

HUMANIA

CHIRIAC, Irina, MD.

Institute of Hygiene and Labor Protection of the Rumanian
People's Republic, Bucharest (Institutul de igiena si
protectia muncii al R.P.R., Bucuresti)

Bucharest, Igiena, No 4, Jul-Aug 63, pp 341-352

"New Methods and Techniques in the Study of the Reactivity of
the Organism of Children to the Influence of Certain
Environmental Conditions."

TANASESCU, G.; CHIRIAC, Irina; MIHAJLA, I.

Contributions to the physiologic and kinematic study of occupational postures in adolescents. Romanian med. rev. 19 no.2:
13-19 Ap-Ju'68.

CHIRIAC, Mircea

Outcrops of the Cretaceous and Tertiary deposits west of Ovidiu (region of Dobruja) in the zone of Valea Adinca. Comunicarile AR 12 no.4:467-477 Ap '62.

1. Comunicare prezentata de M.G.Filipescu, membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.

JOJA, T.; CHIRIAC, M.

On the presence of some ammonites in the Hangu strata of the external Flysch at Putna (Suceava region). Studii cerc geol 9 no.1:39-49 '64

1. Chair of Historical Geology of the Petroleum, Gas, and Geology Institute, Bucharest, and the Geological Committee attached to the Rumanian Council of Ministers.

CHIRIAC, Mircea

On some appearances of Turonian east of Medgidia. Studii cerc
geol geof & ogr 9 no.2:323-339 '64.

1. Geologic Committee attached to the Rumanian Council of Ministers.
Submitted June 19, 1964.

CHELIAC, Mircea; LACATUSU, Alecsie

Contributions to the knowledge of the green schists in the southern part of Central Dobruja. Studii cerc geol geof geogr 9 no.2: 277-294 '64.

1. Geologic Committee attached to the Rumanian Council of Ministers. Submitted June 26, 1964.

RUMANIA

TEODOROVICI, Gr., Conf. Dr.; HOISIE, B., Lieutenant-Colonel, Medical Corps;
IVAN, A., Physician; OANA, C., Physician; CHIRIAC, N., Major, Medical Corps;
VANSEA, Georgeta, Physician; and HANDRACHE, Ludmila, Biologist.

"Course of Influenza in the Winter and Spring of 1965 in Some Units in the
Territory of Moldavia"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol. 62, No. 3, May-June 1966;
pp 545-550

Abstract: Description of epidemic of flu in the world since 1960 and in
Moldavia in particular, in Winter and Spring of 1965 in several military
units there; generally morbidity was about 15% and the disease was running
a relatively mild course, presumably due to immune condition from the pre-
vious epidemic which was also caused by the influenza strain A2. 1 West-
ern, 5 Rumanian references. Manuscript received 27 November 1965.

1/1

- 11 -

CHIRIAC, St., ing.; TEACIUC, M.

Studies on the ways of reducing the production expenses
of machine-tractor stations in the Banat region. Mec
electrif agric 9 no.3:3-21 '64.

1. Faculty of Agricultural Mechanics, Timisoara.

CHIRIAC, St., conf. ing.; BELIGAR, I., conf.; IAVORSCHI, H., asist.
Mot, S., asist.

Contribution of the machine-tractor station in the development
and economic consolidation of the collective farms of the
Banat region. Mec electrif agric 8 no.6:1-10 N-D '63.

1. Institutul politehnic, Timisoara.

CHIRIAC, V., ing.

General considerations on the new installations for biological
purification with activated sludge. Meteorologia hidrol. gosp.
8 no.2:55-61 *63

MAGERU, V.; BLANARIU, D.; CHIRIAC, V.

Meteorologic conditions and the propagation of radioactive clouds formed after the nuclear test explosions in the Sahara. Studii fiz tehm Iasi 12 no.1:35-44 '61.

1. Academia R.P.R., Filiala Iasi, Sectia de cercetari fizice si Serviciul hidrometeorologic regional Iasi.

S/169/62/000/008/026/090
E202/E392

AUTHORS: Mageru, V., Blănariu, D. and Chiriac, V.

TITLE: Meteorological conditions and the shift of radioactive clouds formed as a result of nuclear explosions in the Sahara

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 8, 1962, 19, abstract 8B147. (Studii și cercetari știint. Acad. RPR Fil. Iași. Fiz. și știinte tehn., v. 12, no. 1, 1961, 35 - 44)

TEXT: Displacement of air masses and the meteorological conditions in the Mediterranean Basin after the nuclear explosions in the Sahara in 1960 are studied. After the first explosion (February 15) radioactive clouds were transferred to the central and eastern parts of Europe after they were caught by the fast eastern stratospheric streams which, in a fortnight, circulated the whole Globe. Radioactive clouds (derived from the second explosion of April 1) did not pass over the Rumanian People's Republic. The products of the third explosion (December 27) again penetrated into the eastern part of the Rumanian People's
Card 1/2

Meteorological conditions

S/169/62/000/008/026/090
E202/E392

Republic and the increase in radioactivity caused by these
explosions was noted in Iasi between January 1 and 5, 1961.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

✓

Card 2/2

CHIRIAC, V., ing.

Joint epuration of industrial and household waste water.
Meteorologia hidrcl gosp 6 no.3:248-249 '61.

1. Membru al Colegiului de redactie, "Meteorologia,
hidrologia si gospodaria a apilor."

CHIRIAC, V., ing.

Meteorologic drought in Iasi. Meteorologia hidrol gosp 7 no.3:
221-224 '62.

PETROVANU, Dan, lector (Iasi); CHIRIAC, V., prof.; ARMEANU, Aurora, prof.;
MARINO, Maria; LUCA, E.

Observations on the arithmetic manual for grade 6. Gaz mat fiz
15 no.7:364-372 JI '63.

CHIRIAC, V., ing.; TEODORESCU, I., ing.

Aspects of the Conference on the Protection of Water Qualities
in Europe, held in Geneva in the framework of the European
Economic Community, United Nations Organization. Meteorologia
hidrol gosp 6 no.2:178-179 '61. .

CHIRIACESCU, N.

Marginal remarks on the article "Principles for the Danube Delta Development".

P. 785 (REVISTA PADURILOR) (Bucuresti, Rumania) Vol. 71, no. 12, Dec. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

CHIRIACOPOL, N.

The Working University of artistic culture in Galati. Munca sindic
7 no.3:64 Mr '63.

1. Membru in comisia cultural-educativa a Consiliului local al
sindicatelor, Galati.

CHIRIACESCU, N. D., ing.

Utilization of lime wood and the standard provisions.
Ind lemnului 14 no. 11: 414 N '63.

CHIRICA, E.

Thermoscopic colors.

P. 21 (METROLOGIA APLICATA) (Bucuresti, Rumania) No. 4, Apr. 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5 1958

DUCA, M.; TEODOROVICI, Gr.; OANA, C.; FOISOR, P.; VANCEA, G.;
IVAN, A.; HANDRACHE, L.; CHIRICA, S.

Epidemic of influenza B in a group of children. Stud. cercet.
inframicrobiol. 14 no.3:305-313 '63.
(INFLUENZA)

CHIRICUTA, A.

Anghel Saligny's achievements in harbor construction. p/ 374.

REVISTA TRANSPORTURILOR. (Asociatia Stiinfică a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romnia si Ministerul Transporturilor Rutiere, Navale si Aeriene)
Bucuresti, Romania. Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2, Jan 1960

Uncl.

CHIRICUTA, Anton, ing.

Use of the first reinforced concrete prefabricated elements in
Rumania. Rev constr si mat constr 16 no.10:510-518 0 '64.

CHIRICUTA, I.; SUCIU, T.

Iterative spinal anaesthesia by the anterior route. Rumanian M. Rev.
2 no.1:70-72 Jan-Mar 58.

(ANESTHESIA, SPINAL

iterative anterior route technic in prolonged surg.)

..CHIRIGUTA, I.; PAPILIAN, C.; SIMU, G.; ROGOZAN, I.

Capillary permeability in burns. (Note) 1. Alterations of the
ground substance in experimental shock induced by burns.
Rumanian med. rev. 7 no.4:3-8 0-D'63

*

CHIRICUTA, I.; POPESCU, V.; CARABAS, I.

Intraduodenal omental plombage, a method of closing the duodenal stump in gastric resection for the exclusion of ulcer.
Rumanian med. rev. 7 no.3:53-58 J1-S'63

*

CHIRICUTA, I. [Chiricuta, I.]; SUCIU, T.; NEGRU, I.

Evaluation of lymph node excision in the treatment of cervical cancer grade I and II with metastases to the pelvic lymph nodes. Nowotwory 14 no.3:233-235 Ag-S '64.

1. Z Instytutu Onkologii w Bukareszcie i Cluj, Rumunia.

RUMANIA

CHIRICUTA, I., Dr.; TODORUTIU, Cornelia, Dr.; SIMU, G., Dr., and MULEA, Rodica, Biologist

"Modification of the Reticulo-Endothelial System in Burn Shock"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965, pp 183-187

Abstract: Studies in rats in burn shock injected with dye to determine the adequacy of the reticulo-endothelial system at various times following the burn. Early intensification of the system is followed by total exhaustion of function in 48 hours or so. Causes are discussed: central nervous system, endocrine system; overload by decomposed protein, plasma protein loss. This and other rat studies by authors indicated that the central nervous system and endocrine glands are the first to become exhausted, the reticulo-endothelial system follows.

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9/Vol 13/5 SURGERY May 59

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2645. RESTORATION OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT AFTER GASTRECTOMY BY
INVERSION OF THE DUODENAL TRANSIT - Le rétablissement du tractus
digestif après gastrectomie par l'inversion du transit duodénal - Chiricuta
I. Inst. d'Oncol., Bucarest - ACTA CHIR. BELG. 1958, 57/3 (242-250)

Illus. 4

A description is given of a highly original and very attractive method for preserv-

2645

ation of the duodenum, or, more accurately, of the duodenal transit, in cases of total or of very large subtotal gastrectomies. After resection of the lesion, the jejunum is divided and its proximal end is sutured to the oesophagus, with an end-to-end anastomosis. The distal end is sutured to the duodenum, also with an end-to-end anastomosis. As a result the food bolus passes through the duodenum in a direction the inverse of normal. This inversion appears to have no harmful effect on the transit. The procedure is extremely interesting, but has so far been carried out only three times, with one death.
Diamant-Berger - Paris

RESUMÉ DE PATIENTS WITH

CHIRICUTA, I.; POPESCU, V.; SIMU, Gh.; ROGOZAN, I.

Regeneration of the gastric mucosa and diminution of hydrochloric acid-pepsin secretion following resection of the gastric mucous membrane. Rumanian M Rev. no.1:126-127 Ja-Mr '61.

1. The Laboratory of Experimental Surgery of the Oncological Institute in Cluj. Head of the Laboratory: Dr. I. Chiricuta.
(STOMACH physiology) (MUCOUS MEMBRANES physiology)

KIRIKUTSE, I. [Chiricuta, I.]; POPESKU, V. [Popescu, V.]; SIMU, G.;
ROGOZAN, I.

Regeneration of the mucous membrane of the stomach and decreased
secretion after partial excision of the mucosa. Biul. eksp.
biol. i med. 52 no.11:115-118 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta onkologii, Kluzh, Rumynskaya Narodnaya
Respublika. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR
A.V. Lebedinskim.

(STOMACH--SECRETIONS)

(MUCOUS MEMBRANE)

FELSZECHY, E.; CHIRICUTA, I.; ABRAHAM, A.; PAPILIAN, C.

Influence of burns on the amino acid metabolism in rats. Pt. I.
Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1:387-390 '63

1. "Babes-Bolyai" University, Cluj, and the Oncologic Institute,
Cluj.

CHIRICUTA, I. FELSZEZGY, E.; KOVACS, V.; PAPILIAN, C.

Influence of burns on the amino acid metabolism in rats. Pt.2.
Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1:391-393 '63

1. Oncologic Institute, Cluj, and *Babes-Bolyai* University,
Cluj.

PREDA, V.; CHIRICUTA, I.; TODORUTIU-PAPILIAN, Cornelia; SIMU, G.
GROSS, I.R.; MIRCIOIU, Anca

Some histochemical and biochemical aspects of the dynamics
of experimental hepatoma genesis in the rat. Studii cerc
biol s. zool 16 no. 2:145-154 '64.

1. Chair of Biology, Medicopharmaceutical Institute, Cluj.
2. Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy (for Preda).

CHIRICUTSA, I.; URBANOVICH, V.

Utilization of the duodenum for restoring the continuity of the
gastrointestinal tract after gastrectomy. Khirurgia 35 no.8:
43-48 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:12)

(DUODENUM—SURGERY)

Chiricutza, I.

CHIRICUTZA, I.; MANOLIU-FURNICA, C.; ROSNER, D.

Certain problems of the treatment of hepatic echinococcosis. Polski tygod.
lek. 12 no.43:1658-1662 28 Oct 57.

1. Rumania, Sinaia; str. Lenin 55.
(ECHINOCOCCOSIS; therapy,
liver (Pol))
(LIVER DISEASES, therapy,
echinococcosis (Pol))

ZENZIN, Yu.A.; BOEROV, V.P.; GAVRILOV, A.K.; CHIRIK, P.I.; KATOL'NIK, V.M.

Stand for controlling the aerodynamic resistance of cylinders
and heads of air-cooled engines. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.8:
14-15 Ag. '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Sibirskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut im. V.V. Kuybysheva
i Vladimirskiy traktorny zavod im. A.A. Zhdanova.

EFROS, V.V., inzh.; CHIRIK, P.I., inzh.

Effect of the degree of compression on the indices of an engine with volumetric film carburation in an open chamber. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 33 no.3:6-8 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vladimirskiy traktorny zavod.

ACC NR: AP6011246 FDN SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0090/0090 IJP(d)

AUTHORS: Zensin, Yu. A.; Bobrov, V. P.; Gavrilov, A. K.; Chirik, P. I.; Katol'nik V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: An aerodynamic chamber for inspecting the cylinders and heads of internal combustion engines by their aerodynamic resistance. Class 42, No. 179965

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraboty, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 90

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamic test, aerodynamics, internal combustion engine, high pressure chamber

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an aerodynamic chamber for inspecting the cylinders and heads of internal combustion engines by their aerodynamic resistance. The chamber is connected to a measuring pipe which contains a throttle provided with a device for holding the inspected object and with a U-shaped liquid manometer. The latter records the pressure at the entrance to the measuring pipe, this pressure being indicative of the aerodynamic resistance offered by the inspected object. To provide a means for marking the object being inspected, the device contains a marking equipment with several scribes capable of producing a symbol corresponding to a given aerodynamic resistance. The liquid manometer of the pipe is provided along its

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.533.607

ACC NR: AP6011246

height with photoresistors responding to the movement of the liquid level. The number of these photoresistors is equal to the number of scribes, and each resistor is electrically connected with one of the markers. To check the pressure in the chamber, a single photoresistor may be placed on the liquid manometer of the chamber and may be electrically connected to the marking device.

SUB CODE: 2Q13/

SUBM DATE: 04May64

Card 2/2 bc

L 10008-67

ACC NR: AP6036365

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/011/1915/1926

AUTHOR: Akhmanov, S. A.; Chirkin, A. S. 13

ORG: none

TITLE: Doubling of frequency of a finite-width spectral line in the case of wave interactions in a nonlinear medium

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 11, 1966, 1915-1926

TOPIC TAGS: nonlinear optics, frequency conversion, harmonic generation, second harmonic

ABSTRACT: The theory of generation of the second harmonic in a weakly nonlinear medium is generalized for the case of quasi-monochromatic signals. The correlation function and the spectrum of the second harmonic were calculated under the assumption that the fundamental frequency signal is a stationary narrow-band Gaussian process. Calculations were made for the cases when the dispersion of a medium within the line-width can be neglected and when it is significant. In the latter case new effects occur which are characteristic of processes of the nonlinear interaction of random-modulated waves. It was established that in the case when the group log times of the harmonic with respect to the fundamental are comparable to the correlation time of the fundamental radiation, the rate of growth of harmonics is retarded and the process of harmonic generation appears to resemble a noncoherent nonlinear scattering.

Card 1/2

L 10008-67

ACC NR: AP6036365

The author introduces the concept of the length of coherent nonlinear interaction of quasi-monochromatic signals. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 57 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 5105

Card 2/2 *sjp*

ZAR. POV, M.M.; CHIRKIN, G.K.

Electron paramagnetic resonance of ions of the iron group in
 NH_4Cl single crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 7 no.1:100-102 Ja '65.
(11 4 18:3)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ul'yanova-Lenina.

CHIRIKIN, N.I., inzh.

Depth of draining bogs for permanent cultivated pastures. Gidr.
1 mel. 16 no.10:36-44 0 '64.

1. Kirovskaya lugobolotnaya opytnaya stantsiya.

(MIRA 17:12)

CHIRIKHIN, V.I.

PREYSMAN, A.B., prof.; CHIRIKHIN, V.I., kand.med.nauk

Pathohistological and clinical symptoms of precancerous conditions
[with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 34 no.3:59-62 My-Je '58.
(MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. A.B.Preysman)
Turkenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS, diag.

pathohistol. & con. sympt. in precancerous cond. (Rus))

(UTERUS NEOPLASMS, diag.

same)

CHIRIKHIN, V.I., dotsent

Use of X rays in contrast vaginography in the diagnosis of inflammations of the internal female sex organs. Zdrav. Turk. 7 no,6:24 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - dotsent M.S. Seyradov, nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. I.T.Mil'chenko) Turk-menskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE—RADIOGRAPHY)

Chirikin, V. S.

USSR/Fluid Mechanics. Heat Transfer

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Mekhanika, No 6, 1957, 6841

Author : Chirikin, V. S., Yukin, V. P.

Inst :

Title : Critical heat removal in the flow of non-boiling water,
for a circular space.

Orig Pub: Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26 No 7, 1542-1555

Abstract: The results of the experimental determination of the magnitude of the critical heat flow q_* in cooling by non-boiling water are presented; q_* corresponds to the formation of a vapor film between the cooled solid surface and the flow of fluid. In the experiments, the magnitude of the critical heat flow was determined by the conditions at the point of critical heat removal, corresponding to the transition for active boiling in the boundary layer of film boiling. Two experimental set-ups were used, and these are schematically illustrated. Special emphasis is placed on the arrangement

Card 1/3

USSR/Fluid Mechanics. Heat Transfer

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Mekhanika, No 6, 1957, 6841

Abstract: of the working area, the design of equipment used to distinguish pressures, and the construction of the heat-emitting element. The methods of measurement and calculation of experimental quantities are described, and possible errors in their determination are evaluated. In the experiments, a regulated transformer was used to increase uniformly the voltage and current in the heat-emitting element. At the critical point of heat removal, the heat emitter usually burned out and an open circuit occurred: the desired quantities were measured at that time. The obtained experimental data are presented in the form of graphs and tables, the analysis of which yields empirical relationships determining the dependence of q_* on the velocity of the non-boiling water at the inlet to the working area (in the range of 1.5-15.1 m/sec), on the average value of the temperature of the water at the exit (from 14 to 137°), on the size of the clearance δ between the external tube and the cylindrical heat-emitting

Card 2/3

USSR/Fluid Mechanics. Heat Transfer

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Mekhanika, No 6, 1957, 6841

Abstract: element (varying from 0.5 to 5.6 mm), and on the pressure p (ranging from 1 to 22 atm. abs.). The effect of surface roughness on q_* is studied in detail. The relationship between the critical heat flow q_{*1} for a rough surface and q_{*0} for a technically smooth surface takes the form of $q_{*1} = \varphi q_{*0}$, where φ is an experimental coefficient, determined by the type of surface and the nature of the fluid. The values of φ presented refer to a pipe of 10 mm diameter for width $\delta = 1.45 \div 1.50$ mm, with a velocity of water (or mixture) equal to $2.77 \div 2.83$ m/sec, and at a temperature of $40-45^\circ$. Seven titles in bibliography.

Card 3/3

ZASLAVSKIY, G.M.; CHIRIKOV, B.V.

Mechanism of Fermi acceleration in the one-dimensional case.
Dokl. AN SSSR. 159 no.2:306-309 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno
akademikom M.A. Leontovichem.

AERAMYAN, Ye.A.; BONDARENKO, L.N.; VOLOSOV, V.I.; NAUMOV, A.A.; CHIRIKOV, B.V.

Magnetic screens admitting the passage of circuital electric fields.
Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 10 no.1:178-181 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

Л 4515.457 710(2) 710(2)
ACCESSION NR 410 7053

S/0120/65/000/001

AUTHOR: Bondarenko, Ye. A.; Bondarenko, L. N.; Volosov, V.
Name: Bondarenko, Ye. A.; Bondarenko, L. N.; Volosov, V.

Fields passing an eddy electric field

... eksperimenta, vol. 1, 1965

TOPIC: magnetic shield

ABSTRACT: Construction and design methods of shields of magnetic and electric fields are described. Such a shield is more open than a metal sheet or strip around the magnet. An eddy electric field passes easily through such a shield, but reluctance stands in the way of the magnetic flux. One of the "labyrinths" was intended for a betatron accelerator and had a 300 at 5 kc. An exact calculation of eddy-field distribution

Card 112

L 45-44-4
ACCESSION NR: AP507053

practically impossible, design formulas are offered whose derivation is based on more or less crude models. The shielding factor estimated at 2.7-15.6 ke is in good agreement with experimental data. I wish to thank G. I. Bunzer and A. M. Stefanovskiy for their useful discussions, and V. P. Fedunin for developing the methods and building the tables. The present art has 5 figures, 12 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05/19/63

ENCL: 00

SUB: 00

NO REF: 00

OTHER: 00

Cont. 2/.

L 01215-66 EWT(1)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5023762

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B

AUTHOR: Chirikov, B. V. 44, 55

TITLE: Stability of a partially compensated electron beam 21, 44, 55

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 239-244

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam, electron plasma, particle beam, plasma instability, plasma stability

ABSTRACT: The conditions for stabilizing a partially compensated electron beam against bending were investigated. A beam of particles in a partially or totally compensated accelerator represents a peculiar plasma in which instabilities, linked with the interaction of a large number of charged particles, can appear. The most dangerous of the plasma instabilities is the one associated with beam bending. From previous investigations it was concluded that total stability can be achieved only in a strongly focused external magnetic field, and that Foucault current and weak focusing do not ensure stability. It was found that in a continuous spectrum of wave disturbance vectors, there is always a region of strong (with a relatively large increment) instability. In the case of a discrete spectrum (e.g., when an accelerator beam has a final length), the instability appears only when the beam

Card 1/2

L 01215-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5023762

current is larger than the critical one. Landau attenuation and radiative friction do not stabilize the instability. A weak dissipative instability caused by radiative friction was detected. In some cases, Landau attenuation stabilized this instability while in other cases it intensified it. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 30 formulas. [JA]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 003

ATD PRESS: 4098

Card ^{KC} 2/2

L 1101-66 RWT(1)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(e) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5021094

UR/0056/65/049/002/0373/0378

AUTHOR: Dubinina, A. N.; Traynin, L. Ya.; Chirikov, B. V.

TITLE: Magnetic mirror trap for prolonged confinement of electrons

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 2, 1965, 373-378

TOPIC TAGS: plasma electron oscillation, plasma containment, plasma injection, magnetic mirror, magnetic trapping

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a magnetic-mirror trap (LN) with a simple system of external injection from an electron gun, designed to operate at $\sim 8 \times 10^{-10}$ mm Hg and for an electron containment time up to 40 seconds. The apparatus is intended for a detailed study of prolonged motion of individual electrons in the trap, and to investigate the behavior of a rarefied plasma. A diagram of the trap is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The injector used was described by I. M. Samoylov (PTE no. 1, 24, 1959). The electrons were injected into the trap through one of the mirrors along the magnetic field and captured by rapid variation of the electric field produced by a special ring electrode. The degree of electron capture was determined from the current flowing in the collector circuit. The LN apparatus was used to measure the containment time of fast electrons up to 100 keV

Card 1/3

L 1403-66

ACCESSION NR: AF5021094

9

energy. The maximum containment time attained was 40 sec at electron energy 20 keV in a vacuum 10^{-9} mm Hg. Under these conditions the number of electron oscillations in the trap reached 5×10^9 , and the number of Larmor revolutions reached 1011. "We are deeply grateful to G. A. Il'inskiy for advice and V. G. Ponomarev for continuous help in constructing and adjusting the equipment." Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [02]

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16 Jan 63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EM, ME 44.55

NO REF BOV: 005

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 4099

Card 2/3

L 1403-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021094

ENCLOSURE: 01

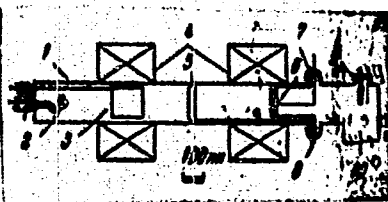


Fig. 1. Schematic section through the magnetic trap (to scale)

- 1 - Vacuum chamber; 2 - electron gun; 3 - ring;
- 4 - solenoids; 5 - electrostatic probe; 6 - collector;
- 7, 8 - collector grids; 9 - manometer; 10 - tu pump.

Card 3/3

AP

L 5173-66 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5022586

UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0022

33

30

AUTHOR: Meshkov, I. N.; Chirikov, B. V.

B+1

TITLE: Focusing of an intense electron beam in an accelerator tube

19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoya otdeleniye. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Doklady, 1965.
Fokusirovka intensivnogo elektronogo puchka v uskoritel'noy trubke, 1-22

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam, linear accelerator, focusing accelerator, electron accelerator

ABSTRACT: The passage of an intense electron beam through a linear accelerator tube is being investigated. One of the basic related problems is the need for beam focusing, and although there exist numerous papers devoted to this question, none of them seem to discuss the dynamics of a relativistic beam taking into account its characteristic field and the presence of a longitudinal accelerating field. Consequently, the present authors develop the appropriate relativistic equations of motion, discuss an unaccelerated beam and an accelerated beam in a uniform field, present the theoretical foundations for beam focusing by means of a periodic field, and carry out the actual calculation of the periodic field within the accelerator tube. The authors give numerous diagrams which should be
Card 1/2

09010116

L 5173-66

ACCESSION NR: AT 5022586

helpful during future accelerator designs, and indicate the stability regions.
"The authors thank Ye. A. Abramyan for valuable discussions and I.D. Bagbay
and A. G. Boriskin for their help during the investigation." Orig. art. has:
45 formulas and 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NE

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 *md*

AUTHOR: Chirikov, B.V.

IJP(c)

UR/0000/64/000/000/0001/0025

71
55
13+1

TITLE: Stability of a partly neutralized electron beam

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut yadernoy fiziki, Ustoychivost' chastichno kompensirovannogo elektronnoy puchka, 1-23 Doklady, 1954.

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam, particle accelerator, plasma stability

ABSTRACT: The problem of stability of particle beams in accelerator is considered. One of the most troublesome features is the sinuous (bending) instability which is discussed by the author for a case of partly neutralized electron beam. It is shown that the simultaneous action of the polarized and exterior forces can originate the instability which always appears at a definite wave length band. There is always a region of strong (with a relatively large increment) instabilities in a continuous spectrum of perturbation wave numbers. In the case of line spectrum (for instance due to a finite beam length in accelerators) the instability takes place only for the beam current exceeding a certain critical value. Radiation and Landau's damping don't suppress the instability. A weak instability of a dissipation type was discovered as a result of radiation dampings. In some cases Landau's damping suppresses this instability, however, in other cases may intensify it. The investigation was carried out for the beam model having two threads (electron and ion) of fixed dimensions and uniform densities.

Card 1/2

SUBV
NO REF SOV:

L 9424-66

EWT(1)/EWA(m)-2

IJP(c)

AT

UR/0000/64/000/000/

54
51
B11

ACC NR: AT5022449
44,55

AUTHOR: Dubinina, A.N.; Traynin, L.Ya.; Chirikov, B.V.
44,55

TITLE: Magnetic mirror designed for a lasting containment of electrons

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Doklady, 1954.
Lovushka s magnitnymi probkami, rasschitannaya na dlitel'noye uderzhaniye elektronov,
1-9

TOPIC TAGS: electron capture, electron gun, magnetic mirror machine
21,44,55

ABSTRACT: Design, arrangement and experiments with a magnetic mirror device are described. The device consisted of a vacuum chamber electron gun, solenoid, collector with grids and auxiliary equipment. It was designed for containment of electrons up to a period of 40 sec. An energy of about 100 kev was attained by electrons. Magnetic induction in the mirror was about 2.5 kilogauss with a mirror ratio of 2.5. Dimensions of the cylindrical vacuum chamber were 1600 x 210mm. The pressure was 3×10^{-10} mm Hg. Under normal operational conditions the time of electron containment was about 15 sec. This time interval was increased up to 40 sec by doubling or tripling the magnetic field strength after the electron capture. In this case, the number of electron oscillations reached 5×10^9 and the number of Larmor revolutions was 10^{11} . Significant decrease of the containment time has been observed for $p/R > 0.1$ where p is the radius of the electron orbit and R is the magnetic line curvature radius. This

3

L 9424-66

ACC NR: AT5022449

result demonstrates a non-adiabatic effect of electron motion in magnetic mirror geometry. A simple method of electron injection from external electron gun is described. The capture is the result of fast switching of the electric field of a special form. The authors express their deep gratitude to G.A. Blinov for his numerous advices given on obtaining a super high vacuum as well as to V.G. Ponomarenko for his continuous assistance at the erection and adjustment of the mirror machine. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

44,55

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki. Novosibirsk (Institute of Nuclear Physics)

SUB CODE: EC,EM,NP

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

I 37729-66 FWT(m) IJP(e)
ACC NR IP0027660

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/004/0340/0340

AUTHOR: Mazepus, V. V.; Chirikov, B. V.

64
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Coherent instability of a beam in a chamber with non-conducting walls

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 4, 1966, 340

TOPIC TAGS: particle accelerator, particle scatter, magnetic field, test chamber, kinetic equation, betatron beam, linear approximation

ABSTRACT: A study is made of the so-called coherent instability in an accelerator related to coherent scattering of particles in the magnetic field of the currents induced by the beam in the walls of the chamber. Instability arises due to the losses in the walls, which cause a shift in the phase of the induced currents with respect to the oscillation of the beam. The test chamber has two rather thick parallel walls made of laminated iron (magnet poles). The space between the walls is 2b. The properties of such a wall are characterized by the effective constants

$$\mu = \frac{\delta + \mu_0 \Delta_0}{\delta + d} + i \frac{\mu_0 \Delta_0}{\delta + d}; \quad \epsilon = \frac{\delta + d}{\delta} \quad (1)$$

Card 1/4

UDC: 621.384.60

0917 1136

L 37729-66

ACC NR: AP6327660

Here $\Delta_0 = c (2\pi\omega\sigma\mu_0)^{-1/2}$ is the thickness of the skin layer of the iron; μ_0 , σ are the permeability and conductance respectively of the iron; d is the thickness of the laminae; and δ is the distance between them.

Instability was investigated with the aid of a simplified kinetic equation; the field of the beam was determined by the reflected current method.

Neglecting Landau damping, the instability increment is equal to

$$Im\omega = 2\Omega_0 \frac{\varphi}{\sqrt{1+\varphi^2}} |\mu|^{\pm 1} \ln|\mu|^{\pm 1}; \quad (2)$$

$$\Omega_0 = \frac{e^2 N_1 \beta^2}{2\pi\gamma\omega_0^2}; \quad \varphi = \frac{Im\mu}{Re\mu}$$

where Ω_0 is the frequency shift of betatron oscillations (ω_0) due to reflected currents; N_1 is the linear density of the beam; $v = \beta c$ is particle velocity; $\gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2}$; the superscripts correspond to $|\mu| \ll 1$, the subscripts to $|\mu| \gg 1$. The thickness of the wall.

Card 2/4

I. 37229-66

ACC NR: AP6027660

$D \gg b$; in the opposite case the following evaluation is valid:

$$Im\omega \sim \Omega_{sp} \left(|\mu| \frac{D}{b} \right)^{\pm 1} \quad (3)$$

The necessary condition for removing the instability with the aid of Landau damping has the form

$$\Delta(ku - \omega_0) \geq \Omega_n \times \begin{cases} 1 - \left(\frac{va}{b}\right)^2, & \mu \geq 1; \\ 1 - \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^2, & |\mu| < 1; \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$\Omega_n = \frac{e^2 N_1}{\gamma^2 m \omega_0 a^3}$$

Here a is the beam radius; Δ is the scattering with respect to velocities (Δv) or due to nonlinearity ($\Delta \omega_0$); ω , k are the frequency and wave vector of the Fourier component of beam perturbation; and Ω_n is the shift of frequency ω_0 due to the space charge of the beam.

Note that when $\mu \geq 1$, stabilization becomes much easier for a given particle energy:

Card 3/4

L 37729-66

ACC NR: AP6027660

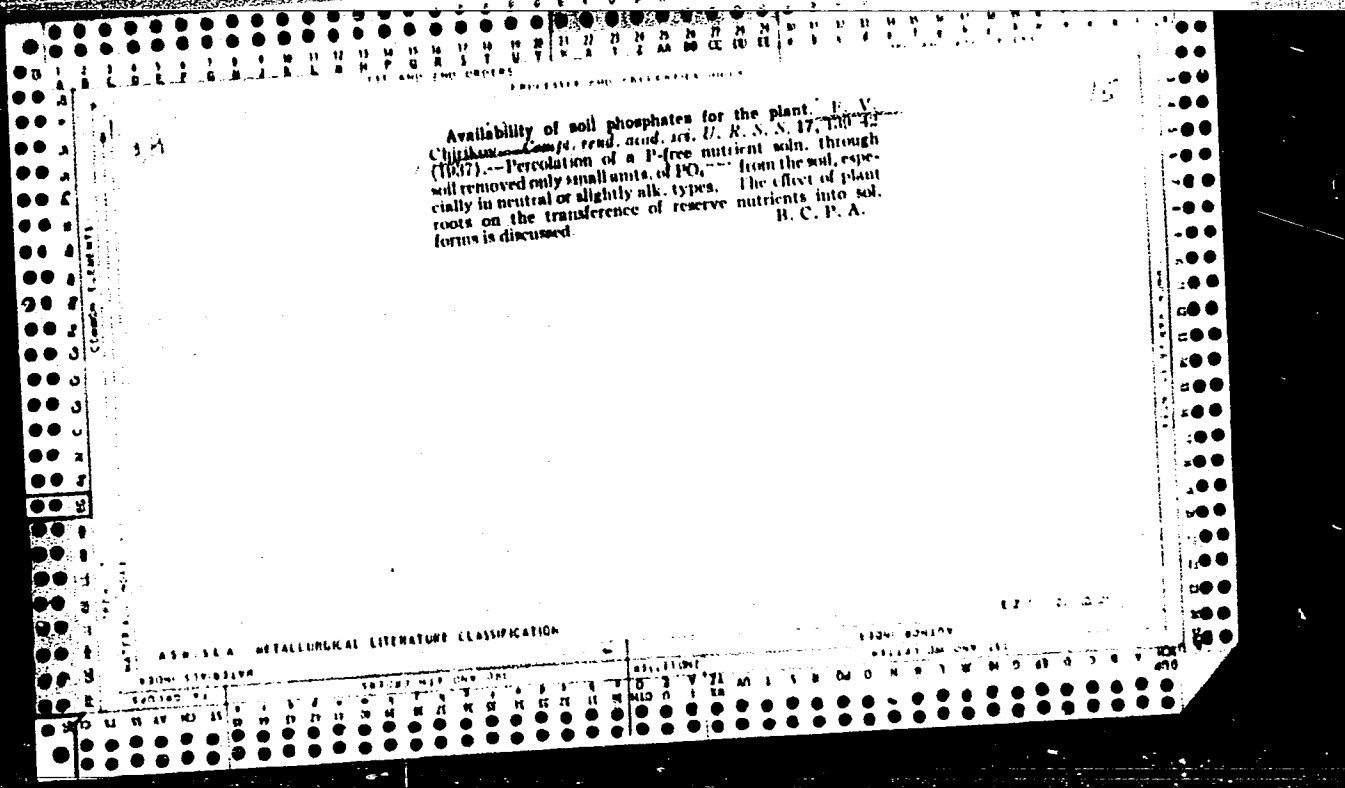
The following inequality, as a basic condition, must be satisfied for the calculations to be applicable:

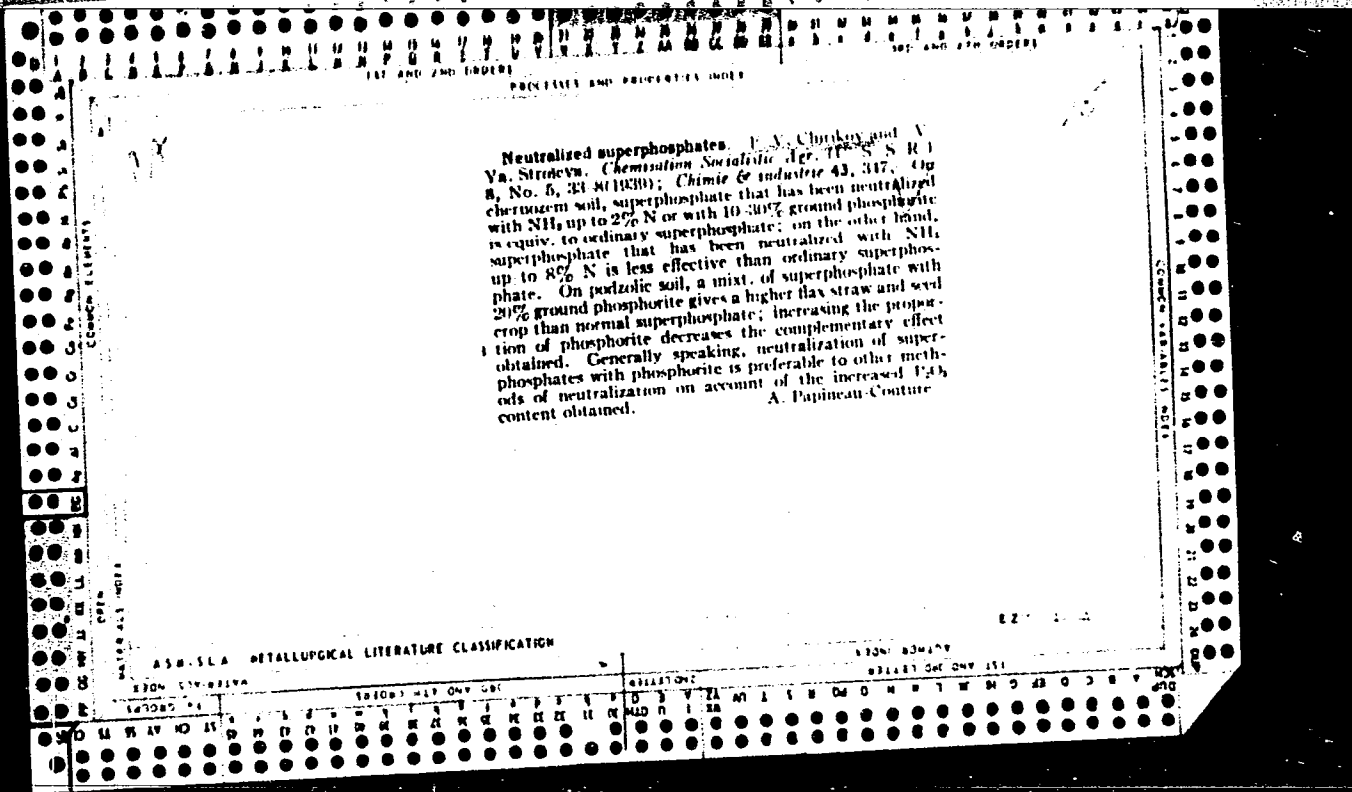
$$\frac{\omega b}{c} \sqrt{\mu_0} < 1. \quad (5)$$

Instability arises only in the direction of the magnetic field. All of the calculations were carried out by a linear approximation. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas. [JPRS: 36,456]

SUB CODE: 20, 12 / SUBM DATE: 16Oct65

Card 4/4 pb





PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

15

2A

A method for determining forms of phosphate in soils. P. V. Chirikov. *Chemisation Socialistie Agr. (U. S. S. R.)* 1939, No. 11, 50-63; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 3, 43. - Soil phosphates are classified as (1) sol. in $H_2O + CO_2$ (alkali phosphates, acid phosphates of Ca and Mg, diphosphates of Ca and Mg, $Mg_3(PO_4)_2$ and some phosphorites), (2) sol. in 0.5 N AcOH (some apatite, phosphorite and salts of alk. phosphoric acids and sugar phosphoric acids), (3) sol. in 0.5 N HCl (phosphorite, apatite, $AlPO_4$, $FePO_4$), some of the more basic phosphates of Fe and phytin), (4) sol. in 0.2 N NaOH (melans, nucleoproteins and similar compds. of humic acid) and (5) insol. in any of these solvents (1) phosphates and P_2O_5 compds. of the unweathered minerals of the mother formation). Transformation forms of P fertilizers in various soils were investigated by means of single extrn. from various samples with $H_2O + CO_2$, 0.5 N $H_2C_2O_4$ and 0.5 N HCl. Formation of phosphates sol. in $H_2O + CO_2$ and in $C_2H_2O_4$ predominates in serozem (gray soil) and chernozem (black soil). An increased formation of phosphates sol. in 0.5 N HCl and of slightly sol. compds. is observed in acid soils. Phosphates sol. in $H_2O + CO_2$ are considered to be a form which is assimilated by the plants. Phosphates sol. in $H_2C_2O_4$ are important as reserve substances. W. R. Heun

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

MATERIALS INDEX

LETTERS

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

124

Assimilation by oats of phosphoric acid from various forms of phosphates. F. A. Chukhuy and E. P. Gusev. *Fosforaya Udobreniya. Trudy Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Udobreniy, Agrotikh. i Agropokhvedeniya im. Gederalisa* 1936, No. 23, 3-32; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 2, 52; cf. *J. A. 23, 1936*. Expts. with oats were made on (1) soils from which mineral P_2O_5 had been washed out and org. P removed, (2) soils in which all P was transformed into the mineral form, (3) sandy soils to which unchanged soil has been added, (4) ordinary soil. The water-sol. P_2O_5 was extd. most nearly completely from ordinary chernozem and least from Huviated chernozem. $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ in soil cultures increased by 16-21% the utilization of P_2O_5 in soil from which mineral P had been removed. $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ decreased the utilization of P, while in the same soils $NaNO_3 + CaCO_3$ increased the utilization of org. P by oats. On heated soils a high yield of oats was obtained. The absorption of P_2O_5 by the plant in such cases was nearly equal to the absorption from mineral salts.

W. R. Henn

15

CA

Plants and soil phosphates. F. V. Chirikov and A. A. Malyugin. *Pedology* (U. S. S. R.) 1964, No. 6, 200 sci (in English, 201 f). 130 expts. with buckwheat, oats, peas, flax and mustard on deep chernozem, podzolized loam, and loamy fine sand show: (1) the capacity to give up P_2O_5 to the plants increases in the order: chernozem, podzolized loam, loamy fine sand; (2) a similar order prevails in these soils, with reference to H_2O -sol. P_2O_5 , after harvest of crops; (3) oats takes up most efficiently the H_2O -sol. P_2O_5 ; (4) the more P_2O_5 a 1.25 soil-water ext. shows, the more is taken up by plants; (5) plants do not exhaust all the H_2O -sol. P_2O_5 ; (6) the P_2O_5 taken up by buckwheat roots in chernozem seem to be able to ext. more P_2O_5 from insol. phosphates than the other plants; (7) on podzolized soils the decreasing order of ext. P_2O_5 from insol. phosphates is: peas, buckwheat, flax, oats, mustard, sorghum; (8) fertilizing with KNO_3 doubled the activity of buckwheat roots in taking up P_2O_5 from insol. phosphates on chernozem and podzolized loam.

J. S. Joffe

CA

15

P₂O₅ as assimilated by plants from sparingly soluble soil phosphates. P. V. Chirikov and A. A. Malynin. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 42, 409-12; *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 42, 395-8(1014) (in English); *cf. C.A. 39*, 10089. -- Approx. one- to two-thirds of the total P₂O₅ taken up by buckwheat (I) and oats (II), when grown on sandy soil, chernozem or loam, was furnished by water-sol. phosphates. However, both I and II left behind water-sol. phosphates. When grown on chernozem and loam, II absorbed water-sol. phosphates more completely than was the case with I. Absorption of water-sol. phosphates by I was greatest when grown on sandy soil, less on chernozem and least on loam. I. W. Perry

197 AND 198 SERIES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

15

2A

Comparative methods of increasing the effectiveness of phosphates on red soils. P. V. Chirikov and I. A. Nakulze. *Pedology* (U.S.S.R.) 1948, No. 2, 87-94 (English summary, D4).—Org. matter, in the form of ground clover or humic acid, in combination with lime, increases the effectiveness of superphosphate on lateritic soils. A decrease in acidity of these soils also increases the efficiency of phosphates. Silica gel has no effect on availability of phosphates. The results reported are on pot expts. J. S. Ioffe

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX

197 AND 198 SERIES

GROUPS

ALPHABETIC INDEX

197 AND 198 SERIES

CHIRIKOV, F. V.

25049. CHIRIKOV, F. V. Prevrashcheniye Fosfatov fosfornykh udobreniy V Podzolistykh Pochvakh. Trudy Yubileynoy Sessii, Posvyashch. Stoletiyu So Dnya Rozhoeniya Dokuchayeva. M.-L., 1949, S. 274-80. — Bibliogr: S. 280.

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

C.A.

15

Increasing the residual effects of phosphates. F. V. Chirikov. *Agrobiologiya* 1961, 104-113. --Following up the discussion on the various forms of phosphates, as detd. by their soly. in different reagents (C.A. 49, 7733a.) C. presents data on the residual effects of phosphates in different soils. He shows that the newly formed phosphates, resulting from the reactions between the soil and added phosphates, are available. Their residual effect can be measured when N or NK is added to the succeeding crop. J. B. J.

13

er

The peculiarities of different soils in adsorbing phosphate ions. F. V. Chirikov, *Pochvovedenie* (Pedology) 1951, 17:1 82. On the basis of earlier work (C.A. 34, 7510⁹), C. divides the soil phosphates into 5 groups: (I) sol. in 0.1% 0.1N NH_4CO_3 , the carbonic acid-sol group; (II) sol. in 0.5 N NaOH ; (III) sol. in 0.5 N HCl or H_2SO_4 ; (IV) sol. in 3 N NH_4OH ; (V) not sol. in the reagents of groups I-IV. Working with different soil types (red loams, podzolized, chernozem, and serozem), and different textures (from sandy to silt loams) exptl. data are given on the quantities of groups I-III in the soils when superphosphates are added. In soils of alk. through neutral reaction, I and II prevail; in acid soils, III prevails. In the order of P_2O_5 adsorption (fixation) the soils, in descending order, arrange themselves as follows: red loam, podzolized, chernozem, serozem (gray-schmidesert).

J. S. Joffe

195

CA

Assimilation of potassium, that had been absorbed by the soil, by roots of plants. P. V. Chirikov. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Biol.* 1931, No. 8, 106-10. —The percolation method used in sand cultures of oats, peas, and barley showed that for assimilation of K that had been absorbed by the soil it is unnecessary to maintain a phys. contact between the roots and the soil particles and exchanges (ionic) that occurs between the soil-bound inorg. salts and those in the percolating soln. serve to transfer K into soln. and make it available for the plant (of 209 mg. soil-absorbed K₂O about 200 mg. was assimilated by typical plants). The actual contact merely reduces the length of the essential diffusion path. The usual Pryanishnikov nutrient soln. was used, except for KCl, which was supplied as needed by the soil. G. M. Kosolapoff

CHIRIKOV, Fedor Vasil'yevich, professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; RIVKIND, T.L., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, N.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Agricultural chemistry of potassium and phosphorus] Agrokhimiia kalia i fosfora. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 463 p.
(Potassium) (MLRA 9:11)
(Phosphates)

Chernov, E. V. *Spokhnykh klyuchevykh slov*
Slovar' yazyka i literatury. Seriya "Slovar' yazyka i literatury"
M.: Nauka, 1980. 404 str. - (Slovar' yazyka i literatury).
1980. 11, No. 12, 60, 1980.

CHIRIKOV, F.V.

Effect of plants on phosphate dynamics in soils. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser.
biol. no.5:707-716 8-0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. The Union Institute of Fertilizers and Soil Science, Moscow.
(PLANTS—ASSIMILATION) (SOILS—PHOSPHORUS CONTENT)

CHIRIKOV, F.V.

In memory of Sh.R.TSintsadze. Pochvovedenie no.3:122-123 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:3)
(TSintsadze, Sh.R.)

CHIRIKOV, L.

Quantity and quality. Prof.-tekh. obr. 18 no.8:29 Ag '61.
Prof.-tekh. obr. 18 no.8:29 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Master proizvodstvennogo obucheniya uchebno-kursovogo
kombinata "Arlanneft", Bashkirskaia ASSR.
(Bashkiria--Vocational education)

KARTSEVA, A.V.; CHIRIKOV, L.I.

Economic efficiency in the use of various methods for stimulating
the recovery of oil in the Arlan field. Nefteprom. delo no. 3:
22-25 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. TSeKh nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proizvodstvennykh rabot
neftpromyslovogo upravleniya "Arlanneft".

ACC NR: AP6027242

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/008/1516/1518

AUTHOR: Kravtsov, N. V.; Chirkov, L. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Optical modulator based on the Michelson interferometer

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 8, 1966, 1516-1518

TOPIC TAGS: interferometer, optic modulator

ABSTRACT: Experiments with a Michelson-interferometer-type optical modulator are briefly reported. ADP-crystal (40x4x2-mm) cuts were used. The half-wave displacement was 320 v with one, and 410 v with two crystals. A control-voltage amplitude of 410 v produced a 100% modulation in the single-crystal scheme. The modulator passband, limited by the capacitance of electro-optical cells (28 pF), was about 100 Mc. The above interference modulator has these advantages: it

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.241.13

ACC NR: AP6027242

requires a much lower control voltage than other types; it does not require rigid monochromaticity of light (a radiation band of 100 Å is acceptable); its operation depends only slightly on the ambient-temperature variations. Disadvantages: high sensitivity to mechanical vibration; no use of TW line is possible. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 11Nov65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTI REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 05527-62 EWP(a) TJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6022620

SOURCE CODE: UR/3040/65/000/004/0100/0103

AUTHOR: Chirkov, M. K.

20

ORG: none

TITLE: // Analysis of probabilistic automata

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Kafedra vychislitel'noy matematiki i Vychislitel'nyy tsentr. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika i voprosy programirovaniya, no. 4, 1965, 100-103

TOPIC TAGS: finite automaton, probability, random process

ABSTRACT: Given a deterministic finite automaton A having M states and N inputs, and its binary realization R with l internal and q input cells, it is required to find a probabilistic finite automaton A_{pr} , the binary realization R_{pr} of which is obtained from R by replacing the deterministic cells with probabilistic ones. The following expression was obtained in a previous article by M. K. Chirkov entitled "Probabilistic Finite Automata," in *Vychislitel'naya tekhnika i voprosy programirovaniya*, No 3, LGU, 1964:

$$P_{1100} = \sum_{v=0}^{v=2^q-1} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{i=l} (p_{v_i, b_{iV}})^{r_v} \right] \left[\prod_{s=1}^{s=q} (p_{r_s})^{r_s} \right],$$

Card 1/2

L 08827-67

ACC NR: AT6022620

A theorem is presented stating that the elements P_{HUG} of the transition matrices of R_{pr} may be decomposed into conditional probabilities of any of its m internal and n input cells. A second theorem is stated concerning the minimum probability of correct operation of the binary automaton. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas.

SUB CODE:CS12/

SUBM DATE: 18Dec64/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 001

Class 2/2 Not

CHIRIKOV, M.V.

History of the theory of asymptotic series. Ist.-mat. issl.
no.13:441-472 '60. (MIRA 14:8)

(Mathematics—History)
(Series, Divergent)

MEDVEDEV, F.A.; CHIRIKOV, M.V.

Work of the seminar on the history of mathematics at the Moscow
State University. Vop.ist.est.i tekhn. no.12:251-252 '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

(Mathematics)

S/126/61/011/002/023/025
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Kalikhman, V.L., Umanskiy, Ya.S. and ~~Chirikov, N.V.~~

TITLE: Study of the Diffusion Porosity Occurring During
Distillation of Chromium From Single Crystals of
the Alloy EI437B (EI437B)

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol. 11,
No. 2, pp. 314 - 316

TEXT: As shown in other work by the authors (to be published
in Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov) diffusion
porosity occurs during distillation of chromium from the alloy
X20N80 (Kh20N80), whereby the pores are equally oriented
within the limits of 1 grain. By means of a method described
in an earlier paper (Ref. 3), the authors attempted to determine
the orientation of the pores in the initial stages of their
growth with respect to the crystal lattice of the alloy. Since
they did not manage to grow sufficiently large crystals of the
alloy Kh20N80 by recrystallisation, the authors used large
crystals obtained accidentally in scrap material from the
alloy EI437B, the composition of which is similar to that of

Card 1/6

Study of

S/126/61/011/002/023/025
E073/E335

Kh20N80. The single-crystal film which is required for investigating the pores by the method of small-angle X-ray scattering was obtained by mechanical grinding to a thickness of 150 μ , followed by electropolishing to a thickness of 60 μ . The electrolytic thickness-reduction did not ensure total removal of the work-hardened layer and the Laue pattern is blurred (Fig. 1 - pertaining to a single-crystal film of the alloy EI437B, the surface plane of which is near to the plane (100)). However, specimens produced from thicker sheet by electrolytic polishing were considerably nonuniform as regards thickness. The Cr distillation was effected in a quartz ampule (which was connected continuously to a pre-vacuum pump) at 1330 °C for 2.5 hours. Shorter distillation times did not produce porosities. After terminating the distillation process, the specimen was rapidly thrown into the cooled part of the ampule to eliminate falling-out of the ordered phase. Some of the specimens crystallised during distillation and broke up into a number of small grains, whilst others remained single crystals. Curves of the drop in intensity of

Card 2/6

Study of

S/126/61/011/002/023/025
E073/E335

the small-angle scattering as a function of the distance from the edge of the primary beam were plotted by photometering the X-ray diffraction patterns which were obtained by means of slot equipment built as described by Kratky (Ref. 4). The slot was located in differing crystallographic directions. Specimens were investigated, the surfaces of which were near to the plane (111) and (100). The photometric curves were standardised in such a way that the intensities at a distance of 1' from the edge of the primary beam were equal for all the X-ray diffraction patterns taken from the same specimen. Following that, lines of equal intensity were plotted in the polar coordinates (angles-intensity). The thus obtained graphs are plotted in Figs. 2a and b (curves of equal intensity of low-angle scattering in various directions: Fig 2a. - specimen surface near to the plane (111), 1, 2, 3, ...8 min; Fig. 2b - specimen surface near to the plane (100), 1, 2, 3, ...6 min). It can be seen that the intensity of low-angle scattering of X-rays drops more slowly for a specimen, the surface plane of which is near to the plane (111) if the

Card 3/6

S/126/61/011/002/023/025
E073/E335

Study of

slot is in the direction $\{211\}$ (corresponding to the photometering direction $\{110\}$). This means that in the direction $\{110\}$ the dimension of the pore nucleus is at a minimum (Ref. 3). The anisotropy of the drop in intensity for specimens with the surface plane near to the plane $\{100\}$ confirms these conclusions. It is pointed out that the anisotropy of low-angle scattering for the alloy EI437B is not as pronounced as it is for brass. This is attributed to the fact that the alloy is strongly contaminated with nonmetallic inclusions with irregular boundaries, which can be clearly seen in unetched polished cuts. They can serve as a basis for forming arbitrarily oriented pores. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

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SUBMITTED: September 8, 1960

Card 4/6

Study of

S/126/61/011/002/023/025
E073/E335

Fig. 1:

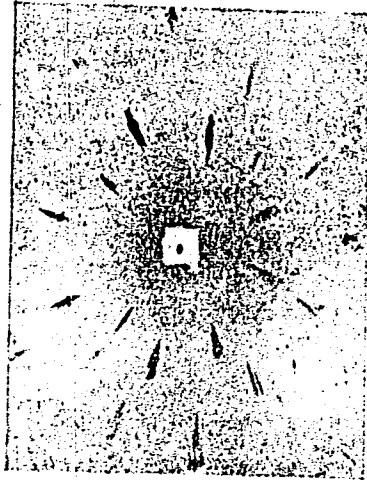


Рис. 1. Лауэграмма, сня-
тая с монокристалльной
пленки сплава ЭИ437Б.
Поверхность образца
близка к плоскости (100).

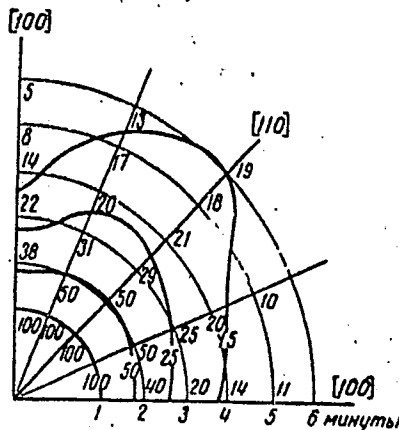
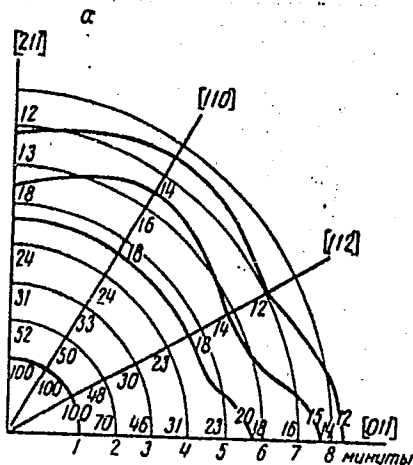
Card 5/6

Study of

S/126/61/011/002/023/025
E073/E335

Fig. 2a:

Fig. 2b:



Card 6/6

Рис. 2. Кривые одинаковой интенсивности малоуглового рассеяния в различных направлениях:
а — поверхность образца близка к плоскости (111); б — поверхность образца близка к плоскости (100).