

An Instrument for Simulating <sup>OR</sup> Models of Automatic Regulation Systems. 110-9-15/87

of 42 units (in addition to an infra-low frequency apparatus installed separately). 32 units can be used at once and are located in the upper part of the instrument. The lower part contains power packs. All the units are interchangeable and can be placed in any position in the panel. The principles of construction of the units are then described with details of the different types of unit and their circuits. They include inertia, amplifier, differentiating, integrating, oscillatory, universal and several other kinds of unit. The control panel is located in the centre of the apparatus and is used to switch and control the supply to any of the four sections into which the main panel is divided. The equipment includes a cathode-ray oscillograph. Correct operation of the instrument when simulating complicated multi-circuit systems using up to 25 units is ensured by the high accuracy of simulation and the absence of leakage linkages. The overall accuracy of the instrument depends on the complexity of the problem and is on an average 10 - 20%. Although the instrument has not been in use long it has successfully and rapidly solved a number of particular engineering problems on the development of complicated regulators.

Card 3/4 There are 11 figures, and 5 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

An Instrument for Simulating <sup>SD</sup> Models of Automatic Regulation Systems. 110-9-15/2

ASSOCIATION: VEI

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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SOKOLOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; ANDRIANOV, K.A.,red.; AKOPYAN, A.A.,red.;  
BIRYUKOV, V.G.,glavnyy red.; BUPKEVICH, G.V.,red.; GRANOVSKIY, V.L.red.;  
GERTSINBERG, G.R.,red.; ZABYRINA, K.I.,red.; KALITYANSKIY, V.I.,red.;  
KLYARFELD, B.N.; SAKOVICH, A.A.; TIMOFEYEV, P.V.; FASTOVSKIY, V.G.;  
TSEYROV, Ye.M.; FRIDMAN, A.Ya.; SHEMAYEV, A.M.; TIMOKHINA, V.I.,red.

[Methods for the synthesis of organopolysiloxanes] Metody  
sinteze poliorganosiloksanov. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo. 1959.  
198 p. (Moscow. Vsesciuznyi elektrotekhnicheskii institut.  
Trudy, no.66) (MIRA 12:5)

(Siloxanes)

007/11-59-3-4/25

AUTHOR: Gertsenberg, G.R., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Voltage Regulators for Alternators of low and medium Output with Excitation from Germanium Rectifiers (regulyatory napryazheniya dlya generatorov peremennogo toka maloy i sredney moshchnosti s vozbuzhdeniyem ot germaniyevykh tipryaditeley)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1979, Nr 3, pp 16-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When germanium rectifiers are used for the excitation of alternators the voltage will build up if the remanent voltage is about 2% of the rated value and then the excitation arrangements are very simple because there is no exciter in the ordinary sense. A circuit diagram of a voltage controller that can be used when excitation is provided by germanium rectifiers is given in fig 1. The most important components of the circuit are a phase compounding transformer of special construction, a choke with air gap, a germanium rectifier and a corrector. The phase compounding transformer has two cores on each phase, the direct current sub-magnetisation winding is wound on each core and the alternating current winding on the two cores together. The method of connection and

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Voltage regulators for Alternators of Low and Medium output with  
Excitation from Germanium Rectifiers

the operating principles of the transformer are explained. It was found, on test, that the system of phase compounding without a corrector could maintain the voltage to within  $\pm 3\%$  when the load and power factor varied over a wide range but when a corrector was used with the amplidyne, as shown diagrammatically in Fig.1, the voltage was maintained to within  $\pm 1\%$ . The corrector consists of a measuring device and an amplidyne on a toroidal core. It has direct current output and internal feed-back, the output is connected to the sub-magnetisation winding of the transformer. The operating principles of the corrector are fully discussed. The system was tested in application to an alternator of 200 kW, 250 V and 630 A driven by a diesel engine. The total weight of the phase compounding transformer was 34.5 kg per phase. The germanium rectifier was connected in a bridge circuit with one 50 A rectifier in each arm with a rated back voltage of 50 V. In order to determine the conditions of initial self-excitation tests were made of the characteristics of the phase compounding circuit with

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## Voltage Regulators for Alternators of low and medium output with excitation from germanium rectifiers

sub-magnetisation when the sub-magnetising current was zero and when operating on the initial part of the no-load characteristic of the generator. The curves, which are given in fig 2, were taken with different constants in the compounding circuit using both selenium and germanium rectifiers; in the figure the solid lines relate to selenium and the dotted to germanium rectifiers with selenium rectifiers the voltage build-up was not satisfactory but with germanium it was. Tests were made to determine the voltage on the load as a function of the load current, for various loads of 0.1 power factor and also at low power factors of 0.2 - 0.4. The experimental curves are given in fig 3 for 3 types of load. It will be seen that when the frequency is varied within the limits of the actual speed controller, about 2%, and the load and power factor are varied, the voltage is maintained to within  $\pm 1\%$ . The dynamic characteristics of the circuit are illustrated by the oscillograms of fig.4, 5 and 6. The oscillogram of fig.4 corresponds to

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00/11 -30-5-4/20

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taking up to 100% current loading at low power factor, the oscillogram of Fig.5 to connecting an induction motor of 87 kW and the oscillogram of Fig.6 to short circuit at the load terminals. Under the conditions of Fig.4 the voltage drop at the first moment of connecting the load is 14% because of the leakage reactance, the voltage is quickly restored to 0.97 rated voltage after 0.36 sec. When the induction motor is started the maximum voltage drop is 24% which is restored to 97% of rated value after 0.77 sec. On the short circuit test the excitation is doubled and short circuit current is maintained at 3.45 times the rated current. The time required to restore the voltage after the removal of the short circuit is 0.56 seconds. The oscillogram of Fig.7 shows the transient process during short circuit at the busbars when two generators of 200 kW are working in parallel with equalising connections on the a.c. side. It will be seen that in this case the generator loses voltage for reasons explained. Corresponding oscillograms taken when the equalising connection is on

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EW/11-39-3-4/25

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the d.c. side are shown in Fig.3. In this case the excitation of the generator increases sufficiently on short circuit and the voltage build-up is rapid after the short circuit is removed. The difficulty of making the connection on the d.c. side is that it is difficult to make generators of different types and output work in parallel with this connection. The possibility of paralleling the generator with others, by the method of self-synchronisation, with an equalising connection on the d.c. side was tried. Other somewhat different circuits were tried and the results are given. The principal circuit described is recommended for voltage control of small and medium sized alternators. The static and dynamic characteristics are better than when an exciter is used. If the requirements are not particularly strict in respect of voltage drop when the regulator is first switched on a simpler scheme can be used. Voltage build-up is reliable if the remanent voltage is of the order of 2% of the rated voltage or if capacitors are

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07/110-59-3-4/23

Voltage Regulators for Alternators of low and Medium Output with  
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used with a remanent voltage of 1%. Generators with self-excitation from rectifiers can be operated in parallel if there are equalising connections in the field circuit. The self-synchronisation method can be used. When germanium rectifiers are used it is recommended to shunt the field winding by means of a resistance in order to reduce the amplitude of back voltage on the rectifiers and to improve their operating conditions. There are 8 figures

SUBMITTED: 19th March 1956

Card 6/6



GERSHENBERG, Grigory R., KOSTENKO, M. P., HAYMAN, L. B. SOVADOV, S. A., SKRIBOV, E. I.,  
VENIKOV, V. A.

"Enclaves and the Question of the Use of Force in International Law"

Report of the Commission of the Int'l. Conference on Legal Problems of the Sea (C.I.L.P.S.),  
19th Annual Session, Paris, France, 15-19 Jun 68.

VERIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; GER SENBERG, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
KOSTENKO, M.P., akademik; NEYMAN, L.I.; SEVALOV, S.A., kand.tekhn.  
nauk; SOKOLOV, N.I., kand.tekh.nauk

Strong regulation in electric systems. Elek.ste. 31 no.6:43-49  
Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. AN SSSR (for Kostenko). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for  
Neyman).

(Electric power distribution)

(Voltage regulators)

GERTSENBERG, G.R.; GLINTERNIK, S.R.; KASHELYAN, V.Ye.; KICHAYEV, V.V.;  
NOVITSKIY, V.G.; SIRYY, N.S.

Study of the parallel operation of electric current generators  
feeding two electric power systems via a.c. and d.c. power  
transmission lines. Sbor. rab. po vop. elektromekh. no. 6:17-36  
1961. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Electric power distribution) (Electric generators)

BOBROV, V.M., inzh.; GLEBOV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KASHTELIAN, V.Ye.,  
inzh.; SIRYY, N.S., inzh.; GERTSENBERG, G.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of excitation systems on the stability of the parallel  
operation of large turbogenerators. Elektrichestvo no.7:7-13  
Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut elektromekhaniki AN SSSR (for Bobrov, Glebov,  
Kashtelyan, Siryy). 2. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskii  
institut (for Gertsenberg).  
(Turbogenerators)

GERTSBERG, G.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

For the capacity of hydroelectric power generators. *Trudy Vsesoyuzn. Nauch. Tsentra*  
88 no.11 in 1961. (USSR 12:12)  
(Hydroelectric power stations--Equipment and supplies)

GERTSENBERG, G.R., kand.tekhn.nauk, laureat Leninskoy premi

Automatic voltage regulator for hydrogenerators with ionic  
excitation of the V.I.Lenin Volga Hydroelectric Power Station.  
Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.6:11-16 Je '61. (MIRA 16:7)  
(Voltage regulators)  
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin))



KOSTENKO, M.P., akademik; NEYMAN, L.R.; GLINTERNIK, S.F., kand.tekhn.  
nauk; KASHTELIAN, V.Ye., inzh.; NOVITSKIY, V.G., inzh.; SIRYY,  
N.S., inzh.; GERTSEBERG, G.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic control and stability during parallel operation of  
the generators of an electric power plant feeding a.c. and d.c.  
power transmission lines. Elektrichestvo no.10:1-9 0 '62.

(MIH 15:12)

1. Institut elektromekhaniki AN SSSR (for Kostenko, Neyman,  
Glinternik, Kashtelian, Novitskiy, Siryy). 2. Vsesoyuznyy  
elektrotekhnicheskiy institut (for Gertsenberg). 3. Chlen-  
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Neyman).

(Electric power distribution)

KASHTELYAN, G.Ye., Tech.; GILBOV, A.M., Eng. Exam. Res.; and TSENBEL, A.  
R., kand. tech. sci.

Effectiveness of the high-speed action of the excitation systems and conditions of automatic voltage regulation of large turbogenerators. Elektrichestvo no. 10:22-31 1963. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotexnicheskyy institut (Leningrad).

KASHCHUK, N. V. Ye. G. D. ... G. B. ... G. R.

Effect of ...  
and dynamic ...  
for ...

KASHTELYAN, V.Ye., inzh.; YUREVICH, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GERTSENBERG,  
G.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

High-speed regulation of steam turbines improves power system  
stability. Elektrichestvo no.4:1-8 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut elektromekhaniki, Leningrad (for Kashte'lyan).
2. L'ningradskiy politekhnicheskiiy institut (for Yurevich).
3. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotekhnicheskiiy institut (for Gertsenberg).

15-57-10-14298

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, pp 150-151 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gertsenberg, Robert

TITLE: The Colloidal Theory of Origin of the Tin Deposits in Bolivia and a Discussion of Some Minerals in These Deposits (O kolloidncy teorii proizkhozhdeniya mestorozhdeniy olova Bolivii i o nekotorykh mineralakh etikh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk, geol. o-vo pri un-ta, 1956, Nr 10, pp 50-67

ABSTRACT: The present pegmatite-pneumatolytic and hydrothermal theories of formation of tin deposits do not explain satisfactorily the origin of many of the Bolivian deposits, and especially those in the regions of Oruro and Potosi. These theories assume high temperatures of formation for the cassiterite and do not explain the origin of the mineral at low temperatures. Cassiterite was formed at all stages of ore deposition in

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18-07-10-14298

The Colloidal Theory of Origin (Cont.)

the majority of Bolivian deposits. Not one of these theories explains the texture of the so-called wabi tin and the origin of finely dispersed cassiterite. Examining critically the classic experiments of Daubree and the attempts to explain the formation of cassiterite on this basis, and also considering the views of Alfeld (?) and the experiments of Thagatt, the author advances a new colloidal theory, which, in his opinion, explains better the origin of many of the Bolivian deposits and is supported by experiments. The essential features of the theory are given below. During oxidation, sulfurous tin solutions form unstable solutions of colloidal tin oxide. From these solutions a gel of tin oxide or metastannic acid is precipitated, and in time is converted to cassiterite. The transfer of tin during formation of colloidal deposits is probably always accomplished by alkaline solutions in the form of potassium sulfostannate. After a short account of the experimental and theoretical features of his views, the author gives a detailed description of completely new minerals and of mine-

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## • The Colloidal Theory of Orogeny (Cont.)

1001-14226

erals discovered in the Elixian deposits for the first time. The mineral hochschilite was known earlier as pseudomorphous cassiterite, "lillite," but its actual composition is  $2PbSnO_{2x}Fe(SnO_2)_2 \cdot H_2SiO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ . It is an orthorhombic mineral. In the analysis, and accidental admixtures, then the formula may be simplified, and the mineral composition is given as  $PbSnO_{2x}H_2O$ , where x is 8 or 9. Blockite is a mineral which formerly was thought to be a variety of the rare perovskite, containing Se and admixtures of the platinum metals. The author believes the composition of blockite is  $MSe_2$ , where M may commonly have replaced Co, Ni, and other metals, whereas perovskite is a mechanical mixture of blockite, clausenite, stannite ( $SnSe$ ), and another, not yet isolated mineral which is a sesquioxide of the platinum metals. New minerals described are "sasite" (Tr: a new name), lead in solution containing  $SnO_{2x}H_2O$ , and Rooseveltite,  $PbAsO_4$ .

Card 3/3

Z. N. Krasnyeva

FISHMAN, L.G., GERTSENBERG, Ye.Ya. (Moskva)

Diagnostic errors in thrombophlebitis of the superficial veins of  
the legs. Klin.med. 36 no.11:107-110 N '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.6  
(glavnyy vrach N.S. Shevyakov).  
(THROMBOPHLEBITIS, diag.  
superficial veins of leg. diag. errors (Rus))  
(LEG, blood supply  
thrombophlebitis of superficial veins, diag.  
errors (Rus))



GERTSENBERG, Z.S., inzhener.

Mobile automatized plastering machine. Ugol' 29 no.2:44-45  
F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Institut VNIICMPromzhilstroy.  
(Plastering) (Building machinery)

GERTSENBERG, Z.S. [Hertsenberg, Z.S.]. inzh.

PG-0,3 loader. Mekh. sil'.hosp. 12 no.7:30-31 J1 '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Loading and unloading)

GERTSENBERG, Z.S., inzh.

PG-OZ hydraulic loader. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 31 no. 5:34 My '61.  
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po  
sel'skokhozyaystvennym mashinam.  
(Loading and unloading)

GERTSENOV, B. [Hertsenov, B.]

Finger on the pulse of the land. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.1:42-44 Ja '63,  
(MIRA 16:3)

(Donets Basin--Electric power production)

GERTSENOVA, K.N.; SITHICHENKO, M.G.

Some problems in stereometric processing of photographs of mountain regions. Sbor.st.po geod. no.7:3-15 '54. (MIRA 9:11)  
(Aerial photogrammetry)

GERTSENOVA, K.H., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Graphic method of determining the plate plumb point. Sbor.st.po geod.  
no.8:49-54 '54. (MIRA 9:6)  
(Graphic methods) (Photographic surveying)

DROBYSHEV, Fedor Vasil'yevich; GERTSENOVA, K.N., redaktor; KHRUMCHENKO,  
F.I., redaktor; KUZ'MIN, G.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Fundamentals of aerial photography and photogrammetry] Osnovy  
aerofotos"enki i fotogrammetrii. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi  
lit-ry, 1955. 226 p. (MLRA 9:1)

(Photography, Aerial) (Aerial photogrammetry)

GERTSENOVA, K.N.

Effect of regional relief on the accuracy of reciprocal orientation  
of photographs. Sbor.st,po geod.no.10:85-108 '55. (MLRA 10:2)  
(Aerial photogrammetry)



GERTSENOVA, Klara Naumovna; OCHERET'KO, Aleksandr Konstantinovich;  
TRENIN, B.K., redaktor; KOMAR'KOVA, L.M., redaktor izdatel'stva;  
KUZ'MIN, G.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual of photogrammetry] Posobie po fotogrammetricheskim rabotam.  
Moskva, Izd-vo geodesicheskoy lit-ry, 1956. 325 p. (MIRA 9:7)  
(Aerial photogrammetry)

**GERTSENOV, K. N.**

**"Experimental Operations for the Construction of Planned Photogrammetric Networks on a Multiplex Apparatus and Their Reduction for the Creation of Maps on a Scale of 1:10,000,"** by K. N. Gertsenov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Geodeziya i Kartografiya, No 1, Jan 57, pp 8-16 ✓

The article states that in 1956 the Experimental-Research Laboratory of the Moscow Aerogeodesic Enterprise of the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography (GUGK) carried out experimental work for the construction of planned photogrammetric networks on multiplex apparatus and their reduction, suitable for the creation of maps on a scale of 1:10,000.

In this work it was necessary to determine the order of magnitude of the instrumental error, the accuracy of the construction in multiplex of the planned photogrammetric network, the accuracy of the reduction of the planned network which was made with a multiple projection reducer, and the working out of technological construction of the planned networks on the multiplex apparatus and the reduction of these networks. These subjects are treated in detail in the text.

The work confirmed the suitability of the multiplex for the construction of planned networks for the creation of maps on a scale of 1:10,000 in regard to accuracy and other factors. On the basis of these studies and experiments a production technology for construction of planned networks on the multiplex and their reduction was developed which was considered and approved at a conference of stereotopographic and photogrammetric specialists. (U)

**SUM. 1345**

*Gertsenova, K. N.*

AUTHOR: Gertsenova, K. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences 6-1-4/16

TITLE: On the Accuracy of Photogrammetric Height-Condensation (O tochnosti fotogrammetricheskogo sghushcheniya vysot).

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 26-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For obtaining data with respect to the accuracy of photogrammetric height-condensation according to the method of TsNIIGA i K (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aerosnimki i kartografii) (Central Scientific Research Institute for Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography) and according to the method of the undistorted model, the Experimental-Research-Laboratory of the Moscow Aerogeodetical Enterprise at GUGK (Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii) (Central Office for Geodesy and Cartography) carried out a testing work on aerial photos on the scale 1 : 12000, in 1956. The plotting of the statorscope- and radio altimeter-indications, the determination of the element of reciprocal orientation in aerial photos was carried out in the stereographic -division of the MAGP under the supervision of engineer M. V. Abramova (a woman),

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On the Accuracy of Photogrammetric Height-Condensation

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in 1955. The height computations and the geodetic orientation of the sections were carried out by the photogrammetric engineers Z. V. Solodkova, N. T. Galenkovskaya and Ye. M. Soldatenko. The photogrammetric height-condensation according to the TsNIIGAIK method is given in chapter 1. Hereby the accuracy was evaluated according to the following criteria: 1) According to  $\delta$ -deviations with the altitude steps  $C$  in the connecting points of the mean value. 2) According to the differences  $\Delta^1$  of the geodetic heights with the control points and their photogrammetric heights which were obtained after the sections were oriented outward by turning round the X-axis. 3) According to the differences with the geodetic heights of the minor control points and their photogrammetric height which were obtained after the sections were oriented outward according to 4 height triangulation points. 4) According to the divergences  $d$  between the photogrammetric heights of the points common to the neighboring distances. The photogrammetric condensation of the heights according to the method of the undistorted model is given in the 2nd chapter. The accuracy of height-determination was evaluated here according to

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On the Accuracy of Photogrammetric Height-Conservation

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the following: 1) According to the difference of height of the identical points of neighbouring pairs of meride photographs. 2) According to the differences of geodetic and photogrammetric heights of minor control points in free networks. 3) According to the differences of geodetic heights of minor control points and their photogrammetric heights which were obtained after the sections were geodetically orientated. 4) According to the divergences between the photogrammetric heights with the points common to the neighbouring distances.

The results of the performed investigations show that according to the method of the undistorted model (recommended in the "instruction for the technological scheme") the height of the points can be obtained with somewhat less an accuracy than according to the TsNIIGA i K - method.

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On the Accuracy of Photogrammetric Height-Condensation.

CS-4/14

There are 2 figures, 11 tables, and 5 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

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AUTHORS: Gertsenov, K.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Lur'ye B. A., Engineer 0 50 105/16

TITLE: An Evaluation of the Correction of an Aerophotographic Film Into a Plane in Aerial Photographs of Mountainous Regions (Otsenka vyравnivaniya aeroplénki v ploskost' pri aerofotos'yenke gornyykh rayonov)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp. 23-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The correction of an aerophotographic film into the plane is in aerial photographs at present mainly evaluated according to the method of the graphical interpolation of the transverse parallaxes. In mountainous regions the  $q$ -values reduced to a plane for all points of reduction are interpolated. In the evaluation of the distortions of aerial photograph negatives it was found in the Moscow Geodetical Service that in some cases the divergence, exceeding the permissible measure between  $q_{\text{measured}}$  and  $q_{\text{calculated}}$  is not only caused by the distortions of the aerial photograph negatives, but by the errors of measurement of the transverse parallax. One of the sources of these errors is the inexact orientation of the aerial photographs to the instrument. The calculation of this

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An Evaluation of the Correction of an Aerophotographic Film 6-58 3-5/16  
Into a Plane in Aerial Photographs of Mountainous Regions

error is given here and it is shown that it is necessary to employ more exact method in the orientation of aerial photographs. Moreover the errors of the transverse parallax-measurements proper exert an influence upon the results in the evaluation of the corrections of aerophotographic films for the plane. Therefore the control of measurement and the control of the calculations are very important. It is expedient when two persons survey and when the average of results of the two measurements is used for further computations. In the Moscow Air Geodetical Service a method for the evaluation of the correction into the plane of aerial photographs of mountainous regions was worked out taking into account the influence of the errors of orientation and instrument measurement. This method according to the graphical method of interpolation is shortly described here. The determination of the distortions of the negatives of aerial photographs was carried out by means of the stereoprojector C P-2 by Romanovskiy. 1-1.5 hours are necessary on the average for one pair of aerial photographs. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 2 references, which are Soviet. Library of Congress

AVAILABLE:  
Card 2/2

1. Aerial photography 2. Topography



3(4)

AUTHORS:

Gertsenova K. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Abramova, M. V., Engineer

SC7/6-58-12-6/14

TITLE:

Experience of Relief Drawing of a Plane Region on the Topographical Stereometer (Opyt risovki rel'yefa ravninnogo rayona na topograficheskoy stereometre)

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 28-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

To find out the possibilities for making topographic maps of open plane areas by the stereotopographical method, the Moskovskoye AGP (Moscow Air-Geodetical Service) carried out, in 1957 an experimental research work on the drawing of reliefs on the topographical stereometer for a topographic map on a scale of 1 : 25,000 and with a sectional height of 2.5 m. Participating in the work were I. A. Kyzin, V. V. Leonova, and Z. D. Bel'tsova. On account of the examination the following can be said: 1) The results of the investigation confirm the possibility of a relief survey on the topographical stereometer for a topographic map on a scale of 1 : 25,000 with a sectional height of 2.5 m in regions of small differences in altitude. 2) The aerial photograph should be made on scales between

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Experience of Relief Drawing of a Plane Region  
on the Topographical Stereometer

SVV/6-58-12-6/14

1 : 16,000 and 1 : 18,000 by means of an aerophotographic apparatus with  $f_k = 55$  mm, as this gives the best results of the stereotopographical survey. The time for the air survey should be chosen so as to produce a sharp distinction of the pictures of the microforms in the relief by the photographic shading in the air survey, while the contrast of the picture should give sufficient accuracy of the photogrammetric determination of relative heights of points. 3) The height basis of a stereotopographical survey of flat steppe areas is to be made by the method of geometrical leveling. In drawing altitude traverses, the marks at the characteristic points of the relief should be determined for higher accuracy of the stereo-drawing of the relief. 4) The relief drawing of flat regions on the topographical stereometer should be entrusted to persons with great experience in working at the stereometer and with some experience in field work concerning topographical surveys. There are 3 figures and 5 tables.

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5(4)

AUTHOR: Lantsenova, E. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences 3CV/6-59-4-4/20

TITLE: Determining the Flying Height of Aerial Photographs in Mountain Regions (Opredeleniye vysot fotografirovaniya aerofotomirov v gornykh rayonakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya i kartografiya 1959, Nr 4, pp 14-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In practice, the reading data of the radio altimeter are missing in mountain regions. In such case, the flying heights are determined by the sections measured on the photogrammetric position network and on the aerial photographs. Errors in the point position on the position network in the order of magnitude of 0.5 mm already lead to errors in the flying height up to 15-20 m (at a basic scale of 1 : 15,000). Therefore, if altimeter readings are missing, it is more convenient to determine the flying height by the procedure described here. For aerial photographs provided with stencils, the height of the station from which the photograph was taken is determined by the formula given here (1). This formula is used in the *Sredne-Aziatskoye aérotopograficheskoye predpriyatiye*

Card 1, 2

Determining the Flying Height of Aerial Photographs in Mountain Regions 607/6-53-1-4/20

(Soviet Central Asia Aerogeological Enterprise). A table shows an example for the calculation of flying heights by the described method. The accuracy of the procedure was compared with the one where data of the radio altimeter and the state maps were available. It was found that the errors in determining the flying heights are less than 2 m. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

3(4)

SOV/6-59-8-7/27

AUTHOR: Gertsenova, K. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Estimation of the Accuracy of Statoscope Readings  
(Otsenka tochnosti pokazaniy statoskopa)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 8, pp 33-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper starts by an examination of the accuracy requirements of statoscope readings. It is shown that a high degree of accuracy is required for the photogrammetrical densification of the elevations in the determination of the angles  $\nu$  of the inclination of the photo base. Then, the method for estimating the accuracy and the process by which the effect of the errors in the statoscope readings may be reduced in the individual sections of the route are explained. When developing the method for the estimation of the accuracy of statoscope readings one has met the requirement for simplicity and a small scope of calculation. The order of **calculations** in estimating the accuracy of statoscope readings is given. The method explained in this article was used for estimations in the various undertakings. Table 4 shows the results, from which it can be seen that in a number of cases a high degree of accuracy of statoscope readings was achieved. There are 1 figure and 4 tables.

Card 1/1

3.4000

69030

AUTHOR: Gertsenova, K. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences S/006/60/000/03/005/019  
B007/B123

TITLE: Investigation of the Accuracy of Determination of the Elements of Relative Orientation of Aerophotographs ✓

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, Nr 3, pp 27 - 36 (USSR)

TEXT: In order to investigate the character of errors when determining the elements of relative orientation of aerophotographs<sup>2</sup> experiments were made in the opytno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Moskovskogo aerogeodezicheskogo predpriyatiya (Experimental and Research Laboratory at the Moscow Aerogeodetic Enterprise). The results obtained are listed here. The accuracy of determining these elements is influenced by the following factors: 1) by errors of measuring the vertical parallax of points; these are caused by errors in measurement, instrumental errors, and distortions of the aerophotographs because of lense distortion, by nonuniform deformation of the air film, insufficient smoothing of the air film, and by refraction; 2) by the insufficient accuracy of calculation formulas. The procedure of investigating accuracy in this respect is described here in detail. The vertical parallax was measured by first-order stereometers of the types SM-3 and SM-4. The accuracy of formulas used in various analytical methods when determining the elements of relative orientation,

Card 1/3

69039

Investigation of the Accuracy of Determination of the Elements of Relative Orientation of Aerophotographs S/006/60/000/03/005/019  
B007/B123

was judged by the model method. The models of the photo pairs were calculated for the following cases: 1) for the orientation of the aerophotographs in the instrument after the original direction (for checking the formulas by Valov and Shukov), 2) for the orientation of the aerophotographs according to the trace of the principal plane, and 3) for the orientation of the aerophotographs according to the trace of the basic plane that runs through the isocenter and is parallel to the principal plane of the left aerophotograph. Based on the investigation carried out the following statements were made: 1) The root mean square error in the course of measuring the vertical parallax of points of first-order stereometers amounts to  $\pm 0.02$  mm. 2) The mean error of determining the elements of relative orientation according to the scheme given in table 1 of the regulations for topographic surveys on a scale of 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000 amounts to 0.3 - 0.5 (systematic errors of formulas). Calculations of these elements according to the scheme given in tables 6 and 7 of these regulations may lead to greater errors. 3) The exclusion of systematic errors of elements of relative orientation permits a more accurate determination of the angle of slope  $\psi$  of the photo base in those parts of the route where the accuracy of stadioscope readings is insufficient. This guarantees improvement of the accuracy of determining the longitudinal angle of slope  $\alpha_x$  of aero-

Card 2/3

69039

Investigation of the Accuracy of Determination of the Elements of Relative Orientation of Aerophotographs

S/006/60/000/03/005/019

B007/B123

photographs. The papers by G. Ye. Strel'nikov (Ref 1, footnote on p 29) and M. D. Konshin (Ref 4, footnote on p 34) are mentioned. There are 5 tables and 5 Soviet references.

Card 3/3



PAVLOV, Leonid Valentinovich; GERTSENOVA, K.N., red.; KHRUMCHENKO, F.I.,  
red. izd-va; SUNCUROV, V.S., tekhn. red.

[Using a mine rectifying apparatus for compiling aerophotographic  
plans of relief sections] Sostavlenie fotoplanov rel'efnykh uchast-  
kov pri pomoshchi gornogo fototransformatora. Moskva, Izd-vo  
geodez.lit-ry, 1961. 58 p. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Aerial photogrammetry)

VALUYEV, Afanasiy Sergeyevich; GERTSENOVA, K.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LEBANOV, A.N., retsenzent; BORDYUKOV, M.P., retsenzent; BUDYLOV, P.V., retsenzent; OVSYANNIKOV, R.P., retsenzent; POGORELOV, V.M., retsenzent; ROGOZIN, S.M., retsenzent; VASIL'YEVA, V.I., red. izd-va; SURGUCHOV, V.S., tekhn. red.

[Practical work in stereophotogrammetry] Praktikum po stereofotogrammetrii. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry, 1961. 319 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Kafedra fotogrammetrii Voenno-inzhenernoy akademii im. V.V.Kuybysheva (for Lovanov, Bortyukov, Budylov, Ovsyannikov, Pogorelov, Rogozin).

(Photogrammetry)

GERTSENOVA, K.N.; PORTNOVA, O.V.

Results of investigating the accuracy of intersections by the use of  
the SD-1 stereograph. Geod. i kart. no. 3-19 24 Nr 61.

(MFA 14:4)

(Aerial photogrammetry)

GERTSENOVA, K.N.; ABRAMOVA, M.V.

Errors occurring in measurements of the elements of photopolygonometric traverses. Geod. i kart. no.7:36-42 J1 '62.  
(MIRA 14:7)

(Traverses (Surveying))

YELIZAROV, Nikolay Fedorovich, BERTSEVA, K. N., red.; KOMAR'KOVA,  
L.M., red. izd-va; KHAMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Textbook for operating a multiplex] Posobie po rabote na multi-  
plekse. Moskva, Geodezdat, 1962. 170 p. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Photogrammetry)

GERTSENOVA, K.N.; YELISEYEVA, N.I.; MOROZOVA, Z.F.

Making 1:25,000 maps of mountainous taiga regions. Geod.i kart.  
no.7:34-39 JI '62. (MFA 15:8)  
(Siberia--Aerial photogrammetry) (Cartography)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.; GERTSENOVA, K.N.

Determining relative orientation elements for aerial photographs of  
mountainous regions. Geod. i kart. no.2:3-11 F 03. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Aerial photogrammetry)

SAFUYLOVICH, Georgiy Georgiyevich, prof. Priznaniye k stipe:  
YEREMEEV, V.S.; KORNITSEY, D.I.; ZHUK, F.I.; LAKH, M.K.;  
CHELAKOV, V.F.; GERTSENOVA, K.N.; LAPIN, I.I.; BARIKAROV,  
P.M.; LEVINKO, V.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;  
ZAKHAROV, V.K., prof., retsenzent; MIKOSHNIKOV, V.S., dots.,  
retsenzent; BIKOV, S.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.

[Use of aerial photographic surveying and airplanes in  
forestry; aerial photography of forests and forest aviation]  
Primeneniye aerofotos"emki i aviatsii v lesnom khoziaistve;  
aerofotos"emka lesov i lesnaya aviatsiia. 1ed.2., cop. i  
ispr. Moskva, Lesnaya promyshl., 1964. 485 p.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra lesnoy taksatsii i lesoustroystva belorusskogo  
tekhnologicheskogo instituta (for Zakharov, Mikoshnikov).



SOKOLOVA, N.A.; GERISHENOVA, K.N.; VANIN, I.G.

Results of experimental work on constructing stereogrammetric  
nets using universal instruments. Geod. i Kart. no.5:28-41  
My '64. (MIRA 17:3)

ACC NR: AT6028595

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2547/66/000/165/0016/0022

AUTHOR: Sokolova, N. A.; Gertsenova, K. N.; Vanin, A. G.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying, and Cartography  
(Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii)

TITLE: Spatial triangulation using universal stereophotogrammetric instruments and  
statoscope readings

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki  
i kartografii. Trudy, no. 165, 1966. Issledovaniya po fotogrammetrii (Research in  
photogrammetry), 16-22

TOPIC TAGS: photogrammetric network, statoscope, aerophotograph, geodetic point,  
photogrammetric point, standard position, triangulation, *GEODETIC SURVEY*,  
*PHOTOGRAMMETRY*

ABSTRACT: Two kinds of photogrammetric networks are analyzed. One network is  
independent and the other is compiled from data obtained with an instrument is  
equipped with a base component determined from statoscope readings. The free net-  
work yields a spatial model of landscapes from a spheroid covered by aerophotographs.  
This network, if oriented on geodetic points, differs from aerial maps because of the  
difference between geodetic and photogrammetric planes. The difference in point  
altitudes increases with the increase of the network area. When aerial photographs

Card 1/2

UDC: 528.735.4 : 528.716.2

ACC NR: AT6028595

are obtained under equal isobaric and level conditions using a statoscope, then photogrammetric and geodetic altitudes of basic points at the network boundary are equal. In the middle of the network, photogrammetric points are higher than geodetic points. The compiling of a spatial photogrammetric network on the basis of real photographs is difficult and complicated because of errors in photographs caused by shifting of base points, by disagreement of isobaric and level surfaces, and errors in statoscope readings. Systematic errors in photographs distributed symmetrically influence the point position similar to Earth's curvature. Different values of altitude deviations occur when the side points are shifted from the standard position. Asymmetric errors may be caused by low quality of the instrument lenses resulting in distortion. It is not expedient to compile independent photogrammetric networks for large areas. Small-scale photographs are not effective because systematic errors and the Earth's curvature cause distortion of the relief. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6028596

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2547/66/000/165/0023/0055

AUTHOR: Gertsanova, K. N.; Vanin, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Development of traverse photogrammetric networks of large dimensions using a stereoprojector and stereograph

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"-yemki i kartografii. Trudy, no. 165, 1966. Issledovaniya po fotogrammetrii (Research in photogrammetry), 23-55

TOPIC TAGS: photogrammetric network, atmospheric refraction, photogrammetric coordinate, statoscope, azimuth, ~~photogrammetric~~, base point, stereograph, *photogrammetry, photographic material, photographic processing*

ABSTRACT: The accuracy of a photogrammetric network is decreased by atmospheric refraction, faulty lenses of the aerial camera, by errors of photogrammetric coordinates, and by methodic errors in processing observational data. Some errors may be eliminated by the use of statoscope readings. Experimental data showed that the main distortion is caused by damage to photographic materials during laboratory processing of films. Formulas were developed for computation of laboratory processing errors and their influence on the final result. The composition of a photogrammetric network from individual links contains errors introduced by erroneous azimuths of

UDC: 528.735.4

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ACC NR: AT6028596

individual links. These errors are positive when points of the network are shifted to positive ordinates. Formulas for correction of these errors are developed. Coefficients for coordinate transformation can be determined from measured discrepancies of coordinates of base points. Formulas for coefficients are compiled for meridional and latitudinal directions. Remaining errors in network deformations after coordinate transformations influence the position of base points and the scale of maps. The accuracy of traverse networks compiled from stereoprojector and stereograph data is influenced by errors introduced by orientation of links and scale determination, which depend upon the statoscope readings and the coordinates of the model points. Results of hphotogrammetric networks compiled satisfy claims of relief sections of 5 m for flat regions. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 14 tables, and 55 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/

Card 2/2

GERTSENSHTEYN, A., inzh.-konstruktor

Rubber conducting electricity. Izobr. 1 rats. no.8:14 Ag  
'62. (MIRA 15:9)  
(Rubber) (Electric conductivity)

USSR/Radio Broadcasting  
Modulation

Oct 1947

"Amplification Limiters," B. Ya. Gertsenshteyn, B. T. Pozdeyev, N. A. Savina, Engr, Leningrad Branch of the Central Research and Investigation Institute, Ministry of Communications, 5 pp

"Vestnik Svyazi - Elektrosvyaz'" No 10 (91)

Correct regulation of the dynamic ranges of broadcast transmission is one of the basic requirements for transmission of high frequencies. Manual control results in overvoltage, which causes nonlinear distortion. As a result, the author recommends an automatic means of control. Presents circuit diagrams and formulas for calculating the regulatory characteristics of automatic control. IC 29789

GERTSENSHTEYN, B. YA.

USSR/Radio Broadcasting  
Radio, Wired

May 1948

"Wired Broadcasting in the USSR," N. L. Rezladnov, Candidate Tech Sci; B. Ya. Gertsenshteyn, Engr, 2 pp

"Vest Svyazi - Elektro-Svyaz'" No 5 (98)

Briefly describes development and expansion of wired broadcasting in the USSR, with some notes on the progress of USSR technology in this field.

PA 65T104



GERTSENSTEYN, B. Ya.

14 JUL 1948

USSR/Communications  
Telephones - Repeater  
Circuits, Amplifier

Jul 48

"Automatic Stabilization of the Operation of an  
Amplifier During Overloading," B. Ya. Gertsen-  
shteyn, Engr, 2 pp

"Vest Svyazi - Elektrosvyaz'" No 7 (100)

Discusses design of amplifiers to avoid possibility  
of damage due to overloading. Gives circuit dia-  
gram, and deduces design graphs from relevant  
equations.

FDB

7/49127

GERTSENSHTEIN, B. YA.

USSR/Electronics

Card 1/1 : Pub. 133 - 4/21

Authors : Savina, N. A., and Gertsenshtein, B. Ya.

Title : Design of long feeding-lines for wire-type broadcasting

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 9, 7-9, Sep 1954

Abstract : Methods of increasing the length of broadcasting wire feeding-lines are described. Formulas for calculating and making the proper choice of a pupinization system are presented. Graphs.

Institution : ... Starshiy inzhener Leningradskoy DRTS.

Submitted : ...

GERTSENHTEYN

~~GERTSENHTEYN~~, Boris Yakovlevich; SAVINA, Nina Aleksandrovna; ATLIVANIK,  
L.YE., Nauchnyy redaktor; GALOYAN, M.A., redaktor; LADNEVA, H.V.,  
tekhnicheskly redaktor

[Principles of theory and the design of wire broadcasting systems]  
Osnovy teorii i raschet linii provodnogo veshchaniia. Moskva, Gos.  
izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1958. 371 p. (MLRA 9:12)  
(Radio broadcasting)

BEZLADNOV, Nikolay L'vovich; GERTSENSHTEYN, Boris Yekovlevich; SAVINA,  
Nina Aleksandrovna; BASHCHUK, V.I., red.; KARABILOVA, S.F., .  
tekhn.red.

[Wire broadcast networks] Seti provodnogo veshchaniia. Moskva,  
Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1959. 371 p.  
(MIRA 12:9)

(Wire broadcasting)

5(4)

007111-10-5-1/33

AUTHOR: Gorkovskiy, V. Ya., Junior Engineer

TITLE: Improving the effective range of the ASDP apparatus  
using VAS lines

REFERENCE: Zhurnal SVR, 1959, No 4, pp 7-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The effective range of the ASDP apparatus is limited to about 25-30 km. This distance limitation is explained by the permissible signal attenuation (4.6 dB/km) in the VAS lines. Exceeding the indicated value will result in a deterioration of the signal-to-noise ratio. The range limitation is also caused by the permissible feed voltage drop in the phantom circuit, formed by the conductors of the VAS, the line transformer coils and ground connections. For 7.5 mm lines, built of 3 mm steel wires, the range limits are between 25-29 km using the ASDP-3-10 apparatus. However, when 4 mm wires are used, the range is extended to about 40 km. Sometimes, para-

Card 1/4

NY/111-1-1-1/51

Increasing the effective range and the quality indexes of RLF Apparatus

Direct connection of an antenna circuit will double  
 the range. Consequently, in practical operation,  
 the range of the RLF apparatus is not limited  
 only by the available voltage drop, but by the  
 amount of illumination. In the Leningrad plant, where  
 the RLF equipment is being developed, a number of  
 the following improvements have been suggested: to  
 key and other, suggested the use of receiver-  
 amplifier units. The necessary modifications in the  
 RLF apparatus were developed in the Leningrad  
 plant. Thereby, the RLF amplifier stage  
 of the RLF-1-10 receiver is eliminated, and the tube  
 is used for building a two-stage amplifier. The  
 12L2 tube -EF amplifier and 12L6 tube- is replaced  
 by tube 12Z6 and the germanium diode 22Z4. The  
 block diagrams of this modification are shown in  
 Figure 2, a and b. This modification doubles the range

Card 2/4

47/111-10-5-1/32

Increasing the effective range of the receiver. Index of RF apparatus

of the RF apparatus without deterioration of the signal-to-noise level. However, the range of this method is limited by the level of non-linear distortions. For this reason a stable modification of the receiver was proposed, as shown in Figure 4. In order to increase the level of carrier frequency and the level of the signal is increased prior to detection. In the view point of non-linear distortions, such a difference of the values of carrier frequency and side band frequencies is identical to a modulation factor change at the transmitter. This difference may be provided by a RF amplifier having a characteristic as shown in Figure 4. Using a sum and difference frequency circuit, a block diagram is shown in Figure 4. A block diagram is shown in Figure 4 with reference.

Card 3/4

ISV/111-11-1-8/70

Increasing the Effective Range and the Quality Indexes of RDF Apparatus

ASSIGNMENT: Izobvodstvennaya laboratoriya Leningradskoy oblasti NTS (Production Laboratory of the Leningrad Oblast' NTS)

Card 4/4



GERTSENSHTEYN, B.Ya.

Simplified high-frequency channel for the connecting lines of VRS exchanges. Vest. svyazi 22 no.2:10-11 F '62. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennoy laboratorii Leningradskoy oblastnoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnoy seti.  
(Telephone)

GERSCHEVITZ, B.Ya.

UHK-2 equipment for multiplexing rural telephone networks.  
Vest. svyazi 25 no.4:3-5 Ap '65. (MILS 12:0)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennoy laboratorii Eirskteli radio-  
translyatsionnoy seti Leningradskogo oblasti na upravleniya  
svyazi.

GLUSHKO, V.V., inzhener; GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I., inzhener.

Use of static capacitors. Prem.energ. 11 no.3:12-13 Mr '56.  
(Condensers (Electricity)) (MIRA 9:7)

GLUSHKO, V.V., inzhener; GERTSENSTEYN, D.I., inzhener.

Protection of capacitor equipment against overheating due to  
high temperatures of ambient air. Prom.energ. 11 no.8:10-11  
Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Condensers (Electricity))

GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I., inzh.; GLUSHKO, V.V., inzh.

Using portable electric drills. Bezop.truda v prom. } no.1:10-12  
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Boring machinery)

GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I.

Saving of electric power in coal mines of the Lugansk Economic  
Council. Prom. energ. 16 no.2:8-9 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Lugansk Province--Electricity in mining)

GERTCHENSHTEYN, D.I.

Organizing the repair of electric equipment in enterprises  
of the Lugansk Economic Council. Prom.energ. 16 no.9:7  
S '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Lugansk--Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)

GLUSHKO, V.V.; GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I.; KAREV, A.P.

AFV-RU apparatus for protection of electrical networks in mines.  
Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no. 4:38-41 O.D. '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Electricity in mining--Safety measures)  
(Electric protection)



GLUSHKO, V.V., inzh.; KAREV, A.P., inzh.; ZPOZHEVSKIY, I.N., inzh.;  
GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I., inzh.

Protection of the insulation of electrical networks in mines.  
From. energ. 18 no.1:13-17 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Electricity in mining)

GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I., inzh.

Expenditure of electric power in mines. Iron. energ. 18 no. 1:6-7  
Jl '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Electricity in mining)

RUDNKO, Z.Ya., kand.med.nauk; GERTSENSHTEYN, E.N., logoped

Stammering. Zdorov'ie } no.10:18-19 0 '57.  
(STAMMERING)

(MIRA 10:11)

RUDEKO, Z.Ya., kand.med.nauk, ~~GERTSENSTEIN~~; ~~W.F.~~, logoped

Speech training. Zdorov'e 4 no.6:25-26 Je '58  
(SPEECH, DISORDERS OF)

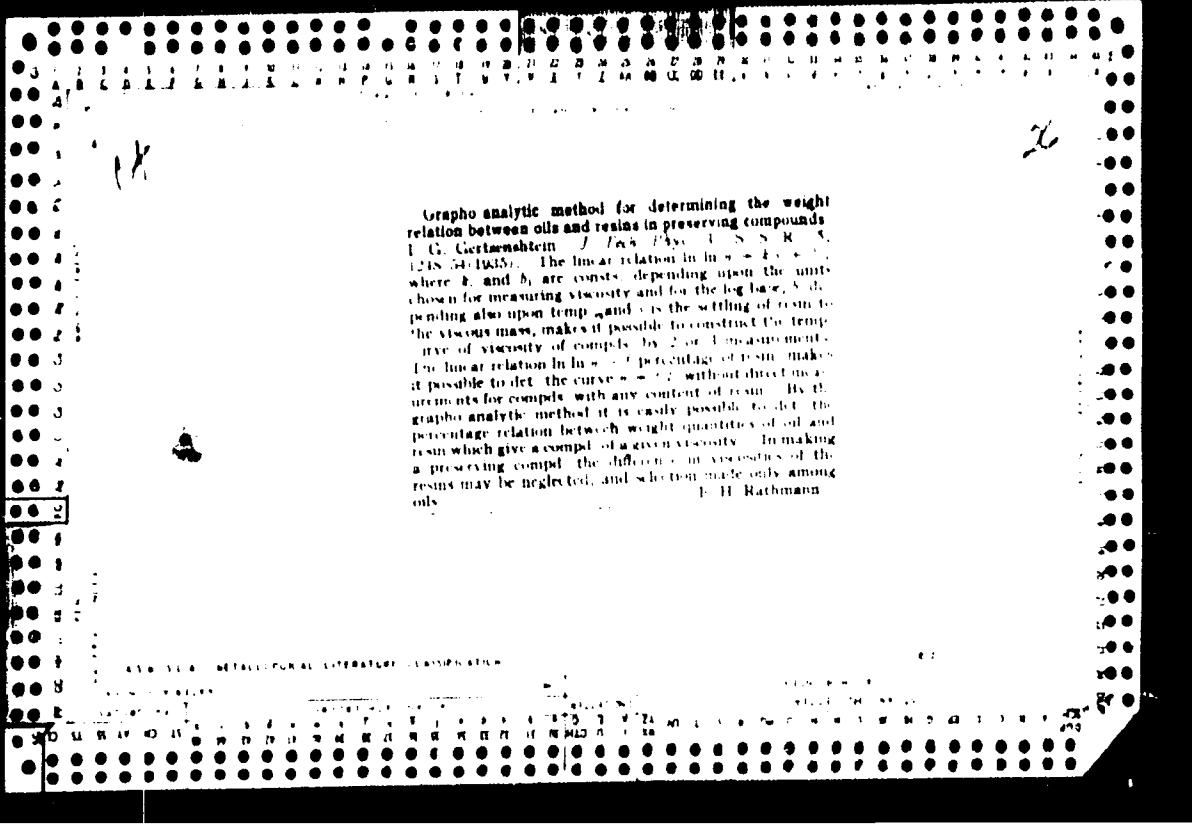
(MIRA 11:6)

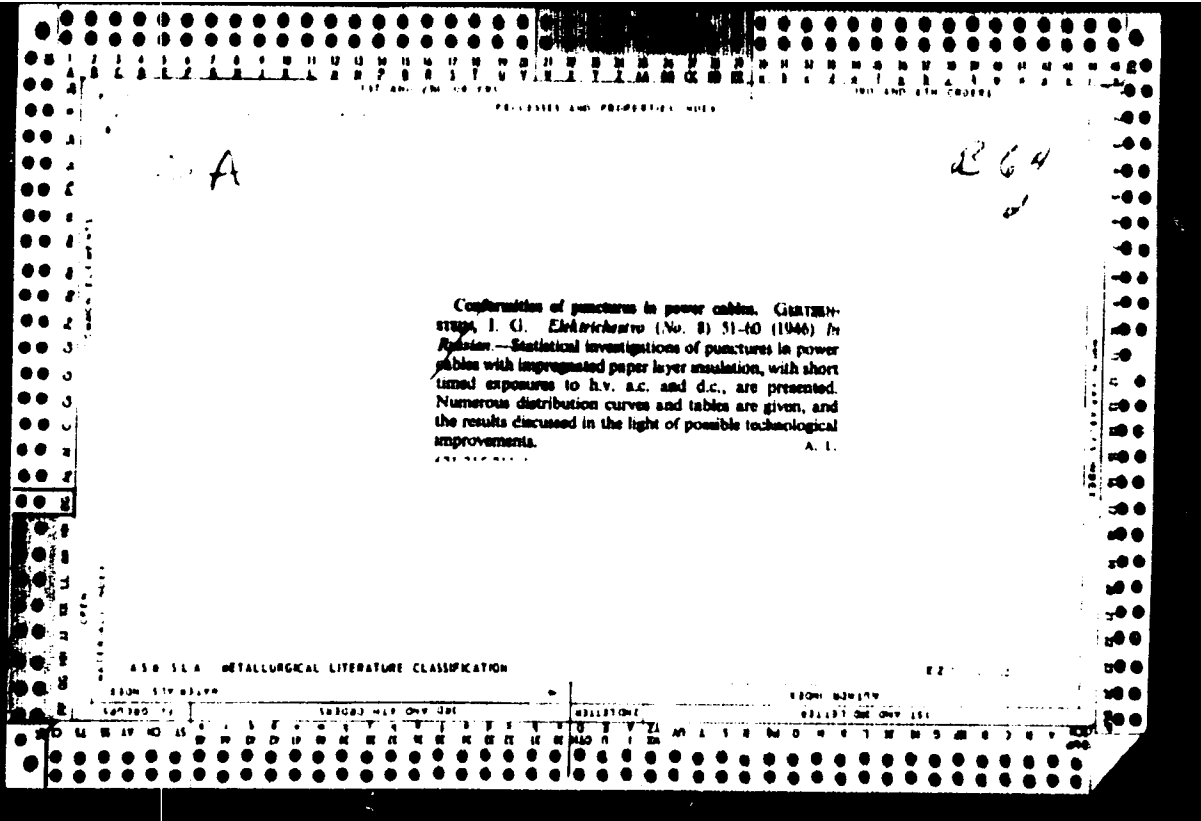
BEYN, E.S.; GERTSENSHTEYN, E.N.; KUDENKO, Z.Ya.; TAFTALOVA, S.L.;  
CHERNOVA, A.D.; SHOKHOR-TROTSKAYA, I.K.; KURTYEV, L.A.,  
red.; KUZNETSOVA, N.S., tekhn. red.

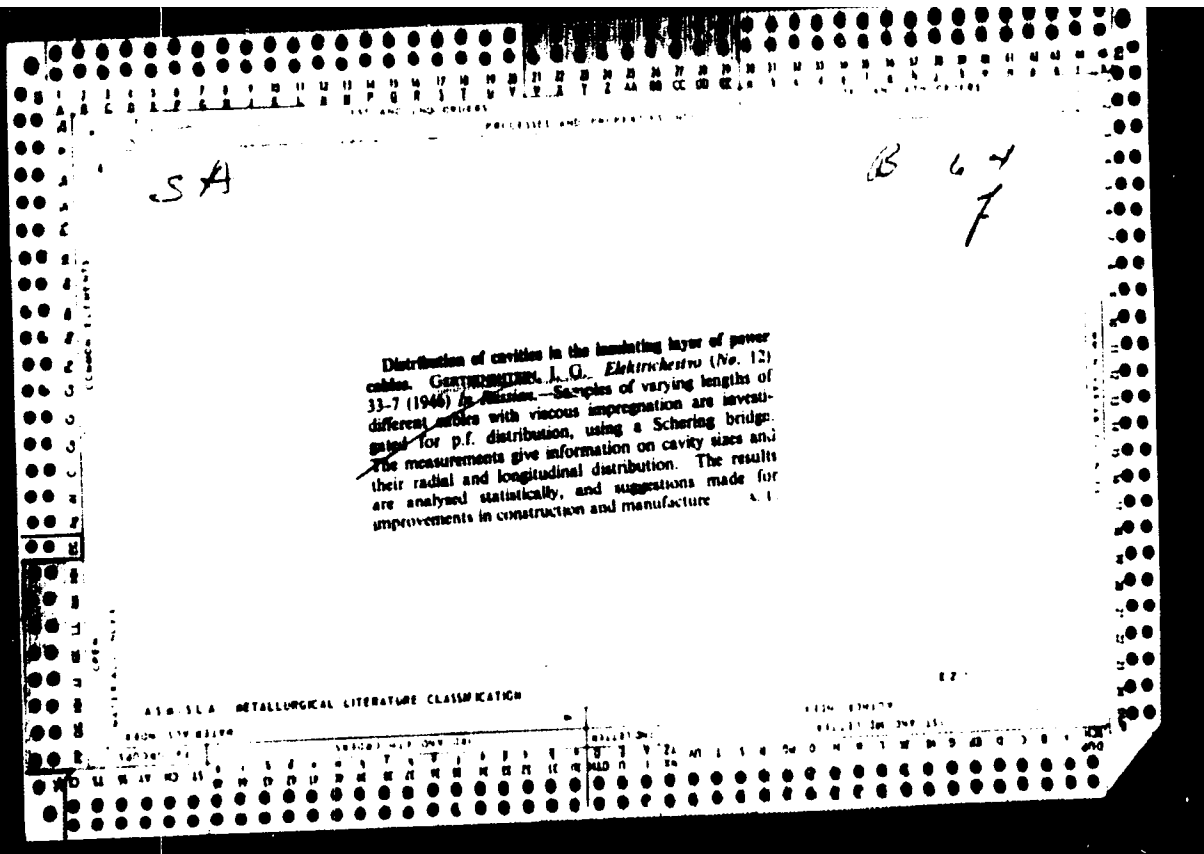
[Handbook on the recovery of speech by persons affected with  
aphasia] Posobie po vosstanovleniiu rechi u bol'nykh afaziei.  
Pod red. E.S.bein. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 335 p.

(MIRA 15:5)

(APHASIA) (SPEECH RECOVERY)









GERTSENSHTEYN, I. G.

1947

USSR/Engineering  
Cables, Electric  
Cables - Insulation

Aug 1947

"Rupture Characteristics of Power Cables," I. G.  
Gertsenshteyn, 9 pp

"Elektrichestvo" No 8

Data on the mechanisms of ruptures in power cables,  
with a treated paper insulating cover, 0.5 - 3.0  
millimeters thick, carrying alternating currents.  
Discusses a series of new characteristics of mecha-  
nisms occurring in a ruptured power cable and the  
role of certain factors in the event of a rupture.  
Draws practical conclusions, with respect to the  
preparation and use of insulating covers for power  
cables. Research conducted at the Moscow Energetic  
Institute imeni Molotov. 22P42

GERTSENSHTEYN, I. G.

PA 27/49T42

USSR/Electricity  
Cables, High-Voltage  
Cables, Electric

Nov 48

"Review of V. I. Pogarskiy's 'Working of High-Voltage Power Cables,'" Kh. F. Malkin, Engr, I. G. Gertsenshteyn, Cand Tech Sci, 2 pp

"Elektrichestvo" No 11

Very critical review of subject book. Says that material is incomplete, consideration superficial, theoretical standard low, and mistakes and inaccuracies abundant.

FDB

27/49T42

GERTSENSHTEYN, I.G.

25704 Gertsenshteyn, I.G. Osnovnye tendentsii v razvitii gorodskikh elektricheskikh setey za rubezhom. Elektrichestvo, 1949, NO: 8, 5. 69-74-Bibliogr: 24 nazv

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

USSR/Radiophysics - Application of Radiophysical Methods, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35525

Author: Gertsenshteyn, I. G.

Institution: None

Title: Interfering Effects of Long Electric-Transmission Lines on Communication Lines

Original  
Periodical: Elektrosvyaz', 1956, No 6, 71-77

Abstract: The calculated distribution of higher harmonic components of the current and voltage in a 400-kv electric transmission line 900 km long were obtained. It is shown that in the case of long electric-transmission lines, the interfering effect on wire communications line may be considerably higher than those obtained in accordance with the "Rules of Shielding" now in force.

Card 1/1

8(3)

SOV/112-59-1-602

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika. 1959, Nr 1, p 80 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gertsenshteyn, I. G.

TITLE: Effect of AC Corona Switching Surges on Long Transmission Lines

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy 1-y Uzb. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po izolyatsii i zashchite ot perenapryazheniy. Farkhadges-Kayrak-Kumges, 1957, pp 89-104

ABSTRACT: A corona discharge on transmission line conductors involves not only active but also capacitive reactive power, which can boost the overvoltages. Equivalent networks for a corona-discharging line are suggested which contain not only an adjustable leakage but also an adjustable voltage-dependent capacitance. An approximate computation of a steady-state no-load single-circuit 900-km line with and without corona is presented. In the example used, the corona discharge caused about a 10-per cent boost in the overvoltage.

S. S. Sh.

Card 1/1

GERUSENSHTEYN, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

Conditions and basic directions of development of municipal small electric power plants abroad. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no.4: 119-127 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Frunzenskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.  
(Electric power plants)

GERTSENSHTEYN, I G., kand.tekhn.nauk,dotsent

Decrease of the insulating layer of oil-filled a.c. cable lines  
with 110-500 kv. ratings. Trudy Frunz. politekn.inst. no. 6:15-26  
'62. (MIRA 17,9)

GERMANY (11)

Condensers containing mineral oil and chlorinated aromatic compounds. M. G. Getzentshtein and S. I. Sukolova. *Elektrichestvo* 60, No. 3, 35 (1939). Data are given on the performance of condensers containing mineral oil and Sovol (ethyl pentachlorophenyl). With rising temp. the tangent of the angle of deflection of condensers containing Sovol decreased and reached a value of about 0.1 at 30-35° and then increased to 0.35 at 80°. For mineral oil the tangent was also at a minimum at 30-35° but slightly higher (0.15) and at 70° it was 0.2. At 15-20° both condensers showed nearly the same tangent. The elec. properties of Sovol were reduced by the presence of rubber. After 8 months' use the Sovol condensers showed no change in the curves of tangent of angle of deflection voltage whereas for mineral oils the curves were U-shaped with the min. corresponding to the operating voltage.

B. S. Karsch

AND SEE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



SECRET

Electric control of the ...  
1/2 p. (R-3177)

TR3. 11.03M

GERTSENSHTAYN, M. G.

PA 133

USSR/Electricity

Apr 1948

Dielectrics - Losses

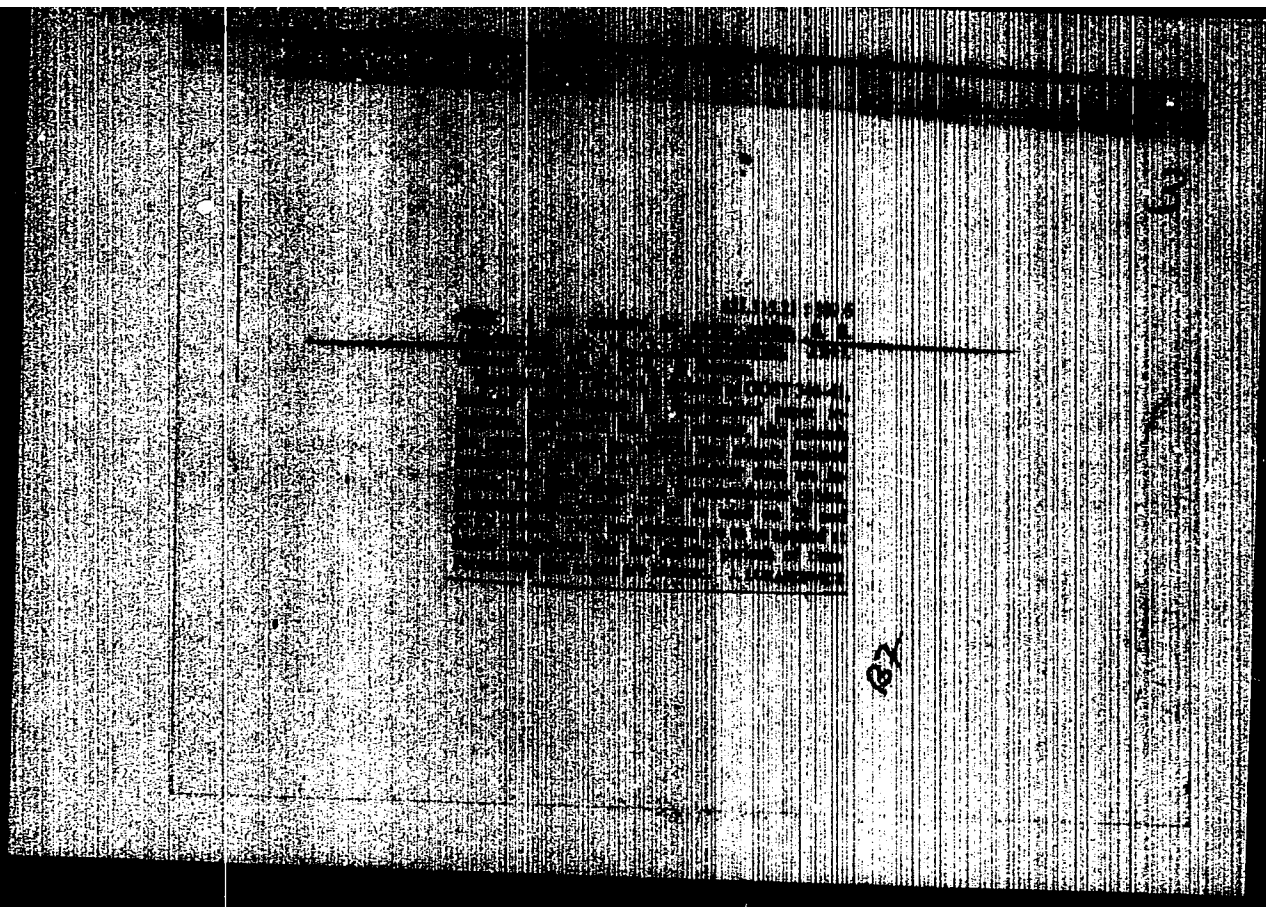
Dielectrics - Thermal Instability

"Dielectric Losses in Impregnated Paper for Small Gradients," M. G. Gertsenshtayn, Cand Tech Sci, Works of Ministry of Electrical Ind, USSR, 2½ pp

"Elektrichest" No 4

Dielectric losses are usually studied on basis of  $\text{tg } \delta$  to temperature relationship, and  $\text{tg } \delta$  to electric field gradient relationship. Studies on impregnated paper conducted to determine value of  $\text{tg } \delta$  at very low temperatures.

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GERTSENSHTEYN, M. YE.

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USSR/Physics - Electron Plasma

Mar 52

"Longitudinal Waves in an Ionized Medium (Plasma),"  
M. Ye. Gertsenshteyn, Moscow State U

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XXII, No 3, pp 303-  
309

Computes dielec permeability of electron plasma taking into account the electron motion, which is found to depend on the spatial structure of the field. Introduces the concept of spatial dispersion. Investigates properties of longitudinal waves and their connection with transversal waves. In-  
debted to Prof P. Ye. Krasnushkin. V. N. Kessenikh,  
V. V. Potemkin and V. M. Lopukhin. Received 1 Jun 51.

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