

<<核电专业英语>>

图书基本信息

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前言

核电工程技术涉及的学科领域广泛，包含很多高新技术。

目前，美、英等发达国家在该领域处于领先地位，很多新的研究成果和新技术的介绍都以英文发表，每个从事核电工程研究、设计和运行的专业人员都需要阅读大量的英文资料。

为了满足越来越多的核电工程专业人员学习专业英语的需要，编写了本书。

本书内容涵盖了核电工程所涉及的主要学科，在介绍核反应堆物理及核反应堆热工等基础知识的同时，也介绍了各种类型的核反应堆及主要设备的原理和使用特性等。

主要内容包括：核反应堆物理的基础知识、核材料、核反应堆热工水力学、反应堆结构、核动力系统和主要设备、核反应堆运行及核安全、核动力的发展及新一代反应堆等。

本书内容广泛，选用不同风格的文章，做到内容新、知识面宽；选用的课文概念性和知识性强、难度适中，不涉及复杂的专业理论。

为了便于读者掌握专业词汇，每课课后对重要的关键词作了英、中文两种解释，同时还列出了重要的词汇解释、课文中的难点注释。

为了加深读者对课文内容的理解，课后还附有习题和答案。

本书的内容安排由浅入深、由基础到专业，可适合不同层次的学生使用。

全书围绕着核电工程这一主题，在专业部分中以新一代压水堆核电站动力装置为主线，介绍了目前运行的核电技术以及新一代的核电技术。

书中的每一课都有相当的独立性，可以根据学生的兴趣和专业方向选择使用，同时也考虑了课文内容满足总体需要，保证全书内容是一个完整的整体。

本书的阅读内容取自英文的原版教科书和工程设计说明书。

书中的引文，编者尽力与版权所有者取得联系，但仍有部分联系不上，在此深表歉意。

全书共20个单元，由哈尔滨工程大学阎昌琪教授编写，由中国原子能科学研究院阮於珍研究员主审，阮老师提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议，在此深表谢意。

由于编者水平所限，书中难免存在缺点和不足，敬请读者提出宝贵意见。

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内容概要

本书为普通高等教育核工程与核技术专业规划教材。

本书的内容涵盖了与核电有关的基础理论知识和专业知识，介绍了反应堆结构、核动力系统和设备，也包括了近年来核电的新发展，例如第三代和第四代反应堆的介绍。

书中涉及的核电专业词汇广泛、内容丰富、知识性强。

为了便于读者掌握专业词汇，每课课文后对重要的关键词作了英、中文两种解释，同时还列出了重要的词汇解释、课文中的难点注释。

为了加深读者对课文内容的理解，课后还附有习题和答案。

本书可作为普通高等教育本科核工程与核技术专业的英语阅读教材，也可作为核电工程技术人员的培训和自学用书，同时可作为能源动力类等相关专业人员的阅读材料。

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Generation IV and the Hydrogen Economy Self-test 关键字解释 词汇 课文注释附录 Self-test习题答案附录 词汇表参考文献

章节摘录

The further development of the British system, the advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR), uses graphite as a moderator and a somewhat enriched fuel to compensate for the fact that the fuel is contained in stainless steel, which absorbs a significant fraction of the neutrons. We shall describe and discuss all the above reactors, and in particular their cooling problems, in the following chapters. However, before doing so, it may be interesting to glance back to prehistoric times. The light water-cooled and moderated reactors have been around far longer than one might imagine. In fact, the invention of Enrico Fermi was preempted by nature approximately 2 billion years earlier. In 1972, evidence was found of the dormant remains of a natural fission reactor located at Oklo, in the West African Republic of Gabon. This natural reactor operated for a period of hundreds of thousands of years. Its existence was discovered by an intriguing piece of detective work by French nuclear scientists. In May 1972, H. Bouzigues obtained a curious result during a routine analysis of standard samples of uranium ore from Gabon. He found that they contained about 0.4% less ^{235}U than expected. This was not due to an error in his analysis or to a natural variation. On this planet, at any particular time, the ratio of ^{235}U to ^{238}U is fixed; some other explanation had to be found for the discrepancy. A careful investigation carried out by the French Atomic Energy Agency traced the abnormal ore to one particular location in Oklo. It was concluded that the deficiency in ^{235}U could be explained only by the occurrence of a natural fission reaction at the site. At the time this natural reactor was operating, the ore was buried deep underground and natural groundwater served as a moderator and to some extent as a coolant. Such a reactor would not be possible with the present-day concentration of ^{235}U in naturally occurring uranium, as we explained above. However, it should be remembered that the half-life of ^{235}U is about 700 million years and that of ^{238}U is about 4.5 billion years. Thus, in prehistoric times, the concentration of ^{235}U was much higher than it is today. When the earth was formed some 4.6 billion years ago, the concentration of ^{235}U in natural uranium was about 25%, and it had decreased to about 3% at the time when the Oklo reactor was operating.

编辑推荐

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