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| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA990000100140403321   |
| Autore                  | Royds, R.   |
| Titolo                  | Heat transmission : by radiation, conduction and convection / R. Royds.   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | London : Constable and Company, 1921  |
| Descrizione fisica      | VIII, 238, 72 p., 3 tav. : ill. ; 22 cm   |
| Disciplina              | 536.2   |
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| Collocazione            | 13 N 11 13  |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Italiano  |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| 2. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910661367903321   |
| Titolo                  | Molten salts chemistry : from lab to applications / / edited by Frederic Lantelme, Henri Grout  |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Amsterdam, : Elsevier, 2013<br>Amsterdam : , : Elsevier, , 2013   |
| ISBN                    | 0-12-401722-3   |
| Edizione                | [1st ed.]   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (xvii, 573 pages) : illustrations (some color)  |
| Collana                 | NSRDS-NBS ; ; 15  |
| Disciplina              | 546/.34   |
| Soggetti                | Fused salts - Analysis  |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Note generali           | Description based upon print version of record.   |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | Modelling of molten salts -- Raman spectroscopy and pulsed neutron diffraction of molten salt mixtures containing rare earth trichlorides : trial approaches from fundamentals to pyrochemical reprocessing -- In situ spectroscopy in molten fluoride salts -- Thermodynamic |

calculations of molten salt reactor fuel systems -- Ionic transport in molten salts -- Salt bath thermal treating and nitriding -- Catalysis in molten ionic media -- The ability of molten carbonate for the gas cleaning of biomass gasification -- Inert anode development for high-temperature molten salts -- Boron-doped diamond electrode in molten chloride systems -- NF<sub>3</sub> production from electrolysis in molten fluorides -- Corrosion in molten salts -- Plasma-induced discharge electrolysis for nanoparticles production -- Electrochemical formation of rare earth-nickel alloys -- Electrochemical synthesis of novel niobium and tantalum compounds in molten salts -- Preparation of carbonaceous materials in fused carbonates salts : applications to electrochemical storages devices -- Molten carbonates from fuel cells to new energy devices -- Synthesis and Li<sup>+</sup> ion-exchange in molten salts of novel hollandite-type  $K_y(Mn_{1-x}Co_x)O_{2z}H_2O$  nano-fiber for lithium battery electrodes -- Hybrid molten carbonate/solid oxide direct carbon fuel cells -- High temperature molten salts for solar power application -- The sodium metal halide (ZEBRA) battery : an example of inorganic molten salt electrolyte battery -- Hydrogen storage and transportation system through lithium hydride by using molten salt technology -- Nuclear energy based on thorium molten salt -- Molten salts for nuclear applications -- Lanthanides extraction processes in molten fluoride media -- Development of pyrochemical separation processes for recovery of actinides from spent nuclear fuel in molten LiCl-KCl.

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#### Sommario/riassunto

"In recent years, molecular modelling has become an indispensable tool for studying the structure and dynamics of molten salts. In this chapter we first provide a short description of the state-of-the-art models and methods used for modelling molten salts at the atomic scale. In particular, we discuss the importance of polarization effects for obtaining accurate results. We then give some examples of the structure of several molten salts, as yielded by the simulations. We finish by describing how the transport properties, which encompass the diffusion coefficients, electrical conductivities, viscosities and thermal conductivities, are computed. By comparing the values given by the simulations to reference experimental data, we show that this technique can now be considered as highly predictive"--

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