S/081/60/000/021/009/018
A005/A001

The Activity and Structure of Iron Catalysts of the Ammonia Synthesis With Three and Four Activators

the specific activity of the iron catalyst but lead to a decrease in surface while the amphoteric and weak acid refractory oxides decrease the specific activity but increase the surface.

From the summary of the authors

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

SAMSONOV, G.V., DMITRIYENKO, L.V., SIROTA, A.G., SHESTERIKOVA, M.P.,
LAVRENT'YEVA, S.F.

Physicochemical properties of albomycin [with summary in English]
Biokhimiia 23 no.2:220-224 Mr-Ap '58   (MIRA 11:6)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Khimiko-
farmatsevticheskiy institut, Leningrad.
            (ANTIBIOTICS,
                albomycin, physicochem. properties (Rus))

KARAMANOV, I.; DMITRIYENKO, M.

Every pilot should have perfect training. Grazhd. av. 21 no.9:12-14
S '64.   (MIRA 17:10)

1. Komandir Khabarovskogo podrazdeleniya reaktivnykh samoletov (for
Karamanov). 2. Zamestitel' komandira po politicheskoy chasti Khabarov-
skogo podrazdeleniya reaktivnykh samoletov (for Dmitriyenko).

GURSHIY, I.O. [Hurzhii, I.O.], doktor isotr.nauk; MAKARENKO, L.L.; ZHEVAKHOV, B.I.;
DMITRIYENKO, M.F. [Dmytriienko, M.F.], zhurnalist

History of names. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.1:17 Ja '63.   (MIRA 16:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Gurzhiy). 2. Direktor
Gosudarstvennyy istoricheskoy biblioteki UkrSSR (for Makarenko).
3. Glavnyy bibliotekar' Gosudarstvennoy istoricheskoy biblioteki
UkrSSR (for Zhevakhov).

(Donets Basin--Names, Geographical)

GURZHIY, I. O.[Hurzhii, I. O.]; MAKARENKO, L. L.; ZHEVAKHOV, P. I.;
DMITRIYENKO, M. F.[Dmytriienko, M. F.], zhurnalist

History of names. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.2:33 F '63.
                                    (MIRA 16:4)

(Ukraine—Names, Geographical)

Dmitrivenko, M. G.

133-10-9/26

AUTHOR: Dmitriyenko, M. G. and Sapko, A. I.

TITLE: Design Deficiences of Arc Furnaces of the ДCB Type.
(Konstruktivnye Nedostatki Dugovykh Pechey Serii ДCB)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, No.10, pp. 902-904 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The design of arc furnaces of the ДCB series (capacity
up to 30 tons), produced by "Elektropech" is outlined
and some of their design features are criticised. It is
suggested that the segments and the roller tubes of
the furnace body rolling out device should be replaced
by a roll out trolley and to increase the design
reliability of all hydraulic drives. For large furnaces,
the use of swinging roofs is proposed.

ASSOCIATION: **Dneprospetsstal**." Works and Dnepropetrovsk Metal-
lurgical Institute. (Zavod Dneprospetsstal' i
Dnepropetrovskiy Metallurgicheskiy Institut).

AVAILABLE: **Library of Congress**

Card 1/1

Dmitriyenko, M.G.

AUTHOR: Dmitriyenko, M.G., Engineer   130-12-16/24

TITLE: Rapid Capital Repairs of Large-capacity Electric Furnaces
         (Skorostnyye kapital'nyye remonty elektropechey bol'shoy
         yemkosti)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, No.12, pp. 26 - 27 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The relatively small capacity of charging-platform
        cranes renders the removal of large electric furnaces during
        rebuilding difficult. The method, described by the author,
        was developed at the "Dneprospetsstal'" Works and has reduced
        idle time between the tapping of the cast heat to switching
        on for the first of the new heats to 2.5 instead of the normal
        8 days. The method consists essentially in the wheeling of the
        old furnace into the casting bay on a specially erected trestle
        (Fig.3) for removal by the 125-ton cranes available there, a
        cross bar and braces being provided. A previously prepared new
        shell with rammed bottom is placed on the same trestle and
        wheeled into position. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: "Dneprospetsstal'" Works (Zavod "Dneprospetsstal'")

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

SOV/133-58-6-16/33

AUTHORS: Dmitriyenko, M.G., Sapko, A.I., Engineers

TITLE: Mechanisation of Labour-consuming Processes in the
             Electric-smelting of Steel (Mekhanizatsiya trudoyemkikh
             protsessov pri vyplavke elektrostali)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 6, pp 525 - 529 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Mechanization of the charging of slag-making materials,
             fettling of electric furnaces and supply of oxygen into the
             metal bath on the Dneprospetsstal' Works is described and
             illustrated. It is pointed out that further work on improve-
             ment of charging and fettling machines for electric furnaces and
             tuyeres for blowing oxygen into the metal bath is necessary.
             There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Zavod "Dneprospetsstal'" (Dneprospetsstal' Works)
              and Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut
              (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

     Card 1/1   1. Electric furnaces--Equipment   2. Electric furnaces--Operation
                     3. Steel--Manufacture

DMITRIYENKO, M.G.; KUBIKOV, V.F.; ALEKSYUTOVICH,.I.A.; ZABOLUYEV,
V.D.

"I" divided fastenings. Put' i put.khoz. 4 no. 5:17-20
My '60.   .   (MIRA 13:11)

1. Nachal'nik distantsii puti, stantsiya Molodechno,
Belorusskoy dorogi (for Dmitriyenko). 2. Nachal'nik distantsii
puti, stantsiya Dorogobuzh, Kalininskoy dorogi (for Kubikov).
3. Nachal'nik distantsii puti, stantsiya Moskva, Moskovskoy
dorogi (for Aleksyutovich). 4. Nachal'nik distantsii puti,
stantsiya Ramenskoye, Moskovskoy dorogi (for Zaboluyev).
              (Railroads--Rails--Fastenings)

TAYTS, Ye.M., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHVARTS, S.A., kand. tekhn.
    nauk[deceased]; PEYSAKHZON, I.B., inzh.; GEL'FER, M.L.,
    inzh.; DMITRIYENKO, M.T., inzh.; DORFMAN, G.A., inzh.;
    IZRAELIT, Ye.M., inzh.; KULAKOV, N.K., inzh.; KUSHLYANSKIY,
    B.S., inzh.; MEYKSON, L.V., inzh.[deceased]; LEONOV, A.S.,
    inzh.; SHVARTS, G.A., inzh.; SHVARTSMAN, I.Ya., inzh.;
    YATSENKO, N.Ya., inzh.; BABIN, P.F., inzh.; KHANIN, I.M.,
    doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; KOZYREV, V.P., inzh.,
    red., KUPERMAN, P.I., inzh., red.; LGALOV, K.I., inzh.,
    red.; LEYTES, V.A., inzh., red.; LERNER, B.Z., inzh.,red.;
    POTAPOV, A.G., inzh., red.; SHELKOV, A.K., red.

[By-product coke industry worker's handbook in six volumes]
Spravochnik koksokhimika v shesti tomakh. Moskva, Metal-
lurgiia. Vol.2. 1965. 288 p.   (MIRA 18:8)

DMITRIYENKO, N.K.

Buscaino's reaction in malaria. Izv. AN Kazakh.SSR. Ser.kraev.pat.
no.6:5-10 '50.   (MLRA 9:8)
        MALARIA)   (URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

DMITRIYENKO, N.K.; GROSHKOVA, I.M.

Achievements in the control of parasitic diseases in Kazakhstan during the last ten years. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 26 no.6:679-684 N-D '57.   (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Kazakhskoy SSR.
                    (KAZAKHSTAN--PARASITOLOGY)

ZHUMATOV, Kh.ZH., prof.; DMITRIYENKO, N.K.

[Characteristics of the natural foci of tick-borne
encephalitis in Kazakhstan; report at a conference
devoted to diseases of tropical countries, September
1961, Tashkent] Osobennosti prirodnykh ochagov kleshche-
vogo entsefalita v Kazakhstane; doklad na konferentsii,
posviashchennoi bolezniam v stranakh s zharkim klimatom,
sentiabr' 1961 g., Tashkent. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 7 p.
                                          (MIRA 17:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Zhumatov).

DMITRIYENKO, N.K.

Virological study of Ixodes ticks collected in the vicinity of
Alma-Ata. Vop.virus. 7 no.6:742 N-D '62.   (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kazakhskaya respublikanskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya
stantsiya i Kazakhskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii
i gigiyeny.
                    (ALMA-ATA REGION—TICKS)

POLTORAK, O. M.; BORONIN, V. S.; DMITRIYENKO, N. M.

Estimation of the number of active centers by processing the experimental data by the method of the theory of ensembles. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 16 [1.e.17], no.6:39-40 N-D '62.   (MIRA 16:1)
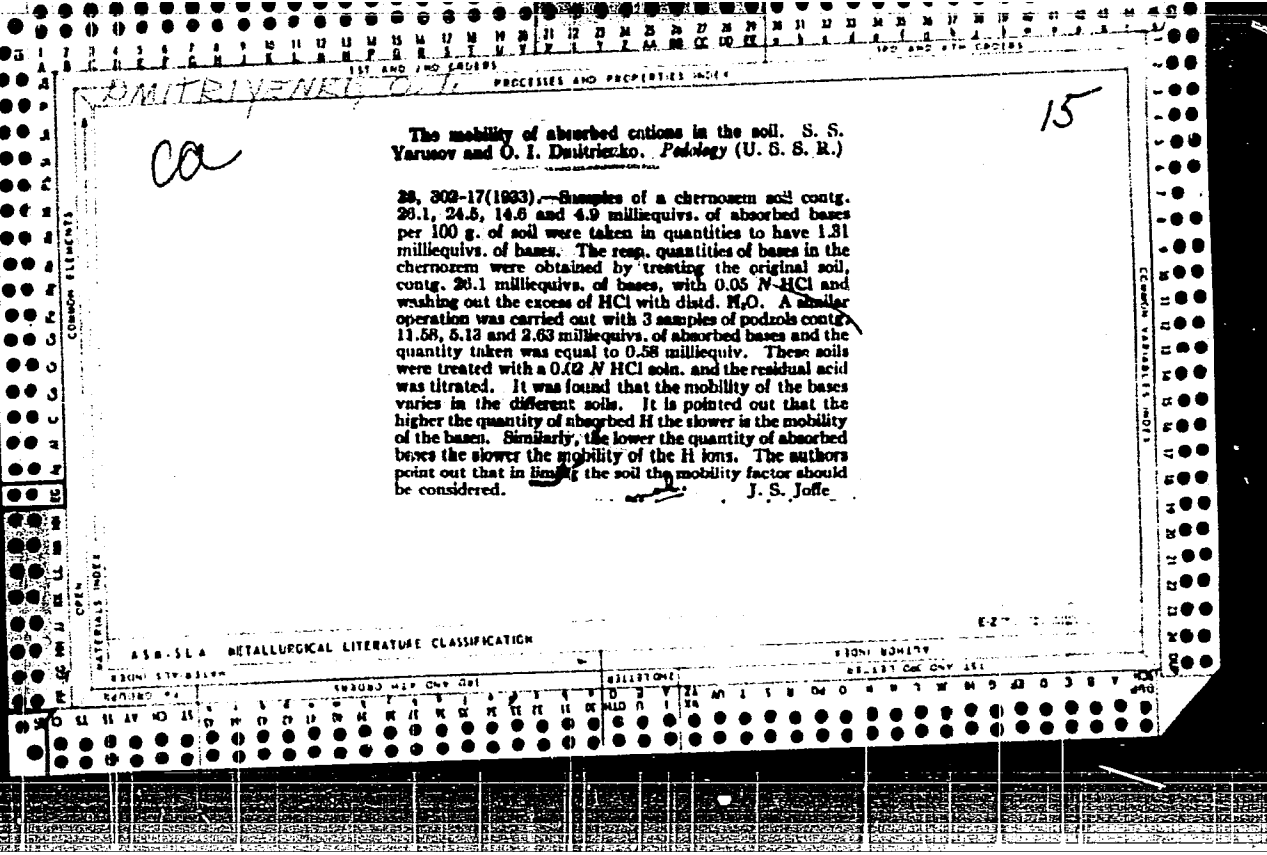
1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

(Catalysis)

DHI..... I.N., inzh.; LEPSKIY, N.S., inzh.; FIRSOV, V.F., inzh.

Experimental operation of the GMKP and KM-81 cutter-loaders in Kuznetsk Basin mines. Shor. KuzNIUi no.10:19-32 '64.

(MIRA 18:9)

The mobility of absorbed cations in the soil. S. S. Yarusov and O. I. Dmitrienko. *Pedology* (U. S. S. R.)

28, 302-17(1933).—Samples of a chernozem soil contg. 26.1, 24.5, 14.6 and 4.9 milliequivs. of absorbed bases per 100 g. of soil were taken in quantities to have 1.31 milliequivs. of bases. The resp. quantities of bases in the chernozem were obtained by treating the original soil, contg. 26.1 milliequivs. of bases, with 0.05 N-HCl and washing out the excess of HCl with distd. H_2O. A similar operation was carried out with 3 samples of podzols contg. 11.58, 5.13 and 2.63 milliequivs. of absorbed bases and the quantity taken was equal to 0.58 milliequiv. These soils were treated with a 0.02 N HCl soln. and the residual acid was titrated. It was found that the mobility of the bases varies in the different soils. It is pointed out that the higher the quantity of absorbed H the slower is the mobility of the bases. Similarly, the lower the quantity of absorbed bases the slower the mobility of the H ions. The authors point out that in liming the soil the mobility factor should be considered.   J. S. Joffe

15

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

DMITRIYENKO, O. I.

1. KARGIN, V. A.; VASIL'YEV, P. S.;
   DMITRIENKO, O. I.

2. USSR (600)

"The Adsorption of Silver Salts on Mixed Gels of Silicic Acid and Sesquioxides,"
Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 13, No. 12, 1939. Moscow Physico-Chemical Inst. Imeni L. Ya.
Karpov, Div. of Colloidal Chemistry. Received 7 Feb. 1939.

9. ■ Report U-1615, 3 Jan. 1952.

DMITRIYENKO, D. I.

The molecular adsorption of electrolytes by mixed gels, permutites and salts. O. I. Dmitrienko. Chemisation Socialistic Agr. (U.S.S.R.) 9, No. 1, 45-51(1940); Chem.

Zentr. 1940, II, 3847.—Mol. adsorption of $AgNO_3$ took place on mixed gels of Fe_2O_3 and SiO_2, as was shown by the fact that the same curve was obtained in the electrometric titration of the suspension with alkali as in the titration of pure water. The extent of the adsorption depends upon the soly. of the adsorbed salt. This was verified by the addn. of salts that changed the soly. Mol. adsorption takes place in soils in addn. to the exchange adsorption, as is shown by the typical course of the adsorption isotherm.

M. G. Moore

A.S.S.-S.L.A   METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Country : USSR   J
Category: Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 18, 1958, No 82083

cornice has a diameter of 4 cc. Then comes the thin-
walled part of the tube with the thickness of the
glass wall 0.2 0.3 mm, the diameter 5 mm, and the
length 35 mm. After that a smooth, tapered part
continues into a thick, glassed receptable 10 mm
high and with a diameter of 9 and 5 mm. The length
of the receptacle is 90 mm, the diameter 9 mm. The
receptacle is inserted into a glass tube with a
diameter of 5-6 mm with a fused platinum contact.
The tube is filled up with chemically pure mercury.
Before it is used, the working part of the electrode
is made fat-free with carbon trichloride and washed
with a chromium mixture. The receptacle is filled

Card   : 2/3

DMITRENKO, O. I., Doc Chem Sci, "Molecular absorption
of electrolytes and water by colloidally dispersed depo-
sitions and the control of the composition of intermicellar
solutions conditioned by it. Part 1. Absorption of solutes.
Part 2. Absorption of the solvent." Moscow, 1960. (Inst of
Oceanology of Acad Sci USSR). (KL, 3-61, 200).

1

GELLER, Z.I.; RASTORGUYEV, Yu.L.; SUDAKOV, P.Ye.; ANTIMIROV, M.Ya.;
    Prinimali uchastiye: DIMITRIYENKO, O.M.; BOYANOVICH, V.A.

GNI automatic densitometer for liquids. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
neft' i gaz 5 no.2:109-116 '62.   (MIRA 15:7)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.
                         (Densitometers)
                   (Petroleum products—Density)

SOKOLOV, A.V.; VLASYUK, P.A.; GRINCHENKO, A.M.; GORBUNOV, N.I.;
DMITRIYENKO, P.A.; KONONOVA, M.M.; MISHUSTIN, Ye.N.

Immediate tasks in studying soil fertility and ways for its
increase. Pochvovedenie no.1:8-20 Ja '63.   (MIRA 16:2)
(Soil fertility)

ACCESSION NR: AP5015283

UR/0286/65/000/009/0066/0066

AUTHORS: Kan'kovskaya, Ye. N.; Dmitriyenko, S. S.; Pechennikova, T. I.

TITLE: A method for obtaining phenolformaldehyde resins. Class 39, No. 170655

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: resin, phenol, formaldehyde, aluminum compound

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining phenolformaldehyde resins by condensing phenol with formaldehyde in the presence of an aluminum salt. To obtain light resistant and heat resistant resins, aluminum sulfate is used as the aluminum salt.

ASSOCIATION: Volgogradskiy nauchno-issedovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya (Volgograd Scientific Research Institute of Machine Construction Engineering)

SUBMITTED: 17Feb64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE:OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 000   OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 35471-65   EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)   Pc-4/Pr-4   RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4046895   S/0191/64/000/010/0013/0016

AUTHOR: Kan'kovskaya, Ye. N.; Dmitriyenko, S. S.; Pechennikova, T. I.

TITLE: Structure of phenol-formaldehyde resins subjected to thermal treatment

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 10, 1964, 13-16

TOPIC TAGS: phenol formaldehyde resin, triphenyl methane, thermal treatment,
infrared spectrum, phenolphthalein, ultraviolet spectrum, resol resin, aurin,
fluorescein, polymer structure, polymer aging, resin coloration

ABSTRACT: The effect of thermal treatment on phenol-formaldehyde resins was
investigated by infrared, ultraviolet and visible light. The preparation of the
sample is described since, in such studies, the thickness of the resin films must
remain almost unchanged at $1-15\mu$ during the thermal treatment (aging) and the
surface of the samples must be open on one side. Infrared spectra were first
taken on the UR-10 apparatus for resol resins in the region of 1100-1800 cm^{-1}.
After the sample was slowly heated during the course of 1 hour and kept at 140-
150C for 15 min., the thermally treated sample was again subjected to spectral
analysis (1100-1800 cm^{-1}) in order to detect the structural changes causing the

Card 1/3

L 35471-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046895

coloration of the resin during heating. The phenol content in the resin was also determined spectroscopically to study its oxidation during treatment with acid and alkali. The spectral analysis showed that chemical reactions, such as redox reactions, take place during the thermal treatment of resins with the formation of triphenyl methane groups which are detected as a peak at 1655 cm^{-1}. If for a freshly synthesized resin, this peak appears weakly, it increases sharply after the first heat treatment and especially after the second. The presence of triphenyl methane groups is also responsible for the coloration of phenol-formaldehyde resins during heating. In the visible and ultraviolet spectra of these resins, peaks characteristic of these groups also appear. To check the data obtained, spectra were also recorded with model dye compounds such as aurin, fluorescein and phenolphthalein, which contain similar groups. A comparison of the different spectra for phenol, resins and the model compounds permits one not only to identify the groupings of the triphenyl methane type in thermally treated phenol-formaldehyde resins, but also to determine their structure. In the spectra of phenol, treatment under different conditions produced no differences in its molecular structure. Thus, the presence of free phenol in the resin must not be considered as the main cause of coloration. "Thanks are due to I. N. Yerokhina for taking the spectra." Orig. art. has: 0 figures and 7 formulas.

Card 2/3

L 35471-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046895

has: 6 figures and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: OC, MT

NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 007

Card   3/3

ACC NR: AP5026778 ~~~~~~~~~~~~ RM

INVENTOR: Kan'kovskaya, Ye. N.; Dmitriyenko, S. S.; Pechennikova, T. I.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/017/0067/0067

TITLE: A method for stabilizing phenolformaldehyde resins. Class 39, No. 174354 [announced by Volgograd Scientific Research Institute of Machine Building Technology (Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 17, 1965, 67

TOPIC TAGS: phenolformaldehyde, resin, stabilizer additive

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for stabilizing phenolformaldehyde resins by introduction of metal compounds as stabilizing additives. The thermal stability and resistance to light are improved both in the phenolformaldehyde resins and in articles manufactured from them by using dilaurate-di-n-butyl or di-caprinate-di-n-butyl as the stabilizing additive.

SUB CODE: GC,MT,OC/   SUBM DATE: 17Feb64/   UDC: 678.632.021.122

ORIG REF: 000/   OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Izmail'skiy, V. A., Dmitriyenko, S. V.   SOV/79-29-6-14/72

TITLE: Exomolecular Reactions and Coloration (Ekzomolekulyarnyye vzai-
modeystviya i tsvetnost'). VIII). Absorption Spectra of Mole-
cular Complexes of 9-(p-Dimethyl-aminostyryl)-acridine With the
Salts .of 10-Alkyl-9-methylacridine (VIII. Spektry pogloshcheniya
molekulyarnykh kompleksov 9-(p-dimetilaminostiril)-akridina s
solyami 10-alkil-9-metilakridiniya)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 6, pp 1842 - 1850
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the absorption spectra of the alcohol
solutions of 9-(p-dimethyl-amino-styryl)-acridine (nucleophilic
chromophore component AK) with the salts of the 10-ethyl- and
10-benzyl-9-methyl—acridine as well as of the 10-Et-9-styryl-
-acridinium (electronophilic chromophore component BK). The
occurrence of the new absorption spectrum range with λ max.610
mμ is explained, as a consequence of the component reaction,
by the formation of the nucleophilic complex. The maximum of
the complex is very close to λ max.616 mμ of the corresponding
dye with the conjugated chromophore system of the B-K-A type.
The interpretation of this process by an occurring alcoholysis

Card 1/2

Exomolecular Reactions and Coloration. VIII). Absorp-   SOV/79-29-6-14/72
tion Spectra of Molecular Complexes of 9-(p-Dimethyl-
-aminostyryl)-acridine With the Salts of 10-Alkyl-9-methylacridine

with subsequent addition of the acid to the component AK, or by
peralkylation was abandoned because of a number of observations
(such as disappearance of λ max 610 mμ on dilution of the so-
lutions, formation of the complex also in chloroform, dichloro-
-ethane (N. A. Kitrosskiy) and others). The authors suggest a
hypothesis according to which the complex formation takes place
in consequence of a stratification of the planar molecules by
means of the partial π-electron bond (exo-β-bond) which acts
vertically to the plane of the molecules along the axis of the
π-electron clouds. Due to an increase in the plane of the cyc-
lic conjugated systems the complexes with acridine components
are more stable than those with quinoline and pyridine deriva-
tives. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V. P. Potemkina i
Smolenskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Moscow
Pedagogical Institute imeni V. P. Potemkin and Smolensk State
SUBMITTED: Pedagogical Institute)
Card 2/2   June 9, 1958

DMITRIYENKO, V.

Apparatus for disinfecting grain warehouses with gas. Muk.-elev.prom.
23 no.1:23-24 Ja '57.   (MLRA 10:5)

1.Glavnoye upravleniye khleboproduktov Moldavskoy SSR.
            (Spraying and dusting equipment)
                (Warehouses)

DMITRIYENKO, V. (Khar'kov)

University of science and technology. NTO 2 no.3:35 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Direktor Khar'kovskogo doma tekhniki.
(Kharkov--Technical education)

DMITRIYENKO, V.I.; GEZALOV, V.A.

Automatic device for packing catalysts into barrels. Nefteper. i
neftekhim. no.3:34-38 '63.   (MIRA 17:9)

1. Novo-Bakinskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

3°39°

S/125/62/000/007/012/012
D040/D113

/. 2300

AUTHORS: Korennoy, A.I., Bogdanovskiy, V.A., and Dmitriyenko, V.Ye.

TITLE: Submerged-arc welding with two convergent or divergent arcs
VOL 15

PERIODICAL: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 7, 1962, 96

TEXT: The Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O.Patona (Electric Welding Institute im. Ye.O.Paton) has developed a new technology for welding structures with seams converging at an angle (Fig), such as for instance automobile rear-axle housings with inserted wedges. It is difficult to machine weld such joints with one arc since the guiding of the electrode is complicated. In foreign practice, ana- logous seams are welded by automatic single-head welders with interruptions in the arc burning process; this lowers the output and requires complicated copying devices and control systems. A new welding technique, developed by the Electric Welding Institute and dispensing with arc interruptions and idle runs, consists in welding with two arcs simultaneously. The arcs can converge in one welding pool or diverge. After welding the length A-B (see figure), the two electrodes diverge in the directions B-C and B-D without the welder stopping. Welding in

Card 1/6   2

Submerged-arc welding .....

S/125/62/000/007/012/012
D040/D113

the reverse direction is also possible; in this case, the arcs will then converge at the point B. The current supply may be from one or two sources. Even fusion depth in the entire weld is reached by varying the welding speed. The method is suitable for any weldments with such forked joints. There is 1 figure. [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation] .

Card 2/5 2

Dmitrenko

DMITRENKO, Ye.V.

Antibiotic properties of amniotic and allantoic fluids of the chick embryo. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 37 no.1:59-61 Ja '54.

(MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz mediko-biologicheskogo otdela Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR i kafedry embriologii (zaveduyushchiy - professor B.P.Tokin) Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova.

(Amniotic fluid) (Antibiotics)

The effect of the amniotic liquid ofchicken eggs on Glaucoma scintillans was investigated. The protistocidal effect of the liquid was found to increase strongly on the 14th day ofthe eggs' incubation. Expts with Microoccus lysodeikticus, B. mycoides, B. carvotorum, B. phytophythorum, and B. prodigiosum showed that allantoic liquid did not have any bactericidal effect, but seemed to stimulate the growth of the bacteria. It is already known that allantoic liquid is a good medium for the growth of pathogenic leptospirae, Str. viridans, Eberthella typhosa, Aerobacter aerogenes, Corynebacterium diphtheriae, and Brucella abortus. In order to arrive at definite conclusions regarding the effects produced by amniotic and allantoic liquids on microorganisms, expts with bacteria pathogenic to chickens should be conducted.

DMITRIYENKO, Yu. D.

ANDON'YEV, V.L.; BAUM, V.A.; BAUMGARTEN, N.K.; BEREZIN, V.D.; BIRYUKOV, I.K.; BIRYUKOV, S.M.; BLOKHIN, S.I.; BOROVOY, G.A.; BULEV, M.Z.; BURAKOV, N.A.; VERTSAYZER, B.A.; VOVK, G.M.; VORMAN, B.A.; VOSHCHININ, A.P.; GALAKTIONOV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GENKIN, Ye.M.; GIL'DENBLAT, Ya.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GINZBURG, M.M.; GLEBOV, P.S.; GODES, E.G.; GORBACHEV, V.N.; GRZHIB, B.V.; GREKULOV, L.F., kand. s.-kh. nauk; GRODZENSKAYA, I.Ya.; DANILOV, A.G.; DMITRIYEV, I.G.; DMITRIYENKO, Yu.D.; DOBROKHOTOV, D.D.; DUBININ, L.G.; DUNDUKOV, M.D.; ZHOLIK, A.P.; ZENKEVICH, D.K.; ZIMAREV, Ye.V.; ZIMASKOV, S.V.; ZUBRIK, K.M.; KARANOV, I.F.; KNYAZEV, S.N.; KOLEGAYEV, N.M.; KOMAREVSKIY, V.T.; KOSENKO, V.P.; KORENISTOV, D.V.; KOSTROV, I.N.; KOTLYARSKIY, D.M.; KRIVSKIY, M.N.; KUZNETSOV, A.Ya.; LAGAR'KOV, N.I.; LGALOV, V.G.; LIKHACHEV, V.P.; LOGUNOV, P.I.; MATSKEVICH, K.F.; MEL'NICHENKO, K.I.; MENDELEVICH, I.R.; MIKHAYLOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MUSIYEVA, R.N.; NATANSON, A.V.; NIKITIN, M.V.; OVES, I.S.; OGUL'NIK, G.R.; OSIPOV, A.D.; OSMER, N.A.; PETROV, V.I.; PERYSHKIN, G.A., prof.; P'YANKOVA, Ye.V.; RAPOPORT, Ya.D.; REMEZOV, N.P.; ROZANOV, M.P., kand. biol. nauk; ROCHEGOV, A.G.; RUBINCHIK, A.M.; RYBCHEVSKIY, V.S.; SADCHIKOV, A.V.; SEMENTSOV, V.A.; SIDENKO, P.M.; SINYAVSKAYA, V.T.; SITAROVA, M.N.; SOSNOVIKOV, K.S.; STAVITSKIY, Ye.A.; STOLYAROV, B.P. [deceased]; SUDZILOVSKIY, A.O.; SYRTSOVA, Ye.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIPPSKIY, V.P.; KHALTURIN, A.D.; TSISHEVSKIY, P.M.; CHERKASOV, M.I.; CHERNYSHEV, A.A.; CHUSOVITIN, N.A.; SHESTOPAL, A.O.; SHEKHTER, P.A.; SHISHKO, G.A.; SHCHERBINA, I.N.; ENGEL', F.F.; YAKOBSON, A.G.; YAKUBOV, P.A., ARKHANGEL'SKIY,

(Continued on next card)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.... (continued)   Card 2.
          Ye.A., retsenzent, red.; AKHUTIN, A.N., retsenzent, red.; BALASHOV,
          Yu.S., retsenzent, red.; BARABANOV, V.A., retsenzent, red.; BATUNER,
          P.D., retsenzent, red.; BORODIN, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent,
          red.; VALUTSKIY, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.;
          GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; GUBIN, M.F.,
          retsenzent, red.; GUDAYEV, I.N., retsenzent, red.; YERMOLOV, A.I.,
          kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; KARAULOV, B.F., retsenzent,
          red.; KRITSKIY, S.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; LIKIN,
          V.V., retsenzent, red.; LUKIN, V.V., retsenzent, red.; LUSKIN, Z.D.,
          retsenzent, red.; MATRIROSOV, A.Kh., retsenzent, red.; MENDELEYEV,
          D.M., retsenzent, red.; MENKEL', M.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent,
          red.; OBREZKOV, S.S., retsenzent, red.; PETRASHEN', P.N., retsenzent,
          red.; POLYAKOV, L.M., retsenzent, red.; RUMYANTSEV, A.M., retsenzent,
          red.; RYABCHIKOV, Ye.I., retsenzent, red.; STASENKOV, N.G., retsen-
          zent, red.; TAKANAYEV, P.F., retsenzent, red.; TARANOVSKIY, S.V.,
          prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; TIZDEL', R.R., retsen-
          zent, red.; FEDOROV, Ye.M., retsenzent, red.; SHEVYAKOV, M.N.,
          retsenzent, red.; SHMAKOV, M.I., retsenzent, red.; ZHUK, S.Ya.
          [deceased], akademik, glavnyy red.; RUSSO, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,
          red.; FILIMONOV, N.A., red.; VOLKOV, L.N., red.; GRISHIN, M.M., red.;
          ZHURIN, V.D., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KOSTROV, I.N., red.;
          LIKHACHEV, V.P., red.; MEDVEDEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
          MIKHAYLOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PETROV, G.D., red.; RAZIN,
          N.V., red.; SOBOLEV, V.P., red.; FERINGER, B.P., red.; FREYGOFER,
                              (Continued on next card)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.... (continued)   Card 3.
    Ye.F., red.; TSYPLAKOV, V.D. [deceased], red.; KORABLINOV, P.N.,
    tekhn. red.; GENKIN, Ye.M., tekhn. red.; KACHEROVSKIY, N.V., tekhn.
    red.

    [Volga-Don; technical account of the construction of the V.I. Lenin
    Volga-Don Navigation Canal, the TSimlyansk Hydroelectric Center,
    and irrigation systems] Volgo-Don; tekhnicheskii otchet o stroitel'-
    stve Volgo-Donskogo sudokhodnogo kanala imeni V.I. Lenina, TSim-
    lianskogo gidrouzla i orositel'nykh sooruzhenii, 1949-1952; v piati
    tomakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo. Vol.1. [General structural
    descriptions] Obshchee opisanie sooruzhenii. Glav. red. S.IA. Zhuk.
    Red. toma M.M. Grishin. 1957. 319 p. Vol.2. [Organization of con-
    struction. Specialized operations in hydraulic engineering] Orga-
    nizatsiia stroitel'stva. Spetsial'nye gidrotekhnicheskie raboty.
                                    (Continued on next card)

ANDON'YEV, V.L.... (continued)   Card 4.
    Glav. red. S. IA. Zhuk. Red. toma I.N. Kostrov. 1958. 319 p.
                                               (MIRA 11:9)
    1. Russia (1923-   . U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo elektrostantsii. Byuro
tekhnicheskogo otcheta o stroitel'stve Volgo-Dona. 2. Chlen-kor-
respondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Akhutin). 3. Deystvitel'nyy
chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Grishin,
Razin).
        (Volga Don Canal—Hydraulic engineering)

DMITRIYENKO, Yu.D., inzh.

Using floating bridges in hydraulic dredging operations.
Mekh. stroi. 17 no.7:17 Jl '60.   (MIRA 13:7)
               (Dredging)

DMITRIYENKO, Yu.D.

Crane for repairing dredging equipment. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.5:
23-24 My '61.   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavspetspromstroy Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR.
              (Dredging machinery—Maintenance and repair)

DMITRIYENKO, Yu.I., inzh.; IVASHIN, V.M., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.P., inzh.;
    MATSYUK, M.F., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, N.A., inzh.

The "Lugansk Hour" competition in the mines of Luganskugol' Combine.
Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.5:23-26 My '62.   (MIRA 15:11)
                (Donets Basin—Coal mines and mining)
                        (Socialist competition)

DMITRIYENKO, Yu.I., inzh.; IVASHIN, V.M., inzh.; MATSYUK, M.F., inzh.;
PANIN, G.G., inzh.; SMIRNOV, N.D., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, N.A., inzh.

Ways of increasing the labor productivity of miners at the
mines of the "Luganskugol'" Combine. Shakht. stroi. 8 no.2:
2-7 F '64.   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya kombinata
Luganskugol' (for all, except Yakovlev). 2. Kommunarskiy
gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (for Yakovlev).

GULYAYEVA, A.M.; DMITRIYENKO, Yu.S.; KUDERSKIY, L.A.

Results of the introduction of the Baikal whitefish in
Lake Ukshozero (southern Karelia). Zool. zhur. 42 no.6:
877-881 '63.   (MIRA 16:7)

1. Karelian Department of the State Research Institute of the
Lake and River Fishery Management, Petrozavodsk.
        (Ukshozero, Lake—Whitefishes)
            (Fish introduction)

DMITRIEV, A.

26862

Mikhaylov, N. I Chermenskiy, V. Za chistotu marksistskoleninskoy teorii v. statisti-
cheskoi literature. Vestnik statistiki, 1949, No. 2, S. 57-61

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 34

DMITRIYEV, A.

Straightening out, shortening, and simplifying statistical accounting.
Vest. Stat. no 3, 1952.

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, A., Engineer   SOV-4-58-10-31/39

TITLE: The Harmony of Elementary Particles (Garmoniya elementarnykh
             chastits)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - sila, 1958, Nr 10, pp 33 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The discoveries of Rutherford, Einstein, Fermi, Snyder and
             Heisenberg are explained in simplified form. There are
             5 caricatures.

Card 1/1

DMITRIYEV, A.

Dump semitrailer. Biul. tekh. inform. po stroi. 5 no.5:27
My '59.   (MIRA 12:8)
                    (Dump trucks)

DMITRIYEV, A.

Creative work. Sov.profsoivzy 5 no.8:39-40 Ag '57.   (MLRA 10:8)

1.Profgruporg vtorogo formovochnogo konveyyera chugunoliteynogo tsekha No.1 Chelyabinskogo traktornogo zavoda.
(Chelyabinsk--Tractor industry)

DMITRIYEV, A.

New fire houses and water reservoirs on collective farms. Pozh. delc
4 no.1:15 Ja '58.   (MIRA 11:1)
      (Kazakhstan—Collective farms—Fires and fire prevention)

DMITRIYEV, A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

International merchant marine conferences; freight carts. Mor.flot 19
no.1:40-42 Ja '59.   (MIRA 12:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kon"yunkturnyy institut Ministerstva
vneshney torgovli SSSR.
                    (Merchant marine--Congresses)

SOKOLOV, L., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AZIZOV, M.; ZHURAVLEVA, A.,
        mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DMITRIYEV, A., mladshiy
        nauchnyy sotrudnik

Justification of the architectural and structural type of
a universal dry-cargo ship with 3,000-4,000-ton deadweight.
Mor. flot 23 no.8:29-32 Ag '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo
flota. 2. Starshiy inzh. TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta morskogo flota (for Azizov).

DMITRIYEV, A., kand.tekhn.nauk

New construction elements of brick apartment houses. Zhil. stroi.
no.12:28-29 '60.   (MIRA 13:11)
            (Europe, Western--Building, Brick)

ACC NR 0035073

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, A. A.

SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/008/B049/B049

TITLE: Consideration on the influence of a large city of the Moscow type on the turbulence coefficient in the lower troposphere

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 8B350

REF SOURCE: Sb. Klimat bol'shogo goroda. M., Mosk. un-t, 1965, 136-151

TOPIC TAGS: troposphere, atmospheric turbulence, air pollution

ABSTRACT: Equations are derived for the transfer of impurities, taking into consideration convective anabatic and catabatic movements. The analysis of solutions presented in the study shows that a high degree of roughness as well as a great warmup of the anabatic convective streams over them. It is only in the thin surface an increase of the turbulence coefficient over them. It is only in the thin surface layer, situated inside the "displacement layer", that mixing can be weaker than in the surrounding fields. Sufficiently large concentrations of smoke and gases can accumulate in these thin layers and at all levels of urban build-up, if strong surface inversions exist. The dynamic turbulence merely produces a more uniform

Card 1/2

UDC: 551.511.8

ACC NR: AR6035073

mixing of smoke under the inversion. During thermal convection, the dust and smoke cap over the city will be higher than in the surrounding area. This is accentuated by a regulated ascent of the type of breeze circulation which . corresponds to the theoretically expected lowering of pressure of the order of 1 mb in the city. I. Kravchenko. [Translation of abstract]

[GC]

SUB CODE: 04, 13, 08/

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEV, A. A.

Moscow Hydro-meteorological Inst., (-1944-).

"Application of the graphic method to the question of effective radiation,"

IK. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. i Geofiz., No. 1-6, 1944.

DIMITRIYEV, A. A., Prof

PA 237T64

USSR/Geophysics - Earth's Albedo   Dec 52

"Problem Concerning Procedure Followed in the Study
of the Reflective Properties of the Earth's Surface,"
Prof A. A. Dimitriyev, Dr Phys-Math Sci

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 12, pp 25-26

Comments on S.I. Sivkov's article (ibid. No 8,
1951) which evaluates the accuracy of procedures
for observing the albedo by use of Berezkin's for-
mula. Concludes that Berezkin's and his own for-
mula give similar results.

237T64

L 46952-66   EWT(d)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2   ASP/TT/JW

ACC NR: AP6030088   SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/008/0897/0899

83

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, A. A.; Yevnevich, T. V.

ORG: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Simulation of the problem of determining the temperatures of rivers from a satellite

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 897-899

TOPIC TAGS: radiation measurement, temperature measurement, reconnaissance satellite, meteorologic satellite, surface water

ABSTRACT: The authors make use of a method for determining the radiation intensity measured with a wide-angle receiver (Dokl. AN SSSR v. 147, no. 5, 1962 and in Aktino-metriya i optika atmosfery [Actinometry and Atmospheric Optics], Nauka, 1964) to per-form an experiment in which they measured the brightness of a narrow white strip against a uniform dark background, using a radiation receiver having a photocell with a field of view of somewhat larger diameter than the width of the strip. The purpose of the experiment was to simulate the reading of a radiation receiver mounted on a satellite and measuring the thermal radiation from a river whose width is narrower than the angle subtended by the radiation receiver. The measured brightness distribu-tion turned out to have a bell-shaped rather than a true rectangular form, and the authors calculate the true brightness of the strip from the measured one by a pro-cedure based on the earlier work. The method is based essentially on comparing the coefficients of the Fourier expansion of the true (rectangular) and smoothed (bell-

Card   1/2   UDC: 551.521.2

L 46957-66

ACC NR: AP6030088

shaped) distributions. The accuracy of the method is better than 4%, and if the measurement error does not exceed 1%, the temperature of the river (which is related with the brightness by the Stefan-Boltzmann law) can be determined within 1°C. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 10 formulas, and 2 tables.

[02]

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE: 10Jan66/   ORIG REF: 003/   ATD PRESS: 5089

Card 2/2   JS

S/020/62/147/005/014/032
B112/B102

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, A. A.

TITLE: Radiation intensity distribution measured by a wide-aperture detector

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 5, 1962, 1061-1062

TEXT: The sought intensity distribution $I(\varphi)$ is determined from the measured intensity $\tilde{I}(\psi)$ by the integral relation

$$\tilde{I}(\psi) = \frac{1}{2\omega} \int_{\psi-\omega}^{\psi+\omega} K(\psi - \varphi) I(\varphi)\, d\varphi. \qquad (1)$$

The coefficients of the Fourier expansions

$$\tilde{I}(\psi) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \cos n\psi; \qquad (2)$$

$$K(\psi - \varphi) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n \frac{\pi}{\omega}(\psi - \varphi), \qquad (3)$$

Card 1/2

Radiation intensity distribution....

$$I(\varphi) = \frac{\alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \cos m\varphi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_m \sin m\varphi. \tag{4}$$

are interrelated by

$$\alpha_n = \frac{2\omega A_n}{\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m \left[\frac{\sin(m\pi/\omega + n)\omega}{m\pi/\omega + n} + \frac{\sin(m\pi/\omega - n)\omega}{m\pi/\omega - n} \right]}; \tag{5}$$

$$\beta_n = \frac{2\omega B_n}{\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m \left[\frac{\sin(m\pi/\omega + n)\omega}{m\pi/\omega + n} + \frac{\sin(m\pi/\omega - n)\omega}{m\pi/\omega - n} \right]}. \tag{6}$$

A particular case is illustrated by a figure.

ASSOCIATION: Universitet druzhby narodov im. Patrisa Lumumby (University of the Friendship of Nations imeni Patris Lumumba)

PRESENTED: July 11, 1962, by I. V. Obreimov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1962

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEV, A.A.

Artificial influence on the climate of large and small regions;
using the example of the coast of the lake Issyk-Kul'. Izv. AN
SSSR, Ser.geog. no.1:45-49 Ja-F '63.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Universitet druzhby narodov im. Patrisa Lumumby.
          (Issyk-Kul' region—Climate)
          (Issyk-Kul' region—Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

DMITRIYEV, A.N.

Distribution of radiation intensity measured with a wide-
aperture receiver. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.5:1061-1062 D '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Universitet druzhby narodov im. Patrisa Lumumby. Predstavleno
akademikom I.V. Obreimovym.
(Radiometer)

DMITRIEV, A. A., (Bugalminskay Ice-Crusted Ground Sta.)

SP: "The classification of glazed frost building on wires."

LO: Russia.

RE: In the present paper a scheme for the classification of glazed frost and silver thaw on wires is offered, constructed according to morphological indications. The connection between the process of the forming of deposits and their structure is established. Three genetic groups are introduced: glazed frost, ice-dropfrost, sublimate. Glazed frost arises at the spreading of drops being in contact with the wire. Ice-dropsfrost formed from drops instantly freezing at contact. It is marked the dependence of the appearance of one of the both mentioned forms of sediments on the character of the heat balance. There may be hydrodynamically explained as well the brancy structure of the ice-dropsfrost; the increase of the role of the surface friction forces in comparison with the mass inertial forces causes the tendency of smaller drops to flow round obstacles better than larger particles do. Drops accidentally falling upon the rough surfaces of the wires and freezing form the bases of the branches (Fig. 12) of the ice-dropsfrost, on the peripheral particles of which the probability for a contact with new drops is the greatest. It seems natural to expect a greater spatial development (branchity) for smallerdimensions of drops and smaller wind velocities. The third group contains the forms of sediments of sublimate origin.

SO: Acad. of Sci. of USSR. Vol X. Nis 281107, 1946

DMITRIEV, A. A.

"Evaluation of the Precision of Observations of Sleet" (Works of the State Observatory, No 3, 1947)

SO: ⬛ U2392, 22 Sep 1952

DMITRIEV, A. A.

"Deposits of Hoar-Frost on Wires in Connection with the Influence of the Underlying Surface" (Works of the State Geophysical Observatory, No 3, 1947)

SO: ■■ U2392, 22 Sep 1952

DMITRIEV, A. A.

"An Approach toward the Problem of the Form of the Cross-Section of Deposits from a Supercooled Fog of Ssupended Droplets" by A. A. Dmitriev. (Works of the State Geophysical Observatory, No 3, 1947)

U-2302, 22 Sep 1952

DMITRIYEV, A. A.

    "COnnection Between Monsoon Pressure and Temperature Oscillations and Solar Activity," Met i Gidrol., No 5, 1949

MLRA, Oct 52

L 2860-65   EWT(1)/FCC   GW
ACCESSION NR: AR4044537   S/0169/64/000/006/E024/B025

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 6B207

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, A. A.

TITLE: Wind intensification in certain regions of the Arctic basin

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Arkt. i Antarkt. n.-i. in-ta, v. 255, 1963, 169-183

TOPIC TAGS: wind velocity, Arctic, atmospheric pressure system, atmospheric circulation, drifting station, wind intensification

TRANSLATION: This investigation of the regime and conditions for the development of a strong wind (10 m/sec or more)

L 12860-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4044537   0

frequency for summer (June-August) and autumn (September-November) months for
different forms of circulation (W, C, E in the G. Ya. Vangengeym system). The
maximum frequency of wind intensification in the near-polar region is during
form C circulation, and in the eastern region -- during form E. In both regions
it is most common for there to be an intensification of southeasterly, east-
southeasterly and east-northeasterly winds. The authors determine and discuss
relationships between intensifications of the wind and types of atmospheric
processes in the Arctic (see Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, No. 2, 1817).
For certain types of processes, with the form of atmospheric circulation taken
into account, the probability of wind intensification attains relatively high
values (30-40%). On the other hand, there are types in which no wind intensifica-
tion ever is observed. There is also an analysis of the synoptic conditions for
wind intensification for the four types of processes in the Arctic (XIb, XIII,
XVa, XVb), and a discussion of the accompanying diagrammatic maps of the distribu-
tion and movement of atmospheric pressure systems determining wind intensification
during each of these types. V. Davydov

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
(Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)
SUB CODE: ES   ENCL: 00
Card   2/2

DMITRIYEV, A. A.; REMIZOV, G. A.

"About microclimatical differences of temperatures in Moscow in connection with some radiational factors."

report presented at the Atmospheric Radiation Symp, Leningrad, 5-12 Aug 64.

L 15259-65   EWT(1)/FCC   GW
ACCESSION NR: AT4048799   S/3116/63/255/000/0169/0183

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, A. A.   B

TITLE: Wind intensification in certain regions of the Arctic Basin

SOURCE: Arkticheskiy i antarkicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Trudy*, v,
255, 1963. Sbornik statey po voprosam dolgosrochny*kh prognozov pogody* dlya Arktiki
(Collection of articles on the problems of long-range weather forecasting for the Arctic),
169-183

TOPIC TAGS: arctic meteorology, wind velocity, weather forecasting, long-range weather
forecasting

ABSTRACT: Wind observations at the drifting stations SP-4, SP-5, SP-6 and SP-7 have
been analyzed for cases of wind intensifications with a velocity of 10 m/sec or more in the
summer-autumn period of 1954-1960 in the polar and eastern regions of the Arctic.
A total of 1,505 observation periods were analyzed; 495 cases of wind intensification were
noted (duration of wind intensification was for one observation period or more). There
were 244 such cases in the region near the pole (129 in summer and 115 in autumn) and
251 cases in the eastern region (133 in summer and 118 in autumn). It was found that wind

Card   1/3

L 15259-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048799

velocities exceeding 10 m/sec are rarely observed in the central part of the Arctic basin during the navigation season (only 7.5% of all observations in 7 years from June through October). Most strong winds have velocities of 10-12 m/sec; winds with a force of 1.3 m/sec have a frequency maximum in the autumn months. The greatest number of wind intensifications was observed in October (10.6%). The maximum of intensifications of wind in the region near the pole is observed when there is a C form of circulation, but in the eastern region the maximum is associated with an E form. The eastern Arctic is stormier than the central Arctic. During the entier period mentioned the greatest number of wind intensifications occurred when there were type XIb, XIII and XVa processes and no intensifications were observed during type IIIb processes. The greatest number of stable wind intensifications was observed during types XIb, XIIb and XVb and none were observed during processes of types IIIb and Xb. In most cases the zone of wind intensification is the leading and southern parts of cyclones; these, penetrating into the high latitudes with adjacent anticyclones, give rise to wind intensifications. In all cases the development of a strong wind is associated with an increase of intensity of pressure systems determining the zone of intensification in comparison with standard mean pressure values. The model charts which have been compiled for almost all types can be used in forecasting work by comparing them with the predicted pressure fields determined by the method used at the Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy Institut (Arctic and Antarctic Institute).

Card   2/3

L 15259-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4048799

The tables of probabilities illustrated in the article can also be used in weather fore-
casting. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 7 tables and an appendix.

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut,
Leningrad (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 007   OTHER: 000

Card   3/3

L 38149-66   EWT(1)/FCC   GW

ACC NR: AT6012779   (N)   SOURCE CODE: UR/2561/65/000/021/0049/0055

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Southeastern winds of hurricane velocity in Pevek and some possibilities of controlling them

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Problemy Arktiki i Antarktiki, no. 21, 1965, 49-55

TOPIC TAGS: wind velocity, wind direction, atmospheric wind field, electric power source

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the formation of the "yuzhak" (the local name for the winds), means of predicting it, and the prevention of damage from it were investigated in 1963 on the basis of earlier investigations, (Shapayev, Tolstikov, and Farmosova). The port of Pevek (located in the Chaunskaya Bay of the East-Siberian Sea) is frequently the victim of yuzhaks. Observations of the yuzhaks were made using airborne surveys and the Bernoulli formula

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UDC: 551.555.3(98)

L 38149-66
ACC NR: AT6012779

$$P + \frac{pv^2}{2} = \text{const.}$$

where P is the pressure, p is the air density, and v is the wind velocity. The
data show that the Southeastern air flow from the Anadyrskiy Range turns toward the
Southwest and upon reaching the Pevekskiy Range, strikes the village of Pevek and
then gradually loses momentum. The appearance and the velocity of wind of yuzhak
type depends on the curvature of trajectory of the air flow. The maximum velocities
of the winds are observed at 100-500 m altitude with a progressive velocity decrease
from 500 m - 5 km altitude. It is suggested that by creating a pass between the two
valleys, the strong Southeastern wind may be partially deflected from the village of
Pevek and the damage to Pevek can be considerably minimized. The author also specu-
lates on the possibility of harnessing the yuzhak for the production of electric
power. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 07Oct64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEV, A. A.

"Influence of Continents and Oceans on the Circulation of the Atmosphere."
Sub 18 Nov 47, Central Inst of Weather Forecasting

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in
Moscow in 1947

SO: Sum No. 457, 18 Apr 55

SOV/49-59-10-5/19

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, A. A.

TITLE: On the Question of the Velocity of Cosmic Dust Falling
            From the Upper Layers of the Atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya
            1959, Nr 10, pp 1468-1472 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The process of fall is illustrated in Fig 1. The motion
            of fine particles of cosmic origin at heights 80-110 km
            is considered as turbulent. The specific concentration
            q of the particles can be defined by Eqs (1a,6). The
            velocity of fall of the particles of radius a can be
            obtained from Eq (2) where λ - mean free path
            (Eq (3)), ρ_r - density of particle, $A + Q \approx 1$, η - air
            viscosity, $\bar{v}$ - mean velocity of molecules. The
            constant magnitude of ρV (Eq (4)) is derived from
            Eqs (2) and (3). The coefficient of turbulence at
            100 km high is taken from Booker (Ref 10) as
            $K \approx 10^9 cm^2/sec$. The formula (1) can also be written
            as Eq (5) and its solution can be given as Eqs (12)
            and (25). The conditions described by the latter
Card 1/2   formula are illustrated in Fig 2, which shows the

SOV/49-59-10-5/19

On the Question of the Velocity of Cosmic Dust Falling From the
Upper Layers of the Atmosphere

       distribution of a volume concentration at the
       stationary conditions. There are 2 figures and 13
       references 9 of which are Soviet and 4 English.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut Prikladnoy geofiziki
       (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Applied
       Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1958

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEV, A.A.

Transmission of the perturbations of wind speeds in the upper
atmosphere to the tropopause level. Astron.sbor no.3/4:109-
113 '60.   (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki AN SSSR.
              (Atmospheric turbulence)

3.5000

87975
S/049/60/000/010/011/014
E133/E414

AUTHORS: Dmitriyev, A.A., Mishina, M.I., Mikirov, A.Ye. and
Cherenkova, Ye.P.

TITLE: The Influence of Cosmic Dust on Certain Solar
Radiation Characteristics in the Atmosphere

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,
1960, No.10, pp.1518-1528

TEXT: Kalitin has shown that there is a small decrease in the
measured solar radiation correlated with the date of the
Perseids (Ref.1).   Zacharov found that the minimum measured value
occurred three days after the maximum of the Perseid stream but
that the time depended on the wavelength used (Ref.2).
Giovanelli (Ref.3) calculated the size and number of the particles
responsible, and information on these data has also been obtained
from radar (Ref.5) and rocket (Ref.6) observations as well as from
collection of magnetic material (Ref.7) and work on the zodiacal
light.   It seems likely that the dust in the troposphere derives

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The Influence of Cosmic Dust on Certain Solar Radiation
Characteristics in the Atmosphere

from the Earth, whereas that in the stratosphere is of interplanetary
origin. An equation is derived giving the distribution of dust
with height in the presence of convection (Eq.(7)). This formula
is considerably more complicated than the exponential expression
which holds in the absence of convection. A lower limit for the
number of dust particles in the stratosphere is then derived,
assuming that tropospheric convection does not extend into the
stratosphere. It is found that the mass of particles entering the
Earth's atmosphere is 5.5×10^{-15} gm/cm^2 sec. The authors next
consider the effect of the dust content on the solar halo and, in
this connection derive an equation to represent it. Fig.1 is
obtained from this equation and consists of a plot of halo
brightness against height for various wavelengths. (The
observations were made from an aircraft.) The atmospheric
transmission coefficient is closely connected with halo brightness,
but effects in the lower atmosphere can be sufficiently large to
blot out effects in the upper atmosphere. From data obtained in

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E133/E414

The Influence of Cosmic Dust on Certain Solar Radiation
Characteristics in the Atmosphere

the period 1933 to 1955, it is found that the intensity of solar
radiation seems to oscillate with a period of 5 to 7 days as
well as having minima during meteor showers.   It is shown that
there is a linear correlation between the intensity of short
wavelength solar radiation and the number of meteors per hour
found by radar observations.   A correlation was also found
between oscillations in solar radiation and radio-echo
observations, although maxima and minima of the two curves were
displaced.   The authors finally calculate the ratio of the
intensity of light scattered by meteoritic dust to that scattered
by air molecules at varying heights.   The results are shown in
Fig.6 for different angles of scattering and different elapsed
times after the initial influx of the particle stream.   It was
found that the ratio had a constant maximum at 87 km for all
angles of scattering near the level of the noctilucent clouds
(Fig.7).   There are 7 figures, 1 table and 20 references:
7 Soviet and 13 non-Soviet.
Card 3/8
      4

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S/049/60/000/010/011/014
E133/E414

The Influence of Cosmic Dust on Certain Solar Radiation
Characteristics in the Atmosphere

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut prikladnoy geofiziki
(Academy of Sciences USSR Institute of Applied
Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1959

Card 4/6

4

4

DMITRIYEV, A.A. .

Representativity of air temperature observations in case of a
nonuniform underlying surface. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz.
no. 2:328-333 F '61.   (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki AN SSSR.
              (Atmospheric temperature)

28913   S/170/61/004/011/014/020
B108/B138

3,5000

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, A. A.

TITLE: Thermodynamic determination of entropy in a gravitational
             field

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 11, 1961, 114 -116

TEXT: The application of the general formulae for entropy may in certain
cases lead to contradictions with theory. In meteorology, for instance,
the specific entropy of perfectly dry air is given by $\varphi = c_p \ln \frac{\theta}{100}$,

where $\theta = T(1000/P)AR/c_p$. P denotes pressure, T the absolute tempera-
ture. For the following calculations, the atmosphere is assumed to con-
sist of two strata with potential temperatures θ_1 and θ_2 and with mass
m_1 and m_1 per square centimeter. The total entropy of an atmospheric
column with a cross section of 1 cm^2 is then $S = m_1 c_p \ln \frac{\theta_1}{100} + m_2 c_p \ln \frac{\theta_2}{100}$.
This relation obviously does not depend on which of the strata has the
higher potential temperature. However, when gravity is allowed for, it
Card 1/3

Thermodynamic determination of ...   S/170/61/004/011/014/020 .
                                                            B108/B138

must be the upper stratum which has the higher temperature.. If this is
not so they will change place. The entropy of this new state would be
higher. In order to account for gravity, the relation

$d\tilde{S} = \dfrac{dE + APdv + Aydx}{T}$ has to be used. y is the generalized force, x

the generalized path. dE denotes the change in internal energy. Assuming
gravity to be constant with increasing altitude, the entropy of a two-
stratum atmospheric column must be

$$\tilde{S} = m_1 \varphi_1 + m_2 \varphi_2 - \frac{c_p}{Ag} P_s \left\{ \frac{\theta_1}{\theta_2} \times \left[\left(\frac{P_s}{P_h} \right)^{AR/c_p} - 1 \right] \frac{P_h}{P_s} + x - \right.$$

$$\left. - x \left(\frac{P_0}{P_h} \right)^{AR/c_p} \frac{P_h}{P_s} - \left(1 - x \frac{P_h}{P_s} \right) \right\} . \qquad (10)$$

where P_h is the isobaric surface between the two strata, P_s the pressure

on the Earth's surface. It is easy to see that the entropy reaches a

maximum of $\tilde{S}_T = \dfrac{P_s}{g} \left(c_p \ln \dfrac{T_s}{T_0} - AR \ln \dfrac{P_s}{P_0} \right)$ when the temperature T is

Card 2/3

28913
S/170/61/004/011/014/020
Thermodynamic determination of ...   B108/B138

constant and equal to T_s throughout the atmosphere. There are 2 Soviet
references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut prikladnoy geofiziki AN SSSR, g. Moskva (Institute
                 of Applied Geophysics AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1961

Card 3/3

S/863/62/000/000/002/008
D207/D308

AUTHORS: Dmitriyev, A.A., Bonchkovskaya, T.V. and Byzova, N.L.

TITLE: Estimates of the parameters for modeling of atmos-
              pheric circulation in rotating liquid-filled con-
              tainers

SOURCE: Modelirovaniye yavleniy v atmosfere i gidrosfere;
              trudy Pervoy mezhduvedomstvennoy konferentsii 22-26
              noyabrya 1960 g. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 20-31

TEXT: The purpose of this paper is: 1) to select the para-
meters (dimensions and geometrical forms of containers, temperature
drop) for modeling of large-scale circulation in the atmosphere so
that they satisfy the requirements of similarity; 2) to estimate
the effective viscosity coefficient in such models; 3) to find whe-
ther it is possible to establish vertical temperature (or density)
stratification in a model, similar to the typical stratification in
the atmosphere; 4) to formulate some problems which can be attacked
by modeling methods. The following conclusions and results are re-

Card 1/2

Estimates of the parameters ...

S/863/62/000/000/002/008
D207/D308

ported: 1) It is recommended that the container should be a body of revolution: a sphere, a paraboloid or a cylinder with a flat base. The suggested dimensions of containers are given in mathematical relationships. By heating one part of the container base and cooling another, horizontal temperature gradients of 1.0 deg/cm can be obtained. A water-filled container (up to 75 cm in dimensions) should rotate at about 0.1 rev/sec in order to simulate atmospheric circulation. 2) The effective viscosity in water-filled rotating cylinders is 0.1 cm²/sec. 3) Vertical temperature stratification can be obtained by using two heaters: one above the container and the other below it. 4) Modeling can be used for studying radioactive fallout, possible control of the weather, effects of cities, large factories or water reservoirs on the weather etc. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut prikladnoy geofiziki, AN SSSR (Institute of Applied Geophysics, AS USSR)

Card 2/2

S/863/62/000/000/002/008
D2Q7/D308

AUTHORS: Dmitriyev, A.A., Bonchkovskaya, T.V. and Byzova, N.L.

TITLE: Estimates of the parameters for modeling of atmos-
                   pheric circulation in rotating liquid-filled con-
                   tainers

SOURCE: Modelirovaniye yavleniy v atmosfere i gidrosfere;
                   trudy Pervoy mezhduvedomstvennoy konferentsii 22-26
                   noyabrya 1960 g. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 20-31

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Card 1/2

Estimates of the parameters ...   S/863/62/000/000/002/008
                                         D207/D308

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the other below it. 4) Modeling can be used for studying radioac-
tive fallout, possible control of the weather, effects of cities,
large factories or water reservoirs on the weather etc. There are
4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut prikladnoy geofiziki, AN SSSR (Institute
                of Applied Geophysics, AS USSR)

Card 2/2

DMITRIYEV, A.A., otv. red.; BYZOVA, N.L., otv. red.; KRAVCHENKO, N.M.,
red. izd-va; NIKOLAYEVA, L.K., red. izd-va; POLYAKOVA, T.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Studying the boundary layer of the atmosphere from a 300-
meter weather tower]Izuchenie pogranichnogo sloia atmosfery s
300-metrovoi bashni. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 158 p.
(MIRA 16:3)
1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut prikladnoy fiziki.
(Atmosphere)

BULINSKAYA, Nataliya Aleksandrovna; DMITRIYEV, A.A., doktor fiziko-
matematicheskikh nauk, otv. red.; BUTOMO, N.N., red. izd-va;
MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Atlas of the barometric characteristics of cyclones and anti-
cyclones; cyclones and anticyclones as climatic and weather
indices, based on material from synoptic charts for the 15-year
period from 1943 to 1957] Atlas baricheskikh kharakteristik
tsiklonov i antitsiklonov; tsiklony i antitsiklony kak
pokazateli klimata i pogody po materialam sinopticheskikh
kart za 15 let s 1943 po 1957 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
SSSR, 1963. 193 p.   (MIRA 16:6)
                    (Cyclones)

ACCESSION NR: AP4003730   S/0293/63/001/002/0221/0226

AUTHOR: Dmitriyev, A.A.

TITLE: Two dimensional problem of reconstructing the true brightness index
from a smoothed measured data plot

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 1, no. 2, 1963, 221-226

TOPIC TAGS: brightness index, true brightness index, spaceborne optical
observation, spaceborne camera, spaceborne atmosphere photography, spaceborne
atmosphere observation, spaceborne earth photography, spaceborne earth obser-
vation, spaceborne optical system, brightness index computation, photography
aboard artificial satellite

ABSTRACT: The author has previously analyzed the one-dimensional problem of
reconstructing the true brightness index from a smoothed measured data plot.
However, in the analysis of atmospheric-optical observations from satellites,
it is only possible to use a one-dimensional approach in special cases. The
information is more frequently two-dimensional in character, as in the case of
the distribution of a cloud cover on successive orbits when the radiation
detector is pointed downward. It is shown that the true brightness index can

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ACCESSION NR: AP4003730

be reconstructed from a smoothed measured data plot, both in the case of a
pi-shaped function of the distribution of instrument sensitivity in a particular
range of solid angles and in the case of a function rapidly decreasing in value
from the point of sighting. Specific cases of computation of the true field of
brightness for a two-dimensional case are cited. The numerical examples show
the necessity for taking into account nonuniformities in the field of bright-
ness and the nonuniformity in the characteristic of sensitivity of the detector
in the case of observations of the distribution of the radiant flux from non-
homogeneous surfaces when wide-angle apparatus is used. In order to introduce
corrections, it is necessary to know the distribution of the sensitivity of
the detector as a function of the angular distance to the point of sighting
and the results of change of the smoothed brightness as a function of both
angular coordinates. Only in the case of slowly changing fields of brightness
and a rapid decrease in the sensitivity of the detector with increasing dis-
tance from the point of sighting do the smoothed and true brightness have sim-
ilar values. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 31 formulas.

Card, 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4003730

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Jan63   DATE ACQ: 26Dec63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH   NO REF SOV: 001   OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

B+1

TITLE: An attempt at an objective determination of the components of the 500/1000 waves of relative topography using correlation analysis

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii, Trudy, no. 28, 1964. Voprosy aeroklimatografii severnogo polushariya (Problems in the aeroclimatog-raphy of the Northern Hemisphere), 112-122

TOPIC TAGS: cyclone, wave cyclone, variance analysis, relative topography, atmospheric circulation

ABSTRACT: The relative topography along a circle of constant latitude is examined in this article. The purpose of the work was to investigate the possibilities of objectively determining the various components of the planet-wide waves and comparing the changes in their characteristics with the succession of circulatory patterns which has been dis-covered by other synoptic methods. The amplitudes of the harmonics of the wave spec-trum are calculated on the basis of the autocorrelation function. It is assumed that random disturbances are superimposed on the regular wave field of the relative topography in a

Card   1/3

DMITRIYEV, A.A., prof.

Dynamics of the atmosphere; an international symposium.
Priroda 54 no.12:67-71 D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.