

POWER MODULE



Model 2202

To regulate an AC-line connected load by means of a small DC signal from an automatic control instrument. It supplies large amounts of power for control of resistive heaters, thermo-electric elements, light sources, etc. in temperature controlled ovens, vacuum deposition equipment, infrared heat sources, temperature baths and other applications. The instrument features a pulse-width-modulated zero crossing - fires TRIAC circuit to minimize RF interference, electronic protection against current overloads and voltage transient, and provides linear control to a AC power line up to 25 Amp. (110 V or 220 V).

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LABORATORY Temperature Controller



Model 5301-E

With an input circuitry designed to accept resistance or voltage generating temperature sensors such as GaS-diodes, thermocouples, Ge & Pt Sensors, Carbon Resistors and Thermistors. The 5301-E, three mode controller offers temperature regulation to better than 0.01°K (or °C) in Vacuum chambers, Cryogenic dewars, Optical ovens, Tensile strength test apparatus, etc. for physics, metallurgy, chemistry and other scientific fields where the control and temperature range requirements are broad or change frequently. Set point readout is either directly in mV or Ohms (4-terminal measurement), with unlimited temperature range. Proportional, rate and reset modes are all internally adjustable, allowing to tune the controller to the thermal time constants of the process. 100 Watts, DC output or up to 5KW with Model 2202.

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we hear that

first lunar landing. The Gerard P. Kuiper Airborne Observatory is an \$11-million modified four-engine jet transport (C141) that carries a 36-inch infrared telescope.

David J. Rose is cited by American Nuclear Society

The American Nuclear Society has presented its 1975 Arthur Holly Compton Award to David J. Rose, professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The annual award recognizes outstanding contributions to nuclear science and/or engineering education.

Rose earned his doctorate in physics from MIT in 1950 and was on the Bell Laboratories technical staff from 1951 until 1958, when he joined the MIT faculty. In selecting him for the \$1000 Compton Award, the ANS praised Rose's teaching abilities and his work on energy policy and the handling of nuclear wastes.

At the University of Leiden, The Netherlands **J. Mayo Greenberg** will fill the new chair of laboratory astrophysics. Under his direction a group is being organized to serve as interdisciplinary link between the departments of physics and astronomy. Greenberg is now with the department of astronomy and space science of the State University of New York at Albany.

Ralston Russell Jr., professor of ceramic engineering at Ohio State University in Columbus, has become president of the American Ceramic Society.

David P. Ross has joined the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board in Atlanta, Georgia as director of energy and environmental problems. He was previously assistant professor of physics at Sam Houston State University.

Rocco Petrone, formerly associate administrator of NASA, has joined the National Center for Resource Recovery as president and chief executive officer. The center, a joint industry-labor effort, is concerned with recovering energy and materials from solid waste.

obituaries

Lawrence E. Kinsler

Lawrence E. Kinsler, professor of physics at the Naval Postgraduate School during 1946-70, died on 18 May at the age of 64.

Kinsler received his doctorate from the California Institute of Technology in 1934. It is a tribute to his scholarship that he received immediate post-doctoral employment at a time when even economists recognized the existence of a depression. He was appointed assistant professor of physics at Rollins College and became chairman of its science division in 1938.

During the years of World War II, he joined the Naval Reserve and was called to active duty to teach at the Naval Academy, where he became head of the physics division in 1945. In 1946 he joined the faculty of the Naval Postgraduate School at Annapolis and was promoted to the rank of professor in 1949.

Upon joining the Naval Postgraduate School, Kinsler perceived the importance of acoustics to the Navy and from that time specialized in this field. He collaborated with Austin Frey on the well-known textbook *Fundamentals of Acoustics*; written to present the principles of acoustics, it also treated effectively the applications of these principles



KINSLER

to the fields of sonar and underwater acoustics. Although last revised in 1962, this text is still much used.

When the Naval Postgraduate School moved to Monterey he played a key role in the design of the physics-department building and in developing a strong acoustics program. His activity in curricular development led to his appointment as Dean of Curricula from 1962-66. Upon his retirement in 1970, the

Naval Postgraduate School made its first Distinguished Professor award to Kinsler in recognition of "outstanding accomplishments in 29 years of distinguished service to the Navy."

Noted as an outstanding teacher, Kinsler also served the Navy as an expert in underwater acoustics. He was ordered to active duty for a special acoustics mission at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and served as consultant and member of special committees on the problems of submarine detection, missile-range instrumentation, noise reduction and mine warfare.

Kinsler's most important contribution to the Navy was his years of instruction to Naval officers who studied in his classes and worked with him in the laboratory. His friends will miss him.

W. P. CUNNINGHAM

O. B. WILSON

R. L. KELLY

Naval Postgraduate School

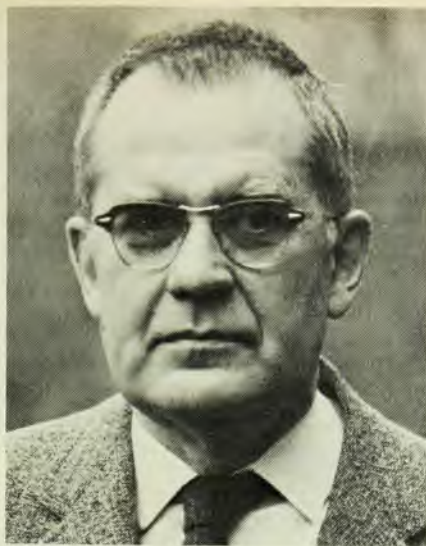
Donald E. Kerr

Donald E. Kerr, professor of physics at the Johns Hopkins University, died on 20 May in Baltimore, Maryland at the age of 58.

Kerr received his bachelor's degree in 1937 and master's degree in 1938 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During this period he worked on an early version of the aircraft instrument landing system. From 1941 to 1946 he was a staff member and leader of the propagation group at the MIT Radiation Laboratory, and his research there is described in the book *Propagation of Short Radio Waves* edited and partially written by Kerr, in the Radiation Laboratory series.

After World War II he resumed his studies at MIT, receiving his PhD in 1950. In 1949 Kerr came to Hopkins as instructor of physics and became professor in 1962.

Kerr's research interests were in the areas of microwave propagation, gaseous electronics and optics. Noted for his passion for careful experimental work, he did landmark research on the helium afterglow. With his students he applied similar methods to study the physics of shock tubes and argon-ion laser discharges. More recently he became interested in astrophysics and developed a hydrogen lamp that made possible precise calibration of the Apollo 17 ultraviolet-spectrometer experiment. He also was involved in the design and evaluation of high-resolution spectrographs for the Large Space Telescope. Just prior to his death he participated in the initiation of a program for ultraviolet spectroscopic studies of high-temperature plasmas.



KERR

With a deep concern for the quality of physics education, both graduate and undergraduate, Kerr spent an enormous amount of time counseling and working with students. He was a dedicated teacher, vitally interested in the education and growth of the whole man, an interest he demonstrated not only in contacts with students, but in his own recreational pursuits, which ranged from photography to archaeology.

The two characteristics for which we remember him best were his unflinching scientific and intellectual honesty, and his warm, unselfish interest in others. These qualities made him a sought-after sounding board, advisor and friend. He is sorely missed.

WARREN MOOS

LEON MADANSKY

The Johns Hopkins University

Allen D. Jones

Allen D. Jones, assistant professor of physics at Wright State University in Dayton, Ohio, died unexpectedly on 10 May. He was 29 years old.

Jones was born in Catskill, New York. He earned his bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees in physics at the State University of New York at Albany. He was appointed to the physics faculty at Wright State University in 1971, specializing in theoretical astrophysics with particular interest in magnetohydrodynamic effects in pulsars.

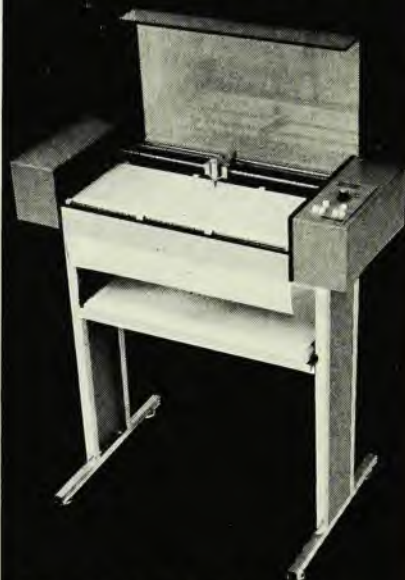
Jones had an extraordinary gift for teaching and a special rapport with his students. This year he was selected as the first recipient of the Alumni Association Outstanding Teacher Award. The award was presented posthumously at the commencement ceremonies on 15 June.

PAUL J. WOLFE

Department of Physics

Wright State University □

COMPUTER PLOTTING



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