

Amesim Rev 12 Torrent



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG

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**REVISI JADWAL PENDAFTARAN WISUDA
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI PADANG KE 121
TANGGAL 19 DAN 20 DESEMBER 2020**

No	Jadwal Kegiatan	Sebelumnya	Menjadi
1	Batas akhir entri nilai Disertasi/Thesis/Skripsi/TA/PA serta tanggal lulus ujian komprehensif di Portal Akademik	16 November 2020	22 November 2020
2	1. Pembayaran Uang wisuda 2. Pendaftaran Online melalui laman wisuda.unp.ac.id 3. Penyelesaian dari pihak fakultas	22 Oktober s.d. 16 November 2020	22 Oktober s.d. 23 November 2020
3	Revisi Biodata oleh wisudawan /wati	17 dan 18 November 2020	24 dan 25 November 2020
4	Pelaksanaan Upacara Wisuda Periode ke 121 (Desember 2020)	12 dan 13 Desember 2020	19 dan 20 Desember 2020

Padang, 13 November 2020



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Feasibility of dermal dose estimates in a simulated cadaver experiment. The human cadaver experiment is an important tool for the validation of exposure models. However, the presence of the skin in this tool hampers the appropriate translation of in vivo dermal dose estimates into simulated cadaver studies. In this study, the calculated dermal dose, based on the organic solvent profile and dermal thickness, was compared with the cadaver derived dose in a simulated experiment. The effective dose was estimated to be 0.26 mSv (50% confidence interval (CI): 0.19-0.36 mSv) based on the measured values. This value is more than a factor of 10 lower than the dose estimated using in vivo data. The analysis of the residuals revealed that the correlation between the two independent data sources was strong, although a systematic trend was observed for the residuals. The results suggest that the simulated cadaver experiment can be used to validate exposure models in the case of small, highly soluble

compounds such as organic solvents. Resonance absorption spectroscopy in the gas phase: new microjet experiments on the $B(2)\Sigma^+-X(2)\Sigma^+$ transition of SiO. A new experimental set-up for a microjet-based laboratory source is described.

A pulsed dye laser is frequency locked to an external cavity diode laser and the beam is used to probe the $B(2)\Sigma^+-X(2)\Sigma^+$ transition. The frequency-stabilized laser is focused into a microjet of gas, which is subsequently probed by a nanosecond diode laser. The laser power is adjusted to keep the output laser power below 5 mW to avoid laser-induced ionization and photodissociation effects. At this low power level, the pump and probe beams are combined, allowing simultaneous detection of the absorption and subsequent fluorescence spectra. The resulting absorption spectra exhibit a broad absorption band around $15\ 100\text{ cm}^{-1}$, which is not observed in the corresponding fluorescence spectra. This band is assigned to the $B(2)\Sigma^+-X(2)\Sigma^+$ transition of SiO(+). A detailed analysis of the angular and pressure dependence of the spectra is presented. Get the FREE Mirror Football newsletter by email with the day's key headlines and transfer news Sign up Thank 82157476af

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