

(March 10, 1926)

List of Scientific Publications of the  
Laboratory for Special Radio Transmission Research  
formerly  
The U.S. Naval Radio Research Laboratory.

by  
L.W. Austin.

A limited number of reprints of the papers marked with an asterisk (\*) are available for distribution on application. Those marked with a double asterisk (\*\*) are for sale at the Government Printing Office. Copies of other papers printed in outside periodicals may perhaps be obtained directly from the publishers. Files of the periodicals and of the Bureau's publications are maintained at large public libraries.

Articles published in the popular radio magazines are not included in this list.

1. Some current rectifiers of electric current. B.S. Scientific Paper 94; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol. 5, No. 1, p. 133; 1908.
2. A method for producing feebly damped high-frequency electrical oscillations for laboratory measurements. B.S. Sci. Paper 95; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol. 5, No. 1, p. 149; 1908.
3. On the advantages of a high spark frequency in radio telegraphy. B.S. Sci. Paper 96; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol. 5, No. 1, p. 153; 1908.
4. The comparative sensitiveness of some common detectors of electrical oscillations. B.S. Sci. Paper 140; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol. 6, No. 4, p. 527; 1910.
5. The measurement of electrical oscillations in the receiving antenna. B.S. Sci. Paper 157; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol. 7, No. 2, p. 295; 1910.
6. Some experiments with coupled high frequency circuits.\*\* B.S. Sci. Paper 158; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol. 7, No. 2, p. 301; 1911.



7. Some quantitative experiments in long distance radio telegraphy. B.S.Sci.Paper 159; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.7, No.3, p.315; 1911.
8. High spark frequency in radio telegraphy. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.1, p.5; 1911.
9. The slipping contact rectifying detector. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.1, p.8; 1911.
10. A preliminary note on the resistance of radio telegraphy antennas. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.1, p.9; 1911.
11. Notes from the U.S.Naval Wireless Telegraphic Laboratory. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.1, p.190; 1911.
12. A ship's antenna as a Hertzian oscillator. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.1, p.275; 1911.
13. The work of the U.S.Naval Radio Telegraphic Laboratory. Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers, vol.24, p.122; 1912.
14. Antenna resistance. B.S.Sci.Paper 189; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.9, p.65; 1912.
15. Energy losses in some condensers used in high-frequency circuits. B.S.Sci.Paper 190; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.9, p.73; 1912.
16. Suitable wire sizes for high-frequency resistance. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.2, p.112; 1912.
17. Damped and undamped oscillations. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.2, p.111; 1912.
18. A comparison of arc and spark sending apparatus for radio telegraphy. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.284; 1913.
19. Difference in strength of day and night signals in radio telegraphy. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.326; 1913.
20. A crystal contact disturbance preventer for radio telegraphic receiving. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.386; 1913.
21. Radiated and received energy in radio telegraphy. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol.42, p.407; 1913.
22. The relation between effective resistance and frequency in radio telegraphic condensers. Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.1, p.35; 1913.

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23. The high frequency resistance of inductances. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.94; 1913.
24. The measurement of received radio telegraphic signals. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.133; 1913.
25. Further comparison of arc and spark radio transmission. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.3, p.517; 1913.
26. The effect of a parallel condenser in the receiving antenna. Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.2, p.131; 1914.
27. Quantitative experiments in radio telegraphic transmission. B.S.Sci.Paper 226; Bulletin of the Bureau of Standards, vol.2, p.69; 1914.
28. Report of the U.S.Naval Radio Telegraphic Laboratory. Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers, vol.24, No.2, p.345; 1915.
29. Seasonal variation in the strength of radio telegraphic signals.\* Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.3, No.2, p.1; 1915.
30. Note on the resistance of radio telegraphic antennas.\*\* B.S.Sci.Paper 257; 1915.
31. Quantitative experiments with the audion. Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.6, p.81; 1916.
32. Experiments at the U.S.Naval Radio Station, Darien, Canal Zone. Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.4, p.251; 1916.
33. Quantitative measurements at Washington of the signals from the German radio stations at Nauen and Eilvesc. Journal of the Franklin Institute, p.605; 1916.
34. The measurement of radio telegraphic signals with the oscillating audion. Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.5, p.239; 1917.
35. Note on "The measurement of radio telegraphic signals with the oscillating audion." \* Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.5, p.327; 1917.
36. Notes on the audion.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.7, p.487; 1917.
37. New method of using contact detectors in radio measurements.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.8, p.569; 1918. Proceedings Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.7, p.257; 1919.



38. Quantitative experiments with coil antennas in radio telegraphy.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.9, p.335; 1919.
39. Calculation of antenna capacity.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.9, p.393; 1919.
40. Notes on beat reception.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.10, p.174; 1920.
41. Musical reception with continuous waves without local oscillations.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.10, p.223; 1920.
42. The relation between atmospheric disturbances and wave length in radio reception. Proceedings Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.9, p.28; 1921.
43. The reduction of atmospheric disturbances in radio reception. Proceedings Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.9, p.41; 1921.
44. Wave front angle in radio telegraphy.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.2, p.101; 1921.
45. Determination of the direction of atmospheric disturbances or static in radio telegraphy. Journal Franklin Institute, p.619; 1921.
46. Measurement of the signals received in Washington from the Lafayette station.\* Radio Review, vol.2, No.6, p.2; 1921.
47. Long distance radio communication.\* Journal Franklin Institute, p.437; 1922.
48. The monthly averages of signal strength of Nauen and of the atmospheric disturbances in Washington 1915-1921. Proceedings Institute of Radio Engineers, vol.10, p.153; 1922.

#### Bimonthly Reports.

##### Receiving Measurements and Atmospheric Disturbances at the Bureau of Standards.

49. For March and April, 1922.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.10, p.239; 1922.
50. For May and June, 1922.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.10, p.315; 1922.
51. For July and August, 1922.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.10, p.421; 1922.
52. For September and October, 1922.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, p.3; 1923.
53. For November and December, 1922. Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, p.83; 1923.



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

### 2. Key Objectives and Goals

The primary objective of this initiative is to streamline the reporting process and reduce the time and effort required to compile and analyze data. This will enable management to make more informed decisions based on real-time information.

Another key goal is to improve the accuracy and reliability of the data collected. By implementing standardized procedures and controls, we aim to minimize errors and ensure that the information provided is consistent and trustworthy.

Finally, the project seeks to enhance communication and collaboration between different departments. Regular meetings and clear lines of communication will ensure that everyone is aligned and working towards the same objectives.

### 3. Implementation Plan

The implementation of this project will be carried out in several phases. The first phase involves identifying the key areas that need to be addressed and establishing a clear timeline for the project.

In the second phase, we will focus on developing the necessary infrastructure and tools to support the new reporting system. This includes setting up databases, creating templates, and training staff on the new procedures.

The third phase involves the actual implementation of the system. This will be done in a controlled manner, starting with a pilot group of users to test the system and identify any issues.

Finally, the project will be fully rolled out to all users. Ongoing support and monitoring will be provided to ensure that the system continues to function smoothly and meets the needs of the organization.

### 4. Conclusion

In conclusion, this project is a critical step towards improving the efficiency and effectiveness of our reporting processes. By following the outlined plan, we can achieve our goals and ensure that our organization is well-positioned for the future.

We are confident that the implementation of this project will result in significant improvements in our data management and reporting capabilities. Thank you for your support and cooperation throughout this process.

Yours faithfully,  
[Signature]



54. For January and February, 1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, p.187;1923.
55. For March and April, 1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, p.333; 1923.
56. For May and June, 1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, p.579; 1923.
57. For July and August, 1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, p.3; 1924.
58. For September and October,1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, p.113;1924.
59. For November and December, 1923.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, p.227; 1924.
60. Observations on Lafayette and Nauen stations in Washington, Mar.1, 1922 to Feb.28, 1923.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.11, No.5, p.459; 1923.
61. Our present knowledge concerning the atmospheric disturbances of radio telegraphy.\* Bulletin National Research Council, No.41, p.127; 1924.
62. Etat actuel des formules sur la propagation des ondes. l'Onde Electrique, vol.2, No.21, p.504; 1923.
63. Long-distance radio receiving measurements at the Bureau of Standards in 1923. Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, No.4, p.389; 1924.
64. A method of measuring radio field intensities and atmospheric disturbances.\* L.W.Austin and E.B.Judson, Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, p.521; 1924.
65. Field intensity measurements in Washington on the Radio Corporation stations at New Brunswick and Tuckerton, N.J. Proc.I.R.E., vol.12, No.6, p.681; 1924.
66. Observations radiotelegraphiques pendant l'eclipse du soleil du 10 Septembre 1923. l'Onde Electrique, vol.3, p.591; 1924.
67. A suggestion for experiments on apparent radio direction variations.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.13, No.1, p.3; 1925.
68. Some transpacific radio field intensity measurements.\* Proc. I.R.E., vol.13, No.2, p.151; 1925. Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.15, No.7, p.139; 1925.
69. Long distance receiving measurements in 1924.\* Proc.I.R.E., vol.13, No.3, p.283; 1925. Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.15, No.11; 1925.
70. A new phenomenon in sunset radio direction variations.\* Journal Washington Academy of Sciences, vol.15; 1925. Proc.I.R.E., vol.13, No.4, p.409; 1925.
71. The present status of radio atmospheric disturbances. Proc.I.R.E., vol.14, p.133; 1926.





