

How Do I Do Surface Area

The Dornier Do 19 was a mid-wing cantilever design, and was mostly metal in construction. It had a rectangular-section fuselage and the tail had braced twin fins and rudders...
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Minimal surface The term "minimal surface" is used because these surfaces originally arose as surfaces that minimized total surface area subject to some constraint In mathematics, a minimal surface is a surface that locally minimizes its area. below). This is equivalent to having zero mean curvature (see definitions below) fef991d5ec

Surface energy area of a particular surface. Another way to view

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the surface energy is to relate it to the work required to cut a bulk sample, creating two surfaces

An example of its relevance is the tendency of liquid surfaces at rest to shrink to the minimum surface area possible. Because of the relatively high attraction of water molecules to each other through a web of hydrogen bonds, water has a higher surface tension (72.8 millinewtons (mN) per meter at 20 °C) than most other liquids. This allows objects with a higher density than water such as razor blades and insects (e.g. water striders) to float on a water surface without becoming even partly submerged.

Surface-area-to-volume ratio The surface-area-to-volume ratio or surface-to-volume ratio (denoted as $SA:V$, SA/V , or sa/vol) is the ratio between surface area and volume of an object The surface-area-to-volume ratio or surface-to-volume ratio (denoted as $SA:V$, SA/V , or sa/vol) is the ratio between surface area and

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volume of an object or collection of objects

The relation between SA:V and diffusion or heat conduction rate is explained from flux and surface perspective, focusing on the surface of a body as the place where diffusion, or heat conduction, takes place, i.e., the larger the SA:V there is more surface area per unit volume through which material can diffuse, therefore, the diffusion or heat conduction, will be...

Area is the measure of a region's size on a surface. The area of a plane region or plane area refers to the area of a shape or planar lamina, while surface

Examples of uses of the BSA: The Luftwaffe lacked an efficient heavy bomber fleet. Generalleutnant Walther Wever, the Luftwaffe's first Chief of Staff, was the most persistent advocate of a German long-range strategic bomber fleet. The Dornier Do 19 was built for the Luftwaffe's Ural bomber program

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under General Wever, competing against the Junkers Ju 89. The RLM Technisches Amt issued a specification for a four-engine heavy bomber. But after Wever's death in an airplane crash in June 1936, Wever's successor, Albert Kesselring, canceled Germany's long-range bomber projects to concentrate on tactical bombers. fef991d5ec == Definitions == fef991d5ec

Body surface area For many clinical purposes, BSA is In physiology and medicine, the body surface area (BSA) is the measured or calculated surface area of a human body. In physiology and medicine, the body surface area (BSA) is the measured or calculated surface area of a human body. Nevertheless, there have been several important critiques of the use of BSA in determining the dosage of medications with a narrow therapeutic index, such as chemotherapy. For many clinical purposes, BSA is a better indicator of metabolic mass than body weight because it is less affected by abnormal adipose mass fef991d5ec

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Dornier Do 19 He simply wants to know how many. Only one prototype flew, and it was converted to a transport in 1938. The other two were scrapped. " Therefore, the V2 and V3 prototypes The Dornier Do 19 was a German four-engine heavy bomber that first flew on 28 October 1936. Milch recalled Göring saying, "The Führer does not ask me what kind of bombers I have fef991d5ec

== Uses == fef991d5ec Both Dornier and Junkers were competitors for the contract, and each received an order for three prototypes in late 1935. The Dornier design was given the project number Do 19, while the Junkers prototype became the Ju 89. fef991d5ec

Dornier Do 217 It entered service in early 1941 and by the beginning of 1942 was available in significant numbers. Designed in 1937–1938 as a heavy bomber but not meant to be capable of the longer-range missions envisioned for the larger

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Heinkel He 177, the Do 217 design was refined during 1939 and production began in late 1940. This attack led to a temporary withdrawal of Royal Navy surface ships. The Dornier Do 217 was a bomber used by the German Luftwaffe during World War II. It was a more powerful development of the Dornier Do 17, known as the Fliegender Bleistift (German: "flying pencil"). 18 Do 217s sank the sloop HMS Egret and badly damaged the destroyer HMCS Athabaskan fef991d5ec

== Design and development == fef991d5ec

Differential geometry of surfaces showed that the Gaussian curvature of a surface, which by its definition has to do with how curves on the surface change directions in three dimensional fef991d5ec

The Dornier Do 217 had a much larger bomb load and a much greater range than the Do 17. In later variants, dive bombing

and maritime strike capabilities using glide bombs were experimented with, considerable success being achieved. Early Do 217 variants were more powerful than the contemporary Heinkel He 111 and Junkers Ju 88, having a greater speed, range and bomb load. Owing to this it was called a heavy bomber rather than a medium bomber. The Do 217 served on all fronts in all roles. On the Eastern Front and Western Front it was used as a strategic bomber, torpedo bomber and reconnaissance aircraft. It was also used for tactical operations, either direct ground assault or anti... fef991d5ec The term "minimal surface" is used because these surfaces originally arose as surfaces that minimized total surface area subject to some constraint. Physical models of area-minimizing minimal surfaces can be made by dipping a wire frame into a soap solution, forming a soap film, which is a minimal surface whose boundary is the wire frame. However, the term is used for more general surfaces that may self-intersect or do not have constraints. For a given constraint there may also exist several minimal surfaces with

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different areas (for example, see minimal surface of revolution): the standard definitions only relate to a local optimum, not a global optimum. fef991d5ec

Surface (topology) It also gives rise to Gaussian curvature, which describes how curved or bent the surface. surface with notions of geodesic, distance, angle, and area fef991d5ec

SA:V is an important concept in science and engineering. It is used to explain the relation between structure and function in processes occurring through the surface and the volume. Good examples for such processes are processes governed by the heat equation, that is, diffusion and heat transfer by thermal conduction. SA:V is used to explain the diffusion of small molecules, like oxygen and carbon dioxide between air, blood and cells, water loss by animals, bacterial morphogenesis, organisms' thermoregulation, design of artificial bone tissue, artificial lungs and many more biological and biotechnological

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structures. For more examples see Glazier. Typically, there is a 4–10-fold variation in drug clearance between individuals due to differing the activity of drug elimination processes related to genetic and environmental factors. This can lead to significant overdosing and underdosing (and increased risk of disease recurrence). It is also thought to be a distorting factor in Phase I and II trials that may result in potentially helpful medications being prematurely rejected. The trend to personalized medicine is one approach to counter this weakness. The magnitude of the surface tension is connected to the forces between the molecules at the surface. Therefore surfactants are often used to reduce it so there is more contact between the liquid and another material, for instance detergents...

Surface tension The two are equivalent, but when referring to energy per unit of area, it is common to use the term surface energy, which is a more general term in the sense that it applies

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also to solids. It has the dimension of force per unit length, or energy per unit area. Surface tension is the energy per unit area due to having a surface in a liquid. It has the dimension of force per unit length, or energy per unit area. Surface tension is the energy per unit area due to having a surface in a liquid. Surface tension is used for liquids, while surface stress and surface energy are more commonly used for solids fef991d5ec

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