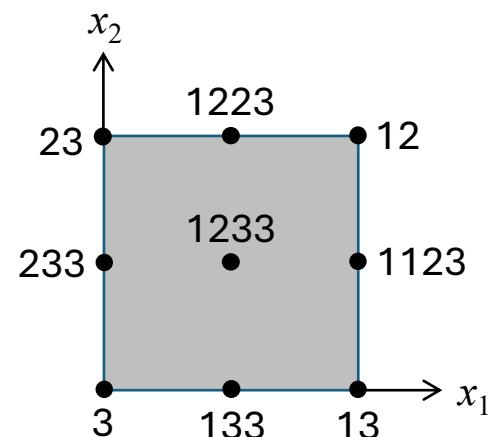
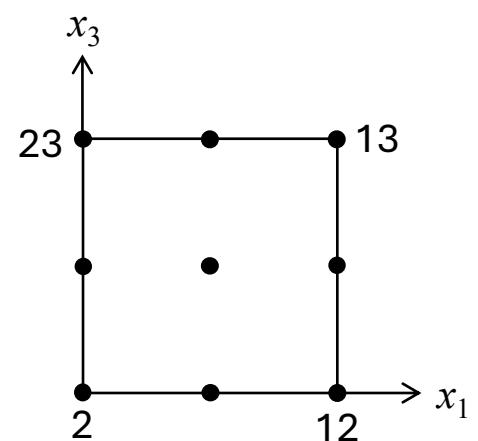
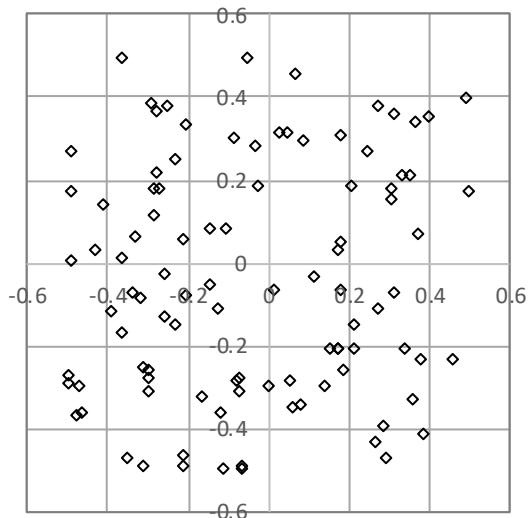


Correspondence Between  $3^2$  Factorial and  
Portion of Simplex Lattice

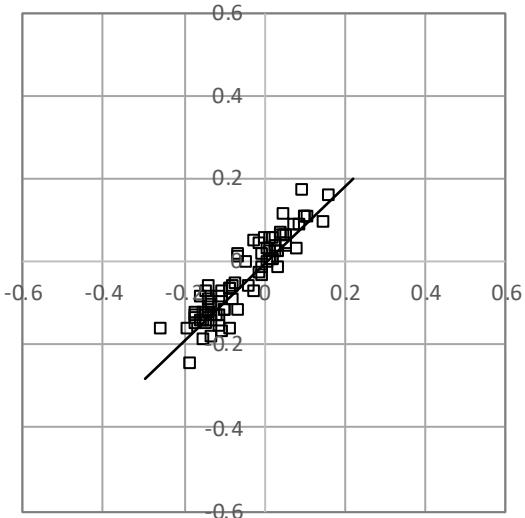
(Pt $x$ )	$x_1$	$x_2$	Pt $z$	$z_1$	$z_2$	$z_3$
0	-1	-1	3	0	0	1
1	0	-1	133	1/4	0	3/4
11	1	-1	13	1/2	0	1/2
2	-1	0	233	0	1/4	3/4
22	0	0	1233	1/4	1/4	1/2
122	1	0	1123	1/2	1/4	1/4
22	-1	1	23	0	1/2	1/2
12	0	1	1223	1/4	1/2	1/4
1122	1	1	12	1/2	1/2	0



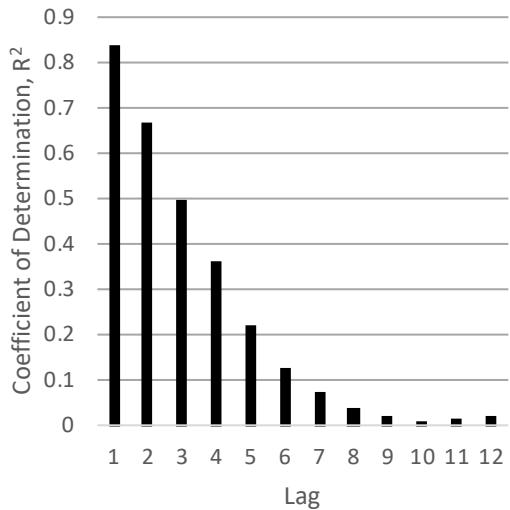
Lag 1 Plot,  $\pm 0.5$  Uniform Distribution



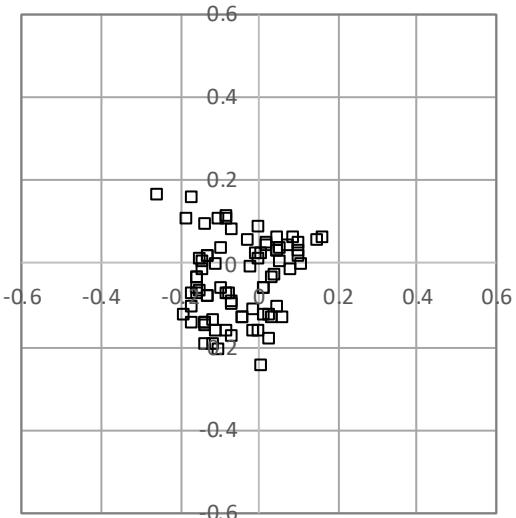
Lag 1 Plot, 10-pt Moving Average

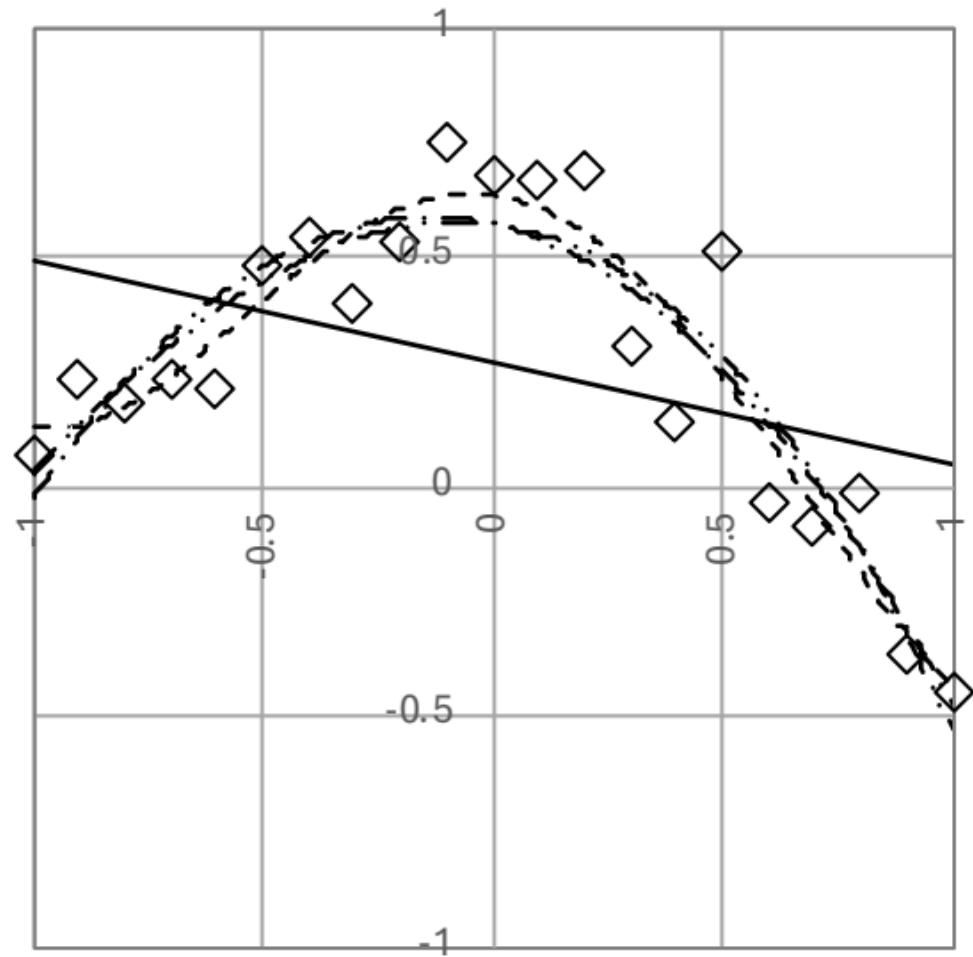


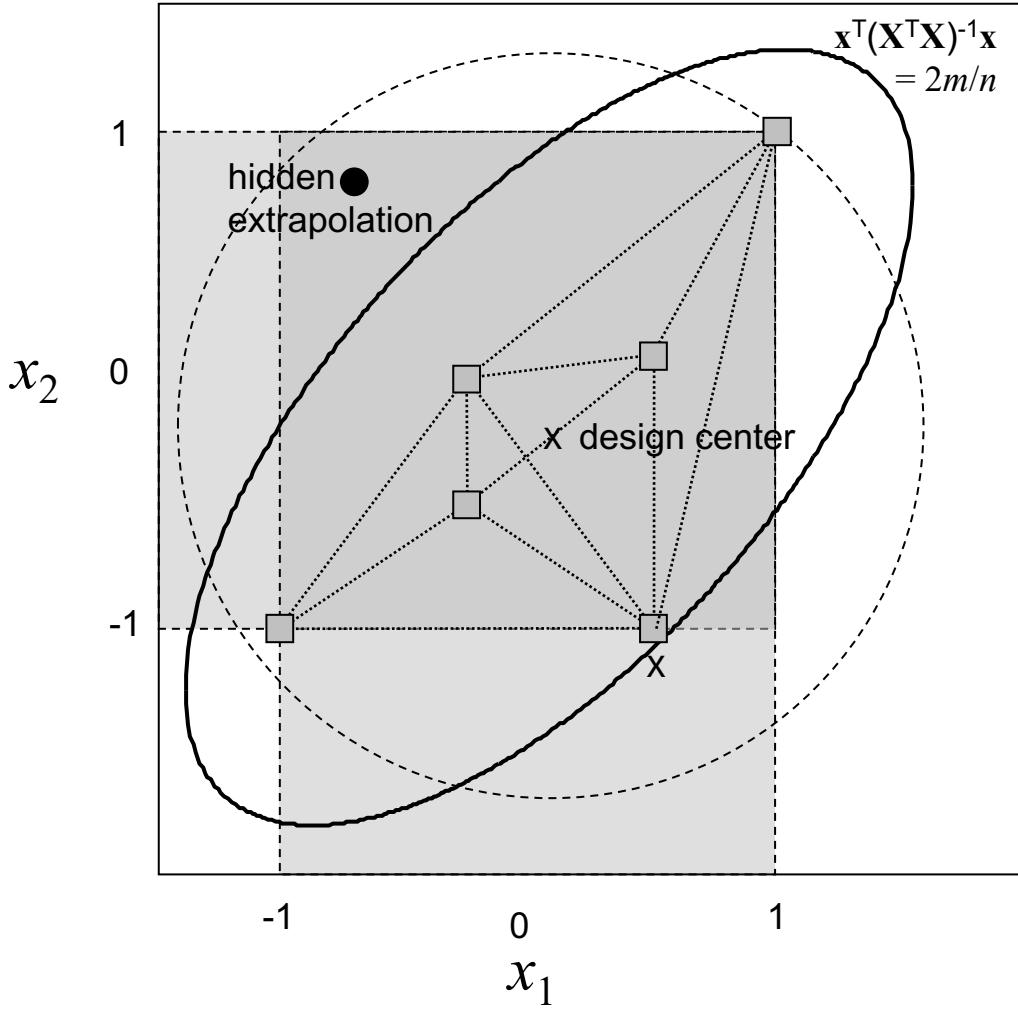
Correlations of 10-pt Moving Averages by Lag



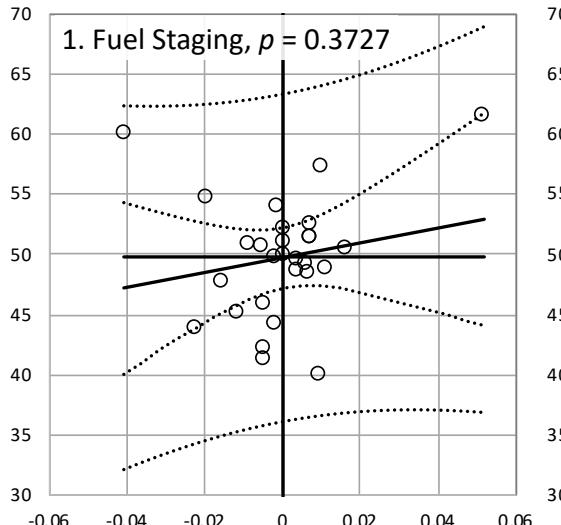
Lag 10 Plot, 10-pt Moving Average



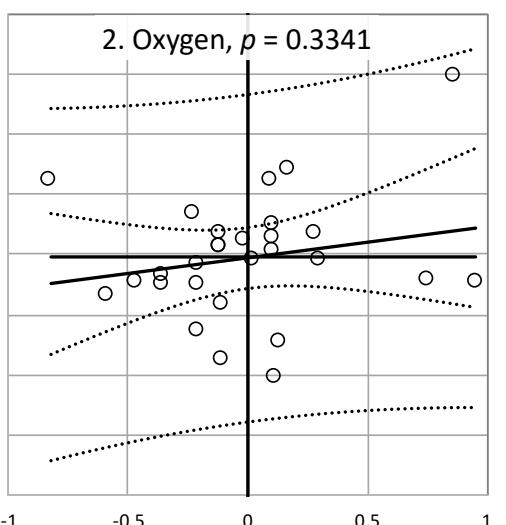




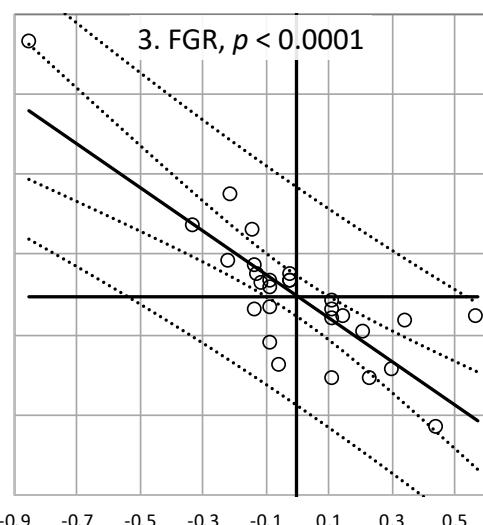
1. Fuel Staging,  $p = 0.3727$



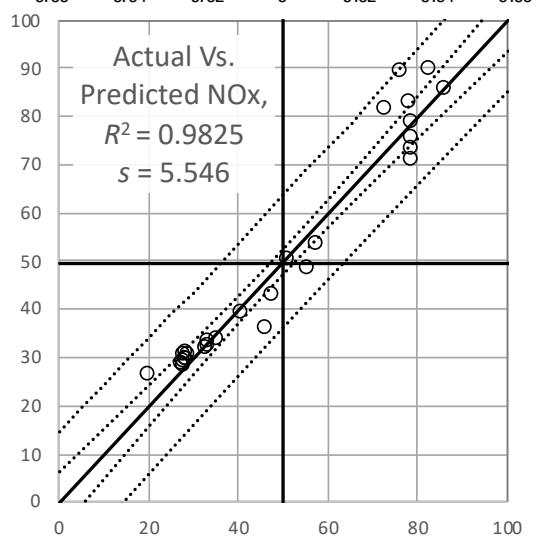
2. Oxygen,  $p = 0.3341$



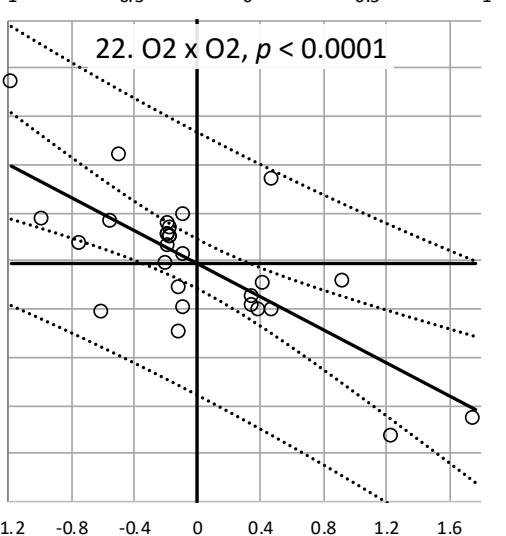
3. FGR,  $p < 0.0001$



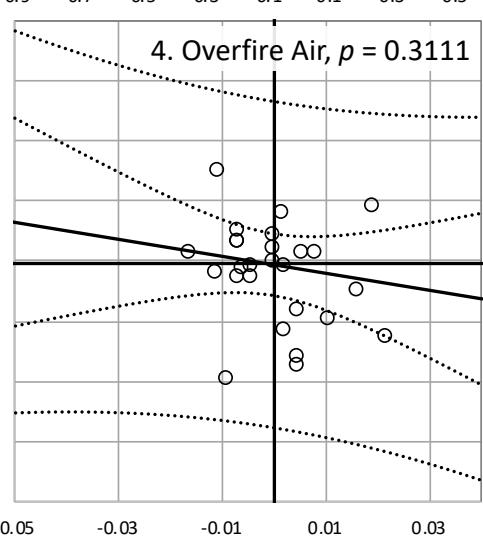
Actual Vs.  
Predicted NO<sub>x</sub>,  
 $R^2 = 0.9825$   
 $s = 5.546$

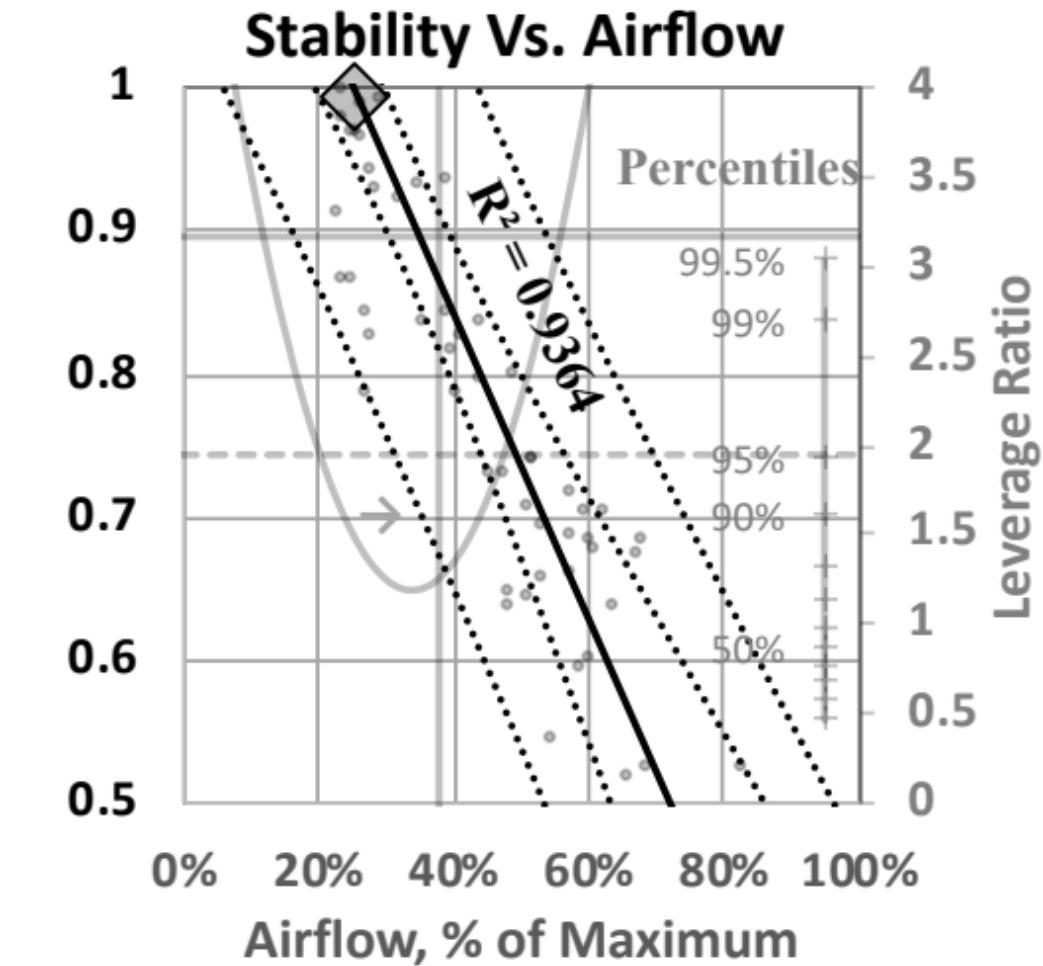
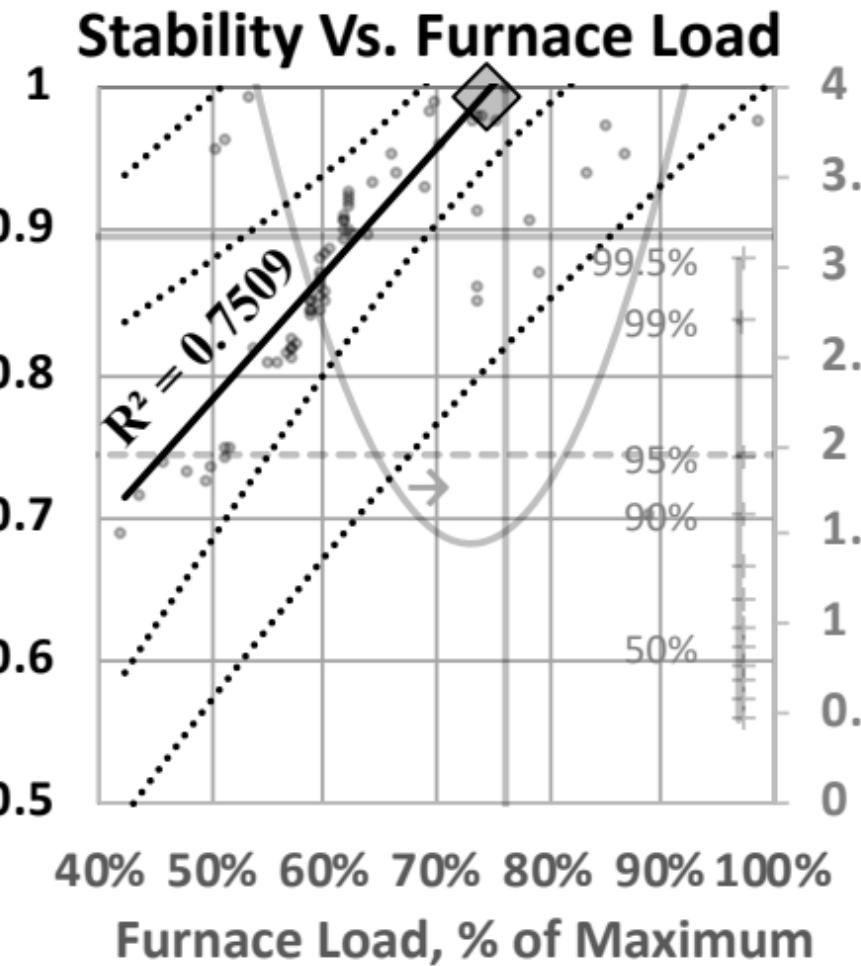
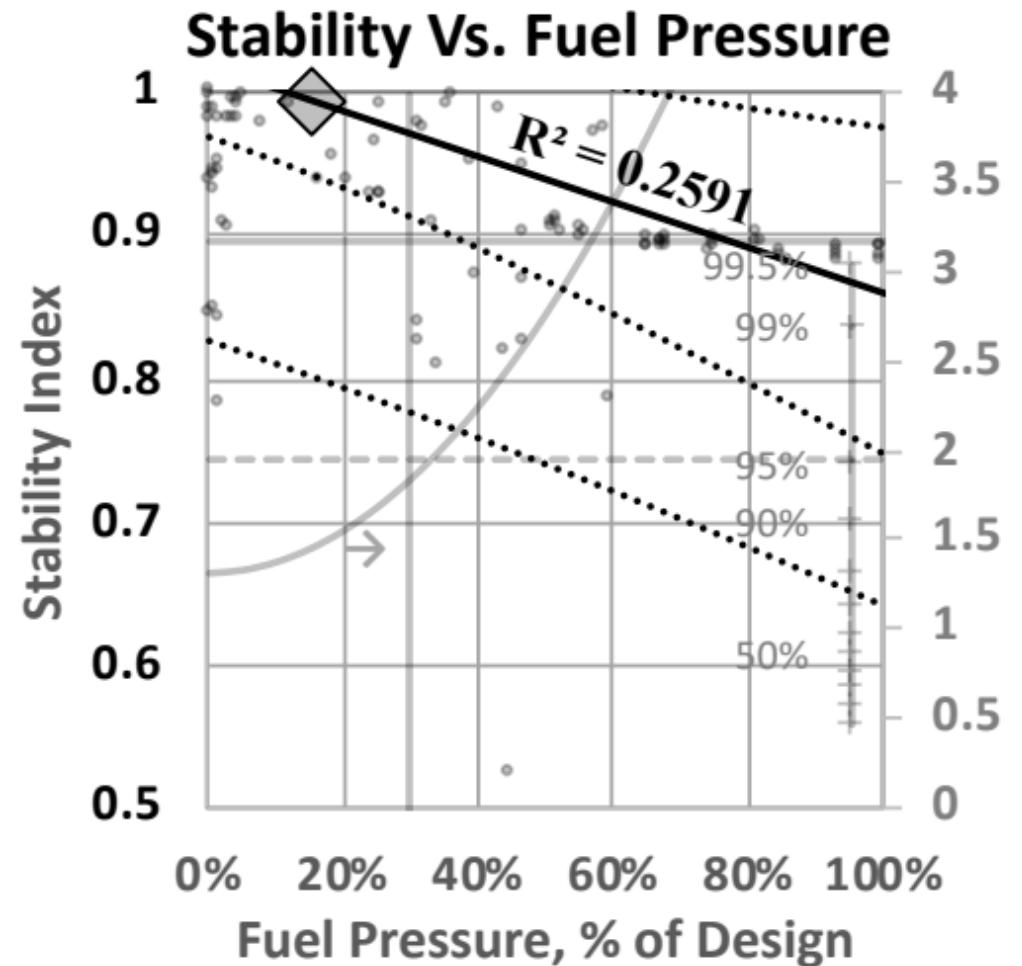


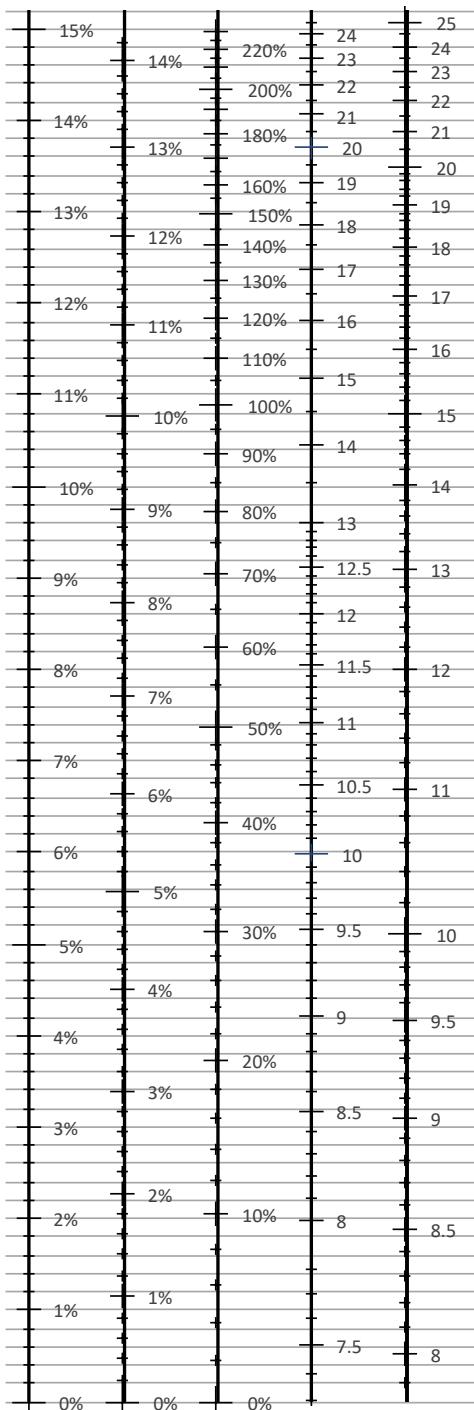
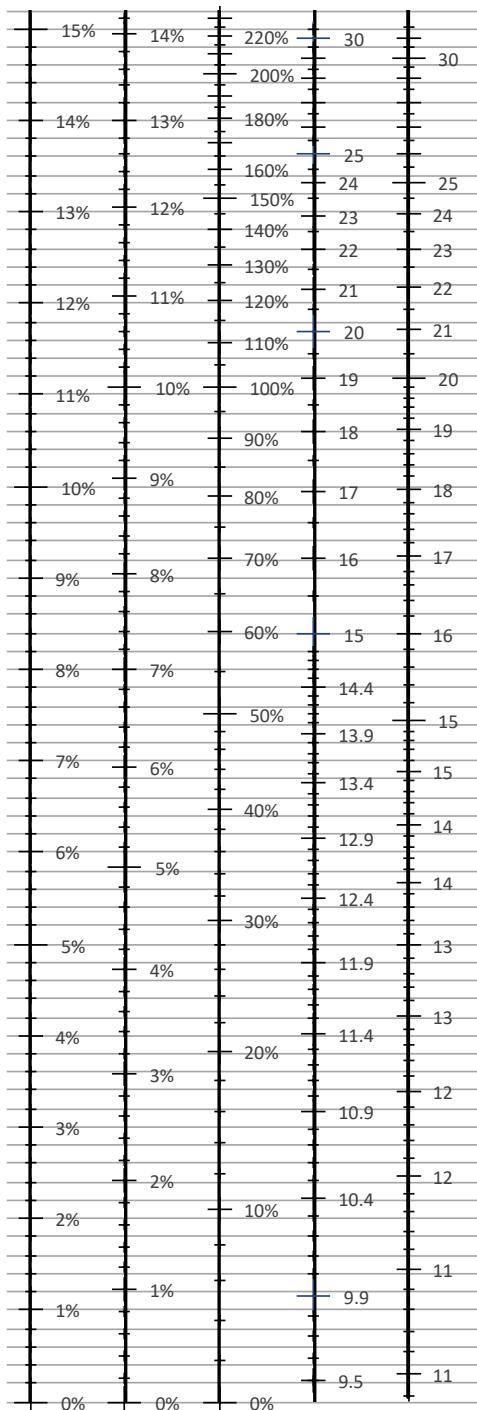
22. O<sub>2</sub> x O<sub>2</sub>,  $p < 0.0001$



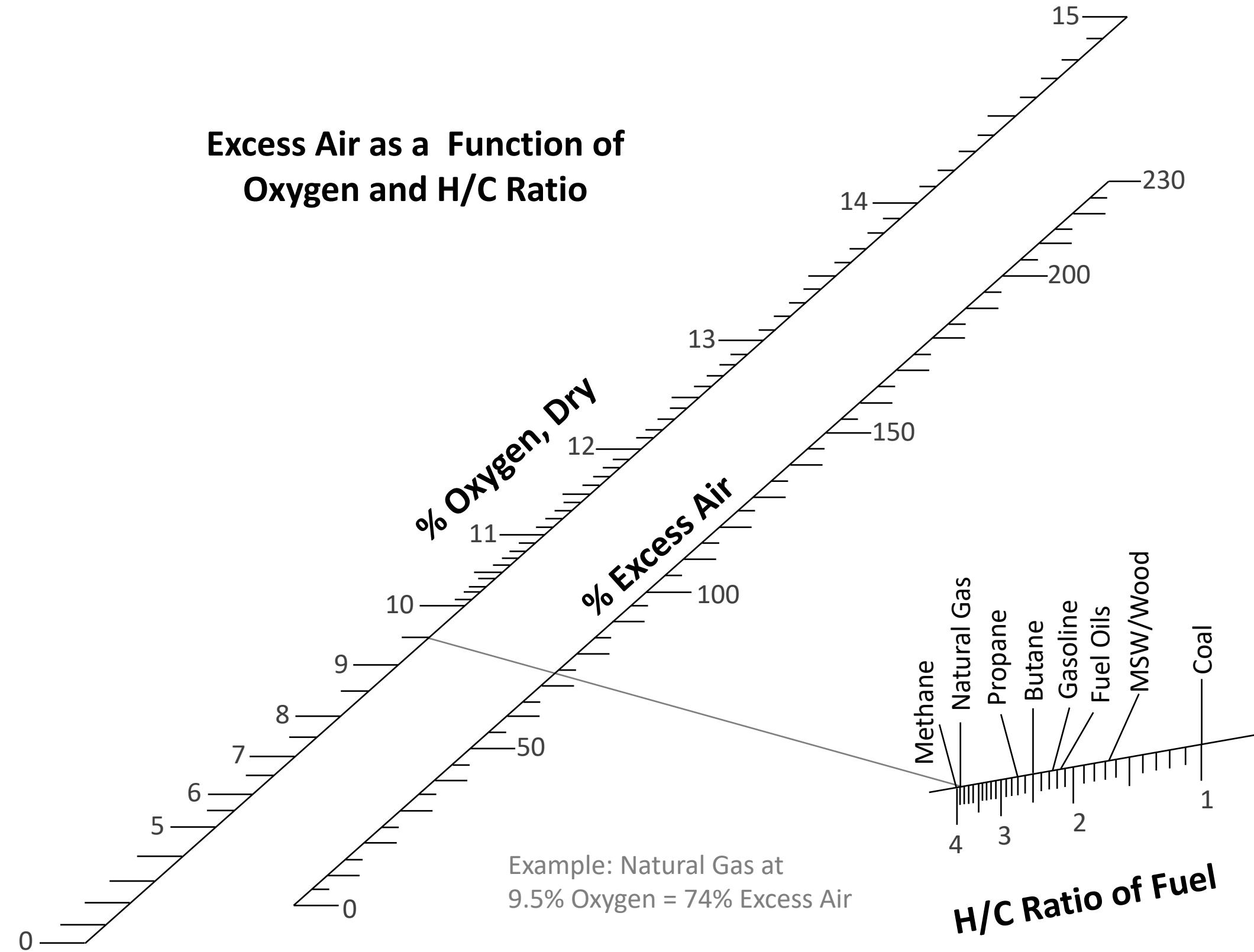
4. Overfire Air,  $p = 0.3111$







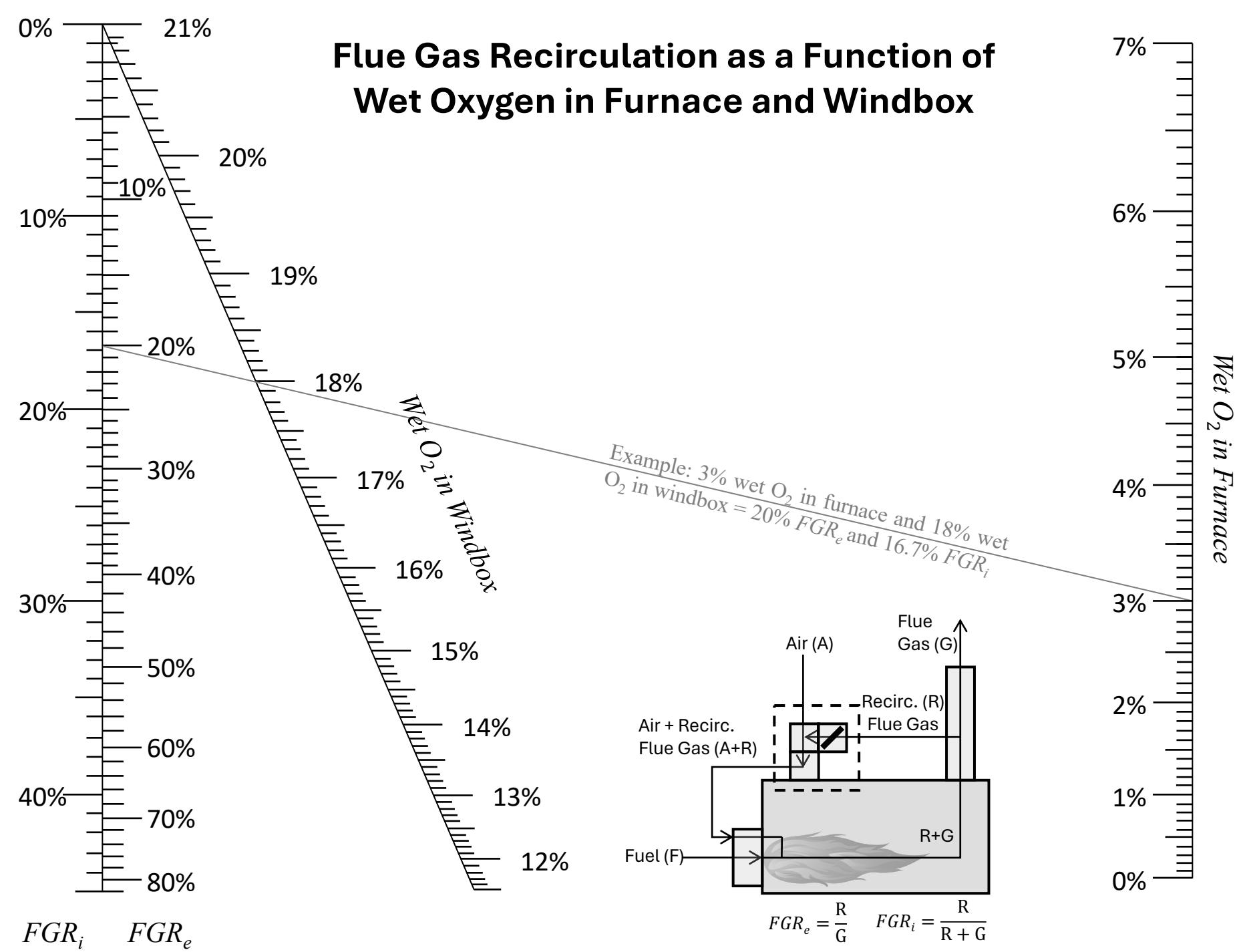
## Excess Air as a Function of Oxygen and H/C Ratio

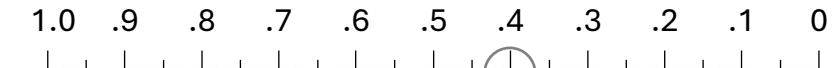


Example: Natural Gas at  
9.5% Oxygen = 74% Excess Air

H/C Ratio of Fuel

# Flue Gas Recirculation as a Function of Wet Oxygen in Furnace and Windbox





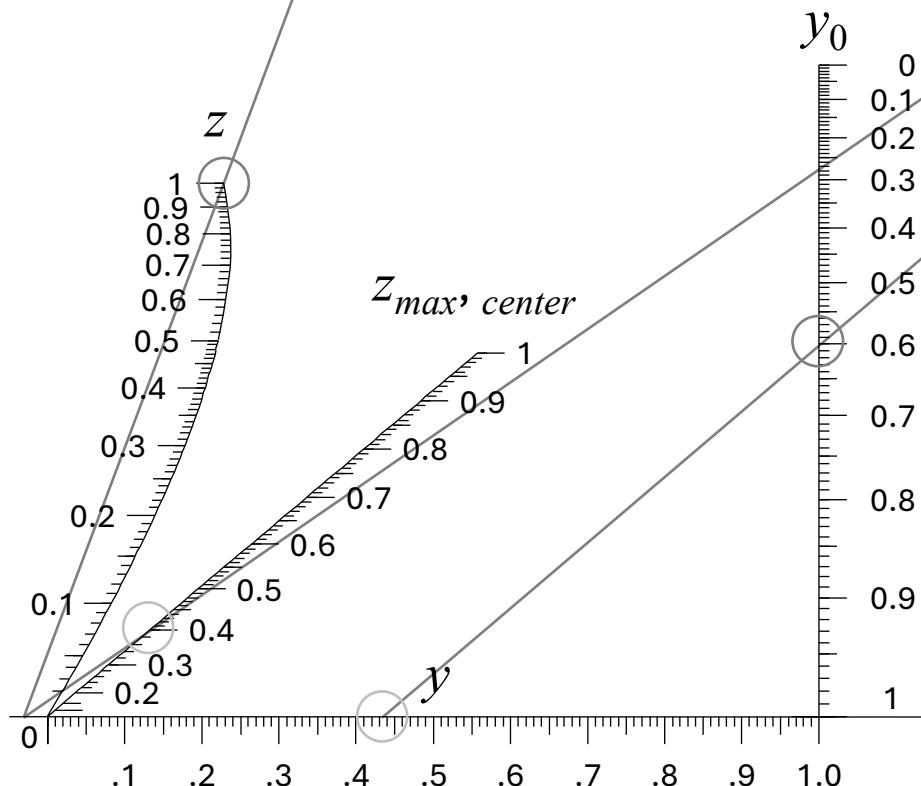
# Heat Flux as a Function of $y_0$ and $z_{\max}$

$z_{\max, \text{top}}$

*Top Line*

## Sample Calculation

Given: the heat flux at the floor,  $y_0$ , is 60% of the maximum heat flux, and the elevation of maximum heat flux,  $z_{\max}$ , is 40% of the furnace height; Find: the heat flux,  $y$ , at the top of the furnace,  $z = 1$ .



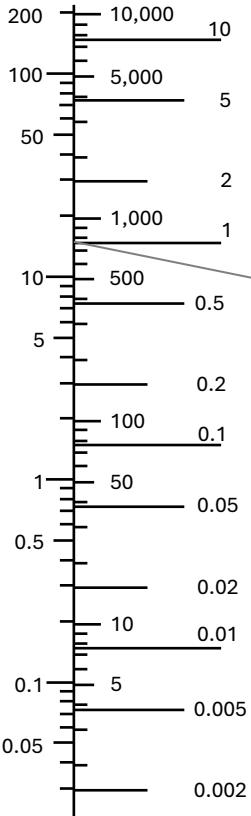
Solution: 1.) Set  $z_{\max, \text{top}} = 0.40$  and construct a line through the curve  $z=1$  to intersect bottom line.  
 2.) From the intersection point on the bottom line through  $z_{\max, \text{center}} = 0.40$ , intersect the top line.  
 [Note: the top and bottom lines may be extended beyond the boundaries of the page if required.]  
 3.) Construct a third line from the intersection on the *Top Line* through  $y_0 = 0.60$  to find  $y \approx 0.43$ . Therefore, the heat flux ( $y$ ) at the top of the furnace is 43% of the maximum heat flux. By these means, the curve,  $z$ , indexes the heat flux for any elevation.

*Bottom Line*

# Vapor Pressure – Temperature Nomograph for 55 Chemicals

## Vapor Pressure

psia      mm Hg      atm



Index Sort		Alphabetical Sort					
Index	Substance	Y <sub>1</sub> °C	Y <sub>2</sub> °F	Index	Substance	Y <sub>1</sub> °C	Y <sub>2</sub> °F
1	carbon monoxide	268	451	20	1,2 butadiene	256	428
2	methane	271	456	13	1,3 butadiene	246	410
3	ethylene	263	441	33	1-butanol	208	342
4	ethane	260	436	14	1-butene	250	419
5	acetylene	263	441	21	1-pentene	243	406
6	carbon dioxide	272	457	15	acetraldehyde	233	388
7	allene	251	419	43	acetic acid	247	412
8	propylene	256	429	26	acetone	240	401
9	propane	257	431	36	acetonitrile	258	432
10	cyclopropane	251	419	5	acetylene	263	441
11	vinyl chloride	237	394	51	adipic acid	188	307
12	isobutane	247	413	7	alene	251	419
13	1,3 butadiene	246	410	42	aniline	194	317
14	1-butene	250	419	53	anthraquinone	301	510
15	acetaldehyde	233	388	54	ascorbic acid	116	177
16	cyclobutane	249	417	28	benzene	230	382
17	ethylene oxide	243	406	49	benzyl chloride	222	368
18	tetramethylsilane	239	398	6	carbon dioxide	272	457
19	cyclobutene	254	425	1	carbon monoxide	268	451
20	1,2 butadiene	256	428	27	carbon tetrachloride	233	387
21	1-pentene	243	406	24	chloroform	230	382
22	pentane	239	398	41	cumene	221	366
23	cyclopentane	240	399	16	cyclobutane	249	417
24	chloroform	230	382	19	cyclobutene	254	425
25	hexane	227	377	29	cyclohexane	233	388
26	acetone	240	401	23	cyclopentane	240	399
27	carbon tetrachloride	233	387	10	cyclopropane	251	419
28	benzene	230	382	4	ethane	260	436
29	cyclohexane	233	388	52	ethyl acetate	315	535
30	heptane	224	371	3	ethylene	263	441
31	propanol	213	352	53	ethylene glycol	264	444
32	hydrogen cyanide	287	484	17	ethylene oxide	243	406
33	1-butanol	208	342	30	heptane	224	371
34	pyrrole	206	339	25	hexane	227	377
35	toluene	232	385	32	hydrogen cyanide	287	484
36	acetonitrile	258	432	50	indole	181	294
37	styrene	210	346	12	isobutane	247	413
38	p-xylene	225	373	47	m-cresol	184	300
39	o-xylene	223	369	44	mesitylene	222	368
40	m-xylene	227	376	2	methane	271	456
41	cumene	221	366	40	m-xylene	227	376
42	aniline	194	317	45	o-cresol	194	317
43	acetic acid	247	412	39	o-xylene	223	369
44	mesitylene	222	368	46	p-cresol	184	300
45	o-cresol	194	317	22	pentane	239	398
46	p-cresol	184	300	48	phenol	205	336
47	m-cresol	184	300	9	propane	257	431
48	phenol	205	336	31	propanol	213	352
49	benzyl chloride	222	368	8	propylene	256	429
50	indole	181	294	38	p-xylene	225	373
51	adipic acid	188	307	34	pyrrole	206	339
52	ethyl acetate	315	535	37	styrene	210	346
53	ethylene glycol	264	444	18	tetramethylsilane	239	398
54	ascorbic acid	116	177	35	toluene	232	385
55	anthraquinone	301	510	11	vinyl chloride	237	394

