

EXPLORING ENERGY TRANSFER PROCESSES?

No other technique even comes close to Laser Analytics' Tunable Diode Lead Salt Laser (TDL) for extracting all data from UV photolysis experiments! By way of example, recent time resolved studies (< 1 microsec resolution) of vibrational excitation in CO_2 by collisions with excimer generated hot H atoms using a cw lead salt laser IR probe confirm that you're really not extracting total information without a TDL. (In these studies, hot H atoms were produced by photo-dissociating H_2S with an excimer laser operating at 193 nm). Partitioning of energy — both vibrational and rotational — can easily be studied in detail with our powerful TDL technique. It's unmatched for speed, range, resolution, sensitivity, and no other technique pays off faster! Take a closer look — call 617/275-2650!

The Laser Analytics Letter.

Please write or send business card to receive copies of "THE LASER ANALYTICS LETTER" reporting new developments in IR Tunable Diode Laser technology, R&D applications, industrial case histories, and other informative data.

Laser Analytics Division
SCIENTIST-MANUFACTURERS OF ADVANCED
IR TUNABLE DIODE LASER SYSTEMS
A Spectra-Physics Company
25 Wiggins Avenue
Bedford, MA 01730
617/275-2650/Telex 92-3324

Circle number 50 on Reader Service Card

Duoplasmatron Source Microbeam Ion Gun

Perkin-Elmer's duoplasmatron type gun is designed for use in integrated systems and special experimental vacuum chambers.

Features include:

- Beam energy range 500 eV to 10 KeV.
- Beam current density greater than 20 mA/cm².
- Guaranteed minimum beam size—less than 5 microns at 2.54 cm working distance
- Cold cathode ion source.
- Variable magnetic field plasma density control.
- Multi-step objective lens apertures.
- Mechanically centered optical column.
- Independent x and y beam rastering adjustment for crater size definition.
- UHV compatible and bakeable.
- 4 1/2" stainless steel, knife edge flange mounting.
- Nominal gun working distance—7" mounting flange to target.

For more information contact your Perkin-Elmer representative:
Perkin-Elmer, Physical Electronics Div.
6509 Flying Cloud Drive, Eden Prairie,
MN U.S.A. 55344
Telephone (612) 828-6300
Other offices: Munich, Germany;
Chigasaki, Japan; Hong Kong

Physical Electronics

PERKIN-ELMER

See us in the Perkin Elmer Booth at the Pittsburgh Conference.

Circle number 51 on Reader Service Card

he returned to chemical and physical research on a number of very difficult problems related to electron tubes, including the chemical reduction of MgO and SrO by tungsten in vacuum, the electron emission of Ba, SrO supported on an insulator, the excess-barium content of practical oxide cathodes, the diffusion of tungsten in nickel and the dissociation of adsorbed CO and solid SrO under slow-electron bombardment.

Moore was an extraordinarily gentle, generous and compassionate human being. His personal qualities, together with his lifelong experience in electron physics, admirably suited him for the teaching career he undertook at Binghamton after his retirement from Bell Labs. During his tenure at Binghamton the instructional program underwent many modifications. Moore was the first to teach the junior laboratory, and it has retained the form he initiated to this day. He also pioneered the electronics course and his influence on the other courses of the physics curriculum was sizable.

In 1973 Moore retired from active teaching, but he persevered in service to the university and its students. He gave freely of his time, particularly to students who were having difficulty with their studies. In addition to his activities in arranging colloquia with off-campus speakers, he was particularly effective in assisting graduates at all levels in finding employment. A large number of alumni have expressed their deep appreciation for his counseling and assistance. He will be missed by his colleagues on campus and in the community.

A. H. WHITE

Retired, Bell Laboratories

ROBERT J. HART

SOL RABOY

State University of New York
at Binghamton

Beryl Potter

Beryl H. Potter, a former research assistant in the astronomy department of Indiana University, died 10 August 1985 at the age of 84. Potter was hired as a research assistant in 1949, and participated in the university's minor-planet observing program from its inception in 1942 until her retirement in 1966. During that time she "blinked" nearly all the 6300 plates taken to search for "lost" minor planets, and she herself measured all the positions reported in the *IAU Minor-Planet Circulars*. In 1968 Paul Herget named a minor planet for her—(1729) *Beryl*, discovered on 19 September 1963 at the Goethe Link Observatory at Indiana University—in honor of her years of service. □