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# USSR Report

PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS

(FOUO 4/80)

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USSR REPORT  
PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS  
(FOUO 4/80)

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CONTENTS	PAGE
PHYSICS	
ACOUSTICS	
Principles of Hydroacoustics (Izabella Aleksandrovna Rumyanskaya; OSNOVY GIROAKUSTIKI, 1979).....	1
CRYSTALS AND SEMICONDUCTORS	
Growth and Alloying of Semiconducting Crystals and Films. Part 1. (ROST I LEGIROVANIYE POLUPROVODNIKOVYKH KRISTALLOV I PLENOK. CHAST' 1, 1977).....	5
Kinetics of Growth and Dissolution of Crystals (Yevgeniy Borisovich Treybus; KINETIKA ROSTA I RASTVORENIYA KRISTALLCV, 1979).....	11
ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM	
Collective Ion Acceleration by Electron Rings (Vladislav Pavlovich Sarantsev, Elkuno Avrumovich Perel'-shteyn; KOLLEKTIVNOYE USKORENIYE IONOV ELEKTRONNYMI KOL'TSAMI, 1979).....	13

- a - [III - USSR - 21H S&T FOUO]

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CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
<b>LASERS AND MASERS</b>	
On Converting the Radiation of a Laser Having an Unstable Resonator With the Help of Conical Optics (S.I. Zavgorodneva, et al; KVANTOVAYA ELEKTRONIKA, Jan 80).....	16
Continuous-Wave Laser Radiation Power Stabilizers With an External Control Element (S.V. Andreyev, et al; KVANTOVAYA ELEKTRONIKA, Jan 80)..	23
Laser Radiation Absorption in a Crater in a Metallic Target (A.Ya. Vorob'yev, V.M. Kuz'michev; KVANTOVAYA ELEKTRONIKA, Jan 80).....	35
<b>NUCLEAR PHYSICS</b>	
Nuclear Physics Lectures Published (FIZIKA VYSOKIKH ENERGIY, 1979).....	41
Problems in Atomic Science and Technology (Andranik Melkonovich Petros'yants; PROBLEMY ATOMNOY NAUKI I TEKHNIKI, 1979).....	42
<b>OPTICS AND SPECTROSCOPY</b>	
High-Resolution Photomaterials for Holography and Processes of Treating Them (Nikolay Ivanovich Kirillov; VYSOKORAZRESHAYUSHCHIYE FOTOMATERIALY DLYA GOLOGRAFIY I PROTSESSY IKH OBRABOTKI, 1979).....	47
Absorption Coefficients of Mirror Surfaces of Intermetallic Compounds at Wave Length $\lambda = 10.6 \mu\text{m}$ (V.V. Apollonov, et al; KVANTOVAYA ELEKTRONIKA, Jan 80).	50
<b>SUPERCONDUCTIVITY</b>	
Low-Temperature Physics Research (B.T. Geylikman; ISSLEDOVANIYA PO FIZIKE NIZKIKH TEMPERATUR, 1979).....	56
Monograph Describes Superior Conductors (Yu. Ya Gurevich, SUPERIONNYE PROVODNIKI, No 2, 1980)..	61
Bibliography on Vacuum Physics, Basic and Applied Superconductivity (BIBLIOGRAFICHESKIY UKAZATEL' RABOT PO VAKUUMU I SVERKH-PROVODIMOSTI, 1979).....	63

-b-

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CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
<b>THEORETICAL PHYSICS</b>	
Investigations in Supersonic Aerodynamics (ISSLEDOVANIYA PO GIPERZVUKOVOY AERODINAMIKE, 1978)....	67
Oscillatory Relaxation of Molecules and Gas-Dynamic Lasers (KOLEBATEL'NAYA RELAKSATSIYA MOLEKUL I GAZODINAMICHESKIYE LAZERNY, 1979).....	69
Direct Numerical Modeling of Gas Flow (O.M. Belotserkovskiy; PRYAMOYE CHISLENNOYE MODELIROVANIYE TECHENIY GAZA, 1978).....	73
<b>MATHEMATICS</b>	
<b>PUBLICATIONS</b>	
New Volume of Papers in Mathematical Physics (MATEMATICHESKAYA FIZIKA, Issue 26, 1979).....	76

-c-

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PHYSICS

ACOUSTICS

UDC 681.883(07)

PRINCIPLES OF HYDROACOUSTICS

Leningrad OSNOVY GIDROAKUSTIKI in Russian 1979 pp 2-3, 212-213, 215-216

[Annotation, foreword, table of contents and book advertisements from the book "Osnovy Gidroakustiki" by Izabella Aleksandrovna Rumynskaya, Izdatel'stvo Sudostroyeniye, signed to press 2 November 1978, 7,200 copies, 216 pages]

[Text] ANNOTATION

In this textbook the author explains the basic questions related to the theory of the propagation, emission and reception of acoustic waves. She gives special attention to features of the propagation of hydroacoustic signals under the conditions encountered in a marine medium. She also discusses the principles of hydrophone direction-finding and echo direction-finding.

This textbook is intended for tekhnikums graduating specialists in hydroacoustics, but it can also be used as a teaching aid for students at higher technical educational institutions who are specializing in this area.

FOREWORD

The content of this textbook is determined by the program of the course "Principles of Hydroacoustics."

The author gives an account of the basic problems in physical acoustics, discusses vibrations of mechanical systems, presents a method of electromechanical analogies that is widely used in technical acoustics at the present time, and describes the factors determining sound propagation in the sea and the operating principles of shipborne hydroacoustic equipment intended for direction-finding of noisemaking objects.

In her explication of the material, she gives particular attention to explaining the physics of the phenomena related to the

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processes under discussion so as to prepare the student for the study of other special courses such as "Hydroacoustic Converters and Antennas," "Hydroacoustic Stations" and "Hydroacoustic Measurements."

The author considers it a pleasant duty to express her gratitude to Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu.F. Tarasyuk and Doctor of Technical Sciences A.L. Prostakov for reviewing the manuscript and for their valuable comments.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword. . . . .	3
Introduction. . . . .	4
Chapter 1. Physical Properties of an Elastic Medium; The Acoustic Field . . . . .	8
1. The Nature of Sound . . . . .	8
2. Basic Properties of an Elastic Medium . . . . .	12
3. The Acoustic Field. . . . .	14
Chapter 2. Propagation of Acoustic Waves. . . . .	25
4. Propagation of Plane Waves. . . . .	25
5. Propagation of Spherical Waves. . . . .	34
6. Interference by Traveling Waves . . . . .	40
7. Interference by Meeting Waves . . . . .	45
8. Reflection and Refraction of Acoustic Waves Falling Normally on an Interface Between Mediums. . . . .	50
9. Reflection and Refraction of Acoustic Waves Falling at an Angle on an Interface Between Mediums. . . . .	58
10. Diffraction . . . . .	62
11. Scattering of Acoustic Waves by Bodies With Finite Dimensions. . . . .	64
Chapter 3. Basic Information From Vibration Theory. . . . .	75
12. The Harmonic Vibration Process. . . . .	75
13. Composition of Harmonic Vibrations. . . . .	80
14. Group Velocity. . . . .	83
Chapter 4. Vibrations in Mechanical Systems . . . . .	86
15. Classification of Mechanical Systems. . . . .	86
16. The Vibratory Process in a Mechanical System With Concentrated Constants . . . . .	87
17. The Vibratory Process in a Mechanical System With Distributed Constants. . . . .	102
18. The Method of Electromechanical Analogies . . . . .	106
Chapter 5. Emission of Acoustic Waves . . . . .	112

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	Page
19. Resistance to Emission of Plane and Spherical Waves . . .	112
20. Resistance to Emission During Emission by a Piston-Type Emitter and a Circular Plate. . . . .	117
21. Acoustic Power of an Emitter. . . . .	123
22. The Acoustic Field of Directional Emissions . . . . .	125
Chapter 6. Reception of Acoustic Waves. . . . .	128
23. Pressure on the Receiver's Surface. . . . .	128
24. Reception of Composite Vibrations; The Receiver's Fre- quency Characteristic . . . . .	135
Chapter 7. Elements of Physiological Acoustics. . . . .	139
25. Perception of Sound by the Human Hearing Organs . . . . .	139
26. The Masking Effect of Sounds; The Binaural Effect . . . . .	146
Chapter 8. Factors Determining the Propagation of Acoustic Waves in the Sea . . . . .	148
27. Characteristics of the Sea as a Sound-Conducting Medium . . . . .	148
28. Attenuation of Acoustic Waves . . . . .	151
29. Velocity of Propagation of Acoustic Waves . . . . .	155
30. Refraction. . . . .	157
31. Geometric Operating Range . . . . .	164
32. Marine Reverberation. . . . .	167
33. The Doppler Effect. . . . .	169
Chapter 9. Hydrophone Direction-Finding . . . . .	171
34. Acoustic Field of a Ship and Methods for Reducing Noise . . . . .	171
35. Hydrophones . . . . .	176
36. The Maximal Method of Direction-Finding and the Purpose of the Electric Compensator . . . . .	182
37. The Phase Method of Direction-Finding . . . . .	186
38. The Phase-Amplitude Method of Direction-Finding . . . . .	190
39. The Correlation Method of Direction-Finding . . . . .	193
Chapter 10. Echo Direction-Finding. . . . .	199
40. Sonar Sets. . . . .	199
41. Basic Tactical and Technical Parameters of Sonar Sets . . . . .	203
Appendix 1. . . . .	209
Appendix 2. . . . .	209
Bibliography. . . . .	210

BOOK ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ELECTRONIC KEY TO THE OCEAN

Leningrad ELEKTRONNYY KLYUCH K OKEANU in Russian 1978 13 sheets

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PROSTAKOV, A.L.

The author correlates a voluminous amount of material that reflects the present state and prospects for the development of a variety of hydroacoustic equipment used in studying and mastering the world ocean. He discusses the purpose, operating principle and organization of hydroacoustic equipment for detection, communication, telemetry, underwater "seeing" with sound and navigation, gives their generalized characteristics, and presents information on the outfitting of deep-water vessels and scientific research and oceanographic ships.

This book is intended for hydroacoustic specialists, as well as specialists in other disciplines who are working in the field of developing the world ocean, students at technical VUZ's and everyone interested in new areas in the development of modern technology.

PROCESSING HYDROACOUSTIC INFORMATION ON SHIPBORNE DIGITAL COMPUTERS

Leningrad OBRABOTKA GIDROAKUSTICHESKOY INFORMATSII NA SUDOVYKH TSVM in Russian 1979 11 sheets

ROKOTOV, S.P., and TITOV, M.S.

The authors give an account of methods for processing hydroacoustic (including telemetric) information on shipborne digital computers that are widely used to solve applied problems of modern hydroacoustics. They discuss in detail the question of organizing the input of hydroacoustic signals into digital computers. They also present the results of research into the identification of marine objects, the detection of hydroacoustic signals against a background of interference, and studies of the properties of marine reverberation.

This book is intended for scientific workers and engineers who are specialists in the field of hydroacoustics and computer technology, graduate students and students in the corresponding specialties, and everyone who is interested in the practical utilization of digital computers for processing random signals.

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CRYSTALS AND SEMICONDUCTORS

UDC 621.315.5:542.91+592.3

GROWTH AND ALLOYING OF SEMICONDUCTING CRYSTALS AND FILMS. PART 1

Novosibirsk ROST I LEGIROVANIYE POLUPROVODNIKOVYKH KRISTALLOV I PLENOK. CHAST' 1 in Russian 1977 pp 2, 311-314

[Annotation and table of contents from the collection of works "Rost i Legirovaniye Poluprovodnikovyykh Kristallov i Plenok. Chast' 1," edited by Fedor Andreyevich Kuznetsov, doctor of chemical sciences, Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, Siberian Department, USSR Academy of Sciences, Izdatel'stvo Nauka (Siberian Division), signed to press 6 April 1977, 2,800 copies, 328 pages]

[Text] ANNOTATION

This collection of works is the first of two books from materials of the Fourth All-Union Symposium on Growth and Synthesis Processes in Semiconducting Crystals and Films. The authors discuss the general rules of the growth and distribution of impurities during the crystallization of crystals and films from a gaseous phase, from a melt and from a solution in a melt. They also cover the chemical composition of impurities and new methods for investigating irregularities in crystals and films.

This book will be of interest for specialists in the field of the synthesis and growth of semiconductors, as well as those engaged in the technology of semiconducting instruments for microelectronics.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
From the Editor . . . . .	3
Opening Address by Academician A.V. Nikolayev, chairman of the Organizing Committee. . . . .	4
Rules Governing the Growth and Distribution of Impurities During Crystallization From a Gaseous Phase	

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	Page
Semiconducting Periodic Structures, Their Use, and Methods of Obtaining Them (V.N. Maslov) . . . . .	6
The Mechanism of Crystal Growth in a $\text{SiCl}_4\text{-H}_2$ System (Dzh. Nishizava, U. Kato, M. Shimbo). . . . .	17
A Study of the Macrokinetics of the Local Etching of Silicon by Sulfur Hexafluoride During the Course of the Process (D.I. Bilenko, Yu.N. Galishnikova, L.B. Lopatina, A.I. Smirnov, V.V. Tuchkevich, B.S. Yavich) . . . . .	21
Some Features of the Synthesis of Monocrystalline Layers of Gallium Nitride (Ye. Butter). . . . .	27
R-T-Kh Phase Diagrams and the Growth Mechanism of Monocrystals of Compounds in Groups IV-VI From Vapor (A.V. Novoselova, V.P. Zlomanov, Ye.V. Masyakin, O.I. Tananayeva) . . . . .	30
On the Possibility of a Hydrogenless, Gas-Transport Method for Obtaining Silicon Nitride Films (F.A. Kuznetsov, Ya.M. Buzhdan, V.I. Belyy, T.P. Smirnova, A.A. Kocheshkova, V.S. Kravchenko). . . . .	34
Investigation of the Transfer and Crystallization of $\text{Ga}_{1-x}\text{In}_x\text{As}$ in a Ga-In-As-I-H Gas-Transport System (Yu.M. Rummyantsev, V.N. Demin, G.A. Kokovin, T.V. Fedorova). . . . .	41
Growing Epitaxial Layers of Indium Arsenide in an Open Chloride System (G.A. Aleksandrova, Ye.N. Dorskaya, G.F. Lymar', L.V. Marchukov, A.Ye. Shubin) . . . . .	45
Growing ZnTe Monocrystals Alloyed With Isoelectron Impurities From the Second Group (S.I. Radautsan, A.Ye. Tsurkan, V.I. Verlan) . . . . .	50
Features of the Growth of Epitaxial Layers of ZnTe on Zincite Crystals (S.I. Radautsan, A.Ye. Tsurkan, P.G. Pas'ko, L.V. Kicherman) . . . . .	54
On the Role of Preparation of the Base Layers' Surface for the Low-Temperature Epitaxy of Silicon (I.M. Skvortsov, B.V. Orion) . . . . .	58
Effect of a Deviation From Stoichiometry and the Concentration of Alloying Admixture on the Semiconductor-Metal Junction in Vanadium Dioxide (G. Oppermann) . . . . .	62
Theoretical Investigation of the Appearance of Layer Thickness Irregularities During Precipitation From a Gaseous Phase (V.P. Leonov, V.G. Tsepilevich, F.A. Kuznetsov) . . . . .	66
Epitaxial Growth and the Properties of Varizonnyye [possibly Graded] Solid Solutions of $\text{GaAs-GaAs}_{0.64}\text{P}_{0.36}$ (V.N. Maslov, A.N. Lupacheva, O.Ye. Korobov, T.A. Ukhorskaya, Ye.S. Yurcva) . . . . .	69
Investigation of Transient Processes During the Growth of Multilayer Gallium Arsenide Structures (L.I. D'yakonov, N.M. Demenkov, L.A. Krivko, A.S. Gulyayeva, B.I. Ruda). . . . .	74
Features of the Epitaxial Growth of Solid Solutions of $\text{Ga}_x\text{In}_{1-x}\text{P}$ by the Method of Chemical-Transport Reactions (Yu.V. Zhilyayev, S.G. Konnikov, V.D. Rummyantsev, V.P. Ulin) . . . . .	79

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	Page
Effect of Irradiation on Impurity Capture During the Crystallization of Semiconductors (M.R. Greysukh) . . . . .	85
Effect of the Limiting Conditions of Growth on the Electro-physical Properties of Epitaxial Layers of Germanium (V.P. Migal', N.N. Migal', Yu.O. Kanter) . . . . .	88
Germanium Etching in a Flow of $HI + H_2$ (V.P. Migal', Yu.O. Kanter) . . . . .	93
Diffusion Processes in Epitaxially Growing Films (G.N. Gaydukov, B.Ya. Lyubov) . . . . .	96
Structural Perfection and Uniformity in the Precipitation of Layers Obtained in Connection With the Decomposition of Silane (E.S. Fal'kevich, A.G. Petrik, L.Ya. Shvartsman, E.G. Sheykhet, Zh.P. Nikolashin, A.L. Traynin) . . . . .	102
A Study of Epitaxial Layers of Silicon Subjected to Bombardment by Low-Energy Ions During the Growth Process (V.A. Tolomasov, R.A. Rubtsova, G.N. Gorshenin, N.V. Gudkova, L.N. Abrosimova, L.M. Prokhorova) . . . . .	106
Epitaxial Growth of Silicon in Japan (Dzh. Nishizava) . . . . .	110
Rules Governing the Growth of Crystals and Films From a Melt and a Solution in a Melt	
Using the Theory of Morphological Stability to Study the Waviness of Layers Obtained by Liquid Epitaxy (T. Nishinaga, K. Pak, S. Ushiyama) . . . . .	116
Effect of Gravity on Liquid Epitaxy Processes (V.P. Orlov, V.G. Tsepilevich) . . . . .	121
Theoretical and Experimental Investigation of the Method of Electroliquid Epitaxy (L.V. Golubev, V.A. Gevorkyan, V.N. Karyayev, Yu.V. Shmartsev) . . . . .	124
Effect of the Growth Conditions on the Properties of Epitaxial Layers of Solid Solutions of $Al_xGa_{1-x}Sb$ (A.A. Vilisov, A.P. Vyatkin, V.P. Germogenov, L.Ye. Epiktetova) . . . . .	128
Obtaining Epitaxial Layers of $Ga_xIn_{1-x}Sb$ by the Liquid-Phase Epitaxy Method (V.V. Goremykin, E.I. Markov, I.P. Molodyan) . . . . .	132
Obtaining Epitaxial Layers of GaAs With Uniform Admixture Distribution (Yu.B. Bolkhovityanov, P.L. Mel'nikov, S.A. Stroitelev, S.I. Chikichev) . . . . .	135
Some Features of the Growth of Layers of GaAs Under Iso-thermic Conditions (S.T. Chistanova, L.A. Borisova, A.N. Dorokhov, V.D. Zamozhskiy, F.A. Kuznetsov) . . . . .	138
Epitaxial Layers of $Cd_xHg_{1-x}Te$ (V.I. Ivanov-Omskiy, V.K. Ogorodnikov, P.G. Sidorchuk) . . . . .	141
Liquid-Phase Epitaxy of Solid Solutions of $In_{1-x}Ga_xP$ and $(GaP)_xZnSe_{1-x}$ (N.I. Batyrev, V.N. Vigdorovich, Ye.Ye. Nestyurina, A.A. Selin, V.B. Ufimtsev, A.I. Chervyakov, V.P. Shumilin) . . . . .	144

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	Page
Growth of Acicular Indium Arsenide Crystals Through a Liquid Phase With Additional Feeding From a Gaseous Phase (G.A. Aleksandrova, G.F. Lymar', P.B. Pashchenko) . . . . .	147
Features of the Growth of Monocrystals and Epitaxial Films of Solid Solutions of $Pb_{1-x}Sn_xTe$ in Connection With Crystallization From a Liquid Phase (R.Kh. Akchurin, A.A. Lobanov, V.V. Marychev) . . . . .	152
On the Question of Obtaining Homogeneous, Alloyed Solid Solutions From a Germanium-Silicon System (S.M. Shigayeva, Yu.G. Belashov) . . . . .	156
Magnetic Susceptibility and Precrystallization Phenomena in Semiconducting Melts (V.A. Kutvitskiy) . . . . .	159
Analysis of the Temperature Fields and Thermoelastic Stresses in the Process of Monocrystal Growth From Melts (S.S. Vakhrameyev, M.G. Mil'vidskiy, V.A. Smirnov, Yu.F. Shchelkin) . . . . .	162
Analysis of the Thermal Conditions for the Growth of Detector Germanium (S.S. Vakhrameyev, L.G. Goncharov, A.P. Rusin, Yu.F. Shchelkin) . . . . .	169
Analysis of Temperature and Thermal Flow Distributions in the Area of the Crystallization Front During the Growth of Silicon Monocrystals by the Chokhral'skiy Method (Kh.I. Makeyev, A.I. Pogodin, I.V. Starshinova, A.A. Kholodovskaya) . . . . .	173
On the Question of Suppressing Temperature Fluctuations in Melts During the Growth of Monocrystals (A.V. Kosov, N.V. Buzovkina) . . . . .	176
On the Mechanisms of the Formation of Microirregularities in Monocrystals During Their Growth From a Melt (K.M. Rozin, P.O. Samorukov, M.O. Shimanovskaya) . . . . .	179
Crystal-Chemistry Rules for the Distribution of Impurities and the Basic Conditions for Obtaining Chemical Homogeneous Semiconductors (S.A. Stroitelev) . . . . .	182
Component Distribution During the Growth of Monocrystals of Germanium Alloyed Jointly With Gold and Antimony (V.Ye. Il'inykh, V.S. Zemskov, O.G. Murtazin) . . . . .	186
Alloyed Bismuth Telluride Crystallization Processes (E.T. Abdugarimov, K.V. Ostanina, A.G. Orlov, V.N. Romanenko, A.F. Sidorov) . . . . .	190
Investigation of the Growth of $AgGaS_2$ Monocrystals (V.V. Badikov, G.A. Ovchinnikova, O.N. Pivovarov, Yu.V. Skokov, O.V. Skrebneva) . . . . .	193
Activities of Japanese Scientists in the Field of Crystal Growth (I. Sunagava) . . . . .	196
Obtaining Germanium Phosphide Monocrystals (Ya.A. Ugay, L.I. Sokolov, Ye.G. Goncharov, A.N. Lukin, V.S. Kavetskiy) . . . . .	198

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	Page
Growing Monocrystals of a Metastable -Modification of CdAs <sub>2</sub> (K.B. Aleynikova, T.A. Zyubina, N.S. Rabotkina, Ya.A. Ugay) . . . . .	200
<b>New Techniques for Growing Crystals and Films</b>	
Epitaxial Growth of A <sup>III</sup> B <sup>V</sup> Compounds From a Liquid Phase by the Temperature Gradient Method in Connection With a Controlled Vapor Pressure (Dzh. Nishizava, I. Okuno, T. Sogo) . . . . .	204
Liquid Epitaxy of Structures With Heterojunctions in the Al-Ga-As System (Zh.I. Alferov, V.M. Andreyev, S.G. Konnikov, V.R. Larionov) . . . . .	209
Mass-Spectrometer Studies of the Liquid Phase's Composition During Epitaxy of Gallium Arsenide in a Ga-AsCl <sub>3</sub> -H <sub>2</sub> System (A.V. Rodionov, Yu.N. Sveshnikov, V.I. Belousov, A.K. Afanas'yev) . . . . .	214
Using the Optical Method to Investigate the Chloride Process for Obtaining Epitaxial Layers of Gallium Arsenide "in situ" (D.I. Bilenko, A.V. Rodionov, Yu.N. Sveshnikov, A.I. Smirnov, I.N. Tsyplenkov) . . . . .	218
A Study of Crystal Surfaces by the Method of Light Figures (V.D. Zamozhskiy, V.N. Vertoprakhov) . . . . .	222
Investigation of the Chemical State of GaAs, GaP and Ga <sub>1-x</sub> Al <sub>x</sub> As Surfaces by the Secondary Ion-Ion Emission Method (V.V. Bobkov, A.G. Koval', Yu.A. Klimovskiy, S.S. Strel'chenko, V.V. Shubina, S.A. Bondar', A.P. Matyash) . . . . .	225
Radiation Methods for Obtaining Semiconducting Films (G.A. Kachurin, N.B. Pridachin, S.I. Romanov, L.S. Smirnov) . . . . .	227
On the Role of Focusons in the Formation of a Growing Crystal's Structure (A.N. Luzin) . . . . .	230
On Bombarding the Surface of a Growing, Diamondlike Film With Slow Ions (A.N. Luzin, L.L. Mendrin, A.V. Popov) . . . . .	233
Advantages of Combining the Purification of the Original Substances With the Synthesis of Crystals of Semiconductors (E.N. Kiseleva, S.A. Stroitelev) . . . . .	236
<b>The Chemical State of Admixtures in Crystals and Films</b>	
Phase Diagram and the Kinetics of the Separation of Excessive Components in Nonstoichiometric Group IV-VI Compounds (M. Rodo, M. Shneyder, V. T'yerrri-Mit, Dzh. Gullaume) . . . . .	239
Two-Part Model of Admixtures and Their Interaction in Atomic Semiconductors and Semiconducting Compounds (E.N. Khabarov) . . . . .	248
A Quasichemical Approach to the Interaction of Mutually Compensating Admixtures in A <sup>III</sup> B <sup>V</sup> (Ye.A. Balagurova, V.N. Morozov, A.A. Ryazantsev, E.N. Khabarov) . . . . .	253

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	Page
Interaction of Impurities From Groups II and VI of the Periodic Table in Type AIII <sub>1-x</sub> B <sub>x</sub> V Compounds and the Nature of Solid Solutions of the AIII <sub>1-x</sub> B <sub>x</sub> V-AII <sub>1-x</sub> B <sub>x</sub> VI Type (V.N. Vigdorovich, V.B. Ufimtsev, V.P. Shumilin) . . . . .	255
Coprecipitation of Silicon With Donors and Boron (E. Vol'f, M. Seydler, K. Barch) . . . . .	260
Oxygen in Silicon Grown by the Zone Melting Method (Vatkhuyag Seded, K. Tempel'khoff, T. Time) . . . . .	265
Admixture Complexes, Ideal Structure and Electrophysical Properties of n-Ge (V.B. Babich, P.I. Baranskiy, V.A. Il'chishin, V.A. Shershel') . . . . .	269
Deviation of Admixture Behavior From Equilibrium Behavior During Epitaxy (Yu.G. Sidorov, L.F. Vasil'yeva, A.V. Sidorova, I.V. Sabinina, S.A. Dvoretzkiy) . . . . .	272
Properties of Alloyed Gallium Arsenide at High Temperatures (V.I. Khokhlov, S.A. Dvoretzkiy, Yu.G. Sidorov) . . . . .	276
On the Possibility of Two-Charge States of an Indium Admixture in a Lattice of PbTe and Other Chalcogenides (I.A. Drabkin, B.Ya. Moyzhes) . . . . .	280
Formation of Crystalline Imperfections in Cu <sub>2</sub> S, Cu <sub>2</sub> Se and Cu <sub>2</sub> Te (G.P. Sorokin, G.Z. Idrichan, I.Ya. Andronik, S.N. Bodrug, A.A. Shevchuk) . . . . .	283
Features of the Dissolution of Admixtures in Compounds With Variable Ge <sub>1-x</sub> Te and Sn <sub>1-x</sub> Te Compositions (G.S. Bushmarina, B.F. Gruzinov, Ye.Ya. Lev, L.M. Sysoyeva) . . . . .	286
Effect of the Temperature Conditions of Annealing and Tempering on the State of a Silver Admixture in Germanium (I.Ye. Polozova, D.A. Romanychev, I.M. Tarasova, Yu.G. Belashov) . . . . .	290
 Methods for Investigating Irregularities in Crystals and Films	
Investigation of Surface Disturbances in the Structure of Semiconductors by the External Photoeffect Method Under Conditions of Bragg Reflection of X-Rays (M.V. Kruglov, V.N. Shemelev, B.G. Zakharov) . . . . .	292
Anisotropy in the Scattering of Infrared Radiation in Monocrystalline Silicon (A.A. Blistanov, V.N. Vishnyakov, O.G. Portnov) . . . . .	296
Studying Microirregularities in Semiconductors by the Composite Method of Modulation Spectroscopy (M.F. Reznichenko, V.N. Vertoprakhov) . . . . .	300
A Study of Irregularities in the Alloying of Germanium (M.F. Reznichenko, Ye.M. Uskov, Yu.A. Rybin, V.N. Vertoprakhov) . . . . .	304
A Study of the Microheterogeneous Distribution of Admixtures in Monocrystals of Silicon, Using the Optical Method (Ye.M. Uskov, V.N. Vertoprakhov) . . . . .	307

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CRYSTALS AND SEMICONDUCTORS

KINETICS OF GROWTH AND DISSOLUTION OF CRYSTALS

Leningrad KINETIKA ROSTA I RASTVORENIYA KRISTALLOV in Russian 1979 signed to press 25 Jan 79 pp 2, 247-248

[Annotation and table of contents from book by Yevgeniy Borisovich Treybus, Leningrad University Press, 1,700 copies]

[Text] This book represents the first attempt to create a textbook for a course in the experimental kinetics of crystal growth. In it are discussed the procedure for kinetics investigations, processes of crystallization and dissolution in different systems, different conditions for the formation, growth and dissolution of crystals with the involvement of applied problems of the theory of mass exchange, and practical applications of kinetics in geology, chemistry and physics.

Intended for student geologists, chemists and physicists, and also of interest to specialists in the field of crystal formation.

CONTENTS	Page
Foreword	3
Key Conventional Symbols	7
Chapter One. Procedure of Kinetics Investigations	10
1. Instruments for investigating the kinetics of the growth and dissolution of crystals	11
2. Errors in measurement of rates	18
3. Features of the initial (non-steady-state) stage in growth of a crystal	28
4. Variations in rates of growth of crystals	33
Chapter Two. Analysis of the Process of Crystallization and Dissolution with Slight Diffusion Resistance of the Medium in Binary Systems	42
1. Principles of analysis of kinetic data	-
2. Flows and motive forces in growth and dissolution of a crystal; features of the steady state	46
3. Process stages and the active complex in growth and dissolution of crystals	59

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4. Main kinetics equation	63
5. Dimensionless kinetic variables	71
6. Form of equation for description of experimental data	74
7. On the number of points of growth and rate of the reverse reaction with different growth mechanisms	77
8. Kinetics of the crystallization of poorly soluble substances ( $K \approx 10^5$ )	81
9. Kinetics of the crystallization of highly soluble substances ( $K \approx 2 \cdot 10^3$ )	90
10. Activation energy for growth of a crystal	103
Chapter Three. Analysis of the Process of Crystallization and Dissolution with Slight Diffusion Resistance of the Medium in Ternary Systems	115
1. Metastable equilibria	116
2. Influence of an impurity altering the structure of the solution (the van't Hoff rule)	126
3. Adsorption influence of an impurity	140
Chapter Four. Growth and Dissolution of Crystals Under Conditions of Significant Diffusion Resistance	152
1. Key equations of combined kinetics	153
2. Dimensionless parameters characterizing combined kinetics and the relationship between them	159
3. Determination of amount of diffusion resistance	168
4. Dimensionless processing of data on crystallization in the combined kinetics region	171
5. Study of the process taking place in the diffusion region	178
6. Dependence of the rate of growth of a surface on its position in the flow	183
7. Diffusion and formation of solution inclusions in growth of crystals	193
8. Difference in temperature between the crystal and solution	208
Appendix 1. Reference Data	217
Appendix 2. Recommendations on Representation of Data on the Kinetics of the Growth and Dissolution of Crystals	224
Literature Cited	227
Subject Index	243

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ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM

COLLECTIVE ION ACCELERATION BY ELECTRON RINGS

Moscow KOLLEKTIVNOYE USKORENIYE IONOV ELEKTRONNYMI KOL'TSAMI (Collective Ion Acceleration By Electron Rings) in Russian 1979 signed to press 27 Feb 79 pp 2-4, 216

[Annotation, Foreword and Table of Contents from book by Vladislav Pavlovich Sarantsev and Elkuno Avrumovich Perel'shteyn, Atomizdat, 1,290 copies, 216 pages]

[Text] Collective acceleration of ions by electron rings is a new effective method of acceleration which was developed during the past decade. The book contains the results of theoretical and experimental investigations on the collective method of acceleration. Problems of forming the electron rings, loading them with ions and acceleration are considered. The stability of the electron-ion rings in collective accelerators is analyzed.

The book is intended for scientific workers and postgraduate students working in the field of accelerator technology and plasma physics and also for students of higher-level courses with physics specialty.

Foreword

Investigation on the problem of collective acceleration of ions by electron rings has been conducted for approximately a decade in many laboratories of the world.

Groups involved in the collective method of acceleration were formed at ITEF [Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics] (Moscow), IYaF [Institute of Nuclear Physics] (Tomsk), Berkeley (United States), Garsching and Karlsruhe (West Germany) and other scientific centers after the first communication at the International Conference on Accelerators in 1967 (United States) on the theoretical and experimental results achieved at Dubna under the supervision of V. I. Veksler.

The advantage of the new method is its universality--collective accelerators can essentially overlap the entire energy range of interest for physics investigations. Construction of collective accelerators is economically

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much more advantageous than construction of traditional accelerators. Heavy-ion collective accelerators are finding the most diverse applications in industry, chemistry, biology, medicine and so on.

The intensive work of many investigators of the collective method is reflected in the large number of journal articles and in the proceedings of conferences and symposia. There are no monographs which generalize the numerous papers on the given topic. We feel that this book should partially fill the existing gap in survey papers on the collective method of acceleration by electron rings.

In working on the book, we attempted to resolve many problems. On the one hand, this book should provide an overall concept of the collective method of acceleration by electron rings and on the other hand, it should be useful to people directly involved in calculations of collective accelerators and experiments on them. Therefore, materials of a calculation-theoretical nature are included. Moreover, development of the collective method of acceleration, like investigations on storage of relativistic particles, stimulated careful study of the dynamics of heavy-current annular beams. The aspects of this problem most significant for the method are reflected here. Thus, we were forced to proceed toward obvious non-uniformity of the treatise.

We also note that the given book is far from a complete survey on the collective method of ion acceleration. We feel that established facts are reflected in it. Many problems touched on in the book still await their own solution. We hope that the book will be useful even in this aspect. In surveying the literature, we did not attempt to provide an exhaustive bibliography on the considered problem but restricted ourselves only to necessary references.

In working on the book, we had the invaluable assistance of colleagues of the Department of New Methods of Acceleration of OIYaI, specifically V. S. Aleksandrov, Yu. I. Aleksakhin, N. Yu. Kazarinov, A. A. Popov, V. A. Preyzendorf, A. P. Sumbayev, V. S. Khabarov, V. F. Shevtsov, B. G. Shchinov, G. Shchornak et al. We express heartfelt gratitude to all of them.

We are also very grateful to I. A. Zolina, N. A. Filippova and V. Yu. Shevtsova for the extensive work that they did in formulating the manuscript.

Contents	Page
Foreword . . . . .	3
Introduction . . . . .	5
Chapter 1. The Principle of the Collective Method of Ion Acceleration. Types of Collective Accelerators and Typical Parameters . . . . .	7

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	Page
1. The Principle of the Collective Method of Ion Acceleration By Electron Rings . . . . .	7
2. Types of Collective Accelerators With Electron Rings. Diagrams of Forming Electron Rings. . . . .	10
3. The Design Features of the Heavy Ion Collective Accelerator of OIYaI. . . . .	18
4. Systems of Observing the Electron Ring in the Adhesion Chamber . . . . .	22
Chapter 2. Formation of the Electron-Ion Rings in Adhesion Chambers . . . . .	26
5. Particle Motion in the Adhesion Chamber . . . . .	26
6. The Magnetic Field of Adhesion Chambers . . . . .	31
7. The Natural Electromagnetic Field of the Electron-Ion Ring . . . . .	44
8. The Shielded Electromagnetic Fields of the Electron Ring. . . . .	50
9. Injection of Electron Beams Into Adhesion Chambers. . . . .	56
10. Formation of the Magnetic Field of Adhesion Chambers. . . . .	65
11. Experiments on Electron Ring Compression. . . . .	72
12. Ion Storage in Electron Rings . . . . .	77
Chapter 3. The Stability of Electron-Ion Rings. . . . .	88
13. The Resonances of Betatron Oscillations Caused by Non-Ideal Magnetic Fields of Adhesion Chambers. . . . .	88
14. Azimuth (Longitudinal) Instabilities of Electron Rings. . . . .	93
15. Transverse Coherent Instabilities of Electron-Ion Rings . . . . .	119
Chapter 4. Acceleration of Electron-Ion Rings . . . . .	139
16. Methods of Ring Extraction and Acceleration . . . . .	139
17. Maximum Permissible Accelerations of An Electron-Ion Ring . . . . .	147
18. Focussing the Electron-Ion Ring During Acceleration . . . . .	158
19. Interaction of Electron Rings and the Accelerating System. The Energy Losses of Rings to Radiation During Acceleration. . . . .	163
Conclusions	
The Capabilities of the Collective Method of Particle Acceleration . . . . .	170
Appendix	
The Magnetic Field and the Indicator of Field Decrease for a Thin Circular Turn With Current . . . . .	180
Bibliography . . . . .	208
[123-6521]	

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LASERS AND MASERS

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ON CONVERTING THE RADIATION OF A LASER HAVING AN UNSTABLE RESONATOR WITH THE HELP OF CONICAL OPTICS

Moscow KVANTOVAYA ELEKTRONIKA in Russian Vol 7 No 1 (91), Jan 80 manuscript received 27 Jun 79 pp 142-146

[Article by S.I. Zavgorodneva, V.I. Kuprenyuk, V.V. Sergeyev and V.Ye. Sherstobitov]

[Text] The authors discuss the possibility of reducing the angular divergence of the radiation at the outlet of a laser with an unstable resonator by converting the beam's cross-sectional shape with the help of conical optics. They present the results of experiments with a CO<sub>2</sub> laser that show that the use of a conical converter at the outlet of a laser with a small gain (that is, with the magnification ratio of the unstable resonator being close to unity) should result in a significant gain in the radiation's directivity.

In a number of areas of laser technology there arises the problem of converting the shape of the radiation beams' cross-section. In this article this problem is discussed using a laser with an unstable resonator as an example. As is known (see, for example, [1]), in a geometrical approximation the cross-section of a beam at the outlet of an unstable resonator with circular mirrors has the form of a ring of width  $t = (M - 1)a$ , where  $M$  is the resonator's magnification and  $2a$  is the outlet mirror's diameter. From power considerations, in lasers with small amplification factors at the resonator's aperture (in CO<sub>2</sub> GDL's [probably gas-dynamic laser], for example), magnification  $M$  is chosen to be close to unity, so the ring's relative width  $t/2Ma$  proves to be extremely small. In this case, one of the basic shortcomings of the laser is the large angular divergence of the generated radiation, the theoretical limit of which even exceeds substantially the value

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$\lambda/(2Ma)$  that is characteristic for a disk radiator with the same beam diameter ( $\lambda$  = wave length of the emitted radiation). This flaw can be compensated for to a considerable degree if the radiation beam, the cross-section of which has the shape of a narrow ring, is converted into a beam of the same diameter for which the relative width of the ring in cross-section exceeds the original width to a noticeable degree. Such conversion can be accomplished with the help of various optical devices with aspherical surfaces [2-4], and in particular with the help of conical reflectors.

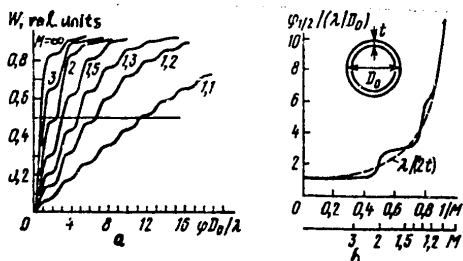


Figure 1.

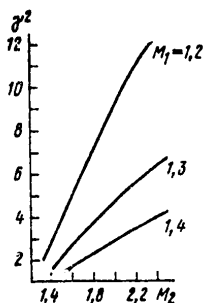


Figure 2.

Before moving on to the discussion of the features of an actual conversion arrangement, let us examine the dependence of the angular characteristics of an annular beam with an intensity that is uniformly divided with respect to its cross-section and a plane front on the ratio of the ring's outer diameter to its inner diameter. As follows from Figure 1a, where the results of the corresponding numerical calculations are presented, in the case of a disk radiator ( $M = \infty$ ), half of all the power is concentrated in a cone with an angle at the apex of  $\varphi_{1/2} \sim \lambda/D_0$ , where  $D_0$  is the beam's outer diameter. This angle increases as the ring is constricted, and for  $M = 1.2$  it is  $\sim 7\lambda/D_0$ . As is obvious from Figure 1b, the dependence of  $\varphi_{1/2}$  on the ring's width is described sufficiently

well by the expression

$$\varphi_{1/2} \approx \lambda/(2l) = \lambda M / [D_0(M-1)]. \tag{1}$$

Thus, the maximum relative gain  $\gamma$  in the half-width of the radiation pattern that can be obtained as the result of conversion of the cross-section is determined by the relationship

$$\gamma \approx M_1(M_2-1) / [(M_1-1)M_2], \tag{2}$$

where  $M_1, M_2$  = parameters of the ring before and after conversion. As follows from Figure 2, in the cases that interest us the value of  $\gamma^2$  that characterizes the increase in the radiation's average density in the angle  $\varphi_{1/2}$  can be  $\geq 10$ .

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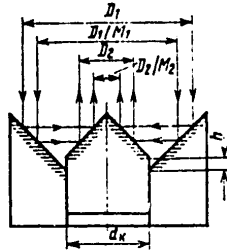


Figure 3.

Figure 3 is a diagram of one of the conical converter variants. The converter consists of two conical reflectors with a 90° angle at the apex. The inner reflector can be moved in the axial direction, which makes it possible to vary the converted beam's  $M_2$  parameter. As is obvious from this figure, the ring's relative width actually increases during the conversion since its absolute width  $t$  is

preserved and its outer diameter becomes smaller. It is not hard to see that the beam's parameters before and after conversion are related by the relationship

$$D_2/D_1 = M_2(M_1 - 1) / [M_1(M_2 - 1)]. \quad (3)$$

For the sake of simplicity let us assume that the change in the amplitudinal distribution in connection with the conversion can be ignored. It then follows directly from formula (1) that such a conical converter possesses a property that is interesting from the practical point of view: it reduces the diameter of an annular beam while preserving the half-width of the radiation's angular distribution. The ring's width  $t$  actually does not change during conversion and, consequently, the value of  $\varphi_1 \approx \lambda / (2t)$  also remains practically unchanged. If the converted beam is expanded by a factor of  $D_1/D_2$  with the help of a telescope -- that is, its size is brought up to its original value -- the beam's divergence will be greatly reduced. By comparing (3) and (2) it is easy to see that in connection with this, the maximum gain in the radiation's density in the distant zone, as determined by the curves in Figure 2, is realized.

All of what has been said above applied to the case where the beam at the conical converter's outlet has a uniform distribution of intensity relative to the annular cross-section. In actuality this distribution is uneven because of variability of the areal conversion ratio at different points in the cross-section. Although in and of itself this nonuniformity [5] has an insignificant effect on the half-width of the radiated power's angular distribution (it is finite and within reasonable limits), knowledge of the distribution of the intensity is still necessary, for example, in order to prevent such undesirable phenomena as optical failure of the converter's surface, thermal deformation of the reflecting elements and others. The shape of this distribution obviously depends on the distribution of the intensity in the incident beam. From the geometrical relationships it follows that the density of the radiation in the incident and reflected beams is related in the following

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manner:

$$I_{ref}(r) = I_{inc}(R)R/r, \tag{4}$$

where  $r$  = transverse coordinate (reading from the converter's axis) that satisfies the condition  $0 \leq r \leq d_k$ ;  $d_k$  = diameter of the internal cone;  $R = \left[ \frac{D_1}{2} \frac{(M_1 M_2 - 1)}{M_1 (M_2 - 1)} - r \right]$  = coordinate of the point connected by the conversion to point  $r$ .

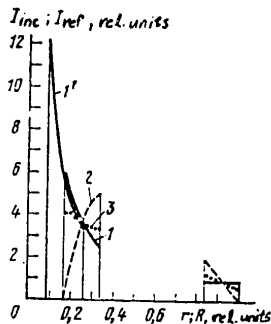


Figure 4.

From (4) it follows that when the intensity of the annular beam striking the converter is constant with respect to its cross-section, the reflected radiation is concentrated in the preaxial zone. This is quite obvious in Figure 4 (curve 1), where as an example we have presented graphs of  $I_{ref}(r)$  for different intensity distributions  $I_{inc}(R)$  in the incident beam; these distributions are shown on the right

side of the figure by lines of the same type as the  $I_{ref}(r)$  factors that correspond to them. As  $M_2$  increases, so do the nonuniformity of the density of the radiation in the reflected beam and the density's absolute values. This is apparent from curve 1', which was plotted for the same initial distribution ( $I_{inc}(R) = 1$ ) as curve 1, but for  $M_2 = 3$  instead of 2, as in the first case.

In practice we normally encounter annular beams in which the distribution of the radiation's intensity in the radial direction is not constant across the ring's width. In particular, in lasers with unstable resonators having magnification ratios that are close to unity, the radiation density as averaged for the size of Fresnel's zone usually decreases toward the ring's periphery as the result of diffraction effects. When such radiation beams are converted, no concentration of intensity in the preaxial zone occurs, but for some laws governing the change in  $I_{inc}(R)$ ,  $I_{ref}$  depends only slightly on  $r$  (see curve 3 in Figure 4; all three distributions of  $I_{inc}(R)$  have been normalized for the same power in the incident beam).

As is obvious from the figure, the average intensity value  $I_{ref}(r)$  for all the cases under discussion, which correspond to the same  $M_2$  parameter, coincide for all practical purposes. It is not difficult to convince oneself that these average values are extremely close to the density value determined by the

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ratio of the areas of the rings in the incident and reflected beams:

$$\left(\frac{I_{ref}}{I_{inc}}\right)_{ave} \approx \frac{S_{inc}}{S_{ref}} = \frac{(M_1+1)(M_2-1)}{(M_1-1)(M_2+1)}. \quad (5)$$

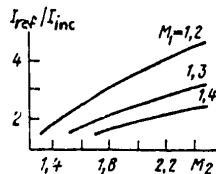


Figure 5.

The dependence of this ratio on  $M_2$  is shown in Figure 5 for a series of values of  $M_1$ . As is obvious from this figure, in the cases that are of interest the average density of the radiation at the converter's outlet can be several times greater than the density in the in-

cident beam and it increases as  $M_2$  does. In each case, the final choice of the value of  $M_2$  is based on a comparison of Figures 2 and 5, starting with the specific form of the distribution of the intensity in the incident beam, the requirements for radiation divergence at the system's outlet, and the value of the maximally allowable power density. As a rule, using a converter with  $M_2 > 2.5$  is not advisable, because for large values of  $M_2$  the radiation densities become extraordinarily large and the gain in divergence (as follows from Figure 1b) increases extremely slowly.

We conducted an experimental investigation of the practical possibility of converting an annular beam with the help of a conical converter. The investigations were performed on the basis of a continuous-action flow-through  $\text{CO}_2$  laser. The annular beam was formed with the help of an unstable resonator with field rotation [6]. The diameter of the beam at the outlet was 26 mm. The conical converter had the following parameters: outer and inner cone diameters -- 120 and 36 mm, respectively; angle at the apex of the conical reflectors --  $90^\circ \pm 30''$ . The cones' generatrix's deviation from rectilinearity was no more than  $1 \mu\text{m}$  in the reflecting surface's working zone.

In order to match the beam's diameter with the diameter of the inner conical reflector, an enlarging telescope that brought the beam's outer diameter up to 80 mm was used. Directly in front of the converter we placed an annular diaphragm that cut off a beam with an outer diameter of 76 mm, and inner diameter of 64 mm ( $M_1 \approx 1.2$ ), and a radiation intensity distribution that was close to uniform.

The shape of the thermogram of the radiation beam falling on the reflector is shown in Figure 6a. With the help of aligning movements the reflector was set so that its axis made an angle

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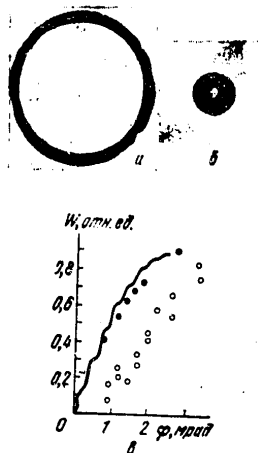


Рис. 6.

Figure 6.

of no more than  $2'$  with the direction of the incident beam (such was the accuracy of the alignment, which was performed with the help of an He-Ne laser, the direction of which coincided with that of the  $CO_2$  laser's radiation). Figure 6b is a thermogram of the radiation beam at the converter's outlet; its was obtained in connection with a displacement of the inner cone corresponding to  $M_2 = 2.25$  (the exposure time for this thermogram was approximately one-third of the exposure time in the case of Figure 6a).

The angular divergence of the beams striking the reflector and reflected from it was measured calorimetrically, by the method of diaphragms. The results of the measurements are presented in Figure 6c. The distribution of the radiated power by angles in the incident beam (the black dots in Figure 6c) coincides quite well with the theoretical distribution, as determined by diffraction of a plane wave on a ring with the appropriate dimensions. The white circles designate the results of the measurement of the converted beam's divergence that were obtained in different series of experiments.

From Figure 6c it is obvious that the converted beam has an angular power distribution half-width that is about twice as large as could have been expected from the preceding discussion. The reasons for this discrepancy can be as follows. In the first place, when we made our estimates we did not take into consideration the depolarization of the radiation that, as is shown in [7], takes place in the case of the converter configuration used by us. The estimates show that the differences in the orientations of the polarization vector relative to the converted beam can actually lead to a noticeable enlargement of the angular distribution. In practice, therefore, it is more advisable to use a conical converter of the flow-through type [7] in which depolarization of the radiation does not occur. Secondly, as interferometric studies have shown, the quality of the mirror surface of the outer conical converter would not be too high (its generatrix had a relief with a depth of  $0.3-0.6 \mu m$  and a period of  $3-5 mm$ ). The generatrix's unevenness also explained the comparatively low accuracy of the placement of the

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converter's axis relative to the incident beam's direction. It is clear that as the technology for manufacturing conical mirror surfaces is improved, these flaws can be eliminated.

Nevertheless, even with such a difference in the divergence of the incident and reflected beams, the converter that we used is utilitarian. Actually, if the size of the converted beam is brought to its original magnitude with the help of a telescope, the angular distribution's half-width will decrease by a factor of 4.4, which abundantly compensates for the twofold gain in energy that appeared during the conversion process.

In conclusion the authors wish to express their deep gratitude to I.A. Bochkovskiy for developing the technology for and manufacturing the conical reflectors, A.A. Belokon', who stimulated out interest in this work and gave us a great deal of assistance in performing it, and Yu.A. Anan'yev for his useful discussion of the results we obtained.

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LASERS AND MASERS

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CONTINUOUS-WAVE LASER RADIATION POWER STABILIZERS WITH AN EXTERNAL CONTROL ELEMENT

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[Text] The authors discuss the features of the active method for suppressing continuous-wave laser radiation power fluctuations, up to the recording system's noise level, with the help of an external control element. They describe two complementary, effective, experimentally tested plans for stabilizing the power of a CO<sub>2</sub> laser that suppress slow and fast fluctuations with coefficients greater than 10<sup>2</sup>.

1. When taking measurements in which a laser is used as the radiation source, there frequently arises a situation where the maximum achievable sensitivity of the measurement method is determined by fluctuations in the laser radiation's power. Variability in a laser's output power can be the result of a whole series of causes (see, for example, [1]) that lead to the appearance in the radiation spectrum of quite intensive (with an amplitude of up to 20 percent) composite noise components with frequencies ranging from fractions of a cycle per second to hundreds of cycles per second, as well as weaker (with an amplitude of less than 1 percent) fast components with frequencies of up to hundreds of kilocycles per second. The limitations related to laser radiation noise manifest themselves particularly in instances where photoreceivers with a very low intrinsic noise level are used. Such a situation is frequently realized during the registration of weak modulation of the intensity of a laser's radiation that arises as the result of the

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action of any investigated effect during the passage of the radiation through a medium against a background of a large, constant intensity component.

For example, when making polarization measurements using a continuous-wave CO<sub>2</sub> laser as the radiation source and a photoresistor based on the triple compound CdHgTe and cooled with liquid nitrogen as the receiver, the latter's dynamic range makes it possible to register a modulation depth of  $\sim 10^{-6}$ - $10^{-7}$  over a wide range of modulating frequencies, even though the fluctuations in the laser radiation's output power at these frequencies can exceed the photoreceiver's intrinsic noise by 2-3 orders of magnitude. Therefore, there arises the necessity of reducing these fluctuations, either by stabilizing the laser's operating conditions (protecting its elements from mechanical, acoustical and thermal effects, obtaining single-frequency generation, active stabilization of the discharge current and the density of the excited molecules, and so on [1-5]) or -- along with passive means -- by acting directly on the output radiation's energy parameters for the purpose of maximum compensation for the possible fluctuations.

Let us examine in more detail the case that interests us: the observation of weak modulation caused by the action of the investigated effect against a background of a large, constant intensity component. For simplicity's sake, we will assume the modulation to be sinusoidal with frequency  $\Omega$ , while the spectral density of the power of the laser radiation's fluctuations is constant in the band of frequencies from 0 to  $\omega_{\max}$ . Such an idealized approach will make it possible to achieve a better understanding of the effect of different parts of the spectrum of the laser radiation's fluctuations' power on threshold sensitivity and the accuracy of the measurement of the weak modulation's signal.

Let us write the intensity of laser radiation that has interacted with a medium in the form

$$I(t) = I_0(t)A(1 + M\cos\Omega t), \quad (1)$$

where  $I_0(t)$  = intensity of the incident radiation;  $M$  = depth of the weak ( $M \ll 1$ ) modulation that has been induced with frequency  $\Omega$ ;  $A$  = coefficient characterizing the absorption of the medium under investigation ( $A \leq (I_0 - M)/I_0$ ). In order to ascertain the dependence of the spectral density of the power of signal (1) on the frequency, let us first find the autocorrelation function for  $I(t)$  [6]:

$$\Psi(\tau) = \Psi_0(\tau)\Psi_1(\tau), \quad (2)$$

where  $\Psi_0(\tau)$ ,  $\Psi_1(\tau)$  = autocorrelation functions of  $I_0(t)$  and the

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modulating process. For a constant density  $W_0$  of the laser radiation's fluctuations' power, according to [6] the auto-correlation functions will have the form

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_0(\tau) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W_0 e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\omega_{\max}}^{\omega_{\max}} W_0 e^{i\omega\tau} d\omega = \\ &= \frac{W_0}{\pi} \frac{\sin(\omega_{\max}\tau)}{\tau};\end{aligned}\quad (3)$$

$$\psi_1(\tau) = A^2 + \frac{A^2 M^2}{2} \cos \Omega\tau. \quad (4)$$

The spectral density of the power of signal (1) is

$$\begin{aligned}W(\omega) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \psi_0(\tau) \psi_1(\tau) e^{-i\omega\tau} d\tau = \\ &= \frac{2W_0 A^2}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin(\omega_{\max}\tau)}{\tau} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau + \\ &+ \frac{A^2 M^2 W_0}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin[(\omega_{\max} + \Omega)\tau]}{\tau} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau + \\ &+ \frac{A^2 M^2 W_0}{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin[(\omega_{\max} - \Omega)\tau]}{\tau} \cos(\omega\tau) d\tau.\end{aligned}\quad (5)$$

Taking into consideration the fact that

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(mx) \cos(nx)}{x} dx = \begin{cases} \pi/2 & (m > n > 0); \\ 0 & (n > m > 0), \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

let us discuss the spectral density of the power of signal (1) at the modulation frequency  $\Omega$  at which the observations are made. It is

$$W(\Omega) = W_0 A^2 + A^2 M^2 W_0 / 4 \quad (7)$$

assuming that  $(\omega_{\max} - \Omega) < \Omega$  and  $\omega_{\max} > \Omega$  (the latter condition means that the modulation frequency falls in the noise spectrum  $0 - \omega_{\max}$ ). In the case where  $(\omega_{\max} - \Omega) > \Omega$ , there appears a third term in expression (7) that describes the beat signal with frequency  $\Omega$  between the modulation signal and the laser's noise near frequency  $2\Omega$ ; in the real spectrum it can be ignored.

In order to understand the meaning of the components on the right side of expression (7), let us assume that  $\omega_{\max} < \Omega$  (frequency  $\Omega$  does not fall into the laser's noise spectrum). From (5) and (6) it then follows that term  $W_0 A^2$  in expression (7) becomes zero. From this, it is easy to see that this term describes the signal caused by the laser's noise at frequency  $\Omega$ . The second term in (7),  $A^2 M^2 W_0 / 4$ , which does not disappear no

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matter how small the value of  $\omega_{\max}$ , describes the signal caused by useful modulation of the radiation's intensity and the laser's low-frequency noise (during observations in a narrow band). Its meaning is obvious when a signal of the form  $A \cdot \cos(\omega_1 t) \times B \cdot \cos(\omega_2 t)$  is compared with the expression  $A^2 B^2 / 4$  for medium power: it expresses the average power of the unknown modulation signal at frequency  $\Omega$  that was modulated by fluctuations in the laser radiation. Thus, in cases where radiation modulation as the result of some effect is weak ( $M \ll 1$ ,  $A \sim 1$ ), even small (with an amplitude of  $\sim 1$  percent) high-frequency fluctuations in the radiation's intensity can "jam" the useful signal, while comparatively large (with an amplitude of up to 20 percent) slow fluctuations affect only the accuracy of the measurement, by leading to modulation of the useful signal's amplitude within the appropriate limits.

In a number of cases where the signal registered at frequency has been modulated with a depth of  $\sim 100$  percent (this occurs when the energy absorbed in the medium is measured by -- for example -- the opticoacoustic method), rapid radiation power fluctuations at frequencies close to the modulation frequency will not exert any substantial influence on the measurement sensitivity in view of their relative smallness, although slow fluctuations will, as before, determine the accuracy of the measurement of the effect being investigated.

In this article we describe two experimentally tested methods for stabilizing the power of a laser's radiation with the help of an external control element, which methods make it possible to compensate effectively for slow and rapid intensity fluctuations. Here the control elements are an electro-optical modulator and a Fabry-Perot interferometer, which are used to stabilize the power of a continuous-wave  $\text{CO}_2$  laser's radiation.

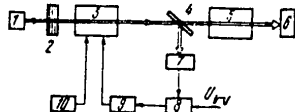


Figure 1. Diagram of power stabilizer for laser with an external control element: 1. laser; 2. attenuator; 3. control element; 4. separating plate; 5. medium interacting with the radiation; 6,7. photoreceivers; 8. comparison circuit; 9. amplification channel; 10. bias voltage source.

2. Figure 1 is a diagram of a power stabilization system (CCM) for a laser. Radiation  $I_0$  from single-frequency pumping  $\text{CO}_2$  laser 1, which operates in the  $9.6 \mu\text{m}$  band, passes through attenuator 2, control element 3 and semitransparent separating plate 4 and strikes investigated object 5; after interacting with the later, it is registered by photoreceiver 6. Part of the radiation that has passed through the control element is reflected from the separating plate and strikes a

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second photoreceiver 7. Passing through comparison circuit 8, the signal from photoreceiver 7 is converted into a difference error signal that, after amplification in amplification channel 9, passes into control element 3, thus forming a closed system for the automatic stabilization of the laser radiation's power.

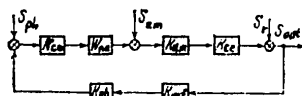


Figure 2. Block diagram of a power stabilizer with an external control element:

$S_{ph}$  = noise of photoreceiver and comparison circuit;  
 $S_{am}$  = amplifier noise;  $S_r$  = laser radiation noise in the absence of power stabilization;  $S_{out}$  = laser radiation noise under power stabilization conditions;  $K_{ph}$  = conversion ratio of the photoreceiver;  $K_{ref}$  = reflection factor of the separating plate;  $K_{cc}$  = amplification factor of the comparison circuit;  $K_{am}$  = amplification factor of the amplifier;  $K_{ce}$  = conversion ratio of the control element;  $W_{ne}$  = transmission factor of the correction networks.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of the SSM that allows for the basic disturbances. According to this diagram, the spectral density of the power of the laser's output radiation's noise is written (using the designations for Figure 2) in the form

$$S_{out}(\omega) = S_{ph}(\omega) \left| \frac{K_{cc} K_{am} K_{ce} W_{ne}}{W} \right|^2 + S_{am}(\omega) \left| \frac{K_{cc} K_{ce}}{1+W} \right|^2 + S_r(\omega) \left| \frac{1}{1+W} \right|^2 \quad (8)$$

Here  $W = K_{cc} K_{am} K_{ce} K_{ref} K_{ph} W_{ne}$  = total transmission factor with respect to the feedback loop. We ignored the noise of the reference voltage, the level of which is considerably lower than that of the photoreceiver's noise. The comparison circuit's noise is allowed for in  $S_{ph}(\omega)$ .

In the working band of frequencies (the band of maximum noise suppression),

$$S_{out}(\omega) = S_{ph}(\omega) (K_{ph} K_{ref})^{-2} + S_{am}(\omega) (K_{cc} K_{ph} K_{ref})^{-2} + S_r(\omega) K^{-2} \quad (9)$$

where  $K = K_{cc} K_{ph} K_{ref} K_{ce} K_{am}$ .

The first term in expression (9) defines the contribution of the photoreceiver's and the comparison circuit's intrinsic noises to the stabilization conditions. If this component is registered by photoreceiver 6 (Figure 1) with a conversion ratio that equals the conversion ratio of photoreceiver 7 in the feedback loop, and with the same intrinsic noise level, the recording device's threshold of sensitivity will be determined by the intrinsic noise of photoreceiver 6 ( $S_{ph}(\omega)$ ) and the noise of photoreceiver 7 that has been transformed into laser radiation noise; that is,

$$N^2 = S_{ph}(\omega) (K_{ref})^{-2} K_{se}^2 + S_{ph}(\omega) = S_{ph}(\omega) (K_{se}^2 + K_{ref}^2) K_{ref}^{-2} \quad (10)$$

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where  $K_{se}$  = a percentage of the radiation that has passed through the separating plate (we ignore absorption in the medium). By examining the ratio of the registered signal's power  $S = I(K_{ph}K_{se})^2$  to the noise  $N^2$ , it is easy to conclude that in this case, the SSM achieves its greatest effectiveness of action for  $K_{ref} = K_{se}$  (we ignore absorption in the separating plate).

The second term in expression (9), for the spectral density of the power of the fluctuations in the working area of frequencies, can usually be ignored ( $S_{ph} \approx S_{am}$ ,  $K_{co} \gg 1$ ). However, in the area where the correction networks act, the depth of the feedback for the amplifier's noise is reduced, so that the networks' contribution to the laser radiation's noise because of the increase in the total transmission factor of this noise increases. Consequently, in order to reduce this effect it is necessary to reduce the noise brought to the amplifier's intake.

The third term in expression (9) characterizes the contribution of the laser's noise. This component of the spectral density of the fluctuations' power can be reduced by the SSM to the threshold sensitivity determined above by selecting a sufficiently large value of the amplification factor  $K$  in the feedback loop. The condition for suppressing fluctuations in the laser radiation's power practically to the level of the photorecording device's threshold sensitivity has the form (see (9) and (10))

$$S_r(\omega) K_{ph}^2 K_{se}^2 / K^2 < S_{ph}(\omega) (K_{se}^2 + K_{ref}^2) / K_{ref}^2. \quad (11)$$

From this we derive the condition for selecting the amplification factor in the feedback loop for the given noise parameters of the photoreceiving device and the laser radiation:

$$K^2 > \frac{S_r(\omega)}{S_{ph}(\omega)} \frac{K_{ph}^2 K_{se}^2 K_{ref}^2}{(K_{se}^2 + K_{ref}^2)} = \frac{N_r^2(\omega)}{N_{ph}^2(\omega)} \frac{K_{ref}^2}{K_{se}^2 + K_{ref}^2}; \quad (12)$$

or  $K > N_r(\omega) / (\sqrt{2} N_{ph}(\omega))$  for  $K_{se} = K_{ref}$ , where  $N_r(\omega)$  = spectral density of the noise voltage at the outlet of the recording system's photoreceiver, as caused by the noise component of the unstabilized laser radiation;  $N_{ph}(\omega)$  = spectral density of the photoreceiving device's noise voltage.

3. In order to compensate for slow fluctuations in the power of the CO<sub>2</sub> laser's radiation, in our work we used a power stabilizer (see Figure 1), the control element of which was a low-quality Fabry-Perot interferometer with a variable base. As the element controlling the length of the interferometer we used a KP-1 piezoceramic corrector to which a movable interferometer mirror was glued. Additional bias voltage source 10

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was intended for installation of an initial interferometer length corresponding to a working point chosen approximately in the middle of the slope of the interferometer's transmission curve. The choice of the slope was determined from the condition of realization of negative feedback.

The interferometer mirrors were made of NaCl and had a dielectric spray-coating (with a reflection factor of  $\sim 80$  percent, a transmission factor of  $\sim 15$  percent, and a distance between the mirrors of 15 mm). In order to eliminate the possibility of radiation that had been reflected from the interferometer striking the laser, the interferometer's axis was displaced to the left relative to the laser beam's direction of propagation. The mirror holders were attached with Invar couplings and the entire design was enclosed in a thermally insulating acoustic screen, inside which a temperature slightly above room temperature was maintained.

We used the following devices for the other elements of the layout shown in Figure 1. Separating plate 4, which was set at a  $45^\circ$  angle, was made of germanium and was clear on one side. The radiation receivers were photoresistors based on the triple compound CdHgTe and were cooled with liquid nitrogen. Comparison circuit 8 was in the form of a differential amplifier, into one input of which reference voltage  $U_{rv}$  was fed, while the signal from photoreceiver 7 entered the other. Amplifier 9 was a U7-2 direct-current measuring amplifier, while bias voltage source 10 was a B5-32 stabilized voltage source.

The density spectrum of the power of the fluctuations in the intensity of the radiation of the CO<sub>2</sub> laser used in our work did not differ substantially from the typical spectra for such lasers. The spectrum's low-frequency components exceeded the noise power of the photoresistor that was used by two orders of magnitude. In the experiment, therefore, we formulated the goal of suppressing fluctuations in the laser's power in the band up to several hundred cycles per second, with a maximum suppression factor at low frequencies of at least  $10^2$ . In view of the fact that the KP-1 piezocorrectors, which are widely used at the present time, have intensive intrinsic resonance in the 1-2 kHz area, in order to insure the stability of the power stabilization system the latter was corrected with the help of an aperiodic link with a time constant  $T_1 = 10^{-2}$  s and a 2T-shaped bridge that was connected to it in series and was tuned to a frequency close to the KP-1's resonance frequency. For the estimative calculations made above, the bridge's effect can be ignored.

We obtained the following calculative and experimental data on the transmission factors of the SSM's elements:  $K_{ce} =$

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$= 4.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$  W/V for a power at the interferometer's intake of  $\sim 10^{-4}$  W;  $K_{ref} = 0.47$ ;  $K_{am} = 2.2 \cdot 10^3$ ;  $K_{co} = 10^2$ ;  $K_{ph} = 440$  V/W (for the radiation focusing we used); the total transmission factor was  $K = 218$ . The range of the bias voltage controlling the interferometer was  $\pm 5$  V.

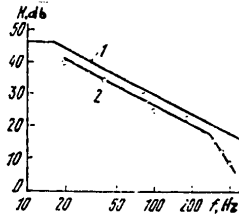


Figure 3. Theoretical (1) and experimental (2) dependences of the coefficient of suppression of fluctuations in the power of a CO<sub>2</sub> laser's radiations on the frequency (control element = a Fabry-Perot interferometer).

For a more accurate determination of the dependence of the SSM's effectiveness on the frequency, laser radiation power pulsations were simulated by feeding a harmonic signal in the 20-400 Hz band from an audio frequency generator into an auxiliary disk piezoelement to which the second interferometer mirror was attached. The degree of attenuation of the pulsations was recorded with the help of an S4-12 spectrum analyzer, as the ratio of the amplitudes of the spectral component of the disturbance in the

recording photoreceiver's signal during open feedback to the amplitude of the disturbance's spectral component in the presence of feedback. The data that were obtained are presented in Figure 3. The increase in the steepness of the drop in the suppression characteristic (curve 2) in the area of frequencies above 270 Hz is explained by the effect of the 2T-shaped bridge. Theoretical graph 1 coincides with the experimental curve with a high degree of accuracy. A further increase in the degree of attenuation of the pulsations by increasing the transmission factor for loop K is limited by self-excitation in this plan. It should be mentioned that at the frequency of the KP-1's intrinsic resonance, a surge of noise in the radiation spectrum is seen. This can be explained by the effect of acoustical disturbances in the surrounding medium on the piezoelement, as well as by accentuation of the system's internal noise. In order to reduce this effect, the correction circuits should be placed close to the SSM's intake. Expansion of the SSM's noise suppression frequency range to several thousand cycles per second is possible if a more complicated correction method is used. A more radical method is the use of sensitive wide-band piezocorrectors, such as the PP-4 type.

As the experiment demonstrated, the Fabry-Perot interferometer with a movable mirror is a simple and quite effective device for stabilizing the power of laser radiation. Its advantages are compactness, simplicity of the production process, low

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control voltage, insensitivity to polarization of the radiation and a wide operating band as far as wave lengths are concerned.

4. In order to compensate for rapid fluctuations in the laser radiation's power, as the control element in the feedback circuit we used an ML-7 electro-optical modulator based on a GaAs crystal. It should be mentioned that such devices have already been described in the literature (see, for example, [7,8]), but they are not effective enough in the area of frequencies on the order of several thousand cycles per second. In this case, the goal of the work was the suppression of laser noise (to the receiver's noise level) in the area of interest to use -- 5-6 kHz.

Basically, the stabilization setup repeated the one presented in Figure 1, except for the comparison circuit in the feedback circuit. The signal from photoreceiver 7 was preliminarily amplified by a wide-band, low-noise preamplifier based on metal-ceramic tubes of the "Nuvisor" type, with a frequency band of 4 Hz to 2.5 MHz (at the 3-db level). The preamplifier noise presented at the intake, along with the receiver, was  $6 \text{ nV} \cdot \text{Hz}^{-1/2}$  and the amplification factor was 70. From the preamplifier the signal was sent to a wide-band amplifier, the amplification factor of which was controlled within limits of  $5 \cdot 10^3 - 2 \cdot 10^7$  in the 4 Hz-3 MHz band. This amplifier's maximum output voltage was 90 V (dual amplitude), which was completely satisfactory for handling (with the help of the ML-7) laser noise with an amplitude of up to 5 percent. Negative feedback was realized by selecting the appropriate polarity of the bias voltage (1.5 kV) supplied by a B5-24A high-stability direct-current source.

Prevention of SSM self-excitation was insured by correction with respect to the upper and lower frequencies. The correction was performed with the help of RC-circuits that were connected between the low-noise preamplifier and the amplifier in the amplifier. The time constants of the integrating circuits carrying out the correction for the upper frequencies were  $\tau_1 = 0.9 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ s}$  and  $\tau_2 = 2.3 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ s}$ . The second circuit's action was stopped before the cutoff frequency was reached in such a fashion that at the cutoff frequency, the drop in the amplitude-frequency characteristic (AChKh) of the amplification channel in the feedback circuit was 20 db per decade, which insured stable operation of the system. The differentiating circuit that carried out the correction for the lower frequencies had a time constant  $\tau_3 = 3.6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ s}$ . This circuit was connected between the preamplifier and the amplifier in order to prevent saturation of the amplifier's output stage by the signal caused by slow fluctuations in the radiation that the system did not suppress. The total effect of the correction circuits, which determine the transmission band of the amplifying channel in the feedback circuit, is shown in Figure 4.

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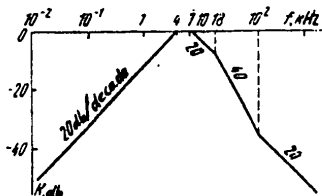


Figure 4. Amplitude-frequency characteristic of the correcting circuits (control element = ML-7 modulator).

The isolation of the amplifier and the modulator with respect to high voltage was accomplished with the help of an intermediate condenser, the capacitance of which was chosen so that it did not affect the amplifying channel's AChKh. For this purpose, a 25-M $\Omega$  resistor was connected in series with the B5-24A source so that the modulator's resistance, which is shunted by this resistor, was about 20 M $\Omega$ . In order that the total capacitance of the modulator ( $\approx 20$  pF) and the feed cable ( $\approx 50$  pF) not affect the amplifying channel's AChKh, the amplifier's output resistance was made quite small ( $\sim 100$   $\Omega$ ).

For an exact measurement of the laser noise suppression factor at these frequencies, the noise was modeled [sic -- probably modulated] artificially by modulating the voltage in the laser's power circuit. In order to eliminate the effect on the results of slow power fluctuations, which exceed the rapid fluctuations significantly with respect to amplitude, the voltage of the signal from recording photoreceiver 6 (see Figure 1) was fed into a U2-6 amplifier, the transmission band of which was narrowed to 1 percent (for operation in the "second narrow" mode), through an upper-frequency RC-filter with a time constant of  $2.2 \cdot 10^{-7}$  s.

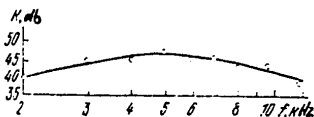


Figure 5. Dependence of suppression factor of CO<sub>2</sub> laser radiation power fluctuations on the frequency (control element = ML-7 modulator).

The relationship of the suppression factor of the laser radiation's power fluctuations in the frequency band from 2 to 12 kHz is shown in Figure 5. As is obvious from the graph, the frequency dependence of the noise suppression factor has a maximum in 5-6 kHz area that is  $\sim 200$ . In connection with this, the amplification factor of the amplifiers in the feedback circuit is  $2 \cdot 10^6$  (for a photoresistance conversion ratio of  $\approx 1,400$  V/W and the power of the radiation striking the receiving area of  $\sim 10^{-4}$  W). Self-excitation of the SSM at frequencies  $\sim 1$  MHz prevented a further increase in the suppression factor by increasing the amplification factor in the feedback circuit. The experiment showed that in order to achieve maximum suppression of the power fluctuations it is necessary to adjust photoreceivers 6 and 7 (see Figure 1) so that

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radiation from approximately one part of the laser beam's cross-section strikes their receiving areas. This imposes additional limitations on the possible angular and linear displacements of the beam caused by the action of different causes that lead to disalignment of the optical system. These same causes are obviously the explanation for the lower suppression factor value in comparison with the theoretical value of  $\sim 300-400$  that was determined by the correction method.

It should be mentioned that it is not difficult to expand the range of use of this power stabilizer, with a suppression factor of  $K \approx 200$ , to several tens of thousands of cycles per second. In the low-frequency area, where the practical realization of the device entails considerable technical difficulties because of the high control voltages and the large required amplification factors of the direct-current amplifier, it is more feasible to accomplish the suppression of the low-frequency components of the  $\text{CO}_2$  laser's power fluctuations with the help of a control element based on a Fabry-Perot interferometer with a movable mirror.

5. We should add here that in a number of cases -- particularly when making delicate polarization measurements -- it is sometimes necessary that the power stabilization system that is used not disrupt the experiment's axial symmetry because of a change in the laser beam's polarization. In such cases, the use in the SSM of a separating plate that shunts part of the radiation in order to obtain a feedback signal becomes undesirable, since it requires the introduction into the optical plan of additional compensating elements. In our opinion, one of the ways of overcoming this difficulty can be the use of an opticoacoustic detector, the working substance of which is the radiation-absorbing medium, as the photoreceiver in the feedback loop.

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LASERS AND MASERS

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LASER RADIATION ABSORPTION IN A CRATER IN A METALLIC TARGET

Moscow KVANTOVAYA ELEKTRONIKA in Russian Vol 7 No 1 (91), Jan 80 manuscript received 14 May 79 pp 183-186

[Article by A.Ya. Vorob'yev and V.M. Kuz'michev, Khar'kov State University]

[Text] The authors have experimentally investigated the integral (average for a pulse) absorptive capacity in a crater in metal targets irradiated by giant pulses from a ruby laser. The metals investigated were Cu, Al, Mg, Cd and Sn. Spasmodic behavior of the absorptive capacity, caused by optical breakdown on the target's surface, was observed. Under developed vaporization conditions the absorption in the crater is of the steady-state type and its value -- 70 percent -- is practically the same for all the materials. This research is valid for the case where light absorption in the crater, as in a geometrical cavity, can be ignored. The authors also present the results of measurements of the heat transfer coefficient.

When light fluxes on the order of  $10^7$ - $5 \cdot 10^8$  W/cm<sup>2</sup> act on metals, the geometrical area in which light absorption takes place is no longer limited to a single skin layer, but includes some of the space adjacent to the target's surface that is occupied by a plasma absorbing layer [1,2]. For this reason, the investigation of the absorption processes taking place in direct proximity to the surface of metal targets is a matter of particular interest. In our work we studied the crater area of a target; more precisely, we measured the average (over a pulse) absorptive capacity  $K$  of this area (the ratio of the laser radiation energy absorbed in the crater to the energy of the radiation pulse) as a function of the incident radiation energy's density  $W$ .

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The measurement method was as follows. On the side of the metal test pieces being studied that was exposed to the incident radiation, a transparent quartz plate that changed the geometry of the scattering of the vapors was superimposed. In order not to cause any substantial retardation of the vapors' scattering in the irradiation zone, the quartz plate-target contact must not be solid. Since the vapor pressure during vaporization is high (normally more than 10 bars), in such a system the vapors do not expand toward the laser beam, but along the boundary of the quartz plate-metal contact and, after condensing outside the irradiation zone, settle in a ring around the crater, thereby returning to the target the thermal energy that they contain. Under these conditions, light absorption is limited by the processes taking place in the crater area. The amount of energy absorbed by the target in the crater can be determined by the calorimetric method if the target's thermal capacity is known and the increase in its average temperature is measured, as is done in measurements of the heat transfer coefficient [3 5], with the difference that in this case the value of the measured energy will equal the sum of the heat transfer energy in the crater and the vapors' thermal energy.

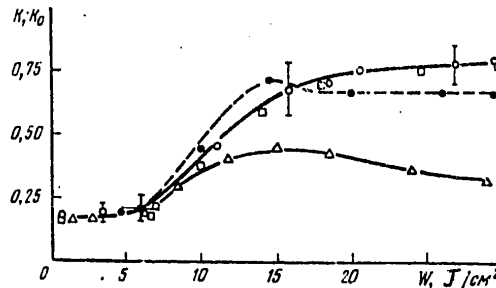
There arise two questions concerning the adequacy of the measurement of  $K$  with the help of such a technique: how does the quartz's transparency change at the point of contact with the target irradiation zone and is there a substantial change in the nature of the vaporization process in the presence of the transparent barrier on the target? It is known [6] that thin ( $\sim 10^{-3}$  cm) layers of quartz that are heated to a temperature of  $\sim 4,200^\circ\text{K}$  have an optical thickness of  $\sim 0.1$  in the visible part of the spectrum. The thickness of the quartz layer that was heated during the time the giant laser pulse was in use was  $\sim 10^{-2}$  cm. Thus, light absorption in the quartz on the boundary with the target can be ignored. This is also confirmed by a visual investigation of the contact zone in the gap.

In order to be certain that there was no significant change in the nature of the vaporization, we measured the geometrical dimensions of craters for the cases of vaporization both with and without the plate. These measurements agreed with each other quite well. Besides this, along with  $K$  we measured the heat transfer coefficient  $K_0$  (this relationship is measured if the quartz plate is removed). As is obvious from the figure on the next page, the  $K$  and  $K_0$  relationships "emanate" smoothly from each other without revealing any anomalous deviations.

In the experiments we used a ruby laser with modulation of the quality factor (the pulse's half-height duration was  $\sim 45$  ns, the energy in the pulse was  $\sim 1$  J, and the nonuniformity of the

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Absorptive capacity  $K$  of the crater area of a copper target (solid lines) and the part  $K_0$  of the laser radiation's energy that remains in the target in the absence of a quartz plate in front of it (dotted line), as functions of the density  $W$  of the incident radiation's energy:  $\circ$  = air;  $\square$  = xenon;  $\bullet$  = vacuum;  $\Delta$  = air.

illumination's intensity across the beam's cross-section was no greater than  $\pm 20$  percent). The experiments were performed in a vacuum ( $p = 3 \cdot 10^{-2}$  mm Hg) and in atmospheres of different gases (air, xenon) at normal pressure. Cu, Al, Mg, Cd and Sn were investigated. In addition to measuring  $K$  and  $K_0$ , we recorded the plasma that formed with the onset of violet radiation. The experimental results for copper are shown in the figure. The experimental points plotted in the graphs are the result of the averaging of a series of measurements. Analogous behavior was seen for the other metals that were studied. Typical of them is the fact that as the radiation energy's density increase, at first microcraters appeared in the target's irradiation zone (for copper, at  $W' \approx 4.2 J/cm^2$ ), after which there came a moment ( $W'' \approx 6.1 J/cm^2$ ) when  $K_0$  and  $K$  began to increase abruptly and, in connection with this, noticeable violet radiation appeared. It is a curious fact that the ratio  $W'/W''$  is not the same for all the materials. For Cd and Mg it is less than for Cu and Al.

In the area of the discontinuity, the irradiation zone has a quite pronounced damage focus that is, however, smaller than the irradiated spot. As a rule, the vaporization product loss here is small, particularly for materials with a high  $W'/W''$  value. Beginning with a certain value  $W''$ , absorption in the crater acquires a steady-state character and the heat transfer coefficient begins to decrease. In connection with this, vaporization occurs over the entire irradiated spot. In this area of incident radiation energy densities, there is a significant loss of mass of the breakdown materials (as a result of which  $W''$  can be defined as the beginning of the developed

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vaporization regime), which carry part of the absorbed energy away with them and cause  $K_0$  to decrease.

The appearance of noticeable violet radiation simultaneously with the beginning of the sharp increase in  $K$  and  $K_0$  indicates that the cause of this discontinuity is optical breakdown. In addition to this, since  $K$  and  $K_0$  coincide at the moment of breakdown, while light absorption in the case of measurements of  $K$  is limited by the area of the microcraters (for example, for Cu their depth as measured is  $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ ), the breakdown is of a surface nature and is engendered before the onset of the developed vaporization regime at "hot" points in the irradiated zone; that is, at points where the highest local surface temperature is reached under the influence of such factors as non-uniformity of the surface's structure and nonuniformity of target illumination.

Our evaluation of the surface temperature at the moment of appearance of the discontinuity in  $K$  and  $K_0$  gives the value  $\sim 2,300^\circ\text{K}$  for copper. In [2] this moment corresponds to a temperature of  $3,100^\circ\text{K}$ . Such a discrepancy is understandable if we keep in mind the fact that the appearance of breakdown depends on the state of the target's surface [7], the focusing conditions [5] and the degree of uniformity of light distribution in the beam.

In view of the breakdown nature of the initiation of the discontinuity in absorptive capacity, an investigation of the role of the pressure and type of the surrounding gaseous medium is a matter of interest. The conditions of this experiment make it possible to conduct such an investigation in the presence on the target's surface of a gaseous layer of a thickness of the order of the irregularities in the surface (approximately  $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ ). The experimental relationships that were obtained for  $K$  (see the figure on the preceding page) for vapor scattering into a vacuum and into a medium with counterpressure demonstrate the coincidence (within the limits of experimental error) of the  $K$  curves in the area of the discontinuity and reveal a discrepancy when  $W \neq W'$ . This indicates that the basic role in the  $K$  discontinuity is played by breakdown of the target disintegration products, while the surrounding medium has an effect only in the developed vaporization regime. As is obvious from the figure, in both air and xenon  $K$  is somewhat higher than in a vacuum and it has some tendency toward a further increase as the counterpressure increases. Such behavior can be explained by the higher density of the vapors in the case of scattering into a medium with counterpressure and the lower value of their adiabatic cooling [8]. The type of surrounding gaseous medium does not have any effect on  $K$ .

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Материал (1)	Cu	Al	Mg	Cd	Sn
K, %	68	84	70	69	73

Key: 1. Material

For all the metals that were investigated, the steady-state values of K in a vacuum are presented in the above table.

It is obvious that the value of K does not depend on the target material, for all practical purposes. It should be mentioned that in all of the investigated cases, absorption in the geometrical cavity was negligibly small, since the ratio of the crater's diameter to its depth was very large.

From the results that have been presented it follows that the general rules for the behavior of absorptive capacity in a crater area are similar to those observed in experiments where the geometrical area of the laser radiation's effect was not limited to a single crater and included the space in front of the target that was occupied by vapor [1,2,7]. Considering the high value of the crater area's absorptive capacity, it is possible to draw the conclusion that during the initial stage of developed vaporization, laser radiation absorption takes place primarily in the crater. In this respect, it is an interesting fact that increasing the thickness of the area of the laser radiation's effect by repeated irradiation of a crater in a copper target caused an increase in the steady-state value of K of approximately 15 percent, whereas irradiation by three or more pulses did not have any effect. The depth of the craters in the metal targets that were studied was  $\sim 5-10 \mu\text{m}$ .

The authors wish to express their sincere gratitude to M.N. Libenson for his constant attention and useful advice.

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NUCLEAR PHYSICS

NUCLEAR PHYSICS LECTURES PUBLISHED

Leningrad FIZIKA VYSOKIKH ENERGIY (Materialy XIV Zimney Shkoly LIYaF)  
(High Energy Physics (Materials of the 14th Winter School of the Leningrad  
Nuclear Physics Institute) in Russian 1979 signed to press 26 Feb 79 pp 2,  
194)

[Annotation and table of contents from collected volume of lectures, edited  
by V. Ye. Bunakov et al, LIYaF, 500 copies, 195 pages]

[Text] This volume contains materials presented for the attention of per-  
sons enrolled at the 14th Winter School of the Leningrad Nuclear Physics  
Institute. They discuss certain questions connected with the manifestation  
of quantum chromodynamics, excitation of gluons, and the property of  
partons and quarks. This volume also contains papers on parity nonconserva-  
tion in atomic systems and on problems of  $\mu$ -catalysis of synthesis reaction  
as a source of energy, which will be of definite interest.

These lectures are written by highly-qualified specialists and are in-  
tended for the prepared reader, specializing primarily in the area of  
high-energy physics.

Contents	Page
1. V. V. Anisovich. Constituent Quarks and Partons in Soft Processes	3-81
2. M. I. Strikman and L. L. Frankfurt. Effects of Glauber Screening in the Production of Cumulative Particles	82-125
3. V. G. Gorshkov, L. N. Labzovskiy, and A. N. Moskalev. Disruption of Temporal Parity in Atoms and Molecules	126-138
4. Yu. V. Petrov. Can Mesocatalysis Be Used for Producing Energy in the Future?	139-173
5. A. A. Migdal. Collective Oscillations of Gluons	174-184
6. A. A. Migdal. Lorentzons and Pions in Quantum Chromodynamics	185-193

[117-3024]

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41

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NUCLEAR PHYSICS

UDC 621.039(091.2)(023)

PROBLEMS IN ATOMIC SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Moscow PROBLEMY ATOMNOY NAUKI I TEKHNIKI in Russian 1979 pp 2, 452-454

[Annotation and table of contents from the book "Problemy Atomnoy Nauki i Tekhniki" by Andranik Melkonovich Petros'yants, chairman, USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy and corresponding member, Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences, Izdatel'stvo Atomizdat, signed to press 7 May 1979, 6,300 copies, 454 pages]

[Text] ANNOTATION

This book, which was written by the chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, tells about the USSR as an atomic power in the world that uses atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

The reader will find much of interest about the results of the efforts of the scientists, engineers, technicians and workers who are creating the material and technical base of communism. It shows the transformation of atomic science and technology into a gigantic branch of the national economy and a direct productive force for the Soviet society.

This fourth edition of the book (previous editions were published in 1970, 1972 and 1976) has been reworked and supplemented with additional materials that reflect the successes of atomic science and technology in the Ninth and Tenth Five-Year Plans.

This book is intended for a broad circle of readers who are interested in the state and prospects for the development of this comparatively young branch, as well as for lecturers and propagandists, for whom it is an encyclopedic publication.

It can be used as a teaching aid by teachers, graduate students and students in higher educational institutions oriented toward

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engineering and physics, as well as instructors in departments for improving the qualifications of teaching staffs.

The second edition of this book has been translated and published in the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the United States; the third, in Poland, Hungary and France; this, the fourth edition, is being translated and published in England and Japan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword. . . . .	3
On the Approaches to Mastering Atomic Energy. . . . .	8
V.I. Lenin's Concern About the Development of Science in the Soviet Union. . . . .	8
Physical Science in the First Years of Soviet Power . . . .	12
Research in Nuclear Physics in the 1940's and 1950's. . . .	22
High-Energy Physics and Charged-Particle Accelerators . . . .	28
On the Interaction of Elementary Particles. . . . .	32
The Powerful Proton Accelerator in Serpukhov (Protvino) . .	40
New Principles for the Construction of Powerful Accelerators. . . . . .	62
Searches for New Transuranian Elements in the USSR. . . .	70
Thermonuclear Fusion -- A New Energy Source . . . . .	78
The "Tokamak" -- The Most Modern Thermonuclear Power Plant . . . . .	84
New Ideas for the Creation of Thermonuclear Power Plants. .	89
Superconductivity in Accelerator and Thermonuclear Technology. . . . . .	93
Atomic Power Engineering. . . . .	97
Prospects for the Growth of Atomic Power Engineering. . . .	98
Are There Large Reserves of Fuel in the Earth?. . . . .	99
Advantages of Atomic Power Engineering. . . . .	104
Electric Power Engineering in the USSR. . . . .	112
Atomic Power Engineering in the Soviet Union. . . . .	116
Channel-Type Uranium-Graphite Reactors. . . . .	117
The First AES in the World. . . . .	117
The Beloyarskaya AES -- Further Development of the First AES in the World. . . . .	120
RBMK High-Power, Channel-Type, Boiling-Water Uranium- Graphite Reactors . . . . .	127
The Leningrad AES imeni V.I. Lenin. . . . .	128
The Ignalinskaya AES. . . . .	139
The Bilbinskaya AES. . . . .	139

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	Page
VVER Water-Moderated, Water-Cooled, Pressurized Power Reactors. . . . .	143
The Novovoronezhskaya AES imeni 50-Letiye SSSR. . . . .	143
VVER-440 440-MW Water-Moderated, Water-Cooled, Pressurized Power Reactors . . . . .	153
The Kol'skaya AES . . . . .	156
VVER-1000 1,000-MW Water-Moderated, Water-Cooled Power Reactors. . . . .	157
VK-50 Water-Moderated, Water-Cooled, Boiling-Water Power Reactor . . . . .	168
Fast-Neutron Reactors -- The General Line of Development of High-Power Atomic Power Engineering. . . . .	170
BOR-60 Experimental Fast-Neutron Power Reactor. . . . .	175
An AES With a BN-350 Fast-Neutron Reactor . . . . .	179
The BN-600 Fast-Neutron Reactor in the Urals. . . . .	183
The BN-1600 Fast-Neutron Reactor. . . . .	191
Atomic Electric Power Stations and the Desalinization of Salt Water. . . . .	194
The Radiation Situation Around Atomic Electric Power Stations . . . . .	202
Atomic Electric Power Stations in the Socialist Countries . . . . .	218
AES's in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. . . . .	218
AES's in the German Democratic Republic . . . . .	226
AES's in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. . . . .	230
Atomic Power Engineering in the Hungarian People's Republic . . . . .	234
Atomic Power Engineering in the Polish People's Republic. . . . .	236
Atomic Power Engineering in the Socialist Republic of Romania . . . . .	238
Prospects for Atomic Power Engineering in the USSR. . . . .	244
Atomic District Heating Systems . . . . .	251
Atomic Power Engineering in the USSR as Seen in the Worldwide System . . . . .	255
Are There Large Reserves of Uranium?. . . . .	263
Small, Block-Type Nuclear Power Plants. . . . .	273
The TES-3 Transportable Atomic Electric Power Station . . . . .	273
The ARBUS Atomic Power Plant With Organic Heat-Transfer Agent and Moderating Material . . . . .	274
The ABV-1.5 Block-Type Atomic Power Plant With a Water-Moderated, Water-Cooled Reactor . . . . .	275

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

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	Page
Independent Low-Capacity Nuclear Power Plants . . . . .	277
A Power Plant With a Reactor and a Thermoelectric Converter . . . . .	278
A Power Plant With a Reactor and a Thermoemission Converter . . . . .	280
Ships With Nuclear Engines . . . . .	283
Isotopes in the National Economy of the USSR . . . . .	292
The Production of Isotopes . . . . .	292
Radioactivation Analysis -- One of the Most Highly Sensitive Methods of Analytical Chemistry . . . . .	295
Isotopes in Industry . . . . .	299
Isotopes in Metallurgy . . . . .	299
Isotopes in the Coal Industry . . . . .	304
Isotopes in the Chemical Industry . . . . .	305
Radiation Chemistry -- a New Field in the Chemical Industry . . . . .	308
Isotopes in Machine Building . . . . .	314
The Use of Isotopes in Various Production Processes . . . . .	320
Small-Scale Power Engineering Based on Radioactive Isotopes . . . . .	325
Food Products and Exposure to Radiation . . . . .	329
Isotopes in Agriculture . . . . .	334
Radioactive Isotopes and Ionizing Radiation in Medicine . . . . .	337
Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes . . . . .	350
Disposal of Radioactive Wastes . . . . .	356
Centers of Atomic Science and Technology . . . . .	367
Institute of Radium imeni V.G. Khlopin . . . . .	367
Institute of Atomic Energy imeni I.V. Kurchatov . . . . .	371
Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics . . . . .	375
Physicotechnical Institute . . . . .	377
Scientific Research Institute of Atomic Reactors imeni V.I. Lenin . . . . .	379
Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus imeni D.V. Yefremov . . . . .	384
All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Instrument Building . . . . .	391
All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Radiation Technology . . . . .	396
Centers of Atomic Science and Technology in the Union Republics . . . . .	402
International Collaboration in the Field of Atomic Science and Technology . . . . .	420

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For Atomic Science and Technology: A Great Future. . . . . Page 447

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OPTICS AND SPECTROSCOPY

HIGH-RESOLUTION PHOTOMATERIALS FOR HOLOGRAPHY AND PROCESSES OF TREATING THEM

Moscow VYSOKORAZRESHAYUSHCHIYE FOTOMATERIALY DLYA GOLOGRAFII I PROTSSESY IKH OBRABOTKI (High-Resolution Photomaterials for Holography and Processes of Treating Them) in Russian 1979 signed to press 22 Aug 79 pp 2-3, 135-136

[Annotation, Foreword and Table of Contents from book by Nikolay Ivanovich Kirillov, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 2,550 copies, 136 pages]

[Text] The essence and application of holography and the main methods of holographing are considered briefly in the monograph. The characteristics of high-resolution photomaterials for holography, their properties and the necessary and essential variety are given. The different processes of treating holographic photomaterials and of producing various types of holograms on them are considered. Different methods of testing and analysis of the properties of photomaterials for holography are presented.

The book is intended for specialists involved in the application of holography in imaging technology and for various scientific and technical purposes and also those involved in development of manufacture and treatment of holographic materials.

Foreword

Holography, which is a new, progressive, rapidly developing field in modern science and technology, begins to change from the sphere of laboratory investigations to the stage of practical application in imaging technology and for various scientific and technical purposes, which is impossible without the presence of the necessary recording media. The main means are especially fine-grain high-resolution silver halogenide photomaterials characterized by adequate light sensitivity with high quality of the holographic image produced on them.

It has now become necessary to systematize and summarize the data dispersed among different sources and of little access for use on the properties and processes treating various silver halogenide holographic photomaterials.

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Selection and systemization of the required data were related to specific difficulties caused by the fact that estimates of the properties and processes of treating various photomaterials were carried out by different methods in most papers.

General data on holography and its applications are outlined briefly in Chapter 1. The characteristics, properties and varieties of holographic photomaterials and processes of treating them are considered in the next two chapters. The last chapter contains a general description of various methods of testing and investigating the properties of holographic photomaterials and of monitoring the process of treating them. The referenced literature includes both monographs and survey papers as well as original investigations and developments in the considered field.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to include a number of interesting investigations and developments published recently in the paper. We would hope that this can be supplemented to one or another extent by the reader himself.

Contents	Page
Foreword . . . . .	3
Chapter 1. Holography and Its Applications	
1.1. General Data. . . . .	4
1.2. Methods of Holographing . . . . .	7
1.3. Recording (Light-Sensitive) Media for Holography. . . . .	11
1.4. The Application of Holography and Its Methods . . . . .	17
Chapter 2. High-Resolution Silver Halogenide Photomaterials for Holography	
2.1. General Data . . . . .	19
2.2. Dispersion and Resolving Characteristics. . . . .	22
2.3. Photographic and Holographic Light Sensitivity and Sensitometric Indicators. . . . .	29
2.4. The Silver Content, Thickness of the Emulsion Layer and Other Requirements . . . . .	40
2.5. The Necessary and Essential Variety of High-Resolution Photomaterials for Holography . . . . .	45
Chapter 3. Treating High-Resolution Photomaterials for Holography	
3.1. General Characteristics . . . . .	53
3.2. Preliminary Treatment of Photomaterials . . . . .	55
3.3. Treatment of Photomaterials During Holography in Converging Beams. . . . .	60
3.4. Treatment of Photomaterials During Holography in Counter Beams . . . . .	71
3.5. Production of Phase (Decolorized) Holograms . . . . .	83

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

3.6. Treatment of Finished Holograms . . . . .	94
3.7. Developing Equipment for Treatment of Holograms . . . . .	98
Chapter 4. Analyzing the Quality of Holographic Photomaterials and Monitoring the Processes of Treating Them	
4.1. Overall Characteristics of Methods of Testing Holographic Photomaterials. . . . .	101
4.2. General Sensitometric and Spectrosensitometric Tests. . .	103
4.3. Structural Properties . . . . .	107
4.4. Chemical-Analytical, Physicochemical and Physicomechan- ical Tests . . . . .	115
4.5. Holographic Characteristics . . . . .	118
4.6. Monitoring the Process of Treating Holographic Photomaterials . . . . .	124
Bibliography . . . . .	126
[121-6521]	

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OPTICS AND SPECTROSCOPY

UDC 535.313

ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS OF MIRROR SURFACES OF INTERMETALLIC COMPOUNDS AT WAVE LENGTH  $\lambda = 10.6 \mu\text{m}$

Moscow KVANTOVAYA ELEKTRONIKA in Russian Vol No 1 (91), Jan 80 manuscript received 3 Aug 79 pp 214-216

[Article by V.V. Apollonov, A.I. Barchukov, A.L. Yegorov, L.T. Kir'yanova, L.M. Ostrovskaya, V.N. Rodin, V.Yu. Khomich and M.I. Tsypin, Physics Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow]

[Text] The authors present the results of experimental investigations of the dependence of absorption coefficients on the chemical and phase composition of vacuum condensates of copper-tin alloys with a tin concentration range of 17-60 wt. %, as well as the  $\gamma$ -phases of copper-aluminum and copper-gallium systems in massive and thin-film states. The minimum absorption coefficient (2.1 percent) was obtained for the intermetallide  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Sn}$  with a 38-40 wt. % tin concentration.

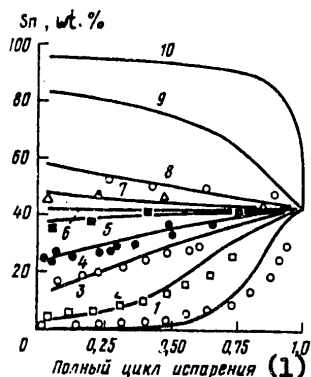
1. In [1] it was shown that coatings of intermetallic compounds of the electron type make it possible to obtain mirror surfaces of power optics elements that are of high optical quality. A low laser radiation scattering coefficient, great hardness and resistance to oxidation that increase mirror service life significantly, strength of adhesion to the base, and ease of production -- these are the basic advantages of intermetallide coatings that insure their widespread practical use.

In recent times, interest in intermetallic compounds and the technology of their application by spraying has increased considerably in connection with the creation of cooled laser mirrors based on structures with open porosity [2]. Up until now, however, the intermetallides that have been used have one substantial flaw -- high absorption coefficient values -- that makes it impossible to use them to create mirrors without the

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Change in the tin concentration in the vapor phase (solid curves -- numerical calculations made with a computer [5]) and in the condensate (experimental points) during the vaporization of copper-tin alloys with the following tin concentrations: 10 (1, o); 20 (2, □); 30 (3, Δ); 35 (4, ●); 40 (5, ■); 42.6 (6); 45 (7, ▲); 50 (8, o); 70 (9); 90 (10) percent;  $T_{\text{pro}} = 1,400^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
Key: 1. Complete vaporization cycle

chemical and phase compositions of vacuum condensate of copper-tin alloys in the range of tin concentrations of 17-60 wt. %, as well as the  $\gamma$ -phases of copper-aluminum and copper-gallium systems in the massive (50-100  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and thin-film (0.2-0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) states.

The coatings we investigated were obtained by the method of vaporization and condensation in a vacuum. The composition of the condensates was studied with the help of a "Cameca" micro-X-ray spectrum analyzer, in both the plane of a cross-sectional cut and the reflection plane.

The quality of the test pieces' optical surface was determined by measuring the scattering coefficient by the screen method at a wave length of  $\lambda = 0.63 \mu\text{m}$  and by electron-microscope studies utilizing the method of stereoscopic surveying of angular replicas.

application of highly reflective coatings.

The optical properties of the intermetallic phases have not been studied, for all practical purposes, and in particular there are no experimental data on absorption coefficients, the theoretical calculation of which with sufficient accuracy is not possible at the present time. In our opinion, a study of the optical properties of intermetallic compounds in order to select the compounds and compositions having minimal absorption coefficients without any deterioration of the other characteristics is a matter of great interest, since it will make it possible to abandon the application of highly reflective coatings during the production of a large group of laser mirrors.

In this article we present the results of experimental investigations of the dependence of absorption coefficients on the

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Table 1. Absorption Coefficients of Mirror Surfaces of Intermetallic Compounds ( $\lambda = 10.6 \mu\text{m}$ )

Chemical Composition of the Surface [Sn], wt. %	Phase Composition of the Surface	Absorption Coefficient, %
0	Cu	1.0
17-19	$\alpha + \text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8$	5.7
20	$\alpha + \text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8$	6.3
22	$\alpha + \text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8$	5.8
28	$\alpha + \text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8$	5.3
28-30	$\text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8 + \alpha$	5.1
30-32	$\text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8 + \alpha$	3.6
32.5	$\text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8$	2.8
35	$\text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8 + \text{Cu}_3\text{Sn}$	3.9
36-38	$\text{Cu}_3\text{Sn} + \text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8$	3.6
38-40	$\text{Cu}_3\text{Sn}$	2.1
41	$\text{Cu}_3\text{Sn} + \text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5$	2.7
43	$\text{Cu}_3\text{Sn} + \text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5$	2.9
44	$\text{Cu}_3\text{Sn} + \text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5$	2.5
45	$\text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5 + \text{Cu}_3\text{Sn}$	2.7
50	$\text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5 + \text{Cu}_3\text{Sn}$	4.0
61	$\text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5$	3.5

The absorption coefficients of the intermetallics' mirror surfaces were measured at the wave length  $\lambda = 10.6 \mu\text{m}$  [3,4]. The high optical quality of the polished intermetallic surfaces and the corresponding insignificant losses due to scattering made it possible to use the method of multiple reflections, with an accuracy of  $\sim 5$  percent, in addition to the calorimetric method.

2. The results of the identification of the condensates' chemical compositions and the distribution of components with respect to thickness are shown in the figure on the preceding page, where the stages of the increase in condensate thickness are expressed in fractions of the complete vaporization cycle. From the figure it is obvious that in the 15-45 percent interval of tin concentration, as its content in the vaporized melt increases the coating's chemical uniformity does also and approaches practically complete correspondence to the composition of the original mixture.

These data were used in our work so that we could purposely vary the composition during the application of intermetallic coatings. In Table 1 we see the absorption coefficients of massive condensates; the data have been averaged from the results of measurements for test pieces from different series. An extensive set of compounds was obtained by sequential abrasion of layers of the condensate parallel to the plane of the substrate and exposure of the zones with a monotonically

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decreasing tin content, as well as by varying the composition of the vaporized alloy.

The microstructures of the investigated mirror surfaces are represented by mixtures of an  $\alpha$ -solid solution of tin in copper in a maximum concentration with a eutectoid ( $\alpha + \delta$ ) containing 27 percent tin, a eutectoid with an intermetallic  $\delta$  phase ( $\text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8$ ), intermetallic  $\delta$  and  $\epsilon$  phases ( $\text{Cu}_3\text{Sn}$ ), and intermetallic  $\epsilon + \eta$  phases ( $\text{Cu}_6\text{Sn}_5$ ), as well as pure  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$  and  $\eta$  phases [6,7].

On the basis of the results presented in Table 1, it is possible to conclude that the absorption coefficient essentially depends on the surface's phase composition, but is not a monotonic function of the tin concentration.

The worst absorption indicators (>5 percent) are seen for compounds with a relatively low tin content that are represented by  $\alpha$ -solid solutions with a face-centered cubic structure and two-phase mixtures ( $\alpha + \text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8$ ). As the percentage of  $\delta$ -phase in a two-phase mixture increases, the absorption coefficient decreases and reaches a minimum (<3 percent) for intermetallic  $\delta$ - and  $\epsilon$ -phase surfaces and alloys with a predominance of  $\epsilon$ -phase; an increase in the percentage of  $\eta$ -phase in a two-phase mixture leads to a noticeable increase in absorption.

The minimum absorption coefficient, which was 2.1 percent for  $\lambda = 10.6 \mu\text{m}$ , was obtained in our work for the intermetallic compound  $\text{Cu}_3\text{Sn}$  with a tin concentration of 38-40 wt. %.

Table 2 gives the microhardness values for pure metals [8,9] and intermetallides, as arranged in the order of increasing absorption coefficients [3]. From this table it follows that as far as the absorption coefficient's value is concerned, intermetallic phases are comparable with such metals that are widely used in the production of power optics elements as molybdenum, tungsten, nickel, beryllium and aluminum. In connection with this, their microhardness is considerably higher and, consequently, the quality of the polishing is better and the laser radiation scattering coefficients are lower. Therefore, the total losses to absorption and scattering of the mirror surfaces of intermetallic compounds are, in a number of cases, even lower than for highly reflective metals, to say nothing of the other advantages of such coatings.

3. A material's capability for being worked with diamond powders, which is basically determined by its hardness, has an effect on the absorption coefficient's value, which to a high degree depends on defects in the polished mirror surface in the form of residual diamond powder grains [3].

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Table 2. Absorption Coefficients ( $\lambda = 10.6 \mu\text{m}$ ) and Hardness of Metals and Intermetallic Phases

Investigated Material	Absorption Coefficient, %	Microhardness, kg/mm <sup>2</sup>
Copper	0.97	76
Silver	1.06	25
Magnesium	1.46	31-48
Aluminum	1.77	19
Tungsten	2.02	340
Cu <sub>3</sub> Sn	2.1	560
Beryllium	2.56	26
Molybdenum	2.67	160-200
Cu <sub>31</sub> Sn <sub>8</sub>	2.83	537
Nickel	3.2	180
Cu <sub>9</sub> Ga <sub>4</sub>	3.3	640
Cu <sub>6</sub> Sn <sub>5</sub>	3.5	365
Cu <sub>9</sub> Al <sub>4</sub>	4.5	480
Vanadium	5.57	182
Tantalum	8.58	106-230

For the experimental determination of the dependence of absorption coefficients on surface defects in intermetallic coatings, we applied films that were 200-500 nm thick to substrates of known high optical quality. In this case we avoided the possible mechanical damages to the reflecting surface that are related to its being polished.

The results of the measurements confirm the good polishability of the investigated intermetallides. The change in absorption coefficients for all the test pieces did not exceed several tenths of a percent; for example, for Cu<sub>3</sub>Sn the different was 0.1 percent.

The results of our experimental investigations of the dependence of the absorption coefficients of optically polished mirror surfaces of condensates and thin films of intermetallic compounds on the chemical and phase composition, as presented in this article, are of considerable interest from the point of view of both their applicability in the manufacturing of coatings for power optics elements and for gaining an understanding of the relationships between the composition, structure and optical properties of intermetallic phases of the electron type.

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SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

LOW-TEMPERATURE PHYSICS RESEARCH

Moscow ISSLEDOVANIYA PO FIZIKE NIZKIKH TEMPERATUR in Russian 1979 signed to press 1 Nov 79 pp 2, 3-4, 210-212

[Annotation, foreword, table of contents from a book by B. T. Geylikman, Atomizdat, 3200 copies, 216 pages]

[Text] Annotation

Various problems originating in investigations of the properties of substances at low temperatures are considered. Phenomena of heat conductivity of superconducting and normal metals, sound absorption in superconductors and the theory of kinetic phenomena in HeII are described. Electron-phonon interaction in metals and properties of superconductors with strong bonds are investigated on the basis of the adiabatic theory. The problem of finding new superfluid and superconducting systems is discussed and the properties of quanta crystals are considered.

For physicists interested in low temperature physics problems.

Foreword

This monograph combines the work of B. T. Geylikman and his students, and is dedicated to describing the properties of condensed bodies at low temperatures. This edition of the book was planned a long time ago; however, it sees the light of day only after the death of Boris Tov'yevich Geylikman and, therefore, the book is in the nature of a memorial.

The scientific interests of B. T. Geylikman, one of the greatest Soviet theoretical physicists, were very broad. His work on nuclear theory, physics of fission, theory of strong interactions, the general problems of statistical physics, the theory of metals and superconductivity are widely known. A highly educated man who was thoroughly familiar with literature and art, B. T. Geylikman brought to his research on theoretical physics a distinctive original cast of mind that made it possible to recognize his work. This also applies to many of the works of his students.

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As a rule, in his investigations, B. T. Geylikman used the usual methods of theoretical physics; however, his ideas were always fresh and original. They involved various areas of physics and, therefore, were not always developed properly and sometimes, regrettably, were not properly appreciated. B. T. Geylikman was distinguished by the high demands he made on himself. Many of his papers did not see the light of day because he did not consider them brought to the degree of completion that would satisfy his criteria.

B. T. Geylikman's research was involved basically with low temperature physics. He devoted his main efforts to this and he dedicated his best work to it. The unusual interrelationship of various phenomena observed at temperatures near absolute zero fascinated him and gave him food for his creative fantasy. His work facilitated the development of many directions of low temperature physics. They are collected in this monograph.

This book considers a wide range of problems. Most of them are related to the description of the physics of the superconducting state. One would like to stress especially the full description of heat conductivity processes, the development of the theory of superconductors with strong bonds and the theoretical investigation of the new nonphonon superconductivity mechanism. This monograph considers in detail general theoretical problems (the variation principle in the theory of kinetic phenomena, the electron-phonon interaction on the basis of the adiabatic theory etc.), and discusses in detail experimental data (for example, data on heat conductivity, on measuring the critical temperature etc). This combination is undoubtedly one of the strong sides of the monograph.

I am glad to offer this book to the attention of the readers and hope that it will bring pleasure and benefit to all who are interested in one of the most important directions of modern physics.

Corresponding member USSR Academy of Sciences

V. M. Galitskiy

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	3
Part 1	
Theory of Kinetic Phenomena	
Chapter 1. Heat Conductivity of Superconductors	5
1. Heat conductivity mechanisms	5

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CONTENTS (Continued)

Chapter 1. (Continued)	
2. Electron scattering by impurities	6
3. Lattice heat conductivity	8
4. Calculation of electron heat flow by the method of Green's functions	12
5. Electron heat conductivity when electrons are scattered by each other	18
6. Electron-phonon scattering	21
7. Comparison with experiment	29
8. Basic types of heat conductivity	33
Bibliography	34
Chapter 2. Thermal Effects in Superconductors	36
1. Anisotropic thermal effect	36
2. Thermoelectric effect in superconductor with magnetic impurities	40
Bibliography	47
Chapter 3. Sound Absorption in Superconductors	47
1. Absorption of the high frequency sound	48
2. Kinetic equation	50
3. Nonelastic scattering	51
4. Sound absorption by phonons	57
Bibliography	58
Chapter 4. Kinetic Properties of Superfluid $^3\text{He}$	59
1. Kinetic equations for excitations	60
2. Interaction between helium-helium. Model selection	61
3. Helium viscosity and thermal conductivity	64
4. Phonon viscosity and thermal conductivity. Sound absorption	70
5. Comparison with experiment and results of other works	71
6. Kinetic properties of $^4\text{He}$ solutions in $^3\text{He}$ liquid	74
7. On critical velocities for HeII flow in capillaries	77
Bibliography	78



FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Chapter 5. Kinetic Phenomena in Normal Systems	80
1. Kinetic equation for excitations in solids and liquids [1]	80
2. Multiphonon sound absorption in normal metals and superconductors	93
Bibliography	102
Part II	
Electron-Phonon Interaction in Metals	
Chapter 6. Strong Bond Superconductors	103
1. Basic equations	104
2. Bond $\epsilon(0)$ and $T_c$	108
3. Temperature relationship of gap	117
4. Critical temperature	119
5. Account of Coulomb interaction	122
6. Certain additions	124
7. Thermodynamic properties of strong bond superconductors	129
8. Thermal conductivity	137
9. Ultrasonic absorption in strong bond superconductors	138
10. Electromagnetic properties. Depth of penetration	140
11. Strong fields. Ginsburg-Landau equations	149
Bibliography	151
Chapter 7. Adiabatic Perturbations Theory for Metals and the Problem of Lattice Stability	152
1. Introduction	152
2. Adiabatic decomposition of metals	156
3. Common perturbations theory on the basis of diabatic decomposition	158
4. Effect of shielding in electron-phonon matrix elements	164
5. Diagram technique in adiabatic theory	167
6. Froelich's model and lattice stability	171
7. Electron-phonon interaction in normal and superconducting metals	174
Bibliography	177

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CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
Part III	
Search for New Superconducting and Superfluid Systems	
Chapter 8. Electron Mechanism of Superconductivity	179
1. Introduction	179
2. Systems with composite electrons of one group and localized electrons of another group	184
3. Systems with two (or more) groups of composite electrons	190
Bibliography	194
Chapter 9. Properties of Quantum Crystals	196
1. Superfluidity of impurities in crystals	196
2. Melting temperature of quantum crystals and the problem of the superfluid hydrogen	198
Bibliography	203
Addendum. Classic models of quantum-mechanical systems	204
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2291  
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MONOGRAPH DESCRIBES SUPERION CONDUCTORS .

Moscow SUPERIONNYYE PROVODNIKI (Superion Conductors) in Russian No 2, 1980 signed to press 22 Jan 80 pp 2, 3, 64

[Annotation, foreword and table of contents from pamphlet by Yu. Ya. Gurevich, doctor of chemical sciences, candidate of physical-mathematical sciences, Znaniye Seriya Fizika, 40,060 copies, 64 pages]

[Text] Annotation

This pamphlet is dedicated to the description of a new and unusual class of substances which differ sharply in their properties from the other solids known at this time. They may exist in unusual, mixed hybrid states, possessing surprisingly high ion conductivity. At present, superion conductors have attracted the attention of scientists--physicists and chemists, as well as engineers, technologists and inventors. This pamphlet describes what the unusual properties of the superion conductors are related to, how they are being investigated and how they can be used in practice.

The pamphlet is intended for a wide circle of readers.

Introduction

Studying properties of solids is very important for many broad areas of modern science -- physics and chemistry of solids, crystal-chemistry and materials technology. One of the basic reasons for such interest is the importance of the applied practical results following from purely scientific investigations. Transistor radio receivers and TV sets, the most complicated supersensitive apparatus, new methods for obtaining and converting energy, unusual materials of extreme hardness, heat resistance, elasticity and electrical conductivity -- the advent and development of all this are related closely to the achievements of the fundamental sciences about solids. The scientific successes of the last decades have left their imprint on literally all facets of the life of modern man starting with his daily life, work and rest, and ending with achievements in space.

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But time does not stand still and poses new problems for investigators. The solution of modern problems in power, medicine, environmental protection and the assimilation of the space near the earth require the creation of apparatus and materials that possess new and previously unforeseen properties.

Superion conductors -- they are an unusual class of substances which differ sharply in their properties from all solids known at present. These substances are sometimes called the materials of the future, but even now they are attracting the attention of scientists-- physicists and chemists, as well as engineers, technologists and inventors. What are superionic conductors, how are they being investigated and how can they be used in practice -- all this is described in the pamphlet that you are holding in your hand.

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	3
Something about solids	4
What is superionic conductivity	9
How can the ionic state be seen	16
Kinds and types of superionic materials	23
Why does the superionic state originate	34
How do ions move in superionic conductors	41
What happens on the interface boundary	46
How are superionic conductors used	52
Conclusion	61
Bibliography	63

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[122-2291]

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SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON VACUUM PHYSICS, BASIC AND APPLIED SUPERCONDUCTIVITY

Khar'kov BIBLIOGRAFICHESKIY UKAZATEL' RABOT PO VAKUUMU I SVERKHPROVODIMOSTI (1971-1977) (Bibliography of Vacuum and Superconductivity Studies (1971-1977)) in Russian 1979 signed to press 1 Feb 79 pp 2, 3, 23, 33

[Annotation, introduction, and table of contents from bibliography compiled by R. K. Miroshnichenko et al, Khar'kovskiy Fiziko-Tekhnicheskii Institut (KhFTI), 1,000 copies, 33 pages]

[Text] This bibliography includes papers published in 1971-1977 in the volume "Voprosy atomnoy nauki i tekhniki" [Problems of Atomic Science and Technology] (VANT) and dealing with the problems of vacuum physics and technology (183 papers), basic and applied superconductivity (94 papers). These papers were published in the series "Low-Temperature Adsorption and Cryogenic Vacuum" (1971-1973), "High-Vacuum Physics and Technology" (1973-1977), "Basic and Applied Superconductivity" (1972-1977), as well as in separate issues of a number of other series.

This bibliography consists of two parts, each of which is divided into sections and contains an index by authors and a chronological index.

This bibliography will be of use to a broad group of specialists working in the area of vacuum science and technology, basic and applied superconductivity.

Part I. Vacuum Physics and Technology

Introduction

Papers dealing with problems of vacuum physics, vacuum equipment and technology were published in the series "Low-Temperature Adsorption and Cryogenic Vacuum" (issues 1-4, 1971-1973) and "High-Vacuum Physics and Technology" (issues 1-8, 1973-1977) of the collection "Voprosy atomnoy nauki i tekhniki." Since 1978 they have been published in separate issues of the series "General and Nuclear Physics" of this collection.

Thus in a period of 8 years there have been three changes in the name of the series in which these materials have been published. This naturally

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complicates reference by specialists who need to utilize them. A total of approximately 200 papers were published in the above-listed series during these years, papers the data in which are extensively utilized by scientists and engineers conducting research and development in the area of vacuum science and technology. Utilization of these materials should be considerably facilitated by this bibliographic index, which covers all items published in 1971-1977 in the two series of the collection "Voprosy atomnoy nauki i tekhniki": "Low-Temperature Adsorption and Cryogenic Vacuum" and "High-Vacuum Physics and Technology."

The material in this bibliography is organized into the following sections:

1. General problems of vacuum physics and technology (historical surveys, reviews, biographic).
2. Processes in a vacuum (heat and mass transfer, measurements, degassing of components of vacuum devices).
3. Physics of a cryogenic vacuum (cryogenic condensing vacuum, sorption of gases by layers of condensed vapors and metallic layers, cryo-vacuum adsorption of gases and vapors by microporous adsorbents, processes of desorption, regeneration of adsorbents, adsorbents, their structure and properties).
4. Cryogenic means of producing and maintaining a vacuum (fore-vacuum cryopumps, cryocondensing, cryosorption, and cryocondensing pumps and equipment).
5. Cryosupport (coolant liquids, producing them and controlling their temperature, refrigerators).
6. Noncryogenic means of producing a vacuum (diffusion steam-jet pumps and their working fluids, electrical discharge and magnetic discharge sorption pumps, electric arc pumps).
7. Vacuum system components and assemblies.
8. Employment of a vacuum in industrial devices and physical instruments (vacuum technology and properties of materials obtained with its employment; employment of a vacuum and adsorption (desorption) in physical instruments).

The material is arranged in alphabetical order within each section.

This bibliography contains an author index and chronological index.

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## Part II. Basic and Applied Superconductivity

## Introduction

Papers dealing with investigation of the nature of the phenomenon of superconductivity and its applications were for the most part published in 1973-1977 in five issues of the scientific-technical collection "Voprosy atomnoy nauki i tekhniki," in the series: "Basic and Applied Superconductivity," published by the Khar'kov Physics-Technical Institute of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences. In addition, separate issues of the following series: "High-Energy Physics" (Issue 1 (1), 1972); "Plasma Physics and the Problem of Controlled Thermonuclear Synthesis" (Issue 1 (1), 1973); "Automation of the Physics Experiment and Computer Software" (Issue 1 (2), 1973); "High-Energy Physics and Physics of the Atomic Nucleus" (Issue 4 (6), 2 (11), 3 (12), 2 (14), 1973-1975); "Linear Accelerators" (Issue 1 (1), 1 (2), 1975-1976) of that same Sbornik contained 17 articles on utilization of superconductivity in various devices. On the whole, during these years approximately 100 articles were published, by 132 authors from organizations in Moscow (Atomic Energy Institute imeni I. V. Kurchatov), Kiev (Institute of Physics of Metals and Institute of Colloid Chemistry and Water Chemistry of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences), Khar'kov (Khar'kov Physics-Technical Institute and Physics-Technical Institute of Low Temperatures of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences), Donetsk (Donetsk Physics-Technical Institute and Special Design Office of the Donetsk Physics-Technical Institute of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences), and Chernogolovka (Institute of Solid-State Physics of the USSR Academy of Sciences). The total volume of these scientific papers comprised the equivalent of more than 40 publisher's sheets.

Since 1978 papers on superconductivity and its applications have been published in separate issues of the Sbornik "Voprosy atomnoy nauki i tekhniki." Series: "General and Nuclear Physics."

In connection with a change in the name of the Series, enlargement of readership and substantial reader interest in superconductivity, it would seem beneficial to publish this systematized bibliography, which will facilitate finding and utilizing published materials.

Materials are systematized according to the following major sections:

1. Nature of phenomenon of superconductivity (16 papers).
2. Properties of superconductors with high parameters (22 papers).
3. Devices employing superconductors (56 papers).

The material is arranged in alphabetical order within each section (according to the last names of the first authors of the papers).

This publication contains an index by author and a chronological index.

## FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Contents	Page
Part I. Vacuum Physics and Technology	
Introduction	3
1. General Problems of Vacuum Physics and Technology	
1.1. Historical Surveys	4
1.2. Reviews	4
1.3. Biography	4
2. Processes in a Vacuum	
2.1. Heat and Mass Transfer in Vacuum Systems	4
2.2. Measurement of a Vacuum	6
2.3. Degassing Components of Vacuum Devices	7
3. Physics of a Cryogenic Vacuum	
3.1. Cryogenic Condensing Vacuum	7
3.2. Sorption of Gases by Layers of Condensed Vapors. Sorption by Metallic Layers	7
3.3. Cryovacuum Adsorption of Gases and Vapors by Micro- porous Adsorbents. Desorption Processes. Regeneration of Adsorbents	8
3.4. Adsorbents, Their Structure and Properties	10
4. Cryogenic Means of Producing and Maintaining a Vacuum	
4.1. Traps	11
4.2. Forevacuum Cryopumps	11
4.3. Cryocondensing Pumps and Equipment	11
4.4. Cryosorption Pumps and Equipment	12
4.5. Cryoadsorption Pumps and Equipment	12
5. Cryosupport	
5.1. Coolants and Their Production. Controlling Coolant Temperature	13
5.2. Refrigerators	13
6. Noncryogenic Means of Obtaining a Vacuum	
6.1. Diffusion Steam-Jet Pumps and Their Working Fluids	13
6.2. Electrical Discharge and Magnetic Discharge Sorption Pumps	14
6.3. Electric Arc Pumps	14
7. Parts and Assemblies of Vacuum Systems	14
8. Employment of a Vacuum in Industrial Process Devices and Physical Instruments	
8.1. Vacuum Technology and Properties of Materials Obtained With Employment of Vacuum Technology	15
8.2. Employment of a Vacuum and Adsorption (Desorption) in Physical Instruments	17
Author Alphabetical Index	17
Chronological Index	22
Part II. Basic and Applied Superconductivity	
Introduction	23
1. Nature of the Phenomenon of Superconductivity	24
2. Properties of Superconductors With High Parameters	25
3. Devices Employing Superconductors	26
Author Alphabetical Index	30
Chronological Index	32
[115-3024]	

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3024

56

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THEORETICAL PHYSICS

INVESTIGATIONS IN SUPERSONIC AERODYNAMICS

Novosibirsk ISSLEDOVANIYA PO GIPERZVUKOVOY AERODINAMIKE in Russian 1978  
signed to press 22 Dec 78 p 2, 185

[Annotation and table of contents of symposium of scientific papers, 400  
copies, 185 pages (Novosibirsk)]

[Text] The symposium contains new results on urgent problems of super-  
sonic aerodynamics. Using the method of asymptotic expansions, solutions  
to problems are given for streamlining thin blunt bodies, thin conical  
bodies with a break in the generatrix, and a system of common differential  
equations was obtained to determine the pressure in the "vacuum" region.

Using the gas-dynamic design, new classes of supersonic aircraft con-  
figurations were plotted including aircraft with air intakes of the con-  
vergent type. The results of experimental investigations are described of  
V-and delta-shaped wings at supersonic speeds for "uneconomical" stream-  
lining modes.

Minimum resistance V-shaped bodies with curvilinear cross sections and  
longitudinal contours were obtained, and experimental investigations of  
aerodynamic characteristics of optimal configurations were described

Efficiency characteristics of Kreyser's flight were obtained by calculation  
on the basis of a model of a supersonic aircraft with a ram air jet engine  
using hydrogen fuel.

The symposium is intended for specialists in the area of aerodynamics of  
aircraft.

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CONTENTS

	Page
1. Belolipetskiy, V. M. An approximate method for calculating supersonic gas streams near thin, close to two-dimensional bodies	3
2. Shchepanovskiy, V. A. Plotting supersonic streamlining of spatial configurations for two-dimensional stream regions	34
3. Vedernikov, Yu. A.; Dulov, V. G.; Latypov, A. F. Three-dimensional minimal resistance supersonic configurations	51
4. Gun'ko, Yu. P.; Zatoloka, V. V.; Yudintsev, Yu. I. On the class of supersonic aircraft shapes with convergent air intakes designed of spatial combinations of shaped bodies	68
5. Gun'ko, Yu. P.; Mazhul', I. I. Experimental investigation of streamlining V-shaped wings at supersonic speeds	85
6. Mazhul', I. I. Approximate calculation methods and analysis of total aerodynamic characteristics of V- and delta-shaped wings at supersonic speeds	108
7. Gun'ko, Yu. P.; Mazhul', I. I. On a class of polygonal shapes of aircraft and the approximate determination of characteristics of their supersonic streamlining.	133
8. Dulov, V.G.; Latypov, A.F.; Pupyshev, S.B.; Shchpanovskiy, V.A. Efficiency of Kreyser's flight of supersonic aircraft	151
9. Rudakov, A.I. The numerical investigation of shock waves distant from the streamlined body	173

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2291  
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THEORETICAL PHYSICS

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OSCILLATORY RELAXATION OF MOLECULES AND GAS-DYNAMIC LASERS

Moscow KOLEBATEL'NAYA RELAKSATSIYA MOLEKUL I GAZODINAMICHESKIYE LAZERY in Russian 1979 signed to press 3 Jul 79 pp 2-4, 190

[Annotation, foreword and table of contents from book edited by Academician N. G. Basov, Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, USSR Academy of Sciences, Izdatel'stvo Nauka, 1,400 copies, 191 pages]

[Text] This collection of works is devoted to the results of theoretical and experimental research on two interrelated problems: the oscillatory relaxation of molecules in both gasses and gas-dynamic lasers, at the base of which lies the phenomenon of the oscillatory-nonequilibrium flow of gasses.

The theory of the phase method of measuring the rate constant of the oscillatory relaxation of CO<sub>2</sub> molecules is explained, and a broad spectrum of experimental results obtained by this method is presented. The results apply to both collisions of molecules with each other in a volume of gas and their interaction with the surface of a solid.

The different authors discuss the principles of the construction of powerful, continuous-action, gas-dynamic lasers. A model of the working medium in a section of the gas's flow through the optical resonator is given. The results of experiments with optical resonators operating as part of a gas-dynamic laser are presented. There is also a discussion of questions relating to the optimization of gas-dynamic lasers and lasers with working mediums of different compositions.

Foreword

This collection of works is devoted to theoretical and experimental research in a new area of quantum electronics and the physics of powerful gas lasers: the field of gas-dynamic lasers. This area had its inception in a hypothesis advanced by V.K. Konyukhov and A.M. Prokhorov [1,2], although the prerequisites of a physical nature were contained in many more works. Among them we should include: 1) the principle of the thermal excitation

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of quantum mechanics systems for the generation of electromagnetic radiation, as introduced and developed by H.E.D. Scovill and E.O. Schulz-DuBois [3,4]; 2) the phenomenon of lagging thermal capacity in gas dynamics, which was first predicted and experimentally detected by A. Kantrowitz [5] and which was further developed in works on the oscillatory-nonequilibrium flow of molecular gasses; 3) the phenomenon of resonance transmission of oscillatory excitation during the collision of molecules in a gaseous phase, which was first observed by A.N. Terenin and G.G. Neuymin in a mixture of carbon dioxide and nitrogen in a glow discharge [6] and was later used in order to create a gas-discharge CO<sub>2</sub> laser [7,8].

The specific stage of development that gas-dynamic lasers have gone through in the last 10 years found its expression in the monographic literature [9-12] and survey articles [13,14].

The first article is devoted to a broad-scale investigation of the oscillatory relaxation of a CO<sub>2</sub> molecule located on the (00<sup>0</sup>1) level. Initially the phase method, which was used in all the experiments, was proposed as the method for measuring the relaxation rate constants [15], without knowledge of which it is impossible to formulate a quantitative theory of gas-dynamic lasers. Its development as the most accurate method now known made it possible to carry out physical research on a broader scale and, in particular, to publish the first results of experiments on the oscillatory relaxation of a CO<sub>2</sub> molecule on the surface of an ion crystal, which results are of undoubted interest for surface physics.

In the second article the author explains the fundamental physical concepts on which powerful gas-dynamic lasers are based. It contains a description of the first experimental work (performed in our country) that led to the realization of the idea of the gas-dynamic laser. This work was done in the 1966-1972 period, so that formulation of the problems and goals that was natural to that time has been retained.

The third article is devoted to the optical resonators of gas-dynamic lasers. Until the appearance of lasers with a fast-acting active medium, the problem of optical resonators -- which are capable of operating with large volumes of moving and optically heterogeneous gas -- did not exist. In this article the author presents for the first time a description of and the results of experiments with resonators with additional feedback, which recommend themselves quite well for use under conditions where the amplifying gaseous medium is flowing at a supersonic velocity.

The fourth, fifth and sixth articles are concerned with the development of the physics of gas-dynamic lasers in recent years and, in particular, gas-dynamic lasers based on other emitting molecules. Although the gaseous mixture of carbon dioxide, nitrogen and water vapor is still unsurpassed as far as energy characteristics and simplicity of production are concerned, the search for other gaseous mixtures is both timely and advisable.

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Table of Contents	Page
Foreword . . . . .	3
Investigations of the Oscillatory Relaxation of a Carbon Dioxide Gas Molecule by the Phase Method (A.N. Vargin, V.V. Gogokhiya, V.K. Konyukhov, A.I. Lukovnikov). . . . .	5
A Continuous-Action Gas-Dynamic CO <sub>2</sub> Laser (V.K. Konyukhov). . . . .	50
Investigations of the Active Medium and Optical Resonators of Gas-Dynamic Lasers (Yu.S. Vagin) . . . . .	115
Analysis of Data on the Oscillatory Relaxation Constants in CO <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>2</sub> -H <sub>2</sub> O Mixtures and the Optimization of a Gas-Dynamic CO <sub>2</sub> Laser (A.Yu. Volkov, A.I. Demin, A.N. Logunov, Ye.M. Kudryavtsev, N.N. Sobolev). . . . .	150
Investigation of a Gas-Dynamic CS <sub>2</sub> Laser for the Purpose of Increasing Efficiency and Enlarging the Spectral Range of This Type of Laser (A.Yu. Volkov, A.I. Demin, V.N. Yepikhin, Ye.M. Kudryavtsev, N.N. Sobolev). . . . .	168
Comparison of Gas-Dynamic CO <sub>2</sub> and N <sub>2</sub> O Lasers With Respect to Emission Energy in a System With Mixing (A.Yu. Volkov, A.I. Demin, A.V. Krauklis) . . . . .	184

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THEORETICAL PHYSICS

DIRECT NUMERICAL MODELING OF GAS FLOW

Moscow PRYAMOYE CHISLENNOYE MODELIROVANIYE TECHENIY GAZA (Chislennyy Eksperiment V Gazovoy Dinamike) (Direct Numerical Modeling of Gas Flows (Numerical Experiment in Gas Dynamics)) in Russian 1978 signed to press 11 Jan 78 pp 3-5, 172

[Foreword and table of contents from book by Corresponding Member USSR Academy of Sciences O. M. Belotserkovskiy, chief editor, Vychislitel'nyy tsentr Akademii nauk SSSR, 1,040 copies, 172 pages]

[Text] Foreword

This volume contains papers dealing with development of new models and methods of numerical solution of problems of modern gas dynamics. The demonstrated approaches make it possible to investigate a broad class of complex gas flows -- calculation of "supercritical" transonic flows, local supersonic zones, flow separation regions, solution of Navier-Stokes equations, MHD-equations, modeling of flows of rarefied gas, etc.

On the whole this volume is thematic. The majority of the papers reflect the authors' endeavor to achieve a unity of ideology of construction of numerical algorithms for the most diversified areas of gas dynamics, from numerical modeling of Euler equations to MHD-equations and the Boltzmann equation.

The article by O. M. Belotserkovskiy presents the general ideas and ideology of the elaborated methods on the basis of the principles of splitting and conservativeness. Numerical models for Euler, Navier-Stokes and Boltzmann equations are sequentially examined. Results of methods calculations are presented, as well as investigations of concrete problems with complex internal structure.

A characteristic feature of the examined schemes is the fact that they are based on fairly clear and simple physical models. Thanks to this, numerical realization of corresponding algorithms can be viewed as unique computer modeling of a corresponding physical experiment. We feel that such an approach to computer schemes is the most fruitful when studying complex problems of computer physics and mechanics.

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The numerical experiment procedures examined here are based on a number of fundamental principles. These include, first of all, the "physical nature" of the computation process, linked essentially with modeling of the laws of conservation written down for terminal elements -- Euler network cells. In addition, the principle of splitting the general modeled phenomenon into more elementary physical processes in small time step  $\Delta t$  is effectively utilized here for constructing a computer algorithm.

Both these ideas are implemented most clearly in the method of "large particles" (Yu. M. Davydov's article) and in the method of direct statistical modeling of a rarefied gas (the Ye. S. Sedova and V. Ye. Yanitskiy article), although there exists a fundamental difference between these two papers both in regard to area of application and in the sense of realization of computer algorithms.

The idea of effectiveness of construction of "physical" computer diagrams is also reflected in the article by A. V. Babakov and L. I. Severinov, which examines conservative approaches for hydrodynamic equations of a compressed viscous gas, which realize direct numerical modeling of integral laws of conservation written down for each cell of a fixed Euler network.

Application of the splitting scheme to Navier-Stokes equations for an incompressible viscous fluid is demonstrated in the paper by V. A. Gushchin and V. V. Shchennikov. A splitting scheme of a second order of accuracy is set up here for Navier-Stokes equations written in "velocity-pressure" variables and makes it possible to perform calculations on a single algorithm for two-dimensional, axisymmetric and three-dimensional gas flows. The expediency of selection of such an arrangement was revealed in particular in the fact that the traditionally complex problem of statement of boundary conditions for a vortex on the solid surface of a body is not applicable here. The value for a boundary vortex in this approach can be computed directly from the velocity field. This made it possible to improve accuracy and effectiveness of solving problems for equations of a viscous incompressible gas.

The paper by V. A. Lyul'ka examines and solves with classic computer methods the practical-importance problem of the flow of a viscous fluid containing particles of another phase. The importance of examination of this problem is obvious if only because almost all processes of transport in a living organism involve the movement of suspensions or emulsions. And finally, the paper by I. G. Zagnibeda and V. A. Lyul'ka is devoted to a new statement of the problem of self-consistent motion of a solid and viscous fluid contained in it under the effect of external forces and moments. The authors propose utilization of a dynamic description of the behavior of a solid and a viscous fluid as a single mechanical system as the basis for mathematical formulation of this problem. In this way one can write the requisite equations, plan an approach to computer modeling of this phenomenon and obtain an energy integral for the entire system.



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The paper by V. V. Aristov and F. G. Cheremisin proposes utilization of the basic principles of splitting by physical factors to solve one of the most complex problems of numerical methods in the dynamics of a rarefied gas -- construction of a conservative difference arrangement of the Boltzmann equation. Numerical experiments confirm that here as well application of the above-stated principles of "physical nature" and splitting of the computation process prove to be an effective means of problem solving.

In conclusion we should note that the contents of this volume reflect to a substantial degree the principal directions of research being performed at the computer physics laboratory of the USSR Academy of Sciences Computer Center.

O. M. Belotserkovskiy

Contents	Page
Foreword	3
Computer Experiment. Direct Numerical Modeling of Complex Gas Dynamics Flows on the Basis of Euler, Navier-Stokes and Boltzmann Equations -- O. M. Belotserkovskiy	6
Numerical Experimentation by the "Large Particles" Method (Theoretical Principles of Numerical Experiment and Its Realization) -- Yu. M. Davydov	65
Conservative Numerical Method of "Flows" for Solving Problems of the Mechanics of a Continuous Medium -- A. V. Babakhov, L. I. Severinov	96
Solution to Problems of Dynamics of a Viscous Incompressible Fluid by the Splitting Method -- V. A. Gushchin, V. V. Shchennikov	114
Entrainment of Solids by a Viscous Incompressible Fluid in a Round Tube -- V. A. Lyul'ka	134
Motion of a Solid Filled With a Viscous Fluid Under the Effect of an Arbitrary System of Forces and Moments -- I. G. Zagnibeda, V. A. Lyul'ka	145
Numerical Experiments to Investigate the Properties of a Statistical Model of Flow of an Ideal Gas -- Ye. S. Sedova, V. Ye. Yanitskiy	156
A Conservative Difference Scheme of Discrete Ordinates for Solving Kinetic Equations by the Splitting Method -- V. V. Aristov, F. G. Cheremisin	164
[118-3024]	

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3024  
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MATHEMATICS

PUBLICATIONS

NEW VOLUME OF PAPERS IN MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS

Kiev MATEMATICHESKAYA FIZIKA (Mathematical Physics), in Russian Issue 26 1979 pp 2, 125

[Annotation and table of contents from volume of scholarly papers, Yu. A. Mitropol'skiy, chief editor, Izdatel'stvo Naukova Dumka, 125 pages]

[Text] This volume contains research papers on theory of periodic and conditional-periodic solutions, stability of motion, and mechanics of gyroscopic compasses. Evaluations of solutions to Neumann problems are established, methods of approximate solution of operator equations are elaborated, and mathematical problems of mechanics of a continuous medium are investigated. Classes of uniqueness of Cauchy problems for systems with singular coefficients are investigated.

This volume is intended for scientific workers, higher educational institution graduate students and upper-division students specializing in mathematics and mechanics.

Contents	Page
Section I. General Problems of Nonlinear Mechanics, Theory of Stability and Control	
Boris, Ya. S. The Principle of Reduction in the Problem of Conditional Stability	3
Grimalyuk, V. Determination of Moment in Time to Activate the Dampers of a Pendulum-Type Dual-Rotor Adjusting Gyroscopic Compass	6
Grimalyuk, V. F. Stability of a Pendulum-Type Dual-Rotor Adjusting Gyroscopic Compass	12
Zhuravlev, S. G. Plotting Conditional-Periodic Solutions in the Problem of Motion of a Mass Point in the Field of Gravitation of a Rotating Solid. Part 1. Cancellation of Short-Period Terms of a Hamiltonian	16
Il'yasov, K. On Periodic Solutions of Linear Systems of Difference Equations	30

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Karkinbayev, I. On Periodic Solutions of a Nonself-Contained System With Switching	34
Karkinbayev, I. On the Problem of Substantiation of Method of Averaging for Systems of Differential Equations With Pulse Effect	40
Kravets, T. F. Investigation of Periodic Solutions of Small-Parameter Systems	48
Manolov, S. Existence of Periodic Trajectories With Nonglobal Internal Resonance of Self-Contained Systems With Semi-Odd Nonlinearity	51
Mel'nikov, G. I. On Evaluations of Stability of Motion in a Circular Region	62
Naumenko, K. I. Optimization of an Inhomogeneous Linear System by Root-Mean-Square Quality Criterion	65
Kharitonov, V. L. The Routh-Hurwitz Problem for Families of Polynomials and Quasipolynomials	69
Cherepennikov, V. B., and Borisjuk, M. N. Evaluations of Solutions of Linear Systems of Ordinary Differential Equations With a Variable Matrix	79
Section II. Equations With Partial Derivatives in Problems of Mathematical Physics	
Agapova, T. M. Evaluations of Solutions of the Neumann Problem for Quasilinear Elliptical Equations of Random Order	88
Zinchenko, A. I. On Gradient Methods of Approximate Solution of Equations With Undifferentiable Operators	94
Kochura, A. I., and Didenko, A. V. On Some Faltung-Type Integral Equations With Kernels Growing to Infinity	96
Litvinov, V. G., and Medvedev, N. G. Some Problems of Stability of Envelopes of Rotation	101
Nemish, Yu. N., and Nemish, V. N. Stressed State of a Transversally Isotropic Medium Weakened by a Closed Conical Cavity	110
Panich, O. I. Conjugate Boundary Value Problems and Their Relationship to Conjugate Pseudodifferential Equations at the Boundary of a Region for Elliptical Systems of Second-Order Equations	114
Panteleyev, A. D., and Medvedev, N. G. Theory of Three-Layer Plates Operator Coercivity [116-3024]	121

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3024  
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77

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