award recognized Dr Karle for his discoveries relative to the structure of materials with diffractive methods and for his engagement to promote international scientific collaboration above any ideological-political-racial barrier.

Professor Clifford G. Shull, Emeritus Professor at MIT, Cambridge, MA, USA, and Professor Bertram N. Brockhouse, Emeritus Professor of Physics at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, have jointly been awarded the 1994 Nobel Prize in Physics for their pioneering contributions to the development of neutron scattering techniques for studies of condensed matter.

Professor M. Vijayan, Professor of the Molecular Biophysics Unit and Chairman of the Division of Biological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India, was awarded the Professor G. N. Ramachandran 60th Birthday Commemoration Medal of the Indian National Science Academy in December 1994 for his outstanding contributions to biological crystallography.

New Commercial Products

Announcements of new commercial products are published by the Journal of Applied Crystallography free of charge. The descriptions, up to 300 words or the equivalent if a figure is included, should give the price and the manufacturer's full address. Full or partial inclusion is subject to the Editor's approval and to the space available. All correspondence should be sent to the Editor, Dr A. M. Glazer, Editor Journal of Applied Crystallography, Clarendon Laboratory, University of Oxford, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PU, England. The International Union of Crystallography can assume no responsibility for the accuracy of the claims made. A copy of the version sent to the printer is sent to the company concerned.


Domestic Source for \( \beta \)-Barium Borate (BBO)

After three years of development, INRAD has begun full scale production of single-crystal \( \beta \)-barium borate (BBO). This important nonlinear crystal offers several advantages such as a broad phase-matchable range, a large effective nonlinear coefficient and high damage threshold.

This fortunate combination of features makes BBO the optimum choice for doubling of near-infrared high average power lasers. These low UV absorption crystals make harmonic generation possible down to 197 nm. An important application for the defense community and environmental monitoring is optical parametric oscillators for ultraviolet and near-infrared.

INRAD offers custom cuts over a wide range of sizes, even wafers as thin as 0.1 mm. Crystals can be AR coated and can be supplied in a variety of mounts. Technical staff can help in the selection of the most appropriate cut and configuration to suit customer requirements.

INRAD manufactures crystals, laser components, optical coatings, laser systems and instruments for scientific, defense, aerospace and industrial markets.

INRAD, 181 Legrand Avenue, Northvale, NJ 07647, USA.


New Temperature-Controlled Harmonic Generator

INRAD introduces the Heated Crystal Cell and Temperature Control System, Model 5-200, which is a microprocessor-based unit designed specifically for controlling the temperature of small crystals. The system may be used for maintaining a preset temperature for crystals such as KTP and LiNbO\(_3\) or for temperature tuning with LBO and K\(\text{TiO}_2\). Temperatures can be controlled over a range from 30°C above ambient to 190°C with an accuracy of 0.1°C.

The controller uses a sophisticated algorithm to control the crystal temperature. The power required to maintain the cell at the setpoint temperature is based on a proportional, integral and derivative (PID) servo loop. The system can be configured by the customer to operate over a specified temperature range with an appropriate maximum heating rate for the housed crystal. A bidirectional RS-232 interface is available for direct computer control.

INRAD, 181 Legrand Avenue, Northvale, NJ 07647, USA.

Books Received


The following books have been received by the Editor. Brief and generally uncritical notices are given of works of marginal crystallographic interest; occasionally, a book of fundamental interest is included under this heading because of difficulty in finding a suitable reviewer without great delay.
