

Собщения

The third group includes Hrdlička's studies on the homogeneity of glass (NAP 1935, Sklář. roz. 1936), the elaboration of a method for the exact control of the angles of a prism without a graduated circle (MAP 1944, with V. Blumová), a study of the accuracy of a ring spherometer and the application of statistical methods in determining the tolerance of optical production. Dr Hrdlička had great experience in measuring the radius of curvature with a ring spherometer which permitted him to correct some of the deductions of Professor Picht on the accuracy of this instrument (Optik 1956). The problematics of this group of papers is approached by Hrdlička's method of measuring the effective opening of objectives, described in 1929 but continually mentioned in literature (Picht 1953). It seems that this method has found a permanent place among optical measuring methods. Mention should also be made of the application of a Jewell-Nutting star to the testing of the quality of projection objectives (MAP 1949).

The latter papers form a transition to the last group, devoted to the optical image and its photographic recording. From 1951 to 1952 Dr Hrdlička together with Dr Blumová studied the dependence of the resolving power of an objective on the confusion disc, magnified by shifting the photographic plate beyond the imaging plane. By this method he was successful in explaining the so-called false resolution with a Jewell-Nutting star. Unfortunately our research workers did not attain priority in this field since the same explanation of the phenomenon was published a few months earlier by Hotchkiss, Washer and Rosberry. Other papers concern the structure of the depth of focusing of photographic objectives. The influence of spherical aberration on the resolving limit was also studied and it was found that the magnitude of the image nucleus in the E. Wandersleb sense can in certain cases be a measure of the quality of the objective. An important contribution to the theory of the quality of an objective is the recent discovery that it is possible to arrive at two values of the critical relative opening. Here we also have the paper on the influence of the thickness of the emulsion on the depth of focusing and on the relations between aberrations and the depth of focusing of a photographic objective. As is seen, this fourth group of papers is thematically the most concentrated. It represents a systematic research into complicated problems of the relations between quantities characterizing the optical image and its photographic record. It is a great pity that Dr Hrdlička will no longer work on this subject.

The scientific papers of Dr Hrdlička are distinguished by their careful, painstaking work. Nothing was more alien to him than to cover up gaps in a solution by smooth formulations. As a person Dr Hrdlička was vehement and excitable but he was honest, straightforward and cordial. For this reason people around him forgave him his shortcomings and preserve him in their memories.

B. JUREK,

ERRATA

In the paper "Supplement to Anti-proton scheme of Disintegration" by L. DAVID, Czechosl. Journ. Phys. 7 (1957), p. 282, the equation (16) should be

$$n' + e^- = p^- + \nu.$$

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