23. OTHER TOPICS

23.X-1 P. P. EWALD IN HIS GERMAN PERIOD.
By G. Hildebrandt, Fritz-Haber-Inst./MPG, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany (FRG).

The year 1910 may be assumed as the beginning of Ewald's scientific career when he choose from one dozen topics offered to him by Arnold Sommerfeld the most difficult one: to derive optical double refraction in a rhombohedral space lattice of point scatterers. Ewald started his calculation, very unusually, by considering an infinite lattice instead of following the fate of a wave incident upon it from outside. Somewhat irritated by his own unconventional calculation - which indeed resulted in double refraction and initiated self-consistent field methods - he consulted Max von Laue, who was well known for his profound knowledge in theoretical optics in Munich, early in 1912. To his astonishment, Laue seemed to be unaware of the concept of space lattices as final constituents of crystals and asked about the hypothetical distances between the scattering dipoles assumed by Ewald. The answer - about 1/10 of the likewise hypothetical x-ray wavelength - obviously induced the concept of the diffraction of x-rays in crystals which Laue realized shortly later, about Easter 1912, together with Friedrich and Knipping.

Already in the following year Ewald contributed his concept of the "Ausbreitungskugel", nowadays called Ewald sphere, to easily detect "strong" reflections; shortly later he started his series of papers on crystal optics with visible light and x-rays (which will be discussed by Prof. Kato); one of the most outstanding results of the calculations was the famous Pendellosung. From slight deviations of the positions of higher order Bragg reflections he derived a first experimental indication on the validity of the dynamical theory; he clearly adjoined kinematical theory to real (imperfect), dynamical theory to perfect crystals. He wrote his book "Kristalle und Rontgenstrahlen" and an important Handbook Article, and published further contributions to theory and experiment together with Helmut Hönl and Mauritius Renninger at the Technische Hochschule Stuttgart. There he was Professor (1921) and Rector (1932).

But as opposed to the NS regime he resigned from this position and finally left Germany in 1937. After the war special events saw him back in his country: to represent the IUCr at the celebration of Laue's 80th birthday (Berlin 1959); to receive the Max Planck medal of the German Physical Society (Munich 1978); to commemorate Laue's 100th birthday (Berlin 1979). Many times he visited Gerhard Bornmann and his co-workers in Berlin-Dahlem to discuss new aspects of his Dynamical Theory.

23.X-2 PAUL P. EWALD - AN APPRECIATION.
By H. J. Juretschke, Polytechnic University, Brooklyn, New York.

An informal and personal account of P.P. Ewald as colleague and friend, and as activist on behalf of crystallography, mainly during his years in America at the Polytechnic (1949-1959) and after retirement (1960-1985). Among the highlights are his concerns about the past and future of the crystallographic community - preserving its history, as well as organizing its societies and publications - and his many personal contributions to its well-being.
2013-03-10, 23:21 PM. Have a thinkpad edge about 13 m old diagnostics tell me it failed on three tests and is in danger or imminent failure. Targeted self test and smart short self test are two other ones showed up when downloaded diagnostics from Lenovo as well. What does it really mean? Find the Lenovo diagnose and fix really unhelpful. Thank you! Reply. Options.

An EasyJet Airbus A319-100, flight U2-7926, next on approach to runway 18C, was advised of the previous two arrivals sighting a drone to which the crew reported they were seeing three drones about 2.5nm out causing a perplexed reaction by the controller "You are seeing THREE drones?" The aircraft continued for a safe landing on runway 18C. The next arrival for runway 18C, being advised of the three previous flights sighting drones, reported they could not see any drones joking this might be because of their bad eyes. Read about it on the Aviation Herald.

Back to top. Rejected Take-Off **ON A/C A319-100 A319neo General Aircraft Dimensions. This section provides general aircraft dimensions. 2-2-0. Page 1 Dec 01/20. @A319. Aircraft characteristics - airport and maintenance planning. **on a/C A319-100. 4.14 m (13.58 ft) OPTIONAL. 5.87 m (19.26 ft). NOTE: Dimensions of the ground clearances are approximate and will vary with tire type, weight and balance and other special conditions. 2-7-0. Page 1 Dec 01/20. Mark Topic as Read. Float this Topic for Current User. Bookmark. Subscribe. Error code 092-319. Hi, I'm getting an error on my Xerox Phaser 7100 as soon as I turn it on. The error is: 092-319. And it says that I shall power off and on. But nothin helps. The A319neo sales are much lower than other A320neo variants, with around 1% of orders by June 2020. Contents. 1 Development. The A319neo will be part of the Airbus A320neo family of airliners developed since December 2010 by Airbus,[23] with the suffix "neo" meaning "new engine option". It is the last step of the A320 Enhanced (A320E) modernisation programme, which was started in 2006. The A319neo replaces the original A319, which is now referred to as A319ceo, for "current engine option".