

part 2. The chapter on enzyme data is good; concise but relatively complete information is given on most industrial enzyme preparations. Having this information compiled into one source should be particularly useful.

Chemical engineers with a limited background in biochemistry and an interest in enzyme manufacture and use may benefit from the book. The data presented is of potential use to all biochemical engineers. For those teaching courses in biochemical engineering the book provides some interesting examples of actual practice and these could be used to spice up some lectures.

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Models for Flow Systems and Chemical Reactors, C. Y. Wen and L. T. Fan, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 581 pages. \$29.75.

Classmates at National Taiwan University, the authors of this book have followed similar and successful career patterns since coming to the United States in 1951. Readers familiar with their research will recognize this monograph, with its superbly worded title, as a natural eventuation. The book appears to have been offset printed from photographically reduced typewritten masters. This approach has led to a low number of typographical errors, a large number of omitted articles, and mixed singular and plural grammatical forms. The expectation that such a publication procedure would be inexpensive is not borne out by the purchase price of the book.

The first seven chapters (Introduction, Residence Time Distribution in Flow Reactors, General Mathematical Background, Velocity Profile Model, Dispersion Models, Combined Model, and Compartments Model) deal with research results which have now achieved almost classic form. Wen and Fan deal with these subjects with exceptional thoroughness. They provide 335 categorized literature citations which serve as a guide to all of the original theoretical literature. For example, they deal at length (Would you believe 17 pages?) with the continuing question of the proper boundary conditions for a steady state plug flow model with axial dispersion. Excellent use is made of graphical and tabular techniques to provide the reader with comprehensive understanding. Typical among these are a graphical summary of applicable regions of various approximate solutions to the velocity profile

model for laminar flow of a Newtonian fluid; also a 6 page table summarizing details of 79 diverse tracer experiments to study residence time distributions for gas, liquid, and two phase flows in tubes, tanks, packed beds, fluidized beds, and extraction columns. The treatment in this portion of the book is so comprehensive and definitive that these chapters might be thought of as the "Crank" or "Carslaw and Jaeger" of reactor and flow system modeling.

The authors provide generalizations where possible. For example, in the chapter on Velocity Profile Models all developments are for power law fluids with reduction to Newtonian cases indicated from time to time. The Compartments Model chapter is a generalization of much of what has preceded it. In contrast to these generalizations, the chapter on Combined Models restricts its attention largely to first order kinetics.

The remaining four chapters (Gamma Distribution Model, Progression Models, Heterogeneous Models, and Models of Micromixing) are much more a reflection of the authors' personal research effort in these areas. As such, they provide mainly perspective and elaboration on the earlier materials, some illustrative examples and 135 more references. The last 33 pages are almost a modeling orgy containing ten model descriptions and five model examples of micromixing.

Before opening the book this reviewer had hoped for more real-life flavor, such as consideration of industrial practice, emphasis on pitfalls and model inadequacies, the severe difficulties in making the proper assumptions and model simplifications a priori, and the problem of poor data. The authors are aware of such matters and take notice of them. Indeed they have been diligent about identifying what experimental data exist and pointing up computational hazards. Nevertheless, this book, like previous treatments of residence time distribution, mixing, and reactor modeling, comes across as very analytical and loaded with the familiar parametric curves (61 of 87 graphs contain no data). There are no homework problems and rather few examples that really reach out to the reader and force his involvement. Accordingly, this monograph is more likely to find use as a reference work than as a textbook. That is, you must have a reason of your own to undertake study in it. It is easy to visualize teachers deriving lectures from this book, perhaps even using it as a mystery text. Researchers and practitioners to whom flow system modeling method-

ology is of pervasive interest will find the book to be of great value. Already two of my colleagues have asked to borrow it when I complete this review.

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Mixing—Principles and Applications, by Shinji Nagata, published by Halsted Press, 458 pages, \$32.50.

I have had a personal interest in this text as Professor Nagata and I discussed his plans for a book on mixing when I visited Japan in 1972. The first nine chapters were prepared by Professor Nagata and his associates in Japan. Although they were written in English, every effort was made to preserve the flavor of Professor Nagata's thought and method of expressing concepts. Unfortunately, Professor Nagata passed away before this task was completed. However, his two associates, Mr. Nishikawa and Mr. Yamamoto, assumed the job of final editing and manuscript preparation.

The book is exceptionally detailed in its treatment of mixing phenomena. It also contains references to many works published in Japanese literature and not readily available to practitioners elsewhere. To appreciate the material, a reader should possess a good background in mixing theory as well as fluid mechanics.

To illustrate the material covered, the first chapter presents a very thorough review of power requirements for mixing impellers. It even discusses those errors inherent in various kinds of dynamometers. The chapter on heat transfer is equally thorough. When flow patterns are described one is given an excellent view of fluid-shear rates, turbulence and energy dissipation which summarizes the work of Professor Nagata and others.

In Chapter Four there is a discussion of the basic problem in blending, that of choosing suitable criteria. The difference between scale and intensity of blending is defined and experimental results are presented to illustrate a variety of blending systems. The chapter on continuous mixing is good but it could have drawn more on the work of McMillan and Weber to give residence time distributions for well-mixed systems.

Solid suspensions is one of the most common mixing applications. Unfortunately, most of the experimental data available are for a single size particle. The vast number of publications in the field are well summarized by Professor Nagata, and his own extensive work in this field is documented.

Chapter Seven presents information on liquid-liquid dispersions, and one example in the chapter is given to show the discrepancy between various correlations. An ingenious technique is suggested for inverting the dispersion in an immiscible liquid dispersion. Gas liquid contacting is discussed in Chapter Eight. A notable omission from this chapter is information on surface aeration in waste treating systems. Chapter Nine discusses a few detailed studies of heterogeneous reactions and gives several examples of typical processes.

Professor Nagata asked me to prepare Chapter Ten and to relate previous chapters to some actual examples of mixing processes. This chapter is, therefore, written in a different style, and, unfortunately, Professor Nagata was not able to review this section in detail before his untimely death. It summarizes concepts that are important in mixing applications in practical situations.

All in all, the book contains information which will be helpful to those concerned with mixing processes. By choosing selective sections, one could use the book to present some basic concepts of fluid mixing in undergraduate and graduate courses.

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Fluid-Bed Heat Transfer, J. S. M. Botterill, Academic Press, New York, New York (1975). 299 pages, \$23.75.

Heat transfer correlations for practical fluidized-bed reactors must currently be regarded as highly empirical and specific to the equipment in use. This situation is recognized in the book, and therefore it emphasizes the mechanisms of fluidized-bed heat transfer as the necessary basis for data interpretation and application. The book primarily treats gas-solids fluidization with some reference to liquid-fluidized systems. All aspects of the subject which have been reported in the literature are covered. Particle-to-gas heat transfer, heat transfer from the bed to various types of surfaces, and radiant heat transfer are among the topics treated. Empirical heat transfer correlations for specific systems are also presented.

While heat transfer is the primary subject of this book, the dynamics of fluidized-bed behavior is in addition discussed to establish a basis for interpreting heat transfer phenomena. A chapter is also devoted to solids transport.

The extensive literature on this subject is well covered, providing a valuable reference on the current state of

knowledge of heat transfer as well as bed behavior. The author thoroughly understands the subject of fluidized-bed heat transfer and has organized the material very well. While the book provides an excellent technical description, additional editorial assistance would have been advised for removing frequent typographical errors and making the sentences read easier.

The book is quite timely, particularly for those interested in fluidized-bed coal conversion processes and should be of exceptional value to the researcher and design engineer.

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Handbook of Plastics and Elastomers, Charles A. Harper, Editor-in-Chief, 1024 pages, 525 illustrations, McGraw-Hill Book Company, \$39.50.

The Handbook of Plastics and Elastomers, Charles A. Harper, ed., is intended as a "comprehensive source-book for those who want to capitalize on product improvement and cost advantages made possible by plastics and elastomers." The more than 1000 pages and 500 tables and figures contain a massive array of useful technological data and commercial product information; the accompanying text will be especially helpful to the polymer technologist with little or no formal background in polymer science. It is disappointing, however, that the extensive bibliographies at the end of each chapter merely document sources of data and do not lead the reader to a broader perspective by referring to any of the more basic literature in the polymer field.

The overall organization of the Handbook is excellent with clearly marked chapter contents and an extensive index. The size of the print in the text and in the tables and figures is surprisingly comfortable for the reader, and the figures are generally clear and large enough to use in a quantitative manner. A weak point is the absence of any reference to the page location of the various tables and figures which rarely appear on, or even near, the page on which they are discussed in the text. The twelve chapters, prepared by a panel of industrial scientists, are organized as follows: Chapter 1 outlines background information but falls short of its claim of covering the "fundamentals" of plastics and elastomers. The following three chapters cover electrical, mechanical and environmental properties. Chapters 5-10 deal with particular polymer systems—composites, fibers, foams, resins,

coating and adhesives—and it is these chapters which will likely be the most heavily used. Chapter 11, whose presence provides an interesting commentary on today's technological bureaucracy, details current commercial and government agency standards for plastics and elastomers. Finally Chapter 12 outlines design and fabrication techniques.

In deciding whether or not to purchase this handbook one should consider the \$39.50 price tag as well as the major emphasis on polymer technology rather than polymer science. One must also consider the reliability of the data and the text material. In perusing the tables and figures this reviewer found mostly accurate information although such errors as pentavalent carbon in the structure of polypropylene (p. 4-30) and the reference to the pioneering work of "Corothers and Florey" (p. 1-107) appear with disconcerting regularity.

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Air Pollution Control and Industrial Energy Production, K. E. Noll, W. T. Davis, and J. R. Duncan, ed., Ann Arbor, Michigan (1975). 367 pages. \$22.50.

A better title for this book might be "Air Pollution Control in Industrial Processes," since over a dozen industrial processes are described, ranging from the control of odors from rendering plants to emission control of TVA electric generating plants. Each of the 21 chapters has been written by a different author or group of authors. This multitude of authors benefits the reader since each expert can describe those pollution problems encountered in the industry which he is intimately familiar with, but it does tend to give the book some lack of continuity.

When I first received this book, my first impression was skepticism, since I couldn't imagine that any book by three civil engineers could be of interest to a chemical engineer; however, the excellent descriptions of various industrial processes, the sources of pollution from these processes, and the method of abatement maintained my interest throughout the book. As expected, the emphasis is in physical removal of particulates and secondary combustion techniques rather than the removal of chemical pollutants by chemical means.

The major topics include pollution sources, performance standards, sam-