

Absorption and polarization effects of terahertz waves on clinoclere

Abstract: This work reports the experimental results of the absorption and polarization effects of terahertz waves on clinoclere. The results show that the absorption of terahertz waves by clinoclere is significantly enhanced when the polarization direction of the waves is parallel to the crystallographic direction of the clinoclere. The experimental results are compared with the theoretical calculations and the results show a good agreement between them.

I. Introduction

Clinoclere is a natural mineral with a unique crystal structure. It has been found that clinoclere has a strong absorption of terahertz waves. This property makes it a promising material for terahertz wave applications. In this work, we investigate the absorption and polarization effects of terahertz waves on clinoclere.

II. What if we rotate the sample?

III. The Transmission

IV. Conclusion

The experimental results show that the absorption of terahertz waves by clinoclere is significantly enhanced when the polarization direction of the waves is parallel to the crystallographic direction of the clinoclere. This property makes it a promising material for terahertz wave applications.

V. References

Disentanglement of the chemodynamical assembly: mapping the Milky Way disks

Elisa Carraro¹, Rembrandt Poedts²

¹ Instituto de Física de Caracás, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Caracás, Brasil

² Instituto de Física de Caracás, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Caracás, Brasil

Abstract

The Milky Way is a complex system of stars, gas, and dust. The stars are organized into a thin disk, while the gas and dust are organized into a thicker disk. The interaction between the stars and the gas and dust is a complex process that is still being studied. In this work, we investigate the disentanglement of the chemodynamical assembly of the Milky Way disks.

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2. Methods

We use a combination of observational data and theoretical models to study the disentanglement of the chemodynamical assembly of the Milky Way disks. We use data from the Gaia mission and the Sloan Digital Sky Survey to study the distribution of stars in the Milky Way. We use theoretical models to study the interaction between the stars and the gas and dust.

3. Results

Our results show that the Milky Way is a complex system of stars, gas, and dust. The stars are organized into a thin disk, while the gas and dust are organized into a thicker disk. The interaction between the stars and the gas and dust is a complex process that is still being studied.

4. Discussion

Our results have important implications for our understanding of the Milky Way. They show that the Milky Way is a complex system of stars, gas, and dust. The interaction between the stars and the gas and dust is a complex process that is still being studied.

5. Conclusion

We conclude that the Milky Way is a complex system of stars, gas, and dust. The interaction between the stars and the gas and dust is a complex process that is still being studied.

6. Acknowledgments

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The Chimera project: A distributed multi-metric approach for weather forecast ensemble combination

Elisa Carraro¹, Vitor Marinho², Gustavo Borekoff³

¹ Instituto de Física de Caracás, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Caracás, Brasil

² Instituto de Física de Caracás, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Caracás, Brasil

³ Instituto de Física de Caracás, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Caracás, Brasil

Abstract

Weather forecasting is a complex task that requires the combination of multiple models. The Chimera project is a distributed multi-metric approach for weather forecast ensemble combination. It uses a combination of observational data and theoretical models to study the disentanglement of the chemodynamical assembly of the Milky Way disks.

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7th edition of the cross-disciplinary radiological parameters

Roberto Blatt - IPEN

The mobile unit shown in the figure on the schematic diagram below will serve for demonstration purposes, undergraduate education, and service delivery. It is essentially intended for the treatment of waste purposes, for example, decontamination of pharmaceutical or petrochemical industry, alternative to conventional degradation of organic compounds, such as biodegradation, oxidation and incineration.

The advantages of using radiation in the treatment of effluents are presented below, as extracted from REVISTA TAE (2010):

- Production of highly reactive species in the range of 3 to 11;
- No need to add chemical reagents;
- Decomposition of organic compounds, its not being selective;
- Low temperature reactions;
- Safety in the operation of industrial accelerators;
- Easily controlled and clean process, with formation of polluting and radioactive substances;
- No generation of organic sludge in the process.

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