the interstellar medium by the statistical Fermi mechanism, then the ratio ξ of the quark flux to the cosmic ray (proton) flux can be smaller than the average relative concentration of the cold quarks by several orders of magnitude, $\xi \sim 10^{-14} - 10^{-16}$. In more effective cosmic-ray accelerating media, such as interstellar plasma, ξ may reach $\sim 10^{-11}$. It is pointed out in the conclusion that the best chances of obtaining some experimental data are at low quark energies and fluxes. The author thanks V. L. Ginzburg, Ya. B. Zel'dovich, S. B. Pikel'ner, and V. N. Tsytovich for interesting discussions. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Apr66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

L 15696-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6004938 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/0050/001/0202/0214

AUTHOR: Feynberg, Ye. L.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fizicheskiy Institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Successive interactions at high energies

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 1, 1966, 202-214

TOPIC TAGS: quantum electrodynamics, strong nuclear interaction, nucleon interaction, meson interaction

ABSTRACT: The author investigates the properties (interaction features) of a particle that experiences a sharp change in momentum. The analysis is carried out within the framework of standard renormalized quantum electrodynamics, using as an example two successive acts of bremsstrahlung of an electron on nonstationary centers. The difference from the usual approach consists only in the fact that the time variation of the functional of the system (which is specified initially in

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L 15696-66
ACC NR: AP6004938 O

the form of a packet) is calculated. It is shown that after the first interaction the particle stays for a long time (at very high energies -- macroscopically long and much longer than the time of passage of the packet) in a state in which its successive interaction has a character different from normal. In this state, the self-field of the particle differs from the stationary self-field of an ordinary particle with given momentum. It is shown that the effect has a classical nature and can be quantitatively appreciable because of the relativistic slowing down of the time of recovery of the stationary state at high energies. The effect is the basis of many diffractive inelastic processes investigated at high energies, transition radiation in stratified media, and similar phenomena. The possibility of this effect for a nucleon which interacts strongly with its own meson field are considered. It is shown that an electron can stay for a long time in a state in which it has a nonequilibrium self-field (semidressed electron), and that this state can be registered independently of the first interaction which produced the electron. This can suggest the existence and the possible role of a singular nonequilibrium state for a particle which interacts strongly with its own field (nucleon). Some estimates of this process, which cannot be solved by direct

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L 15696-66

ACC NR: AP6004938 O

calculations, show that some unusual and unexpected results can be derived from such an analysis. Author thanks his friends at the Theoretical Division of FIAN for very useful and interesting critical review of the results. Orig. art. has: 34 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3 zmb

ACC NR: AP7003023 SOURCE CODE: UR/0053/66/090/001/0194/0197

AUTHOR: Feynberg, Ye. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: 50th birthday of V. L. Ginzburg

SOURCE: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 90, no. 1, 1966, 194-197

TOPIC TAGS: physics personnel, academic personnel, radio wave propagation

ABSTRACT: Academician Vitaliy Lazarevich Ginzburg, born 4 October 1916, is notable alike for his many major contributions to theoretical and experimental physics and for his prodigious and varied output of published works comprising some 200 papers and a number of monographs, many of which have seen issue in translation abroad. His competence and interest run the gamut of physics, touching on such discrete areas as acoustics, molecular optics, solid-state and plasma physics, radio astronomy, astrophysics, the origin of cosmic rays, and problems of thermonuclear synthesis.

Ginzburg has been associated since 1940 with the theoretical division of the Lebedev Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR, and

 UDC: 92.530

since 1951 has been deputy director of that division under I. Ye. Tamm. Concurrently, since 1945, he has held the chair in the emission and propagation of radio waves in the Department of Radiophysics at Gorky State University.

Upon graduation from Moscow State University in 1938 he began his graduate study in experimental optics, under G. S. Landsberg. His candidate's thesis in 1940 clarified a number of fine points in both the classical and quantum theories of radiation and proposed for the first time the use of the so-called Coulomb normalization of potentials. At that time, also, Ginzburg propounded the quantum theory of the Vavilov-Cerenkov effect, and the theory of Cerenkov radiation in crystals. The doctoral dissertation in 1942 summed up his investigations on the effects of inertia and attenuation of the mechanical moment of a spin particle in an external field, and offered the first relativistic theory of a particle capable of states with different spins. This body of works was to culminate (in 1947) in a joint effort with I. Ye. Tamm which formulated new types of equations to permit an infinite dimensional representation of Lorentz groups, and to describe particles with higher spins.

In 1942—43 Ginzburg provided new insights into the effects of absorption and reflection on the propagation of radio waves, while his works on the thermodynamic theory of ferroelectric phenomena included the identification of barium titanate as a ferroelectric material (1945). Another of his works, produced jointly with I. M. Frank in 1945, theorized on a new effect: transition radiation, a phenomenon subsequently validated experimentally and adopted universally as an investigative tool in metal optics.

Ginzburg's activities in 1955 included experiments in the dispersion of light in various media, and foretold of critical opalescence during phase transformation in a solid. Collaboration with V. M. Arganovich in 1958 on the theory of excitons and on spatial dispersion in crystal optics led to the publication in 1965 of a monograph on these subjects. Earlier, Ginzburg had completed a magnum opus whose third edition in 1960 bore the title *Propagation of Electromagnetic Waves in a Plasma*, embodying the results of his investigation in this area since 1942.

Radio astronomy attracted Ginzburg from its earliest beginnings.

As early as 1946 he made a number of surprising conclusions on the radiophysics of the solar corona, which today underlie the theory of radiation from the quiet sun, and in the period 1952–61 he developed the theory of sporadic solar emission of radio waves. In 1963, he collaborated with S. I. Syrovatskiy to produce the well-known work *The Origin of Cosmic Rays*, now going into its second edition. Ginzburg's activities in radio astronomy led to a number of works on problems of astrophysics (a field that today comes close to being his main passion), e. g., the nature of radio galaxies and super novae; gamma- and x-radiation of galaxies; gravitational collapse of a magnetized star within the framework of the general theory of relativity.

More recently, Ginzburg has produced numerous works on superconductivity and superfluidity, chief among these being a general phenomenological theory of superconductivity, formulated with the collaboration of L. D. Landau. To round out his versatility he has advanced and discussed proposals for the experimental testing of the general theory of relativity, studied metal optics and anomalous electron emission in metals, and in 1950–51 was one of few theoreticians to have studied the problem of controlled thermonuclear reaction.

ACC NR: AP7003023

In addition to holding down his academic posts, Ginzburg is editor-in-chief of the journal *Radiophysics*, a member of the editorial boards of *Progress in the Physical Sciences* and *Science and Life*, and an active member of the Bureau of the Division of General and Applied Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR.

He is the recipient of the Lomonosov and Lenin prizes and numerous other awards for scientific achievement. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [FSB: v. 2, no. 11]

Card 5/5

FEYNBERTZ, M.L.

Rational bandaging in hydradenitis. Vest. vener. No.3:53-54 May-June 50. (CLML 19:4)

1. Third Polyclinic, Odessa.

FEDOTOV, S., VASNOV, N., TIBILOV, S. and VENTSNER, V.

OBSERVATIONS OF VARIATIONS IN THE INTENSITY OF THE GREEN LINE OF NIGHT SKY LUMINESCENCE

Comptes Rendus (D. oklady) de l'Academie des Sciences de l'URSS
Vol. XIX, No 5, pp 405-407. 1938

Translation-ATIC 235238
F-TS-8714/III
D487950

USSR/Mathematics - Statistical Sum 1 Dec 52

"A Method of Computation of Statistical Sum," I. Khalatnikov, Inst of Phys Problems, Acad Sci USSR

DAN SSSR, Vol 87, No 4, pp 539-542

Analyzes R. Feynman's problem (Phy Rev 84,108 (1951)) of computing with exponential expressions contg non-commuting operators. Applies his method, which he considers simpler than the previous ones (see E. Wigner, Phy Rev 40(1932); J. Kirkwood, ibid, 44, 44, (1933)), to computation of the statistical sum of systems characterized by Hamiltonian $H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + U(r)$.

Indebted to Acad L. D. Landau and A. A. Abrikosov. Presented by Acad L. D. Landau 8 Oct 52.

PA 259T115

FEYNMAN, R.P.

Quantum theory of gravitation. Acta physica Pol 24 no.6:697-722
D '63.

L 42213-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6031578 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/66/017/001/0049/0049

AUTHOR: Feyns, V.

ORG: Oncological Institute, Bucharest (Institutul oncologic) 23 B

TITLE: Synthesis of a labelled cytostatic 22

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 17, no. 1, 1966, 49

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: The author produced a labelled cytostatic agent for use in pharmacodynamic studies. The acid synthesized was 3-(N,N-di-2-chloroethyl) aminobenzoic acid, which was marked with 14C radioactive carbon in the nucleus. [JPRS: 36,002]

SUB CODE: 07, 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 af

FEYNSHMIDT, O. I.

Biochemistry See FAYNSHMIDT, O. I.

AUTHORS: Yurkevich, I. A., Feyrabent, V. A. 20-119-3-41/65

TITLE: Certain Rules Governing the Variations of the pH-Values of Rocks of the Meso-Cenozoic Stratum of East-Zaural'ye (Transurals) (Nekotoryye zakonomernosti izmeneniya pH porod mezokaynozoyskoy tolshchi Vostochnogo Zaural'ya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 3, pp. 540-543 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The development and direction of many processes in nature depend on the reaction of the medium. The pH-values of natural waters and ground sediments can favor the concentration or dispersion of chemical elements in sediments. Thus the direction of authigenous mineral formation is to a certain extent pre-determined (refs 3,4,6). From this point of view the study of the pH-values can be important for the explanation of the formation conditions of rocks which has hitherto been neglected because of the general opinion concerning an extreme mobility and variability of this parameter. The underestimation of a systematical study of the pH-values as one of the

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parameters of the formation conditions of mineral oil containing strata (refs 2,5) is not justified at all. From the final conclusions in these references results a good correlation of the pH of the water extracts with other parameters on large surfaces. Thus the alterations of the sedimentation conditions are to a certain extent reflected by the pH-values of the rocks in question. In reference 2 and 5 is said in this context that these values characterize the pH-values of the waters in the sedimentation basin during the sedimentation of the strata in question. It is, however, well known that the hydrochemical parameters, among them also the pH-values of the bottom waters of the recent seas, and of the main water mass differ considerably. Therefore the pH-level cannot be considered under the above mentioned aspects (refs 2,5), it can be used only for the study of the ground sediments. For these reasons the authors investigated the pH-values not in extracts, but in suspensions with a comparatively small relation of the solid and liquid phase (water : rock = 4 : 1). The

Certain Rules Governing the Variations of the pH-Values of Rocks of the Meso-Cenozoic Stratum of East-Zaural'ye (Transurals)

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pH-values were measured potentiometrically by means of a glass electrode. The data contained in table 1 as well as those of reference 1 for single minerals show that the pH-values of the same rock sample differ considerably in suspensions and water extracts. The differences are not equal for the single rock samples. The individual peculiarities of the rocks are expressed best by the pH-values in suspensions. The data of table 2 show a picture of the pH-modifications which are rather typical of the cross sections of the Meso-Cenozoic sediments of the western part of the West Siberian lowland. Though the single cross sections lie several hundred kilometers apart, they disprove the above mentioned conceptions concerning the high mobility of the pH-values. Even the averaged values of table 2 show that all investigated cross sections are differentiated obviously according to the modifications of the pH-values in a series of strata. The indicating horizons and strata for the major part fit into the frame of stratigraphic subdivisions. Albian, Turonian-Congac

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and Eocene have lower pH-values than these of the strata below and above. The pH-level is higher for Lower Cretaceous than for younger and Tertiary rocks. The pH-values are gradually reduced from Senonian stage on words. In all Cretaceous- and Tertiary sediments the lowest pH-values were in the north (Berezov), the higher ones in the south. Therefore the modifications of the pH-values in the cross sections and in the regional plan are by no means arbitrary, but are subjected to certain rules which apparently govern the modification of the sedimentation and the diagenesis of the sediments.
There are 2 tables and 6 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut nefti Akademii nauk SSSR
(Petroleum Institute, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: December 6, 1957, by S. I. Mironov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR
SUBMITTED: December 3, 1957

YURKEVICH, Iosif Andreyevich. Prinimali uchastiye: FEDOROV, S.F.; VINOGRADOV, V.L., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOZYREVA, N.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PEREVEDENTSEVA, M.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; FEYRABENT, V.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik. MIRONOV, S.I., akademik, otv.red.; SHOBOLOV, S.P., red. izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn.red.

[Facies and geochemical characteristics of Meso-Cenozoic deposits of the eastern part of Western Siberia] Fatsial'no-geokhimicheskaia kharakteristika mezo-kainozoiskikh otlozhenii Vostochnogo Zaural'ia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 114 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Rukovoditel' Vostochnoy kompleksnoy nefte-gazovoy ekspeditsii AN SSSR (for Fedorov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Fedorov). 3. Laboratoriya genezisa nefti (for Mironov, Vinogradov, Kozyreva, Perevedentseva, Feyrabent).
(Siberia, Western--Geology, Stratigraphic)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol.9/7 Obstetrics July 56

1053. FEYRER J. Klinika a výsledky léčení některých vývojových poruch dělohy. Clinical aspects and therapeutic results in a few congenital malformations of the uterus ČAS. LÉK. ČES. 1955, 94 42 (1121-1126)

Three out of 10 examined patients showed uterus arcuatus septus, 3 uterus arcuatus subseptus, 2 uterus bicornis unicollis, 1 uterus septus duplex bilocularis and uterus septus. All of them were subjected to Strassmann's operation (often with modifications) on account of sterility or habitual abortion. Hormone therapy (oestrogen and progesterone according to Béclère), insufflation or perturbation with camphor oil was applied postoperatively. Seven of the 10 patients became pregnant.

Zak - Jicín

SHAMSHTEYN, M.G.; VALUYSKIY, B.V.; FEYST, A.K.; PODLESNYKH, S.M.; RUD', R.U.

Printer for additive printing of color films. Tekh. kino i telev. 4 no.8:12-20 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut, i Moskovskaya fabrika massovoy pechati tsvetnykh fil'mov.
(Color photography--Printing processes)
(Motion-picture photography--Equipment and supplies)

FEYGE, F. E.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Single-Phase Automatic Reclosing Apparatus With Remote Selecting Elements in Electric Power Systems." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, 7 May 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 29 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

AUTHOR: Feyst, P.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences. 105-9-7/32

TITLE: An Analysis of the Behavior of Multi-Phase Compensated Impedance Relays Using Circle Diagrams. (Analiz raboty mnogofaznykh kompensirovannykh rele soprotivleniya pri pomoshchi krugovykh diagramm)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, Nr 9, pp. 31-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The scheme is described with which the analysis was carried out. The problem consists of expressing the currents and voltages contained in the set up inequation by means of the parameters of the electric drive as functions of the ratio between the e.m.f. at its terminals p and the angle between its vectors Θ. Calculation formulae are deduced which determine the characteristic of the reaction of relays in the case of various operation methods of the line to be determined. A not-all-phase operation of the line to be protected (one phase being switched off) and then the unsymmetrical short-circuits in the case of an all-phase operation are investigated. On this occasion the "general" diagram and the circle diagram are used for analysis. There are 3 figures and 3 Slavic references.

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ASSOCIATION: Central Scientific Electrical Engineering Research Laboratories of the MES (Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya elektrotekhnicheskaya laboratoriya MES)

SUBMITTED: January 1, 1957
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

8 (2)

AUTHOR: Feyst, P. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/105-59-8-4/28

TITLE: A Consideration of the Transient Resistances at the Point of a Two-phase-to-ground Fault

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 8, pp 22 - 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: If the transient resistances R_{tr} at the point of a two-phase-to-ground fault are taken into account, the R_{tr} are assumed to be divided into two equal parts in the equivalent-circuit diagram forming the basis of this investigation. In most cases, however, the transient resistances in the faulted phases will not be equal. General methods of solving problems concerning various kinds of complicated unsymmetrical arrangement of electric systems are known from publications (Refs 4,5). In this paper, the case of an arbitrary ratio of the three transient resistances is investigated. This problem is solved by applying the compensation principle. It is shown that if an arbitrary distribution of R_{tr} among the faulted phases must be secured, it is sufficient to choose the coefficient n corre-

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spondingly. An additional transient resistance n $\frac{R_{tr}}{2}$ is connected to the phase B and C. If the transient resistances are unsymmetrical, the boundary conditions in the faulted branches with respect to the transient resistances do not differ from those at equal transient resistances as to the currents and voltages. Hence, the unsymmetrical system of the longitudinal electromotive forces is divided into symmetrical components, which leads to the equivalent-circuit diagram shown by figure 2a. Formulas (1), (2), and (3) for these symmetrical components are derived. They show that these symmetrical EMF-components may be introduced into the circuit diagram 2a by means of transformers. The two equal primary windings of each transformer carry corresponding currents, the coefficient of mutual induction between these windings and the secondary winding of the transformer is jn $\frac{R_{tr}}{2\sqrt{3}}$. This solution is very useful if AC board computers are used. It is more convenient, however, to apply the compensation principle once more and to replace

the symmetrical EMF-components by additional resistances ΔZ_1, ΔZ_2 and ΔZ_o (Fig 2b). Formulas (4), (5), and (6) are derived for the latter. This indicates that the resistances ΔZ depend upon the transient resistance R_{tr}, the coefficient n, and upon the ratio of the currents I_{ok} and I_{2k}. This ratio is determined from formula (7). By substituting (7) into (4), (5), and (6), formulas (8), (9), and (10) for the additional resistances are derived. If the ΔZ found in this way are combined with the resistances $\frac{R_{tr}}{2}$ of each branch of the circuit shown by figure 2b, it is possible to give the complete equivalent-circuit diagram for a two-phase-to-ground fault at any ratio of the three transient resistances at the location of the fault. This is illustrated by the circuit shown by figure 4. An example is then calculated. There are 6 figures and 7 Soviet references.

A Consideration of the Transient Resistances at the Point of a Two-phase-to-ground Fault SOV/105-59-8-4/28

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electric Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: August 30, 1958

Card 4/4

FEDOSEYEV, M.A., inzh.; FEYST, P.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic reclosing and reserve cutting-in relay units.
Elek. sta. 33 no.5:69-73 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric power distribution)
(Electric protection) (Electric relays)

SOV/128-59-10-19/24

18(2,3,4)

AUTHOR: Feyst, V.I., Engineer

TITLE: Wedge Hoisting for Pattern

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 10, p 44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the foundry of the Barnaul'skiy zavod mekhanicheskikh pressov (Barnaul Factory for Mechanical Presses) hoistings of a new construction are used to take small and middle sized pattern out of the mould by hand. The construction is based on a wedge joint bush of cast iron (Fig.1) with a hoisting (Fig.2). There are 2 diagrams.

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FEYST, V.I.

Deflection measurement by means of a timing device. Lit. proizv. no.10:46 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Power presses--Testing)

FEYST, V.I.

Mechanizing the puncturing of gas vents in sand molds. Lit. proizv. no.7:43 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:1)

FEYT, G.N., inzh.

Method of determining the ultimate resistance of coal to shifting in a massif. Nauch. soob. Inst. gor. dela 4:42-44 '60.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Rock pressure) (Coal--Testing)

FEYT, G.N.

Strength properties of coal seams as an indicator of the likelihood of outburts. Nauch.soob.IGD 14:88-98 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Rocks--Testing) (Mine gases)

FEYT, G.N.

Approximative method of estimating the danger of outbursts from coal seams according to hardness indices. Gor. i ekon. vop. razrab. ugol'. i rud. mest. no.1:260-274 '62. (MIRA 16:7)
(Mine gases) (Coal--Testing)

FEYT, G.N.; KAMNEVA, T.N., red.

[Study of the strength properties of coal seams in the massiv of the Donets Basin; report at the seminar on the problems of studying the mechanical properties of rocks in a massif] Issledovanie prochnostnykh svoistv ugol'nykh plastov Donbassa v massive; doklad na seminare po voprosam issledovaniia mekhanicheskikh svoistv gornykh porod v massive. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela, 1964. 17 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

KHODOT, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; FEYT, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Probability of dynamic phenomena in coal mines. Ugol' 40 no.9:65-67 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo.

ZEL'VENSKIY, Ya.D. (Moscow); FEYTEK, Ya. (Moscow); SHALYGIN, V.A. (Moscow)

Differential method of simple distillation for investigating liquid - vapor equilibrium. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.12:2802-2806 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva.
(Phase rule and equilibrium)
(Distillation)

FEYTEL'MAN, Nina Germanovna; DOROKHIN, N.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor; MIKHEYEV, G.F., redaktor izdatel'stva; ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The cost of coal and ways of lowering it] Sebestoimost' uglia i puti ee snizheniia. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1956. 103 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Coal)

FEYTELMAN, N.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16 aprelya 1960 g. g. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvedka i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in 4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy; ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A. Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel';

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Tech. Ed.: A. S. Poloaina.

PURPOSE : The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVERAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transactions of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Economy of the USSR. The Conference was called by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Sovet Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, surveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radiometric investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processes is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

MIKHEYEV, G.F.; FEYTEL'MAN, N.G.; KALYUZHNAYA, T.P., red.; VLASOVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

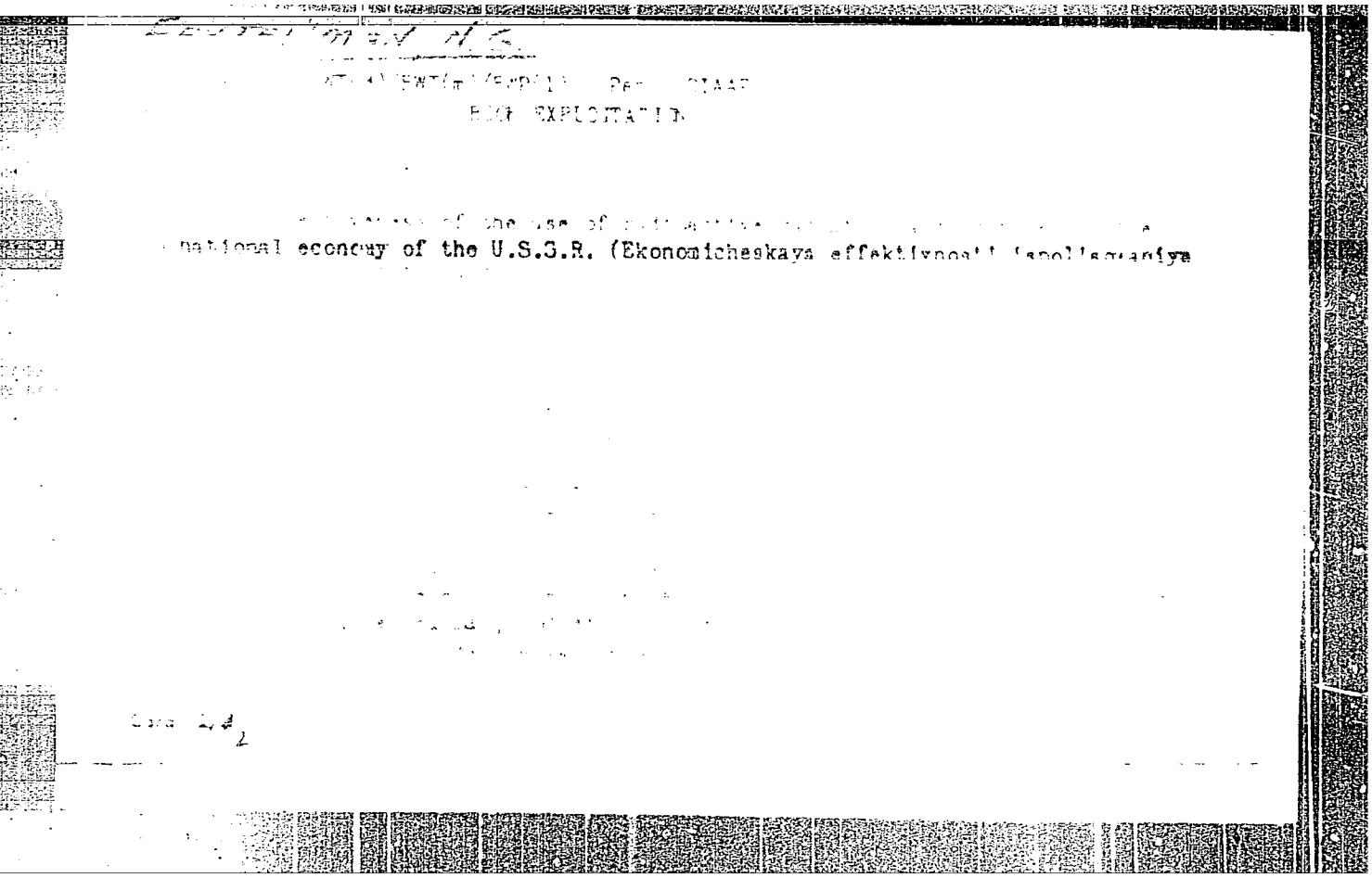
[The economics of radiometric methods in the extractive branches of industry]Ekonomika radiometricheskikh metodov v dobyvaiushchikh otrasliakh promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1962. 166 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Nuclear geophysics) (Geology, Economic)

MIKHEYEV, G.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; FEYTEL'MAN, N.G., kand. ekon. nauk; MELESHKO, V.K., red.; MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Method for determining the economic efficiency of utilizing atomic energy in the national economy] Metodika opredeleniia ekonomicheskoi effektivnosti ispol'zovaniia atomnoi energii v narodnom khoziaistve. Moskva, Gosatomizdat, 1963. 53 p. (MIRA 16:12)

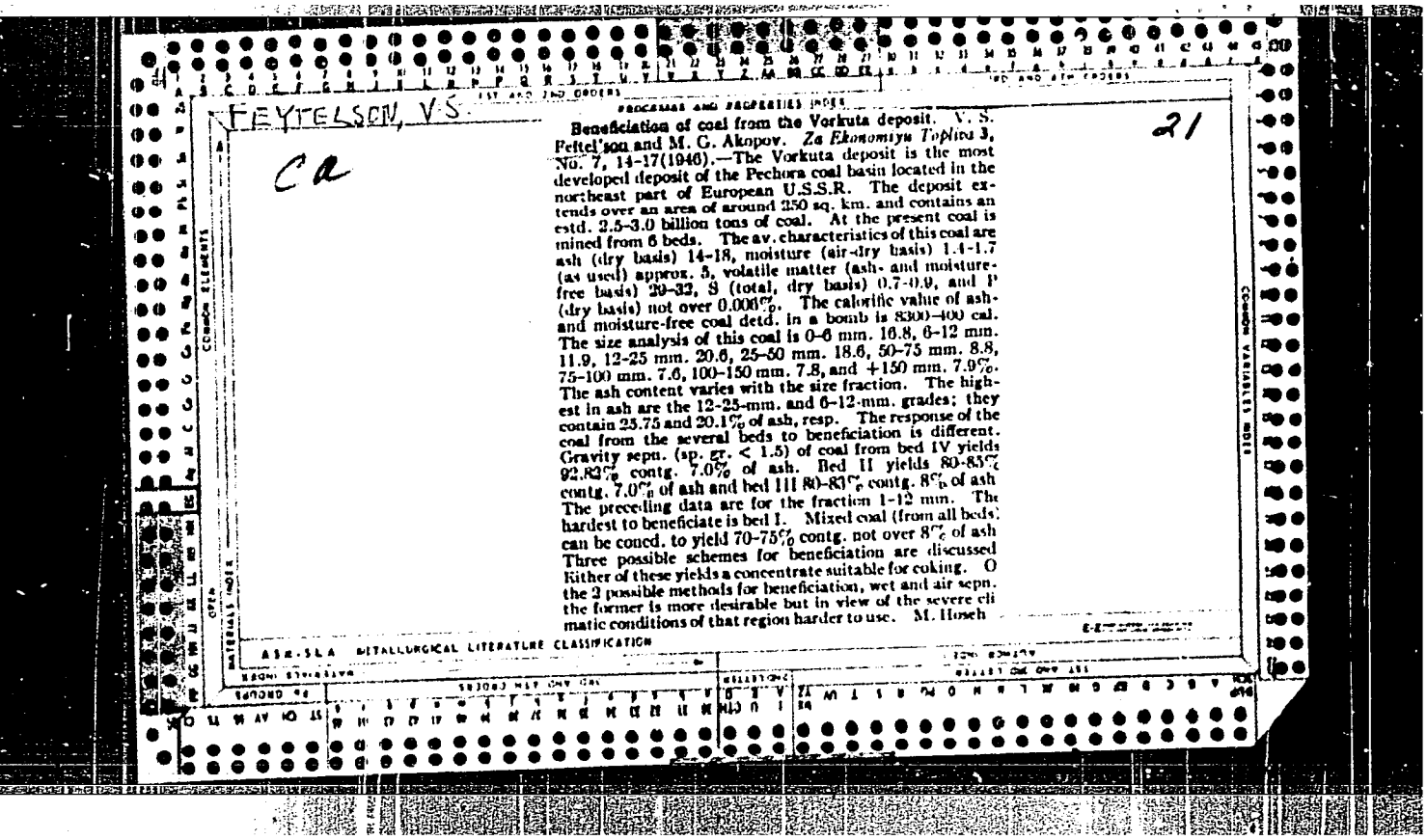
1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki.
(Atomic energy--Economic aspects)



national economy of the U.S.S.R. (Ekonomicheskaya effektivnost' [illegible]

Card 2/3

Submitted: 17 Oct 64



FEYTELSON, V.S.

Ca

21

Beneficiation of coal from the Vorkuta deposit. V. S. Feitel'son and M. G. Akopov. *Za Ekonomiyu Topliva* 3, No. 7, 14-17(1946).—The Vorkuta deposit is the most developed deposit of the Pechora coal basin located in the northeast part of European U.S.S.R. The deposit extends over an area of around 250 sq. km. and contains an estd. 2.5–3.0 billion tons of coal. At the present coal is mined from 6 beds. The av. characteristics of this coal are ash (dry basis) 14–18, moisture (air-dry basis) 1.4–1.7 (as used) approx. 5, volatile matter (ash- and moisture-free basis) 29–32, S (total, dry basis) 0.7–0.9, and P (dry basis) not over 0.000%. The calorific value of ash- and moisture-free coal detd. in a bomb is 8300–400 cal. The size analysis of this coal is 0–6 mm. 16.8, 6–12 mm. 11.9, 12–25 mm. 20.6, 25–50 mm. 18.6, 50–75 mm. 8.8, 75–100 mm. 7.6, 100–150 mm. 7.8, and +150 mm. 7.9%. The ash content varies with the size fraction. The highest in ash are the 12–25-mm. and 6–12-mm. grades; they contain 25.75 and 20.1% of ash, resp. The response of the coal from the several beds to beneficiation is different. Gravity sepn. (sp. gr. < 1.5) of coal from bed IV yields 92.82% contg. 7.0% of ash. Bed II yields 80–85% contg. 7.0% of ash and bed III 80–83% contg. 8% of ash. The preceding data are for the fraction 1–12 mm. The hardest to beneficiate is bed I. Mixed coal (from all beds) can be coned. to yield 70–75% contg. not over 8% of ash. Three possible schemes for beneficiation are discussed. Either of these yields a concentrate suitable for coking. Of the 2 possible methods for beneficiation, wet and air sepn., the former is more desirable but in view of the severe climatic conditions of that region harder to use. M. Hosch

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Country	:	USSR F
Category	:	Microbiology. General Microbiology. Growth and Development of the Microbial Population.
Abs. Jour	:	Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2[illegible], 1958, No 103605
Author	:	Paytsmeymer, V.A.
Institut.	:	Kazan' Scientific Research Veterinary Institute
Title	:	Experiments on the Study of Properties of Secondary Cultures Which Develop From Filtrable Forms of Certain Bacteria (Self-Referenced)
Orig Pub.	:	Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Kazansk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, No 1 38-39
Abstract	:	No abstract.

Card: 1/1

KORZENKO, V.N.; SAYKOVSKAYA, V.A.; PROTASENYA, S.G.; KOLIYEV, M.F. (Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR); FEDYUSHKIN, M.Ye.; FEYTENGEYMER, V.A., kand. veter. nauk; YAMASHEV, S.G., kand. veter. nauk; AKHMETZYANOV, F.Kh., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHVETSOV, K.A., veterinarnyy vrach; GANIYEV, M.K., prof.; FARZALIYEV, I.A., dotsent

Smallpox in cattle. Veterinariia 41 no.7:31-34 Jl '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Belorusskiy institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny (for Korzenko, Saykovskaya, Protasenya). 2. Direktor Severo-Osetinskoy respublikanskoy veterinarnoy laboratorii (for Fedyushkin). 3. Kazanskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Feytengeymer, Yamashev, Akhmetzyanov, Shvetsov). 4. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut (for Ganiyev, Farzaliyev).

FENTIS, J.

"Numbers and Systems of Numeration." p. 169. (MATEMATICKO-PRIRODOVEDECKE ROZHLEDY, Vol. 32, no. 6, 1953, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, No. 5, May 1954/Unclassified

FEYTSARENKO, A. I.

37405. Sposob Polucheniya Vysokourozhaynykh Gibridnykh Semyan Pshenits v Kolkhozakh i Sovkhozakh Kurskoy Oblasti v Sb: Za Vysokuyu Kul'turu Zemledeliya Kursk, 1949, s. 130-33.

SO: Letopis' Zhrunal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

FEYTSARENKO, A. I.

Wheat

Cultivation of Triticum aestivum varieties of soft spring wheat; Agrobiologiia no. 6, 1951. L'govskaya opytno-selektsionnaya stantsiya

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.

FEYTSARENKO, A. I.

Wheat

Growing wheat plants from barley seeds. Agrobiologiia, No. 4, 1952..

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November 1952. Unclassified.

FEYTSARENKO, A. I. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Methods of production, and the economical and biological characteristics of winter wheat of the "l'govskaya 873" variety." Kursk, 1957. 20 pp with charts, 22 cm. (Min of Agr USSR. Ukrainian Order of Lator Red Banner Agr Acad), 100 copies. (KL, 15-57, 107)

FEYTSARENKO, A.M.[Feitsarenko, A.M.], otv. red.; PREDKO, I.G.[Predko, I.H.], red.; GRIN'KO, T.F.[Hrin'ko, T.F.], kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; DEMCHENKO, P.K., red.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, I.M.[Dobrovols'kyi, I.M.], red.; LIMAR, F.M.[Lymar, F.M.], red.; SEMENOV, F.G.[Semenov,F.H.], FEYTSARENKO, G.I.[Feitsarenko, H.I.], kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; VAS'KOVSKIY, Yu.I.[Vas'kovs'kyi, IU.I.], red.; VIDONYAK, A.P. [Vidoniak, A.P.], tekhn. red.

[Sixty years of the Cherkassy (formerly Verkhnyaki) State Agricultural Experiment Station; collection of scientific papers] 60 rokiv Cherkas'koi (kol. Verkhniats'koi) derzhavnoi sil's'kohospodars'koi doslidnoi stantsii; zbirnyk naukovykh prats'. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Ukrains'koi akad. sil's'kohospodars'kykh nauk, 1961. 145 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Cherkassy. Derzhavna sil's'kohospodars'ka doslidna stantsiya. 2. Direktor Cherkasskoy gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Feytsarenko, A.M.). 3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom selektsii sakharnoy svekly Cherkasskoy gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Grin'ko).

(Continued on next card)

FEYTSARENKO, A.M.---(continued) Card 2.

4. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom obrabotki pochvy Cherskasskoy gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyayatvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Demchenko). 5. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom skotovodstva Cherkasskoy gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Limar). 6. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom selektsii zernovykh kul'tur Cherkasskoy gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Feytsarenko, G.I.).
(Cherkassy—Agricultural experiment stations)

FEYTSARENKO, A.M.[Feitsarenko, A.M.], otv. red.; PREDKO, I.G.[Predko, I.H.], red.; GRIN'KO, T.F.[Hrin'ko, T.F.], kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; DEMCHENKO, P.K., red.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, I.M.[Dobrovols'kyi, I.M.], red.; LIMAR, F.M.[Lymar, F.M.], red.; SEMENOV, F.G.[Semenov,F.H.], FEYTSARENKO, G.I.[Feitsarenko, H.I.], kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; VAS'KOVSKIY, Yu.I.[Vas'kovs'kyi, IU.I.], red.; VIDONYAK, A.P. [Vidoniak, A.P.], tekhn. red.

[Sixty years of the Cherkassy (formerly Verkhnyaki) State Agricultural Experiment Station; collection of scientific papers] 60 rokiv Cherkas'koi (kol. Verkhniats'koi) derzhavnoi sil's'kohospodars'koi doslidnoi stantsii; zbirnyk naukovykh prats'. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Ukrains'koi akad. sil's'kohospodars'kykh nauk, 1961. 145 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Cherkassy. Derzhavna sil's'kohospodars'ka doslidna stantsiya. 2. Direktor Cherkasskoy gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Feytsarenko, A.M.). 3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom selektsii sakharnoy svekly Cherkasskoy gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Grin'ko).

(Continued on next card)

FEYTSARENKO, A.M.---(continued) Card 2.

4. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom obrabotki pochvy Cherkasskoy gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyayatvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Demchenko). 5. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom skotovodstva Cherkasskoy gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Limar). 6. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom selektsii zernovykh kul'tur Cherkasskoy gosudarstvennoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy opytnoy stantsii (for Feytsarenko, G.I.).
(Cherkassy--Agricultural experiment stations)

PETER, L.

Compounds of sulfur and pyridoxine in corn juice. N. G. Putapov and D. Feier. *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.* 10, No. 12, *Ser. Fiz. Mat. i Estestven. Nauk* No. 8, 127-31(1955).—The plant juice flowing from the roots to the upper parts of corn plant was examd. in early, flowering, and ripening phases of the plant. Chromatographic estn. of thiamine and pyridoxine, as well as glutathione, methionine, and cysteine was made. It was shown that the concept of the roots passing upward only the sulfate form of S is erroneous. In all phases of growth the juice contained glutathione and methionine; thiamine was found only in the early phase, while pyridoxine appeared in all phases.

G. M. Kosolapoff

(2)

Chair Plant Physiology, M. U. A.

Chair of Plant Physiology, Budapest U.

IL'IN, G.S.; FEYYER-KOSSEY, O.G.

Effect of chloramphenicol on nicotine biosynthesis. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.2:470-472 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR i Institut genetiki Akademii nauk Vengrii. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Oparinym.

SIDOROVA, N.G.; FEYYERSHTEYN, N.M.; KOCHETKOVA, E.A.

Cycloalkylation of aromatic compounds. Part 9. Reaction of 1-phenylcyclohexanol with benzene. Zhur.ob.khim. 26 no.1:191-197 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cyclohexanol) (Benzene)

FEYYERTAG, D.I., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Mesenteric neoplasms. Vest.khir. 77 no.4:118-119 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy im. Sverdlova v Leningrade (khirurg-konsul'tant- prof. Ye.V.Smirov, gl. vrach prof. V.G.Yermolayev. Leningrad, Nevskiy pr., d.95, kv. 6.
(MESENTERIES, neoplams
of small intestine, surg.)

BAKTAI, M.; FEYYESH, I.; KHORVAT, A.

Indications of solar activity in the annual rings of Pinus Tarnociensus of the Miocene. Astron.zhur. 41 no.2:413-414 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra astronomii universiteta im. Etvesha, Budapesht.

L 04976-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/AT

ACC NR: AP6030801 SOURCE CODE: UR/0249/66/022/005/0012/0013

AUTHOR: Abdullayev, G. B.; Nasirov, Ya. N.; Feyziyev, Ya. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, AzerbSSR (Institut fiziki Akademii nauk AzerbSSR)

TITLE: Effect of partial substitution of lanthanum for tin on the thermoelectrical properties of SnTe

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady, v. 22, no. 5, 1966, 12-13

TOPIC TAGS: tin telluride, lanthanum telluride, telluride, thermoelectric property

ABSTRACT: Thermoelectric properties of homogeneous, single-phase specimens of $[SnTe]_{1-x}$-$[LaTe]_x$ alloy, where x is equal 0.02—0.08, have been investigated. The curve of composition dependence of thermal emf, at room temperature, was found to have a maximum of about 49 μv/°k at x = 0.02 compared to 20 μv/°k for SnTe, where the concentration of holes drops to a minimum of $3.47 \cdot 10^{19}/cm^3$ compared to $2 \cdot 10^{21}$ cm^{-3} for SnTe. The lattice heat conductivity changes correspondingly from $6.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ cal/cm·deg·sec for SnTe to $5.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ cal/cm·deg·sec. The hole mobility reaches a maximum of 1080 cm/v·sec at x = 0.01, compared to 25 cm/v·sec for SnFe. It is assumed that partial replacement of tin by lanthanum brings about a recovery of the SnTe lattice and simultaneously generates the new defects in connection with formation of SnTe-LaTe solid solutions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 12Mar65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6034404

with the appearance of new defects due to the formation of solid solutions. The first process seems to be prevalent at x = 0—0.01 and the latter at x ≥ 0.02. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 03Jun66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Feyzkhanov, F. A. SOV/65-58-8-10/14

TITLE: Extraction of Benzene Fractions From Gases Obtained by Fractional Distillation. (Izvlecheniye benzinovykh fraktsiy iz gaza pryamoy gonki).

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr.8. pp. 49 - 55. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Experiments on the absorption of benzene fractions at low pressures were carried out under laboratory conditions to determine a simple way of recovering benzene. Vacuum gas-oil, obtained during catalytic cracking, was used as absorbent. The principal lay-out of the laboratory plant for countercurrent absorption is shown in Fig.1. The ratio of the absorbent to the gas in the Novo-Ufimskiy plant equalled 8:1. The absorber was maintained in the contact zone for 1.2 seconds when bubbling through a layer of liquid and 0.3 seconds during countercurrent absorption. The vacuum gas-oil possesses a high solidification point (up to +30°C) which made it possible to use it at temperatures up to 40°C. Results of the investigations are given in a graph (Fig.2) which shows the effect of the absorption temperature on the characteristics of the saturated absorbent. Obtained data was used for determining the equilibrium

Card 1/3

Extraction of Benzene Fractions From Gases Obtained By Fractional Distillation.

temperature (100 - 107°C) at which the rate of absorption = the rate of desorption. Fig.3: the effect of the absorption temperature and the composition of the gas on the extraction of benzene; Fig.4: the effect of the absorption temperature on the specific weight of the separated benzene. When the absorption temperature is between 60° and 70°C the specific weight of benzenes from gases containing various amounts of benzene is equal (0.700). Table 1 gives data on separated benzene at various weight ratios of the absorbent to the gas. The calculation was carried out according to Kremser (Ref.10). The absorption of benzene from distillation gases was carried out under industrial conditions on the plant AVT, but some modifications had to be introduced as shown in Fig.5. The composition of the gases obtained by direct distillation from the AVT plant is given in Table 2. It is shown that a 70% separation of benzene could be achieved which could be increased to 90% when a 5-plate column was used, and that gas-oil saturated with benzene can be used as raw material for catalytic and thermal cracking. Results obtained during the catalytic cracking of saturated vacuum

Extraction of Benzene Fractions from Gases Obtained by Fractional Distillation.

gas-oil are given in Table 3. The Engineers M. A. Kolbin, G. S. Sapunov and A. I. Polyakova assisted during the experimental stages of this work. There are 5 Figures, 3 Tables, 13 References: 3 English and 10 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Novo-Ufimskiy neftenererabatyvayushchiy zavod. (Novo-Ufimskiy Petroleum Refinery).

1. Gases--Fractionation 2. Benzenes--Separation 3. Hydrocarbons--Decomposition 4. Benzenes--Absorption

FEYZKHANOV, F.A., red.; SULTANOVA, R.T., red.

[Regeneration and transportation of a bead cracking catalyst] Regeneratsiia i transport sharikovogo katalizatora krekinga; sbornik statei. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 45 p. (MIRA 17:9)

FEYZKHANOV, F.A.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; KOLESNIKOV, I.M.

Kinetic equations of heptane reactions under the conditions of catalytic reforming. Neftekhimiia 2 no.5:716-722 S-O '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M.Gubkina.
(Heptane) (Cracking process)

FEYZKHANOV, F.A.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; KOLESNIKOV, I.M.

Kinetic equations of the reactions of n-heptane in catalytic reforming. Neftekhimiia 4 no.5:722-726 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M.Gubkina.

L 16640-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 WE/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4048359 S/0152/64/000/009/0069/0071

AUTHOR: Feyzkhanov, F. A.; Panchenkov, G. M.; Kolesnikov, I. M.

TITLE: Kinetics of the hydrogenolysis of thiophenes and sulfides during catalytic reforming

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 9, 1964, 69-71

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogenolysis, thiophene, sulfide, catalytic reforming, sulfur, heptane, butylthiophene, mercaptan, octane number

ABSTRACT: The octane number and corrosiveness of fuels are influenced considerably by [illegible] and mercaptans which they contain. [illegible] compounds in the reforming [illegible]

[illegible] dyne/cm^2 at a molar [illegible] proportional to the [illegible] K. [illegible] suggest that the reaction [illegible] of the reforming catalyst). The experimental [illegible] was found that at the same temperature, an increase in the molar feeding rate of the reaction mixture caused the degree of hydrogenolysis of 2-butylthiophene to de-

Card 1/2

L 16640-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4048359

crease, but with increasing temperature, under other[illegible] degree of conversion increased. The reaction[illegible] for calculation. The experimental [illegible] derived equation are tabulated. [illegible] the reaction of hydrogenolysis is of the first order, [illegible] tables and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im.akad. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petrochemical [illegible] Industry)

SUBMITTED: 06Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP, OC

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

FEYZKHANOV, F.A.; PANCHENKOV, G.M.; KOLESNIKOV, I.M.

Kinetics of hydrogenolysis of thiophenes and sulfides under conditions of catalytic reforming. Zhur.fiz.khim. 39 no.7:1647-1652 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni I.M.Gubkina.

ACC NR: AP6033282 SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/66/009/005/0888/0899

AUTHOR: Kravtsov, Yu. A.; Feyzulin, Z. I.

ORG: Radio Engineering Institute, AN SSSR (Radiotekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Resolution of antennas in a turbulent medium

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 9, no. 5, 1966, 888-899

TOPIC TAGS: parabolic antenna, atmospheric turbulence, antenna radiation pattern, radio telescope antenna

ABSTACT: The resolution of antennas in a turbulent medium was investigated for the case when a flat turbulent layer is located entirely within the antenna wave zone between an axially symmetrical antenna and the point of observation. Special attention was paid to radioastronomical antennas with a large circular aperture. The investigation was made on the basis of a sequential-diffraction examination by the method of linear measurement of the resolving power. Formulas are given for the radius of the illuminated zone behind the turbulent layer for an arbitrary radiation pattern and arbitrary statistical properties of complex phase fluctuations at the layer output. The case of a Gaussian antenna pattern and a turbulent model of reflection coefficient fluctuations in the layer were examined in detail assuming statistical homogeneity of complex phase fluctuations. The authors thank S. M. Rytov for the supervision of the work, and V. I. Tatarskiy and N. G. Denisov for

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.396.671

FEYZULLAYEV, A. V.

NERVOUS SYSTEM - DISEASES

1962

DECEASED

1964

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases Mar/Apr 51

"Clinical Aspects of Vascular (Hemorrhagic) Encephalitis in Azerbaydzhan," Prof. A. Z. Feyzullayev, Chair of Nervous Diseases, Azerbaydzhan State Med Inst

"Nevropatol i Psikhiat" Vol XX, No 2, pp 54-56

Margulis and Shubladze proved in 1941 that hemorrhagic encephalitis (which affects blood vessels of the brain parenchyma and occasionally of the spine parenchyma) is virus disease. This disease is transmitted by some species of mosquitoes and ticks. It is seasonal (occurring in the winter), affects

USSR/Medicine - Virus Diseases (Contd) Mar/Apr 51

chiefly people aged 21-30, and results in lethality of 29.3%. On basis of clinical observations which are reported, conclusion is made that the disease has assumed milder course after World War I as compared with the prewar period.

196T84

FEYSULLAYEV, A.Z.

Pathogenesis of hyperpathia in the light of Pavlov's theory. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 53 no.6:417-421 Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

FEYZULLAYEV, A.V.; USEYNOVA, T.K.

Clinical aspect and pathohistology of injuries to the nervous system in myeloid leukemia. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 11 no.7:501-506 Jl '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1.Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(Leukemia) (Nervous system)

FEYZULLAYEV, A.Z.; SUKHOVA, I.A.

Clinical aspects and histopathology of acute alcoholic cerebelar ataxia. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 55 no.8:591-595'55(MLRA 8:10)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav.-prof. A.Z. Feyzullayev) Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Baku.

(ATAXIA,
cerebellar alcoholic acute, clin.aspects & pathol.)
(CEREBELLUM, diseases,
ataxia, acute alcoholic, clin.aspects & pathol.)
(ALCOHOLISM, complications,
ataxia, cerebellar acute, clin.aspects & pathol.)

FEYZULLAYEV, A.Z., professor

Clinical aspects of blind gunshot wounds of the brain. Vop.neirokhir. 21 no.1:56-57 Ja-F '57. (MIRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BRAIN, wounds and inj.
blind gunshot wds., clin. aspects)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/8 Neurology Aug 59

3747. CLINICAL ASPECTS OF METASTATIC CANCER OF THE BRAIN WITH THE PRIMARY PROCESS IN THE BREAST - O klinike metastatičeskoge raka golovnogo mozga s pervičnim processom v mločnoj železe - Feyzoulayev A. Z. - ZH. NEVROPAT. I PSIKHIAT. 1958, 58/5 (529-532)

Metastatic brain tumours have a different symptomatology from other brain tumours. Due to cerebral oedema and cerebral swelling they sometimes appear with the picture of cerebral haemorrhages. The results of the observations in 17 verified cases operated upon because of primary cancer of the breast are reported. The cancer metastases were localized in the cerebrum around the 4th ventricle, the brain stem and the cerebellum on the same side. Apart from this a capsular syndrome was found in 4 patients, a subcortical syndrome in 3, and a cortical and capsular syndrome in one case. Pulmonary cancer produced the metastases in both hemispheres and in the cerebellum, while the metastases of the cancer of the breast were localized in the brain stem and the cerebellum. All these cases ended fatally.

Dimitrijević - Sarajevo (VIII, 5, 16)

Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A. Z. Feyzullayev) Azerbaydzhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Baku.

FEYZULLAYEV, E.A.

Effectiveneww of treating children recovering from a spinal form of acute poliomyelitis with naphthalan petroleum. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no.8:745-748 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut kurortologii i fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya imeni S.M. Kirova. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR A.I. Karayevym.
(POLIOMYELITIS)
(PETROLEUM—THERAPEUTIC USE)

FEYZULLAYEV, E.A.

Skin temperature in poliomyelitis patients and its dynamics under the effect of naphthalan treatment. Sbor. trud. Azerb. nauch.-issl. inst. kur. i fiz. metod. lech. no.9:124-127 '63.

Results of observations on patients with sequelae of epidemic poliomyelitis following naphthalan treatment combined with massage and exercise therapy. Ibid.:207-214 (MIRA 18:8)

FEYZULLAYEV, E.A.

Clinical indices in poliomyelitis and their dynamics under the influence of compound therapy associated wth naphthalan therapy. Azerb. med. zhur. 40 no.5:24-29 My '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz instituta kurortologii i fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya imeni S.M.Kirova.

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