# Article information:

Full article: Laser absorption spectroscopy for combustion diagnosis in reactive flows: A review  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/05704928.2018.1448854>

# Article summary:

1. Combustion is a major source of energy and emits pollutants that damage the environment.

2. Laser spectroscopic techniques have been used to diagnose combustion in reactive flows, such as laser absorption spectroscopy (LAS), laser induced fluorescence (LIF), laser induced breakdown spectroscopy (LIBS), photoacoustic spectroscopy (PAS) and coherent anti-Stokes Raman scattering (CARS).

3. These techniques can be used to measure temperature, species concentrations, pressure and velocity in the combustion fields.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides an overview of the use of laser spectroscopic techniques for combustion diagnosis in reactive flows. The article is well written and provides a comprehensive overview of the various techniques available for this purpose. However, there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be noted.

First, the article does not provide any evidence or data to support its claims about the effectiveness of these techniques for combustion diagnosis. While it does cite several sources, it does not provide any direct evidence or data from those sources to back up its claims. This could lead readers to question the reliability of the information presented in the article.

Second, while the article mentions some potential risks associated with using these techniques for combustion diagnosis, it does not explore them in detail or discuss possible solutions or strategies for mitigating those risks. This could lead readers to believe that these risks are not significant enough to warrant further consideration or discussion.

Third, while the article mentions some advantages associated with using these techniques for combustion diagnosis, it does not explore any potential disadvantages or drawbacks associated with them either. This could lead readers to believe that these techniques are without flaws and do not have any drawbacks whatsoever.

Finally, while the article cites several sources throughout its text, it does not provide any links or references to those sources so that readers can verify their accuracy and reliability themselves if they wish to do so. This could lead readers to question whether or not all of the information presented in the article is accurate and reliable since they cannot verify it themselves easily without having access to those sources directly.

In conclusion, while this article provides a comprehensive overview of laser spectroscopic techniques for combustion diagnosis in reactive flows, there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration that should be noted when evaluating its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Combustion Diagnosis Risks
* Advantages of Laser Spectroscopy
* Disadvantages of Laser Spectroscopy
* Data Supporting Laser Spectroscopy
* Mitigation Strategies for Combustion Diagnosis Risks
* Reliable Sources for Laser Spectroscopy Information

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/989d7ae167631ce0f96a7c65d6a48d51>