# Experimental Design:

Theory and Application

Ву

WALTER T. FEDERER

Presenting subject matter and techniques currently unavailable in other texts, Professor Federer discusses thoroughly and comprehensively the advantages, disadvantages, experimental lay-out and analysis of various types of design. In most cases, a numerical example and variations in the basic design are included, along with a list of problems and citations to numerous examples of the design.

Published in the Late Fall

# Methods In Numerical Analysis

Ву

KAJ L. NIELSON

With an emphasis on the most recent developments in the field of numerical analysis, Dr. Nielson considers the analysis of tabulated data and the numerical methods of finding the solutions to equations. The text includes illustrative examples, valuable schematics and tables of necessary mathematical constants.

To be published Early 1956

# **Physics**

By

J. S. MARSHALL

and E. R. POUNDER

This text offers a thorough introduction to the elements of physics, sufficiently rigorous and quantitative to develop the sense of proportion essential to further study in engineering and the physical sciences. The authors utilize atomic theory throughout the book to explain large-scale phenomena of physics. In addition, they have included a final chapter dealing exclusively with atomic and nuclear physics.

Ready in Spring, 1956

The Macmillan Company

60 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.



# McGRAW-HILL

# New FIFTH EDITION of a widely used standard work INTRODUCTION TO MODERN PHYSICS

By F. K. RICHTMYER; E. H. KENNARD; and T. KENNARD, California Institute of Technology. *International Series in Pure and Applied Physics*. 702 pages, \$8.50

Through four editions, this perenially popular text has been accepted as one of the best surveys of twentieth century physics. The new edition has been substantially improved by the inclusion of new material covering significant advances of the past seven years, and by rewriting, rearrangement, and abbreviation of older material where necessary or desirable, to reflect the further change in perspective on the physical scene.

The description of actual experimental investigations is given preference over the summary form of presentation, and emphasis is placed on the careful discussion of selected important topics rather than on the cursory mention of many minor items.

The area on Cosmic Rays now includes an account of recent discoveries of new fundamental particles, both in the cosmic radiation and in nuclear reactions produced in high energy accelerators. Additions on spectroscopy include the measurement of nuclear moments, microwave work on hydrogen fine structure, the ammonia inversion line, and alternating intensities in band spectra. The material on modern experimental methods in nuclear physics and on existing theories of nuclear

structure as derived from experimental results presents as systematically as possible current thinking in these two areas.

### OTHER IMPORTANT McGRAW-HILL BOOKS

# THE AUTOMIC NUCLEUS By ROBLEY D. EVANS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology International Series in Pure and Applied Physics 988 pages, \$14.50

### NUCLEAR PHYSICS

By ALEX E. S. GREEN

Florida State University
International Series in Pure and Applied Physics
556 pages, \$9.00

# AUTOMIC PHYSICS By GAYLORD P. HARNWELL WILLIAM E. STEPHENS

University of Pennsylvania International Series in Pure and Applied Physics 412 pages, \$8.00

# MCGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC. 330 WEST 42ND STREET NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

SEND FOR COPIES ON APPROVAL

28-30. American Philosophical Assoc., Eastern Div., Boston, Mass. (W. H. Hay, Dept. of Philosophy, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison.)

28-30. American Physical Soc., winter meeting, Los Angeles, Calif. (K. K. Darrow, Columbia Univ., New York 27.)

28-30. Econometric Soc., New York, N.Y. (R. Ruggles, Box 1264, Yale Station, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.)

28-30. Low Temperature Physics and Chemistry, Baton Rouge, La. (J. G. Daunt, Dept. of Physics, Ohio State Univ., Columbus 10.)

28-30. Western Soc. of Naturalists, Davis, Calif. (D. Davenport, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara.)

29. Metric Assoc., Inc., annual, Washington, D.C. (V. G. Shinkle, 1916 Eye St., NW, Washington 6.)

29-30. American Folklore Soc., Washington, D.C. (M. Leach, Bennett Hall, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4.)

29-30. History of Science Soc., Washington, D.C. (T. S. Kuhn, 74 Buckingham St., Cambridge 38, Mass.)

30. Mathematical Assoc. of America, 39th annual, Houston, Tex. (H. M. Gehman, Univ. of Buffalo, Buffalo 14, N.Y.)

### January

9-10. National Symposium on Reliability and Quality Control in Electronics, 2nd, Washington, D.C. (J. W. Greer, Bureau of Ships, Navy Dept. Code 815, Washington 25.)

9-10. Operations Research Soc. of America, 8th national, Ottawa, Ont., Canada. (J. Abrams, Dept. of National Defense, Ottawa.)

9-14. Pan American Cong. of Ophthalmology, 5th, Santiago, Chile. (T. D. Allen, 575 Lincoln St., Winnetka, Ill.)

10. American Ethnological Soc., New York, N. Y. (A. G. James, 695 Park Ave., New York 21.)

10-11. Calcium and Phosphorous Metabolism in Man and Animals with Special Reference to Pregnancy and Lactation, New York, N.Y. (R. R. Marshak, Craigue Hill Rd., Springfield, Vt.)

12. American Genetic Assoc., Washington, D.C. (S. L. Emsweller, Plant Industry Sta., Beltsville, Md.)

12-14. Use of Isotopes in Agriculture, East Lansing, Mich. (E. W. Phelan, Argonne National Lab., Lemont, Ill.)

16-18. Documentation Conf., Cleveland, Ohio. (J. H. Shera, School of Library Science, Western Reserve Univ., Cleveland 6.)

17-20. American Pomological Soc., Rochester, N.Y. (R. B. Tukey, Horticulture Dept., Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind.)

20-27. Pan American Cong. of Gastro-Enterology, 5th, Havana, Cuba. (N. M. Stapler, 1267 J. E. Uriburu, Buenos Aires, Argentina.)

23-26. American Soc. of Heating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Cincinnati, Ohio. (A. V. Hutchinson, ASHAE, 62 Worth St., New York 13.)

23-27. Inst. of Aeronautical Sciences,

New York, N.Y. (S. P. Johnston, IAS, 2 E. 64 St., New York 21.)

26-27. Western Spectroscopy Assoc. 3rd annual, Berkeley, Calif. (J. W. Otvos, Shell Development Co., Emeryville, Calif.)

30-1. International Conf. on Fatigue in Aircraft Structures, New York, N.Y. (A. M. Freudenthal, 716 Engineering, Columbia Univ., New York 27.)

30-3. American Inst. of Electrical Engineers, New York, N.Y. (N. S. Hibshman, AIEE, 33 W. 39 St., New York 18.)

31-3. American Soc. of Sugar Beet Technologists, 9th biennial conf., San Francisco, Calif. (Western Beet Sugar Producers, Inc., 461 Market St., San Francisco 5.)

31-4. American Physical Soc., New York, N.Y. (K. K. Darrow, Columbia Univ., New York 27.)

### February

1-2. Armour Research Foundation Midwest Welding Conf., Chicago, Ill. (H. Schwartzbart, Armour Research Foundation, Illinois Inst. of Technology, Chicago.)

1-3. Case Studies in Operations Research, Cleveland, Ohio. (Operations Research Group, Dept. of Engineering Administration, Case Inst. of Technology, 10900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6.)

2-3. National Symposium on Microwave Techniques, Philadelphia, Pa. (S. M. King, Inst. of Radio Engineers, 1 E. 79 St., New York 21.)

(See 18 Nov. issue for comprehensive list)

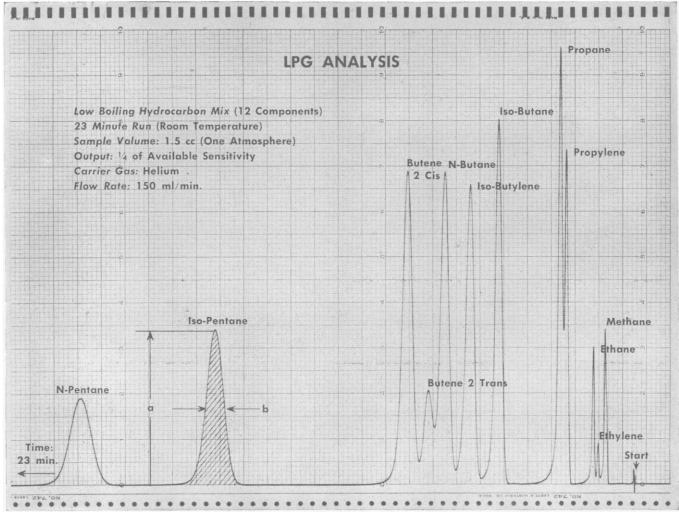


Photo of actual run made on new P-E Vapor Fractometer. To find mole % concentration of a component, analyst simply integrates area under peak by multiplying peak height (a) times half-band width (b).

This quantitative analysis took only 23 minutes on the new P-E Vapor Fractometer that costs only \$1,375

### **HOW LONG WOULD IT TAKE YOU?**

Employing the principles of gas chromotography, P-E's new vapor fractometer is a revolutionary advance in the field of gas and volatile-liquid quantitative analysis. It is fast, precise, uncomplicated to operate, extremely simple in calculation, and above all, many times less expensive than distillation columns, mass spectrometer, or any other instrument for the purpose.

For qualitative analysis, the instrument gives extremely clean separations—even of components and isomers which cannot be separated by ordinary methods. For trace analysis, high sensitivity permits use of extremely small samples.

Take, for example, the analysis of a synthetic LPG mix shown above. Here 12 components, representing the hydrocarbons most frequently encountered, were clearly separated—a job extremely difficult to accomplish by ordinary vacuum distillation methods. The perfect shape of the recorder bands makes quantitative analysis simple and accurate. Area under each peak is the measure of the mole % concentration of the component. These area relationships are all that is needed for calculation, without preliminary calibration for each individual component.

There is no faster, no simpler, no more inexpensive method in existence today.

# Perkin-Elmer CORPORATION

Norwalk, Connecticut



This is the Model 154 Vapor Fractometer price, \$1375.00 without recorder. Send for descriptive bulletin.

# Gamma emitting samples inserted into a scintiliation well counter are counted by Radiation Analyzer and standard scaler. Adjustable "window" of Analyzer is set to count only pulses that fall within a pre-selected portion of the energy spectrum, thus virtually infantising "background".

Analyzer is available separately as an economical accessory for laboratories already having a scintillation detector and a scaler or rate-meter.



Automatic scanning and recording of spectrum energies is accomplished by Analyzer, rate-meter, recorder and scintillation counter. Gamma energy spectrum of Cesium-137 is shown on recorder chart.

# With nuclear-chicago's NEW RADIATION ANALYZER

and your present scaler and scintillation counter

The advantages of pulse-height selection for background and scatter-error reduction, multiple tagging measurement and energy analysis are now available for every radioisotope laboratory. The Radiation Analyzer, connected directly to your present scaler and scintillation counter, incorporates in a compact single-chassis design a non-overloading linear amplifier, pulse height discriminator and extremely stable high voltage regulator. Circuitry has been designed for simplicity, stability and high reliability.

### SPECIFICATIONS

- Linear feedback amplifier with gain of 2500.
- Non-overload amplifier with delay-line shaper. Separate amplifier output.
- Base level adjustable 0-100 volts with ten-turn potentiometer. Channel width of 0-10 volts provided by precision single turn control. Computer tubes, precision components and ultra-stable power supplies provide long term stability.
- Regulator for scaler high voltage supply variable from
- 500 to 1500 volts with ten-turn potentiometer. Regulation factor of 200.
- Overall resolution time for equal pulse pairs within 1.5 microsecond.
- Front panel switch provides integral or differential count.
- Provision for external base level control allows automatic scanning.

Vrite today for full details

# 0

# nuclear - chicago

NUCLEAR INSTRUMENT AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION 237 West Erie Street, Chicago 10, Illinois LEADERS IN MAKING RADIOACTIVITY COUNT

### **Equipment News**

- Multi-purpose baths are mechanically refrigerated and heated. They have a self-contained circulation system and provide both outside and inside circulation simultaneously. Temperature sensitivity is ±0.02°C; no coils are mounted in the cabinet. Bulletin 755. (Forma-Scientific, Inc., Dept. Sci., Box 332, Marietta, Ohio)
- MOLYBDENUM CATALYSTS are described in a 24-page booklet, "Molybdenum catalysts for industrial processes," that was recently published by Climax Molybdenum Company. Reactions that research and pilot plant work indicate may be advantageously catalyzed by molybdenum compounds, as well as commercial processes using molybdenum catalysts, are reviewed in the booklet. The commercial reactions include oxidation, hydrogenation, dehydrogenation, isomerization, cyclization, chlorination, and condensation. Those not yet on a production basis include dehydration, polymerization and alkylation. In addition to a discussion of each type of reaction, the booklet contains a table of typical reactions and conditions, and one section is devoted to the factors that must be considered in choosing a specific molybdenum catalyst. Copies are available. (Climax Molybdenum Co., Dept. L., Sci., 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36.)
- BEAKERS and GRADUATED CYLINDERS made of polyethylene are now being produced by American Agile. Use of polyethylene, the company reports, assures products free from foreign matter, thereby assuring excellent chemical resistance to most acids, alkalies, salt solutions, and a large number of organic chemicals, all at temperatures up to 175°F. The beakers and cylinders are leakproof. Some sizes are of one-piece molded construction; others are molded, then welded. Standard beaker sizes range from 250-ml to 4000-ml capacity. Standard sizes of the graduated cylinders range from 25-ml to 1000-ml capacity. (American Agile Corp., Dept. Sci., P. Ó. Box 168, Bedford, Ohio.)
- FREEZE DRYING UNIT model 3505 is designed for unattended, high-vacuum drying of frozen specimens in the laboratory. The unit does not contain a cold trap, a feature that is made possible by the NRC rotary gas ballast pump, which can handle 100-percent water vapor without loss of capacity. The specimen is visible through a bell jar; a direct-reading ionization vacuum gage shows total pressure of the system to an accuracy of ±5 percent. (Naresco Equipment Corp., Dept. Sci., 160 Charlemont St., Newton Highlands 61, Mass.)