

in that it provides us with a new method to study the blood stages of *P. falciparum* (all are found in the peripheral circulation of such experimental hosts) for identification of different subspecies or strains; likewise to bring the active parasites from the epidemic region to the laboratory far off for cultivation, etc. It also provides us with a means by which a considerable amount of merozoites may be obtained for antigen preparation. Besides, fetal cases of such animals may also serve somewhat as models for the study of "pernicious intestinal malaria" (Written by Jingbo Jiang, Zupei Long and Jiexian Zou)

亚毫米波氰化氢 (HCN) 气体激 射器研制简报

亚毫米波是正在开辟中的电磁波波段,介于微波与可见光之间。它具有波长短、频带宽、与物质作用强烈、能穿透高浓度等离子体等特点,对物质结构基础研究、通讯、雷达、等离子体诊断,以及环境污染测量等均有广泛应用。

为了解决亚毫米波源的问题,我们进行了HCN激光器的试制工作,以期获得波长为 $337\mu\text{m}$ 的亚毫米波连续振荡源。激光器采用内腔结构,放电管长1米。激光器采用小孔耦合输出,进行试验获得 $337\mu\text{m}$ 亚毫米波输出,用红外区定标的激光功率计测量,输出功率约1 mW左右。用两种不同工作物质都能得到同一量级的输出功率,连续改变腔的长度,可以观察到一系列相当于波长等于 $337\mu\text{m}$ 的谐振尖峰。为获得最佳输出功率,提高稳定性,正在对激光器结构以及最佳工作条件等作进一步的试验。

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