

<<化学化工专业英语>>

图书基本信息

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前言

随着社会对化学化工专业技术人才素质要求的提高,具备化工专业知识技能并掌握化工专业英语的技术人才越来越受到企业尤其是中外合资企业的欢迎。

为适应新时期高职高专化工专业对学生的能力培养和综合素质的要求,特编写该书。

编写过程中努力体现以下特点。

(1) 所选内容尽量通俗易懂,突出职业教育特色,适合高职学生使用。

(2) 所选内容适应性强,覆盖面宽,有助于学生阅读科技英语水平和专业技能水平的提高。

主要内容包括化工分析、化工单元操作过程、化工设备、石油化工、精细化工、高分子化工、煤化工等。

附录中设有常见酸碱盐、有机物的英文名称,常用英文化学分子式、方程式及数学式的读法,化学学科中的词缀、化学元素表、专业英语的翻译方法和技巧等。

(3) 对课文中出现的化工技术术语、操作用语等都进行了注释。

习题及阅读理解部分都强调了学生对化工专业技术术语及操作用语的掌握。

大庆职业学院张荣老师担任本书主编,并编写了Unit1~Unit3、附录A~附录E。

辽宁科技学院鄢景森老师担任主编,并编写了Unit8、Unit15、Unit16、附录F;广东纺织职业技术学院郭俊旺老师编写了Unit4~unit7、Unit12、Unit13;辽宁科技学院崔绍波老师编写了Unit10;河南城建学院王要令老师编写了Unit9、Unit11、Unit14。

在本书编写过程中,北京化工大学于运花教授给予了悉心指导,并提供了许多宝贵的建议,在此表示感谢。

本教材涉及内容广,因编者水平有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者提出宝贵意见,以便完善。

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内容概要

本书主要内容包括化工分析、化工单元操作过程、化工设备、石油化工、精细化工、高分子化工、煤化工等。

选文侧重于实际工艺及技术操作，将基础知识与工程实际相结合。

附录中设有常见酸碱盐、有机物的英文名称，常用英文化学分子式、方程式及数学式的读法，化学学科中的词缀、化学元素表、专业英语的翻译方法和技巧等。

本书可作为高职高专院校化学化工专业英语教材，也可供相关人员参考使用。

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书籍目录

Unit 1 Titrimetric Analysis Unit 2 Acid—base Titration Unit 3 Precipitation Titration Unit 4 Concept of Unit Operation Unit 5 Fluid Mechanics Unit 6 Pumps Unit 7 Heat Transfer Unit 8 Petroleum Refining Process Unit 9 Introduction to Instrumental Analysis Unit 10 Petroleum Analysis Unit 11 Infrared Absorption Spectroscopy Unit 12 Macroemulsions Unit 13 Micelle Formation Unit 14 Chemical Instrumentation and Process Control Unit 15 Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis Unit 16 Green Chemistry 附录A 常见酸碱盐 附录B 常见有机物 附录C 常用英文化学分子式、方程式及数学式的读法 附录D 化学学科中的词缀 附录E 化学元素表 附录F 专业英语的翻译方法和技巧 参考文献

章节摘录

Measurement The predominant methods of measuring the properties of petroleum products are covered by approximately seven test methods that are used in the determination of bulk quantities of liquid petroleum and its products. Testing for suspended water and sediment is used primarily with fuel oils, where appreciable amounts of water and sediment may cause fouling of facilities for handling the oil and give trouble in burner mechanisms. Three standard methods are available for this determination. The centrifuge method gives the total water and sediment content of the sample by volume, the distillation method gives the water only, volumetrically, and the extraction method gives the solid sediment in percentage by weight. The determination of density or specific gravity in the measurement and calculation of volume of petroleum products is important because gravity is an index of the weight of a measured volume of the product. Two scales are in use in the petroleum industry, specific gravity and API gravity, the determination being made in each case by means of a hydrometer of constant weight displacing a variable volume of oil. The reading obtained depends on both the gravity and the temperature of the oil. Gauging petroleum products involves the use of procedures for determining the liquid contents of tanks, ships and barges, tank cars, and tank trucks. Depth of liquid is determined by gauging through specified hatches or by reading gauge glasses or other devices. There are two basic types of gauges, in-tank and out-tank. The procedures used depend on the type of tank to be gauged, its equipment, and the gauging apparatus.[6] An in-tank gauge is the depth of liquid in a tank measured from the surface of the liquid to the tank bottom or to a datum plate attached to the shell or bottom. The in-tank gauge is used directly with the tank calibration table and the temperature of the product to calculate the volume of the product. On the other hand, an out-tank gauge is the distance between the surface of the product in the tank and the reference point above the surface, which is usually located in the gauging hatch. The out-tank gauge is used either directly or indirectly with the tank calibration table and the temperature of the product to calculate the volume of product. The amount of any free water and sediment in the bottom of the tank is also gauged so that corrections can be made when calculating the net volume of the crude oil or petroleum product. There are also procedures for determining the temperatures of petroleum and its products when in a liquid state. Temperatures are determined at specified locations in tanks, ships and barges, tank cars, and tank trucks. For a non-pressure tank, a temperature is obtained by lowering a tank thermometer of proper range through the gauging hatch to the specified liquid level. After the entire thermometer assembly has had time to attain the temperature of the product, the thermometer is withdrawn and read quickly. This procedure is also used for low-pressure tanks equipped with gauging hatches or standpipes and for any pressure tank that has a pressure lock. For tanks equipped with thermometer wells, temperatures are obtained by reading thermometers placed in the wells with their bulbs at the desired tank levels.

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