon solar cells, and was rated to produce 5 to 6 watts of power under conditions of 800 watts per sq m of solar radiation. The diurnal variation in output was studied on the basis of a classification of days into clear, partly clear, or overcast days.

P.T.H.


Recently developed laser systems and theoretical analysis of laser operation are described for a wide variety of laser types and applications. Some of the topics covered include: theory and experiment in laser driven fusion, scaling relations pertaining to a double discharge CO2 TEA laser, laser internal aerodynamics and beam quality, experiments with nuclear-pumped gas lasers, biomedical applications of a holographic system for automatic surface mapping, computer holograms, holographic techniques in the study of marine plankton, integrated optics, and the use of He-Ne lasers in construction and building industry.

P.T.H.


Configuration and physics requirements are discussed for fusion energy to be equal to laser energy in controlled fusion systems using a laser beam to initiate the fusion of a highly compressed deuterium-tritium (DT) pellet. Results of two-dimensional computer simulation of the stability of the pellet implosion are presented. A neodymium-glass laser system is described which has been used in tests measuring target reflectivity and electron temperature when pulses up to 300 joulcs with 3 nanosecond duration are delivered on plane CD2 and CH2 targets. Results of these preliminary experiments are discussed.

P.T.H.


Various types of photovoltaic solar cells are discussed, and the functioning of their individual elements, including the advantages of different junction and semiconductor features, is examined. Methods of measuring the efficiency and testing the reliability of solar cell...
arrays are presented along with suggestions for improving the performance of such cells by incorporating new principles of design and fabrication. The terrestrial applications of solar cells are considered in connection with ongoing developments in space technology, and the effects of radiation and environment are investigated.

J.K.K.


The present work sets forth the main principles of operation of semiconductor photovoltaic cells. Four: basic photovoltaic effect parameters discussed are the short circuit current; the open circuit voltage; the current for matched load, i.e. current under maximum power transfer conditions and the corresponding voltage. Maximum efficiency attainable in a photovoltaic cell is discussed. The efficiency is a strong function of temperature; it decreases as temperature increases. This must always be taken into account, especially if the cells are to be used with concentrators. P.T.H.


New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1974, p. 5-14. 16 refs.

Several areas for potential improvement in silicon solar cells are identified. An improvement of 17% in collection efficiency is available through elimination of the high surface recombination velocity in combination with a reduction of the thickness of the diffused layer. While at present, silicon of a base resistivity of 2 to 10 ohm-cm is commonly used, yielding open circuit voltages in the range 0.55 to 0.55 V, use of a base resistivity of 0.01 ohm-cm could potentially yield an open circuit voltage of 0.79 V. Present costs of silicon solar arrays are compared with cost goals for large-scale terrestrial applications. Proof of commercial feasibility may be achievable within 5 years with a copper sulfide/cadmium sulfide system, but should require, with expenditures of significant effort, approximately 10 years for the silicon system. P.T.H.


Photovoltaic devices have been fabricated for solar and short-wavelength laser energy conversion using the thin metal film-semiconductor (Schottky barrier) approach. Studies of the metal film optical characteristics and the voltage outputs were emphasized. Air mass zero efficiencies of 8 to 9% in GaAs and laser conversion efficiencies of 25% at 4880 A in GaAs(0.6)P(0.4) are presently measured, with projected efficiencies of 15 and 45%, respectively. The techniques, if applied successfully to semiconductor thin films, could have an impact in solar energy terrestrial application. (Author)


The Sah-Noyce-Shockley theory of depletion region recombination-generation currents is described along with the modification by Choo for asymmetrical junctions. Computer calculations show that these currents do not seriously affect the efficiency of Si solar cells for reasonably high lifetimes, but lower the efficiency of GaAs devices by 1 to 1.5% even in the best of cases. Reasons for discrepancies between theory and experiment are discussed. (Author)


A theoretical study has been carried out to compare the potential achievable performance of vertical multijunction solar cells with that of the conventional solar cell for the case of the silicon n/p junction structure of 10-ohm-cm base resistivity under air mass zero conditions. The results confirm the prior suspicions, that the performance of the vertical junction cell in unconcentrated sunlight at beginning of life is only marginally superior to that of the conventional solar cell, but that it can withstand, if properly designed, a two to three times greater fluence of nuclear radiation (1-MeV electrons) before reaching equal end-of-life power output. (Author)


New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1974, p. 100-102. 5 refs. Research supported by the Gesellschaft für Weltautomorschung.

The conversion efficiency of GaAs solar cells is increased by using appropriate window materials. In an attempt to make the window material as transparent as possible, pure AlAs layers have been grown on GaAs by liquid phase epitaxy. AlAs has its indirect gap at 2.15 eV and its direct gap at 2.9 eV, which gives a reduction of absorption losses in the conventional solar cell by more than 20% compared to Ga(1-x)Al(x)As windows. An evaluation of quantum efficiency and solar cell I-V characteristic measurements leads to a conversion efficiency of 13.5% under air mass zero conditions. (Author)


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 2,560 series-connected cells. Each light source consists of twenty 500-watt tungsten iodide lamps providing plus or minus 5 percent 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)


New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1974, p. 139-152. 7 refs. Research supported by the Communications Satellite Corp.

Tests run on bare violet solar cells fabricated early in the program showed a 4.1% degradation in maximum power after 1000 hours of humidity as well as tape peel, thermal shock, and thermal soak tests. Normal solderless solar cells showed degradations from...
13.6 to 22.1%, while white cells with titanium-palladium-silver contacts showed degradations of 1.0% or less under humidity testing only. Covered violet solar cells showed no degradation. After a fluence of 3 times 10 to the 14th power 1-MeV-electrons/sq cm, covered violet solar cells fabricated early in the program produced over 20% more power than conventional, Inelsat IV type cells. Temperature coefficients were also measured. Covered violet solar cells can be welded by parallel gap resistance welding without electrical degradation. A violet solar cell module fabricated in this way has survived 200 thermal shock cycles to -196 C without electrical degradation. (Author)


Based on classical electromagnetic theory, reflectivity calculations for various single and double optical coating systems for silicon solar cells are presented. From calculations and considerations of solar spectral response of the solar cells, the number and thickness of coating materials needed to obtain efficient solar cells can be predicted. Some experimental results on single layer coated cells are also presented for comparison with calculations, and agreement is good. By means of microwave transmission line analogy, the design of the multilayer coating can be simplified by using Tchebycheff polynomials. (Author)

New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1974, p. 180, 181. 7 refs. Research sponsored by the Communications Research Corp.

New antireflection Ta2O5 and Nb2O5 films have been developed for the violet solar cells. These films are prepared in such a manner that the oxide is in the vitreous state, i.e., it is noncrystalline but has a high degree of short range order. As a result, these films do not absorb in the blue and violet range of the spectrum and the junction properties do not deteriorate (i.e., the fill factor is high). (Author)

New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1974, p. 188-193. 9 refs.

The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell (M-J Cell) was devised for high voltage, low current applications. Devices to be flight-tested in early 1974 with 96 series-connected PNP+ 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)


Several methods used to increase solar cell output have been applied successfully to thin cells. The experimental results show that for AMO illumination, maximum power values exceeding 70 mW can be obtained for 4-sq cm cells down to thicknesses approaching 2 mils. The specific power obtained has exceeded 0.5 kWlb. The methods described should be applicable to thin cells made from different forms of silicon available in the future. (Author)


The general and specific objectives of the NSF/RANN Photovoltaic Energy Conversion Program are presented within the framework of the NSF/RANN Solar Energy Program. The program plan to achieve these objectives is described and the major milestones are identified. A brief summary of those photovoltaic projects currently under NSF/RANN support is included. (Author)


A study was initiated to search out, list, and evaluate terrestrial applications of solar cells and design systems for those applications that show the most promise for becoming practical and accepted by users within the next five years. From a list of over 65 potential applications, ten were selected for further study. The study culminated in detailed engineering designs of systems for the two most attractive applications. (Author)


Description of a flexible solar cell blanket for the Canadian Communication Technology Satellite. The main components of the blanket are 200-micron-thick solar cells, 100-micron-thick cover slides, silver mesh interconnectors, substrate of 65-micron-thick reinforced Keaton, and flexible wires for power transfer. The most significant processes are automatic welding, bonding in vacuum, and a special technique for interconnecting subunits of the solar cell blanket. (Author)

New York, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 1974, p. 89.

Methods for measuring the resistance of intercell and intermodule couplings, for optimizing solar cell gridlines and for evaluating wiring losses in a solar cell array are discussed. Curves are plotted to show the efficiency of an ideal solar cell as a function of open circuit voltage and short circuit current density. Plots are also included for various performance characteristics and specifications of solar cells and arrays.

V.Z.


The drift field model used by Wolf (1963) to calculate the short-circuit current was extended to permit calculations of the open-circuit voltage and the maximum power under conditions of illumination of either tungsten (2800 °C) source or air mass zero sunlight. Voltages were calculated using an expression for the drift field diode saturation current. The model, applied to the oxygen-rich (C-13 group) lithium solar cells, was used to calculate the pre- and post-electron bombardment trends of the open-circuit voltage, maximum power, and short-circuit current for lithium gradients in the range from 10 to 18th power to 10 to the 18th power Li/cm to the 4th power. Diffusion length degradation and carrier removal effects were sufficient to predict the cell performance up to 3 x 10 to the 14th electrons per sq cm. Beyond this fluence it was necessary to include drift field removal effects.

(Author)


Attention is given to ways through which the heat generated by nuclear fission in reactors could be more fully utilized to meet overall energy requirements rather than merely producing electricity for distribution through utility grids. Procedures and technical requirements are discussed for (1) the direct use of waste heat in the thermodynamic cycles involved in generating electricity (low-temperature processes), (2) the direct utilization of the heat output of reactors in chemical industrial processes supplemented by electrical power generation, (3) direct or indirect application of nuclear heat supply to produce synthetic liquid or gaseous fuels (high-temperature processes or methods involving intermediate electrical power generation).

T.M.


Large-scale production of hydrogen from water is evaluated as a future source of fuel for transport and the reduction of iron ore. Potential markets for hydrogen fuel are estimated on the basis of expected fuel production costs and demands at the end of the century. Cost and feasibility analyses are included for two processes whereby nuclear energy is used in decomposition of water either through direct thermochemical decomposition or by electrolysis involving intermediate conversion to electric power.

T.M.


A number of limitations present in batteries with aqueous solution electrolytes are not found in solid state battery systems in which both electrodes and electrolytes are in the solid state. In recent years considerable progress has been made in the development of practical solid state batteries as energy sources. The general aspects of the conduction mechanisms of solid crystalline compounds are discussed, taking into account the ionic transport mechanisms of various highly conductive solid electrolytes.

G.R.


A research program in the field of energy management (efficient use of an aircraft's energy resources), aimed at developing a display suitable for exploring the areas of performance calibration, energy maneuverability, throttle-setting aids, efficient establishment of steady-state flight conditions, and similar flight research areas is described. The program led to the development of an energy/energy rate meter, whose theory of operations and applications is described. The results of flight tests conducted to evaluate the accuracy and utility of this relatively simple display concept are examined.

V.P.


Analytical studies indicate substantial aircraft performance benefits can result from proper application of energy management principles, and that conceptual approaches involving close coupling of aerodynamic, propulsion, and control technical elements are required to achieve these benefits. Analytic tools used in these studies include a modified Rutowski technique for simultaneously optimizing throttle position and flight path. Pilot-in-the-loop simulation results are presented and the use of advanced pilot displays utilizing energy management techniques are described.

(Author)


A design analysis of the conversion of an in-production wide-bodied transport to hydrogen fuel is presented. Comparisons are drawn between storage of hydrogen in fuel tanks and storage in wing-external tanks. Required structural modifications are defined and costed, and a preferred configuration is selected on the basis of direct operating cost. It is shown that a conversion of a jet fueled wide-bodied transport to hydrogen fuel is technically and economically feasible, provided that it is preceded by a long-life tankage and insulation development. The preferred configuration has the hydrogen stored in pylon-mounted tanks above the wings. Flyaway cost of the hydrogen fueled conversion is 8 percent greater than that of the baseline jet fueled transport.

M.V.E.


Review of some of the engine alternatives suggested to reduce the impact of rising fuel prices. It is concluded, based on an analysis which considered the depreciation of investment, the cost of capital, insurance and maintenance expenses, as well as fuel savings, that in order of priority, it is necessary to investigate the optimum way to improve current in-service engine performance at minimum increase in maintenance cost and to investigate the possibility of improving...
current engines by means of modification within current dimensions to improve components. Only after these are investigated and fuel prices have substantially increased, will retrofit of new engines on old aircraft be worthy of consideration. (Author)

A74-34993


Engine tradeoff factors are discussed in a general manner. Some of the problems of their interpretation and their limitations in use, particularly when presented by the aircraft constructor or operator to the aeroengine manufacturer, are shown. The discussion is restricted to the performance and economic aspects of civil transport aircraft. Illustrative examples are given. (Author)

A74-34993


The short-haul transportation problem, worldwide, is characterized by congestion both on the ground and in the air. Solutions in the form of ground transportation are expensive in terms of utilization, high development costs, their adverse effect on the environment and ecology, and are 20-30 years in the future. STOL offers a solution, but the high cost of land for downtown STOLports has precluded implementation. The STOL amphibian provides a solution which uses existing waterways situated downtown in every major city. It will relieve ground congestion and alleviate saturated airports. Studies show that such a system meets the ten basic requirements established by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and that it contributes significantly to a reduction in the energy consumed in travel to and from the airports. (Author)

A74-35000


In order to formulate policy for the orderly development and use of the nation’s navigable air space, federal agencies such as the FAA and the Department of Transportation have launched several programs to determine aviation requirements for the next 10 years. This paper outlines their conclusions concerning airborne activities such as flow control, approach and departure control, wake vortex problems, and operating procedures as well as airport capacity and ground operations. The impact of the FAA’s Research and Development Program and the implications of the current fuel shortage and economic situation are also discussed. (Author)

A74-35001


The disposal of waste lubricants and fuels at U.S. Air Force and Navy facilities is discussed. The waste products covered include: synthetic turbine oil, aviation piston engine oil, hydraulic fluids, and contaminated JP-4 and JP-5. Technical feasibility and the economics of various disposal alternatives, including use as a fuel, reconditioning, and recycling, as well as entrepreneurial outlets are presented. Waste lubricants and fuels handling, classification, and storage are also discussed in connection with the disposal problem. (Author)

A74-35008


Advanced control concepts, e.g., CCV and ACT, hold considerable promise of more efficient operation for commercial transports. These potential improvements, greatest for new designs, that include the control concepts from their outset, yield reductions in airplane weight and/or drag with associated impact on fuel requirements, operating costs, etc. Limited improvement is also available for existing airplanes that meet certain control system requirements. This paper discusses the potential impact of advanced controls on commercial transports as performance improvements or fuel savings, and the improvement sensitivity to the design mission and configuration. The commercial application of these advanced concepts must follow flight demonstration of the flight-critical aspects, and careful determination of the reliability (safety and dispatch), certification, and economic aspects. Finally, research and demonstration activities necessary for the commercial application of these advanced control concepts are recommended. (Author)

A74-35278


Difficulties concerning large electrode losses have to be overcome in connection with the development of a cold wall type MHD generator for practical applications. An investigation regarding the use of a plasma injection method was conducted to explore possibilities concerning the improvement of the MHD generating characteristics. The experimental results obtained show that an employment of the plasma injection method is feasible in the case of the small-scale cold wall type MHD generator considered. (Author)

A74-35287


Recent theoretical and experimental studies of superconductivity, its technology and applications, are presented in a number of papers. Some of the topics covered include superconducting levitated transport systems, superconducting power transmission, macroscopic derivation of maximum Josephson tunneling current density, ac losses of a superconducting wire in a longitudinal magnetic field, a high speed superconducting generator, superconducting magnet and fusion reactor, development of high voltage cryoresistive cable, a millikelvin dilution refrigerator with plastic exchangers, and indications for the future of superconducting technology. (Author)

A74-35288


Tokyo, H. Nagano, University of Tokyo, 1974, p. B1-1 to B1-7. 18 refs. Research supported by the U.S. Department of Transportation.

The present paper summarizes the results of programs investigating the feasibility of high-speed ground transportation based on the concept of utilizing superconducting magnets to support a moving vehicle above a roadbed of discrete passive loops or coils. These studies have provided detailed mathematical formulation and experimental verification of the forces on a rectangular coil operated at an arbitrary height and velocity above a continuous conducting sheet as well as over an L-shaped guide-way. Important conclusions and recommendations reached are described. No serious problem has yet arisen which would eliminate either one of the magnetic suspension schemes (attraction or repulsion) from consideration. (Author)
A74-35289

Superconducting magnetic energy storage. H. L. Laquer (California, University, Los Alamos, N. Mex.). In: International Cryogenic Engineering Conference, 5th, Kyoto, Japan, May 7-10, 1974, Preprints. Volume 1, Tokyo, H. Nagan, University of Tokyo, 1974, p. C6-1 to C6-5. 7 refs. AEC-sponsored research.

The present work reviews the two forms (potential or kinetic) of secondary energy storage, and then discusses in general terms the elements of an inductive magnetic energy storage system. Four regions of application of superconductive magnetic storage are indicated: (1) microseconds power delivery into resistive loads such as flash lamps and lasers; (2) milliseconds power delivery into inductive loads such as plasma compression coils for theta-pinch controlled thermonuclear reactors; (3) second delivery to limit short term energy drain from a utility system; and (4) kilosecond delivery into an electric utility system with the objective of load levelling or peakshaving. The problem of losses in superconducting coils is briefly discussed.

P.T.H.

A74-35496


There are real possibilities in the use of liquid hydrogen, although many problems remain, not least those of ground handling. Moreover, production of liquid hydrogen at present requires fossil fuels as the energy source. The whole purpose of using liquid hydrogen can be served only by the development of manufacturing cycles based on the use of nuclear, geothermal, tidal, solar, or hydroelectric power. To convert a petroleum-operated air-transport economy to a liquid-hydrogen operated air-transport economy would be vastly expensive. One other attractive non-fossil fuel would appear to be ethanol, which can be produced by solar energy from fermented cereal grain. It is not anticipated that oil supplies will run short in this century, and coal is even more plentiful.

F.R.L.

A74-35963


The temperature and concentration distributions within two-component heat pipes and the extent of separation of components were theoretically investigated. Experiments carried out with water/methanol heat pipes of the six-arm type confirmed the theoretical results that only a partial separation of the components will occur.

Performance measurements also demonstrated that water/methanol heat pipes can be operated at high power levels (over 300 watts could be obtained with heat pipes 500 mm long and 13.5 mm in diameter). Two-component heat pipes have a superior cold start up behavior as compared to respective one-component heat pipes, but their axial temperature drop during nominal operation conditions is considerably higher.

(Author)

A74-36226


A description is given of the evolution of photovoltaic power systems designed and built for terrestrial applications, giving attention to problem areas which are currently impeding the further development of such systems. The rooftop testing of surplus solar panels is considered along with solar powered seismic observatories, solar powered portable radio sets, and design considerations identified from past experience. Present activities discussed are related to a solar powered on-shore beacon flasher system, a solar powered buoy, and a solar powered beacon flasher buoy.

G.R.

A74-35623


The effect of dynamic cycling on variable conductance heat pipes temperature control is examined. Cycling of the heat pipe condenser environment or heat pipe evaporator heat input levels can...
lead to concentration changes in the gas reservoir with a consequent change in the thermal control range. An analytical model is formulated and results of calculations presented which show the extent of these effects and their implication on gas reservoir charging. Calculations are also compared with experimental data obtained for gas controlled ammonia heat pipes under a simulated space environment. Test data was generated with the heat pipe operating with xenon and with helium control gases. (Author)


A new waveguide method of providing a selective surface for solar energy applications is described. Some measurements of a vacuum-deposited mesh are given, and elementary theory indicates that ratios of solar absorptance to thermal emittance of 30:1 should be possible at temperatures of about 200 C. (Author)


Papers on air transport resources are given, covering nuclear contribution to future energy supplies, alternative energy sources, metallic and other material resources, noise reduction goals, effects of fuel and materials shortages on aircraft development and operation, future propulsion technology for ground transport, and economic resources utilization in aviation. The pricing policies of oil producing nations, hydrogen energy systems, man as a precious resource, and the quality of life vs aeronautics are also dealt with. V.Z.


The broad implications of possible shortages and high prices of basic materials in the aviation industry are discussed, covering aluminum, titanium, iron, nickel, composites, and fuel. High prices of any of these materials are viewed as possible but the real near-term short supply of any significance is believed to be only that of fuel. Some alternative fuels are considered, with hydrogen produced from water using energy derived from non-fossil power sources as an obvious candidate. V.Z.


Energy-related technical aspects of ground transport such as bus, car, electric train, Advanced Passenger Trains and aircraft are considered with attention to propulsion techniques of the future in the context of rising energy costs. Power requirement minimization, efficiency comparisons, aerodynamic, wheel and suspension drag, non-contacting suspensions, and operation in evacuated tubes are the subjects of the discussion. System design features relevant to energy consumption, heat engine characteristics, hybrid power systems, alternative fuels, electricity, hydrogen technology, and flywheels are also covered. The need for firm but flexible long range policies in electrification, light-weight battery development and fuel alternation is stressed, with combinations of innovation and conservation, and nuclear power as a long-range objective. V.Z.


Civil aviation is assessed as a social utility producing a desirable and useful service with a minimum demand on resources such as manpower, time, land and fuel. It is indicated that a progressive improvement of aircraft technology, with the present level of airline administration and operations efficiency and present constraints on airport access and locations, can only partially benefit the productivity of the air transport system as a whole. Even so, technical improvements in conventional subsonic aircraft should consolidate the position of aviation as the most efficient user of manpower over distances down to 600 km or even less. It is also anticipated that the attraction of aviation in terms of efficient land utilization will steadily increase with the growing volume of air traffic. V.Z.


Recent fuel price increases and possible further increases are discussed in the context of their effects on airline operation planning at present and in immediate and more remote future. The fuel position of air transport vs other transport competitors is analyzed with the conclusion that aviation is not a major user of existing oil fuels and that there will be hardly a short supply of kerosene type products at practical prices for aviation within the next 60 years. V.Z.


The present work indicates in general terms some of the main factors which would have to be taken into consideration in order to obtain a picture of the air travel industry in Europe over the next decade or so. It is pointed out that because of the increase in fuel prices, the fuel content of the operating costs of a charter airline might rise from 20/25% to one-third or more of the total cost of operation, which could dramatically change the trend over the past decade towards very low-fare travel within Europe. Other topics discussed include traffic growth and financial prospects. P.T.H.


Papers on the state of the art and future prospects of solar energy utilization in the United States are included. Research and technologies for heating and cooling of buildings, solar thermal energy conversion, photovoltaic conversion, biomass production and conversion, wind energy conversion and ocean thermal energy conversion are covered. The increasing funding of the National Solar Energy Program is noted. V.Z.

The role of solar energy is visualized in the heating and cooling of buildings, in the production of renewable gaseous, liquid and solid fuels, and in the production of electric power over the next 45 years. Potential impacts of solar energy on various energy markets, and estimated costs of such solar energy systems are discussed. Some typical solar energy utilization processes are described in detail. It is expected that at least 20% of the U.S. total energy requirements by 2020 will be delivered from solar energy.


Instrumentation for solar irradiance monitoring, and radiation scales are discussed in a survey of incident solar energy data. The absolute accuracy and intrinsic reliability of the values of the constant and zero air mass solar spectrum proposed by the Institute of Environmental Sciences as an ASTM standard are evaluated. Extraterrestrial observations are used for deriving solar irradiance data at ground level for widely varying atmospheric parameters, with special reference to air pollution. The effects of diffuse sky radiance and those of varying slopes of the solar energy collecting surface are examined. Average values of solar energy available at different locations in the United States are included.


Solar power potential is discussed vs future needs, with particular attention to largescale solar energy conversion to power by using wind, ocean thermal gradients, solar-powered heat engines, and photovoltaic energy conversion on earth and in space. The past development and the state of the art of this technology are reviewed with a projection into the future. Cost projections are given on the basis of available data. The prospects of solar energy applications are believed to be bright but slow, with significant advances over the next few decades.


The general objectives of the Federal Solar Energy Program are described as ones intended to provide the research and technology for economic terrestrial solar energy applications with the implementation of practical systems for commercial uses within the framework of national energy planning. The Program covers the following specific solar energy applications and technologies: heating and cooling of buildings, solar thermal energy conversion, photovoltaic conversion, biomass production and conversion, wind energy conversion, and ocean thermal energy conversion. It is believed that solar energy applications such as heating and cooling of buildings, wind energy conversion and biomass production and conversion will have impact on U.S. energy requirements by the early 1980's.


Cost estimates for hydrogen production indicate that electrolysis will probably not be generally competitive in this century with the better projected thermochemical approaches for large-scale uses. Continuing changes in fossil fuel prices will tend to make open-cycle processes less competitive than closed-cycle thermochemical processes in the long term. Particular attention is given to some tested, new closed-cycle thermochemical processes for hydrogen generation. Criteria for process selection are discussed and operational details for three processes are considered.


The General Electric T700-GE-700 turboshaft engine currently under development by the U.S. Army for UTTAS (Utility Tactical Transport Aircraft System) and AAH (Advanced Attack Helicopter) represents a new generation of advanced technology engines in the 1500 horsepower class. How such an engine will provide notable improvements in performance, operation, and economy for this new generation of VSTOL vehicles is described. A combination of the UTTAS and AAH helicopters illustrates these improvements. The T700 is a simple engine when compared to preceding turboshaft engines which manufacturers have produced in this horsepower class. Only five axial compressor stages and one centrifugal stage are necessary to achieve a pressure ratio higher than today’s generation of engines.


The present work advocates that, especially in view of the fuel crisis and rising prices in air transport, plans for expanding air services to remote regions and for short-haul purposes be reconsidered. Rather, it would be best to continue improving the quality of air service for those routes where its advantages over other means of transport are undeniable, and to restrain the proliferation of air service where its existence is not absolutely necessary and where the development or improvement of rail transportation, for example, would be more sane and economical.

Engineering aspects of magnetohydrodynamics. Proceedings of the Fourteenth Symposium, University of Tennessee Space Institute, Tullahoma, Tenn., April 8-10, 1974. Symposium sponsored by the University of Tennessee Space Institute. Edited by Y. C. L. Wu (University of Tennessee Space Institute, Tullahoma, Tenn.). University, J. Fox, University of Mississippi, 1974. 363 p. $15.

The sessions dealt with combustion gas generators, systems and optimization, plasma flows, properties, and diagnostics, liquid metal generators, and nonequilibrium generators and MHD lasers. Among the subjects discussed are performance and Hall field limitation studies in the Stanford M-8 MHD generator, a two-dimensional dynamic programming method for the optimization of DCW MHD
A study was made of a bi-phase DC MHD generator, and the effects of boundary layers in a Faraday MHD generator were examined. Close closed MHD power generation experiments in the NASA Lewis facility are described.

F.R.L.


Experiments using a supersonic, hot-wall, variable-configuration generator are being performed to determine its flow and electrical characteristics. Effects at large Hall voltages (greater than 40 volts per pair) over various insulator gaps, are studied by impulsively loading the electrode circuits and recording, with fast instrumentation, the time response of the electrical parameters. A simple analysis of a filament breakdown indicates the dependence of breakdown voltage on the insulator gap. Experimental Hall voltages of 120 volts per pair, with a breakdown power of 1500 watts have been maintained over an insulator gap of 0.9 cm, with no signs of breakdown or abnormal behavior.


The Viking II design program for a proposed 10 MW compact lightweight MHD generator is described. The program aims to demonstrate the feasibility of creating a burst-power portable power supply suitable for military and industrial uses. Some of the unique features of the blower, channel, and diffuser are pointed out and the design of the gas flow train is described. The complete unit will have an overall weight of four to five thousand pounds, and the preliminary studies of prototype models indicate that this figure is well within reach.

J.K.K.


The method of dynamic programming is used to optimize both the generator cross-sectional areas and magnetic field distribution that will yield maximum enthalpy extraction. There is no restriction on the form of penalty function to be optimized, nor the forms of the constraints. An example is given to optimize a 45 degree diagonal conducting wall generator.


A74-37609 # The effect of magnetic field upon the output performance of segmented-open type MHD generator. Y. Ozawa and N. Kayukawa (Hokkaido University, Sapporo, Japan). In: Engineering aspects of magnetohydrodynamics; Proceedings of the Fourteenth Symposium, Tullahoma, Tenn., April 8-10, 1974. University, J. Fox, University of Mississippi, 1974, p. III.3.1-III.3.5. 8 refs.

Variational calculations are demonstrated for maximizing the conversion efficiency of a segmented-electrode open-type MHD generator. The optimal equation solutions presented show the ideal MHD generator performance under real operating conditions. M.V.E.


Mathematical models of an MHD power plant and of an MHD generator are discussed using a quasi-one-dimensional approach. The use of this approach is shown to make possible the choice of flow control parameters leading to optimal MHD power plant and generator cost efficiency. M.V.E.


Performance and power costs of H2-O2 combustion powered steam-MHD central power systems are estimated. Hydrogen gas is assumed to be transmitted by pipe from a remote coal gasifier into the city and converted to electricity in a steam MHD plant having an integral gaseous oxygen plant. These steam MHD systems appear to offer an attractive alternative to both in-city clean fueled conventional steam power plants and to remote coal fired power plants with underground electric transmission into the city. Status and plans are outlined for an experimental evaluation of H2-O2 combustion-driven MHD power generators at NASA Lewis Research Center.


Analysis of the energy transfer rate between an electron gas and the vibrational modes of diatomic gases. Detailed numerical predic-

Separate analytical studies of the development of velocity and thermal wakes induced by inlet vales are described, and the influence of these wakes on the performance of MHD generators is evaluated. The results indicate that: (1) a velocity defect, when passing through an MHD generator, will be greater than its value for non-MHD flow due to the retarding Lorentz forces and will increase as the interaction parameter increases; and (2) a thermal defect, when passing through an MHD generator, causes large changes in the conductivity of the fluid, but the defect decreases as the interaction parameter increases. No attempt has been made to combine the viscous and thermal wake solutions.

M.V.E.


A general theory of unsteady magnetohydrodynamic channel flows is presented. A computational approach for solving the nonlinear fluid and Maxwell equations is developed. Illustrations of the theory and computational techniques are given for generator load change transients and for the behavior of the generator with finite amplitude magnetoacoustic fluctuations.

Author


Using computer simulation techniques, the influence of wall roughness perturbation effects and of area variation on the performance of high subsonic MHD generator channels is analyzed. Previous methods of accounting for these effects in the design of MHD channels are reviewed in the light of the results obtained.

M.V.E.


This paper reports the description and the calculation of a bi-phase D.C. M.H.D. generator. The author's purpose was to imagine a system in which thermic exchanges do not affect the efficiency. The study is limited to a small power unit (30 kW). The thermodynamic cycle, the flow processes and the conversion in the nozzle have been taken into account to evaluate the output power and the efficiency. The calculation assumptions lead to a bit optimistic results.

(Author)

A74-37619 # The effects of geometry and loss mechanisms on the performance of two-phase liquid-metal MHD generators. W. E. Amend, R. L. Cole, and J. C. Cutting (Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill.). In: Engineering aspects of magnetohydrodynamics; Proceedings of the Fourteenth Symposium, Tullahoma, Tenn., April 8-10, 1974. University, J. Fox, University of Mississippi, 1974, p. VI.2.1-VI.2.7. 6 refs. AEC-sponsored research. A study was continued on a constant area, two-phase liquid-metal and inert gas MHD generator. Experiments were carried out under conditions similar to those utilized in the previous tests on a diverging channel generator so that detailed comparisons could be made. Generator efficiency data obtained in the constant area channel are similar to measurements made with diverging channel. Results indicate a maximum generator efficiency of 50% at high magnetic fields and low mixture quality and a decreasing efficiency with increasing quality. The open-circuit load factor varied from 0.95 at zero quality to 0.80 at a mixture quality of 0.01. Comparison of the straight channel data with data obtained in the diverging channel generator indicated significant differences in the current, and hence pressure distribution patterns in the generator.

(Author)


Measured boundary-layer control results on a two-phase liquid-metal MHD generator with sidewall gas injection show that gas injection is effective in displacing the liquid boundary layer from the insulated wall. Removal or displacement of the conducting boundary layer results in as much as a 70% increase in generator performance. Excellent agreement between theory and experiment is observed. Measured open-circuit voltages increased by as much as 25% over previous results obtained without gas injection.

M.V.E.


Analysis of the results of an experimental investigation of flow-condition effects on the operation of a shock-tube driven MHD generator. The current flows from the upstream edge of the anode to the downstream edge of the cathode. The anode voltage drop is larger than the cathode voltage drop. This asymmetry is caused by the finite rate of ionization, and the entailed nonlinearities in conjunction with the ionization instability reduce the power output significantly.

M.V.E.


Review of the results of ionization, recombination, and voltage drop measurements made in a section of a closed loop MHD generator facility. The measurements were performed in a segmented electrode alumina duct at gas temperatures up to 1700 K, 1 ata pressure, and with a 600 m/sec flow of cesium seeded helium. Measurements made with applied magnetic fields alone showed that the generator performance was less than ideal, probably because of...
end loop shorting and electrode voltage drops. Yet, in spite of these and some other disappointing features in the performance of the closed loop facility, a useful amount of information was obtained on the behavior of nonequilibrium plasmas in small test sections. M.V.E.


Results of the Eindhoven shocktunnel experiment are presented. The experiments are performed with an enthalpy input of 3.8 MW and a magnetic induction up to 3 T. In comparison with earlier experiments the MHD channel was recently changed by extracting the potential probes. Loss mechanisms as inlet relaxation phenomena, voltage drops and short circuiting between adjacent electrodes are analyzed in detail. At a magnetic induction of 2.57 T a power of 100 kW has been extracted from a channel volume of 3 litres. Comparison of experimental results and results obtained from computational integration of the conservation equations shows a good agreement. (Author)


Experimental studies of comparative performance of 3 basic low temperature electrode designs were done in a Mach 5 MHD flow. Protruding wire electrodes parallel to the B field direction were distinctly superior to flush electrodes and to wires protruding in the E-field direction. The high Mach number channel is especially suited to the study of strong electromagnetic interaction in nonequilibrium generators. Preliminary results are reported. (Author)


Discussion of the performance improvements achieved through some modifications made in the closed cycle MHD facility. These modifications include a redesign of the MHD duct interior, addition of mixing bars, increased electrical isolation, and experimentation with various cesium seed vaporization and injection techniques. Uniform Faraday and Hall voltage profiles were obtained, and the Faraday open circuit voltage varied from 90 to 100% of the ideal uBH.

M.V.E. investigated. Although relatively low gas temperatures have been considered, high electrical conductivities can be achieved by means of thermionic emission of electrons from high-temperature particles. It is shown that total output power increases as gas temperature is decreased by means of continued nozzle expansion. Output power is also increased through the use of relatively large particles. (Author)


Significant reductions in both noise and fuel consumption can be gained through careful tailoring of approach flightpath and airspeed profile, and the point at which the landing gear and flaps are lowered. For example, the noise problem has been successfully attacked in recent years with development of the 'two-segment' approach, which brings the aircraft in at a steeper angle initially, thereby achieving noise reduction through lower thrust settings and higher altitudes. A further reduction in noise and a significant reduction in fuel consumption can be achieved with the 'decelerating approach' concept. In this case, the approach is initiated at high airspeed and in a drag configuration that allows for low thrust. The landing flaps are then lowered at the appropriate time so that the airspeed slowly decelerates to v sub r at touchdown. The decelerating approach concept can be applied to constant glideslope flightpaths or segmented flightpaths such as the two-segment approach. F.R.L.


The sensitivity of fuel consumption to variations in aircraft and atmospheric parameters is investigated using aerodynamic data for a F-4 type aircraft and atmospheric data as specified by MIL-STD-210A. The flight paths considered contain a full throttle 'Rutowski' energy climb arc; a classical minimum fuel cruise arc, and a maximum range glide arc. Aircraft parameters considered were maximum available thrust, induced and zero-lift drag coefficients, aircraft weight, and specific fuel consumption; atmospheric parameters considered were temperature and density variations. The results show that fuel consumption is sensitive to variations in the drag coefficients, aircraft weight, and specific fuel consumption. However, compensating by flying trajectories adjusted to be fuel optimal for each variation does not appreciably improve the fuel penalty. (Author)
STAR ENTRIES

N74-21665# Honeywell, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. Systems and Research Center.
An F-14 optimum flight modes study is described. The overall objective of the project was to define an energy management demonstration system which could use the F-14A with its existing computer systems as a flight test vehicle. The work included development of a computer program to determine performance and generate trajectories for various energy management modes. An energy management demonstration system is presented, the computational algorithm is described, and potential performance benefits resulting from the use of an energy management system are discussed. Author (GRA)

PROJECT SAGE PHASE 1 REPORT: SOLAR ASSISTED GAS ENERGY WATER HEATING FEASIBILITY FOR APPLICATION IN NEW APARTMENTS
The feasibility of developing a commercial product for solar water heating in apartment buildings in Southern California is investigated. A definition of a baseline system is given, specifying plumbing configuration, materials, components, and collector design concept. An estimation of system cost and performance is also included along with the identification of component design, enabling solar water heating to become commercially viable. Author

OIL SHALE: A CLEAN ENERGY SOURCE
Shale oil needs to be developed to take its place among the usable reserves of energy supplies in the future. Environmental concerns are broad and encompass industrial and surrounding socio-economic area. Industrial activities and responsibilities of the potential developer are presented. Author

N74-21677# Scientific Translation Service, Santa Barbara, Calif.
WIND POWER TURBOGENERATOR FOR HIGH ALTITUDE WIND UTILIZATION
H. Honnaf Washington NASA Apr. 1974 12 p Transl. into ENGLISH from German patent no. 885284 (3 Aug. 1953) 4 p (Contract NASw-2483) (NASA-TT-F-15455) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 10A
A windpowered electrical generator is reported that consists of two counter-rotating wheels, one being the armature and the other being the field. Means of compensating for varying wind speed are described. Author

N74-21678# Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif.
THE PRESENT STATE OF PLANNING AND ERECTION OF LARGE EXPERIMENTAL WIND-POWER STATIONS
An investigation into the use of wind-power stations, which are planned for the second 5-Year Plan is discussed. The size of stations planned is 5000 kW, and they are to be built in areas of the country where there is a sufficient annual wind speed to justify economic use. The Balaklava experimental station was investigated and results show that it was economical, but new research must be done to improve overall performance. Author

N74-21680# Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif.
REPORT ON RESULTS ACHIEVED WITH SEAS EXPERIMENTAL MILL
J. Juul Washington NASA Apr. 1974 15 p Transl. into ENGLISH from Elektroteknikeren (Copenhagen) p 5-12 (Contract NASw-2481) (NASA-TT-F-15514) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 10A
The SEAS experimental windmill was built in order to attempt operation of a three-phase alternating current generator with a wind turbine as drive power in conjunction with existing ac installations. Testing in natural wind was carried out on the wing shapes that have proved in windtunnel tests to be the most feasible. Investigations were made on how much power can be achieved per unit area within the periphery of the wingtips (= wingspread area). Annual production that can be achieved per unit of wingspread area was determined. The following requirements were worked out experimentally: (1) the most favorable wingtip velocity; regulation arrangement of the wing; (3) the necessary automatic apparatus. Finally, the maximum effect of the wind turbine’s axle in the wind direction was measured. Author

N74-21681# Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif.
THIS IS HOW YOU CAN HEAT YOUR HOME WITH A LITTLE WINDMILL
For many years, small windmills with generators and storage batteries have been available for supplying electricity to remote locations; but storage batteries are so expensive, that this type of electrical supply is normally unrealistic. A better way of utilizing wind power in a smaller installation is to let the electrical current take care of home heating via a heat accumulator, which has low maintenance cost and simple electrical equipment. One
such installation is described in this article, and figures on its economic feasibility are provided. Author

N74-21682# Kenner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif.

WIND ELECTRIC POWER STATION
(NASA-TT-F-15522) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 10A
A wind power station is described in which the structure on which the rotors are mounted may tilt as wind speed changes so that the rotors leave the vertical plane to anticipate increased wind speeds. The power station may have pulse generators located in front of the turbine rotors on extensions of the turbine shaft or on separated booms under the turbine; winches to tilt the turbine platform, normally locked by means of a brake, which is released when a predetermined wind thrust is reached; flexible tension members to transmit the thrust of the wind to the nonlifting portion of the structure; provisions to change the direction of the winches as wind speed changes; an auxiliary vane to control an electrically driven propeller to rotate the power plant into the wind; and auxiliary generators to be used when wind speeds are too low for normal synchronous operation. Author

N74-21683# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING DEMONSTRATION ACT
The feasibility of using solar energy for the heating and cooling of buildings is discussed and the development of solar heating technology to meet performance criteria is projected. Author

N74-21684# Commission of the European Communities, Brussels (Belgium).

MEDIUM-TERM PROSPECTS AND GUIDELINES IN THE COMMUNITY GAS SECTOR
1973 91 p Avail: NTIS HC $7.75
A summary of the main government measures affecting the operation of the gas industry in various European nations is presented. The gas supply, consumption, transport, distribution, and storage are discussed along with the capital investments, prices, and the structure of gas enterprises in the community. Author (F.O.S.)

N74-21685# Heliotek, Sylmar, Calif.

STUDY TERRESTRIAL APPLICATIONS OF SOLAR CELL POWERED SYSTEMS Final Report
Jerry W. Ravin Sep. 1973 134 p (Contract NAS3-16828)
(NASA-CR-134512) Avail: NTIS HC $9.75 CSCL 10A
Terrestrial applications of solar cells and design systems are considered for those applications that show the most promise for becoming practical and accepted by users within the next five years. The study includes the definition, categorization, evaluation and screening of the most attractive potential terrestrial applications for solar cells. Potential markets are initially grouped and categorized in a general sense and are weighted in priority by their business volume, present and future. From a categorized list including marine, transportation, security, communication, meteorological and others, 66 potential solar cell applications have been cataloged. A methodology was formulated to include the criteria for evaluation and screening. The evaluation process covers all parts and components of the complete system required for each application and gives consideration to all factors, such as engineering, economic, production, marketing and other factors that may have an influence on the acceptance of the system. Author

N74-21688# Michigan Public Service Commission.

CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY: A STATE REGULATOR'S VIEW
William R. Raull 10 Jul. 1973 15 p refs
Avail: NTIS HC $4.00
Alternatives available for the conservation and efficient use of energy are discussed. Energy shortages and problems are analyzed, and the steps for alleviating the shortages are outlined. Energy policies of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission are discussed along with state and national conservation measures. It is concluded that government decision makers must recognize their responsibility to the public to go beyond the unipole role, and take strong, affirmative action to reduce energy consumption and promote efficient use. F.O.S.

N74-21687# Wisconsin Univ., Madison.

ELECTRICITY GROWTH: ECONOMIC INCENTIVES AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Charles J. Cicchetti Jan. 1973 47 p refs
Avail: NTIS HC $5.50
The consumption of electricity continues to double in the United States at intervals equal to about 10 years. Some of the institutional reasons why these exponential rates continue are examined with special emphasis on economic incentives and the regulatory climate under which privately owned electric utilities operate. The public utility pricing question is considered from the economists' point of view. The findings of various econometric analysis of the demand for electricity are reviewed and the question of rate of return and utility growth is considered. Some environmental policy options and important new research directions are also discussed. Author

N74-21689# Los Alamos Scientific Lab., N.Mex.

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY
M. C. Smith 1973 9 p (Contract W-7405-eng-36)
(DA-UR-73-1316) Avail: NTIS HC $3.00
Dry hot rock in the earth's crust represents the largest and most broadly distributed reservoir of usable energy accessible to man. The engineering equipment and methods required to extract and use this energy appear to exist and are now being investigated actively as LASL. At least for deep systems in relatively impermeable rock, not close to active faults, the extraction of energy from dry geothermal reservoirs should involve no significant environmental hazards. The principal environmental effects of such energy systems will be those associated with the surface facilities that use the geothermal heat; these will be visual, in land use, and in the thermal-pollution potential of low-temperature power plants. The energy extraction system itself should be clean, safe, unobtrusive, and economical. Author (NSA)

N74-21690# Los Alamos Scientific Lab., N.Mex.

POTENTIAL FOR THE PRODUCTION OF POWER FROM GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES
M. C. Smith 1973 18 p (Contract W-7405-eng-36)
(LA-UR-73-926) Avail: NTIS HC $3.00
The nature and magnitude of the hot, dry rock geothermal energy resource are such that within the next 10 to 15 years it could begin to contribute significantly to the solution of some of our nation's most urgent energy, pollution, and balance-of-payments problems. A program to investigate and develop this resource was undertaken by the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, and initial results from that program are described. It appears that the equipment and techniques required to make this vast energy reservoir useful already exist, and that a convincing demonstration of its usefulness is possible within less than five years. Author (NSA)

N74-21691# Los Alamos Scientific Lab., N.Mex.

POTENTIAL FOR HOT-DRY-ROCK GEOTHERMAL ENERGY IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES
(Contract W-7405-eng-36)
(LA-UR-73-1075) Avail: NTIS HC $3.25
The consumption of electricity continues to double in the United States at intervals equal to about 10 years. Some of the institutional reasons why these exponential rates continue are examined with special emphasis on economic incentives and the regulatory climate under which privately owned electric utilities operate. The public utility pricing question is considered from the economists' point of view. The findings of various econometric analysis of the demand for electricity are reviewed and the question of rate of return and utility growth is considered. Some environmental policy options and important new research directions are also discussed. Author

N74-21668# Michigan Public Service Commission.

CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY: A STATE REGULATOR'S VIEW
William R. Raull 10 Jul. 1973 15 p refs
Avail: NTIS HC $4.00
Alternatives available for the conservation and efficient use of energy are discussed. Energy shortages and problems are analyzed, and the steps for alleviating the shortages are outlined. Energy policies of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission are discussed along with state and national conservation measures. It is concluded that government decision makers must recognize their responsibility to the public to go beyond the unipole role, and take strong, affirmative action to reduce energy consumption and promote efficient use. F.O.S.

N74-21687# Wisconsin Univ., Madison.

ELECTRICITY GROWTH: ECONOMIC INCENTIVES AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
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N74-21691# Los Alamos Scientific Lab., N.Mex.

POTENTIAL FOR HOT-DRY-ROCK GEOTHERMAL ENERGY IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES
(Contract W-7405-eng-36)
(LA-UR-73-1075) Avail: NTIS HC $3.25
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The U.S. Geological Survey has identified 1.8 million acres (2800 square miles) of western lands as having a significant potential for geothermal development. The LASL for the past 2 years has been actively investigating the potential for and problems associated with extracting geothermal energy from the much more numerous regions of the western United States containing hot, but essentially dry, rock at moderate depths. A recent survey reveals that about 7% of the 13-state area comprising the Western Heat Flow Province—about 95,000 square miles—is underlain, at a depth of 5 km (16,400 ft), by hot rock at temperature levels above 290 C. In the Los Alamos concept, a man-made geothermal reservoir would be formed by first drilling into suitably hot rock, and then creating a very large surface area for heat transfer using conventional hydraulic fracturing techniques developed by the oil industry.

Author (NSA)
immediately provided map locations for each target. These mapping products were generated at a tenth of the cost of conventional mapping techniques.

ULTRA-DEEP DRILLING FOR GEOTHERMALS Final Report
Samuel O. Patterson, Bruno E. Sables, and Anthony Koooharian
Dec. 1973 144 p refs
(Contract NOI-9925; ARPA Order 2419)
(AD-774108; TETRAT-A-74-339-005) Avail: NTIS CSCL 08/9

Geothermal energy offers significant promise as a source of clean, widely available power. The first stage of its availability involves near-surface sources; the second, abnormal thermal gradients; and the third stage, deep wells. This report assesses the potential and limitations of rotary drilling for deep geothermal systems. The assessment found that hot, dry rock geothermal energy produced from wells in the 35-40,000 ft range offers good potential to provide clean energy, a self-contained independent energy source, no resupply for special problem maintenance systems, and the promise of economic competitiveness up to 100 Mw.
Author, (GRA)

N74-22091# Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Mass.
REVIEW OF THE RESULTS FROM THE EASTERN ATLANTIC CONTINENTAL MARGIN PROGRAM OF THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE OF OCEAN EXPLORATION
K. O. Emery
Oct. 1973 34 p refs
(Grant NSF GX-28193)
(PB-226580/9GA: WHOI-Ref-72-75; WHOI-Contrib-3218)
Avail: NTIS HC $3.00 CSCL 08C

A large geophysical and geological study of the Eastern Atlantic Continental Margin is reported. Excellent results were obtained aboard ship with a computerized system of gravity, magnetics, and seismic reflection and refraction. Although not designed primarily for economic exploration, the cruises did map large sediment-filled basins and belts of salt diapirc structures, some of which were previously unreported and none of which were completely mapped. In addition, small pagoda structures discovered on the deep ocean floor may have some promise as sources for gas. Lastly, areas of coastal upwelling, large river discharge, and open-ocean divergence were outlined as areas being exploited for fish, and they include at least one that appears to be little exploited at present. (Modified author abstract) GRA

N74-22292# Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Operations Research Center.
OPTIMAL CONTROL OF SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS AT POWER STATIONS: MODELS AND A CASE STUDY
Nitin R. Patel
Sep. 1973 128 p refs
(Contract DAHCDO-73-C-0032)
(AD-775392; AROD-9239-10-M; TR-82) Avail: NTIS CSCL 04/2

The principal concern of this thesis is to analyze emission control strategies which depend upon meteorological conditions. A meteorological model is developed to relate source emissions with average concentration of a pollutant in a region under different meteorological conditions. The problem of determining optimal dynamic controls for SO2 emissions at fossil-fueled power stations is treated by constructing a linear programming model. This model is extended to encompass seasonal control of sources which are not amenable to more frequent controls. Another extension is constructed to analyze the effects of errors in meteorological forecasts. The various models are applied to the Metropolitan Boston Air Pollution Control District. The impact of dynamic emission controls on new site selection for fossil-fueled power stations is examined. A stochastic linear programming formulation is developed and an algorithm is designed to solve the stochastic linear programming problem. (Modified author abstract) GRA

N74-22312# Kanner (Leo) Associates, Redwood City, Calif.
STUDIES OF HEAT RESISTANT MATERIALS FOR HIGH-TEMPERATURE GAS REACTOR
Shoso Sekino
(Contract NASw-2487)
(NASA-TT-F-15576) Avail: NTIS HC $4.50 CSCL 18J

As one of the countermeasures against the energy crisis, hope is entertained for the development of nuclear energy. MHD power generation may be of assistance from the standpoint of improved energy efficiency; high-temperature gas reactors are noted for their high efficiency. The GGA Company has developed a large-scale commercial high-temperature gas reactor whose prospects for the future are good. A preliminary requirement for using high-temperature gas economically and safely is the development of heat-resistant materials. Data are summarized concerning the suitability for this purpose of the existing alloys, including the alloys which are currently being mentioned as candidates. Data on corrosion resistance, creep resistance, thermal fatigue resistance, structural stability, weldability and machinability are reported.
Author

PASSAGE OF CURRENT THROUGH BOUNDARY LAYERS
(AD-775138; FTD-HT-23-698-74) Avail: NTIS CSCL 20/9

The drop in potential near an electrode in the presence of a cold boundary layer is studied theoretically and experimentally. The effect of a microarc on the gas-dynamic parameters in the channel of a MHD generator is analyzed.

N74-22504# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.
FEASIBILITY OF SPACE DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE NUCLEAR WASTE: 2: TECHNICAL SUMMARY
Washington May 1974 130 p refs
(NASA-TM-X-2912; E-7676) Avail: NTIS HC $4.75 CSCL 22A

The feasibility of transporting radioactive waste produced in the process of generating electricity in nuclear powerplants into space for ultimate disposal—was investigated at the request of the AEC as a NASA in-house effort. The investigation is part of a broad AEC study of methods for long-term storage or disposal of radioactive waste. The results of the study indicate that transporting specific radioactive wastes, particularly the actinides with very long half-lives, into space using the space shuttle/tug as the launch system, appears feasible from the engineering and safety viewpoints. The space transportation costs for ejecting the actinides out of the solar system would represent less than a 5 percent increase in the average consumer’s electric bill.
Author

N74-22569# Dynatherm Corp., Cockeysville, Md.
HEAT PIPE DESIGN HANDBOOK, PART 1
E. A. Skrabek
Aug. 1972 331 p refs
(Contract NAS9-11927)
(NASA-CR-134264; DTM-72-3-Pt-1; DRL-2-Pt-1) Avail: NTIS HC $19.75 CSCL 20M

The development and characteristics of heat pipes are examined. The subjects discussed are: (1) principles of operation, (2) heat pipe theory, (3) pressure gradient effects, (4) variable conductance, (5) design procedure, and (6) performance limit evaluation.

ELASTICITY OF DEMAND FOR GASOLINE IN THE SOUTH
COAST AIR BASIN
Alan M. Schneider 1973 18 p ref
(Grant NSF GI-29726)
(EQL-Memo-10) Copyright. Avail: Issuing Activity

An analysis of California gasoline sales was made, using Box and Jenkins' linear time series methods, in an attempt to detect the change due to a 17% change in price. There was no detectable change within the 2% noise limit of the method. Thus, either the elasticity is less than 2 parts in 17, and/or the tools must be further refined to detect it.

Author

N74-22590### Georgia Inst. of Tech., Atlanta. School of Nuclear Engineering

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF SOLAR, FISSION, FUSION, AND FOSSIL ENERGY RESOURCES. PART 3 Final Report
J. D. Clement and W. A. Reupke 20 Mar. 1974 61 p refs (Grant NGR-11-002-166)


The role of nuclear fission reactors in becoming an important power source in the world is discussed. The supply of fissile nuclear fuel will be severely depleted by the year 2000. Breeder reactors would supply massive amounts of fissile material from the conversion of fertile uranium.

Breeder reactors have problems of a large radioactive inventory and an accident potential which could present an unacceptable hazard. Although breeder reactors afford a possible solution to the energy shortage, their ultimate role will depend on demonstrated safety and acceptable risks and environmental effects. Fusion power would also be a long-range, essentially permanent, solution to the world's energy problem. Fusion appears to compare favorably with breeders in safety and environmental effects. Research comparing a controlled fusion reactor with the breeder reactor in solving our long range energy needs is discussed.

Author

N74-22592### California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena. Environmental Quality Lab

TRENDS OF ENERGY USE IN CALIFORNIA AND THE SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN
Paul K. Mazaika May 1973 58 p refs (Grant NSF GI-29726)

(EQL-Memo-6) Avail: NTIS HC $6.00

A time history is presented of the major sources of energy described for 1969 in List's report, 'Energy Use in California'. As the data are compiled differently in these two reports, a comparison and interpretation is shown for 1969. The major difference is that his data are only for fuel used to provide energy within the state boundaries, while this report includes consumption for uses other than energy (LPG for chemical feedstock), and fuel used outside the state that was sold in the state (oil for ocean vessels). Natural gas delivered, gasoline, and LPG burned show good agreement. California's total electricity production agrees well for the South Coast air basin, natural gas use agrees well between the two reports, while both gasoline use and electricity use are about 7% greater in the present work.

Author

N74-22595### RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.

ENERGY ALTERNATIVES FOR CALIFORNIA: THE CURRENT CRISIS. 1: CONSERVATION OF ENERGY
Ronald D. Doctor Dec 1973 34 p refs
(P-5156) Avail: NTIS HC $4.75

Methods for enacting energy conservation in California are discussed. Estimates are made of potential energy savings in the industrial, commercial, residential, and transportation sectors. It is recommended that the state government assume a more active role in allocating resources with particular attention to geographic and socioeconomic factors.

S.K.W.

N74-22596### RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.

ENERGY ALTERNATIVES FOR CALIFORNIA: THE CURRENT CRISIS. 2: ALLOCATION OF SCARCE SUPPLIES
Richard H. Ball Dec. 1973 21 p refs

(P-5157) Avail: NTIS HC $4.25

Projected allocations of scarce energy supplies for California are discussed. The state economy was divided into residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors. Energy supplies discussed are: petroleum, electricity, natural gas, coal, and wood. Energy demand forecasts are projected based on figures for demand in 1973. The role of government in allocating energy resources is discussed.

S.K.W.

N74-22598### RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.

THE POLICY EFFECTS ANALYSIS METHOD: A SYSTEM DYNAMICS SIMULATION STUDY OF THE DEFENSE FUEL SUPPLY SYSTEM
(P-5129) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00

A computerized simulation of military procurement policy for jet fuels and aviation gasoline is presented. The analysis is used to evaluate the effects of procurement policy on military operations. The effect of international and domestic energy policies on procurement is also discussed.

S.K.W.

N74-22600### Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

RESEARCH ON GROUND PROPULSION SYSTEMS

Avail: Subcomm. on Space Sci. and Appi.

Congressional hearings on a bill providing for more efficient ground propulsion systems are presented. Performance, efficiency, and environmental quality factors for propulsion systems are outlined. Plans for hydrogen engines are emphasized.

S.K.W.


SOLAR HEATED AND COOLED OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON SOCIETY: INITIAL PLANNING AND DESIGN Final Report

A solar space conditioned office building is planned. The initial planning study consists of establishment of design criteria, preliminary engineering and architectural studies, planning for the design and construction phase, and estimation of design and construction costs and schedules.

S.K.W.

N74-22603### Georgia Inst. of Tech., Atlanta. Schools of Mechanical and Nuclear Engineering

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF SOLAR, FISSION, FUSION, AND FOSSIL ENERGY RESOURCES. PART 4: ENERGY FROM FOSSIL FUELS Final Report
J. R. Williams [1974] 51 p refs
(Grant NGR-11-002-166)

NASA-CR-138188) Avail: NTIS HC $5.75

The conversion of fossil-fired power plants now burning oil or gas to burn coal is discussed along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insure a continued supply of gas from coal. The location of oil fields, refining areas, natural gas fields, and pipelines in the U.S. is shown. The technologies of modern fossil-fired boilers and gas turbines are defined along with the relaxation of air quality standards and the development of coal gasification processes to insu...

The concept of energy and environment is discussed from various perspectives, including space and time. Energy systems development and natural resources, limits to growth, influence systems, the total environment, alternate schemes, and a communications structure. Brief discussions are presented as to how these subjects interrelate, and what types of programs might meaningfully ameliorate energy problems on a long-term scale. D. A. Freiwald Nov. 1973 13 p refs (Contract W-7405-eng-36) (LA-5447-MS) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00

Basic aspects of the nation's fuel-energy situation are outlined: Information for the individual states as well as regions is presented. Data from many different publications are consolidated with emphasis on basic facts and patterns about our fuel-energy picture from state and regional viewpoints. Energy Fact Sheet is a series of tables for the individual states. The tables summarizing the data for the various regions and the nation provide broad-scale comparisons. Several illustrations are included to portray some salient facts. The location of fuel reserves are shown on several maps. A photovoltaic device development plan is reported that considers technological as well as economical aspects of single crystal silicon, polycrystalline silicon, cadmium sulfide/copper sulfide thin film cells, as well as other materials and devices. Larry M. Austin and William W. Hogan Jan. 1974 93 p refs (Contract NAS7-100; Grant NSF AG-485) (NASA-CR-138209; NSF-RA-N-74-013-Vol-4; JPL-SP43-3-Vol-1) Avail: NTIS HC $9.00

The weight comparison of energy generators according to efficiency, maintenance, and raw material reserves is plotted as a function of three variables: the number of poles, equipment diameter, and by how the output is used; (2) what fraction of available wind is utilized; (3) how regularly or irregularly output varies with time; (4) what peak values occur; (5) the duration of lulls; and (6) how utilization time depends upon the power level used as a reference. C. Martini Washington NASA May 1974 12 p refs Transl. into ENGLISH from Chem.-Ing.-Tech.. v. 48. no. 3. 1974 p 325-329 (Contract NASw-2485) (NASA-TT-F-15652) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00

The electrical energy crisis is considered in terms of storage equipment. Various types are compared in terms of costs, efficiency, maintenance, and raw material reserves. It is concluded that more study and research is needed before adequate energy storage systems can cover peak load periods. Keenan Lee, Daniel H. Knepper, Principal Investigators, and Don L Sawatzky 27 Mar. 1974 39 p refs Presented at the 3d...
CARBONIZATION AND HYDROGENATION OF COAL
1973 146 p refs
(ID/88) Avail: NTIS MF $1.45; United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva HC $3.00. Sales No.: E.72.II.B.26
Coal treatment processes are described in relation to their economic and utilitarian viability in developing countries. Carbonization, hydrogenation, and the Fischer-Tropsch gasification processes for making oils, chemicals, and gas from coal are described along with plant layouts. The processes are compared on the basis of product properties and uses, and the internal and external economic factors associated with production. Capital investment, manpower, coal reserves, and market considerations are discussed, and the developing countries for which coal treatment industries might be suited are listed.
A.A.D.

OXYGENATES IN AUTOMOTIVE EXHAUSTS. EFFECT OF AN OXIDATION CATALYST
(PB-2270971/3; BM-RI-7837) Avail: NTIS HC $3.25 CSCL 13B
Analytical methods for oxygenates in exhaust gases were studied, and emission of these compounds from automotive engines were measured. It was shown that an estimate of the oxygenate yield from gasoline used in a noncatalytic system can be synthesized from data obtained with simple fuels. Such synthesized data were used for comparison of noncatalytic with catalytic systems. It is concluded that the compositional character and class distribution of oxygenates in exhaust from catalytic systems may differ significantly from the distribution and class oxygenates not subjected to catalytic conversion. (Modified author abstract)

APPLICATION OF PHASE TRANSITIONS TO THE ELECTRO-MECHANICAL ENERGY CONVERSION [APPLICATION DES TRANSITIONS DE PHASE A LA CONVERSION ELECTRO-MECANIQUE DE L'ENERGIE]
F. Bauer and Y. Fetteau (Lab. de Ferroelectricite, Lyon) 28 Sep. 1973 9 p refs In FRENCH
(ISL-Co-2/73) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00
The adiabatic depolarization of ferroelectric ceramics is discussed for direct energy release. The basic principles of the method are reviewed and theoretical calculations show that charge release should be performed in an extremely short time. Metastable materials are best adapted in view of the transition F/AF high mobility. A low electric conductivity at high pressure (25 kbar) and high remanent polarization are shown to be essential. Applications of high impulse current generators for electric detonators are outlined.

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF SOLAR, FISSION, FUSION, AND FOSSIL ENERGY RESOURCES. PART 2: POWER FROM NUCLEAR FISSION Final Report
J. D. Clement [1973] 82 p refs
(Grant NGR-11-002-166) (NASA-CR-138337; E-26-606-Pr-2) Avail: NTIS HC $7.25 CSCL 21D
Different types of nuclear fission reactors and fissionable materials are compared. Special emphasis is placed upon the environmental impact of such reactors. Graphs and charts comparing reactor facilities in the U. S. are presented. S.K.W.

Committee on Government Operations (U. S. Senate).
STAFF STUDY OF THE OVERSIGHT AND EFFICIENCY OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES WITH RESPECT TO THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY, ESPECIALLY AS IT RELATES TO RECENT FUEL SHORTAGES
(GPO-23-764) Avail: SOD $1.00
Policies of the Federal government are discussed as they relate to managing the oil import program, providing adequate
supplies of crude oil for processing by refineries, overseeing operations and domestic refineries needed to meet demand, and maintaining a climate for the necessary expansion of domestic refinery capacity required to meet demand for gasoline and distillate fuel oil. A compilation of relevant facts accumulated from various sources is presented to serve as background for public hearings on oversight of the executive branch with respect to the petroleum industry, especially as it relates to recent fuel shortages. Author


The proceedings of a conference on the efficient utilization of energy are presented. The contributions which science and technology could make to maintaining current processes at lower energy cost were investigated. Attention was centered on the end uses of energy, without consideration of its original source, its transmission, or even its form. The roles played by major social, political, or economic decisions were considered. The contributions to be expected from research and development activities toward efficient energy utilization were emphasized. Author


Presidential energy statements relating to national energy policy are presented. Topics include energy requirements and the resources available to meet them. Research and development relating to energy production is discussed. S.K.W.


The present state-of-the-art is described for the development of solar power generators in far out synchronous orbit for power generation. Concepts of geosynchronous solar power satellites are discussed including photovoltaic arrays for power satellites, solar-thermal power satellites, and power transmission to earth. F.O.S.


A research on selective solar energy converter that can be used to transform solar radiation, into high temperature heat. This heat can be transferred and applied in a steam turbogenerator unit to produce electricity. The selective solar energy converter is basically a two-layered construction in which the top layer is a semiconductor material, such as silicon, having high absorption for solar radiation and high transparency for blackbody radiation from the heated unit. The bottom layer is a metal film having high reflectance. Author


The following topics are discussed: wind power generators in combined operation; fundamentals of wind power as energy source and of its characteristics: structural features of generators; the suitability of combined wind power and hydraulic power stations; and the economic outlook for wind power. A bibliography is included. Author


A congressional hearing was conducted to investigate the use of solar energy to help alleviate the energy shortage. The bill under consideration would direct NASA in cooperation with other Federal agencies to develop a commercial demonstration of the technology of solar heating and for the technology of combined solar heating and cooling. Testimony is provided by several scientists and technologists concerning the methods of using solar energy. Examples of solar energy conversion systems are provided. A cost analysis of the project was made. P.N.F.

N74-25619# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md. SOLAR ENERGY RESEARCH AND UTILIZATION William R. Cherry May 1974 23 p refs (NAS-TM-X-70660; X-706-74-139) Avail: NTIS HC $4.25 CSCL 10A

The role is described that solar energy will play in the heating and cooling of buildings, the production of renewable gaseous, liquid and solid fuels, and the production of electric power over the next 45 years. Potential impacts on the various energy markets and estimated costs of such systems are discussed along with illustrations of some of the processes to accomplish the goals. The conclusions of the NSF/NASA Solar Energy Panel (1972) are given along with the estimated costs to accomplish...
The near-term commercial feasibility of a wide range of automotive emission control technologies was investigated. Manufacturability and costs associated with each emission control technology are considered. Principle control techniques are listed along with fuel economy, price, maintenance cost, and emissions data for subcompact vehicles identified by the model year in which they were marketed. These engine-vehicle combinations are then compared on the basis of estimated annual cost to the consumer above a 1970 baseline figure. Data indicate that cost alone will not govern the adoption of one emission control technology over another, either by consumers or manufacturers. Additional incentives are discussed.

N74-26253# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.
STATE OF TECHNOLOGY ON HYDROGEN FUELED GAS TURBINE ENGINES
A series of investigations was conducted episodically from the 1950's to the early 1970's to investigate the feasibility and potential problem areas in the use of hydrogen fuel for gas turbine engines. A brief summary and bibliography are presented of the research that has been conducted by NASA, its predecessor NACA, and by industry under U. S. Air Force sponsorship. Although development efforts would be required to provide hydrogen fueled gas turbine engines for aircraft, past research has shown that hydrogen fueled engines are feasible, and except for flight weight liquid hydrogen pumps, there are no problem areas relating to engines requiring significant research.

N74-26255# Avco-Everett Research Lab., Everett, Mass.
The disk represents a magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) channel geometry in which either a simple outward radial flow occurs, or there is a combination of radial flow with swirl. Distinguishing features and major advantages of the disk are electrodeless walls, and the simplicity of channel and magnet design. For airborne applications of the MHD generator, the goal is to achieve high power density and high power per unit weight. For certain electrical loads, high voltage output is also desirable. The disk is uniquely suited to airborne applications because the radial symmetry peculiar to the geometry, and its capability to operate at very high electric fields, makes the disk a compact, high-voltage power supply. Described in the report is an experimental program concerned with the investigation and demonstration of the high-interaction performance of a large-scale disk generator driven by a large diameter (61.0 cm) shock tube. (Modified author abstract)

CERTAIN PECULIARITIES OF COMBUSTION OF BALLASTED GASES AND STABILIZATION OF A FLAME
The problems involved in burning low calorie exhaust gases (industrial by-products) are discussed. Particular attention is given to the problem of the stability of combustion of gases whose heat of combustion does not exceed 300 kcal/ cu m. Flame stabilization in this process is also discussed.

N74-26405# Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences (U. S. Senate).
NASA AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975, PART 3


A congressional hearing to authorize appropriations for NASA programs was conducted. Comprehensive testimony was provided on the space sciences program with additional statements on Skylab solar physics, the Large Space Telescope, and Spacelab payloads. Statements on tracking and data acquisition and energy research and development were also heard. A special report by representatives of the aircraft industry cited NASA's role in aeronautical research and technology and the importance of continuing studies, particularly in noise reduction. Finally, and analysis of FY 1975 NASA budget figures is presented with attention to future programs and costs.

A.A.D.

N74-26409# National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

THE ENERGY COMPLEX: TARGET FOR TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY


Per capita energy consumption, national energy expenditure, and future energy demands are cited as preface to a summary of national energy research and development efforts. National energy habits are discussed along with pertinent conservation measures. Energy source research is outlined and the building design technologies, reported which make more efficient use of energy presently available.

A.A.D.

N74-26411# Committee on Public Works (U. S. Senate).

THE ADMINISTRATION'S PROPOSAL FOR RELAXATION OF AIR POLLUTION STANDARDS


A Congressional hearing was conducted to assess the possible impact of relaxing air pollution standards in order to assist in reducing the severity of the energy crisis. Principal emphasis was placed on the adverse effects of permitting sulfur oxide emission standards to be lowered. A forecast of the availability of energy resources was made to show the need for importing energy supplies against the availability of energy sources from foreign countries. Various processes for reducing the sulfur content of fuels are explained. The types of alternate fuel sources which may be available are analyzed.

P.N.F.

N74-26412# Committee on Public Works (U. S. Senate).

THE IMPACT OF AUTO EMISSION STANDARDS Report of the Staff of the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution

Washington GPO Oct. 1973 155 p refs Presented to the Comm. on Public Works, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., Oct. 1973 (GPO-21-548) Avail: Subcomm. on Air and Water Pollution Progress is reported in a Congressional hearing on compliance with the Clean Air Act of 1970. Automobile emission control levels and test procedures are reviewed and the following issues are discussed. (1) quality assurance; (2) emission control and energy conservation; (3) the emission control technologies of catalyst systems and alternative engine designs; (4) leadtime; (5) the nitrogen oxide measurement problem; and (6) fuel additives. The role of the automotive industry in implementation of standards is emphasized.

A.A.D.

N74-26435# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRELIMINARY PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL OF NAVY V/STOL TRANSPORT AND SEARCH-TYPE AIRPLANES


The characteristics and operating principles of electrochemical fuel cells are discussed. The economy of typical fuel cells is calculated and the economy of different low temperature fuel cells is compared. It was determined that the tungsten carbide/carbon fuel cell is more economical than the other low temperature fuel cells investigated. Mathematical models are developed to show the manner in which the comparisons were conducted.

Author

N74-26503# Arizona Univ., Tucson. Optical Sciences Center.


B. O. Seraphin 10 Apr. 1973 57 p refs (Grant NSF GI-36731X)

Research on a new approach to a selective solar energy converter that can be used to transform solar radiation into high temperature heat was conducted. This heat can be transferred and applied in a steam turbine-generator unit to produce electricity. The selective solar energy converter is basically a two-layered construction in which the top layer is a semiconductor material, such as silicon, having high absorption for solar radiation and high transparency for black body radiation from the heated unit. The bottom layer is a metal film having high reflectance.

Author

N74-26504# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A SOLAR-POWERED RESIDENTIAL HEATING AND COOLING SYSTEM 10 May 1974 80 p (NASA-TM-X-70089; M-TU-74-3) Avail: NTIS HC $7.00 CSCL 10A

Efforts to demonstrate the engineering feasibility of utilizing solar power for residential heating and cooling are described. These efforts were concentrated on the analysis, design, and testing of a full-scale demonstration system which is currently under construction at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama. The basic solar heating and cooling system under development utilizes a flat plate solar energy collector, a large water tank for thermal energy storage, heat exchangers for space heating and water heating, and an absorption cycle air conditioner for space cooling.

Author

N74-26505# Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (U. S. Senate).

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES, PART 1 The Potential for the Production of Power from Geothermal Resources
The potential for the production of electricity and heat energy from geothermal sources is projected and requirements for Federal programs in exploration, research, and development of geothermal resources are considered.

G.G.

NGT-26506# Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (U. S. Senate).

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES, PART 2 The Potential for the Production of Power from Geothermal Resources
Washington GPO 1974 484 p refs Prepared in cooperation with Westinghouse Power Resources
The progress of technology in the development of geothermal resources is considered for solving the particular energy problems of the Pacific Northwest.

G.G.

NGT-26508# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

STATUS OF FEP ENCAPSULATED SOLAR CELL MODULES USED IN TERRESTRIAL APPLICATIONS
(NASA-TM-X-71564; E-7998) Avail: NTIS HC $3.00 CSCL 10A

A. F. Ratyczczak and A. F. Forestieri have engaged in testing the FEP encapsulated solar cell technology developed for the space program to terrestrial applications. FEP encapsulated solar cell modules and arrays were designed and built expressly for terrestrial applications. Solar cell power systems were installed at the three different field sites, while individual modules were undergoing marine environment tests. Four additional power systems are being completed for installation during the summer of 1974. These tests have revealed some minor problems which have been corrected. The results confirm the inherent utility of FEP encapsulated terrestrial solar cell systems. Author


SOLAR THERMAL ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEMS Progress Report, 1 May - 30 Jun. 1973
(Grant NSF GI-37815)
Avail: NTIS HC $7.00 CSCL 10A

A research project in the generation of electric power from solar energy was conducted. The objective of the research was an appraisal of methods for converting solar energy to electricity and a determination of promising methods for future development. The subjects discussed are: (1) the characteristics of solar collectors, (2) heat storage, (3) systems optimization methods, (4) cost estimation, and (5) ranking alternatives for solar energy supply to utilities. The materials used in solar collectors are identified and typical solar collector configurations are examined. Author

NGT-26510# Committee on Science and Astronautics (U. S. House).

ENERGY FROM GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES
(GPO-32-309) Avail: Subcomm. on Energy
The technology for utilizing dry steam deposits for electric power is reasonably well advanced, but these deposits are uncommon in nature. Exploitation of these deposits will provide valuable additions to local power supplies. The unit power cost of dry steam is well under that of fossil and nuclear fuels and dry steam has less adverse environmental impact. Using the steam will likewise conserve conventional fuels, which may then be used elsewhere or for other purposes. Wet steam and hot water electric power plants are more expensive than the dry steam plants, but such deposits are much more common. The technology is, again, reasonably, but not totally, developed; corrosion remains a major problem. As with the case of dry steam deposits, in areas containing wet steam and hot water resources, conventional fuels can be saved and the environment protected by the construction of geothermal power plants and by using the remaining hot water for such secondary purposes as space heating, the extraction of minerals, and as a source of potable water. Author


OPERATING CONDITIONS AND TYPES OF WIND-POWER ELECTRIC SUBSTATIONS FOR RURAL AREAS
(Contract NASw-2482)
(NASA-TT-F-15517) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 10A

The efficiency of regimes of work of wind motor electric generating sets, working in a system jointly with other power stations, with constant and variable speed of rotation of the windmill, is compared. A method is given for evaluating the possible percentage of participation of wind driven installations in the power supply of rural regions, based on the future power balances of the regions and the technical conditions for the operation of wind driven installations. Author

NGT-26514# California Univ., Livermore. Lawrence Livermore Lab.

ANALYSIS OF THE WINDS OF SITE 300 AS A SOURCE OF POWER
P. B. Archibald 23 Oct. 1973 17 p refs
(Contract W-7405-eng-48)
(UCRL-51469) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00
Site 300 is a strategically located area lying east of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory at Livermore, California. The prevalent wind is from the west, its driving force is the pressure gradient between the hot interior valley and the cool marine air of the Pacific Ocean. Wind measurements indicate that this is a good site for electrical power generation. Author (NSA)

NGT-26515# Sandia Labs., Albuquerque, N.Mex.

TRANSCRIPT OF TALK ON SOLAR ENERGY
R. P. Stromberg Dec. 1973 16 p Presented to Environ. Comm. of the Western Systems Coordinating Council at a Meeting hosted by the Public Service Co. of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
24-25 Sep. 1973
(Contract AT(29-1)-789)
(SLA-73-1025) Avail: NTIS HC $3.00
A transcript of a solar energy talk is reported that emphasizes the potential for a solar community. Author (NSA)


PRELIMINARY REPORTS, MEMORANDA AND TECHNICAL NOTES OF THE MATERIALS RESEARCH COUNCIL SUMMER CONFERENCE, VOLUME 2: PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISCUSSION GROUP ON SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION
(Contract DAHC15-71-C-0253; ARPA Order 2341)
(AD-777737) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2
Discusses applications of variable speed of rotation of the windmill, is compared. A method is given for evaluating the possible percentage of participation of wind driven installations in the power supply of rural regions, based on the future power balances of the regions and the technical conditions for the operation of wind driven installations. Author
A conceptual design is developed which in no way depends upon ocean currents, and in which all physical processes are well understood. Contamination of the input water to the boiler by the output water is avoided by taking advantage of the naturally occurring density stratification, at least for plants which do not exceed 700,000 kilowatts. High density power generation is well understood. Contamination of the input water to the boiler and condenser is avoided by proper manifolding. The optimization scheme is shown to be capable of handling 30 variables and 20 constraints within a compilation and running computer time less than a minute.

The effects of shading on solar arrays in general has been analyzed using the specific I-V characteristics of a CdS/Cu(xS solar cell. The major differences in the amount of power lost with various array configurations subjected to identical shading conditions has been determined. The conditions under which localized heating or 'hot spots' occur has been treated and the criteria for their avoidance has been precisely defined. The effects of protective diodes in reducing power loss and in preventing hot spots has been included. General design rules to assist in obtaining optimal solar structures have been formulated and presented.

One total system configuration for a 400 mWe ocean thermal power plant has been conceptualized. Enough work has been accomplished to show that concept could be replicated in a broad swath in the Gulf Stream along the U.S. south coast. Subsystems have been reduced to diagrams and major components have been sized. A complete math model of the total heat engine cycle has been created and parametric studies are now possible with reasonable computer time expenditures. One 1100 mWe submerged nuclear power plant has been arranged and balanced.

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SOLAR SEA POWER POWER PLANT

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A description is given of the U-25 installation which is an experimental combined power plant with an open-cycle MHD generator.


(G-70172-100M8-73-408) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00

The offshore exploration of the Atlantic Continental Shelf is discussed in terms of the increasing energy demands. Gas and oil reserves, petroleum geology, and undersea drilling are briefly described.

F.O.S.

N74-27088# Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C.


(APTIC-41654) Avail: NTIS HC $13.25

A summary of five years of developmental work on motor vehicle exhaust gases is presented. Based on the acquired experience, suggestions are presented for strengthening the Swedish regulations concerning vehicle exhaust gases, etc., and for the direction of the continued work in the field of motor vehicle exhaust gases.

Author

N74-27089# Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Air Pollution Technical Information Center.


(APTC-41655-App) Avail: NTIS HC $7.75

N74-27162# Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

COMPILEDATION OF AIR POLLUTANT EMISSION FACTORS, SUPPLEMENT 1, SECOND EDITION Jul. 1973 29 p

(IPB-226708/4) Avail: NTIS HC $4.50 CSCI 138

Data are revised on atmospheric emission concerning the storage, transportation, and marketing of petroleum products.

Author

N74-27247# Naval Intelligence Support Center, Washington, D.C. Translation Div.


(AD-777444; NISC-Trans-3489) Avail: NTIS CSCI 10/2

A design for an induction magnetohydrodynamic generator (MHD) with a cavity-type nuclear reactor is discussed.

Author


(Rept-73-310448) Avail: NTIS HC $5.25 CSCI 21E

The utilization of fossil fuels in the closed Brayton cycle engine as applied to large scale utility power plants is described in terms of ecologcal advantages, operating efficiency, capabilities, and practicality. A plant layout and diagrams of the gas turbine equipment are shown. Heat source concepts, nuclear systems, and heat sink concepts are discussed. Computer analysis programs for the closed Brayton cycle and contractor information are included.

A.D.A.

N74-27353# Hermann Oberth-Gesellschaft, Gesellschaft zur Foerderung der Erforschung und Erschliessung des Weltraums e. V., Hannover (West Germany).


(Astronaut-FB-32; SD-72-SA-0173) Avail: NTIS HC $5.75

The industrial evolution and revolution in geolunar space after 1900 is discussed. Topics include industrial ecology of the open world, growth by extraterrestrial industrialization, and space industry. Energy supply from space, notably electricity generation in space, energy supply by solar rays (the Soletta concept), electricity generation on earth, and worldwide distribution through relay stations in space, is dealt with.

ESRO

N74-27438# Committee on Public Works (U. S. Senate).


(GPO-20-928) Avail: Subcomm. on Air and Water Pollution A Congressional hearing was conducted to discuss the possible effects of proposed legislation to relax the standards imposed by the clean air act. The provisions of various items of legislation to maintain prescribed cleanliness of water and air are analyzed. Statements from specific witnesses concerning their reaction to proposed changes in the legislation constitute the principal parts of the report. Statements are included concerning energy conversion techniques, effects of fuel consumption, and industrial pollution problems.

Author

N74-27442# Committee on Government Operations (U. S. House).


(GPO-25-108) Avail: Subcomm. on Legislation and Military Operations Congressional hearings were conducted to reorganize and consolidate certain functions of the Federal Government in a new energy research and development administration and in a nuclear energy commission in order to promote more efficient management of such functions. The organization and functions of the organization are explained. Testimony is provided by selected witnesses to show the current level of effort in energy management and the expected benefits to be derived from the new organization.

Author

N74-27443# Committee on Government Operations (U. S. House).


(GPO-26-725) Avail: Subcomm. on Legislation and Military Operations Congressional legislation to reorganize and consolidate certain functions of the Federal Government in a new Federal Energy Administration is proposed. The organization and functions of the various offices are explained. Testimony from recognized experts in the energy field is reported to show the extent of the problem and their reactions to the government proposal.

Author
N74-27444# Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (U. S. House).

ENERGY EMERGENCY ACT
Washington GPO 1973 541 p. Hearings on H.R. 11031, H.R. 11450, H.R. 11202, H.R. 11505, and H.R. 11509 before Comm. on Interstate and Foreign Com., 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 14, 15, 27, and 28 Nov. 1973 (GPO-26-038) Avail.: Comm. on Interstate and Foreign Com. Congressional hearings on an emergency energy act to give the President extraordinary powers to cope with the energy crisis are presented. The bill provides the President and State and local governments the power to develop contingency plans for reducing petroleum consumption, and assuring the continuation of vital public services in the event of emergency fuel shortages or severe dislocations in the nation’s fuel distribution system, and for other purposes. Mandatory Federal actions to be taken to alleviate fuel shortages are described. Testimony of selected witnesses is reported to show the expected advantages of such action. Author

N74-27446# RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.

THE PRICE ELASTICITY OF RESIDENTIAL ENERGY USE
The long-run price elasticity estimates obtained in several recent studies of residential gas and electricity demands are discussed. The nature of responses to price and, in particular, to the role of inter-fuel substitution compared with the role of alterations in usage rates or the size, efficiency, and features of new and renovated equipment are examined. The own- and cross-price elasticities obtained in these studies imply that large equal percentage increases in the prices of all types of energy sources would eventually lead either to marked increases in energy conservation or to a shift from utility gas and electricity to other sources of energy. Latter interpretation is intuitively implausible for price increases that would apply to all types of energy. But the alternative interpretation -- that there is a quantitatively significant link between energy price and the degree of energy conservation -- is not well supported by casual observation. Author

N74-27447# RAND Corp., Santa Monica, Calif.

ENERGY ALTERNATIVES FOR CALIFORNIA: THE CURRENT CRISIS. 4: REGULATORY ASPECTS OF ENERGY POLICY
A study on energy alternatives for the State of California was conducted. The study contains the following considerations: (1) sources and uses of energy for California, (2) conservation of energy, (3) planning for fuel shortages and other energy emergencies, and (4) Federal-State interactions on energy policy. Emphasis is placed on short range solutions to immediate problems resulting from Arab oil export policies and the resultant impact on the availability of required sources of power in California. Author

N74-27448# Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (U. S. Senate).

NUCLEAR STIMULATION OF NATURAL GAS
Washington GPO 1973 894 p refs Hearing before Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 11 May 1973 (GPO-98-878) Avail.: Subcomm. on Public Lands A Congressional hearing was conducted on Project Rio Blanco, Colorado, to determine the uses versus the hazards of stimulating the production of natural gas from tight-rock formations by the use of nuclear devices. Fission product activity whereby the detonation of a 30-kiloton nuclear bomb triggers the transformation of chimney gas deposits into usable energy is explained. The effects to the environment of the resulting radioactivity is discussed along with the following matters: (1) the purposes of the test; (2) the costs of the test, both economic and environmental; (3) reasonable alternatives to nuclear stimulation; (4) whether Project Rio Blanco should proceed; (5) consumer acceptance; and (6) the future of the technology. A.A.D.

N74-27450# Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (U. S. Senate).

COAL POLICY ISSUES. PART 2: APPENDIX 3: ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS RECEIVED FOR THE RECORD
Washington GPO 1973 569 p refs Hearings before Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 1973 (GPO-20-768) Avail.: Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs The reliability and adequacy of bulk power supplies in the U.S. was discussed in a Congressional hearing to determine present and future energy needs towards the formulation of a national energy policy. The coal industry is discussed in terms of: (1) extraction, including mine safety; (2) transportation, including reestablishment and reequipping of the railroads; (3) combustion, including new technologies and reequipping of the railroads; (3) combustion, including new technologies for the more efficient use of coal; (4) conversion of coal to low-sulphur gases, liquids, or solids; and (5) ecological considerations, including mine drainage and refuse treatment, power plant particulate emission from coal combustion, and strip mine reclamation. Present coal-fired generating capacity is reported according to figures presented by utility companies from different sections of the country, and general trends in energy consumption and coal utilization are observed for nine regions of the National Electric Reliability Council. A.A.D.

N74-27454# Committee on Government Operations (U. S. House).

DRAFT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION TO PROMOTE MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF CERTAIN RELATED FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH
Communication from the President of the United States Washington GPO 1973 83 p refs Presented to Comm. on Govt. Operations, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 29 Jun. 1973 (H-Doc-93-119; GPO-83-011) Avail.: US Capitol, House Document Room Congressional action to draft a proposed legislation to promote more effective management of certain related functions of the Executive Branch was conducted. The proposal involves reorganizing and consolidating those functions in a new department of energy and natural resources. Also considered in a new energy research and development administration. The interrelated operations of the energy administration with other governmental functions are examined. Author

N74-27455# Committee on Public Works (U. S. House).

ENERGY EMERGENCY ACT From Committee of Conference
Harley O. Staggers Washington GPO 7 Feb. 1974 103 p refs Report to accompany S. 2589 presented by Comm. on Public Works at the 93d Congr., 2d Sess., 7 Feb. 1974 (H-Reppt-93-793) Avail.: US Capitol, House Document Room Congressional action with respect to an Energy Emergency Act is presented. The establishment and functions of the Federal Energy Emergency Administration are defined. Energy conservation plans which can be implemented in a short time are proposed. Some of the provisions of the bill include the following: (1) coal conversion and allocation, (2) Federal actions to increase available domestic petroleum supplies, (3) prohibition on inequitable prices, (4) protection of franchised dealers, (5) antitrust procedures, and (6) administrative procedure and judicial review. Author

N74-27456# Select Committee on Small Business (U. S. House).

PHASE 4 OIL REGULATIONS AND PETROLEUM MARKETING PROBLEMS
Washington GPO 1973 584 p refs Hearings before Select Comm. on Small Business, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 18 Sep. and 23-24 Oct. 1973 (GPO-24-574) Avail.: Subcomm. on Activities of Regulatory Agencies A Congressional hearing was conducted to examine the petroleum products marketing problems of small businesses. The government regulations and procedures for controlling petroleum supplies are examined. The cost control actions are analyzed to determine their impact on the petroleum distributors. Statistical
analyses of the petroleum industry are included in the form of tables and graphs to show the supply and demand aspects of the problem.

Author

CLEAN ENERGY FROM COAL TECHNOLOGY
1973 43 p refs
Avail: SOD HC $0.75
The potential use of coal as the primary fossil fuel to meet future energy requirements is discussed. The abundance of coal, and conversion of coal to other fuels are described with emphasis on gasification.
F.O.S.

N74-27525# Committee on Government Operations (U. S. House).
CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY.
PART 2
The problem of growing demands for energy spurred on by an expanded economy and coupled to shrinking supplies is considered. Stringent environmental standards prevent wider use of the most plentiful fossil fuel resources. The formulation of a national policy for energy conservation and efficient use of energy is investigated.
G.G.

N74-27526# Committee on Government Operations (U. S. House).
CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY.
PART 3
The overall aspects of the energy production-transmission-consumption system are considered and related environmental issues are stressed. An energy conservation policy is advocated that combines the efforts of government, industry, and private citizens.
G.G.

N74-27527# Committee on Government Operations (U. S. House).
CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY.
PART 4
Various energy conversion and supply processes are outlined and the need for a national energy policy is emphasized in the face of increased energy demands.
G.G.

Nov. 1973 132 p refs
Avail: NTIS HC $9.75
Processes to produce a solid desulfurized fuel at the lowest cost per Btu and per KWhr were evaluated. It became apparent that the price of energy from the so-called environmentally clean fuels will continue to rise and that most processes will become economical before the technology has been fully demonstrated in a so-called commercial or demonstration plant. Evaluation of producer gas processes showed that the fixed bed atmosphere gas producer has the lowest fuel cost of presently available processes. A computer program has been developed to assist us in the analysis of a fixed bed gasifier and prediction of its performance. The available data on the sulfur content in Kentucky coals and their associated reserves have been assembled. A short evaluation of the vanous coal cleaning procedures was completed and a more extensive program on coal washing, coal blending and evaluation of a sulfur leaching process was initiated.
Author

Oct. 1973 41 p refs
Avail: NTIS HC $5.25
Brushed and sieved coal was fluidized in 10 gram batches in a 22 mm ID quartz reactor up to a temperature of 870 C. The release of H2S during heatup under nitrogen and at the run temperature under the same gas (pyrolysis), hydrogen, or hydrogen-hydrogen sulfide mixtures was followed by gas chromatography. The residue or char was analyzed for pyritic, organic, sulfide, sulfate, and total sulfur. Inhibition isotherms, equilibrium between sulfur in the char and gaseous hydrogen sulfide, were measured at 600 and 870 C. At the lower temperature the isotherm was found to be independent of the hydrogen sulfide concentration in the gas stream and the char sulfur content remained constant at 2.6%. In addition to the inhibition isotherms, sulfur-form transformation diagrams were constructed for coal treated with nitrogen, hydrogen, and hydrogen-hydrogen sulfide mixtures. Pyritic sulfur, which comprised 40% of the sulfur in the original coal, was completely converted to ferrous sulfide at 600 C in hydrogen and 740 C in nitrogen. At 870 C the sulfur content of the char produced under hydrogen was 1.1%.
Author

A KENTUCKY COAL UTILIZATION RESEARCH PROGRAM: SUMMARY OF FIRST YEAR PROGRESS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS
Oct. 1973 9 p refs
Avail: NTIS HC $4.00
The cost controlling processing stages in the liquefaction of coal are considered. These stages include the hydrogen supply, the separation of ash solids from coal oil, and catalysis for the solvation-hydrogenation approach to coal liquefaction; and reactor design and char utilization for the pyrolysis approach, Innovations research in these areas has the potential to provide a substantial improvement in the economics of large scale coal liquefaction.
Author

N74-27532# Commission of the European Communities, Brussels (Belgium).
PROBLEMS, RESOURCES AND NECESSARY PROGRESS IN COMMUNITY ENERGY POLICY 1975 - 1985
[1974] 54 p refs
Avail: NTIS HC $5.75
Demand prospects and future supply situations for principle sources of primary energy are considered in this descriptive synthesis of the essential problems of energy policy which will be encountered between now and 1985. Available policy options are identified and their individual consequences are evaluated.
Author

N74-27533# Commission of the European Communities, Brussels (Belgium).

Trends in the energy demand during the years 1960 to 1970 are analyzed and used to project future energy requirements up to 1985. The effects of various economic parameters on this trend analysis are considered in deriving long term consumption aspects.

G. G.

N74-27536# Sydney Univ. (Australia). Dept. of Mechanical Engineering.

ENERGY RESOURCES AND USAGE


The overall picture shows that Australia faces no foreseeable energy problems. Such an assumption ignores many technological and environmental problems associated with the inefficient or thoughtless use of, invaluable energy resources. Issues such as Lake Pedder, the Clutha controversy, and the forthcoming public inquiry into environmental aspects of the proposed Mooba-Sydney natural gas pipeline give an indication of the pattern of the future, and an informed public interest in such matters should be welcomed by all concerned. National planning and coordination are correlated with technological advances for the optimum decisions to be made involving energy.

NSA

N74-27537# Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn.


The bibliography contains 91 abstracts on energy sources, electric power (generation, supply and demand, transmission, environmental effects, and use), and energy (production, consumption, supply and demand, and policy). The research publications cited are technical journal articles, popular or semi-technical magazine articles, topical reports, progress reports, symposium papers and proceedings, monographs, and books published within the past two years.

NSA


POLLUTION-FREE ELECTROCHEMICAL POWER GENERATION FROM LOW GRADE COAL D. F. McMillen, R. D. Weaver, and M. Anbar Aug. 1973 50 p refs (Grant NSF GI-34027) (PB-228006/3; NSF-RA/N-73-0108) Avail: NTIS HC $3.25 CSCL 07D

Results are described of a study, exploring the feasibility of a nonpolluting, combined chemical-electrochemical system for generating electrical power. The process entails the use of coal to reduce lead oxide to a lead in a molten carbonate medium. The lead contained in the molten carbonate is then used in a metal air electrochemical cell to generate electrical power. To date it has been demonstrated that: Reduction of lead oxide by solid petroleum coke in a molten sodium-lithium-potassium carbonate eutectic is a two-step process whose overall rate is generally limited by the rate of reaction of solid carbon with CO2. The rate of this latter reaction, in turn, is directly proportional to the external surface area of the coke. 

(Modified author abstract)

GRA


In a closely controlled laboratory retorting system for oil shale, a relationship was developed between the temperature in the heated zone and the weight ratio of ethylene to ethane in the gases produced. Reciprocal temperature was shown to be directly proportional to the log (ethylene/ethane). From this relationship, a number, called retorting index, was developed. The retorting index has the dimension of temperature, but its magnitude depends on both temperature and residence time for the reactants in the heated zone in the oil shale retort. The slopes of the lines relating reciprocal temperature and the logarithm of the ethylene-ethane ratios are nearly constant for each of the retorting processes for which data were presented. The retorting index should be a valuable tool to control the operation of oil shale retorts, either above ground or in situ. If an optimum operating condition can be established, the maintenance of the optimum or the departure from it should be easily monitored by use of the index.

Author

N74-27610# R and D Associates, Santa Monica, Calif.


Volume II contains the proceedings of the workshop on Needs of the Department of Defense for Catalysis, consisting of talks given by 26 research scientists in industry and the universities, and discussions following the talks. Topics include fuel refinement, processing, and conversion, exhaust gas control, catalysis theory and kinetics, and fuel cells.

GRA

N74-27611# Scientific Research Instruments Corp., Baltimore, Md.


Kinetic reaction data are described, produced in a nonisothermal kinetics laboratory while gasifying selected types of coal under oxidative, reductive, and pyrolytic conditions. Types of coal cover the range, including lignite and anthracite. Evolution of thermal decomposition products under study conditions were investigated at different fuel heating rates and gasification pressures. Gaseous product evolution rates, as the function of temperature, were graphed for different coals exposed to indicated gasification regimes. The evolution of such gaseous species as H2O, CO, CO2, O2, SO2, NO, H2, CH4, H2S, and C2H2 was followed up in conjunction with 13 different coal gasification reactions.

GRA

N74-27719# National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.


A low cost air mass 2 solar simulator for testing flat-plate solar collectors was developed and operated at Lewis. Total cost was less than $10,800/sq m ($1000/sq ft). It consists of an array of 143 tungsten-halogen 300-watt lamps, each having integral dichroic coated reflectors. A second array of 143 respective hexagonal-shaped plastic Fresnel lenses are located approximately 1 focal length from the lamps. The simulator will
produce a uniform collimated beam covering an area of 1.2 by 1.2m(4 by 4 ft). Design features, construction details, and component costs are given, as well as measured results on a 12-lamp prototype. Author


The use of the ocean as a world energy source is discussed. Special attention was given to offshore oil. Heat disposal in ocean waters was also discussed. Author


Energy sources and means by which they are converted to usable energy forms are outlined. Special attention was given to means and programs by which these sources are utilized. Data cover: (1) location, evaluation, and utilization of known reserves, (2) removal of nonessential constraints that limit construction and operation of atomic power plants, (3) increased technical capability in substituting electric power for more than current uses, and (4) location of large electric power generating stations near the ocean where coolants for the system are provided by the ocean. The alternate energy sources of coal gasification and ethanol are discussed. E.H.W.

N74-27828 Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. KEY ISSUES IN OFFSHORE OIL John W. Devanney III In its Second Ann. Sea Grant Lecture and Symp. 18 Oct. 1973 14 p

The Georges Bank analyses of offshore oil, oil quality, and environmental damage caused by oil spillage are presented. Data cover biological effect of oil, particularly toxicity, spill statistics, hydrocarbon plumes emanating from oil separator discharges and refinery wastewater outfalls, and fish and larval kill possible from a spill. Economic factors associated with offshore and nearshore oil are discussed. E.H.W.


The aim of the research was to develop instruments and techniques and then make measurements of suitable power parameters, ground fault currents and ground resistance beds. With such information available, it was possible to develop a meaningful simulator which would permit investigating electrical systems and components on paper without costly trial and error procedures. In the third year, a cable splice testing program was added to the project. While there were the usual delays attendant in such original research, these, objectives were achieved. Evaluation of several mine electrical systems and components are presented. GRA


CSCL 13H


N74-28021 Bureau of Mines, Jackson, Miss. A PROGRESS REPORT ON COAL MINE HEALTH AND SAFETY Henry P. Wheeler, Jr. In its Technol. and Use of Lignite 1972 p 12-14 Progress in implementation of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 is presented. Three major approaches are being followed: inspection and enforcement; research and development; and education and training. In the first year in excess of 3,000 coal mine inspections were conducted and over 52,000 notices of violation of standards and 2,800 withdrawal orders were issued. To fully implement the 40,000 inspections that will be required each year, sufficient personnel have been hired but their training will not be completed for a few months. Although physical conditions in underground mines have been improved, the fatality rate has not. Lack of improvement may be caused by new inexperienced workers, opening of new mines, less adequate supervision, and loss of experienced foremen who are training as mine inspectors. Author

N74-28022 Peabody Coal Co., St. Louis, Mo. PIPELINE TRANSPORT OF LIQUID COAL Jack J. Ellis and Pete Bacchetti In Bur. of Mines Technol. and Use of Lignite 1972 p 15-31 The 273-mile coal pipeline from Black Mesa, Ariz., to the Mohave generating station at Davis Dam, Nev., is described. Five million tons of coal are to be transported each year. Strip mined coal is reduced in size to minus one-eighth inch and made into a 50-percent water slurry. Water is obtained from five wells, each over 3,500 ft deep. Four pumping stations are required to move the slurry through the 18-in pipeline. At the generating station, the slurry is dewatered, using centrifuges, to 25-percent moisture and fed to the pulverizers. Effluent from the centrifuges is clarified, the clear water is used in plant operations and the concentrated slurry returned to the centrifuge. No water is discharged as the excess is solar evaporated from holding ponds. Author

N74-28023 Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Pa. Energy Research Center. LIQUEFACTION OF LIGNITE WITH CARBON MONOXIDE AND WATER Herbert R. Appell, Irving Wender, and Ronald D. Miller In its Technol. and Use of Lignite 1972 p 32-39 refs Lignite was treated with carbon monoxide and steam with the objective of preparing a low sulfur, heavy fuel oil. At temperatures of 380 to 400 C and pressures of 3,000 to 5,000 psig, conversions of about 90 percent of lignite and oil yields near 75 percent have been obtained. These conversions were obtained using freshly pulverized lignite, a solvent, and pressures above 4,000 psig. Under these conditions, the
liquefaction of lignite required only 15 minutes at 380 to 400 C, exclusive of heating and cooling periods. Alkaline compounds which are present in lignite are good catalysts for the liquefaction reaction. In order to obtain high yields at pressures near 3,000 psig, it was necessary to increase the reaction time to about 2 hr and use larger quantities of a solvent fortified with a heterocyclic nitrogen base. At these conditions, mixtures of hydrogen and carbon monoxide worked almost as well as carbon monoxide.

Author

N74-28024 Minnesota Power and Light Co., Duluth.

USE OF WESTERN COAL AND AIR WATER QUALITY CONTROL BY MINNESOTA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY


Conversion of thermal generating stations to use of subbituminous coal is discussed. The major conversion requirement is for installation of increased pulverizer capacity. In some cases modification of the superheater section, addition of burners, and use of oil for peak load are required. Unloading and handling facilities are described. In order to meet the requirements set by pollution control, it is planned to install wet scrubbers. A spray chamber, low gas velocity scrubber was selected after a preliminary testing program. Indications are such a unit will have a high collection efficiency for particulates and allow control of effluents to meet water quality standards. Required modification to existing thermal units are given.

Author


NITROGEN OXIDES, SULFUR OXIDES, AND PARTICULATE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY FOR FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION


Five methods for reduction of SO2 in air are classified as first generation processes and are discussed in some detail. These are: (1) Use of low-sulfur fuel; (2) dry limestone injection; (3) lime/limestone scrubbing; (4) magnesium scrubbing; and (5) catalytic oxidation. Limitation of first generation processes require modification of improved second generation processes. Reduction in NO sub x emissions is at present limited to methods that lower flame temperatures. Particulate control in the utility industry has generally been by electrostatic precipitator with only moderate success. To achieve sufficiently high removal efficiency, the size and subsequent cost of the precipitator increases rapidly. Fabric filters may prove to be satisfactory substitutes. The application of wet scrubbers for control of both particulate and SO2 needs additional development.

Author


LOW GAS TEMPERATURE SOLUTION TO HIGH RESISTIVITY ASH PROBLEMS

D. T. Berube In Bur. of Mines Technol. and Use of Lignite 1972 p 70-82 ref

Efforts to improve the performance of an installed electrostatic precipitator by lowering the temperature of flue gas are presented. Fly ash from the low sulfur subbituminous coal has a high electrical resistivity and the precipitator efficiency was about 85 percent compared to the design efficiency of 97 percent. Laboratory and in situ measurements of ash resistivity indicated a reduction in resistivity at lower gas temperature. Gas temperature was lowered by air dumping and increasing the area of the econo- mizer. In addition a mixing baffle was installed at the air heater outlet and two transformer rectifier sets were installed on the precipitator.

Author


COLLECTING FLY ASH FROM WESTERN LOW SULFUR COALS

James L. Ma In Bur. of Mines Technol. and Use of Lignite 1972 p 83-97 refs

Two types of wet scrubbers were tested on a flue gas stream from a utility boiler. One was a flooded variable throat venturi unit and the other a direct impingement type. Both were effective in removing fly ash with the variable throat unit slightly more efficient. Either can be considered as a practical alternate to the electrostatic precipitator. Efficiency increases with pressure drop through the unit. Both liquid recirculation and bleed-off rates affect efficiency to a lesser extent. A flowsheet of a proposed unit for a full size power plant is presented.

Author


PILOT STUDY OF ELECTROSTATIC PRECIPITATION FOR REMOVING FLY ASH AT BASIN ELECTRIC'S LELAND OLDS STATION


A pilot scale electrostatic precipitator was used to remove fly ash from a side stream of flue gas originating from an operating power plant. The electrical generating station burns low sulfur pulverized lignite. Under test conditions, 99-percent removal of fly ash was achieved, indicating suitability of this method for practical and effective removal of high resistivity lignite fly ash from boiler exit gases. The power input has a significant effect on precipitator performance with a marked decrease in efficiency below 80 percent of maximum power. Within the range tested, face velocity of gases was not a factor. Rappers were operated at high impact intensity and relatively high frequency to obtain adequate cleaning.

Author


FUTURE ENERGY SUPPLY: APPROACHES AND OPTIONS

Wilson M. Laird In Bur. of Mines Technol. and Use of Lignite 1972 p 105-111

Domestic gas and oil deliverability should reach a peak about 1974. Use of coal will be severely restricted by air quality standards. At present the only method to fill the energy gap is by imported coal. If no action is taken, the nation will be dependent for a major share of its energy supply upon sources over which there can be little control. If such dependence is the result of a conscious, studied policy decision with full understanding of the consequences, the situation may be acceptable. A national energy policy should be formulated with a clear understanding of all facets including environmental considerations. An organization for formulating and articulating the policy is necessary. A strong team effort of government and industry is important to integrate and activate a national energy policy.

Author


LIGNITE AND THE CYCLONE BURNER IN A NEW 235-mw GENERATING STATION


Major operational systems are described with the most significant departure from the conventional lignite-fired boiler being the use of cyclone burners. The cyclone burners have performed well and only minimal startup difficulties were encountered. No fireside tube fouling has been experienced. Peak power production has reached 274 mw and was limited by the capacity of the boiler feedwater pump. Use of 1/4- by 0-in crushed lignite rather than pulverized lignite has eliminated pulverization problems. Some drying of lignite during crushing was necessary to maintain temperature levels in the cyclone sufficiently high to melt the lignite ash. Lignite was mined at an adjacent strip pit, trucked to the station and crushed. A mechanized lignite handling system conveyed the lignite to plant silos or storage. Cooling water was available from a nearby lake.
N74-28032*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

DETAILED CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT COSTS FOR THE 235-MW MILTON R. YOUNG GENERATING STATION
Kenneth S. Vig In Bur. of Mines Technol. and Use of Lignite, 1972 p. 127-145
A total of $387,710,211 was required for equipment and construction of the 235-mw lignite-fired, cyclone burner unit. This total included all items such as land, structures, roads, a dam to impound cooling water, mechanical and electrical equipment, lignite handling facilities, transformer and switchyard, engineering, overhead, interest, and inventory as well as the generating unit. Arranged in categories, costs are given in sufficient detail, including the year incurred, so that more accurate estimates can be made in planning new units. "Author

N74-28035## National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF EXPERIMENTAL CERAMIC AUTOMOBILE THERMAL REACTORS
(NASA-TN-D-7706; E-7175) Avail: NTIS HC $3.25 CSCL
The results obtained in an exploratory evaluation of ceramics for automobile thermal reactors are summarized. Candidate ceramic materials were evaluated in several reactor designs by using both engine-dynamometer and vehicle road tests. Silicon carbide contained in a corrugated-metal support structure exhibited the best performance, lasting 1100 hr in engine-dynamometer tests and more than 38,600 km (24000 miles) in vehicle road tests. Although reactors containing glass-ceramic components did not perform as well as those containing silicon carbide, the glass-ceramics still offer good potential for reactor use with improved reactor designs. "Author

N74-28106## National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

A POWER CONDITIONING SYSTEM FOR RADIOISOTOPE THERMOELECTRIC GENERATOR ENERGY SOURCES
Joseph A. Gillis Jun. 1974 27 p ref
The use of radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTG) as the primary source of energy in unmanned spacecraft is discussed. RTG output control, power conditioning system requirements, the electrical design, and circuit performance are also discussed. "Author


NUCLEAR HEAT AND HYDROGEN IN FUTURE ENERGY UTILIZATION
L. A. Booth and J. D. Balcomb Nov. 1973 28 p
(Contract W-7405-eng-36)
(LA-5456-M5) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00
Future demand for the world’s supply of carbon-based fuels will eventually deplete this supply to the point at which their use becomes economically infeasible. Hydrogen, which is virtually inexhaustible in the form of water, could be substituted for natural gas and petroleum-based fuels for industrial and residential heating and for transportation. Nuclear energy, either fusion or fission, would be the primary energy source. Thermal energy from the nuclear heat source would be converted to electric energy in a conventional heat-engine cycle. Hydrogen could be produced from water by a cyclic thermochemical process. Gaseous hydrogen for industrial and residential heat would be transported in a high-pressure pipeline system. Liquid hydrogen or hydrogen stored in metal hydrides could be used for transportation fuels. "Author (NSA)

N74-28138j Oak Ridge National Lab., Tenn. Cryoelectrics Section.


SURVEY OF LARGE-SCALE APPLICATIONS OF SUPERCONDUCTIVITY Informal Report
J. R. Powell 1973 167 p refs Presented at Conf. on Advn. Study Inst. on Large Scale Appl. of Superconductivity and Magnetism, Entrepes, Italy 5 - 14 Sep. 1973 Sponsored by AEC
(BNL-18376: Conf-730970) Avail: NTIS HC $10.50
A survey is made of potential future large-scale uses of superconductivity, including fusion, M.H.D. magnetic energy storage, power transmission, high-speed ground transport, and magnetic separation. The superconducting technological requirements for each application are examined with regard to present and projected capabilities. The requirements of the nonsuperconducting system components in each application are also examined, together with an investigation of how advances in superconducting technology can ease demands on the nonsuperconducting components. Economic and social factors relating to each application are also discussed. An assessment of the likelihood of success for each application is made. (89 references) "Author (NSA)

N74-28230# American Airlines, Inc. New York.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROPULSION SYSTEM TECHNOLOGY ON EXISTING AND FUTURE TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT
G. Philip Sallee Jul. 1974 345 p
(Contract NAS3-17326)
(NASA-CR-134645) Avail: NTIS HC $7.50 CSCL 21A
The results of an airline study of the economic effects of propulsion system technology on current and future transport aircraft are presented. The report represents the results of a detailed study of propulsion system operating economics. The study has four major parts: (1) a detailed analysis of current propulsion system maintenance with respect to the material and labor costs encountered versus years in service and the design characteristics of the major elements of the propulsion system of the B707, B727, and B747. (2) an analysis of the economic impact of a future representative 1979 propulsion system is presented with emphasis on depreciation of investment, fuel costs and maintenance costs developed on the basis of the analysis of the historical trends observed. (3) recommendations concerning improved methods of forecasting the maintenance cost of future propulsion systems are presented. A detailed method based on the summation of the projected labor and material repair costs for each major engine module and its installation along with a shorter form suitable for quick, less detailed analysis are presented. Author (NSA)
and (4) recommendations concerning areas where additional technology is needed to improve the economics of future commercial propulsion systems are presented along with the suggested economic benefits available from such advanced technology efforts.

Author

N74-28388  Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs (U.S. Senate).

RETAIL PRICING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS


A Congressional hearing was conducted to consider the retail pricing of petroleum products. The specific purposes of the hearing were: (1) to amend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 to permit the pass-through of certain cost increases; (2) to amend the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 to adjust ceiling prices applicable to certain petroleum products and to permit retailers to pass through the increased costs; and (3) to amend the Economic Stabilization Act with regard to the authority conferred by Section 203 with respect to petroleum products. The findings of the committee are based on the testimony of selected witnesses with experience in the petroleum market.

P.N.F.

N74-28402  Committee on Agriculture (U.S. Senate).

NAVAL PETROLEUM RESERVE NUMBERED 1, ELK HILLS, CALIFORNIA


A Congressional hearing was conducted to consider a resolution which would authorize production of petroleum from the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve for national defense purposes and to provide for further exploration of the reserve. The nature of the petroleum shortage in the U.S. is examined. The capacity of the petroleum reserve to alleviate the situation is evaluated. Restrictions on the exploitation of the reserve are defined. The findings of the committee are based mainly on the testimony of selected witnesses who are knowledgeable of the crude oil situation.

P.N.F.

N74-28452  Joint Economic Committee (U.S. Congress).

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PETROLEUM SHORTAGES


Both the short run and long run implications of the energy crisis are discussed in a Congressional hearing conducted to gather information towards the formulation of an effective energy policy. The Arab oil embargo is analyzed for its effect on real growth forecasts and rising inflation. A summary of the fuel shortages in the U.S. petrochemical industry includes tabulation of production decline in the manufacture of organic chemicals, plastic resins, synthetic fibers and rubber, and related industries. Administration projection of near term petroleum shortfall are reported and proposed remedies include reduction in jet aircraft flights, reduction in residential heating, reduction in business, government, and industry power use, expansion of rail and bus transit systems, conversion of power plants to coal, and a gasoline tax. The impact of the fuel shortage on Canada is presented for comparison.

A.A.D.
A Congressional hearing was conducted to present testimony relating to the problem for excess or windfall profits in the oil industry. Tax legislation proposals are emphasized. Information is presented by private firms and by petroleum trade associations, and the topics include the following: (1) percent of U.S. production by medium and small companies; (2) petroleum exploration and development expenditures; (3) profitability ratios; (4) sources of U.S. sales of petroleum products and foreign investments; (5) imports of crude oil and refined products; (6) gasoline and residual fuel consumption; (7) return on petroleum shareholders equity; and (8) earning growth and return calculations. Recommendations are made for the formulation of tax and price policies as well as effective government/industry roles in the management of the energy market.

A.A.D.

N74-28645# Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C. Div. of Fossil Fuels

SALES OF FUEL OIL AND KEROSEINE IN 1972
10 Oct. 1973 14 p
Avail: NTIS HC $4.00
Domestic sales of distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, and kerosine in thousands of barrels are presented and compared to sales volume in 1971. Data are arranged by fuel type, intended use, and state and year in which the transactions were made.

A.A.D.

N74-28645# Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C.

NATION'S ENERGY FUTURE Report to the President of the United States
Dixy Lee Ray 1 Dec. 1973 182 p
(WASH-1281) Avail: NTIS MF $1.45; SOD HC $1.95
This report, developed under the general guidance of the Energy Policy Office, is in response to the directive of the President on June 29, 1973, to the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission to review Federal and private energy R and D and to recommend an integrated program for the Nation. The report recommends: (1) a national energy R and D program; (2) a five-year, $10 billion Federal energy R and D program; and (3) the FY 1975 Federal budget for energy R and D. The recommended program, based on what is now known, is both necessary and sufficient to maximize energy R and D's contribution to the Nation's energy goals. Also, 1985 is the earliest date by which self-sufficiency can reasonably be expected. By 1980, the recommended program can reduce oil imports to half those currently projected; other extraordinary measures will be required to displace the other half.

A.A.D.

N74-28534 Massachusetts Univ., Amherst

A PLANNING METHODOLOGY FOR THE ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF WIND POWER SYSTEMS Ph.D. Thesis
Ismael Gerardo Dambolena 1974 156 p
Avail: Univ. Microfilms Order No. 74-15005
A computer model is developed which evaluates the economics of offshore wind-power systems and simulates the behavior of alternate designs. Wind-powered generators either satisfy consumer demand directly or produce hydrogen by the electrolysis of water. The hydrogen can later be transformed back into electricity by fuel cells. Using the characteristics of the system components as input parameters, the model simulates system performance over time using historical or computer-generated wind-speed and demand data. Various statistics associated with the energy produced and costs are used to evaluate and compare alternative systems.

Dissert. Abstr.


DESIGN, EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATION EFFORT RELATING TO THE MODIFICATION OF A RESIDENTIAL 3-TON ABSORPTION CYCLE COOLING UNIT FOR OPERATING WITH SOLAR ENERGY
Richard H. Merrick and Philip P. Anderson Nov. 1973 23 p
(Contract NASw-25996)
(NASA-CR-120277) Avail: NTIS HC $4.25 CSCL 10A
The possible use of solar energy powered absorption units to provide cooling and heating of residential buildings is studied. Both, the ammonia-water and the water-lithium bromide cycles, are considered. It is shown that the air cooled ammonia water unit does not meet the criteria for COP and pump power on the cooling cycle and the heat obtained from it acting as a heat pump is at too low a temperature. If the ammonia machine is water cooled it will meet the design criteria for cooling but can not supply the heating needs. The water cooled lithium bromide unit meets the specified performance for cooling with appreciably lower generator temperatures and without a mechanical solution pump. It is recommended that in the demonstration project a direct expansion lithium bromide unit be used for cooling and an auxiliary duct coil using the solar heated water be employed for heating.

Author


APPLICATIONS OF AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY IN THE ELECTRIC POWER INDUSTRY
Aug. 1973 116 p
Avail: NTIS CR-2382
(NASA-CR-138947) Avail: NTIS HC $9.00 CSCL 10B
An overview of the electric power industry, selected NASA contributions to progress in the industry, linkages affecting the transfer and diffusion of technology, and, finally, a perspective on technology transfer issues are presented.

Author


PROPOSED PROGRAM AND BUDGET FOR PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS
Frank R. Eldridge Feb. 1974 147 p
Avail: NTIS CR-138947
Mitre, 300 1st St. NW, Washington, D.C.

A study of the NSF 5-year Solar Energy Research Program is presented. The goals, suggested approach, funding basis for funding estimates and task priorities are described, that would be conducted during the course of the proposed program for photovoltaic systems. This proposed program was designed to demonstrate, by basic and applied research and proof-of-concept experiments, the technical feasibility, economic viability, environmental impact, sociological desirability, institutional constraints, and potential utilization of photovoltaic systems that would derive replenishable energy from the sun to help satisfy future U.S. energy needs.

Author

N74-28539# Washington State Univ., Pullman. Dept. of Physics

TRANSPORTATION AND ENERGY CONSERVATION IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST
J. Thomas Dickinson Feb. 1974 33 p
Avail: NTIS HC $4.75
A study was conducted to determine the energy requirements for transportation in the Pacific Northwest region. It was determined that transportation uses 30 percent of all energy consumed in the region. A table of data is developed for the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho to show the amounts of energy used by automobile, truck, bus, airlines, and rail
transportation. Comparisons of the energy consumed in the region
are made with the nationwide energy consumption. Methods for
reducing the fuel consumption are proposed.

MITRE Corp., Washington, D.C.

**SOLAR ENERGY, PROOF OF CONCEPT EXPERIMENTS**

Dec. 1973 104 p refs


Critical experiments are described which are intended to
prove the technical feasibility and socio-economic desirability of
specific applications or techniques for the widespread utilization
of solar energy. These experiments fall within the following
areas: heating and cooling of buildings, process heat, solar-
thermal-electric, photovoltaic, ocean thermal, wind energy, and
materials, and common applications. The specific concept which
the experiment is intended to prove, and a rationale for the
experiment is given. Each experiment is described in terms of
the system to be constructed, its pacing and high-risk items, the
intended users, desired interfaces with other systems and
users, and estimated costs for the experiment. Each experiment
is described and costs estimated for two levels of funding; a
moderate risk, minimum program, and a low-risk accelerated
program.

MITRE Corp., Washington, D.C.

**SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF SOLAR ENERGY PROGRAMS**

**APPENDIX: RESEARCH TASKS**

Dec. 1973 142 p refs


Research programs involving the application of solar energy
systems are discussed. The subjects considered are: (1) heating
and cooling of buildings, (2) solar-thermal energy systems, (3)
ocean-thermal gradient systems, (4) photovoltaic energy systems,
(5) wind energy sources, (6) utilization of organic material, and
(7) common applications.

**COST EFFECTIVENESS OF TUNGSTEN CARBIDE-CARBON FUEL CELLS**

Heinz Carl, Harold Bohm, and Franz A. Poh Washington NASA
AEG-Telefunken (West Germany). v. 46, no. 3-4, 1973
p 109-116

(Contract NASw-2483)

(NASA-TT-F-15748) Avail: NTIS HC $4.75 CSCL 10A

It is shown that the WC/C fuel cell offers an excellent
alternative to conventional power sources for many applications.
Three demonstration examples are presented for illustration: (1)
electric trucks for industrial; (2) forklifts; and (3) power supply for radio link stations.

**COAL: BITUMINOUS AND LIGNITE IN 1972**

K. Drumheller Nov. 1973 55 p refs

(Contract AT(45-1)-1830) (BNWL-1801) Avail: NTIS HC $5.45

The Hanford site provides unique capability for solar energy
research and development. The basic attributes include large
available land areas; consistent sunshine during much of the
year (although not comparable to Arizona and the southwest
United States); extreme temperatures for test purposes (-27 to 115 °F);
cooling water availability; ecology approximating ecology in some
other solar areas; R and D facilities applicable to most solar
technology; equipment immediately useful for solar energy
programs; technology background in most areas of solar energy;
experience with large energy systems, and background in systems
analysis. From the solar energy production standpoint, the energy,
that falls on the 600 square miles at the Hanford site would
produce 100,000 megawatts if 33 1/3% efficiency can be
achieved.

**ECONOMICS OF THERMODYNAMIC SOLAR POWER SYSTEMS. PART 2: THE TURBINE TRADE-OFF**

L. F. Wouters 19 Sep. 1973 7 p

(Contract W-7405-ENG-48) (UCID-16386-Pt-2) Avail: NTIS HC $3.00

It has been indicated that a more expensive, higher efficiency
thermodynamic subsystem could result in a less-expensive, more
cost-effective solar power system, overall. It is interesting to
see how severe a trade-off this really is. A primitive two-component
system model consisting of (1) the collector and (2) the turbine
was constructed. Of course there are lots of other pieces between
and around these items, but these two are the ones to which
most cost leverages can be associated, in some way. A given
collector design is assumed, having a defined specified efficiency and
unit area cost. The turbine efficiency is varied parametrically
from a reference value, and an allowable cost trade-off as a
ratio to reference turbine price is obtained. No attempt is made
to relate a particular cost change to a particular design change.
The maximum that can be afforded for any and all changes is
established.

**THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT-VOLTAGE CHARACTERISTICS OF SOLAR CELLS**

Annual Report

J. R. Hauser and P. M. Dunbar Jun. 1974 172 p refs

(Grant NGR-34-002-195) (NASA-138828) Avail: NTIS HC $11.75 CSCL 10A

The current-voltage characteristics and efficiencies of solar
cells are discussed. For some solar cell structure detailed curves
are presented which include carrier densities, current densities,
potential, and quasi-Fermi levels at different voltage levels both
with and without optically generated carriers (AMO conditions).
In addition some results are presented concerning the influence
of various parameter variations such as lifetime, cell thickness,
and high-low junction width on solar cell performance.


O. J. Adhant 1974 49 p

Contract DAAK02-72-C-047411


O. J. Adhant 1974 49 p

(A-D-AK02-72-C-047411) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/1

Low wattage fuel cells based on the matrix type phosphoric acid cell are discussed. Nominal ratings of 5-watts or less are considered. Bottled hydrogen or metal hydrides are used as fuel. Two approaches are taken. One relying on a conventional bipolar cell design with water removal by the air stream. In an alternate approach, metal hydrides are integrated with the fuel cell into a device resembling a primary battery. Hydrogen is generated by reaction of the hydride fuel with the fuel cell product water. Power sources based on the phosphoric acid cell exhibit favorable life characteristics and power densities comparable to or exceeding low rate primary batteries. **Author (GRA)**

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N74-28651\# Applied Dynamics Research Corp., Huntsville, Ala.


Chun Hau and Ho-Tien Shu Mar. 1974 150 p refs

Contract N00014-73-C-0195; NR Proj. 274-164


Chun Hau and Ho-Tien Shu Mar. 1974 150 p refs

(AD-778757; NTI/T1065A) Avail: NTIS CSCL 10/2

A comprehensive survey of the current development status of all MHD power cycles was made to assess the relative merit of the various cycles for naval applications. Dynamic System model was formulated to analyze the system performance. First, detailed component model was formulated and component designs were performed to determine the geometric configuration of each component. Next, a method based on variational 27 principle and the steady-state system solutions was developed to determine the component node models. A manageable dynamic system model and a simplified linear system model were then formulated. Finally, system stability analysis on the linear node model was performed to examine the local system stability. **Author (GRA)**

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**THERMAL DEGRADATION OF GREEN RIVER KEROGEN AT 150 TO 350 C**


(BM-RI-7924) Avail: NTIS HC $4.25

**THERMAL DEGRADATION OF GREEN RIVER KEROGEN AT 150 TO 350 C**


The Bureau of Mines heated at 150 to 350 C for 0.5 to 360 days Green River oil shale that had been previously extracted by benzene to provide information on in situ processing conditions, to determine the effect of low-temperature heating on the unconverted kerogen, and to determine the composition of benzene-soluble thermal products. In general, it was concluded that significant increases in the degradation of kerogen to oil occurred between the temperature range of 250 to 350 C; that the composition of the soluble products depends upon the temperature at which they are formed; and that the n-alkanes are pyrolytically degraded from the kerogen structure. In particular, the 250 C heating temperature is beneficial to the formation of branched plus cyclic alkanes. Also, the heated and unconverted oil shale kerogen and the soluble thermal products become more aromatic as the temperature increases from 150 to 350 C. **Author**

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**THERMOCHEMISTRY OF SALT HYDRATES**

Geoffrey Betton and Fouad Ajami May 1973 98 p refs

(Grant NSF GI-27876)

(PE-27796/9; NSF-RANN/SE/GI-27976/TR-73-4) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00

**THERMOCHEMISTRY OF SALT HYDRATES**

Geoffrey Betton and Fouad Ajami May 1973 98 p refs

(Grat NSF GI-27876)

(PE-27796/9; NSF-RANN/SE/GI-27976/TR-73-4) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00

A description is given of research performed on materials suitable for thermal energy storage (TES) as applied to solar heating and air conditioning of buildings. Criteria for candidate materials are established, and the various classes of materials that undergo a phase transformation at the required temperatures are briefly reviewed. Most of the data concentrates on one class of materials: inorganic salt hydrates. An extensive literature survey on phase diagrams and thermodynamic properties of salt hydrates was carried out. The kinetics of nucleation of the solid from the melt are considered from the theoretical point of view. It is found that salt hydrates are half-way between the good glass formers and the non-glass formers as a result, it is suggested that the use of outside agents, such as a small weak supersonic field, may prevent supercooling. **Modified author abstract**

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N74-28618\# Wolf Research and Development Corp., Pocomoke City, Md.

**APPLICABILITY OF SKYLAB REMOTE SENSING FOR DETECTION AND MONITORING OF SURFACE MINING ACTIVITIES** Quarterly Progress Report, 1 Apr. - 30 Jun. 1974

R. L. Brooks, Principal Investigator and J. D. Pennewell Jul. 1974 4 p EREP

(Contract NAS9-13310)

(E74-10572; NASA-OR-138647; GPR-5) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00 CSCL 081

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

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N74-28937\# Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

**THE WORLDWIDE SEARCH FOR PETROLEUM OFFSHORE STATUS REPORT** Aug. 1972 - Dec. 1972

Henry L. Berryhill, Jr. 1974 30 p refs

(USGS-CIRC-694) Avail: NTIS

At the end of 1972, offshore petroleum exploration was in progress on the submerged continental margins of 80 countries. Some 790 oil and gas fields had been discovered. Estimated worldwide volume of oil discovered offshore as of January 1, 1973, is 172.8 billion barrels of oil, or about 26 percent of the world total and 188.4 trillion cu ft of natural gas. Present reserves of oil are 135.5 billion barrels, of which 70 percent is in the Persian Gulf. Some 90 percent of the oil discovered offshore has been found in 80 giant fields having reserves of 500 million or more barrels each. **Author**

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**PROPERTIES OF UTAH TAR SANDS: THREEMILE CANYON AREA, P. R. SPRING DEPOSIT**


(BM-RI-7923) Avail: NTIS HC $4.00

**PROPERTIES OF UTAH TAR SANDS: THREEMILE CANYON AREA, P. R. SPRING DEPOSIT**


Detailed analyses of four cores from the Threemile Canyon area in the P. R. Spring tar sand deposit in Utah are reported. Average properties of the oil zone in the Threemile Canyon area as determined from these cores are as follows: Oil saturation, 67.4 pct of pore volume; porosity, 29.2 pct; permeability before oil extraction, 133 millidarcies; and permeability after oil extraction, 2,856 millidarcies. Average net thickness of the oil zone is 23.8 ft and average depth to the top of the oil zone is 189 ft. **Author**

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**GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE ANALYSIS USING RADAR IMAGERY OF THE COAL MINING AREA OF BUCHANAN COUNTY, VA.**


(PB-228689/6; 8M-RI-7869) Avail: NTIS HC $3.25 CSCL 081

An analysis of the geologic structure of an area of Buchanan County, Va.
N74-28990

County, Va., was made by the Bureau of Mines using imagery from an airborne A/E/APG-97 side-looking radar system to evaluate that mapping technique for delineating structural features which may cause mining problems. Side-looking radar (SLAR) was found to be a useful remote sensing tool for geologic structural analysis. Fault and joint systems identified by linemaps and linear patterns in the imagery were verified by surface and in-mine observations. SLAR imagery accurately delineated structural features that are known to affect gas migration and accumulation and that weakened the rock forming the immediate roof to mine workings, causing mining problems. (Modified author abstract)


Several candidate alloys and coatings were evaluated for use in automobile thermal reactors. Full-size reactors of the candidate materials were evaluated in cyclic engine dynamometer tests with a peak temperature of 1040 C (1900 F). Two developmental ferritic-iron alloys, GE-1541 and NASA-18T, exhibited the best overall performance by lasting at least 60 percent of the life of test engine. Four of the alloys evaluated warrant consideration for reactor use. They are GE-1541, Armco 18 SR. NASA-18T, and Inconel 601. None of the commercial coating substrate combinations evaluated warrant consideration for reactor use. Author


The caking characteristics of Kentucky coal were evaluated and suggestions were made for the solution to the problem in gasification processes. Prevailing in process decaking treatment method penalties in the form of increased costs, reduced efficiency, or complications in operation. Two decaking methods, simultaneous decaking and transportation of coal from mine to gasification plant via a coal-water slurry pipeline and using a dilute alkaline solution, were evaluated. E.H.W.


The feasibility of obtaining a base fuel for supersonic airliners has been examined and the problems of improving the antitrust measures for deicing, de-icing, antistatic and other properties connected with operating conditions have not been touched upon. For these purposes it is possible to use special additives, as well as to saturate fuel with nitrogen. Author (GRA)


The text of a prepared statement given before Congress is presented which describes NASA's long range objectives. Emphasis is on the impact and proposed benefits of various space and aeronautical programs which are slated for operational status within the next 10 to 15 years. The programs discussed include improvements or developments in the following: (1) airport congestion; (2) short-haul aircraft capabilities; (3) air cargo systems; (4) hydrogen-fueled aircraft; (5) space shuttle capabilities; (6) space communications; (7) transportation; (8) preventive medicine, rapid diagnostics, and emergency medical care; (9) water and land resources management; (10) air and water pollution control; (11) global weather and disaster alert networks; and (12) space and lunar exploration. A.A.D.


The desirability of environmental controls regarding the production and use of various fuels is discussed along with the present imbalance in energy supply and demand. Petroleum, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy are discussed in terms of their availability and consumption rates. The conflict between air quality goals and current emission levels from automobiles and power plants are reviewed, and the environmental trade-offs of nuclear power generation, identified as thermal pollution, air pollution, water pollution, radioactive waste, and the accidental release of radioactive materials, are discussed in terms of their environmental costs. Other topics covered include the problems of power plant siting, and the environmental and economic impacts of development of the Outer Continental Shelf, and surface mining of coal and oil shale in the western United States. A.A.D.


Policy options for total national energy use and supply from domestic and imported sources are considered. Estimated balances for the years 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1985 for domestic and imported energy supplies are presented to illustrate the use that can be made of single energy models, and to test the major
implications of any policies that may be proposed. Synthetic fuel production is considered in the analysis of a policy based on energy independence. Best and worst energy supply situations are also calculated as an additional aid in policy decision making. A.A.D.

N74-29344# Committee on Public Works (U. S. House).
GASOLINE, DIESEL, AND HEATING OIL SHORTAGES
on Public Works, 93d Congr., 1st Sess., 24-26 and 31 Jul. and 1 Aug. 1973
(GPO-24-116) Avail: Subcomm. on Energy
Statistical information and predictions of the future needs and availability of gasoline, diesel, and heating oil energy in the U.S. were presented before a Congressional hearing. Energy consumption is discussed according to industrial uses, transportation, electric power, household, and miscellaneous needs, and the percentages of coal, petroleum, and natural gas involved in that consumption are presented. Statistics are shown for expected increases in demand for each form of energy, and refinery and power plant capacities are commented upon. Estimated reserves of fossil fuels in the U.S., and expected future supply in terms of the law of exponential growth are discussed. An FTC report on its investigation of the petroleum industry is also presented. A.A.D.

N74-29346# Committee on Public Works (U. S. House).
TO CONSERVE ENERGY ON THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF INTERSTATE AND DEFENSE HIGHWAYS
(GPO-25-702) Avail: Subcomm. on Energy
A Congressional hearing was conducted to investigate means of conserving energy on the interstate and defense highway systems. The legislation was concerned with establishing a maximum speed limit on any highway on the United States, territories, and possessions. The Secretary of Transportation was given authority to impose the lower speed limits after consulting with the Governor of the jurisdiction involved. Author

N74-29347# Committee on Public Works (U. S. House).
ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES TO PROMOTE EFFICIENT ENERGY USE
(GPO-28-428) Avail: Comm. on Public Works
A Congressional hearing was conducted to provide for the development of improved design lighting, insulation, and architectural standards to promote efficient energy use in residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. The administrator of the General Services Administration in cooperation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and the National Bureau of Standards is authorized to carry out the provisions of the legislation. Testimony regarding the need for such action and the benefits to be derived was provided by selected witnesses. Author

N74-29352# Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (U. S. Senate).
ENERGY EMERGENCY LEGISLATION, PART 2
(GPO-24-846) Avail: SOD HC $2.65
Committee prints of a bill to declare by Congressional action a national energy emergency are presented. Statements of findings and purpose are included with the prints which outline the energy shortages and disruptions of energy supplies which initiated the action. A discussion of the issues follows and includes information on the distillate fuel oil situation during the winter of 1973 and 1974, environmental properties of an alternate high sulphur fuel oil, highway transportation fuel conservation measures, and speed limit authority. The text of a petition for the elimination of gateways for motor common carriers of property, routes, and services in interstate commerce is presented, along with a paper on family household moving. Proposed amendments to the bill are also considered. For Vol. 1, see N74-16662. A.A.D.
An introduction to the Princeton sailwing windmill
02 p0058 744-16769
The effect of aerodynamic parameters on power output of windmills
02 p0056 744-16773

AERODYNAMIC CONFIGURATIONS

AERODYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS
Wind-powered machines --- design, aerodynamic characteristics, and economics
[NASA-TT-F-15149] 02 p0045 744-15742

AEROSPACE SCIENCE
Industrial use of aerospace technology
01 p0002 744-36226

AEROSPACE VEHICLES
Section 4: Propulsion and energy
01 p0026 744-12905

AFRICA
Review of the results of the Eastern Atlantic Continental Margin Program of the International Decade of Ocean Exploration --- geophysical prospecting and fishing areas
[PB-225036/38A] 02 p0065 744-18073

AFTERBURNING
The influence of individual components and of their mechanical arrangement on the stationary operating behaviour of dual cycle propulsion engines
02 p0079 744-20444

AGREEMENTS
Compact to conserve oil and gas
02 p0053 744-16668

AGRICULTURE
Utilization of wind power in agriculture in the USSR
[NASA-TT-P-15345] 02 p0046 744-15752
Using the energy of the wind for electrification
[NASA-TT-P-15307] 02 p0060 744-16801
Agriculture and the fuel crisis --- Congressional hearing on fuel crisis problems
[GPO-27-899] 03 p0118 744-28441

AIR CURRENTS
Exploitation of wind energy --- windmill feasibility in industrial applications
[NASA-TT-P-15309] 02 p0055 744-16756

AIR POLLUTION
Conversion of fuel nitrogen to NOx in a compact combustor
[ASME PAPER 73-WA/CT-2] 01 p0002 744-13293
Aviation fuels and lubricants
01 p0006 744-18160
The jet engine design that can drastically reduce oxides of nitrogen
[AGA PAPER 74-16] 01 p0016 744-18797
Modelling of combustors - The effects of ambient conditions upon performance
02 p0040 744-25217
The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity
[PB-222609/0] 01 p0010 744-10129
Catalytic combustion of carbon monoxide in gasoline engine exhaust using manganese catalysts
[AB-760395] 01 p0011 744-10874
Energy demand and its effect on the environment

Determination of optimal air pollution control strategies

Report by the Committee on Motor Vehicle Emissions

A study of mandatory engine maintenance for reducing vehicle exhaust emissions. Volume 7: A user’s manual and guide to the economic effectiveness computer program

A study of mandatory engine maintenance for reducing vehicle exhaust emissions. Volume 8: Experimental characterization of vehicle emissions and maintenance states

Jet engine exhaust emissions of high altitude commercial aircraft projected to 1990

Transportation controls under the Clean Air Act — Congressional investigation of effects of clean air policy on transportation

Optimal control of sulfur dioxide emissions at power stations: Models and a case study

The impact of auto emission standards

Optimal control of sulfur dioxide emissions at power stations: Models and a case study

Transportation controls under the Clean Air Act — Congressional investigation of effects of clean air policy on transportation

The impact of auto emission standards

Compliance with Title 2 (auto emission standards) of the Clean Air Act

Compliance with Title 2 (auto emission standards) of the Clean Air Act

Compliance with Title 2 (auto emission standards) of the Clean Air Act

A user’s manual and guide to the economic effectiveness computer program

Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers

Power conditioning system for FAA air route traffic control centers

A review of precious resources and their effect on air transport; Proceedings of the Spring Convention, London, England, May 15, 16, 1974

Precious resources and air transport - an airline view --- fuel price increase effects

The administration’s proposal for relaxation of emission control devices and petroleum refining systems vehicles

Compilation of air pollutant emission factors, Part 2: Characterization of emissions from 1970 through 1973 model vehicles

Proceedings, Coal Combustion Seminar --- with emphasis on control of air pollutants from coal burning natural gas fuel

EPA pollution regulations and fuel shortage: The impact on mass transit

Aldehyde and reactive organic emissions from motor vehicles. Part 1: Advanced automotive control systems vehicles


Assessment of SO2 control alternatives and implementation patterns for the electric utility industry

Proceedings, Coal Combustion Seminar --- with emphasis on control of air pollutants from coal burning natural gas fuel

A study of mandatory engine maintenance for reducing vehicle exhaust emissions. Volume 7: A user’s manual and guide to the economic effectiveness computer program

A study of mandatory engine maintenance for reducing vehicle exhaust emissions. Volume 8: Experimental characterization of vehicle emissions and maintenance states

Optimal control of sulfur dioxide emissions at power stations: Models and a case study

The impact of auto emission standards

Optimal control of sulfur dioxide emissions at power stations: Models and a case study

Transportation controls under the Clean Air Act — Congressional investigation of effects of clean air policy on transportation

The impact of auto emission standards

Compliance with Title 2 (auto emission standards) of the Clean Air Act

Compliance with Title 2 (auto emission standards) of the Clean Air Act

Compliance with Title 2 (auto emission standards) of the Clean Air Act

A user’s manual and guide to the economic effectiveness computer program

Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers

Power conditioning system for FAA air route traffic control centers
The evolution and dynamics of national goals in the United States (02 p0053 874-16666)
A review of energy issues and the 91st Congress (02 p0053 874-16667)
Compact to conserve oil and gas (02 p0053 874-16668)
Federal Energy Organization: A staff analysis (02 p0053 874-16669)
Geothermal energy (02 p0053 874-16670)
A review of energy policy activities of the 92nd Congress (02 p0053 874-16684)
Energy-related research and development (02 p070 874-18405)
Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2 (02 p070 874-18422)
Council on Energy Policy (02 p075 874-19067)
The gasoline shortage: A national perspective (02 p075 874-19068)
National energy policy for meeting US energy requirements (02 p079 874-20613)
NASA authorization for fiscal year 1975, part 1 --- Congressional hearings on funding of NASA programs (02 p082 874-21605)
Conservation of energy (02 p082 874-21620)
The gasoline and fuel oil shortage --- congressional hearing to determine causes and corrective actions for fuel shortage problem (GPO-99-740) (02 p082 874-21624)
Transportation controls under the Clean Air Act --- Congressional investigation of effects of clean air policy on transportation (GPO-20-345) (02 p082 874-21625)
Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act (GPO-27-370) (03 p0100 874-21683)
Research on ground propulsion systems (03 p0103 874-22600)
Presidential energy statements (GPO-24-936) (03 p0106 874-23511)
Solar heating and cooling --- Congressional hearing to examine impact of degradation in cleanliness standards of air and water (GPO-20-928) (03 p0111 874-27338)
Federal Energy Administration (GPO-26-725) (03 p0111 874-27443)
Energy Emergency Act (GPO-26-036) (03 p0112 874-27444)
Nuclear stimulation of natural gas (GPO-96-678) (03 p0112 874-27448)
Coal policy issues, Part 2: Appendix 3: Additional statements received for the record (GPO-20-768) (03 p0112 874-27450)
Draft of proposed legislation to promote more effective management of certain related functions of the Executive Branch

Energy Conservation Act

The energy crisis: Impact of Canadian policies

Agriculture and the fuel crisis -- Congressional hearing on fuel crisis problems

Compliance with Title 2 (auto emission standards)

Retail pricing of petroleum products -- Congressional hearing on pricing policy of petroleum products

Nasa Petroleum Reserve Number 1, Elkat Hills, California -- Congressional hearings on exploitation of petroleum reserve source

Economic impact of petroleum shortages

Profitability of domestic energy company operations

Gasoline, diesel, and heating oil shortages

To conserve energy on the national system of interstate and defense highways -- Congressional legislation for controlling maximum speed limits on highways

Architectural guidelines to promote efficient energy use -- Congressional hearings on energy policy legislation

Energy emergency legislation, part 2

National energy policy

Federal energy conservation -- Federal policy on conservation and reduction of energy requirements

Compact to conserve oil and gas

Energy conservation in public and commercial buildings

Energy conservation strategies

Conservation of energy

Energy alternatives for California: The current crisis. 2: Conservation of energy

Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 2

Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 3

Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 4

 CONSTRAINTS: Man versus his institutions -- goals of rational energy policy

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The development of aircraft as influenced by the shortage of materials and fuel

CONSUMPTION

Energy: Compiled bibliography and tables of world resources, consumption, and wastes

CONTRIBUTIONS

Analysis of tars, char, gas, and water found in emissions from the synthesis process

CONTINENTAL SHELVES

Review of the results from the Eastern Atlantic Continental Margin Program of the International Decade of Ocean Exploration -- geophysical prospecting and fishing areas

Review of the results from the eastern Atlantic continental margin program of the International Decade of ocean exploration

Action in the Atlantic: A vital step for our nation's energy and environmental needs

CONTROL CONFIGURED VEHICLES

Advanced controls for commercial transport aircraft -- USAF Control Configured Vehicles and NASA Active Control Technology program

CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Substitute catalysts for platinum in automobile emissions control devices and petroleum refining

Present air pollution situation in Kawasaki city and future countermeasures

Characterization of particulates and other non-regulated emissions from mobile sources and the effects of exhaust emissions control devices on these emissions


Feasibility of meeting the 1975-1976 exhaust emissions standards in actual use

Control of gasoline vapor losses from station and vehicle filling -- economics of vapor recovery systems

CONTROLLABLE FUSION

Nuclear electric power -- selective assessment of plant and reactor types


A preliminary engineering design of a 'Nesten' blind direct energy converter for fusion reactors

Theory and experiment in laser driven fusion

CONVECTIVE HEAT TRANSFER

E2-02 combustion powered steam-HSO central power systems

CONVECTIONS

Compact to conserve oil and gas

COOLING

A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics


COOLING SYSTEMS

Computer program for thermodynamic analysis of open cycle multishaft power system with multiple reheats and intercool

Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act

The development of a solar-powered residential heating and cooling system

COPPER SULFIDES

New technology for CuS-Cu2S solar cells of high reliability

Terrestrial utilization of CuS-Cu2S solar photocells in the south of France

On inhomogeneities of thin film solar cells

Current prospects for solar cells

A-12
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT INDEX</th>
<th>P/N</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effect of shading on CdS/Cu(s)S solar cells and optical solar array design</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P110 N74-26522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COST ANALYSIS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An approach to aeroengine tradeoff factors</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0091 A74-34990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The development of aircraft as influenced by the shortage of materials and fuel</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0093 A74-36319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precious resources and air transport - An airline view --- fuel price increase effects</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0093 A74-36322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The energy situation --- emphasizing various energy sources, costs, and environmental effects</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>P0016 N74-17740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy in transportation --- energy costs of passenger and cargo transportation</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>P0023 N74-13757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics of air transport --- direct and indirect costs</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>P0026 N74-14682</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A comment on towers for windmills --- structural and economic criteria</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0059 N74-16795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some extemporaneous comments on our experiences with towers for wind generators</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0059 N74-16796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The economy and practicality of large scale wind generation stations (conclusion)</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0060 N74-16802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General aviation cost impact study. Volume 1: Executive summary</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0062 N74-17779</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General aviation cost impact study. Volume 2: Research methodology</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0062 N74-17780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General aviation cost impact study. Volume 3: Planning guide</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0062 N74-17781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy conservation strategies</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P101 N74-21697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A simplified life-cycle cost comparison of various engines for small helicopter use</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0074 N74-19405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration by competing raw fuel industries in the energy market and its impact on small business. Volume 2: Tennessee Valley area</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0075 N74-19605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impacts of new energy technology, using generalized input-output analysis --- coal gasification</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P22613 N48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed construction and equipment costs for the 255-aw Milton B. Young Generating Station</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P117 N74-28032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail pricing of petroleums products --- Congenial attendance on pricing policy of petroleums products</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P118 N74-28497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COST EFFECTIVENESS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purification of fuel oils by centrifugal force</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P118 N74-28497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost efficiency of tungsten carbide-carbon fuel cells</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0036 A74-20216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation of the economic efficiency of surplus tanking of aircraft fuel</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0085 N74-33092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance versus cost tradeoffs - Initial look at alternatives --- for aircraft engine fuel cost minimization</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0090 N74-34989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The large scale wind driven electrical generating station --- efficiency and economic factors</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0046 N74-15750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batteries for storage of wind-generated energy</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0058 N74-16784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy storage by compressed air --- using windpowered pumps</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0058 N74-16785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic considerations of utilizing small wind generators</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0058 N74-16789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introductory remarks --- international cooperation in energy sources development</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0068 N74-16583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental issues and institutional arrangements --- economic and environmental aspects of energy policy</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0069 N74-16595</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnetic suspension and guidance of vehicles --- feasibility and cost effectiveness</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0072 N74-16852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of wind-energy conversion</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0077 N74-19705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean fuels from biomass --- feasibility of converting plant systems to fuel</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0077 N74-19706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Kentucky coal utilization research program. Project 3: Low Btu gas and solidified fuel --- low cost production methods</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0113 N74-27529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Kentucky coal utilization research program. Summary of first year progress and accomplishments --- cost controlling processing stages in coal liquefaction</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0113 N74-27531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost effectiveness of tungsten carbide-carbon fuel cells</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0120 N74-28543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COST ESTIMATES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel state - Expensive</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0092 A74-35456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASA Lewis H3-02 NEB program</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0095 A74-37611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental issues, an overview --- of energy source exploitation</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0069 N74-18597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost and performance of automotive emission control technologies</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0107 N74-26244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COST REDUCTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airline airplanes for the eighties - a response --- emphasizing system efficiency and fuel savings</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0036 A74-23464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The present potential of CdS solar cells as a future contender for photovoltaic space and terrestrial power applications</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0038 A74-24811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does research in the field of aeronautics have a future --- emphasis on aircraft design refinements and cost reduction</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>P0041 A74-25723</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliability of low-cost CdS/CdS solar cells</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0048 A74-29823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential improvements in efficiency and cost of solar cells</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P008 N74-34369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NSR/HAN Photovoltaic Energy Conversion Program</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0085 N74-34308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determining the effects of gasoline price on use of metals in automobile manufacture</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>P0072 N74-28771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVERINGS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The use of FEP Teflon in solar cell cover technology</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>P0012 N74-10544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRUDE OIL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapid group analysis of directly distilled petroleum fractions by the method of recorded fluid-adsorption chromatography /FAC/</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0083 A74-29415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational and accidental petroleum product losses and their control and prevention /2nd revised and enlarged edition/ --- Russian book</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0092 A74-36137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caserol petroleum products, properties and applications --- USSR petroleum industry handbook</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0092 A74-36137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substitutes for platinum in automobile emission control devices and petroleum refining</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0092 A74-36137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second iteration analysis of a fossil fuel-fired gas turbine-potassium-steam combined cycle</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>P0092 A74-36137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy crisis and small business --- Federal Trade Commission report on investigation of petroleum industry</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>P0027 N74-14691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and gas</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>P0029 N74-15259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Advantages of the diffuser-augmented wind turbine

Gasoline, diesel, and heating oil shortages

Substitution of 3P5 aviation fuel for DF-2 diesel

Projected availability of motor gasoline and diesel engine exhaust noise in the

Cryogenic power transmission technology: Cryogenic electronics

Electrostatics

DIATOMIC GASES

Electron vibrational energy transfer under NHD combustion generator conditions

DIATORS

Electrostatics

DIELECTRICS

Cryogenic power transmission technology: Cryogenics
dielectrics

DIESEL ENGINES

Thermal-oxidative stability of automotive diesel fuels

Multi-fuel diesel engines

Reduction of diesel engine exhaust noise in the

petroleum refining industry --- by resonator type diffuser

DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

Projected availability of motor gasoline and distillate fuels; 1975 - 1985

Substitution of JP-5 aviation fuel for JP-2 diesel under field conditions

Gasoline, diesel, and heating oil shortages

DIFFERENTIALS

Advantages of the diffuser-augmented wind turbine
Quantification of the luminescence intensity of energy resources


Precious resources and air transport - An airline view --- fuel price increase effects

Energy: Compiled bibliography and tables of world resources, consumption, and wastes

The Federal Government and energy: E and D historical background

Some interfaces in resource utilization --- power source from earth crust heat

Compendium of university forums of the National Commission on Materials Policy, May - June 1972. A background document. NCMF focus on Technological innovation in the Production and Utilization of Materials at Pennsylvania State University, on 19-21 June 1972

Review of world energy supplies --- reserves and resources of fossil and fissile fuels

Fuel resources: Uranium

Nuclear fuels: Thorium

Oil and gas

Oil shale

Fuels


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

The effect of fuel availability on future R and D programs in power generation

Selected list of Bureau of Mines publications on petroleum and natural gas, 1961-1970

Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985

Residential energy use: An econometric analysis

Long run cost trends: Persian Gulf and United States

Balancing the supply and demand for natural gas

Balancing the demand and supply of other energy forms

Environmental protection and long run supply of crude oil in the United States

Fuel shortages, part 1

Fuel shortages, part 2

Compact to conserve oil and gas

Geothermal energy resources and research

Natural gas supply in the decade of the seventies

Natural gas availability: Present and future

Meeting California's energy requirements, 1975-2000
SUBJECT INDEX

Agriculture and the fuel crisis ---- Congressional hearings on fuel crisis problems

Economic impact of petroleum shortages

Profitability of domestic energy company operations

ECONOMICS

Hydrogen production by reforming processes - The alternatives and economics

Energy consumption and gross national product in the United States: An examination of a recent change in the relationship

Electric power systems - Citations from the early DDC

Solar sea power --- conceptual design

Solar thermal electric power systems

Advanced electrical power generation and utilization technologies

Solar energy systems --- for generating electricity and producing-hydrogen fuels

Evaluation of mine electrical systems with respect to safety, technology, economics, and legal considerations. Volume 1: Text, tables and analyses

ECONIC APPLICATIONS

Power and Hall field limitation studies in the Stanford B+ BDD generator

Two-dimensional electric fields in BDD-generator channels - Optimum loading circuits

ECONOMIC ANALYSES

High voltage solar cell power generating system for regulated solar array development

The economy and practicality of large scale wind generation stations - (conclusion)

State-of-the-art and prospects of magnetoelectric systems and controllable electrical drivers

Solar sea power --- conceptual design

Solar energy systems --- for generating electricity and producing-hydrogen fuels

High voltage solar cell power generating system directly from laser power

Statistical summary and evaluation of wind power electrical power station output (part 2 of 2)

Solar thermal electric power systems

Solar sea power --- conceptual design

Radiant electric power station output (part 2 of 2)

Solar sea power --- conceptual design

ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

This is how you can heat your home with a little windmill

Wind electric power station

Evaluation of nine electrical systems with respect to safety, technology, economics, and legal considerations. Volume 1: Text, tables and analyses

ELECTRIC FIELDS

Performance and Hall field limitation studies in the Stanford B+ BDD generator

Two-dimensional electric fields in BDD-generator channels - Optimum loading circuits

ELECTRIC GENERATION

Electric power generation system directly from laser power

State-of-the-art and prospects of magnetoelectric machines for self-contained electrical supply systems and controllable electrical drivers

Energy sources - Citations from the early DDC collections

Studies of the utilization of wind energy: The use of dc generator/sensor/vapor inverter sets connected to ac networks

ELECTRIC GENERATORS

Economies of thermodynamic solar power systems.

Econometric models: Their application to the economic and energy sectors

Economics of thermodynamic solar power systems.

Energy sources - Citations from the early DDC

ECONOMIC AND ENERGY SECTORS

The cost of energy --- an economic and energy sector consideration.

ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

ECONOMIC ANALYSES

ECONOMIC ENERGY SOURCES

ECONOMIC ENERGY SOURCES

ECONOMIC ENERGY SOURCES

ECONOMIC ENERGY SOURCES

ECONOMIC ENERGY SOURCES

ECONOMIC ENERGY SOURCES

ECONOMIC ENERGY SOURCES
ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

Trapping of solar energy at Bamako with the aid of a silicon solar cell panel
02 p0061 74a-25481

Effects of radiation on the violet solar cell
03 p0065 74a-32908

Study of a bi-phase D.C. H.H.D. generator using a new motion system
03 p0069 74a-37618

Solar power generation and distribution
03 p0021 74a-12680

Energy and the environment: Electric power
03 p0041 74a-15791

Prospects for hydrogen as a fuel for transportation systems and for electrical power generation
01 p0030 74a-15469

Recent windmill power generation plant
[NASA-TT-P-15206]
02 p0045 74a-15740

Eco industry and practical applications of large wind-driven power plants, part 1
[NASA-TT-P-15308]
02 p0045 74a-15761

Modeling of electric power demand [CREB]
02 p004a 74a-16690

Optimal electrical energy growth strategies in an era of environmental concern
02 p0080 74a-20697

ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

Regional and global energy transfer via passive power relay satellites
01 p0005 74a-16116

Terrestrial utilization of CIS-Cu2S solar photocells in the south of France
02 p0038 74a-24915

Status of wind—energy conversion
02 p0042 74a-27772

H2—02 catabution powered steam—HBD central power system
02 p0042 74a-27775

Closed cycle HBD for central station power with fossil or nuclear fuels
[AD-766500]
01 p0012 74a-10949

Development of geothermal reservoirs from over—pressured areas beneath the Gulf coastal plain of Texas. A feasibility study of power production from overpressed reservoirs
[AD-766595]
01 p0018 74a-12183

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LIMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 1
[NASA-CR-136197]
01 p0023 74a-13646

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LIMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 2: Appendices
[NASA-CR-136198]
01 p0023 74a-13647

High powered electrical power generation by wind motors
[NASA-TT-P-15302]
02 p0045 74a-15739

Wind power plants in Russia
[NASA-TT-P-15331]
02 p0045 74a-15763

Observations on modern wind—electric power plants --- in Italy during post-war reconstruction
[NASA-TT-P-15357]
02 p0045 74a-15745

Importance and progress of wind power utilization in Denmark
[NASA-TT-P-15353]
02 p0045 74a-15746

Method of calculation of annual overall efficiency of modern wind—power plants
[NASA-TT-P-15310]
02 p0046 74a-15748

Problems in the electrical equipment of wind power plants
[NASA-TT-P-15312]
02 p0046 74a-15749

The large scale wind driven electrical generating station --- efficiency and economic factors
[NASA-TT-P-15314]
02 p0046 74a-15750

Progress in the utilization of wind power
[NASA-TT-P-15346]
02 p0046 74a-15753

Importance and progress of wind power utilization in Denmark
[NASA-TT-P-15349]
02 p0046 74a-15754

Medium—capacity air motor pilot plant with hydraulic energy accumulation by pumping
[NASA-TT-P-15295]
02 p0046 74a-15755

Prospects for the utilization of wind energy in Czechoslovakia
[NASA-TT-P-15365]
02 p0048 74a-15766

New wind power station --- used during fuel shortage in World War 2
[NASA-TT-P-15322]
02 p0048 74a-15767

Small wind—electrical installations for export
[NASA-TT-P-15350]
02 p0048 74a-15770

Soviet geothermal electric power engineering, part 2
[AD-756947]
02 p0048 74a-15776

Long range trends in the character of electric power systems
02 p0049 74a-15908

Assessment of SO2 control alternatives and implementation patterns for the electric utility industry
02 p0050 74a-16339

Experimental research on model RED generator 0—02 (Stage 2), Scientific and Technical Report 17/73
[JPBS-60972]
02 p0050 74a-16424

Introduction to Volg's wind power plant --- energy conversion efficiency
02 p0055 74a-16762

Experience with Jacobs wind—driven electric generating plant, 1931 — 1957
02 p0058 74a-16786

Economic considerations of utilizing small wind generators
02 p0058 74a-16789

NASA Lewis 82—02 HBD program
[NASA-TT-P-17520]
02 p0076 74a-16967

High wind power plants --- design and performance evaluation
[NASA-TT-P-15444]
02 p0077 74a-15709

Statistical summary and evaluation of ventolelectric power station output (part 2 of 2)
[NASA-TT-P-15652]
03 p0104 74a-22708

Prospects and scientific problems of the application of methods of the application of methods of direct electrical power acquisition from chemical fuels
[AD-776374]
03 p0107 74a-25625

Analysis of the winds of site 300 as a source of power
[OTC-51469]
03 p0109 74a-26514

Solar sea power --- boiler components including boiler, condenser, turbine, cold water pipe
[PB-228069/1]
03 p0110 74a-26520

Proceedings, Solar Sea Power Plant Conference and Workshop
[PB-228066/1]
03 p0110 74a-26521

The prospects for RED power plants in power engineering
[JPBS-62139]
03 p0110 74a-26774

Experience from the first stage of development of the U—25 installation
[JPBS-62129]
03 p0110 74a-26775

Adaptability of the closed Brayton gas turbine to utility power plants
[REPT-73-310448]
03 p0113 74a-27280

Technology and use of lignite --- conferences on coal utilization utilization for power plants
[EM-IC-8543]
03 p0115 74a-28020

Pilot study of electrostatic precipitation for removing fly ash at Basin Electric's Leland Olds Station
03 p0116 74a-28029

Lignite and the cyclone burner in a new 235—mw generating station
03 p0116 74a-28031

Detailed construction and equipment costs for the 235— mw Milton R. Young Generating Station
[NASA-CR-139047]
03 p0117 74a-28032

Applications of aerospace technology in the electric power industry
[NASA-CR-138947]
03 p0119 74a-28537

ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLIES

Spacecraft electrical power --- solar cells and storage batteries
01 p0002 74a-12201

Thermoelectric generators --- radio relay station power supply application
01 p0002 74a-13448

Power conditioning systems for FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers
01 p0004 74a-14133
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Natural resources development and policies, including environmental considerations. Addendum: Changing patterns in the world energy situation [E/C.7/2/Add.0.1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy, resources and the environment: A set of presentations [E/73-61]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US transportation: Some energy and environmental considerations [W72-164]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of energy in New York State: 1972 (with estimates for 1973) [OBR-19]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy in the near term --- prediction analysis techniques for energy consumption and employment [OBR-19]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coping with the fuel shortage: A guide for Los Angeles residents [P-5154]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy research and development: A selected reading list (GPN-2-136-65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patterns of energy consumption in the United States [GPN-2-136-65]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation and efficient use of energy: A state regulator's view [P-5156]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy alternatives for California: The current crisis. 2: Conservation of energy [P-5156]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative evaluation of solar, fusion, fission, and fossil energy resources. Part 4: Energy from fossil fuels [E/C.7/138-138]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The administration's proposal for relaxation of air pollution standards --- Congressional hearing on proposals for reducing clean air standard and effects of sulfur oxides in fuels [GPO-26-2629]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The price elasticity of residential energy use [E/73-65-BRR-1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENERGY CONVERSION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermionic energy conversion. Volume 1 - Processes and devices --- Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolution of studies in the field of solar lasers [NASA-CR-138188]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy supply and energy transformers in satellites and spacecraft [S-BEPT93-5261]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prospects of energy conversion and storage derived from space systems technology [E/C.7/138-138]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The motion of a conducting piston in a channel with variable inductance [NASA-CR-138188]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells [NASA-CR-138188]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbo-actuators turn flow into mechanical output --- power conversion for missile control or pneumatic systems [NASA-CR-138188]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs [NASA-CR-138188]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar energy for the terrestrial generation of electricity [NASA-CR-138188]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and its effect on the environment [P-5048]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part B --- to include development of alternate power sources to reduce fossil fuel consumption [PB-207519]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An assessment of solar energy as a national energy resource. [NASA-CR-136191] | 01 p0019 W74-12642 |

Energy facts | 01 p0020 W74-12672 |

Energy consumption: Past, present, future | 01 p0020 W74-12675 |

Energy and resource consumption | 01 p0020 W74-12676 |

Energy resources | 01 p0020 W74-12677 |

Components for solar energy | 01 p0020 W74-12678 |

Solar power generation and distribution | 01 p0021 W74-12680 |

National energy policy | 01 p0021 W74-12681 |

Impacts of solar energy utilization | 01 p0021 W74-12682 |

Strategy for solar heating and cooking | 01 p0021 W74-12685 |

An inventory of energy research, volume 1 | 01 p0021 W74-12688 |

Energy research and development: A selected reading list | 01 p0022 W74-12695 |

Isotope kilowatt program [NRDL-TR-4307] | 01 p0025 W74-14377 |

Energy conservation through effective utilization [CRSC-73-102] | 01 p0027 W74-14688 |


Storage and transportation of synthetic fuels. A report to the synthetic fuels panel [NASA-TR-4307] | 01 p0030 W74-15448 |

The energy situation in the community, situation 1972, forecasts 1973 | 01 p0030 W74-15679 |

Energy resources of the United States --- based on geological survey of all available sources of energy [CRSC-650] | 01 p0031 W74-15685 |

The effect of fuel availability on future B and D programs in power generation | 01 p0031 W74-15689 |

Energy, resources and the environment: A set of presentations [W72-180-BRR-1] | 01 p0032 W74-15695 |

Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985 | 01 p0032 W74-15697 |

An economic evaluation of HDO-steam powerplants employing coal gasification [NB-ER-7796] | 02 p0051 W74-16620 |

Balancing the demand and supply of coal | 02 p0052 W74-16658 |

Wind machines --- aerodynamics of sailwing vehicles [AB-DE-136191] | 02 p0059 W74-16797 |

NSF presentation --- summary on energy conversion research program | 02 p0059 W74-16798 |

Economic comparison of two solar/hydrogen concepts [STL-73-990] | 02 p0060 W74-16810 |

Direct energy conversion methods [AD-7700000] | 02 p0061 W74-16816 |

Kinetics of coal gasification in a high pressure, low residence time, entrained flow reactor [AD-771581] | 02 p0067 W74-18417 |

NSF-RAN energy abstracts: A monthly abstract journal of energy research [ORML-EIS-73-34-VOL-1-NO-9] | 02 p0067 W74-18417 |

New sources of power: Solar energy | 02 p0067 W74-18417 |

Investigation in energy transfer and energy conversion for advanced power and propulsion systems [AD-170000] | 02 p0067 W74-18417 |

Recycling solid waste for utility fuel and recovery of other resources --- identification of mechanical problems in materials handling [OBIL-FRR-93-526] | 02 p0071 W74-18725 |

Electricity: The conversion industry [AD-198327] | 02 p0072 W74-18730 |

Energy recovery from waste: Solid waste as supplementary fuel in power plant boilers [AF-360-J.31] | 02 p0072 W74-19699 |

EUEBG! POLICY

ENERGY DISTRIBUTION

Long range trends in the character of electric power systems
02 p0049 774-15908

Issues involved in developing an environmental ethic -- socio-economic factors in energy supply and demand
02 p0069 774-18598

ENERGY POLICY

The use of the pressurized balloon for detecting energy resources
02 p0033 774-19473

Energy problems in air transportation -- options for demand reduction, efficiency increase and fuel alternatives
02 p0033 774-19479

The implications for air transportation of energy shortage
02 p0033 774-19486

The fuel crisis and the controller -- turbojet aircraft descent trajectories for fuel consumption reduction
02 p0034 774-19726

The airship can meet the energy challenge
02 p0034 774-20166

Investigation of photovoltaic applications -- for solar energy conversion
02 p0040 774-24939

Conclusions and recommendations of the United States Solar Energy Panel
02 p0045 774-29391

Energy self-sufficiency -- an economic evaluation
03 p0005 774-31446

Performance versus cost tradeoffs -- initial look at alternatives -- for aircraft engine fuel cost minimization
[SAP PRSH 740494]
03 p0040 774-34989

Fuel state -- Expensive
03 p0052 774-35496

A review of precious resources and their effect on air transport; Proceedings of the Spring Convention, London, England, May 15, 16, 1974
03 p0093 774-36316

The development of aircraft as influenced by the shortage of materials and fuel
03 p0093 774-36319

Precious resources and air transport -- Airline view -- fuel price increase effects
03 p0093 774-36322

The energy crisis and energy from the sun; Proceedings of the Symposium on Solar Energy Utilization, Washington, D.C., April 30, 1974
03 p0093 774-36331

Growing federal support for solar energy applications
03 p0094 774-36335

The good and bad images of air transport
03 p0094 774-36941

Report to the president and to the council on environmental quality
01 p0024 774-14098

01 p0025 774-14949

Energy: 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 774-14665

Review of world energy supplies -- reserves and resources of fossil and fission fuels [IGF/2-1-73]
01 p0026 774-14666

Energy policy research and the State of Florida [F-5678]
01 p0026 774-14684

Federal agency energy conservation [PB-1]
01 p0026 774-14686

Federal energy conservation -- Federal policy on conservation and reduction of energy requirements
01 p0026 774-14687

Energy conservation through effective utilization [NBTS-73-102]
01 p0027 774-14688

EPA pollution regulations and fuel shortage: The impact on mass transit
01 p0027 774-14690

Energy crisis and small business -- Federal Trade Commission report on investigation of petroleum industry
01 p0027 774-14691

Energy research and development, 1972-1977
01 p0027 774-14692

01 p0027 774-14693

Electric energy requirements for environmental protection [COMP-730205-a]
01 p0027 774-14695

Energy and the environment: Electric power [PB-223262/4GA]
01 p0028 774-14791

Energy situation and nuclear power -- global applications of nuclear reactors [N-19838]
01 p0029 774-15391

Storage and transportation of synthetic fuels. A report to the synthetic fuels panel [ON-TR-4307]
01 p0030 774-15448

Prospects for hydrogen as a fuel in future transportation systems and for electrical power generation [ON-TR-4305]
01 p0030 774-15449

Time factors in slowing down the rate of growth of demand for primary energy in the United States [MR-7]
01 p0030 774-15667

The energy situation in the community, situation 1972, forecasts 1973
01 p0030 774-15679

Individual action for energy conservation
01 p0030 774-15680

Energy consumption and gross national product in the United States: An examination of a recent change in the relationship
01 p0030 774-15681

Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 1
03 p0030 774-15682

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 774-15683

Energy resources of the United States -- based on geological survey of all available sources of energy [CIBC-650]
01 p0031 774-15685

Legislative authority of Federal agencies with respect to fuels and energy: A staff analysis
01 p0031 774-15686

The President's energy message and S. 1570
01 p0031 774-15687

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 774-15688

Energy conservation, part 1
01 p0031 774-15690

Energy, resources and the environment [772-160-REV-1]
01 p0032 774-15695

Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985
01 p0032 774-15696

Energy conservation with solar climate control -- solar heating and cooling of buildings and vehicles
02 p0050 774-16513

A new view of solar energy -- as comprehensive national energy policy
02 p0050 774-16514

A bibliography of non-technical literature on energy [PB-12346]
02 p0051 774-16641

A bibliography of Congressional publications on energy from the 89th Congress to 1 July 1971
02 p0051 774-16642

Balancing supply and demand for energy in the United States -- conferences
02 p0051 774-16651

Future United States population, economic growth, and energy demands
02 p0051 774-16652

Government, policies, national objectives, and the energy industries
02 p0051 774-16653

Capital requirements of the energy industries
02 p0051 774-16654

Long run cost trends: Persian Gulf and United States
02 p0052 774-16655

Balancing the demand and supply of oil
02 p0052 774-16656
Balancing the supply and demand for natural gas 02 p0052 174-1657
Balancing the demand and supply of coal 02 p0052 174-16658
Balancing the demand and supply of electricity and nuclear fuels 02 p0052 174-1659
Balancing the demand and supply of other energy forms 02 p0052 174-16660
Environmental protection and long run supply of crude oil in the United States 02 p0052 174-16661
Energy emergency legislation, part 1 02 p0052 174-16662
Fuel shortages, part 2 02 p0053 174-16664
Fuel shortages, part 3 02 p0053 174-16665
The evolution and dynamics of national goals in the United States 02 p0053 174-16666
A review of energy issues and the 91st Congress 02 p0053 174-16667
Geothermal energy resources and research 02 p0053 174-16668
A methodology for projecting the energy demand of the manufacturing sector in California [P-997-RSF/CSRA] 02 p0053 174-16673
Fuel from organic matter: Possibilities for the state of California [P-5107] 02 p0054 174-16674
The Soviet Union, the Middle East, and the evolving world energy situation --- soviet influence [P-5105] 02 p0054 174-16675
Energy conservation in public and commercial buildings [P-5093] 02 p0054 174-16676
California's electricity futility. 3: Slowing the growth rate [B-1116-RSF/CA] 02 p0054 174-16680
Geothermal energy 02 p0054 174-16684
United States petroleum situation through 1980 [AD-761576] 02 p0054 174-16691
The 03 energy crisis, the multinational oil corporations and their relationship to US foreign policy in the Middle East [AD-760566] 02 p0055 174-16697
Where there is a wind, there is a way 02 p0055 174-16763
S-2-02 combustion powered stellar-BSD central power system [NASA-TM-X-71512] 02 p0060 174-16800
Hydrogen economy --- based on hydrogen as an energy source [BNL-18224] 02 p0060 174-16809
Solar energy evaluation group report [ANL-8008] 02 p0061 174-17527
A review of energy policy activities of the 92nd Congress 02 p0062 174-17669
NBS-RANJ energy abstracts: A monthly abstract journal of energy research [ONR-BIS-73-52-VOL-1-NO-9] 02 p0062 174-17680
Feasibility study of a satellite solar power station [NASA-CE-2357] 02 p0063 174-17784
New sources of power: Solar energy 02 p0063 174-17790
Solar energy systems --- for generating electricity and producing-hydrogen fuels [N73-26] 02 p0064 174-17795
Energy conservation strategies [PB-224937/70A] 02 p0064 174-17800
The hydrogen IC engine: Its origins and future in the emerging energy-transportation-environment system [REEP-7-229212] 02 p0067 174-18403
Investigation in energy transfer and energy conversion for advanced power and propulsion systems [AD-771581] 02 p0067 174-18417

Computer simulation of world dynamics and implications for policy decisions -- social issues in energy policies 02 p0068 174-18585
Economic basis for energy and resource use --- energy policy considering social impact 02 p0068 174-18586
The international aspects of importing natural gas --- economics of shipping liquefied natural gas 02 p0068 174-18588
Remarks --- capital requirements to meet energy shortages 02 p0068 174-18590
National energy policies --- for development of low cost energy 02 p0069 174-18592
An energy ethic --- socioeconomic ethics of energy source development 02 p0069 174-18593
Issues involved in developing an environmental ethic --- socioeconomic factors in energy supply and demand 02 p0069 174-18594
Environmental issues and institutional arrangements --- economic and environmental aspects of energy policy 02 p0069 174-18595
Mechanisms for achieving cleaner power, prices, regulations --- energy policy 02 p0069 174-18595
Energy demand in Japan, 1975 to 1985 02 p0069 174-18600
Major R&D programs to meet the energy crisis --- solar energy, nuclear fusion, and hydrogen-based power supplies 02 p0069 174-18602
Man versus his institutions --- goals of rational energy policy 02 p0070 174-18603
Energy-related research and development 02 p0070 174-18605
The potential for energy conservation is commercial air transport [E-1360-RSF] 02 p0070 174-18606
Natural resources development and policies, including environmental considerations. Addendum: Changing patterns in the world energy situation [E/C.7/2/ADD.1] 02 p0070 174-18609
Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2 02 p0070 174-18622
Quantitative energy studies and models: A state of the art review 02 p0070 174-18623
Energy conversion --- bibliography [AD-771750] 02 p0071 174-18638
Thermal cycle and efficiency of a versatile power unit with a magnetohydrodynamic generator and thermoelectric generator [JNNS-61359] 02 p0071 174-18723
Technical options for energy conservation in buildings [ENS-87-1789] 02 p0071 174-18724
And what if we were to switch to hydrogen? --- use of hydrogen derived from water as a fuel source [LA-TD-73-40] 02 p0072 174-18729
Electricity: The conversion industry (NFS-19837) 02 p0072 174-18730
Liquid hydroxide as a fuel for motor vehicles: a comparison with other systems [E/C.7/2/ADD.1] 02 p0074 174-19391
The energy situation — emphasizing various energy sources, costs, and environmental effects
01 p0016 N74-11774
Energy research and development: An overview of our national effort
01 p0016 N74-117780
Energy demand and its effect on the environment
01 p0017 N74-11790
Energy trends and their future effects upon transportation — applied to rail, truck, and air cargo operations and private energy uses
01 p0017 N74-11791
The U.S. energy problems. Volume 2: Appendices, part A — to include alternate energy sources for fossil fuels
01 p0017 N74-11795
The U.S. energy problems. Volume 2: Appendices, part B — to include development of alternate power sources to reduce fossil fuel consumption
01 p0017 N74-11796
An assessment of solar energy as a national energy resource
01 p0019 N74-12462
Solar heat utilization in residential heating systems
01 p0019 N74-12466
Energy facts
01 p0020 N74-12472
TERRASTAT: Terrestrial application of solar technology and research
01 p0020 N74-12474
Energy consumption: Past, present, future
01 p0020 N74-12475
Energy and resource consumption
01 p0020 N74-12476
Energy resources
01 p0020 N74-12477
Components for solar energy
01 p0020 N74-12478
National energy policy
01 p0021 N74-12481
Impacts of solar energy utilization
01 p0021 N74-12483
Market potential for solar heating and cooling in buildings
01 p0021 N74-12484
Strategy for solar heating and cooling in buildings
01 p0021 N74-12485
The Federal Government and energy: R and D historical background
01 p0021 N74-12487
An inventory of energy research, volume 1
01 p0021 N74-12488
An inventory of energy research, volume 2
01 p0021 N74-12489
Mathematical methods of optimal planning
01 p0022 N74-12493
Energy research and development: A selected reading list
01 p0022 N74-12495
Report to the president and to the council on environmental quality
01 p0024 N74-14094
Alternative energy sources: A research challenge
01 p0024 N74-14097
Manenergy: 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
Birecen-bearing rocks — as potential energy sources
01 p0026 N74-14666
Coal
01 p0026 N74-15230
Geothermal resources — exploration for energy applications
01 p0026 N74-15240
Energy situation and nuclear power — global applications of nuclear reactors
01 p0027 N74-15391
Storage and transportation of synthetic fuels. A report to the synthetic fuels panel
01 p0029 N74-15448
Time factors in slowing down the rate of growth of demand for primary energy in the United States
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
01 p0031 N74-15685
Legislative authority of Federal agencies with respect to fuel and energy: A staff analysis
01 p0031 N74-15686
The President’s energy message and S. 1970
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
01 p0032 N74-15691
Energy, resources and the environment
01 p0032 N74-15695
Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985
01 p0032 N74-15697
Residential energy use: An econometric analysis
01 p0032 N74-15698
Prospects in the utilization of wind power
02 p0046 N74-15753
The direct driving of synchronous generators by large scale wind electrical power generating plants in parallel operation with a synchronizing network, part 1
02 p0047 N74-15757
The importance of and progress in the utilization of wind power in Denmark
02 p0047 N74-15757
Application of wind power to rational generation of electricity
02 p0047 N74-15758
Investigation of the possibilities of using wind power
02 p0047 N74-15759
Prospects for the utilization of wind energy in Czechoslovakia
02 p0048 N74-15766
The utilization of the wind energy
02 p0048 N74-15767
An economic evaluation of MHD-steam powerplants employing coal gasification
02 p0048 N74-15769
A bibliography of non-technical literature on energy industries
02 p0051 N74-16620
A bibliography of non-technical literature on energy from the 89th Congress to 1 July 1971
02 p0051 N74-16641
Balancing supply and demand for energy in the United States — conferences
02 p0051 N74-16642
Future United States population, economic growth, and energy needs
02 p0051 N74-16651
Government, policies, national objectives, and the energy industries
02 p0051 N74-16653
Second Annual Sea Grant Lecture and Symposium [AISIC-74-71] 03 p015 74-27426
World energy and the oceans 03 p015 N74-27427
Future energy supply: Approaches and options --- aspects of domestic energy policy 03 p016 N74-28030
Agriculture and the fuel crisis --- Congressional hearing on fuel crisis problems [GPO-23-899] 03 p018 N74-28041
Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 1, Elk Hills, California --- Congressional hearings on exploitation of petroleum reserve source [GPO-25-650] 03 p018 N74-28050
Transportation and energy conservation in the Pacific Northwest 03 p019 N74-28539
Systems analysis of solar energy programs. Appendix: Research tasks [MTS-6513-APP] 03 p020 N74-28542
Coal: Bituminous and lignite in 1972 03 p020 N74-28545
Architectural guidelines to promote efficient energy use --- congressional hearing for energy policy legislation [GPO-26-428] 03 p023 N74-29347
ENERGY STORAGE
Gas generators -- A perspective --- alternative energy sources comparison [IEEE PAPERS 73-1168] 01 p0001 N74-11219
Prospects of energy conversion and storage derived from space systems technology 02 p0033 N74-19485
Prospects for hydrogen as an energy resource 03 p0090 N74-34621
Superconducting magnetic energy storage 03 p0092 N74-35289
Energy research and development and space technology 01 p0012 N74-10892
Transmission and storage of hydrogen 01 p0105 N74-11732
Use of hydrogen and hydrogen-rich compounds as a means of storing and transporting energy 02 p0057 N74-16781
Status and applicability of solid polymer electrolyte technology to electrolytic hydrogen and oxygen production 02 p0058 N74-16782
Superflywheel energy storage systems --- for windpowered machines 02 p0058 N74-16783
Energy storage by compressed air --- using windpowered pumps 02 p0058 N74-16785
A proposed national wind power E and D program --- offshore wind power system for electric energy supplies 02 p0059 N74-16794
Sodium: Clean-energy storage medium for vehicular power [LA-5406-RS] 02 p0065 N74-17871
High energy sealed nickel-zinc batteries [AD-772944] 02 p0072 N74-18737
Design options and tradeoffs in superconducting magnetic energy storage with irreversible switching [LA-68-73-910] 02 p0074 N74-19375
Design considerations for a 100-megawatt/500-megawatt superflywheel [AD-774736] 02 p0081 N74-20709
ENERGY TECHNOLOGY
Photo-electric generators --- solar electric for spacecraft and terrestrial power supplies 02 p0036 N74-23842
The ESTEC technology programme in European space conversion 02 p0037 N74-24002
Solar cell development in the Federal Republic of Germany 02 p0037 N74-24003
Results and future prospects on photovoltaic power development in France 02 p0037 N74-24904
Technology and performance characteristics of integral diode solar cells 02 p0038 N74-24908
Low-cost silicon solar cells for terrestrial applications 02 p0038 N74-24909
New technology for CdS-CdSe solar cells of high reliability 02 p0038 N74-26910
The present potential of CdS solar cells as a future contender for photovoltaic space and terrestrial power applications 02 p0038 N74-26911
Possibilities of the thin solar battery applications for the terrestrial use units 02 p0038 N74-26912
Terrestrial utilization of CdS-CdSe solar photovoltaic cells in the south of France 02 p0038 N74-26915
Photoelectric power engineering --- applications to solar batteries and converters 02 p0039 N74-26936
Conclusions and recommendations of the United States Solar Energy Panel 02 p0040 N74-26941
Solar energy by photosynthesis --- technological conversion systems modeled on photosynthesis 02 p0042 N74-27322
Solar energy utilization by physical methods --- including hydropower, windpower, direct solar heating and electric power 02 p0042 N74-27323
The case for hydrogen-fueled transport aircraft 03 p0043 N74-29452
Future availability of liquid hydrogen 03 p0043 N74-29453
Lasers blast a shortcut to the ultimate energy solution --- through thermonuclear fusion 03 p0044 N74-29603
Power sources --- solar arrays for CBE applications satellites 03 p0044 N74-29999
Clean fuels from biomass --- cellulose fermentation to methane 03 p0044 N74-30101
Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs 03 p0044 N74-30105
Fusion power by laser ionization 03 p0045 N74-31574
Theory and experiment in laser driven fusion 03 p0067 N74-34192
Terrestrial applications of solar cell powered systems 03 p0069 N74-34045
Superconductivity --- large-scale applications 03 p0092 N74-36049
Utilization of space technology for terrestrial solar power applications 03 p0092 N74-36226
Future propulsion techniques for ground transport 03 p0093 N74-36320
The energy crisis and energy from the sun; Symposium on Energy, Resources and the Environment, Volume 1: Session on Geothermal systems --- application for potential energy sources [AD-771016] 03 p0067 N74-17801
Computer simulation of world dynamics and implications for policy decisions --- social issues in energy policies 02 p0068 N74-18585
Energy in general --- technology for meeting world energy demand 02 p0068 N74-18587
The impact of advanced turbofan engine technology on 7700-powered hovercraft systems [AIAA PAPER 711] 03 p904 A74-36605
By-pass engines --- characteristics of USRB aircraft engines for jet aircraft propulsion [AD-772223] 02 p074 A74-19913
Engine cycle selection for commercial SST aircraft --- effect of aircraft requirements and operational characteristics on engine parameters [AD-771048] 02 p079 A74-20408
Problem of the application of turbofan engines in air transport. Methods of increase in efficiency of turbofan engine with high bypass ratio [AD-773292] 02 p079 A74-20453
ENGINE MONITORING INSTRUMENTS
Engine sensory requirements for energy management 02 p0043 A74-28311
ENGINE NOISE
High energy radiography — a new technique in the development of efficiency and integrity in zero gas-turbine engines 02 p035 A74-21316
Oxidation of carbon monoxide in diluted combustion products at engine idleing conditions 02 p041 A74-25221
Installation of turbine-fuels research combustor laboratory --- test facility for analyzing fuel problems in turbine engines [AD-772945] 02 p073 A74-18897
ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT
Mathematical methods of optimal planning development and use of energy systems [ICB-605463] 01 p022 A74-12693
ENVIRONMENTAL
Investigation of a non-equilibrium RED generator [AIAA PAPER 7413] 01 p013 A74-10950
ENVIRONMENT EFFECTS
Solar generators for sounding balloons 02 p0040 A74-24940
Modelling of combustors — the effects of ambient conditions upon performance 02 p040 A74-25217
Applications of meteorology to natural resource planning — agriculture, forestry, energy, and recreation 01 p0114 A74-11395
Application of EPR imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards and environmental problems in mining --- Indiana [NTIS-10258] 02 p049 A74-16019
Context of the session theme, international issues [NASA-TM-X-71457] 02 p068 A74-16852
Oil shale: A clean energy source —- test facility and its environmental effects 03 p059 A74-21676
Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for detection and monitoring of surface mining activities —- Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania [NASA-40572] 03 p0121 A74-29916
ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
Report to the president and to the council on environmental quality 01 p024 A74-14094
Environmental issues and institutional arrangements --- economic and environmental aspects of energy policy 02 p069 A74-16595
Final environmental statement for the geothermal leasing program. Volume 2: Leasing of geothermal resources in three California areas 02 p078 A74-19975
Final environmental statement for the geothermal leasing program. Volume 3: Proposed geothermal leasing and operating regulations 02 p078 A74-19976
Final environmental statement for the geothermal leasing program. Volume 4: Comments on draft impact statement and proposed regulations 02 p078 A74-19977
Environment Models

Environment Protection
Report to the president and to the council on environmental quality

[PB-221986] 01 p0116 1174-28034

Environment and the gas turbine
02 p0035 N74-21874

Energy and the environment: Electric power
01 p0029 N74-14791

Environment Protection
Electrical energy requirements for environmental protection

[CONF-730205-4] 01 p0027 N74-14695

Environmental protection and long run supply of crude oil in the United States
02 p0052 N74-16661

Impacts of new energy technology, using generalized input-output analysis --- coal gasification
[PB-226139/4GA] 03 p0101 N74-21697

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

01 p0027 N74-14749

An energy ethic --- socioeconomic ethics of energy source development

02 p0065 N74-18593

Mechanisms for achieving cleaner power, prices, regulations --- energy policy

02 p0065 N74-18596

Environmental issues, an overview --- of energy source exploitation

02 p0065 N74-18597


[PB-226139/4GA] 03 p0101 N74-21697

Major R&D programs to meet the energy crisis --- solar energy, nuclear fusion, and hydrogen-based power supplies

02 p0065 N74-18602

Man versus his institutions --- goals of rational energy policy

02 p0070 N74-18603

Energy options --- technological developments for new energy sources

02 p0070 N74-18604

Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 3

[CONF-730205-4] 03 p0113 N74-27526

Use of western coal and air water quality control by Minnesota Power and Light Company

03 p0116 N74-28034

Environmental Engineering
New frontiers of civil aeronautics

02 p0041 N74-25352

Present air pollution situation in Kawasaki city and future countermeasures

[ES-27] 01 p0019 N74-12321

Environmental Quality
Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution)

[PB-222609/0] 03 p0113 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-136672] 01 p0024 N74-14093

A-32

Subject Index

Symposium on Energy, Resources and the Environment. Session on Ethics and Environmental aspects of the demand for and use of energy, Volume 2 --- socioeconomic aspects of energy resource development

[PB-226139/4GA] 02 p0068 N74-16591

Approach to the holistic analysis of the system man-energy-environment

[JTIL-5982-86] 02 p0080 N74-20626

Geothermal energy

[LA-98-73-1316] 03 p0100 N74-21669

Energy and environment: System and perspectives

[LA-5047-85] 03 p0104 N74-22615

Second Annual Sea Grant Lecture and Symposium

[NITSG-74-7] 03 p0115 N74-27826

Equipment Specifications
Feasibility study and development of a constant temperature heat pipe system. Phase 2: Experimental design

[EESQ-CH(8)-430] 03 p0122 N74-29332

Nuclear natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental study

[BR-NJ-7806] 01 p0011 N74-10715

Retorting indexes for oil-shale pyrolyses from ethylene-ethane ratios of product gases

[EB-71-7921] 03 p0114 N74-27592

Retorting indexes for oil-shale pyrolyses from ethylene-ethane ratios of product gases

[EB-71-7921] 03 p0114 N74-27592

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

01 p0027 N74-14749

Past developments of large wind generators in Europe

02 p0055 N74-16761

Problems, resources and necessary progress in Community energy policy 1975 - 1985

03 p0113 N74-27532

Prospects of primary energy demand in the community (1975 - 1980 - 1985) --- long term trend analysis for Europe

03 p0113 N74-27533

European Space Programs
Power sources --- solar arrays for CNS applications satellites

03 p0084 N74-29949

Evaporation
Control of gasoline vapor losses from station and vehicle filling --- economics of vapor recovery systems

[EXVAL-REO-5] 03 p0101 N74-21771

Evolution (Development)
Industrial evolution and revolution in the cis-lunar space, 1980 - -2010

[ASTRONAUT-FB-32] 03 p0111 N74-27353

Exhaust Gases
The environment and the gas turbine

02 p0035 N74-21874

The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity

[PB-222609/0] 01 p0110 N74-10129

Catalytic combustion of carbon monoxide in gasoline engine exhaust using manganese catalyst

[ASTRONAUT-FB-32] 01 p0110 N74-10129

Emission calculations for a scramjet powered hypersonic transport

[NASA-PF-2-71266] 01 p0118 N74-12445

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

[NASA-CB-134511] 01 p0119 N74-12447

Effect of water injection on nitric oxide emissions of a gas turbine combustor burning natural gas fuel

[NASA-WP-2-3959] 01 p025 N74-16651

Low energy gas utilization in combustion gas turbine

01 p025 N74-15447

Aldehyde and reactive organic emissions from motor vehicles. Part 1: Advanced automotive control systems vehicles

[PB-224252/0GA] 02 p0100 N74-16332


[PB-224252/0GA] 02 p0100 N74-16333
SUBJECT INDEX


NASA report on technological feasibility of 1975-1976 motor vehicle emission standards. Automobile spark ignition engine emission control systems to meet the requirements of the 1970 Clean Air Amendments [PB-22468/2/3GA] 02 p0065 N74-18288


NASA report on technological feasibility of 1975-1976 motor vehicle emission standards. Manufacturability and costs to proposed low-emission automotive engine systems [PB-22468/7GA] 02 p0066 N74-18292

Compilation of air pollutant emission factors (second edition) [PB-223956/0GA] 02 p0066 N74-18300


Report by the Committee on Motor Vehicle Emissions [PB-227079/3] 03 p0105 N74-23190

Cost and performance of automotive emission control technologies [FQI-18800] 03 p0107 N74-26244

Certain peculiarities of combustion of palladium gaseous mixtures and its stabilization of a flame --- burning low calorie industrial by-products [AD-776731] 04 p0107 N74-26400

The impact of auto emission standards [GPO-21-546] 03 p0108 N74-26412

Air pollution from motor vehicles [APTIC-41658] 03 p0111 N74-27008

Air pollution from motor vehicles, appendices [APTIC-41655/APP] 03 p0111 N74-27009


Compliance with Title 2 (auto emission standards) of the Clean Air Act [GPO-25-024] 03 p0118 N74-28045

EXHAUST SYSTEMS

Collecting fly ash from western low sulfur coals --- by using scrubbers in flue gas stream 02 p0076 N74-20406

INTERNALLY BLOWN FLAPS

Investigation of the relative merits of different power plants for STOL-aircraft with blown flap application --- analysis of design requirements for self-sustained gas supply system 02 p0078 N74-20406

FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

F-8 AIRCRAFT

Sensitivity of suboptimal fixed-range flight paths --- aircraft fuel consumption dependence on atmospheric parameters [AIAA PAPER 74-613] 03 p0097 N74-37822

F-14 AIRCRAFT

F-14 optimum flight modes, volume 1 [AD-775246] 03 p0099 N74-21665

FABRICATION

On inhomogeneities of thin film solar cells [NASA-TN-D-77063] 03 p0117 874-28035

FAIL-SAFE SYSTEMS

Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers 01 p0004 N74-16133

FANS

Using large wind power plants to directly drive synchronous generators in parallel operation with a governing network [NASA-TT-F-15343] 02 p0048 N74-15765

FARADAY EFFECT

Loss mechanisms in an MHD generator --- Book on argon plasma nonequilibrium Faraday generator efficiency 02 p0033 N74-19455

Effects of the development of boundary layers on a Faraday MHD generator 03 p0096 N74-37621

FARM CROPS

Clean fuels from biomass --- cellulose fermentation to methanol 03 p0084 N74-30101

FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

Summary of the study of disposal of nuclear waste into space 01 p0005 N74-16123

Prospects for hydrogen as an energy resource 03 p0090 N74-36421

Application of hydrogen to commercial transports [SAE PAPER 740451] 03 p0090 N74-38425

The use of superconductivity in the USA transportation program 03 p0091 N74-35288

A two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in MHD power generation [ASME PAPER 73-PWR-C] 03 p0097 N74-37791

Forecasting of technological progress for long-range planning of mining operations at coal mines --- prediction analysis technique for operational development 01 p0016 N74-11765

The large scale wind driven electrical generating system --- efficiency and economic factors [NASA-TT-P-15313] 02 p0046 N74-15750

Progress in the utilization of wind power [NASA-TT-P-15346] 03 p0107 N74-15753

Utilization of wind power [NASA-TT-P-15300] 02 p0046 N74-15756

Investigation of the possibilities of using wind power [NASA-TT-P-15336] 02 p0047 N74-15760

Prospects for the utilization of wind energy in Czechoslovakia [NASA-TT-P-15305] 02 p0048 N74-15766

Percy Thomas wind generator design 02 p0055 N74-16170

Where there is a wind, there is a way 02 p0055 N74-16173

Technical feasibility study for the development of a large capacity wind powered electrical generating system --- by using vertical airfoil motion along track system 02 p0059 N74-16179

The present status of Bonnef wind power plants [NASA-TT-P-15355] 02 p0063 N74-17787


Clean fuels from biomass — feasibility of converting plant systems to fuels

[NASA-TP-171930]

p0077 N74-19706

Combustion and heat recovery of Air Force waste

petroleum oils and lubricants

[AD-775261]

p0077 N74-12391

Feasibility of space disposal of radioactive nuclear waste. 2: Technical summary

[NASA-CR-138122]

p0077 N74-22504

Study of the possibility of using solar radiant energy for welding and brazing metals

p0015 N74-28005

Feasibility study and development of a constant temperature heat pipe system. Phase 2:

[ES50-CH-P-430]

p0122 N74-29332

FEDERAL BUDGETS

Growing federal support for solar energy applications

p0099 N74-36335

Energy consumption and gross national product in the United States: An examination of a recent change in the relationship

p0030 N74-15681

NASA authorization for fiscal year 1975, part 1

- Congressional hearings on funding of NASA programs

p0082 N74-21605

FEDERAL POLICIES

Vapor generator feed pump for Rankine cycle automotive propulsion system (Chandler Evans)

[pd-222069/2]

p0011 N74-10747

FERROELECTRICITY

Application of phase transitions to the electrochemical energy conversion — in ferroelectric ceramics

[ISL-05-7/3]

p0105 N74-23327

FIGURE OF MERIT

Figure-of-merit calculation methods for organic heat-pipe fluids

[NASA-TP-2-2945]

p0015 N74-11736

FIGURE THICKNESS

Effect of series resistance on the illuminating efficiency of optimal thickness of the alloyed layer of silicon photocells

p0087 N74-34099

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Growing federal support for solar energy applications

p0099 N74-36335

Remarks — computerized simulation of energy demands and financial management

p0068 N74-18589

Remarks — capital requirements to meet energy shortages

p0065 N74-18590

Profitability of domestic energy company operations

[pop-20-572]

p0116 N74-24543

FISICL FUELS

Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, fusion, and fossil energy resources. Part 5: Conclusions and recommendations

[NASA-CR-130163]

p0103 N74-22604

FOSsIBLE MATERIALS

Review of world energy supplies — reserves and resources of fossil and fissile fuels

[IG8-z-4-73]

p0026 N74-18666

Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, fusion, and fossil energy resources, part 3

[NASA-CR-138177]

p0103 N74-22590

Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, fusion, and fossil energy resources. Part 2: Power from nuclear fission

[NASA-CR-138397]

p0105 N74-22481

FLAME STABILITY

Certain peculiarities of combustion of ballasted gasses and stabilization of a flame —— burning low calorie industrial by-products

[AD-776731]

p0077 N74-26400

FLAMABLE GASES

Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an exp'-mental study

[B-N-81-7806]

p0011 N74-11715

Reidential energy use: An econometric analysis

[E-1297-1892]

p0032 N74-15598

Balancing the supply and demand for natural gas

p0052 N74-16657

Kinetics of coal gasification in a low pressure, low residence time, entrained flow reactor


p0061 N74-17190

FLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Y-14 optimum flight model, volume 1

[AD-775261]

p0099 N74-21665

FLIGHT CONTROL

Flight/propulsion control integration aspects of energy management

[SAA PAPER 74-0480]

p0090 A74-34978

FLIGHT MECHANICS

Investigation of the economic efficiency of surplus tanking of aircraft fuel

p0085 A74-33092

FLIGHT OPTIMIZATION

Aircraft symmetric flight optimization —— gradient techniques for supersonic aircraft control

p0036 A74-23091

Minimum time and minimum fuel flight path

p0066 A74-33811

FLIGHT PATHS

Sensitivity of suboptimal fixed-range flight paths —— aircraft fuel consumption dependence on atmospheric parameters

[ATA4 PAPER 74-613]

p0057 A74-37822

FLIGHT TESTS

Energy management display

p0090 A74-34844

FLIGHT TIME

Minimum time and minimum fuel flight path sensitivity

p0066 A74-33811

FLOW CHARACTERISTICS

Optimization of open cycle power plant HED generator

p0055 A74-37610

FLOW EQUATIONS

The effect of magnetic field upon the output performance of segmented-open type HED generator

p0055 A74-37609

FLOW RESISTANCE

The Dolphin airship with undeluting propulsion system — a new form of the evaluation factor

p0035 A74-22272

FLIGHT STABILITY

Nonlinear stability of magnetohydrodynamic generators

[ATA4 PAPER 74-507]

p0066 A74-33106

FLOW CHARACTERISTICS

The time dependent magnetohydrodynamic generator

p0056 A74-37615

FLUID MECHANICS

Figure-of-merit calculation methods for organic heat-pipe fluids

[pop-20-572]

p0116 N74-24543

FLUIDS

Properties of solid polymer electrolyte fluorocarbon films —— used in hydrogen/oxygen fuel cells

[NASA-TB-D-7482]

p0111 N74-10547

FLYWHEELS

Antenna towers as wind tower generation plants

[NASA-TP-15304]

p0047 N74-15763

Superflywheel energy storage system —— for windpowered machines

p0063 A74-17792

Wind power, part 7 — economic feasibility, 1949

p0058 A74-16783

Design considerations for a 100-segawatt/500-segawatt superflywheel

[AD-774736]

p0061 A74-20709

FOLDING STRUCTURES

The BAE lightweight solar array —— design and development for Radio Astronomy Explorer satellite

p0039 A74-24921

FORECASTING

Problems, resources and necessary progress in Community energy policy 1975 — 1985

p0113 N74-27532

FOSSIL FUELS

Potential pollutants in fossil fuels

[pd-225039/74A]

p0066 N74-18313
## FUEL CONTAMINATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Index</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precious resources and air transport - An airline view --- fuel price increase effects</td>
<td>02 p0093 A74-36322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jet transport energy management for minimum fuel consumption and noise impact in the terminal area</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-37823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity of supersonic fixed-range flight paths --- aircraft fuel consumption dependence on atmospheric parameters</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-37822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy demand and its effect on the environment</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-11700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy credits and their future effects upon transportation --- applied to rail, truck, and air cargo operations and private energy uses</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-11791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, Energy needs and technology</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-11795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, Energy resources</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-11796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and resource consumption</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-12676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short term energy shortages</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-12677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy in transportation --- energy costs of passenger and cargo transportation</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-13675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time factors is slowing down the rate of growth of demand for primary energy in the United States</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-13676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual action for energy conservation</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-15680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy consumption and gross national product in the United States: An examination of a recent, change in the relationship</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-15681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The effect of fuel availability on future B and D programs in power generation</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-15689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy, resources and the environment</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-15695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation needs and public concerns --- discussing noise, fuel and airport problems</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-17685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And what if we were to switch to hydrogen? --- use of hydrogen derived from water as a fuel source</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-17686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation of turbine-fuels research combustion laboratory --- test facility for analyzing fuel problems in turbine engines</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-18997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The gasoline shortage: A national perspective</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-19618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautical fuel conservation possibilities for advanced subsonic transports --- application of aeronautical technology for drag and weight reduction</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-20654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background material for the Energy Policy Workshop, 11-19 January 1973 --- conferences</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-21619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy alternatives for California: The current crisis</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-22596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States energy fact sheets, 1971</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-22610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff study of the oversight and efficiency of executive agencies with respect to the petroleum industry, especially as it relates to recent fuel shortages</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-23467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic impact of petroleum shortages</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-23468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some simple calculations to suggest the effects of six national policies upon use and supply of energy</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-23963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FUEL CONTAMINATION</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-20213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FUEL CONTROL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Index</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuel system requirements for small gas turbine engines</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-26746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen-methane fuel control systems for turbojet engines</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-26797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental real response system for high performance simplified aerial refueling store --- operational test of hose reel assembly and control systems</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-17799</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FUEL GILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Index</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purification of fuel oils by centrifugal force</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-22031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel state - Expensive</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-23586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal-oxidative stability of automotive diesel fuels</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-15817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy potential from organic wastes: A review of the quantities and sources</td>
<td>02 p0097 A74-18815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail pricing of petroleum products --- Congressional hearing on pricing policy of petroleum products</td>
<td>03 p0097 A74-28464</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FUEL SYSTEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Index</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuel system requirements for small gas turbine engines</td>
<td>03 p0083 A74-26746</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel system requirements for small gas turbine engines</td>
<td>03 p0083 A74-26797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen-methane fuel control systems for turbojet engines</td>
<td>03 p0083 A74-26797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric vehicle battery research and development</td>
<td>03 p0083 A74-34985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application of hydrogen to commercial transports</td>
<td>03 p0083 A74-39585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aviation turbine fuel and its lubricating qualities, II</td>
<td>03 p0084 A74-10715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low energy gas utilization in combustion gas turbine engines</td>
<td>03 p0084 A74-15487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FUEL-AIR RATIO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Index</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxidation of carbon monoxide in dilute combustion products at engine idling conditions</td>
<td>03 p0084 A74-25221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental study</td>
<td>03 p0084 A74-39585</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FUELS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Index</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Substitute catalysts for platinum in automobile emission control devices and petroleum refining</td>
<td>03 p0084 A74-25221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University energy research centers</td>
<td>03 p0084 A74-12666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review of world energy supplies --- resources and reserves of fossil and fissile fuels</td>
<td>03 p0084 A74-14666</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influence of fuels and lubricants on turbine engine design and performance, fuel and lubricant analyses</td>
<td>03 p0084 A74-16483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy sources - Citations from the early DDC collections</td>
<td>03 p0084 A74-20705</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL AVIATION AIRCRAFT

Fuel system requirements for small gas turbine engines
(SAE PAPER 740381) .

03 p0081 A70-28746

General aviation cost impact study. Volume 1:

Executive summary
[AD-771603] .

02 p0062 N70-17779

General aviation cost impact study. Volume 2:

Research methodology
[AD-771606] .

02 p0062 N70-17780

General aviation cost impact study. Volume 3:

Planning guide
[AD-771795] .

02 p0062 N70-17781

GEOLICAL SURVEYS

Geological faults
[GEOL-10238] .

02 p0049 N70-16007

Application of EREPS imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry --- Indiana
[GEOL-10258] .

02 p0049 N70-16019

GEOPHYSICS

Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of EREPS data within the Susquehanna River Basin [GEOPH-10460/00A]
03 p0102 N70-22997

Geologic structure analysis using radar imagery of the coal mining area of Buchanan County, Va.
[GEOPH-22866/6] .

03 p0121 N70-28919

GEOLOGY

Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of EREPS data within the Susquehanna River Basin [GEOL-10461]
01 p0013 N70-11182

Satellite geological and geophysical remote sensing of Iceland [GEOL-10573] .

01 p0014 N70-11188

Investigation using data in Alabama from EREPS-A --- land use, mineral exploration, geology, hydrology, water resources, data processing, data management, marine environments [GEOL-10124] .

01 p0023 N70-13051

GEOBIOLOGY

EREPS imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting: Evaluation of commercial utility of EREPS-1 imagery in structural reconnaisance for minerals and petroleum [GEOB-10345] .

02 p0082 N70-20948

GEOGRAPHY

Satellite geological and geophysical remote sensing of Iceland [GEOPH-10573] .

01 p0014 N70-11186

GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES

Geothermal electricity production
02 p0042 A70-27321

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 N70-12183

Solar energy potential
01 p021 N70-12682

Geothermal resources --- exploitation for energy applications
01 p028 N70-15240

Assessment of geothermal energy resources
01 p030 N70-15661

Classification of public lands valuable for geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources
[CRIC-447] .

02 p0049 N70-16049

Geothermal energy resources and research
02 p0053 N70-16670

Geothermal energy
02 p0054 N70-16684

Feasibility study for development of hot-water geothermal systems --- application for potential energy sources
[AD-771016] .

02 p0064 N70-17801

Final environmental statement for the geothermal leasing program. Volume 1: Promulgation of leasing and operating regulations
02 p0078 N70-19797

Final environmental statement for the geothermal leasing program. Volume 3: Proposed geothermal leasing and operating regulations
02 p0078 N70-19796

Final environmental statement for the geothermal leasing program. Volume 1: Promulgation of leasing and operating regulations
02 p0079 N70-20616


03 p0102 N70-22074

Geothermal resources, part 1 --- policy for geothermal resources development
[GOPO-21-438] .

03 p0108 N70-26505

Geothermal resources, part 2 --- technology utilization in geothermal development of Pacific Northwest

03 p0109 N70-26506

Energy from geothermal resources

03 p0109 N70-26510

GEOGRAPHY ALLOYS


03 p0009 N70-10080

GLASS

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

01 p0019 N70-12467

GOLD

Si-An Schottky barrier nuclear battery --- for medical applications
[231-25364] .

01 p0017 N70-11851

Optical properties of thin gold films applied to Schottky barrier solar cells

02 p0076 N70-19598

GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

Final environmental statement for the geothermal leasing program. Volume 1: Promulgation of leasing and operating regulations
02 p0079 N70-20616

Project POL (Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants): Optimizing procurement of aviation fuels or defense supply agency
[AD-775053] .

03 p0104 N70-22622

GOVERNMENT/ENERGY RELATIONS

Energy self-sufficiency - an economic evaluation
03 p0065 N70-21446

An analysis of the national transportation policy
03 p0066 N70-33299

Proceedings: Energy Resource Conference (2nd)
[PB-224750/004] .

02 p0071 N70-18634
Staff study of the overnight and efficiency of executive agencies with respect to the petroleum industry, especially as it relates to recent fuel shortages [SP-23-764] 03 p0105 774-23487
Future energy supply: Approaches and options -- aspects of domestic energy policy [ [E74-10063] 03 p0116 774-28030

GOVERNMENTS
Federal agency energy conservation [CE-1] 01 p0026 774-14686
Federal energy conservation --- Federal policy on conservation and reduction of energy requirements [CIS-647] 01 p0026 774-14687
Classification of public lands valuable for geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources [CISC-647] 02 p0097 774-16099
The evolution and dynamics of national goals in the United States 02 p0053 774-16666
California's electricity quandary. 3: Slowing the growth rate [IE-116-SG/PSA] 02 p0054 774-16680

GRADIENTS
Aircraft symmetric flight optimization --- gradient techniques for supersonic aircraft control 02 p0036 774-23091

GRAPHS (CHARTS)
Energy resources of the United States [CIRP-650] 02 p0075 774-19614

GEOGRAPHICAL EFFECTS
Performance tests of gravity-assist heat pipes with screen-wick structures [AIAA PAPER 74-723] 03 p0092 774-35958

GROUND EFFECT MACHINES
Reduction of FACF power requirements by multiple-stage air cushions 02 p0043 774-27842
The assessment of an air-supported and propelled urban transport system [CAMPFIELD-CTS-1] 02 p0070 774-18610

GROUND MOUNT
Surface wind characteristics of some Aleutian Islands --- for selection of windpowered machine sites 02 p0056 774-16766

GULF STREAM
Research applied to ocean sited power plants --- for offshore electric power generation [PB-228067/9] 03 p0110 774-26523

H

BALL EFFECT
Performance and Ball field limitation studies in the Stanford X-15 HBO generator 03 p0095 774-37605

HANDBOOKS
Commerical petroleum products, properties and applications --- OSEB petroleum industry handbook [AD-754703] 01 p0010 774-10128

HAZARDS
Study of application of HCN-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry --- Indiana [774-10083]. 01 p0114 774-11195
HAZARDS A progress report on coal mine health and safety. 03 p0115 774-20321

HEAT EXCHANGERS
Light bulb heat exchanger for magnetohydrodynamic generator applications --- Preliminary evaluation [NASA-74-P-7534] 02 p0067 774-18557

HEAT PIPES
Development program for a liquid methane heat pipe 01 p0003 774-14096
Gas-heated 'heat pipe' vacuum furnace --- using thermonuclear energy conversion 01 02 p0034 774-19724
Heat pipes --- using low thermoconductive and boiling point working fluids 03 p0083 774-29445

Electrohydrodynamic heat pipe experiments [AIAA PAPER 74-720] 03 p0084 774-30335
Theoretical and experimental investigation of two-component heat pipes [AIAA PAPER 74-720] 03 p0092 774-35953
Performance tests of gravity-assist heat pipes with screen-wick structures [AIAA PAPER 76-723] 03 p0092 774-35954
Thermal control range associated with heat pipe cycling 03 p0092 774-36232

Figure of merit calculation methods for organic heat-pipe fluids [NASA-TX-29465] 01 p0015 774-11736
A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics [EMT-PFR-02] 01 p0015 774-11739
Method of forming a Wick for a heat pipe [NASA-CASE-BPO-13951-1] 02 p0074 774-19584
Development concept for a small, split-core, heat-pipe-cooled nuclear reactor [NASA-TX-29467] 02 p0078 774-20238

Heat pipe design handbook, part 1 [NASA-CR-134260] 03 p0102 774-22569
Responsibility study and development of a constant temperature heat pipe system. Phase 2: Experiential design [ESNO-CFS(P)-430] 03 p0122 774-29332

HEAT PUMPS
Design, evaluation and reconcdation effort relating to the modification of a residential 3-ton absorption cycle cooling unit for operation with solar energy [NASA-CNP-1-20277] 03 p0119 774-26536

HEAT RESISTANT ALLOYS
Studies of heat resistant materials for high-temperature gas reactor [NASA-TE-P-15576] 03 p0102 774-22312

HEAT SOURCES
Wind power systems for individual applications --- electric power supplies for homes 02 p0050 774-16788

HEAT TRANSFER
Heating of a substance by an arc plasma 01 p0081 774-10463
Gas-heated 'heat pipe' vacuum furnace --- using thermonuclear energy conversion 01 02 p0034 774-19724
Effect of finite chemical reaction rates on heat transfer to the walls of combustion-driven supersonic HBO generator channels 02 p0036 774-23221

Design considerations for the airframe-integrated scramjet [NASA-TX-2895] 01 p0019 774-12448
Solar heat utilization in residential heating systems 01 p0019 774-12644

Heat pipe design handbook, part 1 [NASA-CR-134264] 03 p0102 774-22569

HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENTS
Investigation of heat exchange in an HBO generator channel 03 p0086 774-33565

HEATING

HEATING EQUIPMENT
This is how you can heat your house with a little windmill [NASA-TP-15518] 03 p0089 774-21681
The development of a solar-powered residential heating and cooling system [NASA-TM-1-70006] 03 p0106 774-26504

HELIACITOR DESIGN
Future of the light turbine helicopter 01 p0024 774-29856

HELIACITORS
Future of the light turbine helicopter 03 p0084 774-29572

The impact of advanced turboshaft engine technology on 7700-powered helicopter systems [ARC PREPRINT 0171] 03 p0096 774-36606
A simplified life-cycle cost comparison of various engines for small helicopter use [NASA-TM-7-15157] 02 p0074 774-19405

HELICOPTER ENGINES
HELIUM
Analyses of natural games, 1972
[PB-225977/8]
RESEARCH FIELDS
Development of a multipolar inductor utilizing the
possibilities of hollow superconductors with
supercritical helium circulation — noting
hermetic seal/rotating shaft problems
[03 p0105 474-23337]
HIGH ALTITUDE
Wind power turbogenerator for high altitude wind
utilization
{NASA-TN-D-15455}
HIGH ALTITUDE BALLOONS
The use of the pressurized balloon for detecting
energy resources
[02 p0033 474-19473]
HIGH TEMPERATURE NUCLEAR REACTORS
Studies of heat resistant materials for
high-temperature gas reactor
{NASA-TN-F-15576}
HIGH TEMPERATURE RESEARCH
Significant research results for 1971, High
Temperature Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences
[AD-765753]
HIGH TEMPERATURE TESTS
Characteristics and applications of the solar
furnaces of the Central Laboratory of Aarsan
[02 p0034 474-19559]
HIGH VOLTAGES
High voltage solar cell power generating system
for regulated solar array development
{AIAA PAPER 73-1105}
High voltage solar cell power generating system
{NASA-TK-X-71476}
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cells
{NASA-TN-X-41787}
HIGHER VOLTAGES
To conserve energy on the national system of
interstate and defense highways —
Congressional legislation for controlling
maximum speed limit on highways
{GPO-25-702}
HISTORY
From scientific research to the atomic industry
— history of nuclear power industry
{JPRS-60356}
The evolution and dynamics of national goals in
the United States
[02 p0053 474-16666]
HISTORY OF STRUCTURES
The use of paper honeycomb for prototype blade
construction for small to medium-sized wind
driven generators
[02 p0056 474-16770]
HUMAN FACTORS IN ENGINEERING
New frontiers of civil aeronautics
{NASA-TN-D-25352}
Approach to the holistic analysis of the system
man-energy-environment
{JUL-962-BG}
HUMIDITY
Study of the effect increased humidity on the
mirror coatings of solar energy concentrators
{NASA-TP-4007}
HYDRAZINES
Thermochemistry of salt hydrates
{FPE-27766/9}
HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT
Effect of dry friction on the response to a
symmetric harmonic signal of an energy converter
producing mechanical energy
[02 p003a 474-20067]
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 474-11759]
HYDRAULIC FLUIDS
Fluid power for aircraft: Modern hydraulic
technology / 2nd edition/
[02 p0036 474-23376]
HYDROCARBON FUELS
Supercritical fuels from medium oils produced by the
thermal cracking of crude oil residues
{DFVM-50035-301}
[01 p0006 474-16925]
SUBJECT INDEX
Study of the effect of dilution on the lubricity
of hydrotreated jet engine fuels
[03 p0065 474-32600]
Energy demand and its effect on the environment
[F-5048]
[01 p0017 474-11790]
The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part A
— to include alternate energy sources
for fossil fuels
{PB-207518}
[01 p0017 474-11795]
The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part B
— to include development of alternate
power sources to reduce fossil fuel consumption
{PB-207519}
Combustion of the gases methane, LP gas and
ammonia in a mixing reactor — air pollution
control device
{FOA-1-C-1442-B3}
[01 p0017 474-12824]
Oil and gas
[01 p0029 474-15259]
Pet
[01 p0029 474-15261]
Potential pollutants in fossil fuels
[PB-225039/7GA]
[02 p0066 474-18313]
Electrolyte for hydrocarbon air fuel cells
{AD-774832}
[03 p0010 474-16798]
HYDROCARBONS
Research on electrochemical energy conversion
systems — electrolytes for hydrocarbon-air
fuel cells
{AD-766329}
[01 p0013 474-10591]
NAS report on technological feasibility of
1975-1976 motor vehicle emission standards, a
critique of the 1975-1976 federal automobile
emission standards for hydrocarbons and oxides
of nitrogen
{PB-224663/7GA}
[02 p0065 474-18287]
HYDROGEN
Solid state hydrogen gas generator — rocket
deployed balloons inflation
{AIAA PAPER 73-1222}
[01 p0001 474-11257]
Hydrogen production by reforming processes —
the alternatives and economics
[03 p0084 474-33552]
Process design considerations in cryogenic
hydrogen recovery plants
[03 p0086 474-33593]
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary
for meeting energy requirements
{NASA-GM-134175}
[01 p0018 474-11727]
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems
analysis
{NASA-GM-134176}
[01 p0014 474-11728]
Summary of systems analysis of hydrogen as an
energy carrier in the United States
[01 p0015 474-11729]
Current energy shortage in the United States
[01 p0015 474-1173C]
Production of hydrogen — for hydrogen economy
[01 p0015 474-11731]
Transmission and storage of hydrogen
[01 p0015 474-11732]
Safety, legal, environmental, economic, political,
and social aspects of hydrogen
[01 p0015 474-11734]
Implementation of a hydrogen energy carrier system
[01 p0015 474-11735]
Conclusions and recommendations — for problems
in energy situation, air transportation, and
hydrogen fuel
[01 p0016 474-11748]
Hydrogen generator — for hydrocarbon fueled fuel
[01 p0016 474-11748]
[AD-767402]
[01 p0024 474-13766]
Prospects for hydrogen as a fuel for
transportation systems and for electrical power
-generation
{OBEL-TN-4305}
[01 p0030 474-15249]
H-2-02 combustion powered steam/hydrogen power
system
{NASA-TM-17512}
[02 p0066 474-16600]
Hydrogen economy --- based on hydrogen as energy source

Investigation of energy conversion in rapidly cycling fuel cells, 3. A system for studying the surface diffusion of hydrogen on metals, 2

Hydrogen fuels

The case for hydrogen fueled transport aircraft

Future availability of liquid hydrogen

Preliminary performance appraisal of Navy V/STOL transport and search-type airplanes using hydrogen fuel

Hydrogen isotopes

Theory and experiment in laser driven fusion

Hydrogen-oxygen fuel cells

Experimental determination of dynamic characteristics of hydrogen oxygen fuel cell systems

Energy storage using high pressure electrolysis and methods for reconstruction --- in automobile fuel synthesis

High voltage fuel cell assembly --- performance tests of experimental units

Low watthour hydrogen: Air fuel cells --- with bottled hydrogen or metal hydrides as fuel

Hydrogen-based energy

H2O2 combustion powered steam-RHD central power systems

Lasers blast a shortcut to the ultimate energy solution --- through thermonuclear fusion

Thermochemical water decomposition processes

Thermochemical hydrogen generation --- closed cycle processes selection

What if we were to switch to hydrogen? --- use of hydrogen derived from water as a fuel source

Hydrogen production

The refining of turbine fuels by modern hydrotreating

Supersonic fuels from medium oils produced by the thermal cracking of crude oil residues

Carbonization and hydrogenation of coal --- application to developing economies

Hydrogen production

A proposed national wind power R and D program --- offshore wind power system for electric energy supplies

Hydrogen economy

Applicability of remote sensor data to geologic analysis of the Susquehanna River Basin --- hydrogeology and uranium exploration from BETS-1 MSS photography

Hydrogen anodes

Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of satellite geological and geophysical remote sensing of Iceland

Implosions

Fusion power by laser implosion

Impulse generators

Description of the energy source project delivering 1 megajoule in 1 microsecond --- by mutually coupled inductances and fast response electromechanical circuit breakers

Indexs (Documentation)

An inventory of energy research, volume 2

Indiana

Study of application of BETS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry --- Indiana

Application of BETS-1 imagery to fracture related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry --- Indiana

Application of REEP imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards and environmental problems in mining --- Indiana

Study of application of BETS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry

Industrial energy

Consumption of energy in New York State: 1972

Industrial management

Operational and accidental petrochemical product losses and their control and prevention /2nd revised and enlarged edition/ --- Russian book

Projected availability of motor gasoline and distillate fuels, 1975 - 1985

A-41
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Industrial evolution and revolution in the
clausal space, 1960 - 2010
[AJ5086-8503-32] 03 p0111 N74-27352
Profitability of domestic energy company operations
[GPO-28-572] 03 p0116 N74-28453

INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

INSTITUTE LANDING SYSTEMS

INSTALLING INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

IRFORERATION RETRIEVAL

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Dionization and utilization of solar energy
research results [N72-6544] 02 p0120 N74-28540

INFORMATION RETRIEVAL

The history of technology and engineering solutions
--- computerized data retrieval for coal mine
planning 01 p0016 N74-11760

INHERITANCE

A Kentucky coal utilization research program.
Project 4: Measurement of inhibition isotherms
for Kentucky coal --- considering organic sulfur
and pyritic sulfur removal 03 p0113 N74-27530

INHOMOGENEITY

On inhomogeneities of this film solar cells
02 p0039 A74-29518

INORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Thermochromic of salt hydrates
[FR-227566/5] 03 p0121 N74-28664

INSTALLING

Problems in the electrical equipment of wind power
plants [AD-760588] 02 p0055 N74-16697

INSTRUMENT LANDINEN SYSTEMS

Jet transport energy management for minimum fuel
consumption and noise impact in the terminal area
[AIAA PAPER 73-1113] 03 p0097 A74-37821

INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

Thermal performance characteristics of
integral diode solar cells
02 p0036 A74-24908

INTERPALS

State of developments and research problem on the
switching of silicon germanium alloy
thermoelectric elements [AD-765945] 01 p0009 N74-10080

INTERNAL CORROSION ENGINES

Natural gas as an automotive fuel, as experimental
study [BM-BI-7706] 01 p0011 N74-10715
Catalytic combustion of carbon monoxide in
gasoline engine exhaust using manganese catalysts
[AD-760395] 01 p0011 N74-10874
Performance of Army engines with leaded and
unleaded gasoline. Phase 1: Laboratory testing
[AD-766760] 02 p0061 N74-17523
The hydrogen IC engine: Its origins and future in
the emerging energy-transportation-environment
system [SEP7-729212] 02 p0067 N74-18403
Substitution of JP-5 aviation fuel for DF-2 diesel
under field conditions [AD-777847] 03 p0107 N74-26243

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The energy situation in the community, situation
1972, forecasts 1973 01 p0030 N74-15679
The evolution and dynamics of national goals in
the United States 02 p0053 N74-16666

| SUBJECT INDEX |

Symposium on Energy, Resources and the
Environment. Volume 1: Session on
Introductory remarks --- international cooperation
in energy sources development 02 p0068 N74-16583
Content of the session these, international issues
02 p0068 N74-16584
Economic basis for energy and resource use
--- energy policy considering social impact
02 p0068 N74-16586

Controlled fusion research 02 p0074 N74-19290

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Legal considerations and constraints on US nuclear
policy [AD-75641] 01 p0024 N74-13697

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The US energy crisis, the multinational oil
corporations and their relationship to US
foreign policy in the Middle East [AD-760868] 02 p0055 N74-16697
Natural resources development and policies,
including environmental considerations.
Addendum: Changing patterns in the world energy
situation [E.C./72/ADD.1] 02 p0070 N74-16609

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Energy resources of the United States
[CIRC-650] 02 p0075 N74-19614

ION CURRENIS

Solid state batteries 03 p0090 A74-24771

ION ENGINES

Physical behaviour of some biowaste gases in an
ion engine [AIAA PAPER 73-1113] 01 p0001 N74-10691
High voltage solar cell power generating system
for regulated solar array development
[AIAA PAPER 73-1105] 01 p0002 N74-12242

ION IMPLANTATION

Analysis and improvement of silicon solar cells
02 p0037 N74-24905

IONIZERS

Relaxation phenomena in an MHD generator with
pre-ionizer --- Book 02 p0033 A74-19454

IRON ALLOYS

Evaluation of alloys and coatings for use in
automobile thermal reactors
[NASA-TM-7-7699] 03 p0122 N74-29890

ISOTHERMAL PROCESSES

A Kentucky coal utilization research program.
Project 4: Measurement of inhibition isotherms
for Kentucky coal --- considering organic sulfur
and pyritic sulfur removal 03 p0113 N74-27530

J-85 ENGINE

Hydrogen-methane fuel control systems for turbojet
engines [NASA-CR-121247] 02 p0050 N74-16493

JAPAN

Present air pollution situation in Kawasaki city
and future countermeasures [KS-27] 06 p0118 N74-12321
Energy demand in Japan, 1975 to 1985 02 p0069 N74-18600

JET AIRCRAFT NOISE

Performance and noise aspects of supersonic
transport
01 p0003 N74-13798
Jet transport energy management for minimum fuel
consumption and noise impact in the terminal area
[AIAA PAPER 74-811] 03 p0097 N74-37821

JET ENGINE FUELS

The case for hydrogen fueled transport aircraft
[AIAA PAPER 73-1323] 01 p0022 N74-11315
The refining of turbine fuels by modern
hydrotreating
[AIAA PAPER 74-162] 01 p0006 N74-18798
Supersonic fuels from medium oils produced by the
thermal cracking of crude oil residues
[DFL-508888-301] 01 p0006 N74-16525
Clean, bright, and dry --- jet engine fuel contamination control 02 p0034 A74-20213
Aviation turbine fuel and its lubricating qualities. II 02 p0035 A74-22271
The case for hydrogen-fueled transport aircraft 03 p0083 A74-29452
Study of the effect of dilution on the lubricity of hydrotreated jet engine fuels 03 p0085 A74-32600
Aviation turbine fuels, 1972 01 p0018 N74-11592
The policy effects analysis method: A system dynamics simulation study of the defense fuel supply system [P-5129] 03 p0103 N74-22598
Fuel for supersonic passenger aircraft 03 p0122 N74-29207
JET ENGINES
A simplified life-cycle cost comparison of various engines for small helicopter use [NASA-TM-X-71517] 02 p0074 N74-19405
JET EXHAUST
Jet engine exhaust emissions of high altitude commercial aircraft projected to 1990 [NASA-TM-X-3007] 02 p0079 N74-20591
JP-4 JET FUEL
Air mobility fuel cell study --- densification of JP-4 fuel [AD-767657] 01 p0022 N74-12742
The 1.5-kW fuel cell powerplant [AD-767302] 01 p0022 N74-12744
JP-5 JET FUEL
Substitution of JP-5 aviation fuel for JP-2 diesel under field conditions [AD-777667] 03 p0107 N74-26283
JUNCTION DIODES
Technology and performance characteristics of integral diode solar cells 02 p0038 A74-26908
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell [NASA-TM-X-71476] 01 p0012 N74-10947
K
KENTUCKY
The Western Kentucky Coal Industry: An economic analysis [ORA-7876-73-1MB1] 03 p0118 N74-28439
KEROSINE
Conversion of fuel nitrogen to NOx in a compact combustor [ASME PAPER 73-WA/GT-2] 01 p0002 A74-13293
Sales of fuel oil and kerosine in 1972 03 p0119 N74-28463
L
LAMINAR WAKES
RBD effects on viscous and thermal wakes and their influence on the performance of RBD generators 03 p0096 A74-37613
LAND USE
The economic utilization of resources through ariatics --- manholes, land and fuel 03 p0093 A74-36321
Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution) [E74-10106] 03 p0113 N74-11182
Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A --- land use, mineral exploration, geology, geography, water resources, data processing, data management, marine environments [E74-10124] 01 p0023 N74-13051
Classification of public lands valuable for geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources [C2MC-647] 02 p0089 N74-16049
Final environmental statement for the geothermal leasing program. Volume 3: Proposed geothermal leasing and operating regulations 02 p0078 N74-19976
Final environmental statement for the geothermal leasing program. Volume 4: Comments on draft impact statement and proposed regulations 02 p0078 N74-19977
Final environmental statement for the geothermal leasing program. Volume 1: Proclamation of leasing and operating regulations 02 p0079 N74-20616
LANDING GEAR
Fluid power for aircraft: Modern hydraulic technology /2nd edition/ 02 p0036 A74-23376
LASER HEATING
Fusion power by laser implosion 03 p0085 A74-31574
Theory and experiment in laser driven fusion 03 p0087 A74-34192
Electric power generation system directly from laser power [NASA-CASE-NPO-13308-1] 02 p0077 N74-19702
LASER OUTPUTS
Lasers blasts a shortcut to the ultimate energy solution --- through thermonuclear fusion 03 p0084 A74-29603
Solar and laser energy conversion with Schottky Barrier solar cells 03 p0086 A74-33470
LAW (JURISPRUDENCE)
Legislative authority of Federal agencies with respect to fuels and energy: A staff analysis 01 p0031 N74-15686
Nondegradation policy of the Clean Air Act --- Congressional hearing to determine impact of degradation in cleanliness standards of air and water [CPO-20-928] 03 p0011 N74-27438
LIFT
Dolphin airship with undulatory-flow propulsion --- Dynamic lift 03 p0085 A74-33096
LIFT AUGMENTATION
Investigation of the relative merits of different power plants for STOL-aircraft with blown flap application --- analysis of design requirements for self-sustained gas supply systems 02 p0076 N74-20406
LIGHT AIRCRAFT
Fuel system requirements for light aircraft turbocharged reciprocating engines [SAE PAPER 740382] 03 p0083 A74-28747
LIGHT SOURCES
High voltage solar cell power generating system 03 p0068 A74-34387
LIGHTING EQUIPMENT
A wind plant to power sea signals [NASA-TT-F-15356] 02 p0060 N74-16693
LINEAR ACCELERATORS
High energy radiography - A new technique in the development of efficiency and integrity in aero gas-turbine engines 02 p0035 A74-21316
LIQUID FUELS
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 [OBH-74-4205] 03 p0030 N74-15449
LIQUID NATURAL GAS
The international aspects of importing natural gas --- economics of shipping liquefied natural gas 02 p0068 A74-10588
LIQUID FLOW
Electrohydrodynamic heat pipe experiments 03 p0084 A74-30335
LIQUID NITROGEN
Development of a multipolar inductor utilizing the possibilities of hollow superconductors with supercritical helium circulation --- noting hermetic seal/rotating shaft problems 03 p0101 N74-21921
LIQUID HYDROGEN

The case for hydrogen fueled transport aircraft

[AIAPAPER 73-123] 01 p0002 AT4-11315

Cryogenic instrumentation at and above liquid hydrogen temperature — Present and future [AIAPAPER 74-14057]

LIQUID METAL COOLED REACTORS

[AlP-EP-74-164] 02 p003 AT74-19353

The case for hydrogen-fueled transport aircraft

[AIAPAPER 74-29452]

Future availability of liquid hydrogen

[AIAPAPER 74-29453]

Fuel state — Expensive

[AIAPAPER 74-35496]

Use of hydrogen and hydrogen-rich components as a means of storing and transporting energy

[AIAPAPER 74-16956]

The production of liquid hydrogen at the Rocket Propulsion Establishment [BPE-TR-7/1/17]

LIQUID OXYGEN

[AIAPAPER 74-26435]

LIQUID SODIUM

[AIAPAPER 74-18599]

LIQUID NATURAL GAS

[AIAPAPER 74-19694]

Prospects for liquid hydrogen fueled commercial aircraft

[AIAPAPER 74-20647]

Preliminary performance appraisal of Navy V/STOL transport and search-type airplanes using hydrogen fuel [NASA-FH-7/7-71550]

LIQUID HELIUM COOLED REACTORS

Energy options for the future — nuclear energy, synthetic fuels, and pollution control methods

[AIAPAPER 74-19391]

A problem statement: Ocean based solar-to-hydrogen energy conversion macro system

[AIAPAPER 74-19694]

LIQUID METALS

Study of a bi-phase D.C. M.H.D. generator using a new motion system

[AIAPAPER 74-37618]

The effects of geometry and loss mechanisms on the performance of two-phase liquid-metal MHD generators

[AIAPAPER 74-10952]

Boundary layer control in two-phase liquid-metal MHD generators

[AIAPAPER 74-37620]

Experimental two-phase liquid-metal magnetohydrodynamic generator program [AIAPAPER 74-10952]

LIQUID METAL MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS

[AIAPAPER 74-37620]

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 1: Summary [NASA-CR-136197]

[AIAPAPER 74-13466]


LIQUID OFFICE

Cryogenic instrumentation at and above liquid hydrogen temperature — Present and future

[AIAPAPER 74-19391]

A problem statement: Ocean based solar-to-hydrogen energy conversion macro system

[AIAPAPER 74-19391]

LIQUID SODIUM

Performance tests of gravity-assist heat pipes with screen-wick structures [AIAPAPER 77-7123]

LIQUID-GAS MIXTURES

Saturation jet separators for liquid metal magnetohydrodynamic power cycles [NASA-CR-136552]

[AIAPAPER 74-14785]

LITHIUM

The drift field model applied to the lithium-containing silicon solar cell

[AIAPAPER 74-30421]

Design, evaluation and reconfiguration effort relating to the modfication of a residential 3-ton absorption cycle cooling unit for operation with solar energy [NASA-CR-120277]

[AIAPAPER 74-28536]

LITHOSTROPH

Geologic information from satellite images — geological interpretation of ERTS-1 and Skylab multispectral photography of Rocky Mountain areas [B74-10507]

[AIAPAPER 74-22954]
The time dependent magnetohydrodynamic generator

Electron vibrational energy transfer under BUD

Optimization of open cycle power plant BUD generator

Boundary layer control in two-phase liquid-metal BUD generators

Effects of the development of boundary layers on a Faraday BUD generator

Ionization, recombination and voltage drop measurements in a closed cycle BUD generator

Results of the Eindhoven BUD shocktunnel experiment

Electrode studies and recent results of nonequilibrium BUD generator experiments

Closed cycle BUD power generation experiments in the NASA Lewis facility

Two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in BUD power generation

Closed cycle BUD for central station power with fossil or nuclear fuels

Investigation of a non-equilibrium BUD generator

Experimental two-phase liquid-metal magnetohydrodynamic generator program

Development of design criteria, cost estimates, and schedules for an high performance demonstration experiment

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHD) technology transfer feasibility study, Volume 1: Summary

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHD) technology transfer feasibility study, Volume 2: Appendices

Light bulb heat exchanger for magnetohydrodynamic generator applications - Preliminary evaluation

Thermal cycle and efficiency of a versatile power unit with a magnetohydrodynamic generator and thermoelectric generator

Design study of superconducting 5 tesla dipole magnets for BUD generators

Light bulb heat exchanger for magnetohydrodynamic generator applications - Preliminary evaluation

Thermal cycle and efficiency of a versatile power unit with a magnetohydrodynamic generator and thermoelectric generator

Experience from the first stage of development of a two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in BUD power generation

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHD) technology transfer feasibility study, Volume 1: Summary

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHD) technology transfer feasibility study, Volume 2: Appendices

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHD) technology transfer feasibility study, Volume 2: Appendices

Light bulb heat exchanger for magnetohydrodynamic generator applications - Preliminary evaluation

Thermal cycle and efficiency of a versatile power unit with a magnetohydrodynamic generator and thermoelectric generator

Design study of superconducting 5 tesla dipole magnets for BUD generators

Light bulb heat exchanger for magnetohydrodynamic generator applications - Preliminary evaluation

Thermal cycle and efficiency of a versatile power unit with a magnetohydrodynamic generator and thermoelectric generator

Experience from the first stage of development of a two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in BUD power generation
Induction magnetohydrodynamic RAM generator with a cavity-type nuclear reactor [AD-77444]

On the approaches to MHD-power generation [JPPS-62196]

Dynamic modelling and analysis of liquid-metal magnetohydrodynamic power systems [AD-770575]

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC STABILITY

Stabilisation of ionization instability in an MHD generator [AD-769932]

Nonlinear stability of magnetohydrodynamic generators [AD-769932]

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMIC WAVES

Investigation of a non-equilibrium MHD generator [AD-769932]

MAGNETOHYDRODYNAMICS

Engineering aspects of magnetohydrodynamics; Proceedings of the Fourteenth Symposium, University of Tennessee Space Institute, Tullahoma, Tenn., April 8-10, 1970

Magnetohydrodynamic method of obtaining electrical energy (collected articles)

MHD for power generation: The view of a chosen few [AD-769342]

Experimental research on model MHD generator F-02 (Stage 2), Scientific and Technical Report 17/73 [JPPS-60972]

ManGETS

Design study of superconducting 5 tesla dipole magnets for MHD generators [IPF-74-21]

State-of-the-art and prospects of magnetoelectric machines for self-contained electrical supply systems and controllable electrical drivers [AD-773693]

MANAGEMENT STUDIES

Legislative authority of Federal agencies with respect to fuels and energy: A staff analysis [AD-769932]

Energy conservation, part 1

MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Relevance of ERTS to the State of Ohio --- management and planning of state resources [AD-769932]

Assessment of geothermal energy resources

Federal Energy Organization: A staff analysis [AD-769932]

General aviation cost impact study. Volume 1: Executive summary [AD-771603]

General aviation cost impact study. Volume 2: Research methodology [AD-771606]

General aviation cost impact study. Volume 3: Planning guide


Draft of proposed legislation to promote more effective management of certain related functions of the Executive Branch [IP-74-53-119]

MEASURABLE STABILITY

Thermal cycle and effectiveness of a maneuverable power assembly with an MHD generator and turbogenerator [AD-769932]

MEASURE

The economic utilization of resources through aviation --- manhours, land and fuel [AD-769932]

MANUFACTURING

Importance and progress of wind power utilization in Denmark [NASA-TD-15349]

NASSIE ENVIRONMENTS

Investigations using data in Alabas from ERTS-A --- land use, mineral exploration, geology, hydrology, water resources, data processing, data management, marine environments [AD-769932]

A-46
Optical properties of thin gold films applied to Schottky barrier solar cells
[NASA-CR-137981] 02 p0076 74a-19698

MILITARY AEROSPACE

Metal Hydrides
Chemical storage of hydrogen in Ni/H2 cells
01 p0004 74a-14248
Low wattage hydrogen: Air fuel cells --- with bottled hydrogen or metal hydrides as fuel
[AD-776550] 03 p0121 74a-28553

MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

Investigation of energy conversion in rapidly cycling fuel cells, 1. A system for studying the surface diffusion of hydrogen on metals. 2
02 p0071 74a-18720

47

MILITARY HELICOPTERS

Engine sensory requirements for energy management
[MIURIL EXPLORATION] 01 p0023 74a-13051

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

BETS-i imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting:
Evaluation of commercial utility of BETS-1 imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum
[74a-10247] 01 p0023 74a-13051

EHTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting:
Evaluation of commercial utility of EHTS-1 imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum
[74a-10247] 01 p0023 74a-13051

METALS

Sodium: Determining the effects of gasoline price on use of metals in automobile manufacture
[BM-FI-7871] 02 p0062 74a-17666

Micrographics Transmission
Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering analysis --- Book
01 p0002 74a-13233
Regional and global energy transfer via passive power relay satellites
01 p0005 74a-16116
Space solar power --- satellite-borne generators for earth consumption
02 p0040 74a-20922

MILITARY AIRCRAFT

Engine sensory requirements for energy management
02 p0043 74a-20923
The policy effects analysis method: A systems dynamics simulation study of the defense fuel supply system
[FD-5129] 03 p0103 74a-22598

MILITARY HELICOPTERS

Helicopter applications at sea
02 p0034 74a-19690

MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

Investigation of chemical APU application for small ground power sources
[AD-765724] 01 p0009 74a-10802

MINERAL DEPOSITS

Bitumen-bearing rocks --- as potential energy sources
01 p0028 74a-15226
Coal
01 p0028 74a-15226
Nuclear fuels: Uranium
01 p0028 74a-15226
Nuclear fuels: Thorium
01 p0029 74a-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 74a-15688

MINERAL EXPLORATION

EHTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting:
Evaluation of the commercial utility of EHTS-1 imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum --- interpretation of Colorado region
[74a-10007] 01 p0013 74a-1148

Investigations using data in Alabama from EHTS-A --- land use, mineral exploration, geology, hydrology, water resources, data processing, data management, marine environment
[74a-10126] 01 p0023 74a-13051

MINES (RECLAMATIONS)

Study of application of BETS-1 imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry --- Indiana
[74a-10288] 02 p0049 74a-16007
Application of BETS-1 imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards and environmental problems in mining --- Indiana
[74a-10288] 02 p0049 74a-16007
Application of BETS-1 imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards and environmental problems in mining --- Indiana
[74a-10288] 02 p0049 74a-16007
Study of application of BETS-1 imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
[74a-10336] 02 p0065 74a-18612
A progress report on coal mine health and safety
03 p115 74a-28021

MINING

Evaluation of mine electrical systems with respect to safety, technology, economics, and legal considerations. Volume 1: Text, tables and analyses
[PB-225467/1] 03 p0115 74a-27516
The Western Kentucky Coal Industry: An economic analysis
[UK-74/76-73-IMMR1] 03 p0118 78a-28439

MINERALS

Study of the effect of increased humidity on the mirror coatings of solar energy concentrators
03 p0087 74a-34097
Refurbishment of solar simulation optical train mirror assemblies
[NASA-CR-134123] 01 p0018 74a-12016

MOLECULAR OSCILLATORS

Electron vibrational energy transfer under NBD combustion generator conditions
03 p0095 74a-37612

MOON,A

EHTS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting:
Evaluation of commercial utility of EHTS-1 imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum
[74a-10345] 02 p0082 74a-20948

MULTISPECTRAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Evaluation of the suitability of Skylab data for the purpose of petroleum exploration
[74a-10345] 03 p0065 74a-18607
Geologic information from satellite images --- geological interpretation of EHTS-1 and Skylab multispectral photography of Rocky Mountain areas
effects, on energy consumption in Montana
[74a-10507] 03 p0105 74a-22955
The policy effects analysis method: A system dynamics simulation study of the defense fuel supply system
[FD-5129] 03 p0103 74a-22598

1-147
Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for detection and monitoring of surface mining activities --- Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania [AIAA PAPER 74-134123] 01 p0018 A74-12016

NICKEL PLATE
Refurbishment of solar simulation optical train mirror assemblies [NASA-CR-197779] 01 p0018 A74-12016

NICKEL ZINC BATTERIES
Sealed, rechargeable nickel-zinc cells 02 p0035 A74-20630
Nickel-zinc cells with non-sintered electrodes 02 p0035 A74-20631
High energy sealed nickel-zinc batteries [AD-772944] 02 p0072 A74-18377

NITROGEN
Physical behaviour of some biowaste gases in an autoclave [NASA PAPER 73-1113] 01 p0027 A74-11263

NITROGEN OXIDES
Conversion of fuel nitrogen to NOx in a compact combustor [ASME PAPER 73-GT-2] 01 p0015 A74-13269
The jet engine design that can drastically reduce oxides of nitrogen [AIAA PAPER 74-160] 01 p0016 A74-19797
Low NOx emission combustor development for automobile gas turbine engines [PB-225133/00A] 02 p0067 A74-18414

NOISE REDUCTION
New frontiers of civil aeronautics 02 p0074 A74-25352
Jet transport energy management for minimum fuel consumption and noise impact in the terminal area [NASA PAPER 74-2] 03 p0027 A74-17823
Bepan program. Phase 1: Summary report [NASA-TP-7-71656] 01 p0009 A74-10043
Section 4: Propulsion and energy 01 p0026 A74-19467
Reduction of diesel engine exhaust noise in the petroleum mining industry --- by resonator type diffuser [ASME PAPER 74-GT-79] 02 p0042 A74-27466

NONEQUILIBRIUM FLOW
Electrode studies and recent results of nonequilibrium MHD generator experiments [NASA CP-138947] 02 p0075 A74-19587

NONEQUILIBRIUM IONIZATION
Closed cycle MHD power generation experiments in the NASA Lewis facility [NASA CP-134123] 03 p0027 A74-17823

NONEQUILIBRIUM PLASMAS
Optimization of the power of Paradyne MHD generators operating on nonequilibrium plasma [NASA CP-138947] 02 p0075 A74-19587
Characteristics of a nonequilibrium MHD generator [NASA CP-138947] 01 p0005 A74-17439
Relaxation phenomena in an MHD generator with pre-ionizer --- Book [NASA CR-138947] 02 p0033 A74-19454
Loss mechanisms in an MHD generator --- Book on argon plasma nonequilibrium Faraday generator efficiency [NASA CP-138947] 02 p0033 A74-19455
Electron nonequilibrium in open-cycle MHD generators [NASA CP-138947] 02 p0083 A74-28957

NONLINEAR PROGRAMMING
A model of convex programming for turbojet main parameter selection optimization [ASME PAPER 74-GT-79] 02 p0042 A74-27466

NOZZLE FLOW
Theoretical performance of ammonia, hydrogen, and biowaste reductants [NASA CR-138947] 03 p0085 A74-32186
A two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in MHD power generation [ASME PAPER 73-FWE-C] 03 p0097 A74-37791

NUCLEAR ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION
Nuklear electric power --- selective assessment of plant and reactor types [NASA CR-138947] 02 p0041 A74-27320
Self-contained low power atomic plants --- for converting nuclear energy into electrical power [AD-766967] 01 p0014 A74-11519
Silicon Schottky barrier nuclear battery --- for medical applications [TID-26342] 01 p0017 A74-11851
Balancing the demand and supply of electricity and nuclear fuels 02 p0052 A74-16659

Energy demand in Japan, 1975 to 1985 02 p0069 A74-18600

NUCLEAR ENERGY

The U.S. energy problem. Volume 2: Appendices, part A --- to include alternate energy sources for fossil fuels [PB-227518] 01 p0017 A74-11795

Energy research and development: a selected reading list [ORNL-EIS-73-65/ENV-1] 01 p0022 A74-12695

From scientific research to the atomic industry --- history of nuclear power industry [JFPH-60584] 01 p0023 A74-13428

Legal considerations and constraints on 00 nuclear policy [AD-754641] 01 p0028 A74-13697

Balancing the demand and supply of electricity and nuclear fuels 02 p0052 A74-16659

Nuclear heat and hydrogen in future energy utilization [LA-5454-BS] 03 p1117 A74-28108

NUCLEAR FISSION

Nuclear fission as a general source of energy 03 p0090 A74-34620

NUCLEAR FUEL ELEMENTS

Isotope kilowatt program [ORNL-TE-4243] 01 p0025 A74-14377

NUCLEAR FUELS

Nuclear fuels: Uranium 01 p0028 A74-15257

Nuclear fuels: Thorium 01 p0029 A74-15258

NUCLEAR FUSION

Evolution of studies in the field of gas lasers 01 p0005 A74-16909

Lasers blast a shortcut to the ultimate energy solution --- through thermonuclear fusion 03 p0084 A74-29603

Fusion reactor design problems 03 p0084 A74-31213

Fusion power by laser implosion 03 p0085 A74-31574

Controlled fusion research [PPHR-9-4] 02 p0074 A74-19290

Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, fusion, and fossil energy resources. Part 5: Conclusions and recommendations [NASA-CR-138161] 03 p1013 A74-22604

NUCLEAR HEAT

Nuclear fission as a general source of energy 03 p0090 A74-34620

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

From scientific research to the atomic industry --- history of nuclear power industry [JFPH-60584] 01 p0023 A74-13428

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-764966] 01 p0014 A74-11519

Research applied to ocean sited power plants --- for offshore electric power generation [PB-228067/5] 03 p0110 A74-26523

NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

Assessment of lightweight mobile nuclear power systems 01 p0006 A74-17813

NUCLEAR PROPULSION

Assessment of lightweight mobile nuclear power systems 01 p0006 A74-17813

The airship can meet the energy challenge 02 p0034 A74-20166

NUCLEAR REACTORS

Fusion power by laser implosion 03 p0085 A74-31574

A preliminary engineering design of a 'Venetian blind' direct energy converter for fusion reactors 03 p0087 A74-34093

Nuclear fission as a general source of energy 03 p0090 A74-34620

Energy situation and nuclear power --- global applications of nuclear reactors [PB-195638] 01 p0029 A74-15391

Induction magnetohydrodynamic MHD generator with a cavity-type nuclear reactor 03 p0111 A74-27247

NUCLEAR RESEARCH


NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND TEST REACTORS

Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, fusion, and fossil energy resources, part 3 [NASA-CR-138177] 03 p1013 A74-22590

NUCLEAR TRANSFORMATIONS

Nuclear stimulation of natural gas [ECHO-96-678] 03 p0112 A74-27448

OCEAN BOTTOM

Review of the results from the Eastern Atlantic Continental Margin Program of the International Decade of Ocean Exploration --- geophysical prospecting and fishing areas [PB-225036/36A] 02 p0065 A74-18073

OCEANOGRAPHY

Review of the results from the eastern Atlantic continental margin program of the international decade of ocean exploration [PB-226560/36A] 03 p1012 A74-22901

OCEANS

The solar power options --- energy conversion and fossil energy resources, part 3 [NASA-CR-138177] 03 p1013 A74-22907

OFFSHORE ENERGY SOURCES

Key issues in offshore oil [EUSG-CR-138177] 03 p1012 A74-26697

OFFSHORE PLATFORMS

A proposed national wind power R and D program --- offshore wind power system for electric energy supplies 02 p0059 A74-16794

OFFSHORE REACTOR SITES


Research applied to ocean sited power plants --- for offshore electric power generation [PB-228067/5] 03 p110 A74-26523

OHIO

Relevance of ERTS to the State of Ohio --- management and planning of state resources [E74-10024] 01 p0113 A74-11159

Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for detection and monitoring of surface mining activities --- Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania [E74-10160] 01 p012 A74-10024

Automated strip-mine and reclamation mapping from ERTS [E74-10490] 03 p101 A74-22904

Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for detection and monitoring of surface mining activities --- Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania [E74-10572] 03 p101 A74-22906

OHMIC DISSIPATION

Evaluation of ohmic losses in solar cells and array 03 p0089 A74-34416
OIL EXPLOREATION

OPERATIONS RESEARCH

A-50

OPERATORS (PERSONNEL)
A progress report on coal mine health and safety
[30 p0115 874-28021]

OPTICAL PROPERTIES
Optical properties of thin gold films applied to
Schottky barrier solar cells
[HASA-CR-13701]

OPTIMAL CONTROL

Aircraft symmetric flight optimization
gradient techniques for supercritical aircraft
control
[30 p0036 874-23091]

Determination of optimal air pollution control
strategies
[30 p0036 874-23091]

Optimal control of sulfur dioxide emissions at
power stations: Models and a case study
[AD-775392]

OPTIMIZATION

A model of convex programming for turbojet main
parameter selection optimization
[ASME PAPER 74-GT-79]

Optimum design of antireflection coating for
silicon solar cells
[30 p0039 874-28388]

Design and modeling of the gas flow system for a
compact 10 kW HBD generator system
[30 p0039 874-28388]

A two-dimensional dynamic programming method for
the optimization of diagonal conducting wall
magnetohydrodynamic generators
[30 p0039 874-28388]

Optimization of open cycle power plant HBD generator
[30 p0039 874-28388]

Dependence of efficiency and specific
characteristics of fuel cells on discharge
conditions
[AD-775264]

ORBITAL SPACE STATIONS

Use of Shuttle in establishing large space
installations
[30 p0034 874-14121]

ORGANIC MATERIALS

Fuel from organic matter: Possibilities for the
state of California
[P-5107]

ORGANIC WASTE (FUEL COUSSION)
Energy potential from organic wastes: A review of
the quantities and sources
[PN-IC-8549]

OSCILLATION DAMPERS

The direct driving of synchronous generators by
large scale wind electrical power generating
plants in parallel operation with a
synchronizing network, part 1
[HASA-77-3-15301]

OXIDATION

Oxidation of carbon monoxide in diluted combustion
products at engine idle conditions
[30 p0041 874-25221]

Oxymatoes in automobile exhausts. Effect of an
oxidation catalyst
[PB-227097/3]

Gasification of fossil fuels under oxidative,
reductive, and pyrolytic conditions
[PB-228669/0]

OXIDATION RESISTANCE

Thermal-oxidative stability of automotive diesel
fuels
[AD-751846]

OXIDE FILMS

Vitreous oxide antireflection films in
high-efficiency solar cells
[30 p0049 874-15817]

OXYGEN

32-02 combustion powered steam-HBD central power
systems
[HASA-TM-71512]

HESA Lewis B-32 HBD program
[HASA-TM-71520]

P-8 JUNCTIONS

Vertical multijunction solar-cell one-dimensional
analysis
[30 p0086 874-33971]
The influence of individual components and of
By-pass engines --- characteristics of USSR
Future propulsion techniques for ground transport
Theoretical performance of ammonia, hydrogen, and
The Dolphin airship with undulating propulsion

Q

-54

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS
Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of HBD
energy conversion
03 p0103 N74-22600

QUALITY CONTROL
Clean, bright, and dry --- jet engine fuel
contamination control
02 p6034 A74-20213

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS
Rapid group analysis of directly distilled
Petroleum fractions by the method of recorded
fluid-adsorption chromatography /PLC/
03 p083 A74-29415
SUBJECT INDEX

**REFUELING**
Investigation of the economic efficiency of surmising tanking of aircraft fuel
03 p0085 74=33092

**REGULATIONS**
National energy policy
01 p0021 74=12681
Final environmental statement for the geothermal leasing program. Volume 4: Comments on draft impact statement and proposed regulations
02 p0078 74=19977

**RELAXATION TIMES**
Relaxation phenomena in an RRD generator with pre-ionizer --- Book
02 p0033 74=19454

**RELIABILITY ENGINEERING**
Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers
01 p0004 74=14113
New technology for CDS-Cu2S solar cells of high reliability
02 p0038 74=26910
Reliability of low-cost CDS/Cu2S solar cells
03 p0008 74=29823
Power source quality --- consequence and cures of source deficiencies in quality of ac electric power service
01 p0019 74=12635

**REMOTE REGIONS**
Wind utilization in remote regions: An economic study --- for comparison with diesel engines
02 p0058 74=16790

**REMOTE SENSORS**
Quantification of the luminescence intensity of natural materials
01 p0005 74=18982
The use of the pressurized balloon for detecting energy resources
02 p0033 74=19473
Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for detection and monitoring of surface mining activities --- Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania
(E74-10160) 01 p0024 74=14028
Research on the application of satellite remote sensing to local, state, regional, and national programs involved with resource management and environmental quality
(NASA-CS-136472) 01 p0024 74=14093

**RESCU OPERATIONS**
Helicopter operations at sea
02 p0034 74=19690

**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**
Evolution of studies in the field of gas lasers
01 p0005 74=16909
Does research in the field of aeronautics have a future --- emphasis on aircraft design refinements and cost reduction
02 p0041 74=25273
01 p0087 74=30550
Energy R and D inventory data base. Bibliography, 1973
01 p0017 74=11849
The Federal Government and energy: B and D historical background
01 p0021 74=12687
Energy research and development, 2
01 p0027 74=11692
NSF presentation --- summary on energy conversion research program
02 p0059 74=16798
Solar energy evaluation group report
02 p0061 74=17527
Introductory remarks --- International cooperation in energy source development
02 p0068 74=18583
Major R&D programs to meet the energy crisis --- solar energy, nuclear fusion, and hydrogen-based power supplies
02 p0069 74=18602
Controlled fusion research
BPFR-S-4--
02 p0074 74=19290
Atomic Energy Commission. 1 December 1973 report on energy research and development
02 p0075 74=19606

**RESEARCH PROJECTS**
Actual state of French technical developments concerning sources of space power
01 p0002 74=12794
Energy research and development: An overview of our national effort
01 p0016 74=11788
An inventory of energy research, volume 1
01 p0021 74=12688
An inventory of energy research, volume 2
01 p0021 74=12688
Energy policy research and the State of Florida
(F-5078) 01 p0026 74=14688
Conservation and efficient use of energy, part 1
01 p0030 74=15682
NASA authorization for fiscal year 1975, part 1: Congressional hearings on funding of NASA programs
02 p0062 74=21605
Systems analysis of solar energy programs.
Appendix: Research tasks (EN/R-0513-APP) 03 p0012 74=28542
RESERVES
Review of world energy supplies --- reserves and resources of fossil and fissile fuels
(IG/9/A-73) 01 p0026 74=14666
RESISTOJET ENGINES
Theoretical performance of ammonia, hydrogen, and biowaste resistojets
03 p0085 74=3128

**RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**
Energy alternatives for California: The current crisis. 1: The impact of Arab oil export policies on the California energy system
(P-5166) 02 p0080 74=20621
Energy alternatives for California: The current crisis. 2: Allocation of scarce supplies
(P-5157) 03 p0013 74=22596
Energy alternatives for California: The current crisis. 4: Regulatory aspects of energy policy
(P-5158) 03 p0112 74=27447
Draft of proposed legislation to promote more effective management of certain related functions of the Executive Branch
(D-100-59-119) 03 p0112 74=27545
Energy Emergency Act
(E-SEPT-93-75) 03 p0112 74=27555
Phase 4 oil regulations and petroleum marketing problems
(GPO-24-578) 03 p0112 74=27645

**RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**
Relevance of BNTS to the State of Ohio --- management and planning of state resources
(E74-10026) 01 p0013 74=11559
Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of BNTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin
(resource inventory, land use, and pollution)
(E74-10061) 01 p0013 74=11182
Satellite geological and geophysical remote sensing of Iceland
(E74-10073) 01 p0114 74=11188
Applications of meteorology to natural resource planning --- agriculture, forestry, energy, and recreation
01 p0114 74=11395
The Federal Government and energy: B and D historical background
01 p0021 74=12687
SATELLITE ATTITUDE CONTROL
Technological problems with large-area solar cell arrays [DOEL 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 [DOEL PAPER 73-107] 01 p0005 A74-17204

SATELLITE PHOTOVOTRICITY
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 A74-19121
Regional and global energy transfer via passive power relay satellites 01 p0005 A74-16116
Space solar power --- satellite-borne generators for earth consumption 02 p0040 A74-24942

SATELLITE SOLAR ENERGY CONVERSION
Solar cell development in the Federal Republic of Germany 02 p0037 A74-24903
Description and interpretation of the results observed concerning the technological solar cell satellite 02 p0039 A74-24929
Space solar power --- satellite-borne generators for earth consumption 02 p0040 A74-24942
Solar vs. nuclear power -- is there a choice --- for earth satellite power systems 02 p0043 A74-27833
Power sources --- solar arrays for CNES applications satellites 03 p0084 A74-29049
Layout and technology of the CTS solar array blanket --- Communications Technology Satellite 03 p0089 A74-34412

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 A74-19112
Solar power for our nation 01 p0004 A74-14645
Space solar power --- satellite-borne generators for earth consumption 02 p0040 A74-24942
Feasibility study of a satellite solar power station [NASA-CH-2357] 02 p0063 A74-17794

SATELLITE-POWER INSTRUMENTS
Current European developments in solar paddle drives 01 p0114 A74-11672

SCHOTTKY DIODES
Schottky-barrier solar-cell calculations 02 p0035 A74-21028

A-58
SUBJECT INDEX

SHOCK RESISTANCE
Characteristics and applications of the solar furnaces of the Central laboratory of Aachen 02 p0036 A74-195559

SHOCK TUBES
Effects of the development of boundary layers on a faraday MHD generator 03 p0096 A74-37621

SHOCK TUNNELS
Results of the windshoven MHD shocktunnel experiment 03 p0097 A74-37623

SHOCK WAVES
Investigation of a non-equilibrium MHD shocktunnel experiment 03 p0097 A74-37623

SHOULDERED TURBINES
Advantages of the diffuser-augmented wind turbine 02 p0057 A74-16775

SIDE-LOOKING RADAR
Geological structure analysis using radar imagery of the coal mining area of Buchanan County, Va. 03 p0121 A74-28919

SILENCE.
Reduction of diesel engine exhaust noise in the petroleum mining industry --- by resonator type diffuser 03 p0118 A74-28998

SILICON
Improved performance from silicon solar cells 03 p0089 A74-38401

Si-n Schottky barrier nuclear battery --- for low cost energy 03 p0027 A74-26342

Workshop proceedings: Photovoltaic conversion of solar energy for terrestrial applications. Volume 1: Working group and panel reports 03 p0104 A74-22704

Workshop proceedings: Photovoltaic conversion of solar energy for terrestrial applications. Volume 2: Invited papers 03 p0104 A74-22705

SILICON ALLOYS
State of developments and research problems on the switching of silicon germanium alloy thermoelectric elements 03 p0099 A74-10080

SILICON JUNCTIONS
The optimization of silicon photocell operated in conjunction with solar radiation concentrators 02 p0037 A74-24906

Investigation of photovoltaic applications --- for solar energy conversion 02 p0040 A74-24939

Current prospects for solar cells 02 p0040 A74-24939

Solar energy conversion for spacecraft --- using single crystal silicon solar cells 02 p0041 A74-26817

Effect of series resistance on the illuminating efficiency and optimal thickness of the alloyed layer of silicon photocells 03 p0087 A74-34099

Optimum design of antireflection coating for single crystal silicon solar cells 03 p0087 A74-34099

The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell 03 p0089 A74-34398

Investigation of silicon photoelectric cells as precision photodetectors --- electro-optical properties of silicon solar cells 01 p0010 A74-10199

SILICON TRANSISTORS
Photomissive elements for solar sensors 01 p0005 A74-17296

SILVER ZINC BATTERIES
Construction of 850 and 4,000 ampere-hour silver-zinc cells using inorganic separator 02 p0041 A74-17798

SINGLE CRYSTALS
Solar energy conversion for spacecraft --- using single crystal silicon solar cells 02 p0041 A74-26817

Workshop proceedings: Photovoltaic conversion of solar energy for terrestrial applications. Volume 2: Invited papers 03 p0104 A74-22705

SITES
Wind power research at Oregon State University --- for selecting windpowered machinery sites 02 p0056 A74-16676

Wind data for wind driven plant --- site selection for optimal performance 02 p0056 A74-16676

Analysis of the winds of site 300 as a source of power 03 p109 A74-26514

SOCIAL FACTORS
Aviation needs and public concerns --- civil aviation growth in Europe and environmental control 02 p0068 A74-18585

Computer simulation of world dynamics and implications for policy decisions --- social issues in energy policies 02 p0068 A74-18585

Economic basis for energy and resource use --- energy policy considering social impact 02 p0068 A74-18585


National energy policies --- for development of low cost energy 02 p0069 A74-18592

An energy ethic --- socioeconomic ethics of energy source development 02 p0069 A74-18593

Issues involved in developing an environmental ethic --- socioeconomic factors in energy supply and demand 02 p0069 A74-18594

Mechanisms for achieving cleaner power, prices, regulations --- energy policy 02 p0069 A74-18596

SOCIOLOGY
The evolution and dynamics of national goals in the United States 02 p0053 A74-16666

SOLAR ARRAYS
High voltage solar cell power generating system for regulated solar array development [AD-75454] 01 p0002 A74-12242

The use of the Space Shuttle to support large space power generation systems 01 p0003 A74-19112

Technological problems with large-area solar cell arrays [DGLE PAPER 73-107] 01 p0005 A74-17204

Present state of the art in conductive coating technology 01 p0006 A74-17654

Photovoltaic power and its applications in space and on earth; International Congress on the Sun in the Service of Man, Paris, France, July 2-6, 1973, Proceedings 02 p0037 A74-29001

The ESTEC technology programme in solar energy conversion 02 p0037 A74-29001

Results and future prospects on photovoltaic power development in France 02 p0037 A74-29004

The ESTEC lightweight solar array --- design and development for Radio Astronomy Explorer satellite 02 p0039 A74-29021

A-59
Current delivered by the solar array of the D2A-Tournesol satellite
02 p0039 A74-24928
The solar generator of the telecommunication satellite Sympolion
02 p0039 A74-24933
Solar generators for sounding balloons
02 p0040 A74-24940
Trapping of solar energy at Ramaoko with the aid of a silicon solar cell panel
02 p0041 A74-25481
Solar energy conversion for spacecraft — using single crystal silicon solar cells
02 p0041 A74-26817
Power sources — solar arrays for CBES applications satellites
03 p0088 A74-29949
Testing of photoelectric generators in the conditions of Aspheron Peninsula, Azerbaidzhan SSR
03 p0087 A74-34095
Photovoltaic Specialists Conference, 10th, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., November 13–15, 1973, Conference Record
03 p0087 A74-34367
High voltage solar cell power generating system
03 p0088 A74-34387
The NSF/BANE Photovoltaic Energy Conversion Program
03 p0089 A74-34414
Layout and technology of the CTS solar array blanket — Communications Technology Satellite
03 p0089 A74-34412
Evaluation of ohmic losses in solar cells and array
03 p0090 A74-34416
Utilization of space technology for terrestrial solar power applications
03 p0092 A74-36226
Testing for thermal fatigue failures in solar arrays — space environment simulation in temperature cycling vacuum chamber
01 p010 A74-10246
Method of making silicon solar cell array — and mounting on flexible substrate
[NASA-CR-138992]
01 p0087 A74-18784
The NASA-Levis terrestrial photovoltaics program — solar cell power system for weather station
[NASA-TE-X-71691]
01 p0087 A74-18788
High voltage solar array experiments
[NASA-CS-12200]
01 p0063 A74-17788
Comparison and evaluation of power plant options for geosynchronous power stations. Part 1: Synchrocronous solar power
[NASA-CS-138093]
03 p010 A74-25615
A computer program to determine geometric parameters for the AFN solar array
[NASA-TM-X-70556]
03 p016 A74-25619
Effect of shading on CdS/Cu(2)S solar cells and optimal solar array design
[PB-227900/0]
03 p110 A74-26522
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
Photoreceptive elements for solar sensors
01 p0005 A74-17296
Schottky-barrier solar-cell calculations
02 p0035 A74-21028
The ESTEC technology programme in solar energy conversion
02 p0037 A74-24902
Solar cell development in the Federal Republic of Germany
02 p0037 A74-24903
Analysis and improvement of silicon solar cells
02 p0037 A74-24905
Technology and performance characteristics of integral diode solar cells
02 p0038 A74-24908
Low-cost silicon solar cells for terrestrial applications
02 p0038 A74-24909
New technology for CdS-Cu2S solar cells of high reliability
02 p0038 A74-24910
The present potential of CdS solar cells as a future contender for photovoltaic space and terrestrial power applications
02 p0038 A74-28911
Possibilities of the thin solar battery applications for the terrestrial use units
02 p0038 A74-28912
Partial results concerning CdS solar cells
02 p0038 A74-28914
Terrestrial utilization of CdS-Cu2S solar photocells in the south of France
02 p0038 A74-28915
On inhomogeneities of thin film solar cells
02 p0039 A74-28918
Optical coatings for semiconductor photovoltaic-converter and solar energy concentrators
02 p0039 A74-28924
Description and interpretation of the results observed concerning the technological solar cell satellite
02 p0039 A74-28929
Photoelectric power engineering — applications to solar batteries and converters
02 p0039 A74-28936
Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells
02 p0040 A74-28937
Investigation of photovoltaic applications — for solar energy conversion
02 p0040 A74-28939
Current prospects for solar cells
02 p0040 A74-28943
Solar energy conversion for spacecraft — using single crystal silicon solar cells
02 p0041 A74-28947
Reliability of low-cost CdS/Cu2S solar cells
02 p0041 A74-28953
Effects of radiation on the violet solar cell
03 p0085 A74-32908
Vertical multijunction solar-cell one-dimensional analysis
03 p0086 A74-33971
Effect of series resistance on the illuminating efficiency and optimal thickness of the alloyed layer of silicon photocells
03 p0087 A74-34099
Photovoltaic Specialists Conference, 10th, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., November 13–15, 1973, Conference Record
03 p0087 A74-33667
Potential improvements in efficiency and cost of solar cells
03 p0088 A74-33669
Solar and laser energy conversion with Schottky barrier solar cells
03 p0088 A74-33700
The effect of depletion region recombination currents on the efficiencies of Si and GaAs solar cells
03 p0088 A74-33730
Comparison of vertical multijunction and conventional solar cell performance
03 p0088 A74-33737
GaAs solar cells with AlAs window
03 p0088 A74-33830
High voltage solar cell power generating system
03 p0088 A74-33837
Qualification testing of laboratory produced violet solar cells
03 p0088 A74-33930
Optimum design of antireflection coating for silicon solar cells
03 p0089 A74-33934
Vitreous oxide antireflection films in high-efficiency solar cells
03 p0089 A74-33936
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell
03 p0089 A74-34088
Improved performance from thin silicon solar cells
03 p0089 A74-34081
The NASA-Levis terrestrial photovoltaics program
03 p0089 A74-34095
Evaluation of ohmic losses in solar cells and array
03 p0089 A74-34096
The drift field model applied to the lithium-containing silicon solar cell
03 p0090 A74-34421
**SOLAR ENERGY ABSOBERS**

Chemical Vapor deposition research for fabrication of solar energy converters  
[NASA-TP-70660] 03 p0106 74-25616  
Solar energy research and utilization  
[NASA-TP-1-70660] 03 p0106 74-25621  
Solar sea power --- conceptual design  
[PB-22660/3] 03 p0110 74-25619  
Proceedings, Solar Sea Power Power Plant Conference and Workshop  
[PB-22666/7] 03 p0110 74-25621  
Low-cost, active mass 2 solar simulator  
[NASA-TP-1-3059] 03 p0114 74-27719  
Study of the possibility of using solar radiant energy for welding and brazing  
[ETR-6613] 03 p0115 74-28005  
Proposed program and budget for photovoltaic systems  
[MT-66113] 03 p0119 74-28538  
Dissemination and utilization of solar energy research results  
[MT-6554] 03 p0120 74-28540  
Solar energy, proof of concept experiments --- technology utilization  
[MT-6537] 03 p0120 74-28581  
Study of San Francisco capability for solar energy research and development  
[SWIN-1001] 03 p0120 74-28546  
Economics of thermodynamic solar power systems. Part 2: The turbine trade-off  
[NUSC-16306-FT-2] 03 p0120 74-28547  

**SOLAR ENERGY ABSOBERS**

A new solar selective surface --- mesh for high solar energy absorption  
[PR-693] 03 p0093 74-36264  
TERRASTAR: Terrestrial application of solar technology and research  
[NASA-Cl-129012] 01 p0020 74-12674  
Application and durability of solar absorber coatings --- thermal power source for spaceborne cryogenic refrigerators  
[AD-761499] 02 p0040 74-16264  
A panel for selectively absorbing solar thermal energy and the method for manufacturing the panel  
[NASA-CSFS-BFS-225621] 03 p0076 74-19700  
Solar heated and cooled office building for the Massachusetts Audubon Society: Initial planning and design  
[C-75457] 03 p0103 74-22602  
Design, evaluation and recommissioning effort relating to the modification of a residential 3-ton absorption cycle cooling unit for operation with solar energy  
[NASA-CS-9120277] 03 p0119 74-28536  
Thermostability of salt hydrates  
[PB-227966/9] 03 p0121 74-28664  

**SOLAR ENERGY ABSOBERS**

The ESTEC technology programme in solar energy conversion  
02 p0037 74-24902  
The optimization of silicon photocell operated in conjunction with solar radiation concentrators  
[SLA-72-1025] 03 p0037 74-24906  
Photovoltaic power engineering --- applications to solar batteries and converters  
02 p0039 74-24936  
Investigation of photovoltaic applications --- for solar energy conversion  
02 p0040 74-24939  
Current prospects for solar cells  
02 p0040 74-24943  
Trapping of solar energy at Basako with the aid of a silicon solar cell panel  
02 p0041 74-25481  
Solar energy conversion for spacecraft --- using single crystal silicon solar cells  
02 p0041 74-25487  
Solar energy by photosynthesis --- technological conversion systems modeled on photosynthesis  
02 p0042 74-27322  
Solar energy utilization by physical methods --- including hydropower, windpower, direct solar heating and electric power  
02 p0042 74-27323  
Photoelectric converters based on various C6S heterojunctions  
02 p0042 74-27752  
Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs  
03 p0080 74-30105  
Principles of photovoltaic solar energy conversion  
03 p0088 74-34368  

---

**THE NPS/BANH Photovoltaic Energy Conversion Program**  
03 p0089 74-34404  
**Terrestrial applications of solar cell powered systems**  
03 p0089 74-34405  
**Utilization of space technology for terrestrial solar power applications**  
03 p0092 74-36226  
**A new solar selective surface --- mesh for high solar energy absorption**  
03 p0093 74-36264  
**The energy crisis and energy from the sun; Proceedings of the Symposium on Solar Energy Utilization, Washington, D.C., April 10, 1974**  
03 p0093 74-36331  
**Solar energy research and utilization**  
03 p0094 74-36332  
**The solar power options --- energy conversion**  
03 p0094 74-36334  
**Solar energy systems --- for generating electricity and producing-hydrogen fuels**  
[MT-74-26] 02 p0084 74-17795  
**A problem statement: Ocean-based solar-to-hydrogen energy conversion micro system**  
02 p0076 74-19698  
**Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration Act**  
02 p0040 74-21322  
**Study terrestrial applications of solar cell powered systems**  
[NASA-CA-124512] 03 p0100 74-21683  
**Workshop proceedings: Photovoltaic conversion of solar energy for terrestrial applications. Volume 1: Working group and panel reports**  
[NASA-TR-138209] 03 p0104 74-22704  
**Workshop proceedings: Photovoltaic conversion of solar energy for terrestrial applications. Volume 2: Invited papers**  
[NASA-TR-138193] 03 p0104 74-22705  
**A computer program to determine geometric parameters for the KPH solar arrays**  
[NASA-JSC-K-70656] 03 p0106 74-25619  
**Solar heating and cooling --- Congressional hearing on technology for utilization of solar energy for heating and cooling buildings**  
[GO-29-939] 03 p0106 74-25620  
**Research applied to solar-thermal power systems**  
[NASA-TR-1-7065] 03 p0108 74-26503  
**The development of a solar-powered residential heating and cooling system**  
[NASA-TR-7-K-70089] 03 p0108 74-26504  
**Solar thermal electric power systems**  
03 p0109 74-26509  
**Transcript of talk on solar energy --- for community development**  
03 p0109 74-26515  
**Preliminary reports, memoranda and technical notes of the Materials Research Council summer conference. Volume 2: Proceedings of the discussion group on solar energy conversion**  
[AD-777737] 03 p0109 74-26518  
**Systems analysis of solar energy programs. Appendix: Research tasks**  
[NTH-6511-APP] 03 p0120 74-28542  

**SOLAR FURNACES**

Characteristics and applications of the solar furnaces of the Central Laboratory of Armament  
02 p0034 74-19555  
**Solar-energy for heating and cooling**  
01 p0016 74-11787  

**SOLAR GENERATORS**

Satellite solar power stations to meet future energy demands  
01 p0001 74-11020  
**Actual state of French technical developments concerning sources of space power**  
01 p0002 74-12794  
**Technological problems with large-area solar cell arrays**  
[GOLE PAPER 73-107] 01 p0005 74-17204  
**Photo-electric generators --- solar converters for spacecraft and terrestrial power supplies**  
02 p0036 74-23842  
**Current delivered by the solar array of the S2A-Tournades satellite**  
02 p0039 74-24928  
**The solar generator of the telecommunication satellite Sympoche**  
02 p0039 74-24933  

---
Solar generators for sounding balloons
Solar generator simulation for satellite projects
--- analog models of volt-amper characteristics
Power sources --- solar arrays, for CHIS applications satellites
Current European developments in solar paddle drives
Components for solar energy
Solar heating and cooling buildings
Solar power generation and distribution
Heterogeneous solar converters based on polycrystalline cadmium sulfide and selenium
Solar sea power --- boiler components including boiler, condenser, turbine, cold water pipe
Solar heating
Solar energy utilization by physical methods --- including hydropower, windpower, direct solar heating and electric power
Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs
Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs
Solar energy for heating and cooling
An assessment of solar energy as a national energy resource
Solar heat utilization in residential heating systems
TEHRASAT: Terrestrial application of solar technology and research
Solar heating and cooling buildings
Solar power generation and distribution
Solar energy potential
Market potential for solar heating and cooling in buildings
Strategy for solar heating and cooling in buildings
Some results of testing of a solar water heating installation during the heating season
Energy conservation with solar power control --- solar heating and cooling of buildings
Solar heating and Cooling Demonstration Act
Solar heating and cooling --- Congressional hearings on utilization of solar energy for heating and cooling buildings
Systems analysis of solar energy programs.
Appendix: Research tasks
SOLAR RADIATION
Effect of the sun, the moon and solar radiation pressure on a near-equatorial synchronous satellite
Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs
Applicability and durability of solar absorber coatings --- thermal power source for spaceborne cryogenic refrigerators
Solar concentrators of a novel design --- reflecting wall light channel structure
Solar reflectors
Use of Shuttle in establishing large space installations
SOLAR SENSORS
Photosensitive elements for solar sensors

A-63
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
Natural resources development and policies, including environmental considerations. Addenda: Changing patterns in the world energy situation [E/C.7/2/ADD.1]

STEAM
Classification of public lands valuable for geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources [CIBC-647]
NASA Lewis 62-02 R&D program [NASA-TM-X-71520]
Liquefaction of lignite with carbon monoxide and water - temperature and pressure effects

STEAM TURBINES
Thermal cycle and effectiveness of a maneuverable power assembly with an R&D generator and turbogenerator
Research applied to solar-thermal power systems

STORAGE BATTERIES
Spacecraft electrical power - solar cells and storage batteries
Batteries for storage of wind-generated energy

STRESS RELIEVING
Motor dynamic considerations for large wind power generator systems

STRIP MINING
Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for detection and monitoring of surface mining activities - Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania [E74-10160]
Strip-mined watershed hydrologic data acquisition study - remote infrared aerial photography [PB-223556/90A]
Automated strip-mine and reclamation mapping from ERTS [E74-10490]

EPR-101603 01 p0024 0000-00008

PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION
Fabrication and testing of negative-limited sealed NiCd-NiMh cells - Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania [E74-10572]

EPR-104901 03 p0101 0000-00008

EPR-10572 03 p0121 0000-00008

A-68
SULFUR ACID
SULFUR OXIDES
SULFUR COMPOUNDS
SUBSONIC FLOW
SUBSONIC AIRCRAFT
SUBASSEMBLIES
STRUCTURAL STABILITY
STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES (GEOLoGY)

PRESENT AIR POLLUTION SITUATION IN KAWASAKI CITY

OPTIMAL CONTROL OF SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS AT COMBUSTION OF THE GASES METHANE, LP GAS AND AMMONIA IN A MIXING REACTOR --- AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICE

APPLICATION OF BETS-i IMAGERY TO FRACtURAL RELATED MINERAL SAFETY HAZARDS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY --- INDIANA

EVALUATION OF THE SUITABILITY OF BETS DATA FOR THE PURPOSE OF PETROLEUM EXPLORATION

EVALUATION OF COMMERCIAL UTILITY OF BETS-i IMAGERY IN STRUCTURAL RECOGNITION FOR MINERALS AND PETROLEUM --- INTERPRETATION OF COLORADO REGION

AN EVALUATION OF THE SUITABILITY OF BETS DATA FOR THE PURPOSE OF PETROLEUM EXPLORATION --- GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURES OF OKLAHOMA

APPLICATION OF BETS-i IMAGERY TO FRACtURAL RELATED MINERAL SAFETY HAZARDS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY --- INDIANA

STUDY OF APPLICATION OF BETS-i IMAGERY TO FRACTURE-RELATED MINERAL SAFETY HAZARDS IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

THE ORANGE STATE UNIVERSITY WIND STUDIES --- ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF WINDPOWERED GENERATORS

LOCKHEED S-3A VIKING - WITH LOW FUEL CONSUMPTION OVER A WIDE POWER RANGE THE TF34-GE2 HAS HIGH THRUST TO WEIGHT

THE BAR LIGHTWEIGHT SOLAR ARRAY --- DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT FOR RADIO ASTRONOMY EXPLORER SATELLITE

WALL ROUGHNESS AND AREA VARIATION EFFECTS IN HIGH PERFORMANCE AND NOISE ASPECTS OF SUPERSONIC AIRCRAFT

ELECTROLYTE FOR HYDROCARBON AIR FUEL CELLS

THE JET ENGINE DESIGN THAT CAN DRASTICALLY REDUCE OXIDES OF NITROGEN

SULFURIC ACID
PRESENT AIR POLLUTION SITUATION IN KAWASAKI CITY AND FUTURE COUNTERMEASURES

SULFUR DIOXIDES
ASSESSMENT OF SO2 CONTROL ALTERNATIVES AND IMPLEMENTATION PATTERNS FOR THE ELECTRIC UTILITY INDUSTRY

SULFURIC ACID
PRESENT AIR POLLUTION SITUATION IN KAWASAKI CITY AND FUTURE COUNTERMEASURES

SULFUR COMPOUNDS
SULFUR OXIDES
SULFUR ACID
SULFUR DIOXIDES
SULFUR OXIDES
SULFURIC ACID
SULFURIC ACID
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Document Number</th>
<th>Conference Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New technology for C65-Cu2S solar cells of high reliability</td>
<td>02 p0038 A74-24910</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current prospects for solar cells</td>
<td>02 p0040 A74-24943</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spaceborne sources of electric power -- Russian book</td>
<td>02 p0040 A74-24986</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear electric power -- selective assessment of plant and reactor types</td>
<td>02 p0041 A74-27320</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geothermal electricity production</td>
<td>02 p0042 A74-27321</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar vs. nuclear power -- in there a choice -- for earth satellite power systems [AIAA PAPER 74-489]</td>
<td>02 p0043 A74-27833</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean fuels from biomass -- cellulosic fermentation to methane</td>
<td>03 p0084 A74-30101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NSF/BANH Photovoltaic Energy Conversion Program</td>
<td>03 p0089 A74-36404</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The energy crisis and energy from the sun; Proceedings of the Symposium on Solar Energy, Utilization, Washington, D.C., April 30, 1974</td>
<td>03 p0093 A74-36331</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The good and bad uses of air transport</td>
<td>03 p0094 A74-36941</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effects of the development of boundary layers on a Faraday MHD generator</td>
<td>03 p0096 A74-37621</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind energy -- assessment of windpowered generator technology</td>
<td>03 p0097 A74-15764</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy-related research and development</td>
<td>02 p0070 A74-16605</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The assessment of an air-supported and propelled urban transport system [CRANDFIELD-CTS-1]</td>
<td>02 p0070 A74-18610</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantitative energy studies and models: A state of the art review</td>
<td>02 p0070 A74-18623</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of technology on hydrogen fueled gas turbine engines</td>
<td>03 p0107 A74-26253</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey of large-scale applications of superconductivity</td>
<td>03 p0117 A74-28205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial use of aerospace technology</td>
<td>01 p0092 A74-12905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation and space flight --- aerospacetransfer to other fields</td>
<td>01 p0085 A74-12607</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHD)</td>
<td>01 p0023 A74-13466</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHD)</td>
<td>01 p0023 A74-13467</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications of aerospacetechnology in the electric power industry</td>
<td>03 p0119 A74-28537</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial use of aerospacetechnology</td>
<td>01 p0092 A74-12905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The use of the Space Shuttle to support large space power generation systems</td>
<td>01 p0093 A74-14112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technological problems with large-area solar cell arrays [AIAA PAPER 73-97]</td>
<td>01 p005 A74-17204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation and space flight --- aerospacetechnology to other fields</td>
<td>03 p0085 A74-32607</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrestrial applications of solar cell powered systems</td>
<td>03 p0089 A74-36405</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The NASA-Lewis terrestrial photovoltaics program</td>
<td>03 p0089 A74-36406</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Cryogenic Engineering Conference, 5th, Kyoto, Japan, May 7-10, 1974, Preprints. Volumes 1 &amp; 2</td>
<td>03 p0091 A74-35287</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superconductivity -- large-scale applications</td>
<td>03 p0092 A74-36409</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilization of space technology for terrestrial solar power applications</td>
<td>03 p0092 A74-36226</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geothermal resources --- exploitation for energy applications</td>
<td>01 p0025 A74-15240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The evolution and dynamics of national goals in the United States</td>
<td>02 p0053 A74-16666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geothermal resources, part 1 --- policy for geothermal resources development [GPO-21-109]</td>
<td>03 p0103 A74-25605</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geothermal resources, part 2 --- technology utilization in geothermal development of Pacific Northwest [GPO-26-67]</td>
<td>03 p0109 A74-25606</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of NSF encapsulated solar cell modules used</td>
<td>03 p0109 A74-25608</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy from geothermal resources</td>
<td>03 p0120 A74-28540</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar energy, proof of concept experiments --- technology utilization</td>
<td>03 p0120 A74-28541</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spacecraft earth: A look ahead to a better life</td>
<td>03 p0122 A74-29339</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TECTONICS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geologic information from satellite images</td>
<td>03 p0104 A74-22954</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geophysical interpretation of BEG-2 multiaspect photography of Rocky Mountain areas</td>
<td>03 p0105 A74-22954</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELEFON (TRADEMARK)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The use of PEF Teflon in solar cell cover technology</td>
<td>01 p0012 A74-10944</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translations on Eastern Europe Scientific affairs, no. 383 --- Romanian research on fuel conservation with thermoenergetic equipment and digital processing and transmission of information</td>
<td>02 p0062 A74-17661</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPERATURE CONTROL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal control range associated with heat pipe cycling</td>
<td>03 p0092 A74-36232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPERATURE EFFECTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reliability of low-cost C65-Cu2S solar cells</td>
<td>03 p0094 A74-29823</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPERATURE GRADIENTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The solar power options --- energy conversion</td>
<td>03 p0094 A74-36334</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEMPERATURE PROFILES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theoretical and experimental investigation of twocomponent heat pipes [AIAA PAPER 74-720]</td>
<td>03 p0092 A74-35953</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIDWATER VALLEY (AK-RE-PW)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration by competing raw fuel industries in the energy market and its impact on small business, Volume 2: Tennessee Valley area [H-REPT-92-113]</td>
<td>02 p0075 A74-19605</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEST FACILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed cycle MHD power generation experiments in the NASA Lewis facility</td>
<td>03 p0097 A74-37625</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation of turbine-fuels research laboratorystudy facility --- test facility for analyzing fuel problems in turbine engines [AD-772545]</td>
<td>02 p0073 A74-16897</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEXAS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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]</td>
<td>01 p0018 A74-12183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Computer program for thermodynamic analysis of open cycle multi-shaft power system with multiple harvest and intercool [NASA-TM-D-7589] 02 p0071 747-16727

The influence of individual components and of their mechanical arrangement on the stationary operating behaviour of dual cycle propulsion engines 02 p0079 747-20494

**TURBOFAN ENGINES**

Lockheed 5-28 Viking - With low fuel consumption over a wide power range the TFE-622Z has high thrust-to-weight 02 p0036 747-23839

Astafan - A new concept from Turboeca 02 p0037 747-24697

Problems of the application of turbofan engines in air transport. Methods of increase in efficiency of turbofan engine with high bypass ratio 02 p0073 747-20453

Investigation of chemical APU application for small ground power sources [AD-77292] 02 p0079 747-20453

Investigation of chemical APU application for small ground power sources [AD-765727] 01 p0009 747-10082

Energy storage using high pressure electrolysis and methods for reconversion — in automobile fuel synthesis 02 p0057 747-16780

Solar sea power — conceptual design [PB-228069/3] 03 p0110 747-26519

Solar sea power — boiler components including boiler, condenser, turbine, cold water pipe [PB-228069/1] 03 p0110 747-26520

**TURBOJET ENGINES**

A model of convex programming for turbojet main parameter selection optimization 02 p0042 747-27466

Complete mechanical energy utilization in aerostructural propulsion systems 02 p0042 747-27611


Section 4: Propulsion and energy evaluation 01 p0026 747-14671

The influence of individual components and of their mechanical arrangement on the stationary operating behaviour of dual cycle propulsion engines 02 p0079 747-20444

**TURBOMACHINERY BLADES**

Bucket rotor wind-driven generator 02 p0057 747-16776

**TURBOMACHINERY**

Turbo-actuators turn flow into mechanical output — pressure conversion for missile control or pneumatic systems 02 p0057 747-27136

High wind power plants — design and performance evaluation [NASA-TM-P-15494] 02 p0077 747-19709

TURBOPROP ENGINES

Complete mechanical energy utilization in aerostructural propulsion systems 02 p0042 747-27611

TURBOPROP ENGINES

Influence of fuels and lubricants on turbine engine design and performance, fuel and lubricant analyses [AD-765309] 02 p0050 747-16483

**TURBOSHAFTS**

The impact of advanced turboshaft engine technology on T700-powered helicopter systems [AMS PREPRINT 871] 03 p0094 747-36606

TURBOLIFT HEAT TRANSFER

Investigation of heat exchange in an R&D generator channel 03 p0086 747-33565

TURBOLIFT VAKES

R&D effects on viscous and thermal wakes and their influence on the performance of R&D generators 03 p0096 747-37613

---

TOBBOIL ENGINES

TURBOFAN ENGINES

TOBBO GEN B B A TOES

TUBBOJET ENGINES

TUBBOWACHINE BLADES

TUBBOMACRINERT

T0NBOSBAFTS

TUNROBANJET ENGINES

TURBOPROP ENGINES

TURBULENT WAKES

SUBJECT INDEX

---

**TWO PHASE FLOW**

Theoretical and experimental investigation of two-component heat pipes [AIAA PAPER 74-720] 03 p0092 747-15553

The effects of geometry and loss mechanisms on the performance of two-phase liquid-metal R&D generators 03 p0096 747-37619

Boundary layer control in two-phase liquid-metal R&D generators 03 p0096 747-37620

A two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in R&D generators 03 p0096 747-37791

---

U.S.S.R.


Soviet geothermal electric power engineering, report 2 [AD-754947] 02 p0048 747-15776

The Soviet Union, the Middle East, and the evolving world energy situation — soviet influence [P-5109] 02 p0054 747-16675

By-pass engines — characteristics of USSR aircraft engines for jet aircraft [AD-772723] 02 p0074 747-19413

---

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Legal considerations and constraints on US nuclear policy [AD-754641] 01 p0024 747-13697

Patterns of energy consumption in the United States 02 p0060 747-20699

Electricity growth: Economic incentives and environmental quality — consumption and pricing of electricity in United States of America 03 p0100 747-21687


United States energy fact sheets, 1971 03 p0104 747-22610

Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, fusion, and fossil energy resources. Part 2: Power from nuclear fission [NASA-CH-138397] 03 p0105 747-23481

The impact of energy shortages on US environmental standards [TF-450-USSB] 03 p0122 747-29342

---

UNIVERSITY PROGRAM

University energy research centers 01 p0019 747-12668

---

UNMANNED SPACECRAFT

A power conditioning system for radioisotope thermoelectric generator energy sources [NASA-TM-X-70768] 03 p0117 747-28106

---

UNSTABLE FLOW

Dolphin airship with undulatory-flow propulsion — Dynamic lift 03 p0085 747-33096

The time dependent magnetohydrodynamic generator 03 p0096 747-37615

---

URANIUM

Applicability of remote sensor data to geologic analysis of the Bonanza test site Colorado — hydrogeology and uranium exploration from ERTS-1 [NAS-10506] 03 p0105 747-22955

---

URANIUM ISOTOPES

Nuclear fuels: Uranium 01 p0028 747-15257

---

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Transcript of talk on solar energy — for community development [SLA-73-1025] 03 p0109 747-26515

---

URBAN TRANSPORTATION

EPA pollution regulations and fuel shortage: The impact on mass transit 03 p0027 747-14690

The assessment of an air-supported and propelled urban transport system [CRANFIELD-CTS-1] 02 p0070 747-18610
The direct driving of synchronous generators by large scale wind electrical power generating plants in parallel operation with a synchronizing network, part 1

Wind power research at Oregon State University --- for selecting windpowered machinery sites

Wind power plants in Russia

Wind power demonstration and siting problems --- for recharging electrically driven automobiles

Wind power demonstration and siting problems --- for windpowered machines

Wind power demonstration and siting problems --- for windpowered machinery construction for small to medium-sized wind driven generators

The use of paper honeycomb for prototype blade construction for small to medium-sized wind driven generators

The sail wing windmill and its adaptation for use in rural India

Wind power demonstration and siting problems --- for wind-driven machines

Wind power demonstration and siting problems --- for wind propulsion systems

Wind power demonstration and siting problems --- for wind propulsion systems
Characteristic lines (yearly permanent level), lines) and characteristic wind variables for wind energy, power systems -- design methods for electrical generators (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Method of calculation of annual overall efficiency of modern wind-power plants (NASA-TP-F-15302)

Problems in the electrical equipment of wind power plants (NASA-TP-F-15312)

The large scale wind driven electrical generating station --- efficiency and economic factors (NASA-TP-F-15313)

Utilization of wind power with Ward-Leonard type circuit in inverted operation (NASA-TP-F-15352)

Importance and progress of wind power utilization in Denmark (NASA-TP-F-15389)

The direct driving of synchronous generators by large scale wind electrical power generating plants in parallel operation with a synchronizing network, part 1 (NASA-TP-F-15301)

The importance and progress in the utilization of wind power in Denmark (NASA-TP-F-15333)

Air power plants in Russia and the United States (Free, Dimitry Stein, Elektrizitatswirtschaft., volume 40, no. 16, 1941) (NASA-TP-F-15349)

Parallel operation of a synchronous generator and an infinitely high-powered network when driven by a horizontal wind turbine (NASA-TP-F-15302)

Antenna towers as wind tower generation plants (NASA-TP-F-15334)

Wind energy --- assessment of wind-powered generator technology (NASA-TP-F-15344)

Using large wind power plants directly to drive synchronous generators in parallel operation with a common network (NASA-TP-F-15343)

New wind power stations --- used during fuel shortage and war (NASA-TP-F-15332)

Wind power for the decimeter range directional radio site at Schoeneberg (Eifel) and the experience gained (NASA-TP-F-15337)

The utilization of the wind energy (NASA-TP-F-15344)

Small wind-powered installations for export (NASA-TP-F-15350)

Exploitation of wind energy --- windmill feasibilities in industrial applications (NASA-TP-F-15309)

Smith-Putnam wind turbine experiments (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Motion picture history of the erection and operation of the Smith-Putnam wind generator (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Percy Thomas wind generator design (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Past developments of large wind generators in Europe (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Introduction to Vold's wind power plant --- energy conversion efficiency (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Wind power demonstration and sitting problems --- for recharging electrically driven automobiles (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Wind power research at Oregon State University --- for selecting wind-powered machinery sites (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Wind data for wind driven plant --- site selection for optimal performance (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Rotor dynamic considerations for large wind power generator systems (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Vertical axis wind rotors: Statics and potential --- energy conversion efficiency and aerodynamic characteristics (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Wind-powered asynchronous AC/DC/AC converter system --- for electric power supply regulation (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Voltage variable speed drive --- for windpowered generator (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Use of hydrogen and hydrogen-rich components as a means of storing and transporting energy (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Status and applicability of solid polymer electrolyte technology to electrically powered hydrogen and oxygen production (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Batteries for storage of wind-generated energy (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Experience with Jacobs wind-driven electric generating plant, 1931 - 1957 (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Wind power systems for individual applications --- electric power supplies for homes (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Economic considerations of utilizing small wind generators (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Technical feasibility study for the development of a large capacity wind powered electrical generating system --- by using vertical airfoil motion along track system (NASA-TP-F-15354)

The Oregon State University wind studies--- economic feasibility of wind powered generators (NASA-TP-F-15354)

French wind generator systems --- as auxiliary power sources for electrical networks (NASA-TP-F-15354)

A proposed national wind power R and D program --- offshore wind power system for electric energy supplies (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Some extemporaneous comments on our experiences with towers for wind generators (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Using the energy of the wind for electrification (NASA-TP-F-15354)

A wind plant to power sea signals (NASA-TP-F-15354)

DC generator for Kolkhoz wind powered generators (NASA-TP-F-15354)

The present status of Honnef wind power plants (NASA-TP-F-15355)

The dc generators for utilizing wind power (NASA-TP-F-15351)

High wind power plants --- design and performance evaluation (NASA-TP-F-15355)

The present state of planning and erection of large experimental wind-power stations (NASA-TP-F-15355)

Wind power turbogenerator for high altitude wind utilization (NASA-TP-F-15355)

The present state of planning and erection of large experimental wind-power stations (NASA-TP-F-15355)

Studies of the utilization of wind energy: The use of dc generator/marineroyan-sensor inverter sets connected to ac networks (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Report on results achieved with SEAS experimental mill (NASA-TP-F-15354)

This is how you can heat your home with a little windmill (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Wind electric power station (NASA-TP-F-15355)

The measurement of large wind energy generators (NASA-TP-F-15343)

Wind generating stations under joint operational conditions --- operation and need for alternate energy methods (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Statistical summary and evaluation on electric power generation from wind power stations experience with powered generating stations in Denmark (NASA-TP-F-15354)

Operating conditions and types of wind-power electric substations for rural areas (NASA-TP-F-15357)
WINDPOWERED PUMPS
Medium-capacity air motor pilot plant with hydraulic energy accumulation by pumping
[NASA-TT-R-15299]
Vertical axis wind rotors: Status and potential --- energy conversion efficiency and aerodynamic characteristics
[02 p0046 N74-15755]
Energy storage by compressed air --- using windpowered pumps
[02 p0057 N74-1677a]

WORKING FLUIDS
Heat pipes --- using low thermoconductive and boiling point working fluids
[03 p0083 A74-29445]
Boundary layer control in two-phase liquid-metal MHD generators
[03 p0096 A74-37620]
A two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in MHD power generation
[AOEM PAPER 73-PHE-C]
[03 p0097 A74-37791]

X RAYS
High energy radiography - A new technique in the development of efficiency and integrity in aero gas-turbine engines
[02 p0035 A74-21316]

ZINC
A panel for selectively absorbing solar thermal energy and the method for manufacturing the panel
[NASA-CASE-NPS-22562-1]
[02 p0076 N74-19700]
### Personal Author Index Listing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
<th>NASA Accession Number</th>
<th>NASA Report Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dyer, C. E.</td>
<td>The energy dilemma and its impact on air transportation</td>
<td>NASA-CR-135995</td>
<td>p0005</td>
<td>N74-11793</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, A. A.</td>
<td>Research on electrochemical energy conversion systems</td>
<td>02 p0041 A74-25352</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adelman, M. A.</td>
<td>Energy self-sufficiency - An economic evaluation</td>
<td>01 p0013 B74-10951</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alley, C.</td>
<td>Low voltage hydrogen: Air fuel cells</td>
<td>03 p0052 B74-16655</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adams, A. A.</td>
<td>The jet engine design that can drastically reduce oxides of nitrogen</td>
<td>03 p0005 A74-32600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aigner, B.</td>
<td>The effects of geometry and loss mechanisms on the performance of two-phase liquid-metal RBD generators</td>
<td>03 p0006 A74-18797</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen, R.</td>
<td>Energy alternatives for California: The current crisis - 1: The impact of Arab oil export policies on the California energy system</td>
<td>02 p0087 A74-34909</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allison, B. J.</td>
<td>An electrical generator with a variable speed input: Constant frequency output</td>
<td>01 p0025 B74-14499</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allsup, J. B.</td>
<td>Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental study</td>
<td>[PB-12-7806]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpher, R. H.</td>
<td>Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 1: Summary</td>
<td>01 p0023 B74-13466</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altshul, M.</td>
<td>Magnetic suspension and guidance of high speed vehicles</td>
<td>[CETS-2]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altschul, W. E.</td>
<td>Properties of solid polymer electrolyte fluorocarbon films (NASA-TN-D-7462)</td>
<td>01 p0011 B74-10547</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alvarez, N. C.</td>
<td>Economics of air transport</td>
<td>01 p0026 B74-14462</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abar, D.</td>
<td>Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry</td>
<td>[B74-10083]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Almeida, J. P.</td>
<td>Testing of photoelectric generators in the conditions of Apeninsula, Superbasin SSR</td>
<td>03 p0087 A74-34909</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphonse, W.</td>
<td>Point designs for multi-phase liquid-metal MAGBHD generators</td>
<td>03 p0096 A74-37620</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderon, H.</td>
<td>Experimental two-phase liquid-metal magnetohydrodynamic generator program</td>
<td>[AD-766580]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcorn, D.</td>
<td>Analysis and improvement of silicon solar cells</td>
<td>02 p0037 A74-24905</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 NASA accession numbers appearing first.
**COOL, B. V.** PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

COOL, B. 11.

COT, K. B.

COT, K.

COTTON, I.. 0.

COTIN, B. I.

CROSS, J. S.

CUTLER, V. B.

CUTTEN, K.

CUTTING, J. C.

DAMBOLEBA, I. G.

TAIL, J. V.

LAINIDAD, P.

**General aviation cost impact study. Volume 3:** A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: summary

**General aviation cost impact study. Volume 1:** Qualification testing of laboratory produced waste lubricating oil research: An investigation of several re-refining methods

**Gas generators - A perspective**

**A planning methodology for the analysis and design of wind-power systems**

**Description of the energy source project delivering 1 megajoule in 1 microsecond**

**Thermal degradation of Green River kerogen at 150 to 350 C**

**Experimental two-phase liquid-metal boundary layer control in two-phase liquid-metal MHD generators**

**Performance tests of gravity-assist heat pipes**

**An economic evaluation of Olin-steam powerplants**

**A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems**

**Low-cost, air mass 2 solar simulator**

**Prospects for hydrogen as an energy resource'**

**Forecasting of technological progress for long-range planning of mining operations at coal mines**

**Low NOx emission combustor development for automobile gas turbine engines**

**Electro-magnetic compatibility of aircraft systems and influencing factors**

**Design of the energy source project delivering 1 megajoule in 1 microsecond**

**A planning methodology for the analysis and design of wind-power systems**

**Description of the energy source project delivering 1 megajoule in 1 microsecond**

**Effect of water injection on nitric oxide emissions of a gas turbine combustor burning natural gas fuel**

**Planetary geothermal resources**

**A planning methodology for the analysis and design of wind-power systems**

**Description of the energy source project delivering 1 megajoule in 1 microsecond**

**Effect of finite chemical reaction rates on heat transfer to the walls of combustion-driven supersonic MHD generator channels**

**The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity**

**Oxygenate in automotive exhaust gases. Effect of oxidation catalyst**

**Induction magnetohydrodynamic MHD generator with a cavity-type nuclear reactor**

**Measures for slowing growth in electricity consumption**

**California's electricity quandary. 3: Slowing the growth rate**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EARL, N. W.</td>
<td>Chemical storage of hydrogen in Ni/H2 cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HASTRICK, B. A.</td>
<td>Research on the application of satellite remote sensing to local, state, regional, and national programs involved with resource management and environmental quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBACH, E.</td>
<td>Design of high-temperature solid-electrolyte fuel-cell batteries for maximum power output per unit volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBNER, H.</td>
<td>Reduction of TACV power requirements by multiple-stage air cushions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBREIT, T.</td>
<td>Aviation turbine fuel and its lubricating qualities. II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EICKE, W.</td>
<td>Avocado, N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DODGE, B.</td>
<td>Chemical storage of hydrogen in Ni/H2 cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUGAS, D. J.</td>
<td>Electron nonequilibrium in open-cycle MED generators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNLOP, J. D.</td>
<td>MED for power generation: The view of a chosen few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DONNELLY, W. H.</td>
<td>Some simple calculations to suggest the effects of six national policies upon use and supply of energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOSS, B. D.</td>
<td>The energy dilemma and its impact on air transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOYLE, R. E.</td>
<td>Design of high-temperature solid-electrolyte fuel-cell batteries for maximum power output per unit volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUEZ, R.</td>
<td>Study of the possibility of using solar radiant energy for welding and brazing metals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECKERT, J. A.</td>
<td>Investigation of photovoltaic applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECCLESTON, B. H.</td>
<td>The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDWARDS, I.</td>
<td>Theoretical performance of ammonia, hydrogen, and biocatalyst rocksites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIDEM, R.</td>
<td>Use of Shuttle in establishing large space installations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIERICH, W. F.</td>
<td>Theoretical performance of cylindrical parabolic solar concentrators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELDREDGE, P. B.</td>
<td>Solar energy systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELDREDGE, P. B.</td>
<td>Heat operated cryogenic electrical generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELLISON, W. C.</td>
<td>A bibliography of Congressional publications on energy from the 89th Congress to 1 July 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELLENBERG, D. C.</td>
<td>Propulsion and power for planetary missions. mulitiple-stage air cushions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMBRY, J. B.</td>
<td>Review of the results from the Eastern Atlantic continental margin program of the International Decade of Ocean Exploration (PB-225036/30A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMERSON, J. D.</td>
<td>Proposed program and budget for photovoltaic systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMMETT, J. L.</td>
<td>Pipeline transport of liquid coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENLOW, W.</td>
<td>Design study of superconducting 5 Tesla dipole magnets for MED generators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERICKSON, H. W.</td>
<td>Balancing the supply and demand for natural gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERICKSON, H. W.</td>
<td>Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCHER, W. J. D.</td>
<td>Hydrogen - Make-sense fuel for an American superconductor transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESKELSON, B.</td>
<td>The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCOBAR, J. A.</td>
<td>Investigation of photovoltaic applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCHER, W. J. D.</td>
<td>Hydrogen - Make-sense fuel for an American superconductor transport</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Future availability of liquid hydrogen

Prospects for hydrogen as a fuel for transportation systems and for electrical power generation

A problem statement: Ocean based solar-to-hydrogen energy conversion micro system

Prospects for liquid hydrogen fueled commercial aircraft

The optimization of silicon photocell operated in conjunction with solar radiation concentrators

Low-cost silicon solar cells for terrestrial applications

Heterogeneous solar converters based on polycrystalline cadmium sulfide and selenium

Engine cycle selection for commercial STOL aircraft

The second fifteen years in space: Proceedings of the Eleventh Goddard Memorial Symposium, Washington, D.C., March 8, 9, 1973

Gasification of fossil fuels under oxidative, reductive, and pyrolytic conditions

The jet engine design that can drastically reduce oxides of nitrogen

Legal considerations and constraints on US nuclear policy

Application of phase transitions to the electrophotonic energy conversion

Nuclear fuels: Uranium

Technology and performance characteristics of integral diode solar cells

A simplified life-cycle cost comparison of various engines for small helicopter use

Applicability of remote sensor data to geologic analysis of the Bonanza test site Colorado

Trapping of solar energy at Bamako with the aid of a silicon solar cell panel

Natural gas as an automotive fuel, an experimental study

FALCO, R.
Aircraft symmetric flight optimization

FALCON, C. A.
Long-range trends in the character of electric power systems

FANG, P. B.
Prospects for liquid hydrogen fueled commercial aircraft

FANG, P. B.
Prospects for hydrogen as a fuel for transportation systems and for electrical power generation

FERGUSON, H. I.
Urban applications of phase transitions to the electrophotonic energy conversion

FEB81, A.
Method of making silicon solar cell array

FISCHER, H.
Jet transport energy management for minimum fuel consumption and noise impact in the terminal area

FISHER, J. C.
Spacelab earth: A look ahead to a better life

FISHER, J. C.
The environment and the gas turbine

FLORES, C. V.
Petroleum exploration subprogram: Geological interpretation of proportional imagery from ERTS-A satellite

FLETCHER, B. S.
Advantages of the diffuser-augmented wind turbine

FLETCHER, J. C.
Low-cost silicon solar cells for terrestrial applications

FLETCHER, J. C.
Isotope kilowatt program

FORD, G.
Engine cycle selection for commercial STOL aircraft

FOREMAN, K. H.
Development program for a liquid methane heat pipe

FORESTIER, A. P.
Terrestrial applications of solar cell powered systems

FORREST, J.
Computer simulation of world dynamics and implications for policy decisions

FREIVALD, D. A.
US transportation: Some energy and environmental considerations

FREEMAN, S. D.
Issues involved in developing an environmental ethic

FRENCH, R. H.
Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells

FRENCH, R. H.
Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers

FRENCH, R. H.
Power conditioning system for FAA Air Route Traffic Control Centers

FREIBERG, B. A.
Advantages of the diffuser-augmented wind turbine

FREEDMAN, S.
Computer simulation of world dynamics and implications for policy decisions

FREEMAN, S. D.
Issues involved in developing an environmental ethic

FREEMAN, S. D.
Isotope kilowatt program

FREEDMAN, B.
A computer program to determine geometric parameters for the APH solar arrays

GADDY, H. R.
A computer program to determine geometric parameters for the APH solar arrays
Computer program for thermodynamic analysis of
open cycle multishaft power system with multiple
reheat and intercool [NASA-TN-D-7569]

The drift field model applied to the
lithium-containing silicon solar cell

Classification of public lands valuable for
geothermal steam and associated geothermal
resources [CINC-647]

Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells

A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices
for power electronics [SBPT-82-02]

Development of design criteria, cost estimates,
and schedules for an NBD high performance
demonstration experiment [AD-766232]

Analyses of tars, char, gases, and water found in
effluents from the synthane process [SR-TPR-76]

Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells

Effect of series resistance on the illuminating
performance of silicon photocells

Layer of silicon photocells

Alternative energy sources: A research challenge

A two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in RED

Testing of photoelectric generators in the
presentations of the Solar Energy Society [SAE PAPER 740480]

Solar energy systems

Flight/propulsion control integration aspects of
commercial aircraft projected to 1990 [NASA-TM-X-70678]

A power conditioning system for radioisotope
thermolectric generator energy sources

Need for a regional wind survey

Satellite solar power stations to meet future
electricity needs

The use of the Shuttle to support large
space power generation systems

Space power

The solar power options

Energy conservation with solar climate control

A new view of solar energy

Feasibility study of a satellite solar power station

New sources of power: Solar energy

A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices
for power electronics

Development of design criteria, cost estimates,
and schedules for an NBD high performance
demonstration experiment

Analyses of tars, char, gases, and water found in
effluents from the synthane process

Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells

Effect of series resistance on the illuminating
performance of silicon photocells

Layer of silicon photocells

Alternative energy sources: A research challenge

A two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in RED

Testing of photoelectric generators in the
presentations of the Solar Energy Society [SAE PAPER 740480]

Solar energy systems

Flight/propulsion control integration aspects of
commercial aircraft projected to 1990 [NASA-TM-X-70678]

A power conditioning system for radioisotope
thermolectric generator energy sources

Need for a regional wind survey

Satellite solar power stations to meet future
electricity needs

The use of the Shuttle to support large
space power generation systems

Space power

The solar power options

Energy conservation with solar climate control

A new view of solar energy

Feasibility study of a satellite solar power station

New sources of power: Solar energy

A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices
for power electronics

Development of design criteria, cost estimates,
and schedules for an NBD high performance
demonstration experiment

Analyses of tars, char, gases, and water found in
effluents from the synthane process

Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells

Effect of series resistance on the illuminating
performance of silicon photocells

Layer of silicon photocells

Alternative energy sources: A research challenge

A two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in RED

Testing of photoelectric generators in the
presentations of the Solar Energy Society [SAE PAPER 740480]

Solar energy systems

Flight/propulsion control integration aspects of
commercial aircraft projected to 1990 [NASA-TM-X-70678]

A power conditioning system for radioisotope
thermolectric generator energy sources

Need for a regional wind survey

Satellite solar power stations to meet future
electricity needs

The use of the Shuttle to support large
space power generation systems

Space power

The solar power options

Energy conservation with solar climate control

A new view of solar energy

Feasibility study of a satellite solar power station

New sources of power: Solar energy

A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices
for power electronics

Development of design criteria, cost estimates,
and schedules for an NBD high performance
demonstration experiment

Analyses of tars, char, gases, and water found in
effluents from the synthane process

Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells

Effect of series resistance on the illuminating
performance of silicon photocells

Layer of silicon photocells

Alternative energy sources: A research challenge

A two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in RED

Testing of photoelectric generators in the
presentations of the Solar Energy Society [SAE PAPER 740480]

Solar energy systems

Flight/propulsion control integration aspects of
commercial aircraft projected to 1990 [NASA-TM-X-70678]

A power conditioning system for radioisotope
thermoelectric generator energy sources

Need for a regional wind survey

Satellite solar power stations to meet future
electricity needs

The use of the Shuttle to support large
space power generation systems

Space power

The solar power options

Energy conservation with solar climate control

A new view of solar energy

Feasibility study of a satellite solar power station

New sources of power: Solar energy

A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices
for power electronics

Development of design criteria, cost estimates,
and schedules for an NBD high performance
demonstration experiment

Analyses of tars, char, gases, and water found in
effluents from the synthane process

Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells

Effect of series resistance on the illuminating
performance of silicon photocells

Layer of silicon photocells

Alternative energy sources: A research challenge

A two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in RED

Testing of photoelectric generators in the
presentations of the Solar Energy Society [SAE PAPER 740480]

Solar energy systems

Flight/propulsion control integration aspects of
commercial aircraft projected to 1990 [NASA-TM-X-70678]

A power conditioning system for radioisotope
thermoelectric generator energy sources

Need for a regional wind survey

Satellite solar power stations to meet future
electricity needs

The use of the Shuttle to support large
space power generation systems

Space power

The solar power options

Energy conservation with solar climate control

A new view of solar energy

Feasibility study of a satellite solar power station

New sources of power: Solar energy

A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices
for power electronics

Development of design criteria, cost estimates,
and schedules for an NBD high performance
demonstration experiment

Analyses of tars, char, gases, and water found in
effluents from the synthane process

Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells

Effect of series resistance on the illuminating
performance of silicon photocells

Layer of silicon photocells

Alternative energy sources: A research challenge

A two-temperature, gas-particle suspension in RED

Testing of photoelectric generators in the
presentations of the Solar Energy Society [SAE PAPER 740480]

Solar energy systems

Flight/propulsion control integration aspects of
commercial aircraft projected to 1990 [NASA-TM-X-70678]

A power conditioning system for radioisotope
thermoelectric generator energy sources

Need for a regional wind survey

Satellite solar power stations to meet future
electricity needs

The use of the Shuttle to support large
space power generation systems

Space power

The solar power options

Energy conservation with solar climate control

A new view of solar energy

Feasibility study of a satellite solar power station

New sources of power: Solar energy

A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices
for power electronics

Development of design criteria, cost estimates,
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell

HAYES, J. R.

A theoretical analysis of the current-voltage characteristics of solar cells

HAYES, L. C.

The effect of fuel availability on future B and D programs in power generation

HAYES, W.

Use of hydrogen and hydrogen-rich components as a means of storing and transporting energy

HAYES, C. D.

Electron vibrational energy transfer under MHD combustion generator conditions

HAYDEN, J. T.

Michigan's electricity quandary. 3: Slowing the growth rate

HAYDEN, C. D.

Wood combustion generator conditions

HANSEN, R. E.
Thermochemical hydrogen generation

HANSEN, R.

Thermochemical hydrogen generation

HANSEN, R. A.

Low NOx emission combustor development for automotive gas turbine engines

HAN, B. H.

Experimental determination of dynamic characteristics of hydrogen oxygen fuel cell systems

HARRINGTON, R. H.

Nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, and particulate control technology for fossil fuel combustion

HARRIS, R. B.

Energy alternatives for California: The current crisis. 4: Regulatory aspects of energy policy

HARRIS, R. B.

The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell

HARRIS, A. H.

Hydrogen production by reforming processes - The alternatives and economics

HARRIS, E.

The Western Kentucky Coal Industry: An economic analysis

HARRIS, E. R.

Theoretical performance of cylindrical parabolic solar concentrators

HASSAN, E. A.

Fuel system requirements for light aircraft turbocharged reciprocating engines

HATTON, S.

Stabilization of ionization instability in an MHD generator

HATTOPoulos, G. W.

Thermionic energy conversion. Volume I - Processes and devices

HAYES, J. B.

Potential pollutants in fossil fuels

HAYES, J. B.

A selected bibliography, 1960 - September 1973

HAYES, J. B.

Research methodology

HAYES, J. B.

Planning guide

HAYES, J. B.

Electrode vibrational energy transfer under MHD combustion generator conditions

HAYES, J. T.

Magnetic suspension and guidance of high speed vehicles

HAYES, J. H.

Petroleum: A prediction made in 1950

HAYES, W.

Analyses of tar, char, gases, and water found in effluents from the synthane process

HAYES, L. G.

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 1: Summary

HAYES, L. G.

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMMHD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 2: Appendices

HAYES, R. R.

Conversion of fuel nitrogen to NOx in a compact combustor

HEAL, T.

Sensitivity of suboptimal fixed-range flight paths

HEAL, T.

Minimum time and minimum fuel flight path

HEAL, T.

Electric energy requirements for environmental protection

HEAL, T.

Sensitivity of suboptimal fixed-range flight paths

HEDBERG, C.

A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics
Bolder, B. C.

Hogap, I. B.

Hoppran, A. C.

Blést, B.

Hilts, F. H.

Bightower, J. V.

Billieb, L.

Hicks, G. V.

Benson, E. A.

Ebwig, G. B.

Esebii, T. D.

Bebbig, B.

Ebell, B.

Rein, N.

Henry, H. B.

Ersie, B.

Bbeblcb, D. J.

Beiphill, B.

Ebbieb, I.

Bibli, B. A.

B. B.

B. B.

B. B.

B. B.

B. B.

B. B.

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B. B.

B. B.

B. B.

B. B.

B. B.

B. B.

B. B.

B. B.

B. B.
PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

HUTTER, G.  
Influence of wind frequency on rotational speed adjustments of windmill generators  
[NASA-TT-F-15186]  01 p0012 74-10948  
Fast developments of large wind generators in Europe  
02 p0055 74-16761  
Some extemporaneous comments on our experiences with towers for wind generators  
02 p0059 74-16796

HUTTE, G.  
Influence of wind frequency on rotational speed adjustments of windmill generators  
[NASA-TT-F-15186]  01 p0012 74-10948  
Fast developments of large wind generators in Europe  
02 p0055 74-16761  
Some extemporaneous comments on our experiences with towers for wind generators  
02 p0059 74-16796

JUST, J. B.  
The present status of Honnef wind power plants  
[NASA-TT-F-15336]  02 p0047 1174-21697  
Supplement to the report on the results achieved with SEAS' experimental mill  
[NASA-TT-F-15516]  02 p0081 174-20700  
Report on results achieved with SEAS experimental mill  
[NASA-TT-F-15515]  03 p0099 74-21680  
Application of wind power to rational generation of electricity  
[NASA-TT-F-15334]  02 p0047 1174-15759

KABB, R.  
Economic basis for energy and resource use  
02 p0068 74-18988  
Remarks  
02 p0068 74-18950

KACHORE, T.  
Effect of plasma injection on cold wall type HED generator  
03 p0091 74-35276

KACZANOWSKA, R.  
Combustion of the gases methane, LP gas and ammonia in a mixing reactor  
[POA-1-C-1442-83]  01 p0022 1174-12824

KALNIS, J. J.  
Solar vs. nuclear power  — is there a choice  
[AAIA PAPERS 74-689]  02 p0043 1174-27833

KAPRANO, V. A.  
On the theory of alternating-current electrofluidodynamic converters  
01 p0077 74-18988

KASHIBASHEVA, T.  
Effect of plasma injection on cold wall type HED generator  
03 p0091 74-35276

KASIC-PILIPENKO, I. V.  
Study of the possibility of using solar radiant energy for welding and brazing metals  
03 p0115 74-28005

KATHLEIN, S.  
Oil shale: A clean energy source  
03 p0098 74-21676

KATZIS, C. H.  
PSA hydrogen plants — how well have they performed  
03 p0087 74-33994
The prospects for BED power plants in power thermal cycle and efficiency of a versatile power generator with screen-wick structures [AIAA PAPER 74-723]

KELBY, J. D.

Trapping of solar energy at Bamako with the aid of a silicon solar cell panel

KELLY, D. L.

Aviation fuels and lubricants

KELLY, D. L.

High voltage solar array experiments [NASA-CH-121280]

KELLY, D. L.

Solar power for our nation

KERN, J.

Evaluation of commercial utility of BETS-i imagery in structural reconnaissance for economic and energy sectors

KIBBIE, R. E.

Cryogenic instrumentation at and above liquid hydrogen temperature - Present and future

KIBBIE, R. E.

Adiabatic air turbine for high voltage high power aircraft requirements

KIBBIE, R. E.

Solar power for our nation

KIBBIE, R. E.

Investigation of photovoltaic applications

KIBBIE, R. E.

Performance tests of gravity-assist heat pipes with screen-wick structures [AIAA PAPER 74-723]
Passage of current through boundary layers
Fuel for supersonic passenger aircraft
Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of SliD
Development of a multipolar inductor utilizing the
Possibility of commutating thermoelectric
Aviation gas turbine engines (selected portions)
Effect of series resistance on the illuminating
Collecting fly ash from western low sulfur coals
Energy self-sufficiency - An economic evaluation
Balancing the demand and supply of coal
Collecting fly ash from western low sulfur coals
Energy self-sufficiency - An economic evaluation
Potential pollutants in fossil fuels
Aviation gas turbine engines (selected portions)
Development of a multipolar inductor utilizing the
SOLBRO, H. R.
Solar cell development in the Federal Republic of
LOFBERG, B. A.
Passage of current through boundary layers
[LA-88-73-910] 02 p0074 N74-19375
LG, N. P.
Time factors in slowing down the rate of growth of
demand for primary energy in the United States
[EQ(L)7] 01 p0030 N74-15667
M
MAH, J. L.
Collecting fly ash from western low sulfur coals
03 p0116 N74-26028
MACKAY, P. H.
Energy self-sufficiency - An economic evaluation
03 p0085 N74-31946
MACKERETH, W.
Newark windfall power generation plant
[NASA-TE-1-15306] 02 p0045 N74-15740
MACKROCH, J., JR.
Supersaturation of a satellite solar power station
[NASA-CB-2357] 02 p0063 N74-17789
MAGEE, R. H.
Effect of series resistance on the illuminating
efficiency and optical thickness of the alloyed
layer of silicon photocells
03 p0087 N74-34099
MAKUTOVA, K. K.
Aviation gas turbine engines (selected portions)
[AD-756810] 01 p0074 N74-10751
MALHAIN, A.
Development of a multipolar inductor utilizing the
possibilities of hollow superconductors with
supercritical helium circulation
03 p0101 N74-21921
MALVISEK, Y. M.
Possibility of cometating thermoelectric
batteries with the aid of mercury amalgams
[AD-756068] 01 p0100 N74-10088
MALUZITA, D. D.
Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of HDD
energy conversion
01 p0003 N74-13944
MALKEY, Y. V.
Fuel for supersonic passenger aircraft
[AD-778001] 03 p0122 N74-29207
MALUTES, D. B.
Passage of current through boundary layers
[AD-775138] 03 p0102 N74-22372
Results and future prospects on photovoltaic power development in France
02 p0037 A74-26904

Analysis and improvement of silicon solar cells
02 p0037 A74-26905

New technology for CdS-Cu2S solar cells of high reliability
02 p0038 A74-26910

Power sources
03 p0084 A74-29949

Panchenko, V. F.
Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of MHD energy conversion
01 p0003 A74-13944

Pando, R. E.
Context of the session theme, international issues
02 p0068 A74-18584

Pappas, J. G.
The US energy crisis, the multinational oil corporations and their relationship to US foreign policy in the Middle East
02 p0055 A74-16697

Parrish, R. E.
Power source quality
01 p0019 A74-12635

Partain, L.
Effect of shading on CdS/Cu(x)S solar cells and optimal solar array design
[PF-227508/8]
03 p0110 A74-26522

Partain, L. D.
Reliability of low-cost CdS/Cu2S solar cells
03 p0084 A74-29823

Paschow, S. A.
Thermal cycle and effectiveness of a maneuverable power assembly with an MHD generator and turbogenerator
03 p0066 A74-33564

Thermal cycle and efficiency of a versatile power unit with a magnetohydrodynamic generator and theroselectric generator
[JSRS-61359]
02 p0071 A74-18723

Experience from the first stage of development of the 0-25 installation
[JSRS-62329]
03 p0110 A74-26775

Paschen, V. V.
Study of the possibility of using solar radiant energy for welding and brazing metals
03 p0115 A74-28005

Pasek, J., III
Directional properties of coal and their utilization in underground gasification experiments
[ER-TP-73]
01 p0010 A74-12159

Patel, A. R.
Optical control of sulfur dioxide emissions at power stations: Models and a case study
[AD-775392]
03 p0102 A74-22292

Patterson, R. E.
Utilization of space technology for terrestrial solar power applications
03 p0092 A74-36226

Patterson, S. G.
Ultra-deep drilling for geothermals
[AD-774103]
03 p0102 A74-22074

Pawlowski, F.
A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics
[HMT-FR-02]
01 p0015 A74-11739

Priel, L.
Nickel-oxide cells with non-sintered electrodes
02 p0035 A74-20631

Peach, D. L.
Assessment of geothermal energy resources
01 p0030 A74-15561

Pennewell, J. D.
Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for detection and monitoring of surface mining activities
[ER-TP-1068]
01 p0024 A74-14028

Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for detection and monitoring of surface mining activities
[ER-TP-10572]
03 p0121 A74-20816

Phealta, R.
The refining of turbine fuels by modern hydrotreatment
[AIAA PAPER 74-162]
01 p0006 A74-18798

Perry, R. P.
Electrohydrodynamic heat pipe experiments
03 p0064 A74-30335

Perry, D. W.
Proceedings, Coal Combustion Seminar
[PB-224210/56A]
02 p0051 A74-16627

Peschka, W.
Energy supply and energy transformers in satellites and spacecraft
01 p0006 A74-18189

Peters, G. W.
Interdisciplinary applications and interpretations of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution)
[A74-10081]
01 p0113 A74-11180

Petersen, J. R.
Applications of meteorology to natural resource planning
01 p014 A74-11395

Petersen, R. E.
Application and durability of solar absorber coatings
[AD-769449]
02 p0049 A74-16264

Pietrzak, R.
Boundary layer control in two-phase liquid-metal MHD generators
03 p0096 A74-37620

Petrovants, A. N.
Self-contained low power atomic plants
[AD-766969]
03 p0119 A74-11519

From scientific research to the atomic industry
[JSRS-60584]
01 p023 A74-13428

Petticrew, B. W.
Exploratory development of a glass ceramic automobile thermal reactor
[NASA-CP-134513]
01 p019 A74-12447

Pettis, J. A.
Automated strip-mine and reclamation mapping from ERTS
[A74-10490]
03 p0101 A74-22014

Petri, G.
Airports evolution and qualification
02 p0033 A74-19481

Pfeifer, F.
On inhomogeneities of thin film solar cells
02 p0039 A74-26910

Pfennig, W. L.
Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHMD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 1: Summary
[NASA-CP-136197]
01 p023 A74-13466

Liquid metal magnetohydrodynamics (LMHMD) technology transfer feasibility study. Volume 2: Appendices
[NASA-CP-136198]
01 p023 A74-13467

Phillips, R. C.
Method of forming a wick for a heat pipe
[NASA-CP-134513]
01 p023 A74-13467

Phillips, J. A.
Performance tests of gravity-assist heat pipes with screen-wick structures
[AIAA PAPER 74-723]
03 p0092 A74-35954

Pichard, G.
New technology for CdS-Cu2S solar cells of high reliability
02 p0038 A74-26910

Piggott, F. D.
Method of calculation of annual overall efficiency of modern wind-power plants
[NASA-TP-F-15310]
02 p0046 A74-15748

Piggott, H.
Characteristic lines (yearly permanent level lines) and characteristic wind variables for wind energy production
[NASA-TP-F-15358]
02 p0046 A74-15747

Antenna towers as wind generation plants
[NASA-TP-F-15304]
02 p0047 A74-15763

Pishchikov, S. I.
Experience from the first stage of development of the 0-25 installation
[JSRS-62129]
03 p0110 A74-26775
PERSONAL AUTHOR INDEX

RICHARDS, B. L.
The refining of turbine fuels by modern hydrotreating
[AIAA PAPER 74-162] 01 p0006 A74-18798

RITCHIE, L. R.
Results of the Eindhoven NBD shock tunnel experiment
03 p0097 A74-37623

RILEY, T. J.
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell
03 p0089 A74-34398

The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell
(NASA-TR-T-17476) 01 p0102 A74-10947

RIOKEAN, M. E.
Vapor generator feed pump for Rankine cycle automotive propulsion system (Chandler Evans)
[PB-222609/2] 01 p0111 A74-10747

RIZZI, G. L.
Description of the energy source project delivering 1 megajoule in 1 microsecond
[LP-3] 02 p0061 A74-17450

ROBSCI, G. E.
Classification of public lands valuable for geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources
[CSEC-647] 02 p0049 A74-16049

ROBBET, J.
Study of a bi-phase D.C. H.N.D. generator using a new motion system
03 p0096 A74-37618

ROBERT, R.
Man versus his institutions
02 p0070 A74-16003

ROBERTS, R.
Mechanisms for achieving cleaner power, prices, regulations
02 p0069 A74-18596

ROBERTS, R. W.
The energy complex: Target for today's technology
03 p0108 A74-28499

ROBINS, J.
Evolution of studies in the field of gas lasers
01 p0005 A74-16090

ROBINSON, W. E.
Thermal degradation of Green River kerogen at 150 to 350 C
[BN-BT-7924] 03 p0121 A74-28652

ROBSON, G. B.
Geothermal electricity production
02 p0042 A74-27321

ROOD, M.
Current prospects for solar cells
02 p0040 A74-24943

ROBINSCH, N.
Technological problems with large-area solar cell arrays
[OGES PAPER 73-107] 01 p0005 A74-17204

ROGEL, J.
Evaluation of ohmic losses in solar cells and array
03 p0089 A74-34416

ROGERS, J. D.
Design options and tradeoffs in superconducting magnetic energy storage with irreversible switching
[LA-DR-73-910] 02 p0074 A74-19375

ROGINS, R. N.
Automated strip-mine and reclamation mapping from ERTS
[ERTS-16350] 03 p0101 A74-22014

ROGGE, R.
New wind power station
[NASA-TR-P-15332] 02 p0048 A74-15767

ROISES, A.
Analysis and improvement of silicon solar cells
02 p0037 A74-24905

ROTH, F. A.
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
03 p0084 A74-30105

Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs
[NASA-TR-T-68290] 01 p0111 A74-10754

ROSA, B. J.
Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering analysis
01 p0002 A74-13234

ROSE, D. J.
Nuclear electric power
02 p0041 A74-27320

ROSSANO, A. T.
A critical review of mathematical diffusion modeling techniques for predicting air quality with relation to motor vehicle transportation
[PB-224656/9GA] 02 p0066 A74-18304

ROSSLE, G.
Wind-power supply for the ascimter range directional radio site at Schoenenberg (Eifel) and the experience gained
[NASA-TT-X-15337] 02 p0048 A74-15768

ROTHFUS, H.
Solar sea power
[PB-228060/3] 03 p0110 A74-26519

ROUZ, M.
Energy: Compiled bibliography and tables of world resources, consumption, and wastes
[LBP-63/73] 01 p0010 A74-13091

ROUGERUS, B. W.
Lignite and the cyclone burner in a new 235-mw generating station
03 p0116 A74-28031

ROUHMAH, N.
Process design considerations in cryogenic hydrogen recovery plants
03 p0086 A74-33993

RUSSELL, J. A.
Performance of array engines with leaded and unleaded gasoline. Phase 1: Laboratory testing
[AD-766760] 02 p0061 A74-17523

RUSSELL, G. R.
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
[74-10083] 01 p0134 A74-11195

Application of ERTS-1 imagery to fracture related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
[74-10238] 02 p0049 A74-16607

Application of ERTS imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards and enviromental problems in mining
[74-10256] 02 p0049 A74-16619

Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
[74-10336] 02 p0065 A74-18012

BYDIEK, V. I.
Direct energy conversion methods
[AD-770000] 02 p0061 A74-16816

SABUELS, G.
Ultra-deep drilling for geothermals
[AD-774108] 03 p0102 A74-22074

SAPPER, W. R.
Heat operated cryogenic electrical generator
[NASA-CASE-WPO-1303-1] 02 p0077 A74-19701

SAILOR, V. L.
Hydrogen economy
[BH-10224] 02 p0060 A74-16809

SALJAR, R.
Energy demand in Japan, 1975 to 1985
02 p0069 A74-18600

SALMER, G.
Performance versus cost tradeoffs - Initial look at alternatives
[SAN PAPER 740499] 03 p0090 A74-34859

Economic effects of propulsion system technology on existing and future transport aircraft
[NASA-CX-136445] 03 p0117 A74-28230

SALMER, Y.
Photonsensitive elements for solar sensors
01 p0005 A74-17296

Solar generators for sounding balloons
02 p0040 A74-24940

SALT, R. G.
Energy conservation in public and commercial buildings
[P-5093] 02 p0054 A74-16677

SANS, B. W.
Bafan program. Phase 1: Summury report

SASSER, G.
Isotope kilowatt program
[DNV-TN-6423] 01 p0025 A74-14377
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell (NASA-TN-X-71477) 01 p0012 74-10947
The multiple junction edge illuminated solar cell 03 p0089 74-34398
Wind power plants in Russia (NASA-TP-15331) 02 p0045 74-15743
ERS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting: Evaluation of the commercial utility of ERS-1 imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum (77-10067) 01 p0013 77-11148
ERS-1 imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting: Evaluation of commercial utility of ERS-1 imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum (77-10358) 02 p0082 74-20948
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary (NASA-CH-131775) 01 p0014 74-11727
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: System analysis (NASA-CH-131776) 01 p0014 74-11728
Status of wind-energy conversion systems (NASA-TP-X-69786) 02 p0042 74-27772
Status of wind-energy conversion systems (NASA-TP-X-71523) 02 p0077 74-19705
Geologic information from satellite images (76-10565) 03 p0104 76-22954
The hydrogen fuel economy and aircraft propulsion (ALAA PAPER 73-1319) 01 p0006 74-17905
Effect of shading on Cds/Cu3S solar cells and optimal solar array design (PB-227900/8) 03 p0110 74-26522
Reliability of low-cost Cds/Cu2S solar cells 03 p0084 74-29823
Air transport in Europe - Commercial trends and prospects 03 p0093 74-36327
Direct energy conversion by means of solar cells 02 p0040 74-29437
Development of design criteria, cost estimates, and schedules for an MHD high performance demonstration experiment (AD-766232) 01 p0017 74-11852
The Dolphin airship with undulating propulsion system - A new form of the evaluation factor 02 p0035 74-22272
Dolphin airship with undulatory-flow propulsion - Dynamic lift 03 p0085 74-33096
Elasticity of demand for gasoline in the south coast air basin (EQL-RENO-10) 03 p0102 74-22581
MHD effects on viscos and thermal wakes and their influence on the performance of MHD generators 03 p0096 74-37613
Solar generator simulation for satellite projects 02 p0041 74-26324
The history of technology and engineering solutions 01 p0016 74-11760
Analysis and improvement of silicon solar cells 02 p0037 74-24905
Experimental real response system for high performance simplified aerial refueling store (AD-771389) 02 p0065 74-17799
Electric vehicle battery research and development (NASA-TM-X-71477) 01 p0012 74-10946

Batteries for storage of wind-generated energy 02 p0058 74-16784
Energy resources of the United States (CIRC-650) 01 p0031 74-15685
Energy resources of the United States (CIRC-650) 02 p0075 74-19614
Modelling of electric power demand growth (PB-222045/5GA) 02 p0054 74-16590
Energy management display F-14 optimum flight modes, volume (AD-775246) 03 p0091 74-21665
Small wind-electrical installations for export (NASA-TT-F-15350) 02 p0046 74-15770
Energy conservation strategies (PB-224993/7GA) 02 p0064 74-17800
H2-02 combustion powered steam-MHD central power systems (NASA Lewis H2-02 MHD program) 02 p0042 74-27775
H2-02 combustion powered steam-MHD central power systems (NASA-TM-X-71512) 02 p0060 74-16800
Light bulb heat exchanger for magnetohydrodynamic generator applications - Preliminary evaluation (NASA-TD-7534) 02 p0067 74-18557
NASA Lewis H2-02 MHD program 02 p0076 74-19697
Oxygenates in automotive exhausts. Effect of an oxidation catalyst (PB-227079/9) 03 p0105 74-23190
Study of heat resistant materials for high-temperature gas reactor (NASA-TF-P-15576) 03 p0102 74-22312
Using the energy of the wind for electrification (NASA-TF-P-15507) 02 p0060 74-16801
The present state of planning and erection of large experimental wind-power stations (NASA-TF-P-15512) 03 p0059 74-21678
Operating conditions and types of wind-power electric substations for rural areas (NASA-TF-P-15517) 03 p0109 74-26512
Prospects for the utilization of wind energy in Czechoslovakia (NASA-TF-P-15305) 02 p0048 74-15766
Investigation of heat exchange in an MHD generator channel 03 p0086 74-33565
Chemical vapor deposition research for fabrication of solar energy converters (NASA-TT-F-15356) 03 p0106 74-25616
Research applied to solar-thermal power systems 03 p0108 74-26503
Observations on modern wind-electric power plants (NASA-TF-P-15357) 02 p0045 74-15745
Spaceborne sources of electric power 02 p0040 74-24986
Quantitative energy studies and models: A state of the art review 02 p0070 74-18623
Rapid group analysis of directly distilled petroleum fractions by the method of recorded fluid-adsorption chromatography (FAC) 03 p0083 74-29415
Wind-powered machines (NASA-TT-F-15449) 02 p0045 74-15742
Magnetohydrodynamic method of obtaining electrical energy (collected articles) (AD-765983) 01 p0011 74-10681
TATLEY, R. W., II

Anergy: 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

TAU, Z.
Electrode studies and recent results of nonequilibrium HED generator experiments
03 p0097 N74-37624

TAYF, J. H.
Process for the simultaneous utilization of geotheric and hydrodynamic energy
[AD-72-4757] 02 p0072 N74-18731

TAZ, Z. G.
Design considerations for a 100-megawatt/500-megawatt superflywheel
[AD-77-5766] 02 p0081 N74-20709

TELEGIN, V. F.
Experience from the first stage of development of the U-25 installation
[CP-62129] 03 p0110 N74-26775

TENG, G.
Design and modeling of the gas flow system for a compact 10 kw HED generator system
03 p0095 N74-37606

THERED, B.
Present air pollution situation in Kawasaki city and future countermeasures
[S-27] 01 p0018 N74-12321

THERESCHEHO, T. E.
Fuel for supersonic passenger aircraft
[AD-77-8007] 03 p0122 N74-29207

THERESCHEL, R. P.
The energy crisis and energy from the sun; Proceedings of the Symposium on Solar Energy Utilization, Washington, D.C., April 30, 1974
03 p0093 N74-36331

Data on incident solar energy
03 p0094 N74-36331

THEOBALD, P. D.
Energy resources of the United States
[CIRC-650] 01 p0031 N74-15685
Energy resources of the United States
[CIRC-650] 02 p0075 N74-19614

THOMAS, G.
ERTS-l imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting: Evaluation of the commercial utility of ERTS-l imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum
[N74-10007] 01 p0013 N74-11148

THOMAS, G. H.
ERTS-l imagery use in reconnaissance prospecting: Evaluation of commercial utility of ERTS-l imagery in structural reconnaissance for minerals and petroleum
[N74-10345] 02 p0082 N74-20948

THOMAS, R. C.
Status of wind-energy conversion
02 p0042 N74-27772

Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs
03 p0098 N74-30105

Solar energy to meet the nation's energy needs
[NASA-TH-16290] 01 p0011 N74-10754

NASA presentation
02 p0060 N74-16799

Status of wind-energy conversion
[NASA-TH-X-71523] 02 p0077 N74-19705

TICHAN, K.
Process design considerations in cryogenic hydrogen recovery plants
03 p0086 N74-33993

TILLMAN, E. S., JR.
Hydrogen generator
[AD-767602] 01 p0024 N74-13766

TINNEMAN, K. B.
Cryogenic Engineering Conference, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., August 5-11, 1972, Proceedings
01 p0003 N74-14043

TITOV, V. M.
The motion of a conducting piston in a channel with variable inductance
02 p0036 N74-22279

TITTINGHAM, W. A.
Status and applicability of solid polymer electrolyte technology to electrolytic hydrogen and oxygen production
02 p0058 N74-16782

TODD, J. D.
Introduction to Voigt's wind power plant
02 p0055 N74-16762

TODD, J. N.
Variable speed drive
02 p0057 N74-16779

TOKSHI, W. B., JR.
A bibliography of Congressional publications on energy from the 89th Congress to 1 July 1971
02 p0051 N74-16642

TODELL, J. C.
The 89B lightweight solar array
02 p0039 N74-24921

Solar energy conversion for spacecraft
02 p0041 N74-26817

TROTT, A. H.
Effect of water injection on nitric oxide emissions of a gas turbine combustor burning natural gas fuel
[AD-766676] 02 p0061 N74-17523

TROUBOY, R. J.
Study of the effect of increased humidity on the mirror coatings of solar energy concentrators
03 p0087 N74-34047

TSCHERTZ, A. A.
Strip-shaped watershed hydrologic data acquisition study
[PB-223566/64A] 01 p0025 N74-14045

TUDEY, A. H.
Si-Au Schottky barrier nuclear battery
[TID-26342] 01 p0017 N74-11851

TUPOLY, A. A.
Fuel for supersonic passenger aircraft
[AD-77-8007] 03 p0122 N74-29207

TURCERO, R. A.
A model of convex programming for turbojet main parameter selection optimization
[AD-77-472-79] 02 p0042 N74-27466

TVERBERG, H. N.
Possibilities of the thin solar battery applications for the terrestrial use units
02 p0030 N74-24912

TYNES, L. D.
Fracture of coal and oil shale for in situ processing or remote removal: A proposal support document
[SIA-73-946] 02 p0073 N74-19047

ULICH, G. E.
Qualitative analysis of the efficiency of HED energy conversion
01 p0003 N74-13594

ULICH, F. R.
Passage of current through boundary layers
[AD-77-518] 03 p0102 N74-22372

UMARAY, G. I.
Some results of testing of a solar water heating installation during the heating season
[AD-75-6628] 02 p0048 N74-15777

UNKEL, W.
Performance and Hall field limitation studies in the Stanford M-8 HED generator
03 p0095 N74-37605
WALKER, B. L., JR. 
Mass transfer in fuel cells 
[NASA-CR-134519] 01 p0009 N74-10075
WILLIAMS, B. S.
Precious resources and air transport - An airline view
03 p0093 A74-36322

WILLIAMS, B. D.
Energy self-sufficiency - An economic evaluation
03 p0085 A74-31146

WILLIAMS, B. N.
Classification of public lands valuable for geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources
(C39C-647)
02 p0099 A74-16049

WHITEHEAD, A. S. Jr.
Aeronautical fuel conservation possibilities for advanced subsonic transports
[NASA-TN-R-71927]
02 p0080 A74-20654

WHITELEY, Q. F.
Investigations using data in Alabama from ERTS-A
[E74-10124]
01 p0023 A74-13051

WICKERS, H. B.
Future propulsion techniques for ground transport
03 p0093 A74-36320

WIDE, C. H.
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
(E74-10083)
01 p0014 A74-11195
Application of ERTS-1 imagery to fracture related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
(E74-10238)
02 p0069 A74-16007
Application of ERTS-1 imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards and environmental problems in mining
(E74-10258)
02 p0049 A74-16019
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
(E74-10336)
02 p0065 A74-16012

WIESNER, W.
The effect of aerodynamic parameters on power output of windmills
02 p0056 A74-16773

WILCOX, C.
Motion picture history of the erection and operation of the Smith-Putnam wind generator
02 p0055 A74-16759

WILLIAMS, J. E.
Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering analysis
01 p0002 A74-13234
Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, fusion, and fossil energy resources. Part 1: Solar energy
[NASA-CP-137242]
02 p0071 A74-18721
Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, fusion, and fossil energy resources. Part 4: Energy from fossil fuels
[NASA-CP-138186]
03 p0103 A74-22603
Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, fusion, and fossil energy resources. Part 5: Conclusions and recommendations
[NASA-CP-138183]
03 p0103 A74-22604
Comparison and evaluation of power plant options for geosynchronous power stations. Part 1: Synchronous solar power
[NASA-CP-138493]
03 p0106 A74-25615
Substitution of JP-5 aviation fuel for DF-2 diesel under field conditions
[AD-77207]
03 p0107 A74-26243

WILLIAMS, W.
A new concept for commercial jet engines
02 p0037 A74-24697

WILLIAMS, N. D.
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 1: Summary
[NASA-CP-134175]
01 p0014 A74-11727
A hydrogen energy carrier. Volume 2: Systems analysis
[NASA-CP-134176]
01 p0014 A74-11728

WILLIAMS, K. E.
The implications for air transportation of energy shortage
02 p0033 A74-19486

WILLIAMS, S. J., Jr.
Satellite geological and geophysical remote sensing of Iceland
[E74-10073]
01 p0014 A74-11188

WILSON, R. E.
The Oregon State University wind studies
02 p0059 A74-16792

WINGER, J. C.
Outlook for energy in the United States to 1985
01 p0032 A74-15697

WINSTON, R.
Solar concentrators of a novel design
[E74-74-21]
02 p0098 A74-19711

WITTE, R.
Economics and practical applications of large wind-driven power plants, part 1
[NASA-TT-F-15308]
02 p0045 A74-15791
The economy and practicality of large scale wind generation stations ( concl.
)[NASA-TT-F-15308]
02 p0060 A74-16802

WODBEE, P. J.
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
[E74-10083]
01 p0014 A74-11195
Application of ERTS-1 imagery to fracture related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
[E74-10238]
02 p0049 A74-16007
Application of ERTS-1 imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards and environmental problems in mining
[E74-10258]
02 p0049 A74-16019
Study of application of ERTS-A imagery to fracture-related mine safety hazards in the coal mining industry
[E74-10336]
02 p0065 A74-16012

WOLF, H.
Solar energy utilization by physical methods
03 p0088 A74-34369
Comparison of vertical multi-function and conventional solar cell performance
03 p0088 A74-34376

WOLKOWITZ, H.
The good and bad usages of air transport
03 p0094 A74-36591

WOOD, L.
Fusion power by laser implosion
03 p0065 A74-31574

WOODARD, J. B., Jr.
Modeling of electric power demand growth
[PB-224045/508]
02 p0054 A74-16650

WOTTERS, L. F.
Economics of thermodynamic solar power systems.
Part 2: The turbine trade-off
[DCID-16386-PT-2]
03 p0120 A74-28567

WU, C. C.
Solar sea power
[PB-228066/3]
03 p0110 A74-26519
Solar sea power
[PB-228066/1]
03 p0110 A74-26520

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03 p0094 A74-37607

WUNDER, R. F.
01 p0087 A74-38191

TAKASHITA, I.
Effects of the development of boundary layers on a Paraya RHD generator
03 p0096 A74-37621

Effects of the development of boundary layers on a Paraya RHD generator
03 p0096 A74-37621

D-27
TUG, T. Y.
Satellite nuclear power station: An engineering analysis
01 p0002 A74-13234
TASNOWSKI, P. W.
Determining the effects of gasoline price on use of metals in automobile manufacture
[AD-B1-7671] 02 p0062 N74-17666
TASS, K.
Low-cost, air mass 2 solar simulator
TASGI, R. E.
Utilization of space technology for terrestrial solar power applications
03 p0092 A74-36226
TRAGER, E. L.
General aviation cost impact study. Volume 1: Executive summary
02 p0062 N74-17779
General aviation cost impact study. Volume 2: Research methodology
[AD-777686] 02 p0062 N74-17780
General aviation cost impact study. Volume 3: Planning guide
[AD-777759] 02 p0062 N74-17781
TEN Y. M.
Optical properties of thin gold films applied to Schottky barrier solar cells
[NASA-CR-137981] 02 p0076 N74-19698
TEN, Y. C. M.
Solar and laser energy conversion with Schottky barrier solar cells
03 p0088 A74-36370
THERG, A. L.
Gasification of fossil fuels under oxidative, reductive, and pyrolytic conditions
[PB-228689/0] 03 p0114 N74-27611
TU, F. T. S.
Optimum design of antireflection coating for silicon solar cells
03 p0089 A74-36394

ZABAN, I. N.
Effect of dry friction on the response to a symmetric harmonic signal of an energy converter producing mechanical energy
02 p0034 A74-20067
ZABRIDOV, A. A.
Some results of testing of a solar water heating installation during the heating season
[AD-724628] 02 p0048 N74-15777
ZAHNBERG, L. A.
Induction magnetohydrodynamic MHD generator with a cavity-type nuclear reactor
[AD-777444] 03 p0111 N74-27247
ZAKHLI, G.
Effect of finite chemical reaction rates on heat transfer to the walls of combustion-driven supersonic MHD generator channels
02 p0036 A74-23221
ZABESEK, G. E.
Natural gas supply in the decade of the seventies
02 p0074 N74-15586
Natural gas availability: Present and future
02 p0075 N74-15587
ZACHAR, E.
Electrode studies and recent results of nonequilibrium MHD generator experiments
03 p0097 A74-37624
Closed cycle MHD for central station power with fossil or nuclear fuels
[AD-766500] 01 p0007 N74-10751
Investigation of a nonequilibrium MHD generator
[AD-766393] 01 p0013 N74-10950
ZEB, C. E.
Effect of the moon, the moon and solar radiation pressure on a near-equatorial synchronous satellite
01 p0003 A74-13559
ZEBREWIC, D. K.
Improved performance from this silicon solar cells
03 p0089 A74-34401
ZEBREW, C.
Solar sea power
[PB-186689/1] 03 p0110 N74-26519
Solar sea power
[PB-186669/3] 03 p0110 N74-26520

B-28
A typical Corporate Source Index Listing is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporate Source</th>
<th>Issue Number</th>
<th>Accession Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auburn Univ., Ala.</td>
<td>02 p0059 N74-16797</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AeroWatt Corp., Paris (France)</td>
<td>02 p0059 N74-16793</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio.</td>
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C-2

National energy policy
Solar energy potential
Impacts of solar energy utilization on agriculture
Market potential for solar heating and cooling in buildings
Strategy for solar heating and cooling in buildings
AVCO-EVERTT RESEARCH LAB., EVERETT, WASH.
Disk geometry Nobl generator for high voltage high power aircraft requirements

BATTLECOLUMBUS LABS., OHIO.
General aviation cost impact study. Volume 1:
Executive summary
General aviation cost impact study. Volume 2:
Research methodology
General aviation cost impact study. Volume 3:
Planning guide

BATTLE-CUMBERLAND, RICHLAND, WASH.
Study of Hanford capability for solar energy research and development

BATTENШОЛСОНИ, OHIO.
Advanced electrical power generation and distribution concepts for military facilities

BATTENSHOLE, MA.
State of developments and research problem on the switching of silicon germanium alloy
electrolyte elements
Possibility of constructing thermoelectric batteries with the aid of mercury amalgam
Catalytic combustion of carbon monoxide in gasoline engine exhaust using manganese
catalysts
Significant research results for 1971, High Temperature Institute, US Bureau of Mines
Some results of testing of a solar water heating installation during the heating season
Direct energy conversion methods
Multifuel diesel engines
Heterogeneous solar converters based on polycrystalline cadmium sulfide and selenium
United States petroleum situation through 1980
The US energy crisis, the multinational oil corporations and their relationship to US foreign policy in the middle East
ABO, INC., ARNOARF FORCE STATION, TENN.
Development of design criteria, concepts, and schedules for an NAS high performance
demonstration experiment

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Energy R & D inventory data base.
Bibliography, 1973
Energy options for the future
Process for the simultaneous utilization of geothermic and hydrodynamic energy
Nation’s energy future

AUDUBON UNIV., LA.
TERRAFAST: Terrestrial application of solar technology and research
Energy consumption: Past, present, future
Energy and resource consumption
Energy resources
Components for solar energy
Solar heating and cooling buildings
Solar power generation and distribution

BROWN, BOVIER UND CIE, A.G., HEIDELBERG (WEST GERMANY).
A novel method of cooling semiconductor devices for power electronics

BYE AND ASSOCIATES, POINTS CLAIR (QUEBECE.
A consent on towers for windmills

BRYANT, Bachu, WASH.
Bulloch and attractive organic emissions from motor vehicles. Part 1: Advanced automotive control systems vehicles

BUREAU OF MINES, ARIZON.
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BUREAU OF MINES, PARIS, FRANCE.
Market potential for solar heating and cooling in buildings

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Waste lubricating oil research: An investigation of several re-refining methods [BN-IC-8610] 02 p0078 N74-20069
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Oxidizers in automotive exhausts. Effect of an oxidation catalyst [PB-227093/3] 03 p0105 N74-23190
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Technology and use of lignite [BN-IC-8583] 03 p0115 N74-28020
A progress report on coal mine health and safety 03 p0115 N74-28021
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Noncooking coal gasified in a stirred-bed producer [BN-TPR-77] 02 p0073 N74-19117
Oil shale: A clean energy source 03 p0099 N74-21676
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Analyses of tar, char, gases, and water found in effluents from the synthane process [BN-TPR-76] 02 p0069 N74-15088
An economic evaluation of NW-steam powerplants employing coal gasification [BN-RI-7796] 01 p0051 N74-16620
Lignification of lignite with carbons monoxide and water 03 p0115 N74-28023
Geologic structure analysis using radar imagery of the coal mining area of Buchanan County, Va. [PB-226696/6] 03 p0121 N74-28919
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The association of automotive fuel composition with exhaust reactivity [BN-RI-7821] 01 p0010 N74-10129
Determining the effects of gasoline price on use of metal in automobile manufacture [BN-RI-7871] 02 p0052 N74-17666
Energy potential from organic wastes: A review of the quantities and sources [BN-IC-8549] 02 p0072 N74-18815
Sales of fuel oil and kerosene in 1972 03 p0119 N74-28483
World natural gas: 1972 03 p0119 N74-28484
Coal: Bituminous and lignite in 1972 03 p0120 N74-28545

C
CALIFORNIA INST. OF TECH., PASADENA.
Time factors in slowing down the rate of growth of demand for primary energy in the United States [AG-71-7804] 01 p0030 N74-15667
Determination of optimal air pollution control strategies 02 p0073 N74-19229
Control of gasoline vapor losses from station and vehicle filling [AG-71-MEM-5] 03 p1011 N74-21771
Elasticity of demand for gasoline in the south coast air basin [AG-71-MEM-10] 03 p1012 N74-22581
Trends of energy use in California and the south coast air basin [AG-71-MEM-6] 03 p1013 N74-22592
Cost and performance of automotive emission control technologies [AG-71-MEM-7] 03 p1017 N74-26244

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, BRUSSELS.
The energy situation in the community, situation 1972, forecasts 1973 01 p0030 N74-15679
Medium-term prospects and guidelines in the community gas sector 03 p1000 N74-21684
C-4

COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

Problems, resources and necessary progress in Community energy policy 1975 - 1985
Prospects of primary energy demand in the community (1975 - 1980 - 1985)

COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES (U.S. SENATE)

Energy-related research and development
02 0070 N74-18605
NASA authorization for fiscal year 1975, part 1
02 0092 N74-21605
Solar heating and cooling
03 0106 N74-25620
NASA authorization for fiscal year 1975, part 2
03 0107 N74-26405

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (U.S. HOUSE)

Agriculture and the fuel crisis
03 0118 N74-28441

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES (U.S. SENATE)

Agriculture and the fuel crisis
03 0118 N74-28441

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Retail pricing of petroleum products
01 0027 N74-14690

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Retail pricing of petroleum products
03 0118 N74-28449

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE (U.S. SENATE)

Energy research and development, part 1
03 0062 N74-17669
Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0070 N74-18605
Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
02 0075 N74-19618

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE (U.S. HOUSE)

EPA pollution regulations and fuel shortage: The impact on mass transit
01 0027 N74-14690

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS (U.S. HOUSE)

Profitability of domestic energy company operations
03 0118 N74-28453

COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS (U.S. SENATE)

Profitability of domestic energy company operations
03 0118 N74-28453

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

The gasoline shortage: A national perspective
02 0075 N74-19618

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19617

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19617

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19618

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19619

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19619

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19620

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19620

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19621

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19621

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19622

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19622

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19623

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19623

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19624

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19624

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19625

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19625

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19626

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19626

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19627

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19627

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19628

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19628

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19629

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19629

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19630

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19630

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19631

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19631

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19632

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. HOUSE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19632

COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER FURTHER AFFAIRS (U.S. SENATE)

Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19633

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Energy conservation and S. 2176, part 2
03 0118 N74-19633
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02 p0050 N74-16493


Closed cycle RHO for central station power with fossil or nuclear fuels.

02 p0053 N74-16782

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Use of hydrogen and hydrogen-rich components as a means of storing and transporting energy.

02 p0057 N74-16781

Geological survey, Washington, D.C.

Satellite geological and geophysical remote sensing of Iceland.

01 p0014 N74-11073

Bituminous-bearing rocks in the U.S.

01 p0020 N74-15226

Coal.

01 p0028 N74-15230

Geothermal resources.

01 p0028 N74-15240

Nuclear fuels: Uranium.

01 p0024 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.

01 p0031 N74-15685

Classification of public lands valuable for geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources.

[CR-647] 02 p0049 N74-16049

Energy resources of the United States.

02 p0075 N74-19614

The worldwide search for petroleum offshore.

[USGS-CIRC-694] 03 p0121 N74-28897

Georgia Inst. of Tech., Atlanta.

Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, and fossil energy resources. Part 1: Solar energy.

[NASA-CR-137242] 02 p0071 N74-18721

Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, and fossil energy resources, part 3.

[NASA-CR-138117] 03 p0123 N74-22590

Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, and fossil energy resources. Part 4: Energy from fossil fuels.

[NASA-CR-138188] 03 p0103 N74-22603

Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, and fossil energy resources. Part 5: Conclusions and recommendations.

[NASA-CR-138183] 03 p0104 N74-22604

Comparative evaluation of solar, fission, and fossil energy resources. Part 7: Power from nuclear fission.

[NASA-CR-138397] 03 p0105 N74-23481

Comparison and evaluation of power plant options for geosynchronous power stations. Part 1: Synchronous solar power.

[NASA-CR-138493] 03 p0106 N74-25615

Gonzalez (Richard J.), Houston, Tex.

Future United States population, economic growth, and energy demands.

02 p0051 N74-16652

Gould, Inc., Rembota Heights, Minn.

Fabrication and testing of negative-limited sealed nickel-cadmium cells.

[NASA-CR-135951] 01 p0009 N74-10078

Gruenthal Aerospace Corp., Bettridge, N.J.

Advantages of the diffuser-augmented wind turbine.

02 p0057 N74-16775

Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.

Mechanisms for achieving cleaner power, prices, and regulations.

02 p0069 N74-16596

Heliotes, St. Marys, Calif.

Study terrestrial applications of solar cell powered systems.

[NASA-CR-134512] 03 p0100 N74-21685

Hermann Oberth-Gesellschaft, Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Forschung und Entwicklung der Weltraumfahrzeug-Systeme (West Germany).

Industrial evolution and revolution in the missile space, 1960 - 2010.

[ASTRONAUT-FB-32] 03 p0111 N74-27353

Hittman Associates, Inc., Columbia, Md.

Assessment of SO2 control alternative and implementation patterns for the electric utility industry.

[PB-224119/8GA] 02 p0050 N74-16339

Howett, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Application and durability of solar absorber coatings.

[AD-769449] 03 p0099 N74-21665

Houston Univ., Tex.


[NASA-CR-134175] 01 p0114 N74-11727


[NASA-CR-134176] 01 p0114 N74-11728
KANSER (LEO) ASSOCIATES, REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.

Translations on Eastern Europe scientific Affairs, no. 383

KANSAS STATE UNIV., MANHATTAN.

KANSAS UNIV. CENTER FOR RESEARCH, INC., LAWRENCE.

KENTUCKY UNIV., LEXINGTON.

KERR-MCGEE CORP., OKLAHOMA CI!!.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

KERRYFORSCHUNGSANLAGE, JUBILICH (WEST GERMANY).

KERRY-CORP., OKLAHOMA CITY.

KERRY, L.A., ASSOCIATES, BEDROCK CITY, CALIF.

Recently air pollution situation in Kawasaki city and future countermeasures. [KS-27] 01 p0018 N74-13281

Wind energy: Its value and the choice of site for exploitation. [NASA-TT-P-15311] 02 p0045 N74-15734

Wind-powered machines. [NASA-TT-P-15499] 02 p0045 N74-15742

Wind energy. [NASA-TT-P-15357] 02 p0045 N74-15746

Wind power in Russia. [NASA-TT-P-15351] 02 p0045 N74-15743

Observations on modern wind-power plants. [NASA-TT-P-15357] 02 p0045 N74-15745

Problems in the electrical equipment of wind power plants. [NASA-TT-P-15312] 02 p0046 N74-15749

Utilization of wind power in agriculture in the USSR. [NASA-TT-P-15345] 02 p0046 N74-15752

Progress in the utilization of wind power. [NASA-TT-P-15346] 02 p0046 N74-15753

Modular-capacity air-water pilot plant with hydraulic energy accumulation by pumping. [NASA-TT-P-15299] 02 p0046 N74-15755

The importance of and progress in the utilization of wind power in Denmark. [NASA-TT-P-15333] 02 p0047 N74-15758

Application of wind power to rational generation of electricity. [NASA-TT-P-15334] 02 p0047 N74-15759

Investigation of the possibilities of using wind power. [NASA-TT-P-15336] 02 p0047 N74-15760

Wind power plants in Russia and the United States (from Diniy Stav., Elektrozateknicwt., volume 40, no. 16, 1941). [NASA-TT-P-15338] 02 p0047 N74-15761

Wind energy. [NASA-TT-P-15242] 02 p0047 N74-15764

Using large wind power plants to directly drive synchronous generators in parallel operation with a governing network. [NASA-TT-P-15343] 02 p0048 N74-15765

Prospects for the utilization of wind energy in Czechoslovakia. [NASA-TT-P-15305] 02 p0048 N74-15766

New wind power station. [NASA-TT-P-15312] 02 p0048 N74-15767

Wind-power supply for the decimeter range. [NASA-TT-P-15419] 02 p0048 N74-15768

Wind power, part 2 - economic feasibility. 1949 [NASA-TT-P-15337] 02 p0063 N74-17792

Analysis of the possible use of wind power in Sweden. Part 1: Wind power resources, theory of wind-power machines, preliminary model 1 and 10 kW wind generators. [NASA-TT-P-15441] 02 p0077 N74-19708


Supplement to the report on the results achieved with SBS' experimental mill. [NASA-TT-P-15516] 02 p0081 N74-20700

The present state of planning and erection of large experimental wind-power stations. [NASA-TT-P-15512] 02 p0099 N74-21678


Report on results achieved with SBS' experimental mill. [NASA-TT-P-15515] 03 p0099 N74-21680

This is how you can heat your house with a little windmill. [NASA-TT-P-15516] 03 p0099 N74-21681

Wind electric power station. [NASA-TT-P-15522] 03 p1000 N74-21682

Studies of heat resistant materials for high-temperature gas reactor. [NASA-TT-P-15576] 03 p1002 N74-22312

Statistical summary and evaluation of windelectric power station output (part 2 of 2). [NASA-TT-P-15652] 03 p1004 N74-22708

Reduction of diesel engine exhaust noise in the petroleum mining industry. 03 p1118 N74-23886

KANSAS STATE UNIV., HUMBOLDT.

Optimal electrical energy growth strategies in an era of environmental concern. 02 p0080 N74-20697

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-166472] 01 p0024 N74-14093

KENTUCKY UNIV., LEXINGTON.


A Kentucky coal utilization research program. Project 3: Low BTU gas and solid desulfurized fuel. 03 p0113 N74-27529

A Kentucky coal utilization research program. Project 4: Measurement of inhibition isotherms for Kentucky coal. 03 p0113 N74-27530

A Kentucky coal utilization research program: Summary of first year progress and accomplishments. 03 p0113 N74-27531

The Western Kentucky Coal Industry: An economic analysis. [OKT-7767-73-IMMB1] 03 p0116 N74-28439

A Kentucky coal utilization research program. Project 5: Caking characteristics of Kentucky coal. 03 p0122 N74-29015

KOHI-FORSCHUNGSANLAGE, JUBILICH (WEST GERMANY).

Approach to the holistic analysis of the system man-energy-environment. [JUL-962-DE] 02 p0080 N74-20626

KOH-CORP., OKLAHOMA CITY.

Balancing the demand and supply of electricity and nuclear fuels. 02 p0052 N74-16659

LAW 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 N74-15688

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

A bibliography of non-technical literature on energy. 02 p0051 N74-16641
A bibliography of Congressional publications on energy from the 89th Congress in 1975.

- Computer simulation of world dynamics and implications for policy decisions.
- Impacts of new energy technology, using generalized input-output analysis.
- Optical control of sulfur dioxide emissions at power stations: Models and a case study.
- A proposed national wind power R and D program.
- A planning methodology for the analysis and design of wind-power systems.
- Design study of superconducting 5 tesla dipole magnets for NGB generators.
- Advanced solar power, concentration and storage.
- Current research on geothermal energy.
- Some simple calculations to suggest the effects of six national policies upon use and supply of energy.
- Experimental determination of dynamic adjustments of wind generation.
- Report on the 235-Mw Milton B. Young Generating Station.
- Second Annual Sea Grant Lecture and Symposium.
- Environmental impacts of nuclear energy development.
- Conservation and efficient use of energy: A state regulator's view.
- Liquid hydrogen as a fuel for motor vehicles: a comparison with other systems.
- Use of western coal and air water quality standards.
- Implications for policy decisions.
- Second Annual Sea Grant Lecture and Symposium.
- Conservation of energy and environment: System and perspectives.
- Back-up power systems for NASA facilities.
- Influenza of wind frequency on rotational speed of six national policies upon use and supply of energy.
- Influence of wind frequency on rotational speed of wind-power plants.
- Using the energy of the wind for electrification.
- A wind plant to power sea signals.
- The present status of Nenew wind-power plants.
- DC generator for Kolkhoz wind powered generators.
- The potential for the production of power from geothermal resources.
- Energy conservation with solar climate control.
- New view of solar energy.
- Feasibility study of a satellite solar power station.
- New sources of power: Solar energy.
- Solar heated and cooled office building for the Massachusetts Audubon Society: Initial planning and design.
- Experimental determination of dynamic adjustments of wind generation.
- Geothermal energy.
- Potential for the production of power from geothermal resources.
The international aspects of importing natural gas
02 p0068 N74-18568
[N72-69-VOL-2-REV-1] 02 p0068 N74-18591
Issues involved in developing an environmental ethic
02 p0069 N74-18594
Environmental issues and institutional arrangements
02 p0069 N74-18595
Environmental issues, as overview
02 p0069 N74-18597
Energy, resources and the environment: A set of presentations [N73-61] 02 p0075 N74-19615
GAS transportation: Some energy and environmental considerations [N72-164] 02 p0075 N74-19624
Background material for the Energy Policy Workshop, 11-12 January 1973 [N73-12] 02 p0082 N74-21619
Proposed program and budget for photovoltaic systems
NET-6613 03 p0119 N74-28538
BISSELL CORP., WASHINGTON, D.C.
Dissemination and utilization of solar energy research results [NTE-5348] 03 p0120 N74-28540
Solar energy, proof of concept experiments [NTE-6537] 03 p0120 N74-28541
Systems analysis of solar energy programs. Appendix: Research tasks [NTE-6517] 03 p0120 N74-28542
ROCKET ENERGY CORP., MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.
Construction of 850 and 4,000 ampere-hour silver-zinc cells using inorganic separator [AD-77137] 02 p0064 N74-17798
BONITA POWER CO., BUTTE.
Low gas temperature solution to high resistivity ash problems 03 p0116 N74-28027
BONITA STATE UNIV., BOZEMAN.
Technical feasibility study for the development of a large capacity wind powered electrical generating system 02 p0059 N74-16791
BOSTON UNIVERSITY, BOSTON, Mass.
Investigation of the relative merits of different power plants for STOL-aircraft with blown flap application 02 p0078 N74-20466
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES - NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, WASHINGTON, D.C.
Substitute catalysts for platinum in automobile emission control devices and petroleum refining [PB-22466/9] 01 p0010 N74-11941
NAS report on technological feasibility of 1975-1976 motor vehicle emission standards. Automotive spark ignition engine emission control systems to meet the requirements of the 1970 clean air amendments [PB-22466/30A] 02 p0065 N74-18288
Solar energy research and utilization [NASA-TM-1-70660] 03 p0106 N74-25621
A power conditioning system for radioisotope thermoelectric generator energy systems [NASA-TM-1-70678] 03 p0117 N74-28106
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.
LANGLAY RESEARCH CENTER, LANGLEY STATION, VA.
Design considerations for the airframe-integrated scramjet [NASA-TM-1-70695] 01 p0019 N74-12448
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.
LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Report by the Committee on Motor Vehicle Emissions
02 p0073 N74-19240
C-10
Computer program for thermodynamic analysis of open cycle multishaft power system with multiple reheats and intercool.

A simplified life-cycle cost comparison of various engines for small helicopter use.

Status of wind-energy conversion.

Clean fuels from biomass.

Development concept for a small, split-core, heat-exchanger nuclear reactor.

Jet engine exhaust emissions of high altitude commercial aircraft projected to 1990.

Feasibility of space disposal of radioactive nuclear waste.

Development of a solar-powered residential heating and cooling system.

Evaluation of alloys and coatings for use in automobile thermal reactors.

Low-cost, air mass 2 solar simulator.

A simplified life-cycle cost comparison of various engines for small helicopter use.

Design and evaluation of experimental ceramic automobile thermal reactors.

Evaluation of commercial and coatings for use in automobile thermal reactors.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION.

MINISTRY OF AERONAUTICS AND SPACE, JAPAN.

National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

National Environmental Research Council, Ottawa (Ontario).

National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa.

National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

National Environmental Research Council, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

National Environmental Research Council, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

Theoretical analysis of the current-voltage characteristics of solar cells.
OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LAB., OAK RIDGE, TENN.


Energy inventory of energy research, volume 1 01 p0021 N74-12688

Energy conservation and air transportation 01 p0021 N74-12689


Isotope kilowatt program [ORNL-TM-643] 01 p0025 N74-12377

Electric energy requirements for environmental protection [ORNL-TM-30205-4] 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

NSF-DOE Energy abstracts: A monthly abstract journal of energy research [ORNL-ES-55-5270-1] 02 p0062 N74-17680

Energy Research and Development: A Selected Reading List [ORNL-ES-55-5270-65] 02 p0080 N74-20627


Cryogenic power transmission technology: Cryogenic dielectrics [ORNL-TM-643] 03 p0117 N74-28138

OFFICE OF BASIC RESEARCH, LONDON (ENGLAND) 01 p0002 N74-14640

Energy options 02 p0070 N74-18604

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D.C. 02 p0079 N74-20613

National energy policy for meeting U.S. energy requirements 02 p0079 N74-20613

OKLAHOMA STATE UNIV., STILLWATER, 01 p0025 N74-14640

An electrical generator with a variable speed input: Constant frequency output 02 p0057 N74-16778

Energy storage using high pressure electrolysis and methods for reconversion 02 p0057 N74-16780

OKLAHOMA UNIV., NORMAN, 02 p0056 N74-16765

Energy: 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

Wind power demonstration and siting problems 02 p0056 N74-16765

OLD DOMINION UNIV., NORFOLK, VA. 01 p0015 N74-11743

The energy dilemma and its impact on air transportation [NASA-CR-135933] 01 p0016 N74-11744

The energy situation 02 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

OREGON STATE UNIV., CORVALLIS, 02 p0059 N74-16792

Wind power research at Oregon State University 01 p0015 N74-11743

The Oregon State University wind studies 02 p0059 N74-16792

Transportation and energy conservation in the Pacific Northwest 03 p0119 N74-28539

GROWTH ILLINOIS, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO. 01 p0019 N74-12447

Exploratory development of a glass ceramic automobile thermal reactor [NASA-CR-134513] 01 p0019 N74-12447

PARENTHESE (ROBERT B.), LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 01 p0019 N74-12635

Power source quality 02 p0061 N74-17454

PARTS UNIV., ORSAY (FRANCE). 03 p0115 N74-28022

Description of the energy source project delivering 1 megajoule in 1 microsecond [LP-3] 02 p0061 N74-17454

PEABODY COAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. 01 p0032 N74-15698

Balancing the demand and supply of coal 02 p0052 N74-16658

Pipeline transport of liquid coal 03 p0115 N74-27916

PENN-STATE UNIV., UNIVERSITY PARK, PENNSYLVANIA. 01 p0019 N74-12664

Interdisciplinary applications and uses of interpretation of ERTS data within the Susquehanna River Basin (resource inventory, land use, and pollution) [PB-225746/1] 03 p0115 N74-27916

PENN-STATE UNIV., PHILADELPHIA. 01 p0009 N74-11182

Evaluation of nine electrical systems with respect to safety, technology, economics, and legal considerations. Volume 1: Text, tables and analyses [P-5107] 01 p0017 N74-11790

PEABODY CORP., HOUSTON, TEX. 02 p0058 N74-16789

Economic considerations of utilizing small wind generators 02 p0058 N74-16789

POLYTECHNIC INST. OF BROOKLYN, N.Y. 01 p0022 N74-13759

The synchronous EFD device 01 p0022 N74-13759

PRAET AND WHITNEY AIRCRAFT, EAST HARTFORD, CONN. 01 p0022 N74-12742

Air mobility fuel cell study [AD-766575] 01 p0022 N74-12742

The 1.5-kW fuel cell powerplant investigation [AD-76632] 02 p0081 N74-20710

PRAET AND WHITNEY AIRCRAFT, SOUTH WINDSOR, CONN. 01 p0022 N74-12742

Study of fuel cell system for powered balloon [AD-766523] 02 p0081 N74-10003

PRAET AND WHITNEY AIRCRAFT, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA. 02 p0050 N74-16483

Influence of fuels and lubricants on turbine engine design and performance, fuel and lubricant analyses [AD-769309] 02 p0050 N74-16483

PRINCETON UNIV., N.J. 01 p0019 N74-12664

An introduction to the Princeton sailing windmill 02 p0056 N74-16769

R

R AND D ASSOCIATES, SANTA MONICA, CALIF. 01 p0014 N74-27610

Energy 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 N74-16648

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

A methodology for projecting the electrical energy demand of the manufacturing sector in California [R-991-NSF/CSRA] 02 p0053 N74-16673

Fuel from organic matter: Possibilities for the state of California [P-5107] 02 p0054 N74-16674

The Soviet Union, the Middle East, and the evolving world energy situation [P-5108] 02 p0054 N74-16675
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., BOULDER, COLO.
Solar thermal electric power systems 03 p0109 #74-26509

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.
The effect of fuel availability on future R and D programs in power generation 01 p0031 #74-15689

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., PITTSBURGH, PA.
Method of forming a wick for a heat pipe (NASA-CASE-400-13397-1) 02 p0074 #74-19584

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORP., PITTSBURGH, PA.
World energy and the oceans 03 p0115 #74-27827

WESKORES, INC., BILLERICA, MASS.
The use of paper honeycomb for prototype blade construction for small to medium-sized wind driven generators 02 p0056 #74-16770

WISCONSIN UNIV., MADISON.
Wind-powered asynchronous AC/DC/AC converter system 02 p0057 #74-16777

WOLF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CORP., POCOMOKE CITY, MD.
Applicability of Skylab remote sensing for detection and monitoring of surface mining activities [E74-10160] 01 p0024 #74-14028

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Mass.
Review of the results from the eastern Atlantic continental margin program of the International Decade of Ocean Exploration [PB-225036/36A] 02 p0065 #74-18073

Wright Univ., Lebanon.
Low energy gas utilization in combustion gas turbine 01 p0029 #74-15447

XEROX, ROCHESTER, N.Y.
Refurbishment of solar simulation optical train mirror assemblies [NASA-CS-654123] 01 p0018 #74-12016
## Typical Contract Number Index Listing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract Number</th>
<th>Page Number</th>
<th>NASA Accession Number</th>
<th>NASA Accession Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DA PROJ. 6838</td>
<td>01 p0022</td>
<td>174-12742</td>
<td>174-12742</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA PROJ. 6948</td>
<td>02 p0056</td>
<td>174-16838</td>
<td>174-16838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA PROJ. 7116</td>
<td>03 p0107</td>
<td>174-26255</td>
<td>174-26255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF PROJ. 4665</td>
<td>04 p0099</td>
<td>174-10083</td>
<td>174-10083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF PROJ. 3360</td>
<td>05 p0067</td>
<td>174-18187</td>
<td>174-18187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF PROJ. 3490</td>
<td>06 p0009</td>
<td>174-16264</td>
<td>174-16264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF PROJ. 9000</td>
<td>07 p0102</td>
<td>174-18147</td>
<td>174-18147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF PROJ. 49 (63)12079</td>
<td>08 p0036</td>
<td>174-23091</td>
<td>174-23091</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF APORS-72-2299</td>
<td>09 p0006</td>
<td>174-17905</td>
<td>174-17905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISO PROJ. J2726</td>
<td>10 p0017</td>
<td>174-11852</td>
<td>174-11852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARPA 0888 1622-3</td>
<td>11 p0048</td>
<td>174-15776</td>
<td>174-15776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARPA 0888 2364</td>
<td>12 p0048</td>
<td>174-15776</td>
<td>174-15776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF PROJ. 1760</td>
<td>13 p0073</td>
<td>174-19087</td>
<td>174-19087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF PROJ. 1760</td>
<td>14 p0073</td>
<td>174-26239</td>
<td>174-26239</td>
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<tr>
<td>AF PROJ. 1760</td>
<td>15 p0061</td>
<td>174-16189</td>
<td>174-16189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA PROJ. 170-62105-A-106</td>
<td>17 p0009</td>
<td>174-15617</td>
<td>174-15617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA PROJ. 170-62105-A-106</td>
<td>18 p0009</td>
<td>174-15617</td>
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<tr>
<td>DA PROJ. 170-62105-A-106</td>
<td>26 p0007</td>
<td>174-26239</td>
<td>174-26239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 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 number and page number in the particular supplement in which the citation may be found.
**Typical Report/Accession Number Index Listing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT NUMBER</th>
<th>ISSUE NUMBER</th>
<th>PAGE NUMBER</th>
<th>NASA DOCUMENT SYMBOL</th>
<th>MICROFICHE SYMBOL</th>
<th>NASA ACCESSION NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-773893</td>
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| TM-7209-2109 | 02 | p0050 | 774-16493*
| TF-7209-2110 | 03 | p0122 | 774-29343 |
| TF-7209-2111 | 03 | p0122 | 774-29342 |
| TB-7209-2112 | 03 | p0102 | 774-22292 |
| UCID-7209-2113 | 01 | p0023 | 774-13537 |
| UCID-7209-2114 | 03 | p0120 | 774-28547 |
| UCHE-7209-2115 | 03 | p0109 | 774-26514 |
| US-PATENT-7209-2116 | 02 | p0071 | 774-16634 |
| US-PATENT-7209-2117 | 03 | p0110 | 774-28439 |
| US-PATENT-7209-2118 | 01 | p0027 | 774-11780*|
| US-PATENT-7209-2119 | 01 | p0025 | 774-11496#
| US-PATENT-7209-2120 | 02 | p0076 | 774-15584#
| US-PATENT-7209-2121 | 02 | p0077 | 774-11701#
| US-PATENT-7209-2122 | 02 | p0076 | 774-11700#
| US-PATENT-7209-2123 | 01 | p0027 | 774-11478#
| US-PATENT-7209-2124 | 01 | p0027 | 774-11478#
| US-PATENT-7209-2125 | 01 | p0027 | 774-11478#
| US-PATENT-7209-2126 | 01 | p0027 | 774-11478#
| US-PATENT-7209-2127 | 01 | p0027 | 774-11478#
| US-PATENT-7209-2128 | 03 | p0104 | 774-22622 |
| US-PATENT-7209-2129 | 03 | p0121 | 774-28553 |
| US-PATENT-7209-2130 | 03 | p0121 | 774-28687 |
| US-PATENT-7209-2131 | 02 | p0082 | 774-20948#
| US-PATENT-7209-2132 | 01 | p0013 | 774-11148#
| US-PATENT-7209-2133 | 03 | p0119 | 774-28465 |
| WHOI-CORR-7209-2134 | 02 | p0065 | 774-18073 |
| WHOI-CORR-7209-2135 | 03 | p0102 | 774-22091 |
| WHOI-CORR-7209-2136 | 03 | p0102 | 774-22091 |
| WHOI-CORR-7209-2137 | 02 | p0065 | 774-18073 |
| WHOI-CORR-7209-2138 | 01 | p0025 | 774-14105 |
| WHOI-CORR-7209-2139 | 03 | p0106 | 774-25621#
| WHOI-CORR-7209-2140 | 03 | p0106 | 774-25619#
| WHOI-CORR-7209-2141 | 03 | p0117 | 774-28106# |
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
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<td>NASA SP-7039</td>
<td>NASA PATENT ABSTRACTS BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
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