arating system for a new and unknown process to make a new and hopefully profitable product?

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π-Particulate Information, Particle Science and Technology Information Service, University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England. $43/yr.

π-Particulate Information is the only current awareness journal concentrating its coverage on the field of particle technology. Particle science and technology is concerned with the study of powders, particle dispersions in liquids and gases, etc., and the applications of the results of these studies to process operations. Some of the subject areas covered by π are particle size analysis, storage and handling of powders and granules, environmental control by air and water filtration, comminution, and granulation, etc. Consequently the scope of π ranges over many industries including chemical, pharmaceuticals, mining and mineral processing, environmental control, fertilizers, pigments, iron and steel, and atomic energy. Indeed it is the aim of π to bring discoveries and developments within one industry or discipline to the attention of others.

The contents of π result from the scanning of about 200 journals by the P.S.T.I.S. staff, and also cover British Patents, reports and books. These are backed up by various abstract services and cooperating members in Czechoslovakia, East and West Germany, Japan, South Africa, and Sweden. Over 300 references are collected for each issue and has reached 500 in the May, 1973, issue of π. A current list of forthcoming conferences, exhibitions, and short courses is also included. Computerization will enable the production of KWIC subject indices and author indices at least every six months.

π is issued monthly, for an annual subscription of £16 ($43), and can be sent by airmail for an extra £5 ($13.50). A composite subscription, which includes 3 copies of π per issue plus 8 hours of literature search time, is £40 ($108), with £15 ($40) for airmail delivery. A large proportion of the papers listed in π are stored by P.S.T.I.S., and photocopies can be supplied at a cost of 4p per page.

Sample copies of π can be obtained from Paul R. Foxcroft, Information Officer, Particle Science and Technology Information Service, University of Technology, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 3TU, England.

Engine Emissions, George S. Springer and Donald J. Patterson (eds.), Plenum Press, New York-London (1973). 371 pages. $28.50.

To the serious researcher in the field of emissions from transportation engines, *Engine Emissions* provides an excellent review of the state of the art (science) of the sources and mechanism of emission formation during the combustion processes in spark ignition, diesel, and aircraft engines. The relevant literature is extensively covered to illustrate the various experimental techniques and often conflicting results common to this area; in addition, the present and next generation of instrumentation and techniques for measuring emissions are examined.

Engine Emissions gives the reader a view of the sophistication necessary to gain an insight into the fundamentals of this source of our air pollution problems. It is not easy reading and the average chemical engineer will need a great deal of persistence to digest the various chapters unless this happens to be his particular field of specialization. However, even for the relatively disinterested chemical engineer, selective reading in *Engine Emissions* will be informative and useful, if only for the reason that it very aptly indicates the complexity of characterizing and identifying emission sources—necessary information before we can proceed to their elimination.

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ERRATA

In "Thermodynamics of Concentrated Polymer Solutions Containing Polyethylene, Polyisobutylene, and Copolymers of Ethylene with Vinyl Acetate and Propylene" by R. D. Newman and J. M. Prausnitz [19, 704 (1973)], the retention volumes for solvent-polyisobutylene systems were incorrectly calculated as a result of a card-punching error in data reduction. The reported results are based on an erroneous polymer weight of 2.3218 g whereas the correct weight was 2.0995 g. Therefore the activity coefficients in Table 6 are too large by about 10% and the χ values are too large by about 0.1. A revised Table 6 is given here.

The results shown in Figure 5 are too high by about 10% and in Figure 6, the χ values for cyclohexane, *n*-hexane, toluene and benzene in polyisobutylene are about 0.1 unit too large.

TABLE 6 (REVISED). ACTIVITY COEFFICIENTS AT INFINITE DILUTION (WT. FRACTION) AND IN PARENTHESES, FLORY χ PARAMETERS FOR SOLVENTS IN POLYISOBUTYLENE $\Omega_1^\infty(\chi)$

Solvent	50°C	75°C	100°C	125°C	150°C
Benzene	5.93(0.72)	5.84(0.68)	5.75(0.64)	5.66(0.60)	5.56(0.56)
Toluene	5.30(0.60)	5.21(0.56)	5.12(0.55)	5.01(0.49)	4.91(0.45)
n-hexane	6.29(0.48)	6.44(0.47)	6.58(0.46)	6.72(0.45)	6.86(0.44)
Cyclohexane	4.56(0.33)	4.64(0.32)	4.72(0.32)	4.80(0.31)	4.88(0.30)

In "Vapor-Liquid Equilibrium Calculations for Concentrated Polymer Solutions" by D. C. Bonner and J. M. Prausnitz [19, 943 (1973)], several corrections should be made:

1. Equation (5) should read

$$\frac{\tilde{p}\tilde{v}}{\tilde{T}} = \frac{\tilde{v}^{1/3}}{\tilde{v}^{1/3} - 1} - \frac{1}{\tilde{v}\tilde{T}}$$

2. Equation (6) should read

$$\tilde{T} = \frac{\tilde{v}^{1/3} - 1}{\tilde{v}^{4/3}}$$

3. Equation (25) should read

$$\alpha \equiv 1/v \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial T}\right)_p = \frac{3\tilde{v}^{1/3} - 3}{4T - 3\tilde{v}^{1/3}T}$$

4. The middle curve in Figure 8 should be labeled $\Delta = 0.02$.

In "Catalytic Oxidation of Hydrogen Chloride in a Fluid Bed Reactor" by Shintaro Furusaki [19, 1009 (1973)], the ordinate in Figure 2 should read Rate $\times 10^3$ (mg mol/g-cat s).

In the Letter to the Editor from R. D. Gunn and C. J. King [19, 1285 (1973)], one reference is missing. It is: Gunn, R. D., and C. J. King, "Mass Transport Characteristics of Freeze-Dried Foods," *Chem. Eng. Progr. Symp. Ser. No. 108*, 67, 94 (1971).