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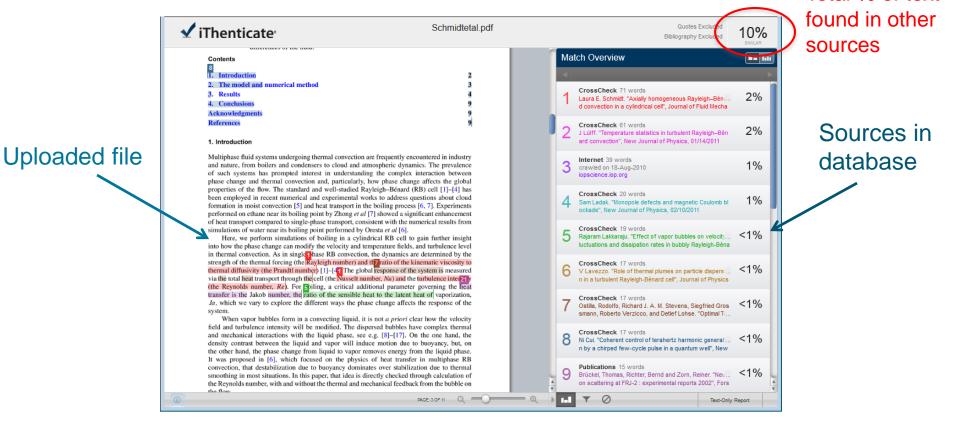
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The Intra-Sudetic Basin is essentially a post-orogenic (Variscan) continental basin with a depositional history that ranges from the late Viséan to the Triassic. The fossil

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lescribed in Table T. The design and analysis of CCD runs were lone using the Minitab [®] release 14.1 software package [27]. Specimen codes in Table 1 consist of a number following <i>M</i> , in	From an engineering perspective, it is important to understand the effect of manufacturing parameters on the mechanical strength of the produced foares. To investigate this, we use the finite-ele-	All Sources	
which the first two digits demonstrate f_s of the space holder and he second two digits represent the corresponding d_s . Each exper- ment is repeated five times for reproducibility testing and the	ment method (FEM) in order to estimate the elastic properties of the foam samples. The FEM technique has been used extensively in materials science for simulating the mechanical properties of	Match 1 of 22	Þ
asurement of the experimental error.	micro-structured materials, producing excellent agreement with experimental data of e.g. cellular so ds and rock samples [19- 21,33,34]. Our implementation of FEM uses a variation formulation of the linear elastic equations and finds the solution by minimizing	Crossref 313 words Saadatfar, M., "Structure and deformation correlation o losed-cell aluminium foam subject to uniaxial compres	5%
2.3.1. X-ray Computed Tomography (XCT) In recent years, X-ray or MRI techniques have allowed the study of large representative volume elements of micro-structured mate- rials at micrometer resolutions [28,29]. In this study, a high resolu-	the elastic energy using a fast conjugate gradient method [35]. We use a voxel based meshing scheme that meshes the segmented 3D datasets of foam samples into regular cubic finite elements. Next, a strain is applied to the meshed_dataset, with the average stress or	Crossref 304 words Parvanian, A.M., and M. Panjepour. "Mechanical behavior improvement of open-pore copper foams synthesized	4%
ion XCT apparatus [30] is used to obtain 3D images of the samples. Jur tomography setup is able to produce 3D images with a spatial esolution (voxel size) of 8.1 μ m. The 3D pore-solid structure of all hirteen copper foam samples studied in this work has been	the average elastic energy giving the effective elastic modulus. It's noteworthy to mention that initial bulk and shear moduli of 140 GPa and 48 GPa (Young's modulus of 69 GPa) were assigned to the solid matrix (copper) phase [20].	Crossref - 2 sources 212 words Mark A. Knackstedt. "Elastic and transport properties of cellular solids derived from three-dimensional tomogra	3%
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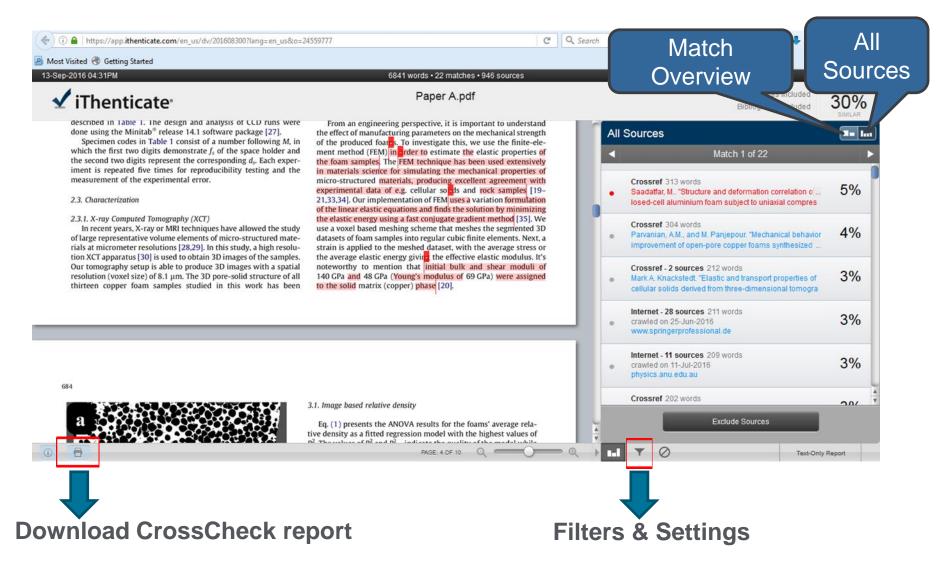
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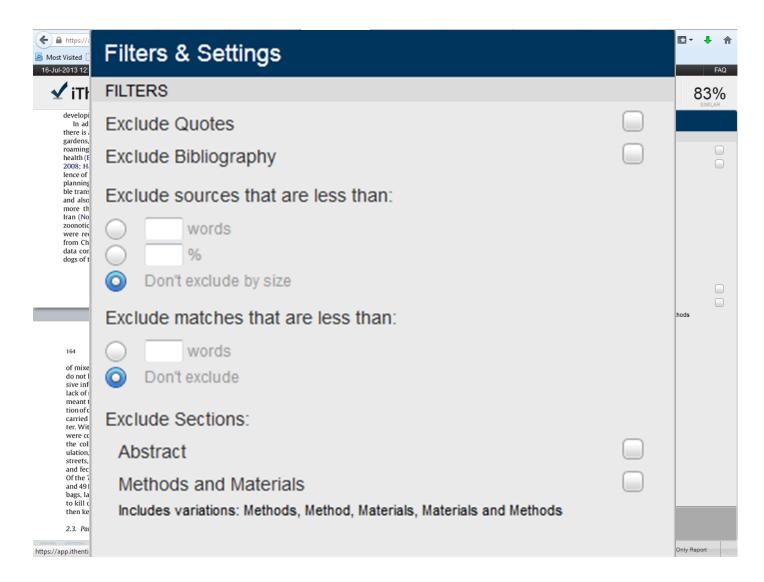
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ylinder pressure feedback have been proposed [12].Most approaches that have previously been proposed require statistics over a large umber of cycles, which defeats the purpose of trying to reduce the time delay in the feedback system. For example, it has been found hat, using the indicated mean effective pressure (Imep), up to 300 engine cycles are required to achieve acceptable repeatability and ccuracy [3].Tunest (al, Lee, Wilcutts, and Hedrick (2000) presents an ad hoc attempt at higher bandwidth feedback using cylinder	290 words / 6% - Internet from 23-Dec-2013 12:00AIM <u>www.arpapress.com</u> [-] This source is completely hidden by one or more sources in the Similarity report.
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].The method is developed from a well-established empirical model for the dependence of laminar flame speed on temperature, pressure, and AFR, and relates this model to the heat-release rate during the rapid burn phase, which is obtained from the cylinder-pressure-based net heat release profile. Since the	○ 179 words / 4% - Internet from 16-Jul-2016 12:00AM issuu.com C ² This source is completely hidden by one or more sources in the Similarity report.
ictual flame speed in an SI engine depends on the turbulence intensity, a turbulence model also has to be included. This model includes simple turbulence model implicitly, by assuming that the turbulence intensity is a function of engine speed [1]. An AFR estimator which s able to estimate cylinder AFR from cylinder pressure measurements over a wide range of operating points is developed. The variance of	 171 words / 3% - Crossref Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2007. [-7] This source is completely hidden by one or more sources in the Similarity report.
in individual cycle estimate is very high due to the random nature of the amount of residual gas in the cylinder, as well as the turbulent ow field which will cause the flame development to be different from cycle to cycle. Cycle-averaged AFR estimates show an RMS error of nly 4.1% though. 2. REVIEW OF THE CONCEPTS OF FLAME AND FLAME SPEED The following section is a review of the concepts of	 159 words / 3% - Internet from 23-Oct-2010 12:00AM <u>vehicle me.berkeley.edu</u> [2] This source is completely hidden by one or more sources in the Similarity report.
ame and flame speed, and is included for completeness. The presentation is largely based on Heywood (1988) [1]. 2.1. flame definition A ame is a combustion reaction which propagates sub sonically through space. For motion of the reaction zone to be well-defined, it is issumed that the thickness of the reaction zone is small compared to the dimensions of the space it is confined to. Propagation of the eaction zone refers to its motion relative to the unburned gas ahead of it, and thus a propagating flame can very well be stationary with	151 words / 3% - Crossref Yanhong ZhangTransient Air-Fuel Ratio Estimation in Spark Ignition Engine Using Recurrent Neural Networks", Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2007 [7] This source is completely hidden by one or more sources in the Similarity report.
espect to the observer. Two different classes of flames can be distinguished based on where the mixing of fuel and oxidizer (air) takes lace. If fuel and oxidizer are uniformly mixed when entering the reaction zone, a premixed flame results. A diffusion flame results if fuel ind oxidizer have to mix as the reaction is taking place. Similarly, flames can be characterized based on the gas flow characteristics in he reaction zone. Flames can be either laminar (stream lined flow), or turbulent (vortex motion). Flames can be classified as unsteady or	141 words / 3% - Crossref H. Müller. "On Simulation of the Inflammation Period in Spark Ignition Engines", Combustion Science and Technology, 1993 [7] This source is completely hidden by one or more sources in the Similarity report.

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