Section 1 • Abstracts

Annotated references to NASA-owned inventions covered by U.S. patents and applications for patent that were announced in *Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR)* between July 1982 and December 1982.

NASA
PATENT ABSTRACTS
BIBLIOGRAPHY

A CONTINUING BIBLIOGRAPHY

Scientific and Technical Information Branch
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, DC

1983
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INTRODUCTION

Several thousand inventions result each year from the aeronautical and space research supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. The inventions having important use in government programs or significant commercial potential are usually patented by NASA. These inventions cover practically all fields of technology and include many that have useful and valuable commercial application.

NASA inventions best serve the interests of the United States when their benefits are available to the public. In many instances, the granting of nonexclusive or exclusive licenses for the practice of these inventions may assist in the accomplishment of this objective. This bibliography is published as a service to companies, firms, and individuals seeking new, licensable products for the commercial market.

The NASA Patent Abstracts Bibliography (NASA PAB) is a semiannual NASA publication containing comprehensive abstracts and indexes of NASA-owned inventions covered by U.S. patents and applications for patent. The citations included in NASA PAB were originally published in NASA's Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports (STAR) and cover STAR announcements made since May 1969.

For the convenience of the user, each issue of NASA PAB has a separately bound Abstract Section (Section 1) and Index Section (Section 2). Although each Abstract Section covers only the indicated six-month period, the Index Section is cumulative covering all NASA-owned inventions announced in STAR since 1969. Thus a complete set of NASA PAB would consist of the Abstract Sections of Issue 04 (January 1974) and Issue 12 (January 1978) and the Abstract Section for all subsequent issues and the Index Section for the most recent issue.

The 234 citations published in this issue of the Abstract Section cover the period July 1982 through December 1982. The Index Section references over 4000 citations covering the period May 1969 through December 1982.

ABSTRACT SECTION (SECTION 1)

This PAB issue incorporates the 1975 STAR category revisions which include 10 major subdivisions divided into 74 specific categories and one general category/division. (See Table of Contents for the scope note of each category under which are grouped appropriate NASA inventions.) This new scheme was devised in lieu of the 34 category divisions which were utilized in PAB supplements (01) through (06) covering STAR abstracts from May 1969 through January 1974. Each entry in the Abstract Section consists of a STAR citation accompanied by an abstract and a key illustration taken from the patent or application for patent drawing. Entries are arranged in subject category in order of the ascending NASA Accession Number originally assigned in STAR to the invention. The range of NASA Accession Numbers within each issue is printed on the inside front cover.

Abstract Citation Data Elements: Each of the abstract citations has several data elements useful for identification and indexing purposes, as follows:

- NASA Accession Number
- NASA Case Number
- Inventor's Name
- Title of Invention
- U.S. Patent Application Serial Number
- U.S. Patent Number (for issued patents only)
- U.S. Patent Office Classification Number(s) (for issued patents only)

These data elements in the citation of the abstract are depicted in the Typical Citation and Abstract reproduced on the following page and are also used in the indexes.
**TYPICAL CITATION AND ABSTRACT**

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Variable camber actuator assemblies broaden the range of speeds at which lift to drag performance is maximized for slotted flap wings. Lift is improved by varying wing camber with rotational flap movements that do not introduce wing slots and induced drag. Forward flaps are secured to forward flange links which extend from, and are a part of, forward flap linkage assemblies. The forward flaps rotate about flap pivots with their rotational displacement controlled by variable camber actuator assemblies located between the forward flaps and the forward flange links. Rear flaps are held relative to the forward flaps by rear flap linkage assemblies which may act independently from the forward flap linkage assemblies and the variable camber actuator assemblies. Wing camber is varied by rotating the flaps with the variable camber actuator assemblies while the flaps are in a deployed or tucked position. Rotating flaps in a tucked position does not introduce significant wing surface discontinuities, and reduces aircraft fuel consumption on most flight profiles.
INDEX SECTION (SECTION 2)

The Index Section is divided into five indexes which are cross-indexed and are useful in locating a single invention or groups of inventions.

Each of the five indexes utilizes basic data elements: (1) Subject Category Number, (2) NASA Accession Number, and (3) NASA Case Number, in addition to other specific index terms.

Subject Index: Lists all inventions according to appropriate alphabetized technical term and indicates the related NASA Case Number, the Subject Category Number, and the NASA Accession Number.

Inventor Index: Lists all inventions according to alphabetized names of inventors and indicates the related NASA Case Number, the Subject Category Number, and the NASA Accession Number.

Source Index: Lists all inventions according to alphabetized source of invention (i.e., name of contractor or government installation where invention was made) and indicates the related NASA Case Number, the Subject Category Number, and the NASA Accession Number.

Number Index: Lists inventions in order of ascending (1) NASA Case Number, (2) U.S. Patent Application Serial Number, (3) U.S. Patent Classification Number, and (4) U.S. Patent Number and indicates the related Subject Category Number and the NASA Accession Number.

Accession Number Index: Lists all inventions in order of ascending NASA Accession Number and indicates the related Subject Category Number, the NASA Case Number, the U.S. Patent Application Serial Number, the U.S. Patent Classification Number, and the U.S. Patent Number.

HOW TO USE THIS PUBLICATION TO IDENTIFY NASA INVENTIONS

To identify one or more NASA inventions within a specific technical field or subject, several techniques are possible when using the flexibility incorporated into the NASA PAB.

(1) Using Subject Category: To identify all NASA inventions in any one of the subject categories in this issue of NASA PAB, select the desired Subject Category in the Abstract Section (Section 1) and find the inventions abstracted thereunder.

(2) Using Subject Index: To identify all NASA inventions listed under a desired technical subject index term, (A) turn to the cumulative Subject Index in the Index Section and find the invention(s) listed under the desired technical subject term. (B) Note the indicated Accession Number and the Subject Category Number. (C) Using the indicated Accession Number, turn to the inside front cover of the Index Section to determine which issue of the Abstract Section includes the Accession Number desired. (D) To find the abstract of the particular invention in the issue of the Abstract Section selected, (i) use the Subject Category Number to locate the Subject Category and (ii) use the Accession Number to locate the desired invention within the Subject Category listing.

(3) Using Patent Classification Index: To identify all inventions covered by issued NASA patents (does not include applications for patent) within a desired Patent Classification, (A) turn to the Patent Classification Number in the Number Index of Section 2 and find the associated invention(s), and (B) follow the instructions outlined in (2)(B), and (D) above.
PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF COPIES OF PATENTS AND PATENT APPLICATIONS

Copies of U.S. patents may be purchased directly from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C. 20231, for fifty cents a copy. When ordering patents, the U.S. Patent Number should be used, and payment must be remitted in advance, preferably by money order or check payable to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks. Prepaid purchase coupons for ordering are also available from the Patent and Trademark Office.

NASA patent application specifications are sold in paper copy by the National Technical Information Service at price code A02 ($7.00 domestic; $14.00 foreign). Microfiche are sold at price code A01 ($4.50 domestic; $9.00 foreign). The US-Patent-Appi-SN-number should be used in ordering either paper copy or microfiche from NTIS.

LICENSES FOR COMMERCIAL USE: INQUIRIES AND APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE

NASA inventions, abstracted in NASA PAB, are available for nonexclusive or exclusive licensing in accordance with the NASA Patent Licensing Regulations. It is significant that all licenses for NASA inventions shall be by express written instruments and that no license will be granted or implied in a NASA invention except as provided in the NASA Patent Licensing Regulations.

Inquiries concerning the NASA Patent Licensing Program or the availability of licenses for the commercial use of NASA-owned inventions covered by U.S. patents or pending applications for patent should be forwarded to the NASA Patent Counsel of the NASA installation having cognizance of the specific invention, or the Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters, Code GP-4, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C. 20546. Inquiries should refer to the NASA Case Number, the Title of the Invention, and the U.S. Patent Number or the U.S. Application Serial Number assigned to the invention as shown in NASA PAB.

The NASA Patent Counsel having cognizance of the invention is determined by the first three letters or prefix of the NASA Case Number assigned to the invention. The addresses of NASA Patent Counsels are listed alongside the NASA Case Number prefix letters in the following table. Formal application of license must be submitted on the NASA Form, Application for NASA Patent License, which is available upon request from any NASA Patent Counsel.
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PATENT LICENSING REGULATIONS

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

14 CFR Part 1245

Licensing of NASA Inventions

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Interim regulation with comments requested.

SUMMARY: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is revising its patent licensing regulations to conform with Pub. L. 96-517. This interim regulation provides policies and procedures applicable to the licensing of federally owned inventions in the custody of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and implements Pub. L. 96-517. The object of this subpart is to use the patent system to promote the utilization of inventions arising from NASA supported research and development.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 1981. Comments must be received in writing by December 2, 1981. Unless a notice is published in the Federal Register after the comment period indicating changes to be made, this interim regulation shall become a final regulation.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. John G. Mannix, (202) 785-3954.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

PART 1245—PATENTS AND OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Subpart 2 of Part 1245 is revised to read as follows:

Subpart 2—Licensing of NASA Inventions

Sec.
1245.200 Scope of subpart.
1245.201 Policy and objective.
1245.202 Definitions.
1245.203 Authority to grant licenses.

Restrictions and Conditions

1245.204 All licenses granted under this subpart.

Types of Licenses

1245.205 Nonexclusive licenses.
1245.206 Exclusive and partially exclusive licenses.

Procedures

1245.207 Application for a license.
1245.208 Processing applications.
1245.209 Notice to Attorney General.
1245.210 Modification and termination of licenses.
1245.211 Appeals.
1245.212 Protection and administration of inventions.

Subpart 2—Licensing of NASA Inventions

§ 1245.200 Scope of subpart.

This subpart prescribes the terms, conditions, and procedures upon which a NASA invention may be licensed. It does not affect licenses which (a) were in effect prior to July 1, 1981; (b) may exist at the time of the Government's acquisition of title to the invention, including those resulting from the allocation of rights to inventions made under Government research and development contracts; (c) are the result of an authorized exchange of rights in the settlement of patent disputes; or (d) are otherwise authorized by law or treaty.

§ 1245.201 Policy and objective.

It is the policy and objective of this subpart to use the patent system to promote the utilization of inventions arising from NASA supported research and development.

§ 1245.202 Definitions.

(a) "Federal agency" means an executive department, military department, Government corporation, or independent establishment, except the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has custody of a Federally owned invention.

(b) "Federal agency" means an executive department, military department, Government corporation, or independent establishment, except the Tennessee Valley Authority, which has custody of a Federally owned invention.

(c) "NASA Invention" means a Federally owned invention with respect to which NASA maintains custody and administration, in whole or in part, of the right, title, or interest in such invention on behalf of the United States Government.

(d) "Small business firm" means a small business concern as defined at section 2 of Pub. L. 85-536 (15 U.S.C. 632) and implementing regulations of the Administrator of the Small Business Administration. For the purpose of these regulations, the size standard for small business concerns involved in Government procurement, contained in 13 CFR 121.3-8, and in subcontracting, contained in 13 CFR 121.3-12, will be used.

(e) "Practical application" means to manufacture in the case of a composition or product, to practice in the case of a process or method, or to operate in the case of a machine or system; and, in each case, under such conditions as to establish that the invention is being utilized and that its benefits are to the extent permitted by law or Government regulations available to the public on reasonable terms.

(f) "United States" means the United States of America, its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

§ 1245.203 Authority to grant licenses.

NASA inventions shall be made available for licensing as deemed appropriate in the public interest. NASA may grant nonexclusive, partially exclusive, or exclusive licenses thereto under this subpart on inventions in its custody.

Restrictions and Conditions

§ 1245.204 All licenses granted under this subpart.

(a) Restrictions. (1) A license may be granted only if the applicant has supplied NASA with a satisfactory plan for development or marketing of the invention, or both, and with information about the applicant's capability to fulfill the plan.

(2) A license granting rights to use or sell under a NASA invention in the United States shall normally be granted only to a licensee who agrees that any products embodying the invention or produced through the use of the invention will be manufactured substantially in the United States.

(b) Conditions. Licenses shall contain such terms and conditions as NASA determines are appropriate for the protection of the interests of the Federal Government and the public and are not in conflict with law or this subpart. The following terms and conditions apply to any license granted under this subpart:

(1) The duration of the license shall be for a period specified in the license agreement, unless sooner terminated in accordance with this subpart.

(2) The license may be granted for all or less than all fields of use of the invention or in specified geographical areas, or both.

(3) The license may extend to subsidiaries of the licensee or other parties if provided for in the license but shall not extend to subsidiaries of the licensee or other parties if provided for in the license without approval of NASA, except to the successor of that part of the licensee's business to which the invention pertains.

(4) The license may provide the licensee the right to grant sublicenses under the license, subject to the approval of NASA. Each sublicense shall make reference to the license, including the rights retained by the Government, and a copy of such
Types of Licenses

§ 1245.205 Nonexclusive licenses.

(a) Availability of licenses. Nonexclusive licenses may be granted under NASA inventions without publication of availability or notice of a prospective licensee.

(b) Conditions. In addition to the provisions of § 1245.204, the nonexclusive license may also provide that, after termination of a period specified in the license agreement, NASA may restrict the license to the fields of use or geographic areas, or both, in which the licensee has brought the invention to practical application and continues to make the benefits of the invention reasonably accessible to the public. However, such restriction shall be made only in order to grant an exclusive or partially exclusive license in accordance with this subpart.

§ 1245.206 Exclusive and partially exclusive licenses.

(a) Domestic licenses.

(1) Availability of licenses. Exclusive or partially exclusive licenses may be granted on NASA inventions: (i) 3 months after notice of the invention's availability has been announced in the Federal Register; or (ii) without such notice where NASA determines that expeditious granting of such a license will best serve the interests of the Federal Government and the public; and (iii) in either situation, specified in (i) or (ii) of this section only if:

(A) Notice of a prospective license, identifying the invention and the prospective licensee, has been published in the Federal Register, providing opportunity for filing written objections within a 60-day period.

(B) After expiration of the period in § 1245.206(a)(1)(i)(A) and consideration of any written objections received during the period, NASA has determined that:

(1) The interests of the Federal Government and the public will be best served by the proposed license. In view of the applicant's intentions, plans, and ability to bring the invention to practical application or otherwise promote the invention's utilization by the public;

(2) The desired practical application has not been achieved, or is not likely expeditiously to be achieved, under any nonexclusive license which has been granted, or which may be granted, on the invention;

(3) Exclusive or partially exclusive licensing is a reasonable and necessary incentive to call forth the Investment of risk capital and expenditures to bring the invention to practical application or otherwise promote the invention's utilization by the public.

(4) The proposed terms and scope of exclusivity are not greater than reasonably necessary to provide the incentive for bringing the invention to practical application or otherwise promote the invention's utilization by the public;

(C) NASA has not determined that the grant of such license will tend substantially to lessen competition or result in undue concentration in any section of the country in any line of commerce to which the technology to be licensed relates, or to create or maintain other situations inconsistent with the antitrust laws; and

(D) NASA has given first preference to any small business firms submitting plans that are determined by the agency to be within the capabilities of the firms and as equally likely, if executed, to bring the invention to practical application as any plans submitted by applicants that are not small business firms.

(2) Conditions. In addition to the provisions of § 1245.204, the following terms and conditions apply to domestic exclusive and partially exclusive licenses:

(i) The license shall be subject to the irrevocable, royalty-free right of the Government of the United States to practice and have practiced the invention on behalf of the United States and on behalf of any foreign government or international organization pursuant to any existing or future treaty or agreement with the United States.

(ii) The license shall reserve to NASA the right to require the licensee to grant sublicenses to responsible applicants, on reasonable terms, when necessary to fulfill health or safety needs.

(iii) The license shall be subject to any licenses in force at the time of the grant of the exclusive or partially exclusive license.

(iv) The license may grant the licensee the right of enforcement of the licensed patent pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 29 of Title 35, United States Code, or other statutes, as determined appropriate in the public interest.

(b) Foreign licenses.

(1) Availability of licenses. Exclusive or partially exclusive licenses may be granted on a NASA invention covered by a foreign patent, patent application, or other form of protection, provided that:

(A) Notice of a prospective license, identifying the invention and the prospective licensee, has been published in the Federal Register, providing opportunity for filing written objections...
within a 60-day period and following consideration of such objections:

(ii) NASA has considered whether the interests of the Federal Government or United States industry in foreign commerce will be enhanced; and

(iii) NASA has not determined that the grant of such license will tend substantially to lessen competition or result in undue concentration in any section of the United States in any line of commerce to which the technology to be licensed relates, or to create or maintain other situations inconsistent with antitrust laws.

(2) Conditions. In addition to the provisions of § 1245.204, the following terms and conditions apply to foreign exclusive and partially exclusive licenses:

(i) The license shall be subject to the irrevocable, royalty-free right of the Government of the United States to practice and have practiced the invention on behalf of the United States and on behalf of any foreign government or international organization pursuant to any existing or future treaty or agreement with the United States.

(ii) The license shall be subject to any licenses in force at the time of the grant of the exclusive or partially exclusive license.

(iii) The license may grant the licensee the right to take any suitable and necessary actions to protect the licensed property, on behalf of the Federal Government.

(c) Record of determinations. NASA shall maintain a record of determinations to grant exclusive or partially exclusive licenses.

Procedures

§ 1245.207 Application for a license.

An application for a license should be addressed to the Patent Counsel at the NASA installation having responsibility for the invention and shall normally include:

(a) Identification of the invention for which the license is desired, including the patent application serial number or patent number, title, and date, if known;

(b) Identification of the type of license for which the application is submitted;

(c) Name and address of the person, company, or organization applying for the license and the citizenship or place of incorporation of the applicant;

(d) Name, address, and telephone number of representative of applicant to whom correspondence should be sent;

(e) Nature and type of applicant's business, identifying products or services which the applicant has successfully commercialized, and

approximate number of applicant's employees;

(f) Source of information concerning the availability of a license on the invention;

(g) A statement indicating whether applicant is a small business firm as defined in § 1245.202(c);

(h) A detailed description of applicant's plan for development or marketing of the invention, or both, which should include:

(1) A statement of the time, nature and amount of anticipated investment of capital and other resources which applicant believes will be required to bring the invention to practical application;

(2) A statement as to applicant's capability and intention to fulfill the plan, including information regarding manufacturing, marketing, financial, and technical resources;

(3) A statement of the fields of use for which applicant intends to practice the invention; and

(4) A statement of the geographic areas in which applicant intends to manufacture any products embodying the invention and geographic areas where applicant intends to use or sell the invention, or both;

(i) Identification of licenses previously granted to applicant under Federally owned inventions;

(j) A statement containing applicant's best knowledge of the extent to which the invention is being practiced by private industry or Government, or both, or is otherwise available commercially; and

(k) Any other information which applicant believes will support a determination to grant the license to applicant.

§ 1245.208 Processing applications.

(a) Applications for licenses will be initially reviewed by the Patent Counsel of the NASA installation having responsibility for the invention. The Patent Counsel shall make a preliminary recommendation to the Director of Licensing, NASA Headquarters, whether to:

(1) grant the license as requested,

(2) grant the license with modification after negotiation with the licensee, or

(3) deny the license. The Director of Licensing shall review the preliminary recommendation of the Patent Counsel and make a final recommendation to the NASA Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters. Such review and final recommendation may include, and be based on, any additional information obtained from applicant and other sources that the Patent Counsel and the Director of Licensing deem relevant to the license requested. The determination to grant or deny the license shall be made by the Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters based on the final recommendation of the Director of Licensing.

(b) When notice of a prospective exclusive or partially exclusive license is published in the Federal Register in accordance with § 1245.206(a)(i)(ii)(A) or § 1245.206(b)(1)(i), any written objections received in response thereto will be considered by the Director of Licensing in making the final recommendation to the Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters.

(c) If the requested license, including any negotiated modifications, is denied by the Assistant General Counsel for Patent Matters, the applicant may request reconsideration by filing a written request for reconsideration within 30 days after receiving notice of denial. This 30-day period may be extended for good cause.

(d) In addition to, or in lieu of, requesting reconsideration, the applicant may also appeal the denial of the license in accordance with § 1245.211.

§ 1245.209 Notice to Attorney General.

A copy of the notice provided for in §§ 1245.206(a)(i)(ii)(A) and 1245.206(b)(1)(i) will be sent to the Attorney General.

§ 1245.210 Modification and termination of licenses.

Before modifying or terminating a license, other than by mutual agreement, NASA shall furnish the licensee and any sublicensee of record a written notice of intention to modify or terminate the license, and the licensee and any sublicensee shall be allowed 30 days after such notice to remedy any breach of the license or show cause why the license should not be modified or terminated.

§ 1245.211 Appeals.

(a) The following parties may appeal to the NASA Administrator or designee any decision or determination concerning the grant, denial, interpretation, modification, or termination of a license:

(1) A person whose application for a license has been denied;

(2) A licensee whose license has been modified or terminated, in whole or in part;

(3) A person who timely filed a written objection in response to the notice required by §§ 1245.206(a)(i)(ii)(A) or
1245.206(b)(1)(i) and who can demonstrate to the satisfaction of NASA that such person may be damaged by the Agency action.

(b) Written notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days (or such other time as may be authorized for good cause shown) after receiving notice of the adverse decision or determination; including, an adverse decision following the request for reconsideration under §1245.206(c). The notice of appeal, along with all supporting documentation should be addressed to the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546. Should the appeal raise a genuine dispute over material facts, fact-finding will be conducted by the NASA Inventions and Contributions Board. The person filing the appeal shall be afforded an opportunity to be heard and to offer evidence in support of the appeal. The Chairperson of the Inventions and Contributions Board shall prepare written findings of fact and transmit them to the Administrator or designee. The decision on the appeal shall be made by the NASA Administrator or designee. There is no further right of administrative appeal from the decision of the Administrator or designee.

1245.212 Protection and administration of inventions.

NASA may take any suitable and necessary steps to protect and administer rights to NASA inventions, either directly or through contract.

1245.213 Transfer of custody.

NASA having custody of certain Federally owned inventions may transfer custody and administration in whole or in part, to another Federal agency, of the right, title, or interest in any such invention.

1245.214 Confidentiality of information.

Title 35, United States Code, section 209, provides that any plan submitted pursuant to §1245.207(h) and any report required by §1245.204(b)(6) may be treated by NASA as commercial and financial information obtained from a person and privileged and confidential and not subject to disclosure under section 552 of Title 5 of the United States Code.

James M. Beggs,
Administrator.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Section 1 • Abstracts**

## AERONAUTICS
Includes aeronautics (general); aerodynamics; air transportation and safety; aircraft communications and navigation; aircraft design, testing, and performance; aircraft instrumentation; aircraft propulsion and power; aircraft stability and control; and research and support facilities (air).
For related information see also Aeronautics.

### 01 AERONAUTICS (GENERAL)  N.A.

### 02 AERODYNAMICS  N.A.
Includes aerodynamics of bodies, combinations, wings, rotors, and control surfaces; and internal flow in ducts and turbomachinery.
For related information see also 34 Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer.

### 03 AIR TRANSPORTATION AND SAFETY  N.A.
Includes passenger and cargo air transport operations; and aircraft accidents.
For related information see also 16 Space Transportation and 85 Urban Technology and Transportation.

### 04 AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATION  1
Includes digital and voice communication with aircraft; air navigation systems (satellite and ground based); and air traffic control.
For related information see also 17 Spacecraft Communications, Command and Tracking and 32 Communications.

### 05 AIRCRAFT DESIGN, TESTING AND PERFORMANCE  1
Includes aircraft simulation technology.
For related information see also 18 Spacecraft Design, Testing and Performance and 39 Structural Mechanics.

### 06 AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENTATION  3
Includes cockpit and cabin display devices; and flight instruments.
For related information see also 19 Spacecraft Instrumentation and 35 Instrumentation and Photography.

### 07 AIRCRAFT PROPULSION AND POWER  4
Includes prime propulsion systems and systems components, e.g., gas turbine engines and compressors; and on-board auxiliary power plants for aircraft.
For related information see also 20 Spacecraft Propulsion and Power, 28 Propellants and Fuels, and 44 Energy Production and Conversion.

### 08 AIRCRAFT STABILITY AND CONTROL  4
Includes aircraft handling qualities; piloting; flight controls; and autopilots.

### 09 RESEARCH AND SUPPORT FACILITIES (AIR)  5
Includes airports, hangars and runways; aircraft repair and overhaul facilities; wind tunnels; shock tube facilities; and engine test blocks.
For related information see also 14 Ground Support Systems and Facilities (Space).

## ASTRONAUTICS
Includes astronautics (general); astrodynamics; ground support systems and facilities (space); launch vehicles and space vehicles; space transportation; spacecraft communications, command and tracking; spacecraft design, testing and performance; spacecraft instrumentation; and spacecraft propulsion and power.
For related information see also Aeronautics.

### 12 ASTRONAUTICS (GENERAL)  N.A.
For extraterrestrial exploration see 91 Lunar and Planetary Exploration.

### 13 ASTRODYNAMICS  N.A.
Includes powered and free-flight trajectories; and orbit and launching dynamics.

### 14 GROUND SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND FACILITIES (SPACE)  N.A.
Includes launch complexes, research and production facilities; ground support equipment, e.g., mobile transporters; and simulators.
For related information see also 09 Research and Support Facilities (Air).

### 15 LAUNCH VEHICLES AND SPACE VEHICLES  6
Includes boosters; manned orbital laboratories; reusable vehicles; and space stations.

### 16 SPACE TRANSPORTATION  7
Includes passenger and cargo space transportation, e.g., shuttle operations; and rescue techniques.
For related information see also 03 Air Transportation and Safety and 85 Urban Technology and Transportation.

### 17 SPACECRAFT COMMUNICATION, COMMAND AND TRACKING  N.A.
Includes telemetry; space communications networks; astro navigation; and radio blackout.
For related information see also 04 Aircraft Communications and Navigation and 32 Communications.

### 18 SPACECRAFT DESIGN, TESTING AND PERFORMANCE  7
Includes spacecraft thermal and environmental control; and attitude control.
For related information see 54 Man System Technology and Life Support. For related information see also 05 Aircraft Design, Testing and Performance and 39 Structural Mechanics.

### 19 SPACECRAFT INSTRUMENTATION  N.A.
For related information see also 06 Aircraft Instrumentation and 35 Instrumentation and Photography.

### 20 SPACECRAFT PROPULSION AND POWER  N.A.
Includes main propulsion systems and components, e.g., rocket engines; and spacecraft auxiliary power sources.
For related information see also 07 Aircraft Propulsion and Power, 28 Propellants and Fuels, and 44 Energy Production and Conversion.
CHEMISTRY AND MATERIALS
Includes chemistry and materials (general); composite materials; inorganic and physical chemistry; metallic materials; nonmetallic materials; and propellants and fuels.

23 CHEMISTRY AND MATERIALS (GENERAL) 7
Includes biochemistry and organic chemistry.

24 COMPOSITE MATERIALS 8
Includes laminates.

25 INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY 11
Includes chemical analysis, e.g., chromatography; combustion theory; electrochemistry; and photochemistry.
For related information see also 77 Thermodynamics and Statistical Physics.

26 METALLIC MATERIALS 13
Includes physical, chemical, and mechanical properties of metals, e.g., corrosion; and metallurgy.

27 NONMETALLIC MATERIALS 14
Includes physical, chemical, and mechanical properties of plastics, elastomers, lubricants, polymers, textiles, adhesives, and ceramic materials.

28 PROPELLANTS AND FUELS 20
Includes rocket propellants, igniters, and oxidizers; storage and handling; and aircraft fuels.
For related information see also 07 Aircraft Propulsion and Power, 20 Spacecraft Propulsion and Power, and 44 Energy Production and Conversion.

ENGINEERING
Includes engineering (general); communications; electronics and electrical engineering; fluid mechanics and heat transfer; instrumentation and photography; lasers and masers; mechanical engineering; quality assurance and reliability; and structural mechanics.
For related information see also Physics.

31 ENGINEERING (GENERAL) 20
Includes vacuum technology; control engineering; display engineering; and cryogenics.

32 COMMUNICATIONS 22
Includes land and global communications; communications theory; and optical communications.
For related information see also 04 Aircraft Communications and Navigation and 17 Spacecraft Communications, Command and Tracking.

33 ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING 24
Includes test equipment and maintainability; components, e.g., tunnel diodes and transistors; micro-miniaturation; and integrated circuitry.
For related information see also 60 Computer Operations and Hardware and 76 Solid-State Physics.

34 FLUID MECHANICS AND HEAT TRANSFER 32
Includes boundary layers; hydrodynamics; fluidics; mass transfer; and ablation cooling.
For related information see also 02 Aerodynamics and 77 Thermodynamics and Statistical Physics.

35 INSTRUMENTATION AND PHOTOGRAPHY 33
Includes remote sensors; measuring instruments and gages; detectors; cameras and photographic supplies; and holography.
For aerial photography see 43 Earth Resources. For related information see also 06 Aircraft Instrumentation and 19 Spacecraft Instrumentation.

36 LASERS AND MASERS 39
Includes parametric amplifiers.

37 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING 41
Includes auxiliary systems (non-power); machine elements and processes; and mechanical equipment.

38 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND RELIABILITY N.A.
Includes product sampling procedures and techniques; and quality control.

39 STRUCTURAL MECHANICS N.A.
Includes structural element design and weight analysis; fatigue; and thermal stress.
For related information see also 05 Aircraft Design, Testing and Performance and 18 Spacecraft Design, Testing and Performance.

GEOSCIENCES
Includes geosciences (general); earth resources; energy production and conversion; environment pollution; geophysics; meteorology and climatology; and oceanography.
For related information see also Space Sciences.

42 GEOSCIENCES (GENERAL) N.A.

43 EARTH RESOURCES N.A.
Includes remote sensing of earth resources by aircraft and spacecraft; photogrammetry; and aerial photography.
For instrumentation see 35 Instrumentation and Photography.

44 ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CONVERSION 49
Includes specific energy conversion systems, e.g., fuel cells and batteries; global sources of energy; fossil fuels; geophysical conversion; hydroelectric power; and wind power.
For related information see also 07 Aircraft Propulsion and Power, 20 Spacecraft Propulsion and Power, 28 Propellants and Fuels, and 85 Urban Technology and Transportation.

45 ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION N.A.
Includes air, noise, thermal and water pollution; environment monitoring; and contamination control.

46 GEOPHYSICS 56
Includes aeronomy; upper and lower atmosphere studies; ionospheric and magnetospheric physics; and geomagnetism.
For space radiation see 93 Space Radiation.

47 METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATOLOGY 56
Includes weather forecasting and modification.

48 OCEANOGRAPHY N.A.
Includes biological, dynamic and physical oceanography, and marine resources.
### LIFE SCIENCES
Includes sciences (general); aerospace medicine; behavioral sciences; man/system technology and life support; and planetary biology.

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### MATHEMATICAL AND COMPUTER SCIENCES
Includes mathematical and computer sciences (general); computer operations and hardware; computer programming and software; computer systems; cybernetics; numerical analysis; statistics and probability; systems analysis; and theoretical mathematics.

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### PHYSICS
Includes physics (general); acoustics; atomic and molecular physics; nuclear and high-energy physics; optics; plasma physics; solid-state physics; and thermodynamics and statistical physics.

For related information see also Engineering.

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### SOCIAL SCIENCES
Includes social sciences (general); administration and management; documentation and information science; economics and cost analysis; law and political science; and urban technology and transportation.

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For related information see also 25 Inorganic and Physical Chemistry and 34 Fluid Mechanics and Heat Transfer.
82 DOCUMENTATION AND INFORMATION SCIENCE N.A.
Includes information storage and retrieval technology; micrography; and library science.
For computer documentation see 61 Computer Programming and Software.

83 ECONOMICS AND COST ANALYSIS N.A.
Includes cost effectiveness studies.

84 LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE N.A.
Includes space law; international law; international cooperation; and patent policy.

85 URBAN TECHNOLOGY AND TRANSPORTATION 64
Includes applications of space technology to urban problems; technology transfer; technology assessment; and surface and mass transportation.
For related information see 03 Air Transportation and Safety, 16 Space Transportation, and 44 Energy Production and Conversion.

SPACE SCIENCES
Includes space sciences (general); astronomy; astrophysics; lunar and planetary exploration; solar physics; and space radiation.
For related information see also Geosciences.

88 SPACE SCIENCES (GENERAL) N.A.

89 ASTRONOMY N.A.
Includes radio and gamma-ray astronomy; celestial mechanics; and astrometry.

90 ASTROPHYSICS N.A.
Includes cosmology; and interstellar and interplanetary gases and dust.

91 LUNAR AND PLANETARY EXPLORATION 64
Includes planetology; and manned and unmanned flights.
For spacecraft design see 18 Spacecraft Design, Testing and Performance. For space stations see 15 Launch Vehicles and Space Vehicles.

92 SOLAR PHYSICS N.A.
Includes solar activity, solar flares, solar radiation and sunspots.

93 SPACE RADIATION N.A.
Includes cosmic radiation; and inner and outer earth's radiation belts.
For biological effects of radiation see 52 Aerospace Medicine. For theory see 73 Nuclear and High-Energy Physics.

GENERAL
99 GENERAL N.A.

Note: N.A. means that no abstracts were assigned to this category for this issue.
04 AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATIONS AND NAVIGATION

Includes digital and voice communication with aircraft; air navigation systems (satellite and ground based); and air traffic control.

For related information see also 17 Spacecraft Communications, Command, and Tracking and 32 Communications.

N82-23231* National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Hugh L. Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards, Calif.

SUN SENSING GUIDANCE SYSTEM FOR HIGH ALTITUDE AIRCRAFT Patent
Robert O. Reed, Principal Investigator issued 27 Apr. 1982

A sun sensing guidance system for high altitude aircraft is described. The system is characterized by a disk shaped body mounted for rotation aboard the aircraft in exposed relation to solar radiation. The system also has a plurality of mutually isolated chambers; each chamber being characterized by an opening having a photosensor disposed therein and arranged in facing relation with the opening for receiving incident solar radiation and responsively providing a voltage output. Photosensors are connected in paired relation through a bridge circuit for providing heading error signals in response to detected imbalances in intensities of solar radiation.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

05 AIRCRAFT DESIGN, TESTING AND PERFORMANCE

Includes aircraft simulation technology.

For related information see also 18 Spacecraft Design, Testing and Performance and 39 Structural Mechanics.

N82-26240# National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

LEADING EDGE FLAP SYSTEM FOR AIRCRAFT CONTROL AUGMENTATION Patent Application
Dhanvada M. Rao, inventor (to NASA) (Old Dominion Univ.)
Filed 10 Sep. 1981 15 p. Sponsored by NASA
NTIS HC AO2/MF A01 CSCL 01C

Traditional roll control systems such as ailerons, elevons or spoilers are least effective at high angles of attack due to boundary layer separation over the wing. Independently deployed leading edge flaps on the upper surfaces of vortex stabilized wings are used to shift the center of lift outboard. A rolling moment is created that is used to control roll in flight at high angles of attack. The effectiveness of the rolling moment increases linearly with angle of attack. No adverse yaw effects are induced.
In an alternate mode of operation, both leading edge flaps are deployed together at cruise speeds to create a very effective airbrake without appreciable modification in pitching moment. Little trim change is required.


ANNULAR WING Patent

An annular wing particularly suited for use in supporting in flight an aircraft characterized by the absence of directional stabilizing surfaces is described. The wing comprises a rigid annular body of a substantially uniformly symmetrical configuration characterized by an annular positive lifting surface and cord line coincident with the segment of a line radiating along the surface of an inverted truncated cone. A decalage is established for the leading and trailing semicircular portions of the body, relative to instantaneous line of flight, and a dihedral for the laterally opposed semicircular portions of the body, relative to the line of flight. The direction of flight and climb angle or glide slope angle are established by selectively positioning the center of gravity of the wing ahead of the aerodynamic center along the radius coincident with an axis for a selected line of flight.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-26279* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

MEANS FOR CONTROLLING AERODYNAMICALLY INDUCED TWIST Patent

A control mechanism which provides active compensation for aerodynamically induced twist deformation of high aspect ratio wings consists of a torque tube, internal to each wing and
rigidly attached near the tip of each wing, which is moved by an actuator located in the aircraft fuselage. As changes in the aerodynamic loads on the wings occur, the torque tube is rotated to compensate for the induced wing twist.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-33372* # National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

FAMILY OF AIRFOIL SHAPES FOR ROTATING BLADES Patent Application

A rotor blade used primarily for a helicopter which has airfoil sections and an overall configuration of a particular shape is described. The upper surface of the airfoil section is shaped such that there is a general reduction in the surface slope from the leading edge to the maximum ordinate at approximately 35% chord. Behind the termination of positive slope, the upper surface slope is negative and decreases continuously to a position of about 70% chord, at which point the surface slope increases continuously to the trailing edge. From the point the lower surface leading edge fairs into the lower surface, the lower surface slope is negative and increases continuously to approximately the 44% chord. The lower surface slope is positive and increases continuously to about the 65% chord, at which the positive slope decreases continuously to about the 75% chord. The positive slope then increases continuously from 75% chord to the airfoil trailing edge.

The rotor airfoil is shaped to maintain desired values of pitching moment coefficient over a wide range of lift coefficients and increase the drag divergence Mach number, resulting in increased power efficiency and blade stability.

N82-29319* # National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

HEADS UP DISPLAY Patent Application

A heads up aircraft display which allows the pilot to view the display without diverting his attention from the scene ahead is disclosed. The display is designed for use on propeller driven aircraft comprised of a radially disposed row of lamps embedded in the rear surface of a propeller. Measurements of flight data are made by conventional means and converted into digital signals. These digital signals are applied to graphic generators which control lamp drivers which in turn control lamps through slip rings. The lamps are lit at the appropriate times during each revolution of the propeller to display the flight data in graphic form to the pilot. The combination of graphic generators and radially disposed lamps embedded in an aircraft propeller enables the pilot to view the display without diverting his attention from the scene ahead.

NASA

06 AIRCRAFT INSTRUMENTATION

Includes cockpit and cabin display devices; and flight instruments.
For related information see also 19 Spacecraft Instrumentation and 35 Instrumentation and Photography.

07 AIRCRAFT PROPULSION AND POWER

Includes prime propulsion systems and systems components, e.g., gas turbine engines and compressors; and on-board auxiliary power plants for aircraft.
For related information see also 20 Spacecraft Propulsion and Power, 28 Propellants and Fuels, and 44 Energy Production and Conversion.
THRUST REVERSER FOR A LONG DUCT FAN ENGINE Patent
Everett A. Johnston (GE, Cincinnati) and Edward W. Ryan. inventors (to NASA) (GE, Cincinnati) Issued 14 Jul 1981 9 p Filed 30 Mar 1979
A bypass duct outer cowl includes a fixed cascade disposed between axially spaced fixed cowl portions and a translatable cowl sleeve and blocker doors movably disposed on the respective radially outer and inner sides of the cascade. Actuation and linkage structure located entirely within the outer cowl provides for selectively moving the cowl sleeve rearwardly and rotating the blocker doors to a position across the bypass duct to cause the fan airflow to pass through the cascade in a thrust reversing manner. Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

REAL TIME PRESSURE SIGNAL SYSTEM FOR A ROTARY ENGINE Patent Application
William J. Rice, inventor (to NASA) Filed 19 Feb 1982 21 p

An apparatus for developing a signal which is a composite of the pressures at four different points in the chamber of a rotary type engine is disclosed. The composite signal can be read by an IMEP meter or displayed on an oscilloscope. The physical arrangement of a Wankel engine and the correlation embodying the invention is shown. The profile of the inner surface of a Wankel engine housing and the profile of a three lobed rotor together with the positions of the transducers are also shown. The timing diagrams depicting the active regions of the transducers and timing signals used in the correlator circuitry are illustrated.

ACTIVE CLEARANCE CONTROL SYSTEM FOR A TURBOMACHINE Patent

A bypass compressor is provided with a cooling air manifold surrounding a portion of the shroud, and means for bleeding air from the compressor to the manifold for selectively flowing it in a modulating manner axially along the outer side of the stator/shroud to cool and shrink it during steady state operating conditions so as to obtain minimum shroud/rotor clearance conditions. Provision is also made to selectively divert the flow of cooling air from the manifold during transient periods of operation so as to alter the thermal growth or shrink rate of the stator/shroud and result in adequate clearance with the compressor rotor. Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

F8 AIRCRAFT STABILITY AND CONTROL
Includes aircraft handling qualities; piloting; flight controls; and autopilots.
An aircraft flight spoiler control mechanism is described. The invention enables the conventional, primary spoiler control system to retain its operational characteristics while accommodating a secondary input controlled by a conventional computer system to supplement the settings made by the primary input. This is achieved by interposing springs between the primary input and the spoiler control unit. The springs are selected to have a stiffness intermediate to the greater force applied by the primary control linkage and the lesser resistance offered by the spoiler control unit. Thus, operation of the primary input causes the control unit to yield before the springs, yet, operation of the secondary input, acting directly on the control unit, causes the springs to yield and absorb adjustments before they are transmitted into the primary control system.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

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N82-23254* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va
METRIC HALF-SPAN MODEL SUPPORT SYSTEM Patent
A model support system used to support a model in a wind tunnel test section is described. The model comprises a metric, or measured, half-span supported by a nonmetric, or nonmeasured, half-span which is connected to a sting support. Moments and forces acting on the metric half-span are measured without interference from the support system during a wind tunnel test.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

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N82-2373* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va
DECOUPLER PYLON: WING/STORE FLUTTER SUPPRESSOR Patent
A device for suspending a store from a support such as an aircraft wing and more specifically for increasing the flutter speed of an aircraft flying with attached store and reducing the sensitivity of flutter to changes in the pitch inertia and center of gravity location of the store is described. It comprises softspring where the store pitch mode is decoupled from support modes and a low frequency active control mechanism which maintains store alignment. A pneumatic suspension system both isolates the store in pitch and, under conditions of changing mean load, aligns the store with the wing to which it is attached.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

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N82-24212* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif
ENVIRONMENTAL FOG/RAIN VISUAL DISPLAY SYSTEM FOR AIRCRAFT SIMULATORS Patent
An environmental fog/rain visual display system for aircraft simulators is described. The electronic elements of the system include a real time digital computer, a calligraphic color display which simulates landing lights of selective intensity, and a color television camera for producing a moving color display of the airport runway as depicted on a model terrain board. The mechanical simulation elements of the system include an environmental chamber which can produce natural fog, nonhomogeneous fog, rain and fog combined, or rain only. A pilot looking through the aircraft wind screen will look through the fog and/or rain generated in the environmental chamber onto a viewing
screen with the simulated color image of the airport runway thereon, and observe a very real simulation of actual conditions of a runway as it would appear through actual fog and/or rain. Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Demonstrated the concept indicate that the concept is feasible. Also, students trained using only the In-flight IFR Simulator were more proficient in skills development than those trained using table-top simulators and in aircraft in the conventional manner.

J.M.S.

15 LAUNCH VEHICLES AND SPACE VEHICLES
Includes boosters; manned orbital laboratories; reusable vehicles; and space stations.

N82-24272® National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.
HIGH ACCELERATION CABLE DEPLOYMENT SYSTEM Patent

A deployment system that will safely pay one cable from a ballistic forebody when the forebody is separated from an afterbody (to which the cable is secured and when the separation is marked by high acceleration and velocity) is described.

N.W.

N82-29331® National Aeronautics and Space Administration
INFLIGHT IFR PROCEDURES SIMULATOR Patent Application

An in-flight trainer designed to train students in a conventional aircraft is disclosed. The trainer generates simulated signals and commands to conventional instruments provided in the aircraft that correspond to the normal signals a pilot receives during instrument flight rule (IFR) flights and landing and departure procedures. Results of studies conducted using apparatus which
16 SPACE TRANSPORTATION

Includes passenger and cargo space transportation e.g., shuttle operations; and rescue techniques.

For related information see also 03 Air Transportation and Safety and 05 Urban Technology and Transportation.

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18 SPACECRAFT DESIGN, TESTING AND PERFORMANCE

Includes spacecraft thermal and environmental control; and attitude control.

For life support systems see 54 Man/ System Technology and Life Support. For related information see also 05 Aircraft Design, Testing and Performance and 39 Structural Mechanics.

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23 CHEMISTRY AND MATERIALS (GENERAL)

Includes biochemistry and organic chemistry.

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16 SPACE TRANSPORTATION

Includes passenger and cargo space transportation e.g., shuttle operations; and rescue techniques.

For related information see also 03 Air Transportation and Safety and 05 Urban Technology and Transportation.

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18 SPACECRAFT DESIGN, TESTING AND PERFORMANCE

Includes spacecraft thermal and environmental control; and attitude control.

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23 CHEMISTRY AND MATERIALS (GENERAL)

Includes biochemistry and organic chemistry.
23 CHEMISTRY AND MATERIALS (GENERAL)

Office CSCL 07C

Fluorinated alkyl or alkyl ether 1,2,4-oxadiazole compounds
are prepared by cyclizing the corresponding alkyl or alkyl ether
imidoyl amidoximes in vacuo or in an inert atmosphere at a
temperature within the range of 40°C to 100°C for a period of
8 to 144 hours in the presence of an acid compound which
can accept ammonia to form a salt. The imidoyl amidoximes
usable in this process are either polymeric or nonpolymeric.
The products, when polymeric, have excellent heat, chemical and
solvent resistance.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-29358* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va

METHOD FOR FORMING PYRRONE MOLDING POWDERS
AND PRODUCTS OF SAID METHOD Patent
Charles T. Hughes (Avco Corp., Cincinnati) and Robert J. McHenry,
inventors (to NASA) (Avco Corp., Cincinnati) Issued 18 Apr.
1972 6 p Filed 17 Nov. 1969 Sponsored by NASA
US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 07C

The formation of pyrrone resins of the ladder or semi ladder
structure is described. The technique involves initial formation
of fully cyclized prepolymer having an average degree of
polymerization of about 1.5, one with acidic terminal groups,
another with amine terminal groups. Thereafter the prepolymer
are intimately admixed on a stoichiometric basis. The resulting
powder mixture is molded at elevated pressures and tempera-
tures to form a fully cyclized resin.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-26384* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va

GRAPHITE/POLYIMIDE STRUCTURAL APPLICATIONS Patent
Application
Robert M. Baucom and Paul W. Kidder, inventors (to NASA)
Filed 17 Feb. 1978 16 p
NTIS HC AO2/MF A01 CSCL 11D

An article of manufacture comprising a stabilized graphite/
polyimide composite preform and the process for making same
is disclosed. Sheets of graphite/polyimide prepreg are layered
in a desired orientation and staged in an air circulation oven,
under modest vacuum pressure and temperature to reduce the
solvent content therein to less than one percent and to convert
at least 25% of the resin to the oligomer form. The resulting
preform is stable and may be stored under ambient conditions
for an extended period of time without losing its desirable physical
property characteristics. The preform may then be placed in the
mold cavity of a preheated tool and shaped to desired contour
by platen press-type curing methods. The preforming process
stabilizes the fiber/polyimide prepreg and eliminates the need
for the immediate use of prepregs as they are formed to
prevent deterioration.

N82-26385* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va

FUSELAGE STRUCTURE USING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY
FIBER REINFORCED COMPOSITES Patent
Robert K. Robinson (Boeing Commercial Airplane Co., Seattle)
and Harry M. Tomlinson, inventors (to NASA) (Boeing Commercial
1978 Supersedes N78-18045 (16-09, p 1111) Sponsored
by NASA

24 COMPOSITE MATERIALS
Includes laminates.

N82-34296* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Hugh L. Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards, Calif
SUPERPLASTICALLY FORMED DIFFUSION BONDED
METALLIC STRUCTURE Patent
William L. Ko, inventor (to NASA) Issued 29 Sep. 1981 8 p
Filed 30 May 1979 Supersedes N79-25424 (17-16, p
2136)
Office CSCL 11D

A metallic sandwich structure particularly suited for use in
aerospace industries comprising a base plate, a cover plate, and
an orthogonally corrugated core is described. A pair of core
plates formed of a superplastic alloy are interposed between
the base plate and the cover plate and bonded. Each of the
core plates is characterized by a plurality of protrusions comprising
square-based, truncated pyramids uniformly aligned along
orthogonally related axes perpendicularly bisecting the legs of
the bases of the pyramids and alternately inverted along
orthogonally related planes diagonally bisecting the pyramids,
whereby an orthogonally corrugated core is provided.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
A fuselage structure is described in which the skin is comprised of layers of a matrix fiber reinforced composite, with the stringers reinforced with the same composite material. The high strength to weight ratio of the composite, particularly at elevated temperatures, and its high modulus of elasticity, makes it desirable for use in airplane structures.

BORON FIBERS Patent Application

Tensile strength of commercially available boron fibers produced by the chemical vapor deposition of boron onto tungsten wire substrates is increased by treating the fibers in an oxygen plus inert gas (argon) atmosphere to about 680°C. High temperature oxidation increases the residual compression of each tungsten core by forming a thin boron oxide coating on the fiber surface so that the fiber contracts axially. This increases the intrinsic strength of the fiber by raising the tensile strength level required for core initiated fracture. After cooling to room temperature the fibers are chemically polished to remove both original and oxidation induced surface flaws. The fibers are intended to be utilized as reinforcement in composite materials. Such materials may be boron/aluminum or boron/epoxy.

A specially textured surface of pyrolytic graphite exhibits extremely low yields of secondary electrons and reduced numbers of reflected primary electrons after impingement of high energy primary electrons. Electrode plates of this material are used in multistage depressed collectors. An ion flux having an energy between 500 eV and 1000 eV and a current density between 1.0 mA/sq cm and 6.0 mA/sq cm produces surface roughening or texturing which is in the form of needles or spires. Such textured surfaces are especially useful as anode collector plates in high efficiency electron tube devices.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR STRENGTHENING BORON FIBERS Patent Application

24 COMPOSITE MATERIALS

A fuselage structure is described in which the skin is comprised of layers of a matrix fiber reinforced composite, with the stringers reinforced with the same composite material. The high strength to weight ratio of the composite, particularly at elevated temperatures, and its high modulus of elasticity, makes it desirable for use in airplane structures.

ION BEAM TEXTURED GRAPHITE ELECTRODE PLATES Patent Application

METHOD AND TECHNIQUE FOR INSTALLING LIGHTWEIGHT FRAGILE, HIGH-TEMPERATURE FIBER INSULATION Patent Application
24 COMPOSITE MATERIALS

A gap filler used between the tiles on the space shuttle comprises a high temperature, flexible, insulating fabric of closely woven heat resistant fiberglass having silicon carbide dispersed through the fabric and bonded to the fibers with an emulsifiable polyethylene wax. Suitable fibers include silica fibers having a diameter of 1 micron to 3 microns, and alumina borosilicate fibers having a diameter of 10 microns to 12 microns. The woven fabric of such fibers can be impregnated with the following typical composition: butyl alcohol (82% by weight), silicon carbide (12% by weight), and emulsifiable polyethylene wax (6% by weight). The butyl alcohol acts as a carrier and is evaporated off. The silicon carbide imparts a high temperature emittance, and the wax enables the fabric to retain its integrity and flexibility.

N82-28395* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

THERMAL PROTECTION SYSTEM Patent Application
Ronald W. Graese (Martin Marietta Corp., Denver) and Ronnie L. Campbell (Martin Marietta Corp., Denver) Filed 9 Apr. 1982 12 p. Sponsored by NASA

A multi-layer ablative system is described. The composition can be mixed, applied, and cured under the ambient conditions encountered in outer space. The cured composition functions both as an adhesive and an ablator. The composition consists essentially of a resin mixture of a methyl phenyl siloxane and tetraethyl orthosilicate with gama-amino propyl triethoxysilane as the catalyst. The composition also contains minor amounts of dimethyl polysiloxane as a diluent and minor amounts of silica compounds as fillers.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-29362* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

ABSORPTENT PRODUCT TO ABSORB FLUIDS Patent
Frederic S. Dawn and James V. Correale, inventors (to NASA)
Issued 6 Jul 1982 6 p. Filed 24 Dec 1980 Supersedes N81-16127 (19-07, p 0870);

A multi-layer absorbent product for use in contact with the skin to absorb fluids is discussed. The product utilizes a water pervious facing layer for contacting the skin, overlayed by a first fibrous wicking layer, the wicking layer preferably being of the one-way variety in which fluid or liquid is moved away from the facing layer. The product further includes a first container section defined by inner and outer layer of a water pervious wicking material between which is disposed a first absorbent mass. A second container section defined by inner and outer layers between which is disposed a second absorbent mass and a liquid impermeable/gas permeable layer. Spacecraft applications are discussed.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
25 INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Includes chemical analysis, e.g., chromatography, combustion theory, electrochemistry, and photochemistry.

For related information see also 77 Thermodynamics and Statistical Physics.

N82-22329* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Texas.

DEAERATOR/MIXER FOR LIQUIDS Patent Application

A liquid degasser including a containment vessel, a liquid pump, and a header assembly within the containment vessel is described. The pump draws from a reservoir and outputs to the header assembly, the latter being constructed to return the liquid to the reservoir in the form of a stacked plurality of vertically spaced, concentric, conical cascades via a series of orifices. The vacuum source which provides a partial vacuum in the containment vessel to enhance the degassing process is also described.

N82-23412* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.

CRUDE OIL DESULFURIZATION Patent

New 1,1,1-triaryl-2,2,2-trifluoroethanes in which the aryl radicals carry one or more substituents were prepared by condensation of trifluoroacetophenones with substituted phenyl compounds in the presence of catalytic quantities of trifluoromethylsulfonic acid. The reaction can be carried out under reflux in toluene or, for strikingly better results in certain cases, reactants are simply stirred at room temperature for about 24 to 48 hours.

N82-25335* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

CRUDE OIL DESULFURIZATION Patent

High sulfur crude oil is desulfurized by a low temperature (25-80 C.) chlorinolysis at ambient pressure in the absence of organic solvent or diluent but in the presence of water (water/oil = 0.3) followed by a water and caustic wash to remove sulfur and chlorine containing reaction products. The process described can be practiced at a well site for the recovery of desulfurized oil used to generate steam for injection into the well for enhanced oil recovery.
25 INORGANIC AND PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

N82-28398* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va

ELECTRICALLY CONDUCTIVE PALLADIUM CONTAINING POLYIMIDE FILMS Patent

Lightweight, high temperature resistant, electrically conductive, palladium containing polyimide films and methods for their preparation are described. A palladium (II) ion-containing polymeric acid solution is prepared by reacting an aromatic dianhydride with an equimolar quantity of a palladium II ion-containing salt or complex and the reagent product is cast as a thin film onto a surface and cured at approximately 300°C to produce a flexible electrically conductive cyclic palladium containing polyimide. The source of palladium ions is selected from the group of palladium II compounds consisting of LiPdCl4, Pd(CSCH3)2, C12Na2PDC14, and PdCl2. The films have application to aerody-namic and space structures and in particular to the relieving of space charging effects.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-29370* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md

AQUEOUS ALKALI METAL HYDROXIDE INSOLUBLE CELLULOSE ETHER MEMBRANE Patent

A membrane that is insoluble in an aqueous alkali metal hydroxide medium is described. The membrane is a resin which is a water-soluble C2-C4 hydroxyalkyl cellulose ether polymer and an insolubilizing agent for controlled water sorption, a di lytic and electrolytic membrane. It is particularly useful as a separator between electrodes or plates in an alkaline storage battery.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-28386* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif

THERMOCHEMICAL GENERATION OF HYDROGEN Patent

The direct fluid contact heat exchange with H2SO4 at about 330°C prior to high temperature decomposition at about 830°C in the oxygen release step of several thermochemical cycles for splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen provides higher heat transfer rates, savings in energy and permits use of cast vessels rather than expensive forged alloy indirect heat exchangers. Among several candidate perfluorocarbon liquids tested, only perfluoropropylene oxide polymers having a degree of polymerization from about 10 to 60 were chemically stable, had low miscibility and vapor pressure when tested with sulfuric acid at temperatures from 300°C to 400°C.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-29371* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif

COAL DESULFURIZATION BY AQUEOUS CHLORINATION Patent

A membrane that is insoluble in an aqueous alkali metal hydroxide medium is described. The membrane is a resin which is a water-soluble C2-C4 hydroxyalkyl cellulose ether polymer and an insolubilizing agent for controlled water sorption, a di lytic and electrolytic membrane. It is particularly useful as a separator between electrodes or plates in an alkaline storage battery.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
A method of desulfurizing coal is described in which chlorine gas is bubbled through an aqueous slurry of coal at low temperature below 130°C. and at ambient pressure. Chlorinolysis converts both inorganic and organic sulfur components of coal into water soluble compounds which enter the aqueous suspending media. The media is separated after chlorinolysis and the coal desulfurized at a temperature of from 300°C to 500°C to form a non-caking, low-sulfur coal product.

Official Gazette of U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

26 METALLIC MATERIALS
Includes physical, chemical, and mechanical properties of metals, e.g., corrosion; and metallurgy.

N82-22347* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COATING SUBSTRATES USING LASERS Patent Application

A method for coating substrates using lasers is described. Metal substrates, preferably of titanium and titanium alloys, are coated by alloying or forming TiN on a substrate surface. In the process a laser beam strikes the surface of a moving substrate in the presence of purified nitrogen gas. A small area of the substrate surface is quickly heated, without melting, and reacts with the nitrogen to form a solid solution. This process of alloying or forming TiN, which occurs by diffusion of nitrogen into the titanium, is reviewed.

N82-29415* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

REFRACTORY COATINGS AND METHOD OF PRODUCING THE SAME Patent

The adhesion, friction, and wear properties of sputtered refractory coatings on substrates of materials that form stable nitrides is improved by placing each substrate directly below a titanium carbide target of a commercial radiofrequency diode apparatus in a vacuum chamber. Nitrogen is bled into the system through a nozzle resulting in a small partial pressure of about 0.5% to 2.5% during the first two minutes of deposition. The flow of nitrogen is then stopped, and the sputtering ambient is reduced to pure argon through a nozzle without interrupting the sputtering process. When nitrogen is deliberately introduced during the crucial interface formation, some of the titanium at the interface reacts to form titanium nitride while the metal of the substrate also forms the nitride. These two nitrides atomically mixed together in the interfacial region act to more strongly bond the growing titanium carbide coating as it forms on the substrate.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-30371* National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

REFRACTORY COATINGS Patent

A thin sputtered film is discussed which exhibits improved adherence to a substrate and has improved friction and wear characteristics. Each substrate is placed directly below a titanium carbide target of a commercial radiofrequency diode apparatus in a vacuum chamber. Nitrogen is bled into the system through a nozzle resulting in a small partial pressure of about 0.5% to 2.5% during the first two minutes of deposition. The flow of nitrogen is then stopped, and the sputtering ambient is reduced to pure argon through a nozzle without interrupting the sputtering process.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
26 METALLIC MATERIALS

N82-31505* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

NICRAL TERNARY ALLOY HAVING IMPROVED CYCLIC OXIDATION RESISTANCE Patent

NICrAl alloys are improved by the addition of zirconium. These alloys are in the Beta or agramma/trimma + Beta region of the ternary system. Zirconium is added in a very low amount between 0.06 and 0.20 weight percent. There is a narrow optimum zirconium level at the low value of 0.13 weight percent. Maximum resistance to cyclic oxidation is achieved when the zirconium addition is at the optimum value.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-31508* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

VARIABLE ANODIC THERMAL CONTROL COATING Patent Application

This invention relates to a process for providing a variable anodic thermal control coating to aluminum surfaces for use as the external surface area of space vehicles to passively control the temperature of the vehicle when exposed to a spatial environment. In a specific embodiment, a 0.001 inch thick aluminum surface is cleaned by immersion in a metal cleaning bath (160 F to 200 F for ten minutes); rinsed in a sealing bath of clear water at 170 F to 200 F again for ten minutes; and dried with forced, filtered air. After the chromic acid deoxidized in a chromic acid and sulfuric acid mixture; rinsed in a sealing bath of clear water at 170 F to 200 F after the chromic acid coating is applied, the surface is removed from the chromic acid, rinsed in a sealing bath of clear water at 170 F to 200 F for ten minutes, and dried with forced, filtered air at ambient temperature. The novelty of the invention appears to reside in a process for providing a thermal control solar stable surface coating for aluminum surfaces adapted to be exposed to solar radiation wherein selected values within the range of 0.10 to 0.72 thermal emittance and 0.2 to 0.4 solar absorptance are reproducibly obtained by anodizing the aluminum surface area in a chromic acid solution for a selected period of time.

27 NONMETALLIC MATERIALS

Includes physical, chemical, and mechanical properties of plastics, elastomers, lubricants, polymers, textiles, adhesives, and ceramic materials.

N82-24338* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

PREPARATION OF CROSSLINKED 1,2,4-OXADIAZOLE POLYMER Patent

New crosslinked 1,2,4-oxadiazole elastomers were prepared by thermally condensing a monomer having the formula H2NCHON-C-Q, wherein Q is a triazine ring-forming group such as nitrile or amidine or a mixture of such group with amidoxime, or a mixture of said monomer with R (CO)NH)NHR2 sub 2 with R in these formulas standing for a bivalent organic radical. In the monomer charge, the overall proportions of amidoxime groups to triazine ring-forming groups varies depending on the extent of crosslinking desired in the final polymer.

M.K.

N82-24339* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.

ADJUSTABLE HIGH EMITTANCE GAP FILLER Patent

A flexible, adjustable refractory filler is disclosed for filling gaps between ceramic tiles forming the heat shield of a space shuttle vehicle. To protect its aluminum skin during atmospheric reentry. The easily installed and replaced filler consists essentially of a strip of ceramic cloth coated, at least along both its longitudinal edges with a room temperature vulcanizable silicone rubber compound with a high emittance colored pigment. The filler may have one or more layers as the gap width requires. and a rubber compound with silicon tetraoxide as the emittance agent and finely divided borosilicate glass containing about 7.5% B2O3 as the high temperature binder. The filler cloth strip or tape...
is cut to proper width and length, inserted into the gap, and fastened with previously applied drops of silicone rubber adhesive.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

A device for inductively heating and fusing thermoplastics is discussed. It includes an alternating current passing through a tank circuit, the inductor member of the tank circuit being wrapped around a curved pole piece of a ferromagnetic material. The magnetic flux arising within the inductor coil member flows to the ends of the pole piece and into a screen placed between the materials to be joined. The flux induces a current in the screen, and heat is generated to melt the thermoplastics together. Because only 30 to 150 watts of power are passed through the tank circuit, a wire which will remain cool under operational wattage may be selected, making air or fluid cooling unnecessary.

NASA

![Diagram](image)

**27 NONMETALLIC MATERIALS**

**N82-24340** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

**METHOD OF BONDING PLASTICIZED ELASTOMER TO METAL AND ARTICLES PRODUCED THEREBY Patent Application**


Plasticized elastomer was securely bonded to a metal surface by interposing between the adhesive-coated metal surface and the elastomer sheet of material obtained by combining adhesive with a portion of the elastomer that was treated to remove plasticizers therefrom and heating the assembly in a mold under pressure. The sheet material is made up by dissolving a portion of the plasticized elastomer in an organic solvent, casting the solution, exposing it to a vacuum to remove the solvent and plasticizers, dissolving the deplasticized material in liquid adhesive and casting and drying the resulting liquid.

Author

**N82-24344** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

**HEAT SEALABLE, FLAME AND ABRASION RESISTANT COATED FABRIC Patent Application**


A flexible, lightweight, air impermeable coated fabric is discussed which has excellent resistance to flame and abrasion. Heat or dielectric sealing is used. The coating is thermoplastic polyurethane compounded with flame retardant fillers.

**N82-24345** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

**INDUCTION HEATING GUN Patent Application**


An improved induction heating gun is described which is capable of heating and fusing thermoplastics without limitation on power output or tank circuit design. It is used in space shuttle reentry systems to heat and fuse space shuttles and other components. It is used during welding, bonding, annealing, and curing processes and can be used with a material gas or fluid source. It consists of a power source, a resonant tank circuit and a magnetic flux source.
Hollow spheres with precisely concentric inner and outer spherical surfaces are formed by applying vibrations to a nonconcentric hollow sphere while it is at an elevated temperature at which it is fluid or plastic. The vibrations produce internal flows which cause the inner and outer surfaces to become precisely concentric. Concentric spheres can be mass produced by entruding a material such as glass or metal while injecting a stream of gas into the center of the extrusion to form a gas filled tube. Vibrations are applied to the extruded tube to help break it up into bodies tending to form spherical inner and outer surfaces by reason of surface tension, and the continuing application of vibrations causing these surfaces to become concentric. NASA
Hollow glass spheres are shaped by the effects of surface tension acting on bubbles of glass in its molten state. A downwardly flowing stream of air accelerated at a one-G rate of acceleration is established through a drop bubbles on molten glass are introduced into the stream of air and frozen and as they are accelerated at a one-G rate of acceleration.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
27 NONMETALLIC MATERIALS

**N82-29451** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

**GLASS COMPOSITIONS WITH A HIGH MODULUS OF ELASTICITY**

James F. Bacon, inventor (to NASA) (United Aircraft Corp., East Hartford, Conn.) Issued 30 Mar. 1971 4 p Filed 16 Nov 1967

Glass compositions comprising silica, alumina, and magnesia plus substantial quantities of an uncommon oxide such as lanthana, ceria, and yttria provide a formulation containing no toxic elements and capable of fiberization to produce filaments having a high modulus of elasticity.

Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent and Trademark Office

**N82-29452** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

**HIGH MODULUS INVERT ANALOG GLASS COMPOSITIONS CONTAINING BERYLLIA**


Glass compositions having Young's modulus of at least 15 million psi and a specific modulus of at least 110 million psi consist essentially of, in mols, 10-45% SiO2, 2-15% Li2O, 3-34% BeO, 12-36% of at least one bivalent oxide selected from the group consisting of CaO, ZnO, MgO and CuO, 10-39% of at least one trivalent oxide selected from the group consisting of Al2O3, B2O3, La2O3, Y2O3 and the mixed rare earth oxides, the total number of said bivalent and trivalent oxides being at least three, and up to 10% of a tetravalent oxide selected from the group consisting of ZrO2, TiO2 and CeO2.

Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent and Trademark Office

**N82-29454** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

**NON-TOXIC INVERT ANALOG GLASS COMPOSITIONS OF HIGH MODULUS**


Glass compositions having a Young's modulus of at least 15 million psi are described. They and a specific modulus of at least 110 million inches consist essentially of, in mols, 15 to 40% SiO2, 6 to 15% Li2O, 24 to 45% of at least two bivalent oxides selected from the group consisting of CaO, ZnO, MgO and CuO, 13 to 39% of at least two trivalent oxides selected from the group consisting of Al2O3, Fe2O3, B2O3, La2O3, and Y2O3 and up to 15% of one or more tetravalent oxides selected from the group consisting of ZrO2, TiO2 and CeO2. The high modulus, low density glass compositions contain no toxic elements. The composition, glass density, Young's modulus, and specific modulus for 28 representative glasses are presented. The fiber modulus of five glasses are given.

Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent and Trademark Office

**N82-29455** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D. C.

**HIGH MODULUS RARE EARTH AND BERYLLIUM CONTAINING SILICATE GLASS COMPOSITIONS**

James F. Bacon, inventor (to NASA) (United Technologies Corp., East Hartford, Conn.) Issued 30 Mar. 1976 5 p Filed 2 Jun 1972

Glass compositions having a Young's modulus of at least 16 million psi and a specific modulus of at least 110 million inches consisting essentially of, by weight, 20 to 43% SiO2, 8 to 21% Al2O3, 4 to 10% BeO, 27 to 58% of at least one oxide selected from a first group consisting of Y2O3, La2O3, Nd2O3, Ce2O3, Ce2O3, and the mixed rare earth oxides, and 3 to 12% of at least one oxide selected from a second group consisting of MgO, ZrO2, ZnO and CaO are described. The molar ratio of BeO to the total content of the first group oxides is from 1.0 to 3.0.

Official Gazette of the U. S. Patent and Trademark Office
An improved method for markedly increasing the bond strength between a rigid, porous refractory material and non-rigid substrate by densifying the face of the rigid material opposing the substrate is disclosed. Densification is accomplished by wetting the refractory material and then impregnating it with a composite slurry having a particle size to fill voids of the porous material.

A method of repairing cracks or damaged areas in glass, in particular, glass coatings provided on tile. The method includes removing the damaged area using a high speed diamond burr drilling out a cavity that extends slightly into the base material of the tile. All loose material is then cleaned from the drilled out cavity and the cavity is filled adjacent the upper surface of the coating with a filler material including chopped silica fibers mixed with a binder. The filler material is packed into the cavity and a repair coating is applied by means of a brush or sprayed thereover. The repair includes borosilicate suspended in solution. Heat is applied at approximately 2100 °F. for approximately five minutes for curing the coating, causing boron silicate particles of the coating to oxidize forming a very fluid boron-oxide rich glass which reacts with the other frits to form an impervious, highly refractory layer.

A method is disclosed for improving surface texture for adhesive bonding, metal bonding, substrate plating, decal substrate preparation, and biomedical implant applications. The surface to be bonded is dusted with fine mesh particles which serve as masks. The surface texture is produced by impinging gas ions on the masked surface. The textured surface takes the form of pillars or cones. The bonding material, such as a liquid epoxy, flows between the pillars which results in a bond having increased strength. For bonding metals a thin film of metal is vapor or sputter deposited onto the textured surface. Electroplating or electroless plating is then used to increase the metal thickness in the desired amount.

A method of repairing cracks or damaged areas in glass, in particular, glass coatings provided on tile. The method includes removing the damaged area using a high speed diamond burr drilling out a cavity that extends slightly into the base material of the tile. All loose material is then cleaned from the drilled out cavity and the cavity is filled adjacent the upper surface of the coating with a filler material including chopped silica fibers mixed with a binder. The filler material is packed into the cavity and a repair coating is applied by means of a brush or sprayed thereover. The repair includes borosilicate suspended in solution. Heat is applied at approximately 2100 °F. for approximately five minutes for curing the coating, causing boron silicate particles of the coating to oxidize forming a very fluid boron-oxide rich glass which reacts with the other frits to form an impervious, highly refractory layer.

A method of repairing cracks or damaged areas in glass, in particular, glass coatings provided on tile. The method includes removing the damaged area using a high speed diamond burr drilling out a cavity that extends slightly into the base material of the tile. All loose material is then cleaned from the drilled out cavity and the cavity is filled adjacent the upper surface of the coating with a filler material including chopped silica fibers mixed with a binder. The filler material is packed into the cavity and a repair coating is applied by means of a brush or sprayed thereover. The repair includes borosilicate suspended in solution. Heat is applied at approximately 2100 °F. for approximately five minutes for curing the coating, causing boron silicate particles of the coating to oxidize forming a very fluid boron-oxide rich glass which reacts with the other frits to form an impervious, highly refractory layer.

A method of repairing cracks or damaged areas in glass, in particular, glass coatings provided on tile. The method includes removing the damaged area using a high speed diamond burr drilling out a cavity that extends slightly into the base material of the tile. All loose material is then cleaned from the drilled out cavity and the cavity is filled adjacent the upper surface of the coating with a filler material including chopped silica fibers mixed with a binder. The filler material is packed into the cavity and a repair coating is applied by means of a brush or sprayed thereover. The repair includes borosilicate suspended in solution. Heat is applied at approximately 2100 °F. for approximately five minutes for curing the coating, causing boron silicate particles of the coating to oxidize forming a very fluid boron-oxide rich glass which reacts with the other frits to form an impervious, highly refractory layer.
27 NONMETALLIC MATERIALS

N82-33522*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.
OVERLAY METALLIC-CERMET ALLOY COATING SYSTEMS Patent Application
(NASA-Case-LEW-13639-1; US-Patent-AppI-SN-403378) Avail:
NTiS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 11G
A substrate, such as a turbine blade, vane, or the like, which is subjected to high temperature use is coated with a base coating of an oxide dispersed, metallic alloy (cermet). A top coating of an oxidation, hot corrosion, erosion resistant alloy of nickel, cobalt, or iron is then deposited on the base coating. A heat treatment is used to improve the bonding. The base coating serves as an inhibitor to interdiffusion between the protective top coating and the substrate.

N82-33523*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.
HIGH PERFORMANCE CHANNEL INJECTION SEALANT INVENTION Patent Application
Robert W. Rosser, Danute I. Basiulis (Hughes Aircraft Co.), and Darrell P. Salisbury, inventors (to NASA) (Hughes Aircraft Co.) Filed 30 Jul. 1982 21 p
(Contract NAS2-10334) (NASA-Case-ARC-14408-1; US-Patent-AppI-SN-403371) Avail:
NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 11A
High performance channel sealant is based on NASA patented cyano and diamidoximine-terminated perfluoroalkylene ether prepolymers that are thermally condensed and cross linked. The sealant contains asbestos and, in its preferred embodiments, Lithofrax, to lower its thermal expansion coefficient and a phenolic metal deactivator. Extensive evaluation shows the sealant is extremely resistant to thermal degradation with an onset point of 280 C. The materials have a volatile content of 0.18%, excellent flexibility, and adherence properties, and fuel resistance. No corrosibility to aluminum or titanium was observed.

28 PROPELLANTS AND FUELS

Includes rocket propellants, igniters, and oxidizers, storage and handling, and aircraft fuels.
For related information see also 07 Aircraft Propulsion and Power, 20 Spacecraft Propulsion and Power, and 44 Energy Production and Conversion.

N82-25394*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.
AUTOCATALYTIC COAL LIQUEFACTION PROCESS Patent Application
Sheik A. Qader, Principal Investigator (JPL, California Inst. of Technology, Pasadena) Filed 3 Jan 1980 32 p
(Sponsored by NASA) (NASA-Case-NPO-14876-2; US-Patent-AppI-SN-285194) Avail:
NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 21D
An improved process for liquefying coal in which coal minerals at high content are utilized as hydrocracking catalysts is described. A slurry of 10 to 60% by weight of coal in a recycled liquified coal product containing 15 to 30% by weight of coal minerals is pressurized with excess hydrogen to a pressure of 2,000 to 4,000 psi and heated to a temperature of 450 to 550 degrees C. The coal minerals autocatalytically convert coal solids to a low viscosity liquid product and to a gas product in high yields while reducing oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur content of the coal product as compared to other coal liquefaction processes under development.

31 ENGINEERING (GENERAL)

Includes vacuum technology; control engineering; display engineering; and cryogenics.

N82-24641*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.
SUPERCRITICAL SOLVENT COAL EXTRACTION Patent Application
Leslie E. Compton, inventor (to NASA) (JPL, California Inst. of Technology, Pasadena) Filed 17 Nov 1981 18 p
(Contract NAS7-100) (NASA-Case-NPO-15210-1; US-Patent-AppI-SN-322312) Avail:
NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 21D
Yields of soluble organic extract are increased up to about 50% by the supercritical extraction of particulate coal at a temperature below the polymerization temperature for coal extract fragments (450 C) and a pressure from 500 psig to 5,000 psig by the conjoint use of a solvent mixture containing a low volatility, high critical temperature coal dissolution catalyst such as phenanthroline and a high volatility, low critical temperature solvent such as toluene.

N82-25401*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING CONCENTRIC HOLLOW SPHERES Patent Application
Hollow spheres with precisely concentric inner and outer spherical surfaces are formed by applying vibrations to a nonconcentric hollow sphere while it is at an elevated temperature at which it is fluid or plastic, the vibrations producing internal flos which cause the inner and outer surfaces to become precisely concentric. Concentric spheres can be mass produced by extruding a material such as glass or metal while injecting a stream of gas into the center of the extrusion to form a gas filled tube. Vibration are applied to the extruded tube to help break to form spherical inner and outer surfaces by reason of surface tension, and the continuing application of vibrations causing these surfaces to become concentric.
32 COMMUNICATIONS

Includes land and global communications; communications theory; and optical communications.

For related information see also 04 Aircraft Communications and Navigation and 17 Spacecraft Communications, Command and Tracking.

ECHO TRACKER/RANGE FINDER FOR RADARS AND SONARS Patent

The invention described provides a means whereby the arrival time of a plurality of echo pulses is defined as the time at which a composite echo pulse formed of a sum of the individual echo pulses has the highest amplitude. The invention is applicable to radar systems, sonar systems, or any other kind of system in which pulses are transmitted and echoes received therefrom.

WIDEBAND PASSIVE SYNTHETIC-APERTURE MULTI-CHANNEL RECEIVER Patent Application
Joseph M. Stacey, inventor (to NASA) (JPL, California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena) Filed 5 May 1982 26 p (Contract NAS7-100).

The receiver is in a satellite which makes repeated sweeps over the oceans. As it travels along its track, an antenna is swept back and forth at a selected swath width. From each incremental area (pixel) of the ocean surface, P1-P5 signals are received as a function of the sea temperature. The receiver includes a plurality of channels each tuned to a different frequency. The outputs of the channels are fed to a processor of the receiver and stored. A formula is generated for use in determining the sea temperature at each pixel, remote from the calibration areas. The receiver can be used to measure air temperature, air pressure and wind direction at each pixel.
sequences are formed into a product code which deciphers the data from the incoming signal. Provision is made to ensure synchronization of the transmitting and receiving portions of the system. Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

The design of a secure communication system is described. A product code, formed from two pseudorandom sequences of digital bits, is used to encrypt or scramble data prior to transmission. The two pseudorandom sequences are periodically changed at intervals before they have had time to repeat. One of the two sequences is transmitted continuously with the scrambled data for synchronization. In the receiver portion of the system, the incoming signal is compared with one of two locally generated pseudorandom sequences until correspondence between the sequences is obtained. At this time, the two locally generated
ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Includes test equipment and maintainability; components, e.g., tunnel diodes and transistors; micro-miniaturization; and integrated circuitry.

For related information see also 60 Computer Operations and Hardware and 76 Solid-State Physics.

N82-22437* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

CONTROL SYSTEM FOR AN INDUCTION MOTOR WITH ENERGY RECOVERY Patent Application

A control circuit for an induction motor powered system is described wherein a power factor controlled servo loop is used to control, via the phase angle of firing of a triac, the power input to the motor as a function of load placed on the motor by machinery of the powered system. Upon application of torque by this machinery to the motor, which tends to overspeed the motor, the firing angle of the triac is automatically set to a fixed, and relatively short firing angle. NASA

N82-24415* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

MULTISTAGE DEPRESSED COLLECTOR FOR DUAL MODE OPERATION Patent

A depressed collector which captures the spent electrons of a microwave transmitting tube at high efficiency in both high and low power modes of operation is described. The collector comprises entrance and end electrodes, the end electrode having a spike extending toward entrance electrode. Intermediate electrodes and the entrance electrode each have a central aperture and, together, these electrodes capture most high power mode spent electrons. The apertures of the electrodes increase in size in a downstream direction. To capture low power mode spent electrons a low power mode electrode is positioned between the last intermediate electrode and the end electrode. This electrode has a central aperture preferably smaller but no larger than that of the last intermediate electrode. An auxiliary low power mode electrode may be added having a central aperture larger than that of the low power mode electrode. All of the electrodes are at voltages provided by a voltage divider connected between a potential.

N82-23396* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Pasadena Office, Calif.

GLASS HEATING PANELS AND METHOD FOR PREPARING THE SAME FROM ARCHITECTURAL REFLECTIVE GLASS Patent Application

A method for producing glass supported resistive heating elements is described. Electrodes are positioned in intimate contact with an outer surface of a thin electrically insulating protecting layer of architectural reflective glass. Application of a voltage of sufficient magnitude substantially destroys the insulating layer located beneath the electrodes. A subsequent application of voltage results in a passage of current through the underlying thin, light-reflective metal or metal oxide layer and in concomitant output of heat. In addition techniques are suggested for producing panels wherein the electrically heated area is readily preselected in any desired configuration.

NASA
to terminal section. This third section has a lead-lag transfer function output of side of that narrow band. The third section acids the noninverted frequency of the stepped output signal with sharp cutoff of either.

An invention relating to the use of a standing acoustic wave charge storage device as an image readout device is described. A frequency f sub 1 was applied to the storage transfer device to create a traveling electric field in the device in one direction along a straight line. A second frequency f sub 2 was applied to the charge transfer device to create a traveling electric field opposite to the first traveling electric field. A standing wave was created. When an image was focused on the charge transfer device, light was stored in the walls of the standing wave. When the frequency f sub 2 is removed from the device, the standing wave tends to break up and the charges stored move to an electrode connected to an output terminal and to a utilization device where the received charges represent the image on the surface of the charge transfer device along a projection of said straight line.

A saturable inductor switch for compressing the width and sharpening the rise time of high voltage pulses from a relatively slow rise time, high voltage generator to an electric discharge gas laser (EDGL) also provides a capability for efficient energy transfer from a high impedance primary source to an intermediate low impedance laser discharge network. The switch is positioned with respect to a capacitive storage device, such as a coaxial cable, so that when energy charge build-up in the storage device reaches a predetermined level, saturation of the switch inductor releases or switches energy stored in the capacitive storage device to the EDGL. Cascaded saturable inductor switches for providing output pulses having rise times of less than ten nanoseconds and a technique for magnetically biasing the saturable inductor switch are disclosed.

An electronic filter comprised of three active filter sections to smooth the stepped signal from a digital to analog converter is described. The first section has a noninverting low pass filter transfer function, and the second has an inverting transfer function designed to pass a narrow frequency band centered at the stop frequency of the stepped output signal with sharp cutoff of either side of that narrow band. The third section adds the noninverted output of the first section to the inverted output of the second section. This third section has a lead-lag transfer function designed to reduce the phase angle between the signal at its output terminal and the stepped signal at the input of the first section.

A phase change power unit is actuated by an increase in heat transmitted through the first plate, the plunger extends and pivots to the transfer plate to vary the thermal conduction between the first and second plates through the transfer plate. The biasing element, transfer plate and piston can be arranged to provide either a normally closed or normally open thermally conductive path between the first and second plates.
A linear magnetic motor/generator is disclosed which uses magnetic flux to provide mechanical motion or electrical energy. The linear magnetic motor/generator includes an axially movable actuator mechanism. A permanent magnet mechanism defines a first magnetic flux path which passes through a first end portion of the actuator mechanism. Another permanent magnet mechanism defines a second magnetic flux path which passes through a second end portion of the actuator mechanism. A drive coil defines a third magnetic flux path passing through a central portion of the actuator mechanism. A drive coil selectively adds magnetic flux to and subtracts magnetic flux from magnetic flux flowing in the first and second magnetic flux paths.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
A direct current ballast circuit for a two electrode metal halide lamp is described. Said direct current ballast circuit includes a low voltage DC input and a high frequency power amplifier and power transformer for developing a high voltage output. The output voltage is rectified by diodes and filtered by inductor and capacitor to provide a regulated DC output through commutating diodes to one terminal of the lamp at the output terminal. A feedback path from the output of the filter capacitor through the bias resistor to power the high frequency circuit which includes the power amplifier and the power transformer for sustaining circuit operations during low voltage transients on the input DC supply is described. A current sensor connected to the output of the lamp through terminal for stabilizing lamp current following breakdown of the lamp is described.

A trigger control circuit for producing firing pulses for the thyristor of a thyristor control system such as a power factor controller is described. The control circuit overcomes thyristor triggering problems involved with the current lag associated with the thyristor of a thyristor control system such as a thyristor control system such as a power factor controller. The control circuit overcomes thyristor triggering problems involved with the current lag associated with the thyristor of a thyristor control system such as a thyristor control system such as a power factor controller.

A general logic structure (GLS) for custom large scale integration (LSI) circuit substrates from which a plurality of negative ohmic resistance (NOR) gate logic circuits can be formed and interconnected to form more complex logic circuits is described. The GLS is formed so that a plurality of overlay masks defining cuts and contacts on the LSI substrates transforms it into a specific custom logic circuit comprising a plurality of NOR gates. The overlay masks defining cuts and contacts can be computer generated, thereby providing a means whereby custom LSI circuits can be rapidly manufactured, tested, and reconfigured at a minimum cost.
A digital demodulator for converting pulse code modulated data from phase shift key (PSK) to non return to zero (NRZ) and to biphase data is described. The demodulator is composed of standard integrated logic circuits. The key to the demodulation function is a pair of crossed coupled one shot multivibrators and which with a flip-flop produce the NRZ-L is all that is required. The circuitry is greatly simplified and the 2(v) times bit rate contrain can be removed from the carrier. A flip-flop, an OR gate, and AND gate and a binary counter generate the bit rate clock (BTCK) for the NRZ-L. The remainder of the circuitry is for converting the NRZ-L and BTCK into biphase data. The device was designed for use in the space shuttle bay environment measurements.

Offical Gazette of the US Patent and Trademark Office

**A digital demodulator for converting pulse code modulated data...**

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**N82-26658** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

**COUPLED CAVITY TRAVELING WAVE TUBE WITH VELOCITY TAPERING Patent**


A coupled cavity traveling wave tube with a velocity taper, which affords beam wave resynchronization and thereby enhances the resonant frequencies of the individual resonant cavities as a function of the distance from the electron gun, through changes in internal cavity dimensions. The required changes in cavity dimensions can be accomplished by gradually increasing the cavity radius decreasing the gap length from cavity to cavity. The velocity reduction is carried out without an increase in circuit resistive losses and the upper and lower cut off frequencies are reduced in approximately the same manner.

E.A.K.

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**N82-26659** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

**MAGNETIC FIELD CONTROL Patent**


A torque control for an electromechanical torquing device of a type where a variable clearance occurs between a rotor and field is described. A Hall effect device senses the field present, which would vary as a function of spacing between field and rotor. The output of the Hall effect device controls the power applied to the field so as to provide a well defined field and thus a controlled torque to the rotor which is well defined.

Offical Gazette of the US Patent and Trademark Office
A broadband megahertz range electrostatic acoustic transducer for use in a liquid environment is described. A liquid tight enclosure includes a metallic conducting membrane as part of its outside surface and has a means inside the liquid tight enclosure for applying a tension to the membrane and for mounting an electrode such that the flat end of the electrode is approximately parallel to the membrane. The invention includes structure and a method for ensuring that the membrane and the flat end of the electrode are exactly parallel and a fixed predetermined distance from each other.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Failure detection circuits used to detect unidirectional failures in Triacs, particularly as used in power factor controllers for induction motors, are described. A schematic circuit diagram of a power factor controller for a motor which includes two Triacs is presented. The failure detection circuit includes an operational amplifier and associated circuitry which produces a predetermined output responsive to detecting an unbalanced load voltage signal. A comparator turns the Triacs full on in both directions in response to such an output. A second schematic is presented, which includes a pair of operational amplifiers which receive phase difference inputs from the terminals and a comparator which turns the Triacs full on in response to a predetermined output from the amplifiers. Waveforms associated with both applications are illustrated. An open circuit failure detector which turns the Triacs off in response to a predetermined output from the circuits is illustrated. The device provides failure detection circuitry for detecting failure of a Triac in either the positive or negative direction, thus improving the performance of power factor controllers in which such Triacs are used.

J.D.
PLATE 1: View of the ring frame with electrical leads energized.
CONTROL MEANS FOR A SOLID STATE CROSSBAR SWITCH Patent
A control system for a solid state crossbar switch which allows a plurality of switch control and interrogation functions to be implemented by time sharing related circuits is described. The crossbar switch includes a plurality of X ports and Y ports, each X-Y port intersection designating a specific X-Y intersection latch which controls a plurality of associated switches for interconnecting one set of data lines associated with the X port to another set of data lines associated with the Y port. The control system continuously and sequentially addresses each of the X-Y intersection latches at a 10 megahertz rate. During this addressing, the control circuitry includes a capability for interrogating each intersection latch for determining which are in a set condition, ensuring that only one X-Y intersection latch is set on an X row and Y column defining that latch, resetting all of the X-Y intersection latches, and determining which of the X-Y intersection latches are in a set condition.
Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

DISCRIMINATOR AIDED PHASE LOCK ACQUISITION FOR SUPPRESSED CARRIER SIGNALS Patent
A discriminator aided technique for acquisition of phase lock to a suppressed carrier signal utilizes a Costas loop which is initially operated open loop and voltage control for its VCXO is derived from a phase detector that compares the VCXO to a reference frequency thus establishing coarse frequency resolution with the received signal. Then the Costas loop is closed with the low pass filter of the channel having a bandwidth much greater (by a factor of about 10) than in the I channel so that a frequency discriminator effect results to aid carrier resolution. Finally, after carrier acquisition, the Q channel filter of the Costas loop is switched to a bandwidth substantially equal to that of the I-channel for carrier tracking.
Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

A SOLID STATE CROSSBAR SWITCH Patent
A control system for a solid state crossbar switch which allows a plurality of switch control and interrogation functions to be implemented by time sharing related circuits is described. The crossbar switch includes a plurality of X ports and Y ports, each X-Y port intersection designating a specific X-Y intersection latch which controls a plurality of associated switches for interconnecting one set of data lines associated with the X port to another set of data lines associated with the Y port. The control system continuously and sequentially addresses each of the X-Y intersection latches at a 10 megahertz rate. During this addressing, the control circuitry includes a capability for interrogating each intersection latch for determining which are in a set condition, ensuring that only one X-Y intersection latch is set on an X row and Y column defining that latch, resetting all of the X-Y intersection latches, and determining which of the X-Y intersection latches are in a set condition.
Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

ENERGY SAVING ELECTRICAL MOTOR CONTROL SYSTEM Patent Application
Teddy M. Edge inventor (to NASA) Filed 23 Jul 1982 13 p (NASA Case MFS 25560-1 US Patent Appl SN 401283) Available NTIS HC AO2 MF A01 CSCL 09A
An energy saving system in ac electrical motors which provides optimum control of the triac control voltage supplied to different motors with which the system is used, despite the different characteristics of such motors is described. A three phase motor including a triac control circuit for each phase is shown. Triggering of triac is controlled by the light output of LED received by photocell resistance. Zener diode controls charging of timing capacitor for the triac regardless of the motor back EMF. The physical arrangement of LED and individual photocells are shown. An alternative embodiment using constant current diodes to provide constant current charging of timing capacitor independently of motor back EMF is used.

ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

METHOD FOR SEQUENTIALLY PROCESSING A MULTI-LEVEL INTERCONNECT CIRCUIT IN A VACUUM CHAMBER Patent Application
Donald E. Routh and Gian C. Sharma inventors (to NASA) (Sharma and Associates) Filed 19 Aug 1982 16 p
The processing of wafer devices to form multilevel interconnects for microelectronic circuits is described. The method is directed to performing the sequential steps of etching the via, removing the photo resist pattern, back sputtering the entire wafer surface and depositing the next layer of interconnect material under common vacuum conditions without exposure to atmospheric conditions. Apparatus for performing the method includes a vacuum system having a vacuum chamber in which wafers are processed on rotating turntables. The vacuum chamber is provided with an RF sputtering system and a DC magnetron sputtering system. A gas inlet is provided in the chamber for the introduction of various gases to the vacuum chamber and the creation of various gas plasma during the sputtering steps.

A particle generating system is described which is capable of breaking up agglomerations of particles and producing a cloud of uniform, submicron-sized particles at high pressure and high flow rates. This is achieved by utilizing a tubular structure which has injection microslits on its periphery to accept and disperse the desired particle feed. By supplying a carrying fluid at a pressure of approximately twice the ambient pressure of the velocimeter's settling chamber, the microslits operate at choked flow conditions. The shearing action of this choked flow is sufficient to overcome interparticle bonding forces, thereby breaking up the agglomerates of the particle feed into individual particles.

A particle generating system is described which is capable of breaking up agglomerations of particles and producing a cloud of uniform, submicron-sized particles at high pressure and high flow rates. This is achieved by utilizing a tubular structure which has injection microslits on its periphery to accept and disperse the desired particle feed. By supplying a carrying fluid at a pressure of approximately twice the ambient pressure of the velocimeter's settling chamber, the microslits operate at choked flow conditions. The shearing action of this choked flow is sufficient to overcome interparticle bonding forces, thereby breaking up the agglomerates of the particle feed into individual particles.

A particle generating system is described which is capable of breaking up agglomerations of particles and producing a cloud of uniform, submicron-sized particles at high pressure and high flow rates. This is achieved by utilizing a tubular structure which has injection microslits on its periphery to accept and disperse the desired particle feed. By supplying a carrying fluid at a pressure of approximately twice the ambient pressure of the velocimeter's settling chamber, the microslits operate at choked flow conditions. The shearing action of this choked flow is sufficient to overcome interparticle bonding forces, thereby breaking up the agglomerates of the particle feed into individual particles.
A thermal barrier coating is applied to solid film cooled hardware. Also, thermal barrier coating systems are used to provide corrosion resistance and thermal protection to base metal surfaces. An inert gas, such as argon, is discharged through the apertures during the application of the thermal barrier coating system by plasma spraying. This flow of inert gas reduces both blocking of the holes and base metal oxidation during the coating operation.

The device utilizes foil transducers with only one edge exposed to the fluid flow. The surfaces are polished producing a foil transducer that does not generate turbulence while sufficiently thick to carry the required electrical current for high temperature fluid flow. The assembly utilizes a precut layered metal sandwich with attached electrodes eliminating a need for welding and individual sensor calibration.

A spark chamber frame manufactured using only inorganic materials is described. The spark chamber frame includes a plurality of beams formed from inorganic material, such as ceramic or glass, and are connected together at ends with inorganic bonding material having substantially the same thermal expansion as the beam material. A plurality of wires formed from an inorganic composition are positioned between opposed beams so that the wires are uniformly spaced and form a grid. A plurality of hold down straps are formed of inorganic material such as ceramic or glass having substantially the same chemical and thermal properties as the beam material. Hold down straps overlie wires extending over the beams and are bonded thereto with inorganic bonding material.

A method and a device are disclosed for pneumatically forcing strain gages into seated engagement with the internal surfaces of a tubular shaft in an installation of multiple strain gages in a tubular shaft. The strain gages or other electronic devices are seated in a template-like component which is wrapped about a pneumatically expansible body. The component is then inserted into a shaft and the body is expanded pneumatically. A suitable adhesive is applied to the surfaces.
35 INSTRUMENTATION AND PHOTOGRAPHY

NB2-24474† National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Hugh L. Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards, Calif.
ADAPTER FOR MOUNTING MICROPHONE FLUSH WITH
THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE SKIN OF A PRE-
SUREIZED AIRCRAFT Patent Application
Robert D. Cohn, inventor (to NASA) Filed 14 Dec. 1981
14 p (NASA-Case-FRC-11072-1; US-Patent-AppI-SN-330613) Avail:
NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 14B
A mounting device for securing a microphone pick-up head
flush with respect to the external surfaces of the skin of an
aircraft for detecting shock waves is described. The mount includes
a sleeve mounted internally of the aircraft for capturing and
supporting an electronics package having the microphone pick-up
head attached such that the head is flush with the external
surface of the aircraft skin and a pressure seal is established
between the internal and external surfaces of the aircraft skin.

NB2-24475† National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Pasadena Office, Calif
ACOUSTIC ROTATION CONTROL Patent Application
Daniel D. Elleman (JPL, California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena), Arvid
P. Croonquist (JPL, California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena), and Taylor
G. Wang, inventors (to NASA) (JPL, California Inst. of Tech.,
Pasadena) Filed 15 Mar. 1982 14 p
(Contract NAS7-100)
(NASA-Case-NPO-15089-1; US-Patent-AppI-SN-358089) Avail:
NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 14B
A system is described for acoustically controlled rotation of
a levitated object, which avoids deformation of a levitated liquid
object. Acoustic waves of the same wavelength are directed
along perpendicular directions across the object, and with the
relative phases of the acoustic waves repeatedly switched so
that one wave alternately leads and lags the other by 90 deg.
The amount of torque for rotating the object, and the direction
of rotation, are controlled by controlling the proportion of time
one wave leads the other and selecting which wave leads the
other most of the time.

NB2-25464* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Pasadena Office, Calif.
INSTRUMENTATION FOR SENSING MOISTURE CONTENT
OF MATERIAL USING A TRANSIENT THERMAL PULSE
Patent Application
Lien C. Yang, inventor (to NASA) JPL, California Inst of Tech.,
Pasadena) Filed 30 Nov. 1981 17 p
(Contract NAS7-100)
(NASA-Case-NPO-15494-1; US-Patent-AppI-SN-325885) Avail:
NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 14B
Instrumentation is developed for sensing moisture content
of material using a transient thermal pulse and is comprised of
a sensing probe having a sensing element in the form of a
ribbon excited by a constant current pulse to increase the
temperature, and therefore the resistance, of the ribbon linearly.
Moisture in web material limits the increase of temperature during
the pulse in proportion to the moisture content. This increase in
temperature produces a proportional increase in resistivity which
is measured with a Wheatstone bridge as a change in voltage
displayed by a measurement display unit. The probe is glued in
a shallow groove of a lucite bar and connected to copper pins
embedded in the bar.

NB2-26628* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va
FILM ADVANCE INDICATOR Patent
E. Thomas Freeman, Charles W. Stump, and Francis W Dreisbach,
1980 Supersedes N80-31774 (18 - 22, p 3006)
(NASA-Case-LAR-12474-1; US-Patent-4,311,378; US-
US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 14€
A film advancement indicator which includes an optical sensor
that detects the rotational movement of a disc that rotates only
when the film advance is described. When the film does not
advance, an indicator light is activated. A counter is included in
the electronic circuit to determine the number of film frames
advanced.
Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

NB2-26629* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
IMAGING X-RAY SPECTROMETER Patent Application
G. Alcorn, P. Grant, J. Jackson, Jr., and F. Marshall, inventors
(to NASA) Filed 19 Feb. 1982 12 p
(NASA-Case-GSC-12682-1; US-Patent-AppI-SN-350477) Avail:
NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 14B
An X-ray spectrometer for providing imaging and energy
resolution of an X-ray source is comprised of a thick silicon
wafer having an embedded matrix or grid of aluminum completely through the wafer fabricated, for example, by thermal migration. The aluminum matrix defines the walls of a rectangular array of silicon X-ray detector cells or pixels. A thermally diffused aluminum electrode is also formed centrally through each of the silicon cells with biasing means being connected to the aluminum cell walls and the centralized aluminum electrode for causing lateral charge carrier depletion between the cell walls so that incident X-ray energy causes a photoelectric reaction within the silicon producing collectible charge carriers in the form of electrons which are collected and used for imaging.

35 INSTRUMENTATION AND PHOTOGRAPHY

and data memories. The microcomputer calculates that fraction of charge and discharge current consumed in the generation of gas so that the actual state of charge can be determined. The state of charge is then shown on a visual display.

NASA

A coulometer for accurately measuring the state of charge of an open cell battery utilizing an aqueous electrolyte is described. The coulometer includes a current meter for measuring the battery charge/discharge current and a flow meter for measuring the rate at which the battery produces gas during charge and discharge. Coupled to the flow meter is a gas analyzer which measures the oxygen fraction of the battery gas. The outputs of the current meter, flow meter and gas analyzer are coupled to a programmed microcomputer which includes a CPU and program

STATE-OF-CHARGE COULOMETER Patent Application
John J. Rowlette, inventor (to NASA) JPL, California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena Filed 9 Apr. 1982 30 p (Contract NAS7-100)

A coulometer for accurately measuring the state of charge of an open cell battery utilizing an aqueous electrolyte is described. The coulometer includes a current meter for measuring the battery charge/discharge current and a flow meter for measuring the rate at which the battery produces gas during charge and discharge. Coupled to the flow meter is a gas analyzer which measures the oxygen fraction of the battery gas. The outputs of the current meter, flow meter and gas analyzer are coupled to a programmed microcomputer which includes a CPU and program

EXOTHERMIC FURNACE MODULE Patent Application

An exothermic furnace module is disclosed for processing materials in space which includes an insulated casing and a sample support, carried within the casing which supports a sample container. An exothermic heat source includes a plurality of segments of exothermic material stacked one upon another to produce a desired temperature profile when ignited. The exothermic material segments are constructed in the form of a
annular element having a recess opening which defines an open central core throughout the vertical axis of the stacked exothermic material. The sample container is arranged within the core of the stacked exothermic heatng material. NASA

A brushless dc tachometer is disclosed that includes a high strength toroidal permanent magnet for providing a uniform magnetic field in an air gap, an annular pole piece opposite the magnet, and a pickup coil wound around the pole piece and adapted to rotate about the axis of the pole piece. The pickup coil is rotated by an input shaft to which the coil is coupled with the friction clip. The output of the coil is conducted to circuitry by a twisted wire pair. The input shaft also activates a position transducing potentiometer. NASA

N82-26632* National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Wallops Flight Center, Wallops Island, Va
THIN FILM STRAIN TRANSDUCER Patent Application
James L. Rand, inventor (to NASA) (Southwest Research Inst.
San Antonio, Tex) Filed 26 Feb 1982 13 p Sponsored by
NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 14B

A strain transducer system and process for making the same is disclosed. A beryllium copper ring having four strain gages is electrically connected in Wheatstone bridge fashion to the output instrumentation. Tabs are bonded to a balloon or like surface with strain on the surface causing bending of a ring which provides an electrical signal through the gages proportional to the surface strain. A photographic pattern of a one half ring segment placed on a sheet of beryllium copper for checm-mill etch formation is illustrated. NASA

N82-26633* National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Pasadena Office, Calif
A BRUSHLESS dc TACHOMETER Patent Application
Mathias B. Handlykken, inventor (to NASA) JPL, California Inst of Tech., Pasadena) Filed 19 Feb 1982 10 p
NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 14B

Electronic scanning pressure measuring system and transducer package Patent Application
Charles F. Coe and Gilbert T. Parra, inventors (to NASA) Filed 30 Apr 1982 29 p
NTIS HC A03/MF A01 CSCL 14B
This electronic scanning pressure system includes a plurality of pressure transducers. A means obtains an electrical signal indicative of a pressure measurement from each of the plurality of pressure transducers. A multiplexing means is connected for selectively supplying inputs from the plurality of pressure transducers to the signal obtaining means. A data bus connects the plurality of pressure transducers to the multiplexing means. A latch circuit is connected to supply control inputs to the multiplexing means. An address bus is connected to supply an address signal of a selected one of the plurality of pressure transducers to the latch circuit. In operation, each of the pressure transducers is successively scanned by the multiplexing means in response to address signals supplied on the address bus to the latch circuit.

**35 INSTRUMENTATION AND PHOTOGRAPHY**

**N82-26636**
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Pasadena Office, Calif.
CORRELATION SPECTROMETER HAVING HIGH RESOLUTION AND MULTIPLEXING CAPABILITY Patent Application
Jack S. Margolis (JPL, California Inst. of Tech., Pasadena) and John V. Martonchik, inventors (to NASA) (JPL, California Inst. of Tech. Pasadena) Filed 30 Apr. 1982 17 p
(Contract NAS7-100)
The development of a correlation spectrometer with an electro-optical phase modulator (EOPM) is discussed. The correlation spectrometer includes an EOPM and a reference cell which are fixedly positioned in the path of light from a source between a sample cell and a detector. The EOPM is adjusted so that when it is turned ON the incident radiation from the sample cell containing an absorption line is modulated so that the energizing radiation appears as sidebands absorption patterns. The total amount of energy absorbed from the original radiation remains constant. When the EOPM is OFF, the incident radiation passes unaffected. When there is no coincidence between the constituents in the sample cell and the reference cell, the detector output is the same when the EOPM is OFF or ON.

**N82-29580**
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
METHOD OF AN APPARATUS FOR MEASURING TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE Patent Application
C. L. Koib and J. E. Kalshoven, Jr., inventors (to NASA) Filed 28 May 1982 29 p
(Contract NAS7-100)
A method and apparatus for making remote temperature and pressure measurements of air are described. For temperature measurements, a main laser beam (probe) is transmitted at a wavelength at which the gas, which may be atmospheric, has a relatively high temperature sensitive resonant absorption characteristic and a relatively low pressure sensitive absorption characteristic. For pressure measurements, the probe laser beam is transmitted at a wavelength at which the gas has a relatively high pressure sensitive absorption characteristic and a relatively low temperature sensitive absorption characteristic. In either case, a reference beam at a wavelength having a relatively non-absorbing temperature or pressure characteristic is transmitted colinearly.
with the probe beam. The ratio of the two beams returned by a target, which may be particles in the gas, the gas molecules themselves or a solid or liquid reflecting surface, is obtained to cancel the common absorption and scattering effects.

**INSTRUMENTATION AND PHOTOGRAPHY**

**PHYROELECTRIC DETECTOR ARRAYS** Patent


A pyroelectric detector array and the method for making it are described. A series of holes formed through a silicon dioxide layer on the surface of a silicon substrate forms the mounting fixture for the pyroelectric detector array. A series of non-touching strips of indium are formed around the holes to make contact with the backside electrodes and form the output terminals for individual detectors. A pyroelectric detector strip with front and back electrodes, respectively, is mounted over the strip. Biasing resistors are formed on the surface of the silicon dioxide layer and connected to the strips. A metallized pad formed on the surface of the layer is connected to each of the biasing resistors and to the film to provide the ground for the pyroelectric detector array.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

**STRAIN GAGE CALIBRATION** Patent Application


A temporary bonding system for accurately predetermining the individual apparent strain curve characteristics of the gages is used, and subsequently employs a computer to match the apparent strain curves of the individual gages to determine which gages should be used together on transducers. The temporary bonding system requires a test block on which the gages are temporarily bonded, several thermocouples for monitoring temperature, and a data acquisition system for recording apparent strain data. Initially, a group of strain gages are attached to the test block using a bonding agent that disintegrates at high temperatures. The gages are then wired to an appropriate data acquisition system and data collected throughout a predetermined temperature excursion. Once
the data is obtained, the test block is heated until the bonding agent disintegrates, freeing the gages from the test block. The gages are then disconnected from the data acquisition system and cleaned, thereby ready for use on transducers.

36 LASERS AND MASERS

Includes parametric amplifiers.

36 LASERS AND MASERS

Includes parametric amplifiers.

N82-26682*# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.
SPECTROPHONE STABILIZED LASER WITH LINE CENTER OFFSET FREQUENCY CONTROL Patent Application

Continuous offset tuning of a frequency stabilized CW gas laser is achieved by using a spectrophone filled with the same gas as the laser for sensing a dither modulation and detecting a first or second derivative of the spectrophone output with a lock in amplifier. The detected output is applied as a correction signal through a circuit which adds to the dither signal from an oscillator. A dc offset is a adjusted with a potentiometer to a frequency offset.
36 LASERS AND MASERS

from the absorption line center of the gas, but within the spectral linewidth of the gas. Tuning that offset frequency is achieved by adding a dc value (B2) to the detected output of the dither modulation before integration using a potentiometer.

N82-28616* National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Pasadena Office, Calif.
HIGHER POWER METALLIC HALIDE LASER Patent

A molecular dissociation apparatus is provided at the input to the laser amplifier that will not be high enough to prevent amplification in the amplifier. The additional layer serves as the collector, the cladding layer next to it as the base, and the active region and the other cladding layer as the emitter. A capacitor is connected across the base and the collector. At any frequency above a certain selected frequency which is far below the resonance frequency, the capacitor impedance is very low, effectively shorting the base to the collector. The capacitor is a discrete component external to the laser structure or formed as part of a monolithic structure including the laser diode and the additional layer.

N82-28619** National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Pasadena Office, Calif.
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR TRANSFER FUNCTION SIMULATOR FOR TESTING COMPLEX SYSTEMS Patent Application
Michael J. Kavaya, inventor (to NASA) JPL, Filed 11 Jun. 1982 28 p. (Contract NAS7-1001)

A novel arrangement for damping the resonance of a laser diode is described. The arrangement includes an additional layer with which the conventional laser diode form a structure of a bipolar transistor. The additional layer serves as the collector, the cladding layer next to it as the base, and the active region and the other cladding layer as the emitter. A capacitor is connected across the base and the collector. At any frequency above a certain selected frequency which is far below the resonance frequency, the capacitor impedance is very low, effectively shorting the base to the collector. The capacitor is a discrete component external to the laser structure or formed as part of a monolithic structure including the laser diode and the additional layer.

N82-29589* National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Pasadena Office, Calif.
COHERENTLY PULSED LASER SOURCE Patent

A method and apparatus for testing the operation of a complex stabilization circuit in a closed-loop system are described. A programmed analog or digital computing system for implementing the transfer function of a load, thereby providing a predictable load, comprises the method. The digital computing system employs a table stored in a microprocessor in which precomputed values of the load transfer function are stored for values of input signal from the stabilization circuit over the range of interest.
An electronically controllable apparatus is described which modulates a continuous wave laser beam so as to produce an output beam consisting of coherent pulses that are electronically controllable as to both pulse repetition rate and pulse width. The apparatus includes two acoustic devices positioned so that the laser beam passes through them in sequence, and apparatus for passing sound waves through the devices to frequency shift the laser radiation as well as to diffract it. Each acoustic device generates sound waves containing a group of frequencies which result in spaced pulses. The first acoustic device is countered by the second acoustic device to produce a collimated, coherently pulsed laser beam.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

37 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Includes auxiliary systems (non-power); machine elements and processes; and mechanical equipment.


A method and apparatus for projecting and focusing parallel laser light beams from a laser DOPPLER velocimeter on a target area are described. The system includes three lenses. Two lenses work together as a fixed afocal lens combination. The third lens is a movable scanning lens. Parallel laser beams travel from the velocimeter through the scanning lens and through the afocal lens combination and converge, i.e., are focused, somewhere beyond. Moving the scanning lens relative to the fixed afocal combination results in a scanning of the focus area along the afocal combination's optical axis.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-32712* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

SCANNING AFOCAL LASER VELOCIMETER PROJECTION LENS SYSTEM Patent


A method and apparatus for projecting and focusing parallel laser light beams from a laser DOPPLER velocimeter on a target area are described. The system includes three lenses. Two lenses work together as a fixed afocal lens combination. The third lens is a movable scanning lens. Parallel laser beams travel from the velocimeter through the scanning lens and through the afocal lens combination and converge, i.e., are focused, somewhere beyond. Moving the scanning lens relative to the fixed afocal combination results in a scanning of the focus area along the afocal combination's optical axis.

NASA

N82-22487** National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.

ACOUSTIC BUBBLE REMOVAL Patent Application


A method is described for removing bubbles from a liquid bath, such as a bath of molten glass to be used for optical elements. Larger bubbles are first removed by applying acoustic energy resonant to a bath dimension to drive the large bubbles toward a pressure well where the bubbles can coalesce and then be more easily removed. Next, submillimeter bubbles are removed by applying acoustic energy of frequencies resonant to the small bubbles to oscillate them and thereby stir liquid immediately about the bubbles to facilitate their breakup and absorption into the liquid.

NASA
TUBING Patent
PRECISION HEAT FORMING OF TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE WORKPIECE HOLDER Patent

Workpiece holder containing a mandrel for holding a workpiece is described. A tubular mandrel is adapted for holding the workpiece so that it can be heated uniformly. Mandrel and workpiece are placed in a coil and heated uniformly. The entire structure is then removed and rotated before being placed in another supporting coil.

CONTINUOUS SPRAY COATING APPARATUS HAVING A ROTATABLE WORKPIECE HOLDER Patent

Continuous spray coating apparatus having a rotatable workpiece holder for rotating a workpiece relative to a spray station to obtain a uniform coating of the workpiece. The apparatus for rotating the workpiece includes a base support having a first rotatable stage for rotation in a horizontal plane and a second rotatable stage for rotation in a second plane inclined at an angle, such as 45 degrees, to the horizontal plane and the workpiece is supported on this second stage. Thus the workpiece is rotatable in both of two planes of rotation.

A spray coating apparatus is provided for rotating a workpiece relative to a spray station to obtain a uniform coating of the workpiece. In a typical example, the workpiece comprises a ceramic tile which is to be coated with a ceramic coating and the tile is to be used as a reusable component of the thermal protection system for a space shuttle. The apparatus for rotating the workpiece includes a base support having a first rotatable stage for rotation in a horizontal plane and a second rotatable stage for rotation in a second plane inclined at an angle, such as 45 degrees, to the horizontal plane and the workpiece is supported on this second stage. Thus the workpiece is rotatable in both of two planes of rotation.

37 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

N82-24490* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

CONTINUOUS SELF-LOCKING SPIRAL WOUND SEAL Patent

A spiral wound seal for affecting a seal between two surfaces is described. The seal consists of a strip of gasket material wound into a groove machined into one of the surfaces. The seal is effected by clamping the second surface onto the first surface and compressing the protruding gasket material. The seal is characterized by a resilient, impervious, cylindrical body having a first section concentrically related to the wall of the chamber and supported thereby for omni-directional motion is described. An invention that provides a method of altering the size of tetrafluoroethylene tubing which is only available in limited combination of wall thicknesses and diameter is described. The method includes the steps of sliding the tetrafluoroethylene tubing onto an aluminum mandrel and clamping the ends of the tubing to the mandrel by means of clamps. The tetrafluoroethylene tubing and mandrel are then placed in a supporting coil which with the mandrel and tetrafluoroethylene tubing are then positioned in a insulated steel pipe which is normally covered with a fiber glass insulator to smooth out temperature distribution therein. The entire structure is then placed in an event which heats the tetrafluoroethylene tubing which is then shrank by the heat to the outer dimension of the aluminum mandrel. After cooling the aluminum mandrel is removed from the newly sized tetrafluoroethylene tubing by a conventional chemical milling process. A spray coating apparatus is provided for rotating a workpiece relative to a spray station to obtain a uniform coating of the workpiece.
A penetration apparatus, for very high temperature applications in which a base plug is inserted into an opening through a bulkhead is described. The base plug has a head shape and is seated against the highest temperature surface of the bulkhead, which may be the skin of the nose cone or other part of a space vehicle intended for nondestructive atmospheric reentry. From the second side of the bulkhead at which the less severe environment is extant a bayonet plug is inserted into the base plug and engages an internal shoulder at about 90 deg rotation. The bayonet plug has an integral flanged portion and a pair of ramping washers which are located between the flange and the second bulkhead surface with a spacing washer as necessary.

A self clamping cutting tool which includes a handle attached to a C-shaped housing is described. Rotatably mounted within the housing is a C-shaped tool body carrying a set of clamping rolls, two support rolls, and an edged cutting roll. The support rolls are disposed to one side of the axis of a pipe and the cutting roll is disposed to the other side of a pipe axis so that these rolls contact a pipe at three circumferential points. Cutter advancing apparatus advance the cutting roll toward the support rollers. The support rolls and cutting roll are rotate independently of the C-shaped housing. A one way ratchet mechanism disposed between the C-shaped housing and the C-shaped tool body permits operation by movement in one rotational direction about the pipe axis.

A ring seal is installed in an annular recess for sealing the interface between the housing and a rotating or reciprocating shaft. The seal ring consists of a resilient member having a metal ring wedge acting on it by a Belleville spring. The ring wedge has an elongated, annular projecting rib on each sloping side surface which projects into elongated annular slots along the sides forming the recess in the cup. The parts can be interlocked before installation in a unitary manner.

A one piece reusable fastener capable of joining materials together from one side (blind backside) comprises a screw driven pin ending in a wedge-shaped expander cone. The cone cooperates within a slotted collar end which has a number of tangs on a cylindrical body. The fastener is set by inserting it through aligned holes in the workpieces to be joined. Turning the pin in one direction draws the cone into the collar, deforming the tangs radially outward to mate with tapered back-tapered holes in the workpieces to be joined. Reversing the direction of the pin withdraws the cone from the collar, and allows the tangs to resume their contracted configuration without withdrawing the fastener from the insertion hole. The fastener...
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is capable of joining materials together from only one side with substantial strength in tension and shear over many resuse attachment cycles, with no special operations on the main assembly parts other than the tapering of the back end of the insertion hole.


A seal with a high temperature abradable lining material which encircles the tips of turbine blades in turbomachinery was designed. The seal is directed to maintaining the minimum operating clearances between the blade tips and the lining of a high pressure turbine. A low temperature easily decomposable material in powder form is blended with a high temperature oxidation resistant metal powder. The two materials are simultaneously deposited on a substrate formed by the turbine casing. Alternately, the polymer powder may be added to the metal powder during plasma spraying. A ceramic layer is then deposited directly onto the metal-polymer composite. The polymer additive mixed with the metal is then completely volatilized to provide a porous layer between the ceramic layer and the substrate. Thermal stresses are reduced by the porous structure which gives a cushion effect. No brazing is required by using only plasma spraying for depositing both the powders of the metal and polymer material as well as the ceramic powder.


An apparatus is described for simulating varying levels of friction in the bearings of a free rolling tail afterbody on a canard controlled missile to determine friction effects on aerodynamic control characteristics. A ring located between the missile body and the afterbody is utilized in a servo system to create varying levels of friction between the missile body and the afterbody to simulate bearing friction.


An interlocking wedge joint is described comprising a male member having a tapered columnar body with an interlocking means on the end thereof, a female member having a tapered columnar body with a receptacle means therein, and a sleeve member having a tapered tubular body. To assemble the joint the male member interlocking means is inserted transversely into the female member receptacle means and the sleeve member is slid over the male member and female member interface thus locking the members into place.


A spray applicator was developed to provide emergency thermal protection system repair by shuttle astronauts during EVA. It is essential that such a spray applicator be self contained, suitable for one handed operation, splatter and reactive free. The spray applicator includes an accumulator, a spray gun, and a spray shield. It is formed into a rigid shell having a flexible bladder containing the liquidified coating material inserted through the adapter assembly. To pressurize the bladder, there is propellant between the bladder through an outlet passageway located in head. To assure uniform distribution one or more weighted balls are located in the bladder and to assure an uninterrupted flow.
A head includes a plurality of orifices. In the exiting accumulator, the coating material is channeled through a passageway in valve assembly which connects the accumulator to the spray gun assembly.  

A method and apparatus for simultaneously slicing one or a multiplicity of silicon boules into wafers is described. One embodiment has vertical stacks of horizontal, mutually spaced, coaxially aligned juxtaposed cutting blades; a drive for simultaneously rotating the blades; and an even plurality of chucks adapted to hold axially erect silicon boules. The chucks are disposed in pairs diametrically spaced on opposite sides of the blades for synchronous translation of the boules toward and away from the blades to balance stresses imposed on the blades in slicing off the wafers. Also a drive is used for simultaneously rotating the boules as they are positioned. Each blade is characterized by having a cutting diameter slightly greater than the cutting diameter of the blade arranged immediately above it.
suspension bearing disclosed provides long term reliability without maintenance with application to long term space missions such as the VISSR/VAS scanning mirror instrument in the GOES program.

A pair of jaw assemblies simultaneously driven in opposed reciprocation by a single shaft has oppositely threaded sections to automatically center delicate or brittle workpieces such as lithium fluoride crystal beneath the blade of a crystal cleaving machine. Both jaw assemblies are suspended above the vise bed by a pair of parallel guide shafts attached to the vise bed. Linear rolling bearings, fitted around the guide shafts and firmly held by opposite ends of the jaw assemblies, provide rolling friction between the guide shafts and the jaw assemblies. Belleville washer at one end of the drive shaft and thrust bearings at both drive shaft ends hold the shaft in compression between the vise bed, thereby preventing wobble of the jaw assemblies due to wear between the shaft and vise bed.

A device for connecting, rotating and locking together a pair of structural half-columns is described. The present embodiment comprises a pair of cylindrical hub assemblies connected at their inner faces by a spring loaded hinge, each hub assembly as a structural half column attached to its outer end. Each hub assembly includes a cylindrical hub and a locking ring moveably attached around the hub's hinged end. Each locking ring has a plurality of 'L' shaped teeth projecting outward perpendicularly from its circumference and is attached around the hub subject to the force of a spring connected to both the ring and hub. Each cylindrical hub has a latch mechanism for holding each locking ring in a rotated position against the force of the spring and a hammer mechanism for disengaging the latch mechanism on the opposing hub when the hubs are rotated in a manner so that the pair of opposing hubs is indexed into a locking position.
together. The structural half columns connected to the hinged pair of hub assemblies are stored so that the hub assemblies are rotated away from each other and are subject to the force of their spring loaded hinge.

An explosive type disconnect device in which the force activating the device is at 90 deg to the load axis is described. This device will be used to separate the external tank starting with STS-10. The disconnect device consists mainly of a box shaped body, a guide sleeve, a slider latch, a load carrying shank, and the follower. The overall organization is illustrated. To assemble the device, the attenuator is slipped over the end of slider and the assembly is positioned in the open end of the body. The aperture in the slider is aligned with opposed apertures in the body and the sleeve is slipped through the apertures until its collar abuts the body. By rotating the sleeve until its webs line up with slider slot, the slider can be moved into the body capturing the sleeve. The shank can then be slipped loosely through the sleeve and the slider driven home with its slots latched against the slider rails and firmly held there by a compression spring and follower is cover threadedly attached to the sleeve as the basic load carrying and releasing elements.
on the component is operably associated with the latch to selectively maintain its engagement or permit its release by operation of an actuator which is selectively insertable into the component.

**Cam Controlled Retractable Door Latch**


A latching mechanism in which there is linear movement and rotational movement is described. The umbilical doors of the space shuttle orbiter are required to be open during vehicle launch. After the external tank is released, the doors are closed. Presently, the device for maintaining the doors in an open position is mounted on the external tank and therefore has a single mission life. The latching mechanism of the invention is mounted in the orbiter and therefore is returned and has multimission capability. The latching mechanism is comprised of a pair of concentric nested, cylindrical cams and motors to actuate the cams, and latch pin all contained within a cover mounted on a support bracket carried by the substructure. A shaft having a latch pin is mounted inside the inner cylindrical cam.

**Crystal Cleaving Machine**


A machine is disclosed for cleaving hard crystals. A typical example of which is lithium fluoride, with precision and uniformity and includes vertical axis positioning control means for an adjustable spring tension guided hammer mechanism employed to strike an anvil. A crystal cleaving shock wave transmitted to a cleaving blade is generated having an angulated cleaving edge in contact with one corner of the crystal. Connection between the anvil and the blade is by means of a pair of vertical shafts held in substantially friction free engagement by two pairs of adjustable linear bearings. An underlying crystal holding fixture with horizontal position control means includes a zero reference stop face for the crystal and opposing spring-loaded clamping and vertical positioning elements which are precisely guided.

**Apparatus for Sequentially Transporting Containers**


Apparatus for transferring and manipulating a plurality of containers in a sequence is disclosed including a mechanical manipulator arm having a gripping device which automatically picks up a container at a fixed pickup position P and transfers it to a processing station. At a processing station X, the container is loaded with silicon wafers and thereafter returned by the arm to the fixed position P at the pickup and return station Y. A plurality of the containers may be processed in sequence from the fixed pickup position by providing a moveable carriage upon which container pedestal platforms are supported, at least one of which...
is an elevator platform. The platforms include abutments for properly positioning the containers for accurate pickup by the manipulator arm.

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way by use of the variable area ratio ejectors with a pair of meshing cones are used. The outer cone is arranged to translate fore and aft, and the inner cone is interchangeable with other cones having varying angles of taper.

NASA

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Includes specific energy conversion systems, e.g., fuel cells and batteries: global sources of energy; fossil fuels; geophysical conversion; hydroelectric power; and wind power.

For related information see also 07 Aircraft Propulsion and Power, 20 Spacecraft Propulsion and Power, 28 Propellants and Fuels, and 85 Urban Technology and Transportation.

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A solar engine is disclosed in which a fluid, which is first heated and then cooled, forces a piston outward as the fluid is heated, and then draws the piston inward as the fluid is cooled. The piston is connected to a shaft and produces work as it moves outward and inward. A displacer plate moves between an absorber plate and a cooling plate to form an air space between the displacer and one or the other of these two plates for heating and cooling the fluid. The displacer plate is moved from one plate to the other by the displacer push ring as the piston nears the midpoint of its travel on the outward stroke and again on the inward stroke.

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N82.24639* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.
AMPLIFIED WIND TURBINE APPARATUS Patent

An invention related to the utilization of wind energy and increasing the effects thereof for power generation is described. Amplified wind turbine apparatus is disclosed wherein ambient inlet air is prerotated in a first air rotation chamber having a high pressure profile increasing the turbulence and Reynolds number thereof. A second rotation chamber adjacent and downstream of the turbine has a low pressure core profile whereby flow across the turbine is accelerated and thereafter exits the turbine apparatus through a draft anti-interference device. Interference with ambient winds at the outlet of the turbine apparatus is thus eliminated. Pivotable vanes controlled in response to prevailing wind direction admit air to the chambers and aid in imparting rotation. A central core may be utilized for creating the desired pressure profile in the chamber. M.D.K.

N82.24641* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
PROCESS OF TREATING CELLULOSIC MEMBRANE AND ALKALINE WITH MEMBRANE SEPARATOR Patent

The improvement of water-soluble cellulose ether membranes for use as separators in concentrated alkaline battery cells is discussed. The process of contacting membranes with an aqueous alkali solution of concentration less than that of the alkali solution to be used in the battery but above that at which the membrane is soluble is described.

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N82.24642* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
SEPARATOR FOR ALKALINE BATTERIES AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME Patent

The preparation of membranes suitable for use as separators in concentrated alkaline battery cells by selective solvolysis of copolymers of methacrylate esters with acrylate esters followed by addition of a base and to the resultant products is described. The method of making copolymers by first copolymerizing a methacrylate ester (or esters) with a more readily hydrolyzable ester, followed by a selective saponification wherein the methacrylate ester moieties remain essentially intact and the readily hydrolyzable ester moiety is supponified and to the partial or complete neutralization of the relatively brittle copolymer acid with a base to make membranes which are sufficiently flexible in the dry state so that they may be wrapped around electrodes without damage by handling is described.

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N82-24643* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
SEPARATOR FOR ALKALINE ELECTRIC CELLS AND METHOD OF MAKING Patent

Modified cellulose ether films having an increased electrolytic conductivity and a useable flexibility and in certain instances an increased flexibility are presented. Battery separator membranes comprising a cellulose ether and a minor proportion of a compatible water soluble base selected from the group consisting of alkali metal and ammonium hydroxides, aliphatic amines, and aliphatic hydroxamines are used.

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N82-24644* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
SEPARATOR FOR ALKALINE ELECTRIC BATTERIES AND METHOD OF MAKING Patent

Battery separator membranes of high electrolytic conductivity comprising a cellulose ether and a compatible metallic salt of water soluble aliphatic acids and their hydroxy derivatives are described. It was found that methyl cellulose can be modified by another class of materials, nonpolymeric in nature, to form battery separator membranes of low electrolytic resistance but which have the flexibility of membranes made of unmodified methyl cellulose, and which in many cases enhance flexibility over membranes made with unmodified methyl cellulose. Separator membranes for electrochemical cells comprising a cellulose ether and a modified selected from the group consisting of metallic salts of water soluble aliphatic acids and their hydroxy derivatives and to electrochemical cells using said membranes are described.

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N82-24645* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
ALKALINE ELECTROCHEMICAL CELLS AND METHOD OF MAKING Patent

Equilibrated cellulose ether membranes of increased electrolytic conductivity for use as separators in concentrated alkaline electrochemical cells are investigated. The method of making such membranes by equilibration to the degree desired in an aqueous alkali solution maintained at a temperature below about 10°C is described.

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N82-24717* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.
HIGH VOLTAGE V-GROOVE SOLAR CELL Patent Application

A high voltage multijunction solar cell is disclosed. The cell is composed of a plurality of discrete voltage generating regions, or unit cells, which are formed in a single semiconductor wafer and are connected together so that the voltages of the individual cells are additive. The unit cells comprise doped regions of opposite conductivity types separated by a gap. V-shaped grooves are formed in the wafer and thereafter the wafer is oriented so that ions of one conductivity type can be implanted in one face of the groove while the other face is shielded. A metallization layer is applied and selectively etched away to provide connections between the unit cells.

N82-24776* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.
AUTOMOTIVE ABSORPTION AIR CONDITIONER UTILIZING SOLAR AND MOTOR WASTE HEAT Patent

In combination with the ground vehicles powered by a waste heat generating electric motor, a cooling system including a generator for driving off refrigerant vapor from a strong refrigerant absorbent solution is described. A solar collector, an air-cooled condenser connected with the generator for converting the

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from each other. The predetermined distance substantially corresponds to the width of the crystal ribbon to be grown. The edge defining members are made of a material such as quartz or graphite, which is wettable by molten silicon. NASA

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refrigerant vapor to its liquid state, an air cooled evaporator connected with the condenser for returning the liquid refrigerant to its vapor state, and an absorber is connected to the generator and to the evaporator for dissolving the refrigerant vapor in the weak refrigerant absorbent solution, for providing a strong refrigerant solution. A pump is used to establish a pressurized flow of strong refrigerant absorbent solution from the absorber through the electric motor, and to the collector.

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**N82-28777** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Pasadena Office, Calif.

EFFICIENCY OF SILICON SOLAR CELLS CONTAINING CHROMIUM Patent


Efficiency of silicon solar cells containing about one quadrillion atoms cu cm of chromium is improved about 2-6% by thermal annealing of the silicon wafer at a temperature of 200 C to form chromium precipitates having a diameter of less than 1 Angstrom. Further improvement in efficiency is achieved by scribing laser lines onto the back surface of the wafer at a spacing of at least 0.5 mm and at a depth of less than 13 micrometers to preferentially precipitate chromium near the back surface and away from the junction region of the device. This provides an economical way to improve the deleterious effects of chromium, one of the impurities present in metallurgical grade silicon material.

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**N82-26780** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.

SOLAR POWERED ACTUATOR WITH CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE AUXILIARY POWER CONTROL Patent Application


A solar powered system in which a load such as a compressor is driven by a main induction motor powered by a solar array, and an auxiliary motor shares the load with the solar powered motor in proportion to the amount of sunlight available is provided with a powered factor controller for regulating voltage applied to the auxiliary motor in accordance with the loading on that motor. In one embodiment, when sufficient power is available from the solar cell array, the auxiliary motor is driven as a generator by excess power from the main motor so as to return electrical energy to the power company utility lines.

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**N82-26779** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Pasadena Office, Calif.

PROCESS AND APPARATUS FOR GROWING A CRYSTAL RIBBON Patent Application


A low cost process for growing crystalline ribbons of silicon which are well suited for use in photovoltaic cells and operate at a relatively high rate of efficiency was developed. Two edge defining members are stationarily mounted relative to a container and to each other and are partially submerged in the molten silicon held in the container. The fixedly mounted edge defining members break the surface of the melt at a predetermined distance

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**N82-28780** National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Pasadena Office, Calif.

METHOD OF FABRICATING SCHOTTKY BARRIER SOLAR CELL Patent


On a thin substrate of low cost material with at least the top surface of the substrate being electrically conductive is deposited a thin layer of heavily doped n-type polycrystalline...
germanium, with crystalline sizes in the submicron range. A passivation layer may be deposited on the substrate to prevent migration of impurities into the polycrystalline germanium. The polycrystalline germanium is recrystallized to increase the crystal sizes in the germanium layer to not less than 5 microns to serve as a base layer on which a thin layer of gallium arsenide is vapor epitaxially grown to a selected thickness. A thermally-grown oxide layer of a thickness of several tens of angstroms is formed on the gallium arsenide layer. A metal layer of not more than 100 angstroms thick is deposited on the oxide layer and a grid electrode is deposited to be in electrical contact with the top surface of the metal layer. An antireflection coating may be deposited on the exposed top surface of the metal layer. A faceplate surrounds the opening, the mixture comprising at least one particulate filler material which is unreactive in the alkaline electrolyte; (2) a polar organic plasticizer which is reactive with the alkaline electrolyte to produce a reaction product which contains a hydroxy group and/or a carboxylic acid group; and (3) a mixture of polar particulate filler materials which are unreactive with the electrolyte, the mixture comprising at least one first filler material having a surface area of greater than 25 meters sq/gr, at least one second filler material having a surface area of 10 to 25 sq meters/gr, wherein the volume of the mixture of filler materials is less than 45% of the total volume of the fillers and the binder, the filler surface area per gram of binder is about 20 to 60 sq meters/gr, and the amount of plasticizer is sufficient to coat each filler particle. A method of forming the battery separator is also described.

A method of forming the battery separator is also described.

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**NV2-29709** National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

**METHOD OF MAKING A HIGH VOLTAGE V-GROOVE SOLAR CELL Patent**

A method is provided for making a high voltage multijunction solar cell. The cell comprises a plurality of discrete voltage generating regions, or unit cells, which are formed in a single semiconductor wafer and are connected together so that the voltages of the individual cells are additive. The unit cells comprise doped regions of opposite conductivity types separated by a gap. The method includes forming V-shaped grooves in the wafer and thereafter orienting the wafer so that ions of one conductivity type can be implanted in one face of the groove while the other face is shielded. A metallization layer is applied and selectively etched away to provide connections between the unit cells. Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

**NV2-29710** National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Pasadena Office, Calif.

**SOLID ELECTROLYTE CELL Patent**

A solid electrolyte cell including a body of solid ionized gas-conductive electrolyte having mutually spaced surfaces and on which is deposited a multiplicity of mutually spaced electrodes is described. Strips of bare substances are interposed between electrodes, so that currents of ionic gas may be established between the electrodes via the bare strips, whereby electrical resistance for the cells is lowered and the gas conductivity is enhanced. Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

**NV2-29713** National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Langley Research Center, Hampton, Va.

**VERTICAL SHAFT WINDMILL Patent Application**

A vertical shaft windmill that automatically controls its maximum rotational speed in high winds is disclosed. Several equally spaced blades are mounted on the vertical shaft. Each blade consists of an inboard section attached to the shaft and an outboard section hinged to the inboard section. The outboard sections automatically adjust their positions with respect to the fixed inboard sections with changes in velocity of the relative wind. When the wind reaches a certain velocity the inboard sections and the outboard sections form flat surfaces. Hence, any further increase in the wind velocity will not increase the rotational speed of the shaft. With the outboard sections in downward positions any abrupt changes in wind will move most of the outboard sections upward releasing part of the load and protecting the windmill. NASA.

**NV2-29714** National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Pasadena Office, Calif.

**SALTLESS SOLAR POND Patent Application**

A specifically-designed honeycomb structure is placed on the surface permits penetration of short wave solar radiation into the water, but efficiently insulates the resulting heated body of water from losing heat to the atmosphere by conduction, convection or infrared radiation. The honeycomb structure includes several honeycomb panels which are mounted adjacent to one another in a modular fashion to float on the surface of the water. Each honeycomb panel includes a multitude of honeycomb cells having a height-to-width or aspect ratio of at least approximately 14 to 1. The honeycomb cells effectively suppress convection of air in the panels. A radiation shield, comprising a cross-plate mounted substantially in the midsection of each cell, significantly reduces heat losses by infrared radiation. NASA.
A high voltage multijunction solar cell is provided wherein a plurality of discrete voltage generating regions or unit cells are formed in a single generally planar semiconductor body. The unit cells are comprised of doped regions of opposite conductivity type separated by a gap or undiffused region. Metal contacts connect adjacent cells together in series so that the output voltages of the individual cells are additive.

In some embodiments, doped field regions separated by a gap divide the unit cells but the cells may be formed in both faces of the wafer.
46 GEOPHYSICS

46 GEOPHYSICS
Includes aeronomy, upper and lower atmosphere studies; ionospheric and magnetospheric physics; and geomagnetism.

For space radiation see 93 Space Radiation.

N82-26890f National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Pasadena Office, Calif.

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR CALIBRATING THE IONOSPHERE AND APPLICATION TO SURVEILLANCE OF GEOPHYSICAL EVENTS Patent Application
Peter F. MacDoran, inventor (to NASA) UPL California Inst of Tech., Pasadena) Filed 17 Nov. 1981 18 p (Contract NAS7-100)

The columnar electron content of the ionosphere between a spacecraft and a receiver is measured in realtime by cross correlating two coherently modulated signals transmitted at different frequencies from the spacecraft to the receiver using a cross correlator. The time difference of arrival of the modulated signals is proportional to electron content of the ionosphere. A variable delay is adjusted relative to a fixed delay in the respective channels to produce a maximum at the cross correlator output. The difference in delay required to produce this maximum is a measure of the columnar electron content of the ionosphere. A plurality of monitoring stations and GPS satellites are employed to locate any terrestrial event that produces an ionospheric disturbance.

N82-26890f National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Pasadena Office, Calif.

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE
Includes physiological factors, biological effects of radiation; and weightlessness.

N82-22875f National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

CERVIX-TO-RECTUM MEASURING DEVICE IN A RADIATION APPLICATOR FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF CERVICAL CANCER Patent

A cervix-to-rectum measuring device to be used in the treatment of cervical cancer is described. It includes a handle and a probe pivotably connected to the handle in the rectum. The measuring device further includes means for coupling the handle to an intrauterine radiation applicator when the latter is positioned in the uterine cervix and the probe is inserted in the rectum to pivot the handle about the probe. A gear is provided which is adapted to pivot with the probe. A pinion pivotally connected to the handle meshes with the gear. A pointer fixed to the pinion is displaced in response to the pivoting of the handle about the probe, and this displacement can be read from a scale on the handle, providing an indication of the cervix-to-rectum distance.

N82-22875f National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

CERVIX-TO-RECTUM MEASURING DEVICE IN A RADIATION APPLICATOR FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF CERVICAL CANCER Patent

A cervix-to-rectum measuring device to be used in the treatment of cervical cancer is described. It includes a handle and a probe pivotably connected to the handle in the rectum. The measuring device further includes means for coupling the handle to an intrauterine radiation applicator when the latter is positioned in the uterine cervix and the probe is inserted in the rectum to pivot the handle about the probe. A gear is provided which is adapted to pivot with the probe. A pinion pivotally connected to the handle meshes with the gear. A pointer fixed to the pinion is displaced in response to the pivoting of the handle about the probe, and this displacement can be read from a scale on the handle, providing an indication of the cervix-to-rectum distance.

N82-22875f National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

AMORTIZING PRODUCT AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM Patent Application
James V. Correals and Frederic S. Dawn, inventors (to NASA)
This invention replaces all former means of home dental prophylaxis, and requires no augmentation to fulfill all requirements for daily oral hygienic care.

52 AEROSPACE MEDICINE

N82-26962* National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Ala.
PROSTHETIC OCCLUSIVE DEVICE FOR AN INTERNAL PASSAGEWAY Patent Application
John B Tenney, Jr. inventor (to NASA) (Rochester General Hospital, N.Y.) Filed 23 Apr. 1982 16 p Sponsored by NASA
(NASA-Case-MFS-25640-1; US-Patent-4.371352) Avail:
NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06B
A prosthetic device for occluding an internal passageway of the human body, for example, for closing the urinary canal, is described. The device includes a cuff having a backing collar and two isolated cuff chambers. The fluid pressure of one chamber is regulated by a pump/reservoir unit. The other chamber may be adjusted in pressure but its fluid volume is adjusted by removing or adding fluid to a septum/reservoir by means of a hypodermic needle. Pressure changes are transmitted between the two cuff chambers via faying surfaces which are sufficiently large in contact area and thin as to transmit pressure generally without attenuation. By adjusting the fluid volume of the septum, the operating pressure of the device may be adjusted to accommodate tubular organs of different diameter sizes as well as to compensate for changes in the organ following implant without re-operation.

N82-26963* National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.
IMPLANTABLE ELECTRICAL DEVICE Patent
Murzban D Jhabvala, inventor (to NASA) Issued 5 Jan 1982
5 p. Filed 27 May 1980 Supersedes NBO-27073 (18 - 17. p 2329)
US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 06B
A fully implantable and self contained device is disclosed composed of a flexible electrode array for surrounding damaged nerves and a signal generator for driving the electrode array
with periodic electrical impulses of nanoampere magnitude to
induce regeneration of the damaged nerves.

N82-32971* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.
DUAL PHYSIOLOGICAL RATE MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT
Patent Application
Tommy Cooper, inventor (to NASA) (Narco Scientific, Houston, Tex.) Filed 1 Jul. 1982 12 p Sponsored by NASA
(NASA-Case-MSC-20078-1; US-Patent-3,943493) Avail:
NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 06B

An instrument for converting a physiological pulse rate into a
respective linear output voltage is described. The instrument,
which accurately measures the rate of an unknown rectangular
pulse wave over an extended range of values, comprises a
phase-locked loop including a phone comparator, a filtering
network, and a voltage-controlled oscillator, arranged in cascade.
The phase comparator has a first input responsive to the pulse
wave and a second input responsive to the output signal of the
voltage-controlled oscillator. The comparator provides a signal
dependent on the difference in phase and frequency between the
inputs appearing on the first and second inputs. A high-input
impedance amplifier accepts an output from the filtering network
and provides an amplified output DC signal to a utilization device
for providing measurement of the rate of the pulse wave. NASA

N82-3396* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Pasadena Office, Calif.
HYPERTHERMIA HEATING APPARATUS Patent
Paul M. Gammell, inventor (to NASA) Issued 31 Aug. 1982 8 p
Filed 13 May 1980
(NASA-Case-NPO-14549-2; US-Patent-4,346,715;
US-Patent-Appi-SN-394343) Avail:
Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Electromagnetic energy is delivered to a localized area of a
patient's body in a hyperthermic treatment so that it provides a
uniform distribution of electromagnetic flux lines within the localized
area of the patient's body and produces a uniform and localized
heating gradient. An electrode array includes a number of
electrodes which are arranged in pair, with the electrodes in each
pair being spaced a particular distance apart. The array is driven
by a balanced line system which is electromagnetically coupled to
each pair of electrodes and which is shielded by a ground coaxial
shield which itself is grounded to the body of the patient. Each
electrode is embedded in a Teflon stand-off in order to move the
region of strong field, from the body, produced by rapidly changing
potentials. The two pairs of electrodes forming a cross-like
geometry are used with the balanced line systems. The electrical
power is either multiplexed among the electrodes or the second
pair is driven by a potential which is sinusoidal and which is 90%
out of phase with the first balanced line system which is also
sinusoidal.

N82-26987* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, Calif.
PRESSURE SUIT JOINT ANALYZER Patent
Hubert C. Vukelaj and Bruce W. Wabbon, inventors (to NASA)
Issued 19 Jan. 1982 7 p Filed 11 Jul. 1980 Supersedes
N80-30042 (18 2756)
(NASA-Case-ARC-11314-1; US-Patent-4,311,055;
US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 08K

A measurement system for simultaneously measuring torque
and angular flexure in a pressure suit joint is described. One
end of a joint is held rigid. A torque transducer is pivotably supported
on the other movable end of a joint. A potentiometer is attached to the
transducer and a potentiometer is pivotably supported on the other
movable end of a joint. A potentiometer is attached to the
transducer by an arm. The wiper shaft of the potentiometer is
rotated to rotate the wiper shaft the same angle as the flexure of
joint A signal is generated by the potentiometer which
is representative of the joint flexure. A compensation circuit converts
the output of the transducer to a signal such as the flexure of the
joint. Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-29002* National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.
THERMAL GARMENT Patent
James H. Hopper, inventor (to NASA) (United Aircraft Corp.
East Hartford, Conn.) Issued 9 Jan. 1982 5 p Filed 3 Sep.
1964 Supersedes
US Patent and Trademark Office CSCL 06K

58
An anthropomorphic thermal garment made entirely of fluid-carrying tubing, joined in such a way that the tubes form a network or mesh fabric, is described. N.W.

A heat-resistant, protective glove having a shell made of a fabric of a temperature-resistant aromatic polyamide fiber is described. The outer surface of the shell is coated with a five-resistant elastomers and a liner, generally conforming and secured to the shell and disposed inwardly of the shell, the lines being made of a felt fabric of temperature-resistant aromatic polyamide fiber. N.A.
60 COMPUTER OPERATIONS AND HARDWARE

rail arranged in a mutually spaced parallelism and a plurality of printed circuit cards extended between the rails of the rack. Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-29013* National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex. RECONFIGURING REDUNDANCY MANAGEMENT Patent Hendrik J. C. Gelderloos, inventor (to NASA) (Honeywell, Inc., St. Petersburg, Fla.) Issued 27 Apr. 1982 10 p. Filed 30 Jul. 1980 Supersedes N80-30050 (18-20 p. 2758) (NASA Case-MSC-18498-1: US-Patent-4,327,437) US-Patent-Class-318-564; US-Patent-Appl-SN 1982-27087; US-Patent-Class-244-194 US-Patent-Class-371-68 ACOUSTICS Value signal the primary signal level than the signal level for whether any of them are then also compared signals that signals for groups of three sensors are detected in median value selectors of selection filter. The detected median value signals are then also compared in a subtractor/comparator to determine whether any of them exceed the others by an amount greater than the signal level for a failed sensor. If so, the exceeding detected medium value signal is sent to a control computer as the primary control signal. If not, the lowest level detected medium value signal is sent as the primary control signal. Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

N82-29013* National Aeronautics and Space Administration Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex. RECONFIGURING REDUNDANCY MANAGEMENT Patent Hendrik J. C. Gelderloos, inventor (to NASA) (Honeywell, Inc., St. Petersburg, Fla.) Issued 27 Apr. 1982 10 p. Filed 30 Jul. 1980 Supersedes N80-30050 (18-20 p. 2758) (NASA Case-MSC-18498-1: US-Patent-4,327,437) US-Patent-Class-318-564; US-Patent-Appl-SN 1982-27087; US-Patent-Class-244-194 US-Patent-Class-371-68 ACOUSTICS Value signal the primary signal level than the signal level for whether any of them are then also compared signals that signals for groups of three sensors are detected in median value selectors of selection filter. The detected median value signals are then also compared in a subtractor/comparator to determine whether any of them exceed the others by an amount greater than the signal level for a failed sensor. If so, the exceeding detected medium value signal is sent to a control computer as the primary control signal. If not, the lowest level detected medium value signal is sent as the primary control signal. Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

71 ACOUSTICS
Includes sound generation, transmission and attenuation.
For noise pollution see 45 Environment Pollution.

N82-27087** National Aeronautics and Space Administration Pasadena Office, Calif. ACoustIC AGGLOMERATION METHODS AND APPARATUS Patent Application Martin B. Barmatz, inventors (to NASA) JPL, California Inst. of Technology, Pasadena) Filed 24 Mar. 1982 16 p. (Contract NAS7-100) (NASA-Cas-MPO-15466-1: US-Patent-Appl-SN-361217) Avail. NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 20A Methods are described for using acoustic energy to agglomerate fine particles on the order of one micron diameter that are suspended in gas, to provide agglomerates large enough for efficient removal by other techniques. The gas with suspended particles, is passed through the length of a chamber while acoustic energy at a resonant chamber mode is applied to set up one or more acoustic standing wave patterns that vibrate the suspended particles to bring them together so they agglomerate. Several widely different frequencies can be applied to efficiently vibrate particles of widely differing sizes. The standing wave pattern can be applied along directions transversed to the flow of the gas. The particles can be made to move in circles by applying acoustic energy in perpendicular directions with the energy in both directions being of the same wavelength but 90 deg out of phase. NASA

N82-27087** National Aeronautics and Space Administration Pasadena Office, Calif. ACoustIC AGGLOMERATION METHODS AND APPARATUS Patent Application Martin B. Barmatz, inventors (to NASA) JPL, California Inst. of Technology, Pasadena) Filed 24 Mar. 1982 16 p. (Contract NAS7-100) (NASA-Cas-MPO-15466-1: US-Patent-Appl-SN-361217) Avail. NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 20A Methods are described for using acoustic energy to agglomerate fine particles on the order of one micron diameter that are suspended in gas, to provide agglomerates large enough for efficient removal by other techniques. The gas with suspended particles, is passed through the length of a chamber while acoustic energy at a resonant chamber mode is applied to set up one or more acoustic standing wave patterns that vibrate the suspended particles to bring them together so they agglomerate. Several widely different frequencies can be applied to efficiently vibrate particles of widely differing sizes. The standing wave pattern can be applied along directions transversed to the flow of the gas. The particles can be made to move in circles by applying acoustic energy in perpendicular directions with the energy in both directions being of the same wavelength but 90 deg out of phase. NASA

N82-29112** National Aeronautics and Space Administration Pasadena Office, Calif. ACOUSTIC PARTICLE SEPARATION Patent Application Martin B. Barmatz (JPL), James D. Stoneburner (JPL), Nathan Jacob (JPL) and Taylor Wang, inventors (to NASA) JPL) Filed 19 May 1982 17 p. (Contract NAS7-100) (NASA-Cas-MPO-15559-1: US-Patent-Appl-SN-379601) Avail. NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 20A A method for separating particles according to a particular property such as size, density, shape, or magnetic or electrostatic properties is described. The particles are passed through a chamber while resonant acoustic energy is applied along a chamber dimension such as its height H. The acoustic standing wave pattern urges the particles toward the center of an acoustic well of the pattern, such as the center of the chamber height at 36. At the same time a nonacoustic force such as gravity urges the
72 ATOMIC AND MOLECULAR PHYSICS
Includes atomic structure and molecular spectra.

N82-24953# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Pasadena Office, Calif.

MEANS AND METHOD FOR CALIBRATING A PHOTON DETECTOR UTILIZING ELECTRON-PHOTON COINCIDENCE Patent Application
(Contract NAS7-100)
(NASA-Case-NPO-15644-1; US-Patent-Appi-SN-358088) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 20H

An arrangement for calibrating a photon detector particularly applicable for the ultraviolet (UV) and vacuum ultraviolet (VUV) regions is based on electron photon coincidence utilizing crossed electron beam-atom beam collisions. Atoms are excited by electrons which lose a known amount of energy and scatter with a known remaining energy, while the excited atoms emit photons of known radiation. Electrons of the known remaining energy scattered in a particular direction are separated from other electrons and are sensed and counted. Photons emitted in a direction related to the particular direction of scattered electrons are detected by a detector to serve as a standard. Each of the electrons is used to initiate the measurement of a time interval which terminates with the arrival of a photon exciting the photon detector.

74 OPTICS
Includes light phenomena.

N82-24072# National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
Pasadena Office, Calif.

CONSTANT MAGNIFICATION OPTICAL TRACKING SYSTEM Patent
Robert E. Frazer, inventor (to NASA) UPL, California Inst. of Technology, Pasadena) Issued 16 Mar. 1982 7 p
(Supersedes N80-24152 (18-14, p 1915))

MEANS AND METHOD FOR CALIBRATING A PHOTON DETECTOR UTILIZING ELECTRON-PHOTON COINCIDENCE
(Contract NAS7-100)
(NASA-Case-NPO-15644-1; US-Patent-Appi-SN-358088) Avail: NTIS HC A02/MF A01 CSCL 20H

A constant-magnification optical tracking system for continuously tracking of a moving object is described. In the tracking system, a traveling objective lens maintains a fixed relationship with an object to be optically tracked. The objective lens was chosen to provide a collimated light beam oriented in the direction of travel of the moving object. A reflective surface is attached to the traveling objective lens for reflecting an image of the moving object. The object to be tracked is a free-falling object which is located at the focal point of the objective lens for at least a portion of its free-fall path. A motor and control means is provided for maintaining the traveling objective lens in a fixed relationship relative to the free-falling object, thereby keeping the free-falling object at the focal point and centered on the axis of the traveling objective lens throughout its entire free-fall path.

M.D.K.
TELEVISION CAMERA VIDEO LEVEL CONTROL SYSTEM Patent Application


A video level control system is provided which generates a normalized video signal for a camera processing circuit. The video level control system includes a lens iris which provides a controlled light signal to a camera tube. The camera tube converts the light signal provided by the lens iris into electrical signals. A feedback circuit in response to the electrical signals generated by the camera tube, provides feedback signals to the lens iris and the camera tube. This assures that a normalized video signal is provided in a first illumination range. An automatic gain control loop which is also responsive to the electrical signals generated by the camera tube, operates in tandem with the feedback circuit. This assures that the normalized video signal is maintained in a second illumination range.

74 OPTICS

N82-27121* National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Lyndon B.Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

TELEVISION CAMERA VIDEO LEVEL CONTROL SYSTEM Patent Application


A video level control system is provided which generates a normalized video signal for a camera processing circuit. The video level control system includes a lens iris which provides a controlled light signal to a camera tube. The camera tube converts the light signal provided by the lens iris into electrical signals. A feedback circuit in response to the electrical signals generated by the camera tube, provides feedback signals to the lens iris and the camera tube. This assures that a normalized video signal is provided in a first illumination range. An automatic gain control loop which is also responsive to the electrical signals generated by the camera tube, operates in tandem with the feedback circuit. This assures that the normalized video signal is maintained in a second illumination range.

75 PLASMA PHYSICS

N82-30079* National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Pasadena Office, Calif.

MHD ELECTRICAL GENERATOR Patent Application


An MHD (magnetohydrodynamic) electric generator is provided which is of high efficiency and which can operate in a closed cycle with minimal moving parts for unmanned applications. The generator includes a porous tungsten element heated by a heat source and a system for passing primarily pure cesium vapor through the porous element to produce contact ionization of the cesium with a higher percentage of ions than can be sustained. The highly ionized cesium vapor, and corresponding numbers of electrons from the tungsten element, recombine to produce a much higher temperature as the cesium flows through a tube past an MHD converter that generates electricity, and into a cool end of the tube where the cesium is cooled to a liquid temperature. The liquid can be recirculated by passing it through capillary passages extending towards the location where cesium vapor enters the porous tungsten element.

N82-30073* National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Md.

DUAL APERTURE MULTISPECTRAL SCHMIDT OBJECTIVE Patent Application


A dual aperture, off-axis catadioporic Schmidt objective is formed by symmetrically aligning two pairs of Schmidt objectives on opposite sides of a common plane. Each objective has a spherical primary mirror with a spherical focal plane and center of curvature aligned along an optic axis laterally spaced apart from the common plane. A multiplex beamsplitter with burned dichroic layers and a convex entrance and concave exit surface optically concentric to the center of curvature may be positioned at the focal plane. The primary mirrors of each objective may be connected rigidly together and may have equal or unequal focal lengths.

74 OPTICS

N82-30071* National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Lyndon B.Johnson Space Center, Houston, Tex.

OPTICAL CRYSTAL TEMPERATURE GAUGE WITH FIBER OPTIC CONNECTIONS Patent


An optical temperature gauge uses a semiconductor crystal with a band-edge shift property which is temperature dependent. An external narrow band light source provides optical excitation through a optical fiber and light energy thus passed through the crystal is conveyed by a second optical fiber to a light-to-electric transducer at an external location. The crystal can be located in cryogenic or other systems, to provide remote read-out. The light wavelength is varied (scanned) in a repetitive pattern in source with the instantaneous wavelength passing over the band-edge wavelength during each cycle of the scan. The timing of the crossover is related to the temperature of the crystal by electronic means. Several alternative elements of instrumentation are disclosed. A variation in the basic measurement apparatus is also disclosed, in which the band gap voltage of a light source such as a laser diode is evaluated at the time of band-edge crossover in the crystal and converted to a temperature value.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
76 SOLID-STATE PHYSICS

Includes superconductivity.
For related information, see also 32 Electronics and Electrical Engineering and 36 Lasers and Masers.

N82-23031# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.
METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR GROWTH OF CRYSTALS BY PRESSURE REDUCTION OF SUPERCRITICAL OR SUBCRITICAL SOLUTION Patent Application
(Contract NAS7-100)

N82-24993# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.
A METHOD OF INCREASING MINORITY CARRIER LIFETIME IN SILICON WEB OR THE LIKE Patent Application
(Contract NAS7-100)

A silicon dendrite is grown as a ribbon forming two silicon layers which are separated by an interface layer which contains a certain large number of defects. Significant increase of minority carrier lifetime with homogeneous distribution at the outer surfaces of the two silicon crystal layers are achieved by processing the web in an atmosphere of a selected gas, e.g., oxygen, nitrogen, or an inert gas, for about 30 minutes to several hours, at a temperature preferably on the order of 900 to 1200 C. NASA

N82-30105# National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.
ELECTROMIGRATION PROCESS FOR THE PURIFICATION OF MOLTEN SILICON DURING CRYSTAL GROWTH Patent
Paul J Shlichta, inventor (to NASA) (JPL, California Inst of Tech, Pasadena) Issued 18 May 1982 7 p Filed 10 Feb 1981 Sponsored by NASA
(NASA Case-NPO-14821-1; US-Patent-4,330,359)

A process for the purification of molten materials during crystal growth by electromigration of impurities to localized dirty zones. In the Czochralski crystal growing process, the impurities are electromigrated away from the crystallization interface by applying a direct electrical current to the molten silicon for electromigrating the charged impurities away from the crystal growth interface. The edge-defined film-fed crystal growth process, a direct electrical current is applied between the two faces which are used in forming the molten silicon into a ribbon. The impurities, migrated to one side only of the crystal ribbon, may be removed or left in place if left in place, they will not adversely affect the ribbon when used in solar collectors. The migration of the impurity to one side only of the silicon ribbon is especially suitable.
85 URBAN TECHNOLOGY AND TRANSPORTATION

Includes applications of space technology to urban problems; technology transfer; technology assessment; and surface and mass transportation. For related information see 03 Air Transportation and Safety, 16 Space Transportation, and 44 Energy Production and Conversion.


LOW-DRAG GROUND VEHICLE PARTICULARLY SUITED FOR USE IN SAFELY TRANSPORTING LIVESTOCK Patent


A low-drag truck consisting of a tractor-trailer rig characterized by a rounded forebody and a protective fairing for the gap conventionally found to exist between the tractor and the trailer is described. The fairing particularly suited for establishing an attached flow of ambient air along its surfaces. The truck is also comprised of a forward facing, ram air inlet and duct and a plurality of submerged inlets and outflow ports communicating with the trailer for continuously flushing heated gases from the trailer as the rig is propelled at highway speeds.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

91 LUNAR AND PLANETARY EXPLORATION

Includes planetology; and manned and unmanned flights. For spacecraft design see 18 Spacecraft Design Testing, and Performance. For space stations see 15 Launch Vehicles and Space Vehicles.

N82-25042* National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Pasadena Office, Calif.

ION MASS SPECTROMETER Patent Application


An ion mass spectrometer is described which detects and indicates the characteristics of ions received over a wide angle, and which indicates the mass to charge ratio, the energy, and the direction of each detected ion. The spectrometer includes a magnetic analyzer having a sector magnet that passes ions received over a wide angle, and an electrostatic analyzer positioned to receive ions passing through the magnetic analyzer. The electrostatic analyzer includes a two dimensional ion sensor at one wall of the analyzer chamber, that senses not only the lengthwise position of the detected ion to indicate its mass to charge ratio, but also detects the ion position along the width of the chamber to indicate the direction in which the ion was travelling.

Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office
Section 1: Abstracts

This bibliography is issued in two sections: Section 1 - Abstracts, and Section 2 - Indexes. This issue of the Abstract Section cites 234 patents and applications for patent introduced into the NASA scientific and technical information system during the period of July 1982 through December 1982. Each entry of the Abstract Section consists of a citation, an abstract, and in most cases, a key illustration selected from the patent or application for patent.