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An Updated Empirical Density Model for Predicting Low-altitude Satellite Ephemerides-Henry R. Barrett 1975 Two new empirical density models based on drag analyses of 22 low-orbiting satellites are developed for use in predicting low-altitude satellite ephemerides. A stepwise multiple regression analysis is performed with each of the models to identify significant parameters that have a large impact on the density of a satellite. The models are evaluated by using them to predict the positions of 17 satellites and comparing the predicted positions with actual positions obtained from tracking data. The results indicate that the models are reliable and can be used to predict the positions of low-altitude satellites with reasonable accuracy.

The Use of Inductive Properties for Predicting the Density-Matte-Orientation of Soils-Maude Linn 1977 The use of inductive properties for predicting the density of soils is discussed. The inductive properties are those that are obtained from the soil itself, such as the particle size distribution, the moisture content, and the organic matter content. The inductive properties are used to predict the density of the soil by using a statistical method called multiple regression analysis. The results of the analysis indicate that the inductive properties are good predictors of the density of the soil.


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We developed techniques have been shown to increase ANN prediction accuracy while reducing the size of the training set when applied to a linear dynamic system. These methods may find future application in predicting satellite trajectories.

Training Set Density Estimation for Trajectory Predictions Using Artificial Neural Networks-Zachary Reinke 2019

Demand on these systems is put into orbit. These systems rely on predictive techniques to periodically track objects. The demand on these systems is increasing due to the growth of space debris. The systems are designed to predict the positions of objects in space with high accuracy. The systems use advanced algorithms and models to predict the positions of objects.

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fractions is lengthy. QEMSCAN has the ability to characterize particle density based on the mineralogical composition of the particle. The objective of this research is to determine if QEMSCAN is a viable alternative to float and sink analysis. Float and sink analysis typically requires coarse size fractions while QEMSCAN analysis requires fractions which will alter the particle density distribution. Crushing a large particle generates ‘puzzle pieces’ of the original particle. A mineralogical based particle density prediction model confirms that the float and sink analysis data used in this study is valid. The measured ash contents for the different float and discard fractions were within the expected limits. It is observed that there is a set of controls over the liberation of particles when crushed. Particles in the low float fractions (1.6g/cm3) predominantly comprise vitrinite rich coal with fine lamellae of kaolinite. The higher float fractions (1.6-6g/cm3) comprise bright and dull coal incorporated into an ‘inertodetrinite’ texture. Clasts and kaolinite laminae serve as preferential cleavage planes in the lower density float fractions and as preferred sites for floating for the higher density fractions. As a result, these phases are liberated and there is evidence to support that liberation of minerals have controls that can be identified and corrected for. Thus, washability can be determined using QEMSCAN since the significant effect of liberation can be calculated and corrected, for a specific coal type.


Implementation of the Burnett Terms Into the NPARC Code for Predicting the Low Density Flows-K. L. Guo 1999

The transported probability density function approach for predicting turbulent combustion flows-M. Kakhi 1994

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A Method for Predicting Changes of Solid Dust Bulk Density Beneath Agricultural Wheels-P. S. Blackwell 1979

An Empirical Model for Predicting Low-altitude Satellite Ephemerides. Part 1. Data Analysis and Model Formulation-J. M. Forbes 1974 An empirical density model based on drag analyses of 25 low-perigee satellites is developed for use in predicting low-altitude satellite ephemerides. A stepwise multiple regression analysis is performed with density as the dependent variable, and a number of independent variables chosen to represent variations in solar cycle, geocentric activity, latitude, season, and time of day. Densities between 120 and 500 km are determined from the hydrostatic law in a simple (but physically realistic) analytic form. Comparison of our model with the 1971 Jcachia model shows them both to give very similar variations, differing mostly with respect to solar activity and geocentric latitude. The main virtue of our model is that it is represented in an extremely simple analytic form. This model is incorporated into the 1975 Jcachia model.

Predicting Bulk Density Profiles of Sandy Soils Using Cone Resistance-Paul Ayres 1984

The probability density function approach for predicting turbulent combustion flows-M. Kakhi 1994

A Comparison of Indicators for Predicting Low Bone Density in Postmenopausal Caucasian Women-Edward A. Mossman 2002

The maximum error of these models was found to be ±12.5% for strength-Sclerometer test, ±25% for density-Sclerometer test, ±2% for density-Phurate test and 5% for static elastic modulus-Sclerometer test. Strength, density and static modulus of elasticity prediction for direct and indirect methods indicated that aggregate sizes should be known in advance. Generalized Telluric models were proposed for concrete mix with nominal aggregate size 10 mm (series A10) for strength, density and modulus of elasticity prediction using UPV direct method. The maximum error of these models was found to be ±20% for strength, ±3% and ±5% for density and static modulus of elasticity respectively. A linear model for strength, a power model for density and a logarithmic model for static elastic modulus was proposed for 19 mm maximum aggregate size. The quadratic models are valid for pulse velocity range between 4.7 to 6.1 km/s and between 1.6 to 2.5 km/s. All of these models are found to be capable of predicting strength between 30 to 118 MPa, density between 2123 to 2525 kg/m3 and elastic modulus between 20 to 40 GPa. Combined NDT methods were found to improve some of strength prediction. Statistical significant tests on the prediction models have been carried out to ascertain their reliability in estimating strength, density, and elastic modulus estimation. Moreover, validation of the predicted models with other researchers further enhances reliability of each model. Thus, the proposed models for NDT techniques can be used as a practical guide in the assessment of in-situ concrete properties.

The Transported Probability Density Function Approach for Predicting Turbulent Combusting Flows-M. Kakhi 1994

Evaluating the predictors for low bone density, we developed in the present study a logistic regression model predicting low bone density in postmenopausal women. The logistic regression model excluding age, race and menopausal status was able to predict bone density at 145 km as the dependent variable, and a number of independent variables chosen to represent variations with solar cycle, geocentric activity, latitude, season, and time of day. Densities between 120 and 500 km are determined from the hydrostatic law in a simple (but physically realistic) analytic form. The two models compare very well with the 1971 Jcachia model. The main advantage of this model is that they represent a major savings in both computer storage and run time making possible improvements in operational systems.
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