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Dictionary of
Chemistry

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fluorescein

- flammability limits** [CHEMISTRY] The stoichiometric composition limits (maximum and minimum) of an ignited oxidizer-fuel mixture what will burn indefinitely at given conditions of temperature and pressure without further ignition. { 'flam·ə'bil·əd·ē /lim·əts }
- flash photolysis** [PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY] A method of studying fast photochemical reactions in gas molecules; a powerful lamp is discharged in microsecond flashes near a reaction vessel holding the gas, and the products formed by the flash are observed spectroscopically. { 'flash fə'täl·ə·səs }
- flash point** [CHEMISTRY] The lowest temperature at which vapors from a volatile liquid will ignite momentarily upon the application of a small flame under specified conditions; test conditions can be either open- or closed-cup. { 'flash ,pɔɪnt }
- flash spectroscopy** [SPECTROSCOPY] The study of the electronic states of molecules after they absorb energy from an intense, brief light flash. { 'flash spek'träs·kə·pē }
- flask** [CHEMISTRY] A long-necked vessel, frequently of glass, used for holding liquids. { flask }
- F line** [SPECTROSCOPY] A green-blue line in the spectrum of hydrogen, at a wavelength of 486.133 nanometers. { 'ef ,lɪn }
- floc** [CHEMISTRY] Small masses formed in a fluid through coagulation, agglomeration, or biochemical reaction of fine suspended particles. { fläk }
- flocculant** [CHEMISTRY] See flocculating agent. { 'fläk·yə·lənt }
- flocculate** [CHEMISTRY] To cause to aggregate or coalesce into a flocculent mass. { 'fläk·yə·lət (adjective) or 'fläk·yə·lət (verb) }
- flocculating agent** [CHEMISTRY] A reagent added to a dispersion of solids in a liquid to bring together the fine particles to form flocs. Also known as flocculant. { 'fläk·yə·ləd·ɪŋ ä·jənt }
- flocculent** [CHEMISTRY] Pertaining to a material that is cloudlike and noncrystalline. { 'fläk·yə·lənt }
- floc point** [ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY] The temperature at which wax or solids separate from kerosine and other illuminating oils as a definite floc. { 'fläk ,pɔɪnt }
- floc test** [ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY] A quantitative test applied to kerosine and other illuminating oils to detect substances rendered insoluble by heat. { 'fläk ,test }
- Flood's equation** [PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY] A relation used to determine the liquidus temperature in a binary fused salt system. { 'flədz i'kwə·zən }
- flores** [CHEMISTRY] A form of a chemical compound made by the process of sublimation. { 'flör·ēz }
- flores martis** [INORGANIC CHEMISTRY] See ferric chloride. { 'flör·ēz 'märd·əs }
- flotation agent** [CHEMISTRY] A chemical which alters the surface tension of water or which makes it froth easily. { flō'tā·shən ä·jənt }
- flow birefringence** [PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY] Orientation of long, thin asymmetric molecules in the direction of flow of a solution forced to flow through a capillary tube. { 'flō ,bɪ·rə'frɪn·jəns }
- flowers of tin** [INORGANIC CHEMISTRY] See stannic oxide. { 'fläu·ərz əv 'tɪn }
- flow-programmed chromatography** [ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY] A chromatographic procedure in which the rate of flow of the mobile phase is periodically changed. { 'flō ,prō·gramd ,krō·mə'täg·rə·fē }
- fluoborate** [INORGANIC CHEMISTRY] See fluoroborate. { 'flü·ə'bör·ät }
- fluometuron** [ORGANIC CHEMISTRY] $C_{10}H_{11}F_3N_2O$ A white, crystalline solid with a melting point of 163-164.5°C; used as a herbicide for cotton and sugarcane. Also known as 1,1-dimethyl-3-(α,α,α -trifluoro-*meta*-tolyl)urea. { 'flü·ō'me·chə ,ræn }
- fluoranthene** [ORGANIC CHEMISTRY] $C_{10}H_{10}$ A tetracyclic hydrocarbon found in coal tar fractions and petroleum, forming needlelike crystals, boiling point 250°C, and soluble in organic solvents such as ether and benzene. { flü'ran·thēn }
- fluorene** [ORGANIC CHEMISTRY] $C_{13}H_{10}$ A hydrocarbon chemical present in the middle oil fraction of coal tar; insoluble in water, soluble in ether and acetone, melting point 116-117°C; used as the basis for a group of dyes. Also known as 2,3-benzindene; diphenylenemethane. { 'flü·rēn }
- fluorescein** [ORGANIC CHEMISTRY] $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$ A yellowish to red powder, melts and