

L 27389-65

ACCESSION NR AM4043699

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action on chemical and electrochemical processes -- 5 4

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SUBMITTED: 13Mar62

SUB CODE: MM, EC

NO REF SOV: 056

OTHER: 025

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4017655

S/0000/63/000/000/0075/0082

AUTHOR: Ginberg, A. M. (Moscow); Ry*bakova, Yu. A. (Moscow); Fedotova, N. Yu. (Moscow)

TITLE: The structure of nickel plates precipitated in an ultrasonic field and the possibility of obtaining bright sediment

SOURCE: Vses. sovesh. po teor. i prak. bles. gal'. Vilnius, 1962. Teor. i prak. bles. gal' (Theory and practice of bright electroplating), osnovny*ye materialy*, 1963, 75-82

TOPIC TAGS: sediment, ultrasonic field, plating, nickel plate, nickel plating, nickel plate structure

ABSTRACT: There are different points of view in the literature on the growth of crystals in electrolytes under the simultaneous influence of ultrasonic waves. A. Roll (Z. Metallkunde, 41, Nr 11, 238 (1950)) writes that silver grains become coarse. Fr. A. Levi (Ricerca scient., 19, 887 (1949)) showed that silver precipitated in an ultrasonic field becomes finer. The present authors explain this phenomenon by the difference in electrolyte content, current and temperature, and the intensity of the ultrasonic waves. Their investigation showed that electro-
lysis of nickel in an ultrasonic field with currents allowable for the given
Cord 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4017655

electrolyte leads to an enlargement of the structure. The use of an ultrasonic field when the current density is above the maximum allowable value leads to the formation of fine crystals. It is assumed that the effect of the ultrasonic field during nickel plating is connected with action of the sound on the secondary processes at the cathode, namely the formation and dispersion of nickel hydroxide (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Jul63

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

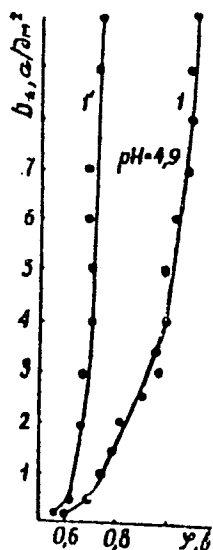
NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 008

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4017655

ENCLOSURE: 01



Effect of adding $\text{Ni}(\text{OH})_2$ on cathode polarization in nickel electrolyte (deposited in an ultrasonic field).

1 - with addition; 1' - without addition

Card 3/3

GINBERG, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of the ultrasonic vibrations on the electrodeposition
of metals. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.5:502-515 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GINBERG, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Bibliography. Zhur. VKHO 8, no.5:565-566 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

ACCESSION NR: AT4043074

S/0000/64/000/000/0204/0221

AUTHOR: Gracheva, M. P., Golubev, A. I., Ginberg, A. M.

TITLE: Structure of opaque oxide films on aluminum as indicated by electron microscope studies

SOURCE: Mezhevuzovskaya konferentsiya po anodnoy zashchite metallov ot korrozii. 1st, Kazan, 1961. Anodnaya zashchita metallov (Anodic protection of metals); doklady* konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1964, 204-221

TOPIC TAGS: anodized aluminum, anodized aluminum alloy, anodic oxide film, anodic film structure, electron microscope structural analysis, carbon colloid replica method, metal hydroxide penetration, film filling effect, current density, anodic film pore, film pore dimension, aluminum AV000, aluminum A00, aluminum AD-1, aluminum alloy AMts, aluminum alloy AMg, aluminum alloy D-1, aluminum alloy D-16, aluminum oxide film, aluminum corrosion

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of formation and structure of opaque oxide films was studied on samples of aluminum AV000, A00, AD1 and aluminum alloys D1, D16,

Cord 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4043074

AMts and AMg (compositions given). Samples were prepared by chemical degreasing and bleaching (30% HNO₃), then anodized in various baths under different conditions of temperature, voltage, duration and pH. Structural analyses of the films obtained utilized the carbon-colloid replica method and a magnification of 22000:1 on an electron microscope EM-3. It was established that opacity is not governed by sample composition, nor can it result from penetration of metal hydroxides into the film pores or the filling of films, but probably depends on film structure and the corresponding quantity and dimensions of the pores. Stepwise modification of the current density facilitates formation of an opaque film. The presence of pores and a cellular structure was confirmed. The latter is rearranged as the current density increases by stages; the oxide cell dimensions increase in the cell formation area and the number of cells per unit of surface decreases correspondingly. Pore diameters in the surface layers of films vary little during oxidation. A sharp discrepancy develops between the number of cells on the metal surface and the number of pores on the external surface of films. The number of pores becomes greater than the number of cells when the current density is increased by stages.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4043074

"The electron photomicrographs were prepared under the direction of F. P. Zalivalov."
Orig. art. has: 7 tables, 2 graphs, 2 illustrations and 15 photomicrographs.

ASSOCIATION: none.

SUBMITTED: 13Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR. AP4024766

S/0080/64/037/003/0553/0557

AUTHOR: Ginderg, A. M.; Nayshuller, M.A.

TITLE: Effect of the ultrasonic field on parkerizing and properties of phosphate coatings

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 3, 1964, 553-557

TOPIC TAGS: Ultrasound, parkerizing, phosphate coating, corrosion property, porosity, electrical stability, ultrasonic field

ABSTRACT: The possibility of intensifying the parkerizing process of ferrous metals and improving the physico-mechanical and corrosion properties of phosphate films with the aid of ultrasonics was studied. The possibility of substituting the sandblast treatment of the surface of products, which was usually employed before parkerizing and provided the best results, is studied with ultrasound parkerizing. The superimposition of the ultrasonic field during parkerization makes it possible to precipitate qualitative phosphate films in steel without sandblast treatment. The phosphate films obtained in the ultrasound field with 16-22 kc frequency for 40-60 minutes are less porous and differ by more highly

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: APL024766

anti-corrosive properties, electrical stability, and finer structure. Parkerization in the ultrasonic field makes it possible to obtain a coating with the same (and in many cases superior) properties as coatings obtained in steel with preliminary sandblasting. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 3 figures

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, EL

NO. REF. SOV: 1000

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

GOMBERG, A.M.; GRIGORUKIN, Yu.V.; TIKOV, Yu.Ye.; BLYUD, A.M.

Method for the determination of the conditions of electrodeposition. Zhurnal Fiz. Khim. 1965, 39, 188-195. (JF 1965 01)

L 23513-65 EWP(k)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) Pf-4/Pi-4 JD
ACCESSION NR: AP4047123 S/0080/64/037/010/2239/2244

AUTHOR: Ginberg, A. M.; Fedotova, N. Ya.

TITLE: The effect of an ultrasonic field on the electrodeposition of nickel

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 10, 1964, 2239-2244

TOPIC TAGS: nickel plating, nickel electrodeposition, ultrasonics, nickel sol stability, secondary cathodic process, precathodic layer composition

ABSTRACT: The study was conducted to confirm a previous proposal (A. M. Ginberg, Yu. A. Rybakova, N. Ya. Fedotova. Teoriya i praktika blastyashchikh gal'vanopokrytiy. "Theory and Practice of bright electrodeposits." Vil'nyus (1963)) that the effects of ultrasonics in nickel plating are caused by the action of the ultrasonics on the secondary cathodic processes of nickel hydroxide compound formation and dispersion. The effect of different ultrasonic intensities on the pH of the precathodic layer in the electrodeposition of nickel was studied. Even under cavitation conditions the pH of the precathodic layer increased proportionally.

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L 23513- 15
ACCESSION NR: AP4047123

to the basic mass of the electrolyte and under certain conditions this pH exceeded the pH value of the start of the hydrate formation which determined the formation of a sol of the basic nickel compounds in the precathodic layer. Sedimentation analyses and x-rays established that the degree of dispersion and hence the stability of the sol in the precathodic layer, was increased by the application of a high intensity ultrasonics field. Nickel plating under ultrasonic cavitation conditions was recommended. Addition of nickel hydroxide to an ultrasonically-treated electrolyte also promoted the formation of a shiny nickel deposit at low current densities. "We thank A. L. Rotinyan for valuable instructions given in reviewing the present paper." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Feb62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

Cera 2/2

L 62491-65 EFP(c)/EWP(m)/EWP(1)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) IJP(c) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP5017748

UR/0365/65/001/004/0420/0425

42

B

AUTHOR: Gracheva, M. P.; Golubev, A. I.; Ginberg, A. M.

55, 44

55, 44

TITLE: Properties and structure of opaque oxide films (ematal) on aluminum

16

55, 44 21

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 4, 1965, 420-425

TOPIC TAGS: oxide formation, protective coating, corrosion protection, anodic protection, aluminum, electrochemistry/AV000 aluminum

6

14

ABSTRACT: Samples were rectangular plates of AV000 aluminum, 80 x 30 x 2 mm. Formation of the oxide film was carried out in a stepwise manner by changing the voltage. In the first 5 min, the voltage was raised to 40 volts and was held for 25 min, then the voltage was raised to 80 volts and held for another 30 min. The density of the oxide film was determined by measuring current loss in a 3% solution of tartaric acid (pH 5.5) at a voltage of 20-25 volts. Determinations were also made of the thickness of the oxide layer, its elasticity, its porosity, and its electric parameters. The recommended electrolyte for formation of an oxide film

Card 1/2

L 62491-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017748

on aluminum and its alloys consists of chromic anhydride and boric acid. The reason for the opacity of the film is the change in its structure caused by the step-wise increase in voltage. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 01Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card

212

L 27381-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6015013

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/005/0551/0556

AUTHOR: Vagramyan, A. T. (Moscow); Ginberg, A. M. (Moscow); Fedotova, N. Ya. (Moscow); Ginberg, T. A. (Moscow)

29

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of ultrasound on the electrodeposition of Ni-Fe-Mo alloys

SOURCE: Elektrokimiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 551-556 18 27 27 27

TOPIC TAGS: electrodeposition, alloy electrodeposition, nickel alloy, iron containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, ultrasound effect

ABSTRACT: The effect of ultrasound on the electrodeposition of Ni-Fe-Mo alloys from a sulfate electrolyte containing 2.2—18.0 g/l sodium molybdate has been investigated. The alloys deposited without ultrasound contained less than 1% molybdenum, regardless of molybdate concentration. At concentrations of molybdate higher than 12 g/l, the deposits were dark and cracked owing to high internal stresses. Ultrasound with an intensity of 0.9—1.04 W/cm² and a frequency of 22—26 kc had a beneficial effect on the electrodeposition: process and quality of alloys. At a molybdate concentration of 8—10 g/l, the Mo content in the alloy was 4—5%, the internal stresses in deposit decreased, and the deposits were dense and lustrous. The optimum pH of the electrolyte was found to be 2.3—2.7 and the optimum current density, 40—60 a/dm².

Card 1/2

UDC: 543.251:546.3-19

L 27381-66

ACC NR: AP6015013

The yield under such conditions amounted to 70—80%. The deposits consisted of a solid solution with the free lattice having a parameter equal to 3.54 ± 0.02 A. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. ①

[WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 11Aug65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS:

4259

Card 2/2

lo

S/081/61/000/019/028/085
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Epshteyn, R. Ya., Ginberg, G. P.
TITLE: Spectrophotometric determination of niobium in carbonatites
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 114 - 115,
abstract 19D61 (Tr. n.-i. in-ta geol. Arktiki, v. 119,
1961, 84-90)

TEXT: The determination of Nb in carbonatites having a predominant content of calcite, as well as a high P-content, requires decomposition of the sample in acetic acid. The insoluble, Nb-containing residue is dissolved and the spectrophotometric determination performed by using NH_4SCN as agent. 0.4 g of the rock is heated for 1 hr with 20 ml of 25 % acetic acid on a water bath with stirring. The insoluble residue is filtered off, and washed out with 0.5% acetic acid. Filter + residue are incinerated in a quartz crucible, and the ashes are fused with 1.25-2.5 g $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$ or $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$. The melt is dissolved in 12.5-25 ml tartaric acid (15 %), the
Card 1/2

GINBERG, S.V., inzhener; UCHASTKIN, V.P.; inzhener.

Methods of utilizing vapor from expanders in condenser systems of oil refineries. Neftianik 1 no.11:13-15 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Novoufinskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.
(Petroleum--Refining) (Condensers (Vapors and gases))

L 27381-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HH/JG

ACC NR: AP6015013

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/005/0551/0556

AUTHOR: Vagramyan, A. T. (Moscow); Ginberg, A. M. (Moscow); Fedotova, N. Ya. (Moscow); Ginberg, T. A. (Moscow)

29

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of ultrasound on the electrodeposition of Ni-Fe-Mo alloys

SOURCE: Elektrokimiya, v. 2, no. 5, 1966, 551-556 18 27 27 27

TOPIC TAGS: electrodeposition, alloy electrodeposition, nickel alloy, iron containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, ultrasound effect

ABSTRACT: The effect of ultrasound on the electrodeposition of Ni-Fe-Mo alloys from a sulfate electrolyte containing 2.2—18.0 g/l sodium molybdate has been investigated. The alloys deposited without ultrasound contained less than 1% molybdenum, regardless of molybdate concentration. At concentrations of molybdate higher than 12 g/l, the deposits were dark and cracked owing to high internal stresses. Ultrasound with an intensity of 0.9—1.04 W/cm² and a frequency of 22—26 kc had a beneficial effect on the electrodeposition process and quality of alloys. At a molybdate concentration of 8—10 g/l, the Mo content in the alloy was 4—5%, the internal stresses in deposit decreased, and the deposits were dense and lustrous. The optimum pH of the electrolyte was found to be 2.3—2.7 and the optimum current density, 40—60 a/cm².

Card 1/2

UDC: 543.251:546.3-19

L 27381-66

ACC NR: AP6015013

The yield under such conditions amounted to 70—80%. The deposits consisted of a solid solution with the free lattice having a parameter equal to 3.54 ± 0.02 A. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. O

[WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 11Aug65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS:

4259

Card 2/2 *lo*

JANKOWSKI, Wiktor; GINBINSKI, Kornel

Utility of cytologic examination of smears of the respiratory tract in diagnosis of malignant neoplasms. Polskie arch. med. wewnetrz. 24 no.1:19-28 1954.

1. Z Kliniki Oto-Laryngologicznej Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu, kierownik: prof. dr T.Zalewski i z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych Akademii Medycznej we Wroclawiu, kierownik: prof. dr E.Szczklik.
(RESPIRATORY TRACT, neoplasms,
diag., cytol.)

GINBSHMAN, M.R.

Effect of certain factors on the development and biochemical
properties of lactic acid streptococci in milk and cheese.
Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no. 6:72-79 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(LACTIC ACID BACTERIA) (DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY)

GINBURG, F. Ye.

USSR/Meadow Science

L.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15426

Author : F. Ye. Ginburg

Inst : Belorussina Scientific Research Institute for
Melioration and Water Economy.

Title : The Carotene Content in the Basic Species of Cultivated
Meadow Grasses on Peat Soil.
(Soderzhaniye karotina v osnovnykh vidakh kul'turnykh
lugovykh trav na torfyanykh pochvakh).

Orig Pub : Tr. Belorussk. n.-i. in -ta melior. i vodn. kh-va,
1956, 7, 360-368

Abstract : The grasses investigated for carotene content (determi-
ned by Murray's simplification method) were distributed
in the following decreasing order: pink alsike clover
(*Trifolium hybridum* L.), Kentucky blue grass, meadow

Card 1/2

GINBURG, M.

ZHUKOVSKIY, M., inzhener.; GINBURG, M., inzhener.

Automation of refrigerating equipment in the Leningrad cold storage
warehouse of the Main Administration of the Meat and Fish Industries.
Khol.tekh. 34 no.1:5-10 Ja-Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Leningrad--Refrigeration and Refrigerating Machinery)
(Automatic control)

BERG, S.L., polkovnik; VOROB'YEV, V.I., kapitan pervogo ranga; GIL'EO, G.M., kapitan pervogo ranga; ANANICHENKO, A.A.; BALAKSHINA, M.M.; BANNIKOV, B.S., kapitan vtorogo ranga; BAKHTINA, G.F.; BERENSHTAM, N.V.; BUTYRINA, N.Ya.; VOROB'YEV, V.I., kapitan pervogo ranga; GASS, I.P.; GINBYSH, N.S.; GLADIN, D.F., polkovnik; GOLOVANOVA, L.G., kand. ist. nauk; GOLUBEVA, Z.D., kand. filol. nauk; GONCHAROVA, A.I.; ZANADVOROVA, R.N.; IVANOVA, N.G.; KARAMZIN, G.B.; KOVAL'CHUK, A.S.; KRONIDOVA, V.A.; LITOVA, Ye.I.; MOLCHANOVA, T.I.; OKUN', L.S.; POCHEBUT, A.N.; RAYTSES, V.I.; SAVINOVA, G.N.; SENICHKINA, T.I.; SKRYNNIKOV, R.G., kand. ist. nauk; FURAYEVA, I.I.; CHIZHOVA, N.N.; YASINSKAYA, L.F.; GLADIN, D.F., polkovnik; LABETSKIY, Ye.F., podpolkovnik; LEBEDEV, S.M., kapitan pervogo ranga; ORDYNSKIY, N.I., kapitan pervogo ranga; NADVODSKIY, V.Ye., podpolkovnik; DEMIN, L.A., inzh.-kontr-admiral, glav. red.; FRUMKIN, N.S., polkovnik, zam. otv. red.; LEVCHENKO, G.I., admiral, red.; BAKHTINA, G.F., tekhn. red.

[Naval atlas] Morskoi atlas. n.p. Izd. Glavnogo Shtaba Voenno-Morskogo Flota. Vol.3. [Naval history] Voenno-istoricheskii. Pt.1. [Text for the maps] Opisaniia k kartam. 1959. xxii, 1942 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo oborony.
(Naval history)

MORIN, Yu.F., inzh.; RAYZER, Yu.P., inzh.; GINCHERMAN, M.L., inzh.

Automatic device for removing excess windings from bobbins. Tekst.-
prom. 21 no.5:59-61 My '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Looms) (Automatic control)

GINCHERMAN, M.L. [Hincherman, M.L.]; KANIVCHENKO, I.T.

Stationary hoist and reloader. Leh. prom. no. 2:37-38 Ap-Je'64
(MIRA 17:7)

GINCHERMAN, Ye.Z. (Moscow)

Combined therapy with methylthiouracil and microdoses of iodine in thyrotoxicosis. Klin. med. 31 no.11:83-85 N '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz Taganskoy polikliniki Upravleniya khozraschetnymi lechebnymi uchrezhdeniyami Mosgorsdravotdela.
(Thyroid gland--Diseases) (Iodine) (Thiouracil)

GINCHERMAN, Ye. Z.

USSR/Medicine - Roentgenology

FD 218

Card 1/1

Author : Gincherman, Ye. Z.; Ioffe, B. M.

Title : Roentgenotherapy of thyro-intoxication

Periodical : Vest. Rent. i Rad. 67-73, Mar/Apr 1954

Abstract : Roentgenotherapy is an effective means of treating thyro-intoxication. In a number of cases, the first treatment was effective, while in others, as many as four courses of X-ray radiation were necessary, depending on the form of thyro-intoxication. Preliminary treatment with micro-doses of iodine increases the effectiveness of the roentgenotherapy. Eleven references.

Institution : Polyclinical Division (Chief - Professor I. B. Khavin) All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology (Director - Professor Ye. A. Vasyukova).

GINCHERMAN, Ye. Z.

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE~~ Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00051

Treatment of thyrotoxicosis with roentgenologic irradiation of the brain. Probl. endokr. i gorn. Moskva 1 no.3:71-75 (MLRA 8:10) My-Je '55.

1. Iz poliklinicheskogo otdela (zav.-prof. I.B. Khavin) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir.-prof. Ye. A. Vasyukova)

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, therapy,

x-irradiation of brain)

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various diseases, hyperthyroidism, brain irradiation)

(BRAIN, effect of radiations,

x-irradiation, ther. of hyperthyroidism)

GINCHERMAN Ye.Z.

ISICHENKO, N.A.; GINCHERMAN, Ye.Z., (Moskva)

Neural factor in the pathogenesis of experimental adrenal hypertension. Probl.endokr. i gorm. 1 no.4:60-65 J1-Ag '55.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz otdela patofiziologii (zav.--prof. S.M.Leytes)
Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii
(dir.--prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova)

(HYPERTENSION, experimental,
adrenal, neural factors)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various diseases,
exper. adrenal hypertension)

(ADRENAL CORTEX,
exper. adrenal hypertension, neural factors)

GINCHERMAN, E. Z.

11/14

6823. Treatment of thyrotoxicosis by X-ray irradiation of the large brain. E. Z. Gincherman and P. M. Lise. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Ser. Med. Biol. Sci.* 1955, 1, 71-78. *Reprod. Res. Dev.* 1960, 4, 11, No. 87456. X-irradiation of the cortex of the brain, the nodes of the upper cervical sympathetic plexus in thyrotoxic (10 women and 5 men over 20 years old) led to improvement in 100% of patients with mild symptoms in 75% of those with average symptoms, and in 25% of those with severe symptoms. In no case was deterioration observed. (Russian) J. E. S. BRADLEY

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec. 6 Vol. 12/4 Internal Med. April 58

GINCHERMAN, E. Z.
2415. THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE ADRENAL CORTEX IN PATIENTS WITH THYROTOXICOSIS (Russian text) - Gincherman E. Z. Clin. and Sect. of Pathophysiol., All-Union Inst. of Exp. Endocrinol., Moscow - PROBL. ENDOKRINOL. GORMONOTERAPII 1956, 2/2 (23-30) illus. 2

The work analyses data obtained by investigations of the urea-chlor-water indices in 63 patients with enlargement of the thyroid gland without a disturbance of the gland's function or with thyrotoxicosis of varying degrees of severity. In patients with thyrotoxicosis, the urea-chlor-water index, serving as indicator of the functional state of the adrenal cortex, is lowered in 89% of the patients with a severe form and in 45% of the patients with thyrotoxicosis of average severity. Concurrently with the lowering of the urea-chlor-water index a number of patients show lym-

2915

phocytosis, a low level of the diastolic blood pressure, a hyperpigmentation of the skin and muscular weakness. There is an interdependence between the lowering of the urea-chlor-water index, the degree of severity and the duration of the disease. After radical treatment (subtotal thyroidectomy) the majority of the patients had a normal urea-chlor-water index already 10-12 days after operation. Thus, the changes in the adrenal cortex, in the majority of the patients, are reversible. The proving of reduced adrenal cortex function in thyrotoxicosis is the premise for therapeutic use of the adrenal cortex preparations and of its hormones (cortine, desoxycorticosterone, cortisone).

Krimsky - Moscow (VI, 3)

GINCHERMAN, Ye., Z.

Scientific session of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology. Probl. endok. i gorm. 2 no.3:123-127 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(ENDOCRINOLOGY)

GINCHERMAN, Ye. Z.
GINCHERMAN, Ye. Z.

Reactivity of the adrenal cortex following administration of ACTH
in hyperthyroidism. Probl.endok. i gorm. 3 no.4:87-94 J1-Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz kliniki (zav. - prof. Ye. A. Vasyukova) i otdela patofiziolo-
gii (zav. - prof. S.M. Leytes) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'-
noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye. A. Vasyukova)

(HYPERTHYROIDISM, physiology,
eff. of ACTH on adrenal cortex (Rus))

(ACTH, effects,
on adrenal cortex in hyperthyroidism (Rus))

(ADRENAL CORTEX, effect of drugs on,
ACTH in hyperthyroidism (Rus))

GINCHERMAN, Ye. Z.

"The Functional State of the Suprarenal Cortex in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus."

Theses of the Proceedings of the Annual Scientific Sessions 23-26 March 1959
(All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology)

From the Clinic of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology
(Director-Professor Ye. A. Vasyukova)

GINCHERMAN, Ye.Z.; IONISYANTS, V.P.

Condition of the thyroid gland in inhabitants of Ulan Ude. Probl.
endkok. i gorm. 6 no. 1:107-111 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(ULAN UDE--THYROID GLAND)

GINCHERMAN, Ye.Z.

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in patients with diabetes
mellitus. Probl. endon. i gorm. 6 no.6:16-22 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(ADRENAL CORTEX) (DIABETES)

GINCHERMAN, YE. Z.; EGART, F. M. (Moskva)

A mixed form of hypercorticism (Itsenko-Cushing syndrome) in association with Conn's syndrome. Probl. endok. i gorm. no.6:88-93 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kliniki Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii
(dir. - prof. Ye. A. Vasyukova)

(CUSHING SYNDROME)
(ADRENAL GLANDS—DISEASES)

GINGERMAN, Y. Z.

Adrenocorticotrophic function of the pituitary body in thyrotoxicosis. Probl. endocr. gormonoter. 9 no.4:60-65 J1-Ag'63
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kliniki Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova).

Ginchev, P.

...SEV, P.

5

ATANASOVA, S.
SURNAME (in case); Given Name

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: not indicated

Affiliation: not indicated

Source: Sofia, Khriena, No 2, Mar/Apr 61, pp 25-26

Data: "Sh. Dysenteriae 3 Have Been Separated for the First Time
in Bulgaria."

Co-authors:

RAYKOV, P., Sofia

BOZHKOV, Zdr. "

POPOV, Chr. "

NEVSEVA, El. "

GINCHEV, P. "

GINDA, V.A.

New data on the morphology of the Late Cretaceous sea urchin
Gauthieria radiata. Paleont. zhur. no.3:142-144 1961.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-prirodovedcheskiy muzey AN Ukrainskoy SSR.

SOV/110-58-8-7/26

AUTHOR: Gindel's, YaYe. (Candidate of Technical Science)

TITLE: Reduction of the Self-discharge of Cadmium-nickel Batteries (Umen'sheniye samorazryada kadmiyevc-nikelevykh akkumulyatorov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, Nr. 8, 1958, pp 25-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The theory of self-discharge of cadmium-nickel batteries is briefly discussed. It is associated with the evolution of oxygen. As the concentration of alkali in the electrolyte is increased, the evolution of oxygen on the oxide-nickel electrode is reduced and, therefore, the electrode potential falls. Negative electrodes are usually made of iron, or cadmium, or an alloy of the two. The dissolution of iron in alkali is discussed. Hydrogen is evolved during storage of the batteries only if the negative electrode contains iron. Batteries that are kept for a long time without being used should be hermetically sealed and their negative plates should not contain iron. The construction of the battery should be such as to preclude two or more cells in the battery becoming connected by liquid films, because the voltage

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SOV/110-58-8-7/26

Reduction of the Self-discharge of Cadmium-nickel Batteries

of two cells in series is greater than the dissociation-voltage of water. A curve of the change of pressure in a battery that is hermetically sealed after charging and in which the negative plates do not contain iron is seen in Fig 1. Because of oxygen evolution, the pressure rises to a maximum and then falls to zero. The influence of temperature on self-discharge is shown in Fig 2. The electrode was maintained at 20°C. for 667 hours and then transferred to a medium at a temperature of 41 - 45°C. The temperature increase caused quite a rapid increase in oxygen volume. Data on the self-discharge of batteries stored at 60°C for thirty days shows that the loss of capacity for batteries without iron in the negative plate is 0.33 ampere-hours per ampere-hour, whilst for batteries with an iron-cadmium negative plate the corresponding value is 0.48 ampere-hours. The influence of electrolyte density on loss of capacity is given in Table 1. the results being obtained by prolonged storage of charged batteries. . The influence of the initial charged capacity on the remanent capacity

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SOV/110-58-8-7/26

Reduction of the Self-discharge of Cadmium-nickel Batteries

and on the loss of capacity during self-discharge are given in Tables 2 and 3. When batteries are stored with the vent open, the oxygen that is formed on the fully-charged oxide-nickel electrode escapes to the atmosphere. As oxygen is formed, the potential of the electrode drops and the evolution of oxygen decreases. In practice, the accumulator can be hermetically sealed 4 - 7 days after charging. If the batteries are left unsealed too long, undesirable carbonate ions accumulate in the electrolyte by absorption of CO₂ from the air. Under-charging of batteries is no substitute for partial discharge of fully-charged batteries. Graphs of loss as a function of time are given in Fig 3 for batteries which have not been partially discharged (Curve 1) and for those which have been discharged to the extent of 0.3 of the initial capacity before self-discharge (Curve 2). The curves in Fig 3 show that with increasing time the difference between the loss of capacity of batteries that have been subject to self-discharge with and without

Card 3/4

SOV/110-58-8-7/26

Reduction of the Self-discharge of Cadmium-nickel Batteries

partial discharge gradually diminishes. After self-discharge for 3½ years, batteries without iron in the negative electrode lose some of their initial capacity. If the capacity is limited by the negative electrode, it can be increased by a deep charge at normal current for 10 - 20 hours. Repeated prolonged charges do not give further increase in capacity.

There are 3 figures, 3 tables and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 7, 1957

1. Alkaline batteries--Maintenance
2. Alkaline batteries--Performance

Card 4/4

CONFIDENTIAL - and is subject to the provisions of the

Plan of the Radioactive Waste Management Program

GENDER, F.

Safety relay equipment for the protection of boilers fed by gaseous or liquid fuels. p. 132.

NAFTA. (Institut za naftu) Zagreb, Yugoslavia.
Vol. 10, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of the East European Accessions (MEEA) 10, Vol. 2, no. 1, Aug. 1959.

Encl.

TELEP, I.F.; GINDES, L.P.; PEL'TS, Ya.Ye.

Increase the reliability and durability of H-beams.
Standartizatsiia 28 no.6:47-48 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

L 27873-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5026717

SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/65/008/005/1010/1015

AUTHOR: ~~4455~~
Gindes, V. B.

109
B

ORG: Ural Polytechnic Institute (Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: One problem of optimum combined control

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 5, 1965, 1010-1015

TOPIC TAGS: ~~16, 4455~~
game theory, variational problem, function analysis

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses the problem of optimum combined control of a linear system in the case where the interests of the two participants are nonantagonistic. Each participant strives to optimize his quality criterion. It is assumed that the participants cannot enter into an agreement. Each participant must make his choice for the entire duration for the process; participant I makes his choice first, knowing only the goal and potential of participant II, and the latter makes his choice knowing that of participant I. The problem consists in finding the optimum equations of both participants. This is done by using function analysis and reducing the problem to a variational problem. "The author thanks R. Gabasov and Yu.

Card 1/2

UDC: 62-505.1

0401151

L 27873-66

ACC NR: AP5026717

I. Alimov for a discussion of the work." Orig. art. has: 22 formulas.

SUB CODE: DP,MA/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

So

LC0829-66 INT(d)/REF(n)-2/EMP(v)/EXP(k)/IMP(n)/IMP(U) IJP(a) VII/BC

ACCESSION NR: AP5015902 UR/0103/65/026/006/0966/0976
62-501.1

AUTHOR: Gabasov, R. (Sverdlovsk); Gindes, V. B. (Sverdlovsk)

TITLE: Optimal processes in the linear systems having two output-variable restraints

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 6, 1965, 966-976

TOPIC TAGS: optimal automatic control, automatic control, automatic control design, automatic control system, automatic control theory

ABSTRACT: The problem is theoretically considered of finding, among permissible controls $u(\tau) \in U(t_0 \leq \tau \leq T)$, such an optimal control $u^0(\tau)$, that the vector $x(T, u^0)$ of the system state at the moment $t = T > t_0$ has a minimum norm (length) δ^0 , i. e.: $\delta^0 = \|x(T, u^0)\| \leq \|x(T, u)\|$ for all $u \in U$,

or, in other terms: $\|Su^0(\tau) + c(T)\| = \min_{u \in U} \|Su(\tau) + c(T)\| = \delta^0 \quad (t_0 \leq \tau \leq T)$.

The above formula refers to this operator equation describing the state of the control system:

$$\dot{x}(t) = Su(\tau) + c(t) \quad (t_0 \leq \tau \leq t).$$

Card 1/2

L00829-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5015902

where: S is the linear operator that converts r -variable vector functions of control $u(\tau)$ into the elements $Su(\tau)$ of an n -variable phase space X ; the n -variable vector $c(t)$ is the uncontrollable component of the vector $x(t)$ of phase coordinates which depends on the initial conditions. Two sets of permissible controls are considered: (1) Modulus-constrained controls which also satisfy an integral limit and (2) Controls constrained along with their first derivatives. The theory of games is used for approximate solution of the problem. Orig. art. has: 80 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 29737-66 EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWT(d)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) BC

ACC NR: AP6018589

SOURCE CODE: UR/0140/66/000/003/0039/0044

39
B

AUTHOR: Gindes, V. B. (Sverdlovsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Optimal conflicting control of a linear system

SOURCE: IVUZ. Matematika, no. 3, 1966, 39-44

TOPIC TAGS: optimal control, ~~conflicting optimal control~~, pursuit problem,
LINEAR SYSTEM, LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION, OPERATOR EQUATION,
DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT: The problem of optimum control of a linear system by two persons having opposite objectives is analyzed. The behavior of the control system is described by a linear differential equation

$$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu + Cv; \quad (1)$$

where $x(t)$ is an n -dimensional vector of phase coordinates (state vector); $u(t)$ and $v(t)$ are r - and p -dimensional control vectors (control responses) of the first and the second opponents respectively; $A, B,$ and C are coefficients of matrices which are continuous functions of time; and the norms of functions u and v are constrained by the inequalities

$$\|u\| < 1; \|v\| < 1. \quad (2)$$

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UDC: 517.919

L 29737-66

ACC NR: AP6018589

Controls u and v are selected for the known time interval of the control process; however, the second opponent selects the control v first while the first realizes his selection knowing the selection of the second. Further, their objectives are opposite: at a given control instant θ , the first opponent attempts to draw system (1) nearer to a given point C_0 of the phase space and the second opponent tries to increase the distance while always satisfying the condition that at given control instants t_k ($k = 1, \dots, N$) the state of the system in the phase space will not fall outside the given neighborhoods of the fixed points C_k . The optimizing distance S of the system from the point C_0 is a functional $S(u, v)$. The problem consists in determining controls u^* and v^* which optimize the functional $S^* = S(u^*, v^*)$ under the conditions defined above. Defined in this manner, the optimum control problem is considered as a pursuit problem to which the method proposed by R. Gabasov and F. M. Kirilova (Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 25, no. 7, 1964) is applied. The problem is reduced to the solution of the operator equation, and the condition under which the solution exists is established. Finally the solution of the optimal problem is reduced to a finite-dimensional problem which can be solved by known methods. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas.

[LK]

SUB CODE: /2/ SUBM DATE: 19Jan65/ ORIG REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 5013

Card 2/2 CC

ACC NR: AP7000776

SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/66/006/0962/0970

AUTHOR: Gindes, V. B. (Sverdlovsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: On the problem of minimizing a convex functional in a set of finite states of a linear control system

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 962-970

TOPIC TAGS: minimization, optimal control, linear control system, mathematic matrix, matrix function, linear equation

ABSTRACT: The problem of seeking optimal programmed control in a linear system is examined. The value of the convex functional of the state of the system at a given time serves as the quality criterion. The control system is described by the linear vector equation

$$\dot{x}(t) = A(t)x(t) + B(t)u(t), \quad x(0) = x_0,$$

where $x(t)$ is the n -dimensional vector of the state of the system; $u(t)$ is the r -dimensional control vector; and $A(t)$ and $B(t)$ are given continuous matrix functions of dimensionality $n \times n$ and $n \times r$, respectively. The problem is reduced to a finite-dimensional one. The above equation is written as:

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UDC: 519.3:51:62-50

ACC NR: AP7000776

$$x(T, u) = F(T)x_0 + \int_0^T F(T)F^{-1}(t)B(t)u(t)dt,$$

where $F(t)$ is a matrix function, the solution of the homogeneous equation $\dot{F}(t) = A(t)F(t)$; and $F(0) = E$ is a unit matrix of order n . A method of successive approximations is described. Possible extensions are also discussed. The author thanks R. Gabasov for useful consultation. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 3,12/ SUBM DATE: 10Nov65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

GINDS, Ye. Ya.

GINDS, Ye. Ya., and MALENYUK, V. V. "On edemas as variants in tubercular distrophy from the alimentary variety", (In connection with the article by V. S. Vayl' entitled "On the different diagnosis of dysentery and tuberculosis", which appeared in Vracheb. delo, 1948, No. 2), Vracheb. delo, 1948, No. 12, paragraphs 1111-12.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Istopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

GINDES, Ye. Ya.

32757. Nekotoryye zarakternyye chyerty bruttselleza. U detey v azarbaydzhane.
Pediatriya, 1949, No. 5, s. 63-66

80: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

GINDEV, G.

Adjustment and maintenance of the spinning regulator. p.8
LEKA PROMISHLENOST. (Ministerstvo na lekata i khranitelnata
promishlenost) Sofia. Vol. 5, No. 4, 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of
Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

GINDY, C.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical LEKA PROMISHLENOST. TEK. TEL. Vol. 7, no. 9, 1957.

GINDY, C. Correct adjustment of the gears of the flat coater machine. p. 10.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (M. E. L.), Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

GINDEV, Georgi

Some short instructions on the production of the most important
~~types of effect yarn.~~ Tekstilna prom 11 no.2:28-30 '62.

GINDICH, M.G.; NUSKOV, Yu.A.

Vibration-percussion unit for unloading frozen bulk freight.
Biol.-tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. nauch. i tekh. in-
form. 17 no.9:74-76 S '64 (MIRA 18:1)

GINDICH, M.G., inzh.; MOSKOV, Yu.A., inzh.; NOVIKOV, A.I., inzh.

Using a vibratory percussion unit for unloading frozen loose
materials. Mekh. i avtom. proizvod. 18 no.6:19-20 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

GINDICH, N.N.

Characteristics of the root system of peppermint in relation
to its response to fertilizers. Agrobiologiya no.3:462-463
My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.

GINDICH, O.V. -- [Hyndych, O.V.]

Yew in Bukovina. Ukr. bot. zhur. 17 no.4:82-84 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Chernovetskoye upravleniye lesnogo khozyaystva. Putilevskoye
lesnoye khozyaystvo.
(Bukovina---Iew)

GINDICH, O.V.

Bay laurel. Priroda 53 no. 11:110-111 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chernovitskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.

L 30718-66 T JK

ACC NR: AP6020282

SOURCE CODE: PO/0059/65/019/004/0469/0491

AUTHOR: Kurylowicz, Wlodzimierz (Professor; Doctor; Director PZH; Warsaw); Kowszyk-Gindifer, Zuzanna (Warsaw)ORG: State Center of Hygiene/directed by Professor, Doctor W. Kurylowicz, Warsaw ²³
(Panstwowy Zaklad Higieny); Institute of Antibiotics, Warsaw (Instytut Antybiotykow) ^BTITLE: Advances in antibiotics ⁶

SOURCE: Postepy higieny i medycyny doswiadczonej, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 469-491

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, penicillin, tetracycline

ABSTRACT: More than 1500 antibiotics are now known. A major recent achievement is the synthesis of penicillin. Recently, a great deal of new information has been obtained on the tetracyclines and actinomycins. There exist different criteria for the classification of antibiotics: structural-chemical, biological, biogenetic, functional. The problem of the nomenclature of the antibiotics has yet to be resolved since a single antibiotic may often have as many as 15 different scientific, generic, and trade names. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 20 formulas, and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00Feb65 / OTH REF: 050 / SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1

GINDIK, K.M., inzh.

Method of manufacturing granulated tanning extracts. Kozh.-obuv.
prom. 3 no.10:26-27 0 '61. (TIPA 14:10)
(Tanning materials)

GINDIKIN, S.G.

Integral formulae for second-kind Siegel regions. Dokl. AN SSSR
141 no.3:531-534 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.I.
Lenina. Predstavleno akademikom P.S. Novikovym.
(Functions, Analytic) (Integrals)

MUCHNIK, A. A. and GINDIKIN, S. G.

"On completeness of system of unreliable elements realizing logical functions"

report submitted for the Intl. Symposium on Relay Systems and Finite Automata Theory (IFAC), Moscow, 24 Sep-2 Oct 1962.

VINBERG, E.B.; GINDIKIN, S.G.; PYATETSKIY-SHAPIRO, I.I.

Classification and canonic realization of complex homogeneous
bounded regions. Trudy Mosk. mat. ob-va 12:359-388 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

3/020/62/144/005/002/017
3125/B104

AUTHORS: Muchnik, A. A., and Gindikin, S. G.

TITLE: The completeness of a system of unreliable elements representing functions in the algebra of logic

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 5, 1962, 1007-1010

TEXT: A system of functions in the algebra of logic comprises two non-intersecting parts: $A = \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_r, \dots\}$ and $B = \{f_1, f_2, \dots, f_s, \dots\}$ consisting of completely reliable elements. All functions $f_s \in B$ are represented by the functional elements T_{f_s} which possess an upper limit ϵ_s of error probability ($\epsilon_s < 1/2$). \bar{B} denotes the totality of the functions f_s and the pertinent numbers ϵ_s . In this investigation an attempt was made to set up, for each function in the algebra of logic, a system of functional elements corresponding to the functions of the

Card 1/2

S/020/62/144/005/002/017
B125/B104

The completeness of a system of ...

system A.B and having a predetermined degree of reliability. There is
1 figure.

PRESENTED: January 23, 1962, by P. S. Novikov, Academician

COMPLETED: December 29, 1961

Card 2/2

GINDIKIN, S.G.; KARPELEVICH, F.I.

Plancherel's measure for Riemannian symmetrical spaces of non-positive curvature. Dokl. AN SSSR 145 no.2:252-255 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym.
(Spaces, Generalized) (Groups, Theory of)

GINDIKIN, S.G.

Analytic functions in tubular regions. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.6:
1205-1208 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.I.
Lenina. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Novikovym.
(Functions, Analytic)

GINDIKIN, S.G.

Trace formula and Selberg's zeta function in certain symmetrical spaces. Uch. zap. MGPI no.188:23-53 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Operators (Mathematics)) (Functions, Zeta) (Spaces, Generalized)

GINDIKIN, S.G.

Analysis in homogeneous regions. Usp. mat. nauk 19 no.4:
3-92 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

GINDIKIN, S.G.; PYATETSKIY-SHAPIRO, I.I.

Algebraic structure of the field of Siegel's modular functions.
Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.6:1226-1229 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Submitted December 16, 1964.

L 32724-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT6010592

SOURCE CODE: UR/2582/65/000/015/0065/0084

AUTHOR: Gindikin, S. G. (Moscow); Muchnik, A. A. (Moscow)

57
B+1

ORG: None

TITLE: Solution of a completeness problem for a ¹⁶system of logic algebra functions with unreliable realization

SOURCE: Problemy kibernetiki, no. 15, 1965, 65-84

TOPIC TAGS: algebraic logic, cybernetics, reliability, *CIRCUIT RELIABILITY*

ABSTRACT: The authors study the completeness of logic algebra function systems with respect to the reliability of their realization. Determinate circuits of functional elements with connections which do not change during operation are studied. It is assumed that superposition and identification operations of the inputs occur without error and that errors of the various elements in the circuit are independent. The characteristics of a circuit made up of unreliably operating functional elements are discussed. Conditions for completeness with respect to reliability constants and for the general case are discussed. It is shown that a reliable circuit can be constructed for any logic algebra function. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 29Sep64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 JS

I. 00587-67 EWT(d) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AR6029273

SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/006/V024/V024.

AUTHOR: Gindikin, S. G.

33
B

TITLE: Bernshteyn polynomials connected with the functions of algebraic logic

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 6V150

REF SOURCE: Sb. Issled. po sovrem. probl. konstruktivn. teorii funktsiy. Baku, AN AzerbSSR, 1965, 590-594

TOPIC TAGS: algebraic logic, polynomial, reliability theory, probabilistic cybernetics, circuit reliability

ABSTRACT: The author investigates one of the problems encountered during the recent years in connection with the investigation of the reliability of circuits and the development of probabilistic methods of cybernetics. Let

$$h_{\phi}(p) = \sum_{k=0}^n A_k p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$$

be the Bernshteyn polynomial corresponding to the function of algebraic logic $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$. $h_{\phi}(p)$ is the probability of the event $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 1$ if the events $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 1, \dots, x_n = 1$ occur independently with a probability p . A_k is the number of binary cells containing exactly k units over which the function ϕ is

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UDC: 519.95

L 08587-67

ACC NR: AR6029273

equal to 1. To each class of functions of the algebraic logic $\{\psi\}$ corresponds a certain class of Bernshteyn polynomials $\{h_\psi(p)\}$. Since according to the theorem of S. N. Bernshteyn each function $f(p)$ which is continuous over the segment $[0,1]$ and which is $0 \leq f(p) \leq 1$ and which at the ends of the segment $[0,1]$ takes only the values of 0 or 1, one can uniformly approximate by polynomials $h_\phi(p)$, then in addition to the class of polynomials $h_\phi(p)$, one can also investigate a class of continuous functions $\{f(p)\}$ which represents the closing of the class $\{h_\psi(p)\}$ relative to the uniform convergence. There appear numerous problems connected with the search for the condition that the continuous function $f(p)$ may be approximated uniformly and as accurately as desired by the Bernshteyn polynomial which corresponds to the functions of algebraic logic of a given class. Of greatest interest in connection with the solution of the reliability problem of circuits is the class of monotonic functions of algebraic logic. For that class, Moore and Shannon presented the necessary condition imposed on $h_\phi(p)$:

$$h_\phi(p) > \frac{h_\phi(p)(1-h_\phi(p))}{p(1-p)}$$

For a long time, one could not find the necessary and sufficient conditions for polynomials $B(p)$, such that $B(p) = h_\phi(p)$ where ϕ is a certain monotonic function. The results of the author produced such a condition. Namely, he was able to establish a function $S(x, y)$, $0 \leq x, y \leq 1$, such that the required condition is the form of the inequality

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I. 08587-67

ACC NR: AR6029273

$$h_{\phi}(p) > S(p, h_{\phi}(p)).$$

Such a condition (after substituting $f(p)$ for $h_{\phi}(p)$) separates out also a class of functions continuous over $[0,1]$, allowing a uniform approximation by the $h_{\phi}(p)$ polynomials corresponding to monotonic functions of algebraic logic. [Translation of abstract] A. Muchnik

SUB CODE: 12

Card

3/3

2.9/k

GINDIKIN, V.Ya.

Information on books published on psychiatry, 1957. Zhur.nerv.1
psikh. 59 no.7:890-892 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--PSYCHIATRY)

GINDIKIN, V. Ya.

New books on psychiatry in 1957-1958. Zhur.nerv.i psikh. 59
no.12:1513-1518 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--PSYCHIATRY)

KERBIKOV, O.V.; GINDIKIN, V.Ya.

Psychopathies as a clinical problem. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 60 no.1:
61-76 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(MENTAL ILLNESS)

GINDIKIN, V.Ya.

Study of some factors contributing to the formation of psychopathies.
Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 61 no.10:1546-1554 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kafedra psikhatrii (zav. - prof. O.V.Kerbikov) II Moskovskogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.
(MENTAL ILLNESS)

GINDIKIN, V. Ya.

Experience in the use of psychotropic drugs in treating
psychopaths. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 35:321-327
№62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. 2-y Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut imeni
N.P. Pirogova (dir. - dotsent M.K. Sirotkina), kafedra psikhia-
trii (zav. kafedroy deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. O.V.
Kerbikov).

(PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

4

GINDIKIN, V.Ya.

Results of medicinal treatment of psychopaties. Probl. obshchei
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Problem of the so-called nuclear (constitutional, true)
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1. Klinicheskaya gruppa po izucheniyu nevrozov i psikhopatiy
(rukovoditel' - prof. O.V.Kerbikov [deceased]) AMN SSSR i
Moskovskaya gorodskaya klinicheskaya psikhonevrolelogicheskaya
bol'nitsa No.8 im. Solov'yeva (glavnyy vrach V.D.Denisov).

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June 1956, Uncl.

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"Photometry of the Solar Corona on February 25, 1952"

(Total Eclipse of the Sun, February 25, 1952 and June 30, 1954, Transactions of the Expedition to Observe Solar Eclipses) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 357 p.

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"Investigation of the Luminiscence of the Green Band 5577 in the Night Sky
in the Counter-Glow Region."

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7-22 Oct 1957.

Geokhimiya, 1958, No. 1, p. 96

(author Krinov, Ye. L.)

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A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 4,
p. 44, # 3175

AUTHOR: Gindilis, L. M.

TITLE: Photometry of the Solar Corona on February 25, 1952

PERIODICAL: V. sb.: Polnyye solnechn. zatmeniya 25 fevr. 1952 i 30 iyunya 1954,
Moscow, AN SSSR, 1958, pp. 182-186

TEXT: The general photometry of the solar corona is described in detail. A photograph was studied photometrically which was taken in Archman by Ye. Ya. Bugoslavskaya at the total solar eclipse by means of a standard coronagraph. The results of calculating the ratio of the standard brightness to the brightness of the solar disk center are tabulated. Isophotes of the inner corona are presented. Diminution of the corona brightness with a distance from the Sun's center has been investigated. The averaged curve of brightness drop in the corona is given. It is represented well in its individual sections by the formula: $10^6 B = a/r^k$, where B is corona brightness referred to the brightness of the solar disk center, r is distance from the Sun's center in solar radii. The values of a and k for various r are tabulated.

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V. F. Yesipov

3(1)

AUTHORS: Pariyskiy, N.N., and Gindilis, L.M. SOV/33-36-3-21/29

TITLE: New Luminofors of Constant Brightness for the Spectrophotometry of Weak Celestial Objects. The Energy Distribution in the Spectrum of Luminofors

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskij zhurnal, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 539-543 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a short description of the luminofors produced in 1956 by the Laboratory of Luminescence of the Physical Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev. The β -radiation of the strontium isotope Sr^{90} is used as an activator. The mean visual brightness of the luminofors is 0.015 apostilb (the minimal is 0.0116 apostilb). The authors report on the results of the investigation of the distribution of energy in the spectrum of the new apparatus. The determination of the distribution of energy was carried out by comparison with α Lyra on April 8-9, 1957 in the Astronomical Observatory of the Astrophysical Institute AS Kazakh SSR. The results are contained in a table - in ergs per 1 cm^2 in steradians per second for the interval $\Delta\lambda = 1 \text{ cm}$. The brightness is of the order of 600 quants per 1 cm^2 for a solid angle of 1 square degree per second in the interval $\Delta\lambda = 1 \text{ \AA}$. The table contains the region $\lambda\lambda 4450 - 6400 \text{ \AA}$. Because of the brightness peak at $\lambda = 4762$ the data for 4650-4850 \AA are only valid for a

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New Luminofors of Constant Brightness for the Spectrophotometry of Weak Celestial Objects. The Energy Distribution in the Spectrum of Luminofors

SOV/33-36-3-21/29

use of spectrographs with a small dispersion. The authors thank Professor V.L.Levshin, L.A.Pakhomycheva, Academician V.G. Fesekov, M.G.Karimov, Z.V.Karyagina, Ye.N.Kotova, and P.N. Boyko. The authors mention P.F.Parenago, and T.P.Toropova. There is 1 table, and 15 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 2 German, 1 English, and 3 American.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni P.K.Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K.Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1958 (initially)
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Card 2/2

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AUTHORS:

Pariyskiy, N. N., Hu Jen-Ch'ao, Fomenko, B. D. and
Gindilis, L. M.

TITLE:

Changes in the ozone layer during the annular solar
eclipse of April 19, 1958, on Hainan Island

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 7, ab-
stract 4B68 (Acta geophys. sinica, 10, no. 1, 1961,
1-16)

TEXT: A Sino-Soviet group investigated the ozone content from so-
lar-eclipse observations during the annular solar eclipse of April
19, 1958, on Hainan Island. A spectrograph, which was employed to
observe simultaneously the zodiacal light and the counter-radiance,
was used in the observations. The observational procedure and the
processing of the resulting data are described. The results show
that the content of atmospheric ozone changes conspicuously during
a solar eclipse. It is noted that the concentration rises up to
the moment half an hour after the middle of the eclipse; the lay-
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