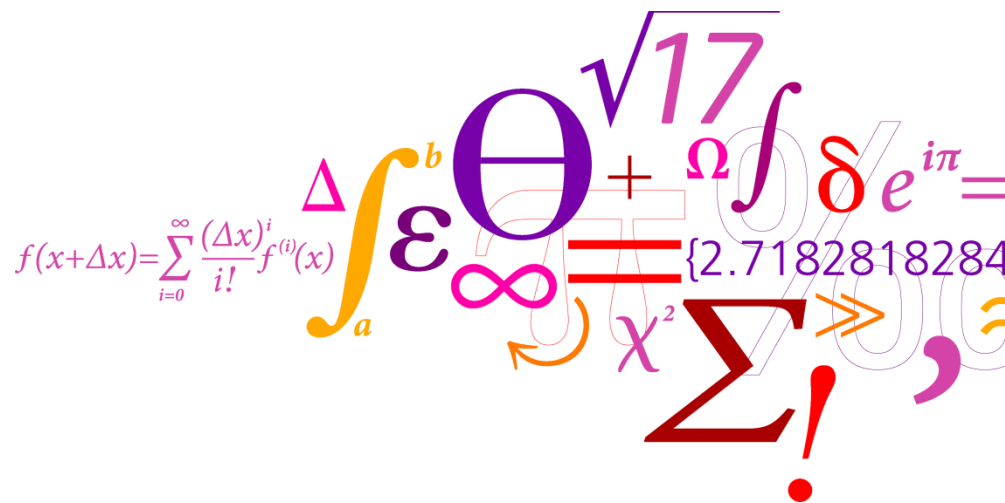


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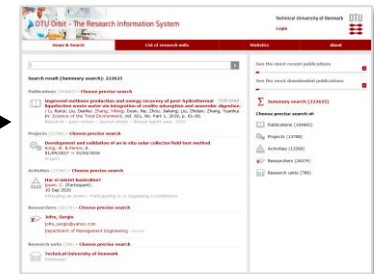
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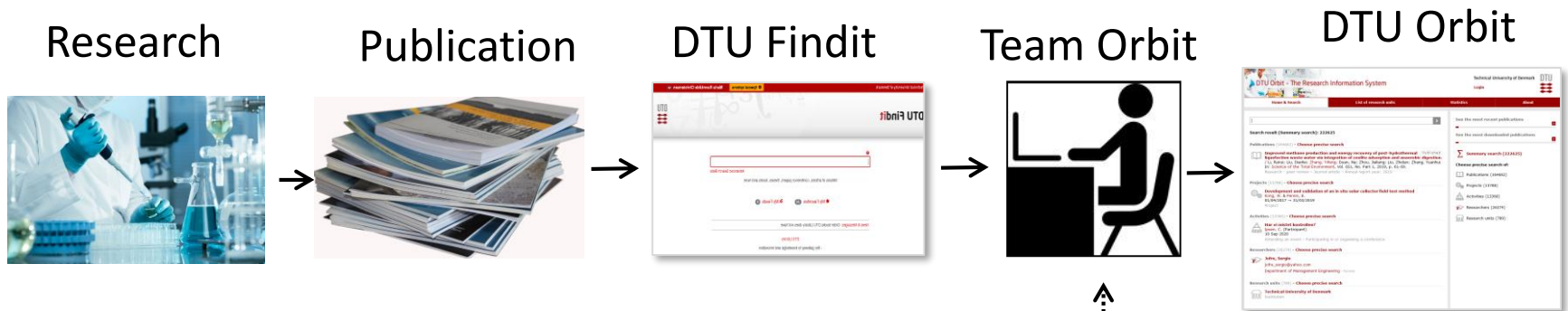
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Permeability estimation directly from logging-while-drilling Induced Polarization data

Polarization data

G. Fiandaca¹, P.K. Maurya¹, N. Balbarini², A. Hördt³, A.V. Christiansen¹, N. Foged¹, P.L. Bjerg², and E. Auken¹

¹ HydroGeophysics Group, Department of Geoscience, Aarhus University, C.F. Møllers Alle 4, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark.

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Key Points:

- Permeability prediction from time-domain spectral induced polarization data measured in the undisturbed formation using EI-log technique
- Laboratory-derived empirical equations for unconsolidated sediments were used, without any further calibration
- IP-derived permeability within one decade from GSA and slug test estimates, with weak effect of electrical water conductivity



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Classical reconstruction methods for phase-contrast tomography consist of two stages: phase retrieval and tomographic reconstruction. A novel algebraic method combining the two was suggested by Kostenko et al. [Opt. Express 21, 12185 (2013) [CrossRef]], and preliminary results demonstrated improved reconstruction performance with a given two-stage method. Using simulated free-space propagation experiments with a single sensor and detector distance, we thoroughly compare the novel method with the state-of-the-art. The results show that the preliminary results are demonstrated that the new method is significantly more robust toward noise; our simulations point to a performance gain in comparison to the state-of-the-art by an order of magnitude.

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Journal Journal of the Optical Society of America A
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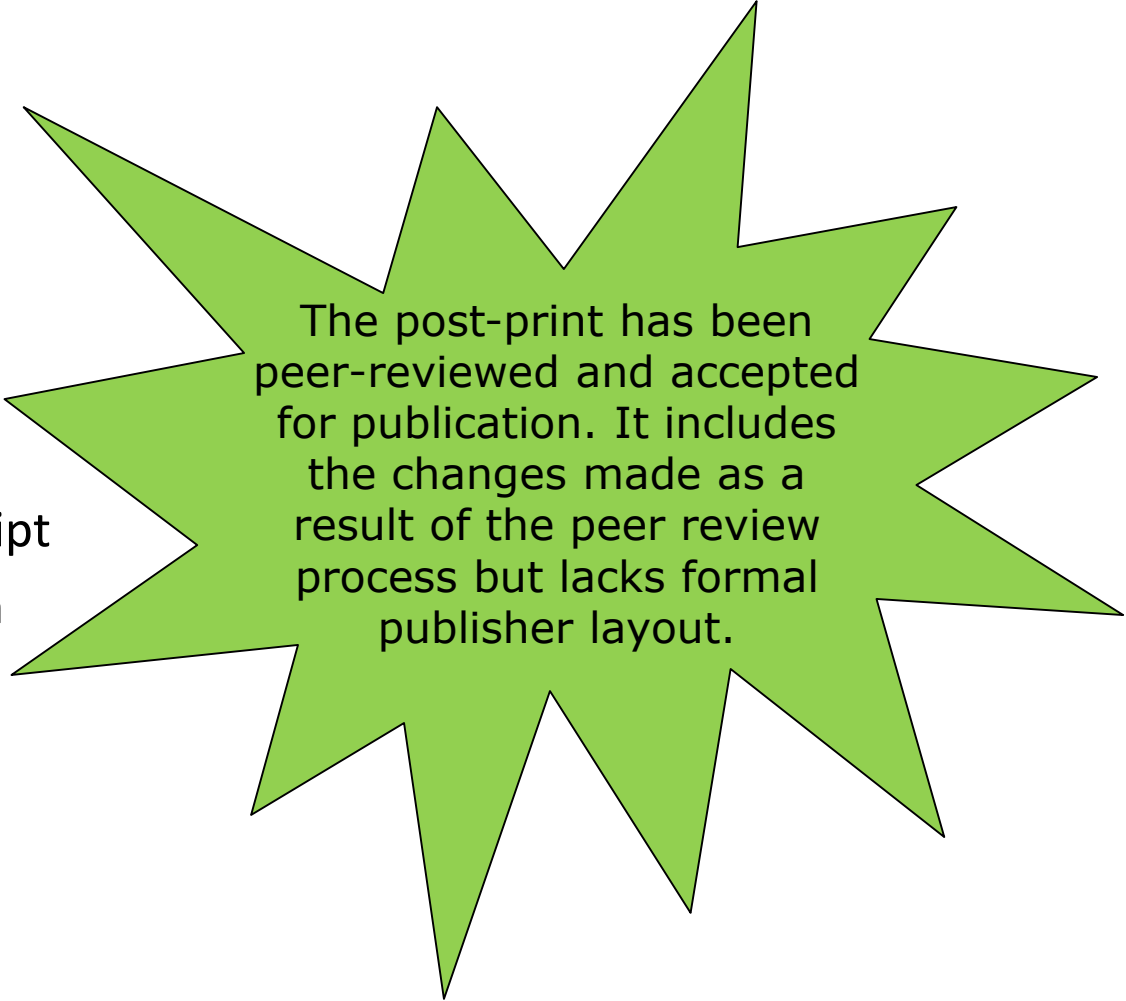
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A Consistent Reaction Scheme for the Selective Catalytic Reduction of Nitrogen Oxides with Ammonia

Ton V. W. Janssens,[†] Hanne Falsig,[†] Lars F. Lundegaard,[†] Peter N. R. Vennestrom,[†] Søren B. Rasmussen,[†] Poul Georg Moses,[†] Filippo Giordano,[‡] Elisa Borfecchia,[‡] Kirill A. Lomachenko,^{‡,¶} Carlo Lamberti,^{‡,¶} Silvia Bordiga,^{*,†} Anita Godiksen,[§] Susanne Mossin,^{*,§} and Pablo Beato^{*,†}

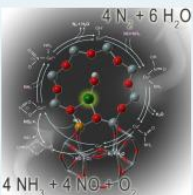
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ABSTRACT: For the first time, the standard and fast selective catalytic reduction (SCR) of NO by NH₃ are described in a complete catalytic cycle that is able to produce the correct stoichiometry while allowing adsorption and desorption of stable molecules only. The standard SCR reaction is a coupling of the activation of NO by O₂ with the fast SCR reaction, enabled by the release of NO₂. According to the scheme, the SCR reaction can be divided into an oxidation of the catalyst by NO + O₂ and a reduction by NO + NH₃; these steps together constitute a complete catalytic cycle. Furthermore, both NO and NH₃ are required in the reduction, and finally, oxidation by NO + O₂ or NO₂ leads to the same state of the catalyst. These points are shown experimentally for a Cu-CHA catalyst by combining in situ X-ray absorption spectroscopy (XAS), electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR), and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). A consequence of the reaction scheme is that all intermediates in fast SCR are also part of the standard SCR cycle. The activation energy calculated by density functional theory (DFT) indicates that the oxidation of an NO molecule by O₂ to a bidentate nitrate ligand is rate-determining for standard SCR. Finally, the role of a nitrate/nitrite equilibrium and the possible influence of Cu dimers and Brønsted sites are discussed, and an explanation is offered as to how a catalyst can be effective for SCR while being a poor catalyst for NO oxidation to NO₂.



KEYWORDS: SCR, fast SCR, rate-determining step, mechanism, Cu-CHA, NO oxidation, EPR, EXAFS, FTIR, XANES, DFT

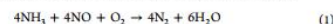
1. INTRODUCTION

The selective catalytic reduction (SCR) of NO to N₂ by ammonia (NH₃-SCR) plays an important role in the abatement of NO_x emissions in the exhausts of diesel engines and power plants. With environmental legislation becoming more stringent in many places in the world, this reaction is going to play an important role in the development of technologies to meet the emission requirements for exhaust gases. The commercially available catalysts for exhaust gas cleaning by NH₃-SCR are based on vanadium oxide supported on titanium oxide, Fe-exchanged zeolites, or Cu-exchanged zeolites. The traditional zeolites applied in SCR are ZSM-5, and zeolite β. More recently, Cu-exchanged chabazites (CHA), in particular SSZ-13 and SAPO-34, have become more important because these materials are more stable under high temperature conditions. Other known Cu- or Fe-exchanged zeolites with SCR activity are SSZ-39,¹ ferrierite, and mordenite.^{2,3}

The composition and temperature of the exhaust gas from which the NO is to be removed depends on the source. In an automotive diesel engine, a typical exhaust gas contains up to a few hundred parts per million of NO_x, 5–10% water vapor, 5–

10% O₂, hydrocarbons, CO, and CO₂. Ammonia is usually introduced by decomposition of urea to a concentration level of typically 1.0–1.2 times the NO concentration; the slight excess of ammonia ensures an efficient removal of the NO. In a typical exhaust aftertreatment system, the hydrocarbons and CO are removed upstream from the SCR catalyst, and hence, the SCR catalyst is exposed to a mixture of NO_x, O₂, H₂O, and NH₃ in an inert gas (N₂ and CO₂). The temperature at the SCR catalyst varies, and it is generally required that the SCR catalyst performs well in the temperature range 200–500 °C. This gas composition and temperature range define the general operation conditions for an SCR catalyst system.

The key reaction in the NH₃-SCR is the formation of nitrogen from NO and NH₃ according to the equation



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A consistent reaction scheme for the selective catalytic reduction of nitrogen oxides with ammonia

Ton V. W. Janssens,[†] Hanne Falsig,[†] Lars F. Lundegaard,[†] Peter N. R. Vennestrom,[†] Søren B. Rasmussen,[†] Poul Georg Moses,[†] Filippo Giordano,[‡] Elisa Borfecchia,[‡] Kirill A. Lomachenko,^{‡,¶} Carlo Lamberti,^{‡,¶} Silvia Bordiga,^{*,†} Anita Godiksen,[§] Susanne Mossin,^{*,§} and Pablo Beato^{*,†}

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Interference Ascorbic Acid De

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Abstract

A microfluidic sensor is developed for drug, food, beverage matrices. The sensor is modified by enzyme via physisorption. The microfluidic channel, enzyme-catalyzed products. The whole process is monitored. Ascorbic acid oxidase and L-ascorbic acid (AA) are used to monitor the feasibility of using the developed strategy for drug matrices. A dietary supplement product is analyzed. The microfluidic bio-sensor in real-sample analysis exhibits good reproducibility. The sensor's realization depends on low investment in UV/vis spectrophotometer is required. The sensor is accurate, and can be potentially used for drug background. It is promising to be widely

Keywords: microfluidic sensor; enzyme spectroscopy; ascorbic acid

Biofuels and Environmental Biotechnology

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Linking hydrolysis performance to *Trichoderma reesei*

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Experimental and *in-silico* investigation of population heterogeneity in continuous *Sachharomyces cerevisiae* scale-down fermentation in a novel two-compartment setup

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Abstract

Background. In large-scale bioreactors, microbes often encounter fluctuating conditions of nutrient and oxygen supply, resulting in different microbial behavior at the different scales. The underlying reason being spatial heterogeneity, caused by limited mixing capabilities at production scale. Consequently, scale-up of processes is challenging and there is a need for laboratory-scale reactor setups that can mimic large-scale conditions to enhance the understanding of how fluctuating environmental conditions affect microbial physiology.

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A combination model with variable weight optimization for short-term electrical load forecasting

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
 Electrical power forecasting
 Combination model
 Culture particle swarm optimization
 Stochastic disturbance

ABSTRACT

The present study establishes a robust combination forecasting model and achieves the accurate prediction of electrical load by considering the dependency of the load series and the meteorological factors. On this basis, the culture particle swarm optimization algorithm is developed to improve the accuracy of the forecast. The issue is that by the particle swarming strategy, parameter adjustment strategy dependent on the fitness and the knowledge updating strategy, particles are avoided to trap in local optimum, effectively improving the computational speed and performance. Moreover, the data preprocessing technology based on the PSO is proposed to reduce the random noise of the load series and to improve the robustness of the forecasting model. The stochastic disturbance model is proposed in view of the probability distribution of relative errors. To assess the applicability and accuracy of the proposed model, it is compared with an existing optimization genetic algorithm, simulated annealing approach, niche search algorithm, differential evolution and artificial cooperative search. Results indicated by the actual data sets for Shanghai province, China, show higher accuracy and better reliability of the proposed model in comparison with other optimization models.

1. Introduction

The electrical load forecasting plays an important role in the economical and safe operation of the modern power system. Important decisions are made on account of the load forecasting, including the generating capacity, the reliability analysis of the scheduling plan, the safety assessment and the maintenance plan. The load forecasting becomes more important with the rise of free competition in the power industry [1]. However, the load is affected by the weather, the holiday and unexpected factors, etc [2,3] and thus the load series have obvious variability and non-stationary trend, the short-term power load is increasingly difficult to forecast, but it is important for the system scheduling and the running state monitoring. Therefore, it becomes imperative to develop the effective forecasting method with higher accuracy and speed.

The data preprocessing is the key process of the load forecasting, and equally includes noise reduction and the abnormal data

processing. First, the random noise can reduce the reliability of prediction models and the precision of the forecasting. Some forecasting methods combined with wavelet transform can extract the series information at different time scales and reduce the influence of noise, which have high accuracy, but are difficult to accurately select the wavelet function and the decomposition scale [4,5]. Furthermore, the actual electrical load may contain the anomaly data that seriously affects the forecasting performance, and be caused by the sensor faults, power supply equipment failure and other unexpected events. Generally, the anomaly data is detected according to the relative error between the forecasting data and the actual one. In traditional methods, the cumulative distribution of the relative error is assumed to obey the specific distribution (such as t distribution, Cauchy distribution) [6–8]. However, there is a deviation from the true probability distribution of relative errors, and therefore reduce the reliability of the anomaly detection.

In the short-term power load forecasting (STLF), the forecasting techniques can be classified into: statistical models including the linear regression model [9], the time series method such as the autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA model) [10], the

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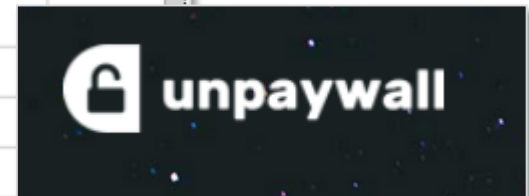
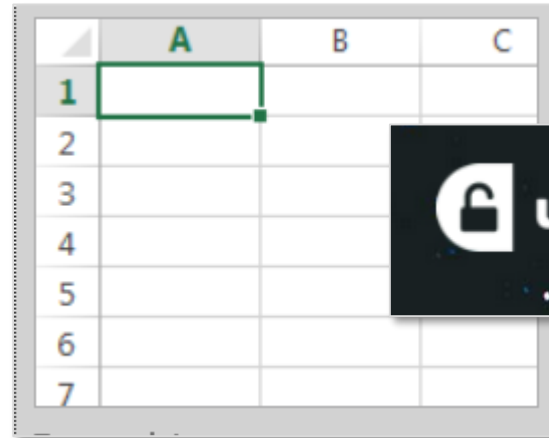
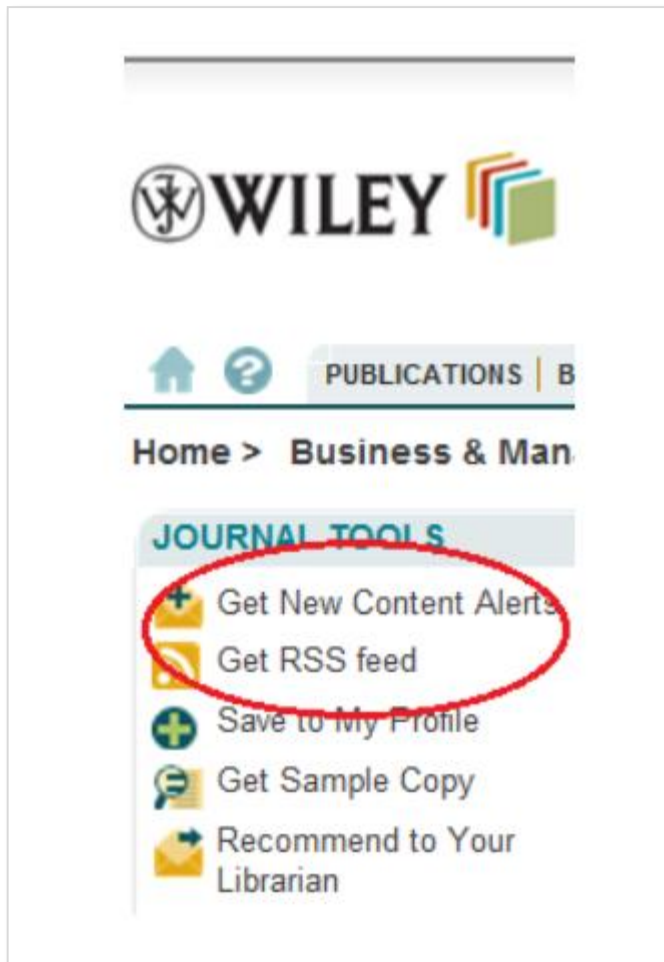
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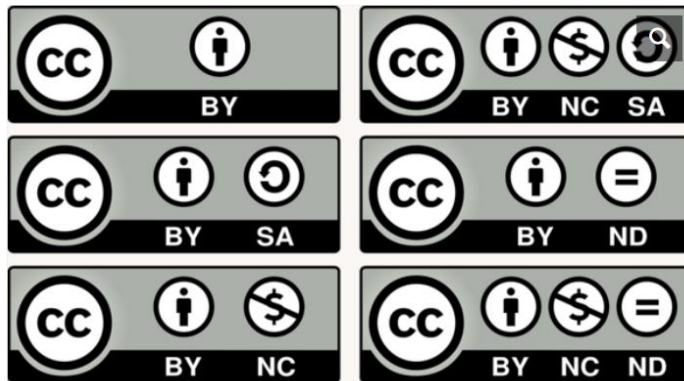
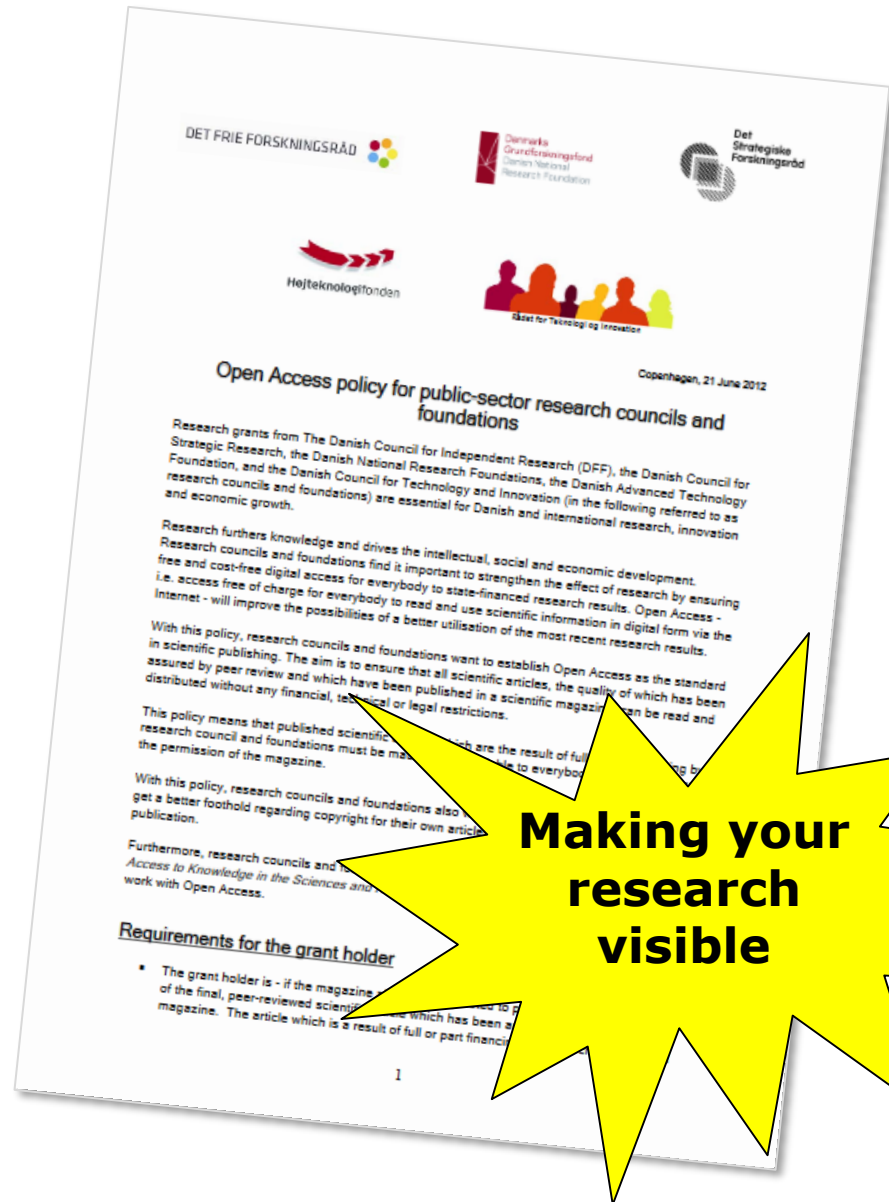
Andreatta, M., Trolle, T., Yan, Z., Greenbaum, J. A., Peters, B., & Nielsen, M. (2018). An automated benchmarking platform for MHC class II binding prediction methods. *Bioinformatics*, 34(9), 1522-1528. DOI: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btx820

de Barros Damgaard, P., Martiniano, R., Kamm, J., Moreno-Mayar, J. V., Kroonen, G., Peyrot, M., ... Willerslev, E. (2018). The first horse herders and the impact of early Bronze Age steppe expansions into Asia. *Science*, [eaar7711]. DOI: 10.1126/science.aar7711

Improving workflows

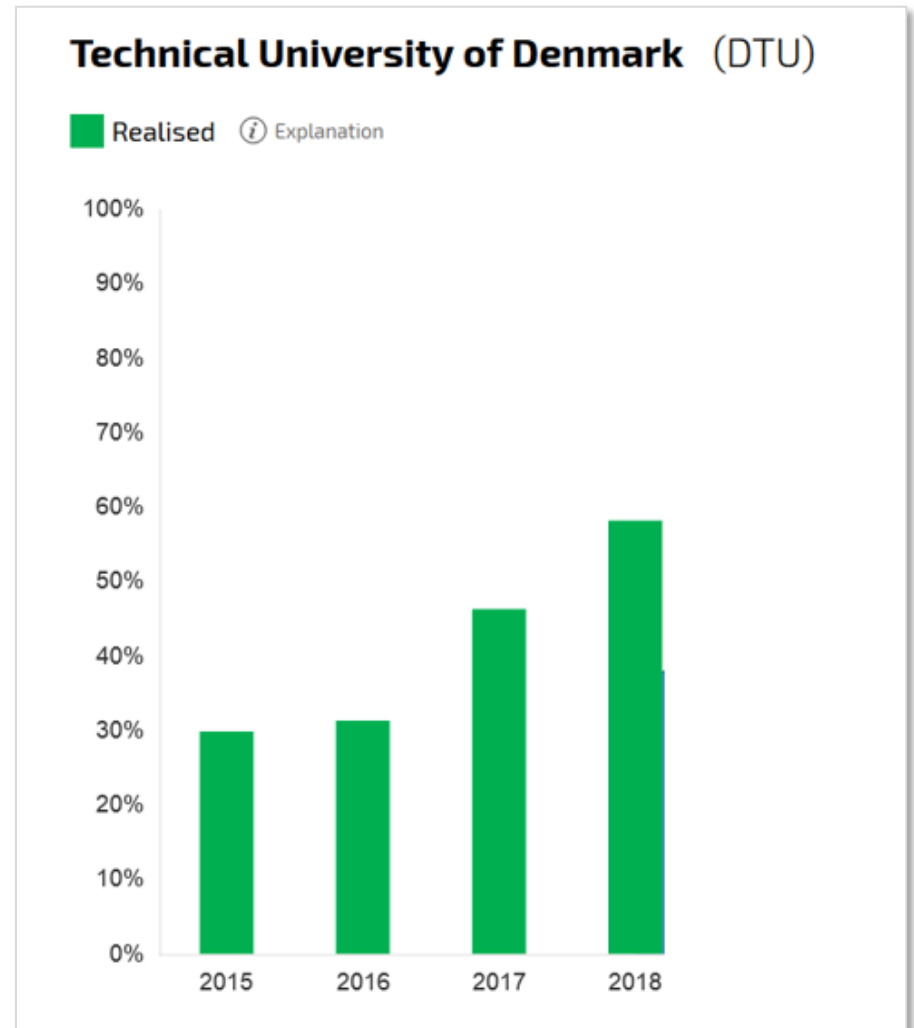


Enquiries, lectures, talks & courses



Still a long way to go but ...

- Long embargo periods
- Unclear publisher policies
- Submission templates
- Inconvenient IT infrastructure
- Etc. etc.



Questions?

