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METHOD FOR THE DETERMINATION OF ELECTRIC PERMITTIVITY OF AIR POLLUTANTS EFFECTIVE IN HEAT TRANSPORT

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Abstract

The objective of this study is air pollutants discharging on active centers, depending on its relative electric permittivity, effective in thermal, chemical and mechanical hydrogen relaxation enabling the fastest velocity of pollutant heat transport. The diagnostics of relative electric permittivity is carried out on the basis of the daily pollutants mass concentration monitoring results, in sixth day period in the various seasons and locations in Romania and Serbia. The monitoring results enable the determination of the discharged pollutants content effective in heat transfer processes. The author consider the evolved hydrogen reversible potential influence on active centers relative electric permittivity and the functional dependences between relative electric permittivity on: isentropic exchanged heat ratio between active centers and discharged pollutant, influence to its surface and stationary polarization and efficiency of exchanged heat in hydrogen relaxation processes.

Key words: active centers, air monitoring, electric permittivity, pollutant depletion, relaxation efficiency

Received: March, 2014; Revised final: August, 2014; Accepted: September, 2014

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