

He and his graduate students developed the lab facilities and programs to conduct classical experiments in light and energy scattering . . . These experiments led to fundamental extensions in the theory of energy scattering. This work was . . . cited in the ASEE McGraw Research Award to him in 1958.

and the fundamental behavior of flames. The Flame Dynamics Laboratory has become internationally recognized for its significant contributions to fire research, and recently this laboratory played a major role in evaluating the escape worthiness and occupant survival in automobiles and buses.

Additionally he has directed the program of 20 master's students, 44 Ph.D. students, one Doctor of Engineering student, and is currently serving as committee chairman for five students.

In the 1960s Cheddy became involved in the development and evaluation of a novel process for removal of water from dilute aqueous solutions. This process uses an exchange crystallization technique to take advantage of some unique thermodynamic properties of ice and water. Several patents have been issued on this process in the United States and foreign countries. Currently he is directing the operation of a 75,000 gallon per day demonstration plant which he and his associates designed, developed, and built in Norman for desalinating sea and brackish water. This privately supported pilot plant appears to provide a substantial cost advantage and energy savings over other desalination techniques. It is



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expected that the process soon will be available commercially.

In addition to his academic and public service activities, Cheddy has maintained an active consulting practice. Through his consulting work with Continental Oil Company in Ponca City, he became Director of Research and Engineering. He managed and pioneered the research, development, and implementation of the first commercial process for liquefaction and ocean transport of liquefied natural gas. These original efforts became the basis for the current development of a multibillion dollar industry for the processing, transport, and utilization of LNG. His technical leadership in conjunction with this major effort



Cheddy at home with his wife, Cleo.

has made Sliepcevich an internationally recognized name. He is regarded by many as the father of LNG technology, and in 1962 his contributions were recognized by designation as a National Sigma Xi Lecturer on the subject of "Liquefied Natural Gas—A New Source of Energy."

In 1974 Cheddy Sliepcevich was named Engineer of the Year by the National Society of Professional Engineers, and Oklahoma has recently honored him by inducting him into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame.

Other honors include: The University of Michigan's Sesquicentennial Award for distinguished alumni (1967), membership in the National Academy of Engineering (1972), and Peter C. Reilly Lecturer at the University of Notre Dame (1972). □