

KARASIK, V.M. [Karasyk, V.M.]

Effect of the structure of a water-soil mixture on the hydraulic resistances in pipelines. Dop. AN URSS no.4:448-452 '62.  
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut gidrologii i gidrotekhniki AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR G.I.Sukhomelom [Sukhomel, H.I.].  
(Hydraulics) (Pipelines)

11A

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

**CA**

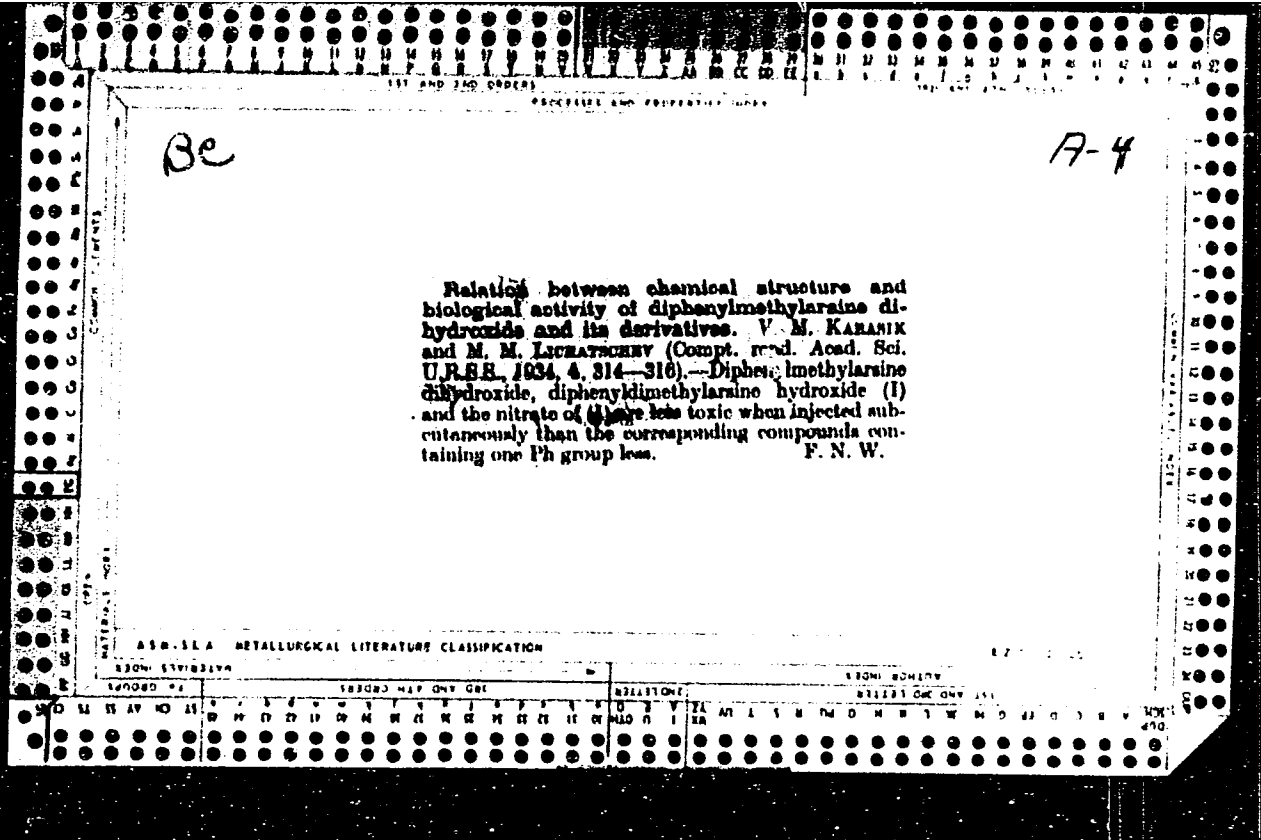
The relation between the chemical nature and the biological activity of dihydroxymethylphenarsazine and its derivatives. V. M. Karasik and M. M. Likhachev. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. (U. R. S. S.)* 4, 161-3 (in French 164) (1934) ---Dihydroxymethylphenarsazine (I),  $C_{12}H_{11}As(OH)_2Me$ , given subcutaneously in doses of 0.3 mg./g. body wt. to white mice produces tonicoclonic convulsions lasting several hrs. and terminating in death. In frogs 0.05 mg./g. body wt. produces increased reflex action without convulsions, 0.15 mg. convulsions, and 0.5-0.7 mg. death within 24 hrs. The higher homologs of I produce symptoms of paralysis, and dihydroxyethylphenarsazine provoking convulsions and dihydroxypropylphenarsazine paralysis without convulsions. Their toxicity is the same. Hydroxydimethylphenarsazine (II) in doses of 0.025-0.1 mg./g. body wt. (white mice) produces general paralysis while 0.04-0.05 mg. g. kills in 24 hrs. Identical doses of the nitrate of II kill in 1-4 min. Conclusion: Replacement of 1 OH with a 2nd Me in I gives a compd. possessing paralytic activity of central origin and 100-125 times greater toxicity. Dihydroxymethyldiphenylarsine and its derivatives. *Ibid.* 314-15 (in French 316) ---Dihydroxymethyldiphenylarsine (III) and hydroxydimethyldiphenylarsine (IV) produce paralysis and death in 24 hrs. in doses of 730-1000 and 11.9-21.0 mg./g. body wt. (white mice), resp. The nitrate of IV in doses of 11-14 mg./g. body wt. paralyzes and kills in 3-20 hrs. Conclusion: The diphenylarsine derivs. are less toxic and exhibit a more pronounced curare action than the corresponding phenarsazine compds. C. W. Sondern

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX

LIST AND NO LETTERS

LIST AND NO LETTERS



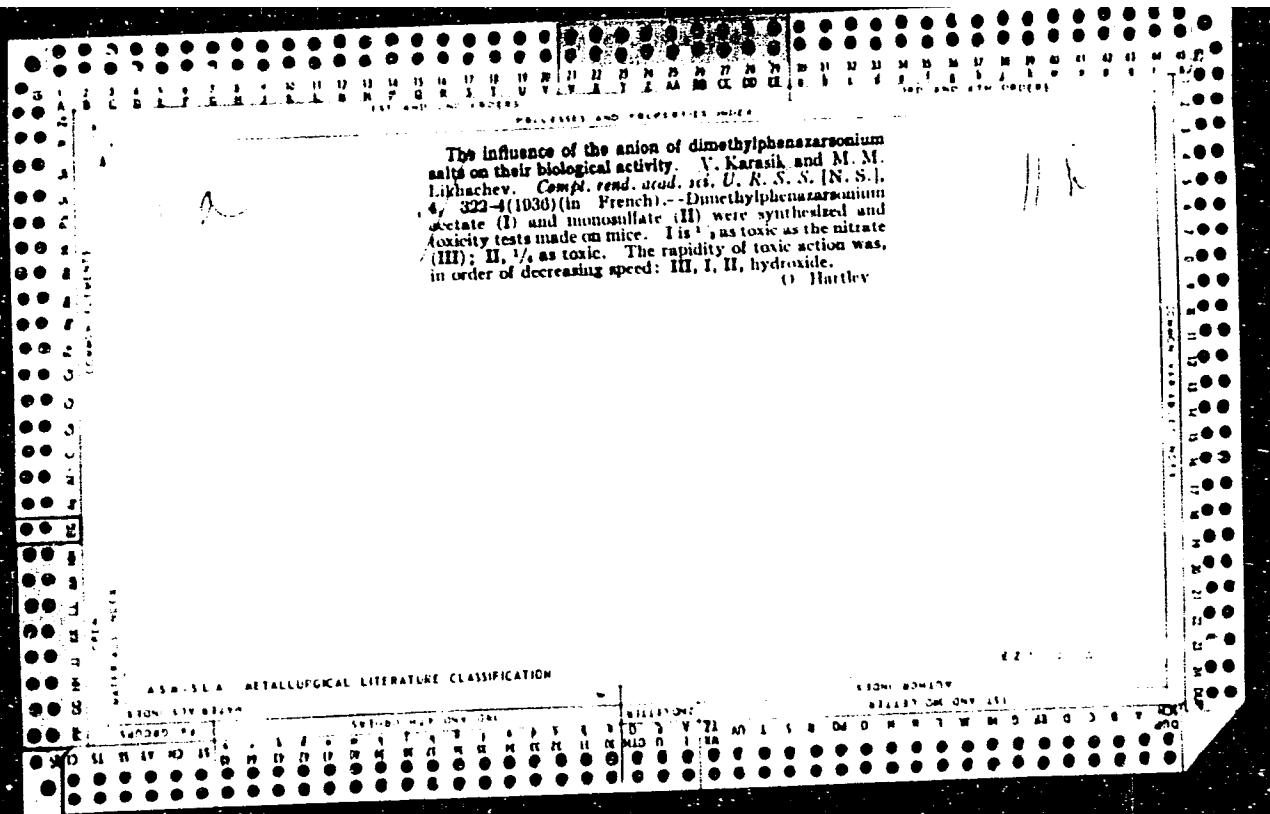
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3 Comparative biological activity of aromatic vs. heterocyclic arsonium bases. V. Karasik and M. M. Likhachev. *3 Comp. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. [N. S.]*, 4, 319-21 (1939) (in French).—Dimethyldiphenylarsonium hydroxide and dimethylphenoxarsonium hydroxide and their nitrates were synthesized. Toxicity studies showed that substitution of the diphenylene group for the diphenyl group in dimethyldiphenylarsonium hydroxide (I) increased the size of the minimum fatal dose to 5 times that required with I; substitution of the phenoxarsonium group doubled it, but the phenazarsonium group reduced it to 1/2. The nitrates were more toxic than the corresponding hydroxides, except with the phenazarsonium compds., where the reverse was true. With the latter, the nitrate brought death within 1 to 4 min., compared to 24 to 48 hrs. required with the hydroxide. O. Hartley

116

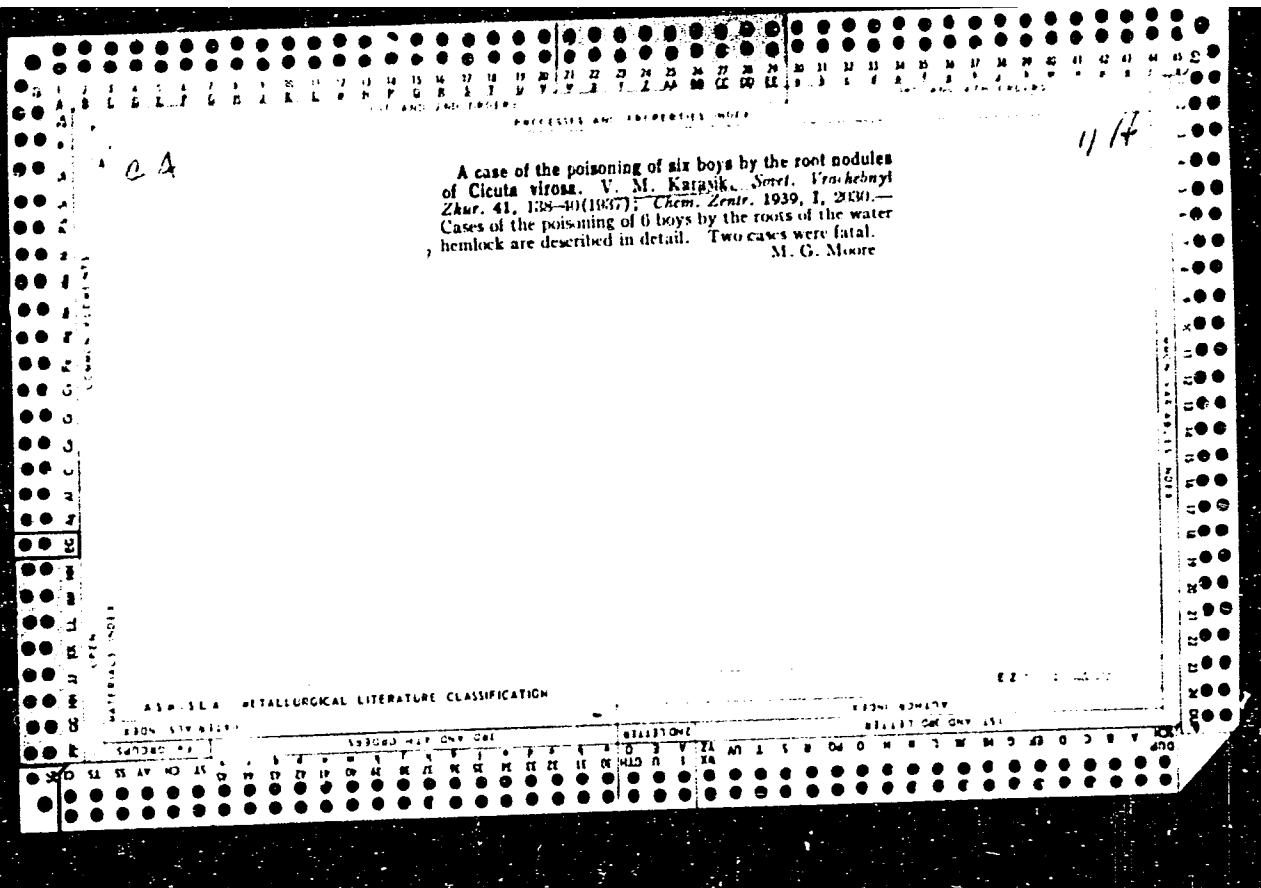
ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

827 2



KARASIK, KRUTIKOVA, and MARKOVA,

"A new causal agent of pectin fermentation of the type of *B. felsineus*," Tr. Vses. Inst. s.-kh. mikrobiol., 7, No 2, p 7, 1936.



KARASIK, V. M.

"A Contribution to the Dosage. The Role of Dosage of Thiosulphate in  
Neutralizing Cyanides," Farm. i Toks., 4, No.2, 1941

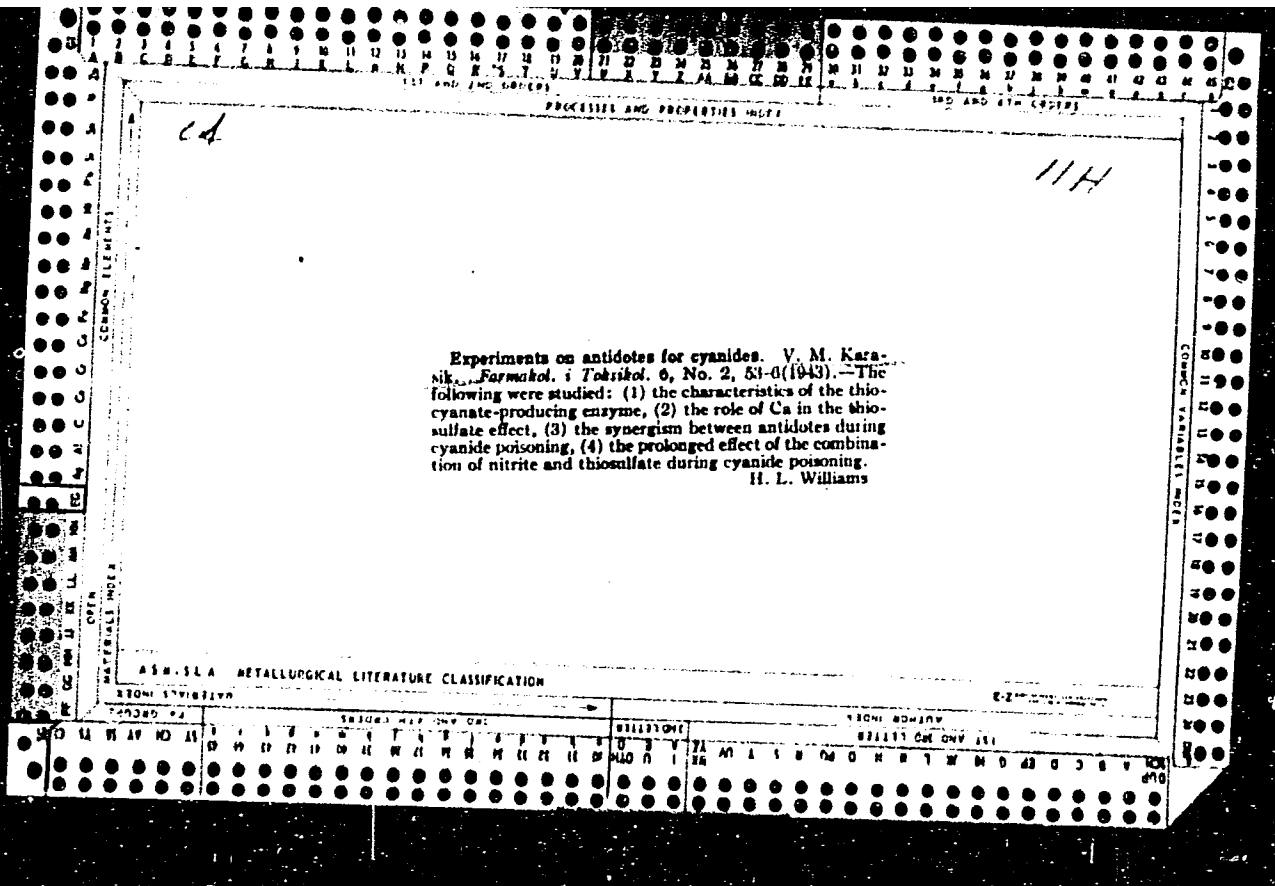
Chief of Lab. of Toxicology, 1st Med. Inst. im. Pavlov, Leningrad



KARASIK, V. M.

"On the Cholin-Negative Action of Novocain," Farm. i Toks. 4, No.2, 1941.

Chief of  
Toxicologic Lab., 1st Leningrad Med. Inst.



111

ca

Role of sulfates and acetates in detoxification. V. M. Karasik. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 6, No. 5, 43-4 (1943).  
Na acetate may serve as a detoxifying material, through enzyme systems, during poisoning with aromatic amines, especially aniline, comparable to the decrease in toxicity in the systems aniline-acetanilide, phenetkin-phenacetin, etc. Under conditions which result in a decreased production of acetate as intermediary comp., i. e., avitaminosis B<sub>1</sub>, it might be expected that there would be a decreased resistance to poisons which might be detoxified by acetate.  
H. L. Williams

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GENERAL INDEX

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

19D AND 41X ORDERS

FROM: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE

U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE

GENERAL INDEX

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

19D AND 41X ORDERS

FROM: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE

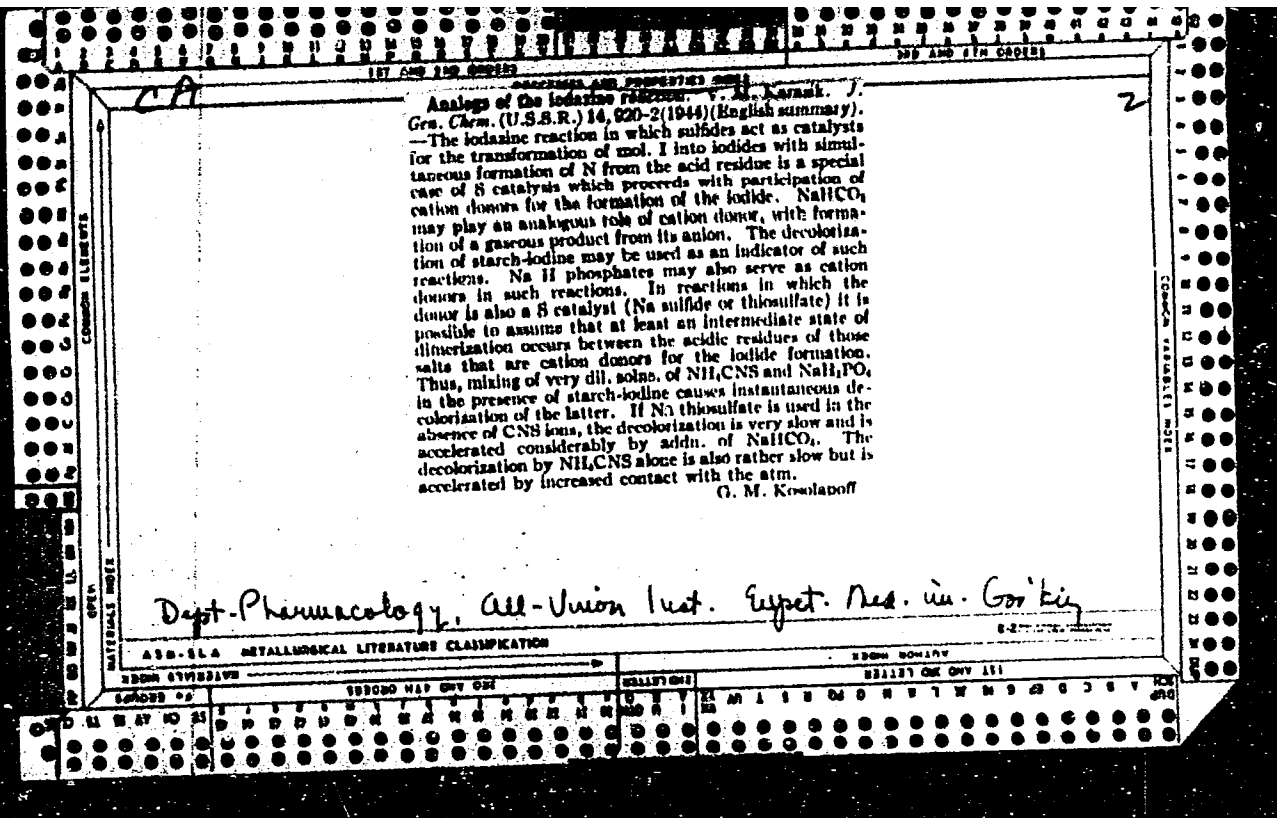
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

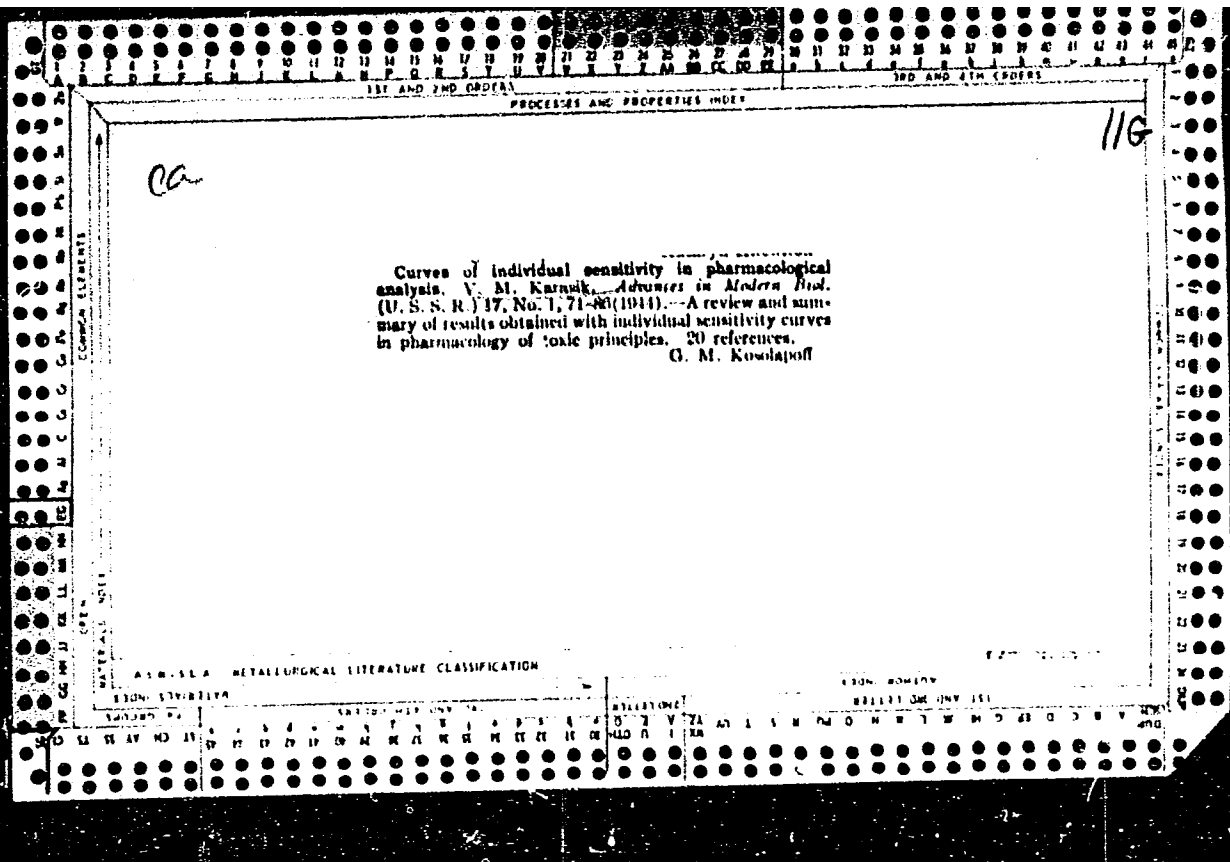
114

**Heintze corpuscles and the action of alkaloids on red blood.** V. M. Karasik. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 7, No. 3, 25 (1944). In a study of Heintze corpuscle formation under the influence of piperidine tartrate and of some piperidine group alkaloids (lobeline, anabasin, pelletierine, piperine, etc.) it appeared that these were the only alkaloids for the action of which red blood could serve as a substrate. Tests with frogs showed that Heintze corpuscles are formed from erythrocyte hemoglobin, with degradation and decolorization apparently due to chem. changes in the protein component. Test frogs receiving piperidine showed a gradual drop in erythrocyte count. Corpuscle formation is rapid after piperidine injection in frogs, but very sluggish in Ringer soln. contg. normal blood and piperidine. Carboxyhemoglobinemia in frogs (induced with CO) retards corpuscle formation after piperidine injection; this confirms the relative chem. stability of carboxyhemoglobin. Methemoglobinemia (nitrite poisoning) has scarcely any influence, but a pseudomethemoglobinemia induced by aniline poisoning has more effect. Relations of the piperidine ring to the pyrrole group in hemoglobin or the piperazine group in native or denatured proteins may be involved in the effect on corpuscle formation. There is some indication that cytochrome, cytochrome oxidase, catalase, carbonic anhydrase, or some of the myohemoglobins may act as substrate. J. F. Smith

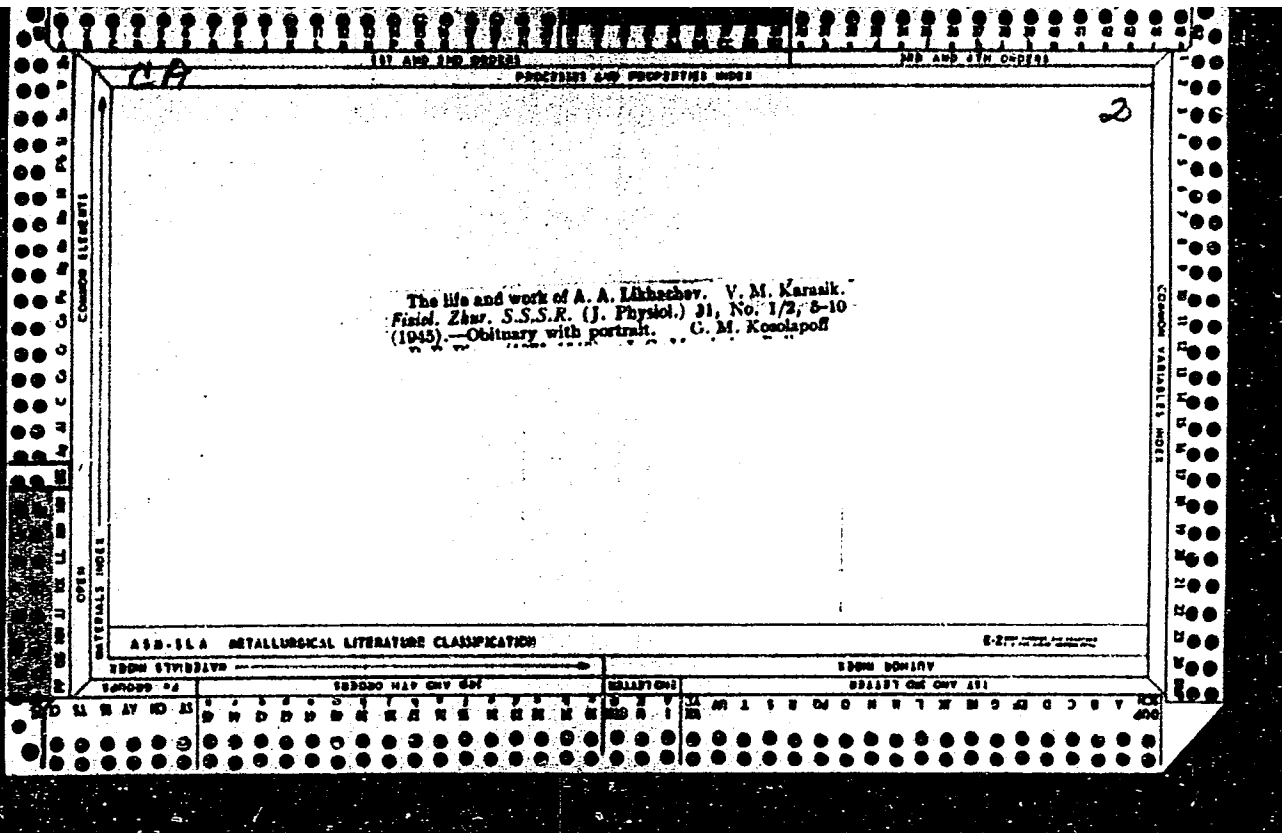
METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION





1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
Antagonistic relations in pharmacological reactions. V. M. Katsik (Leningrad). <i>Advances in Modern Biol</i> (U.S.S.R.) 20, 129-54(1945)(in Russian). A review of antagonistic relations with vitamins in chemotherapeutic effects; competition between O and CO for hemoglobin; inorg. cation antagonism and Loeb's paradox; antagonism with enzymes and coenzymes; 33 literature references (up to 1944). X Thom																			
ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
SUBJECT MATTER INDEX										ALPHABETIC INDEX									
GROUPS										LETTERS									





KARASIK, V. M.

"Pharmacological Properties of Melitracolide and Adrenallipon, the Structure of the Organism" (p.1) by Karasik, V. M.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol XXI, No 1, 1976

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ea

Central and peripheral antagonism between curare and prostigmine. R. A. Vels and V. M. Karasik. *J. Physiol. U.S.S.R.* 33, 220-34(1947).—Injection of prostigmine into mice lowers the mortality and diminishes the convulsions produced by the central action of curare. Curare prevents the fibrillary twitchings produced by the peripheral action of prostigmine. H. A.

11 #

ASB-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON CIPHERS

INDEX

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

KARASIK, V. M. (Prof.)

"Pharmacological analysis of automaticity." Zef. Zhur., Vol 33, No 4, 1947, p 463.  
Chair of Pharmacology of the Leningrad Pediatrics Inst.

SO: U-4396

KARASIK, V. M.

V. M. Karasik and V. I. Nemchinskaja, Gasometric investigations of the iodine azide and iodobarbonate reactions. P. 1228.

It is found that the coefficient  $CO_2N_2/CNS$  lies within the limits of the Rupp coefficient which introduces a considerable limitation to the idea about the catalytic role of the sulfide bound sulfur in the iodine azide reaction.

All Union Sanitary Chemical Institute

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 18. (80) No. 7 (1948).

KARASIK, V. M.

(Experiments of N. V. Uskov, Ye. V. Morov, and A. V. Lazovskiy)

"The Effect of Poisons Interfering with Respiratory Phosphorylation on the Function on Motor Nerve Endings," *Farmakologiya Novykh Lekarstvennykh Sredstv*, edited by S. V. Anichkov, Leningrad, 1953, p. 151-167.

Laboratory of General Pharmacology, Institute of Experimental Medicine

PA 254T24

KARASIK, V. H.

Mar/Apr 53

USSR/Medicine - Acetylcholine

"Inhibition by Acetylcholine of the Functioning of Skeletal Muscles," V. B. Isachenko, V. M. Karasik, Lab of Gen Pharmacol, Inst of Expl Med, Acad Med Sci

USSR Farm 1 Toks, Vol 16, No 2, pp 12-15

A. G. Ginetzinskiy and N. M. Shamarina had found that intraarterial introduction of acetylcholine during tetanization of a cat's gastrocnemius brings about a pessimal state. V. M. Karasik established that carbocoline (which is not split by cholinesterase) may block completely motor impulses of frogs. The present

254T24

article describes expts carried out in 1950 which prove that acetylcholine inhibits fibrillations brought about in an isolated m. sartorius of the frog by the application of guanidine (I) or of alphas-aminopyridine (II). Hyperkinesia produced by I or II depends on the functional effectiveness of nerve-muscle synapses and therefore on a cholinergic nature. The differences between various reactions of muscles to acetylcholine (III) added in expts and also liberated as a result of a nerve impulse are due to the fact that other substances besides III are liberated. These differences do not disprove that III acts as a mediator of nerve impulses.

254T24

KARASIK, V.M.

Handbooks on first aid in poisoning. *Farm. i toks. 16 no. 2:50-53 Nr-AP 153.*

(First aid in illness and injury) (MLRA 6:6)  
(Glazova, O.I.) (Poisons)  
(Nikolayev, M.P.)

LENKEVICH, M.M.; GRIGOR'YEVA, L.M.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya.; SAVINSKIY, Ya.R.;  
MEN'SHAKOV, G.P.; BEL'GOVA, I.N.; TANK, L.I.; KARASIK, V.M.

Pharmacology and Toxicology Section of the Leningrad I.M. Sechenov So-  
ciety of Physiologists, Biochemists and Pharmacologists. Farm.i toks.  
16 no.2:57-58 Mr-Apr '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Otdel farmakologii IEM Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Lenke-  
vich and Tank). 2. Pervyy Leningradskiy meditsinskiy institut (for  
Mikhel'son and Savinskiy). 3. Kafedra farmakologii Leningradskogo vete-  
rinarnogo instituta (for Men'shakov). 4. Leningradskiy pediatricheskiy  
meditsinskiy institut (for Bel'gova). 5. Sektsiya farmakologii i toksi-  
kologii Leningradskogo obshchestva fiziologov, biokhimikov farmakologov  
imeni I.M. Sechenova. (Pharmacology--Societies) (Physiology--Socie-  
ties) (Biochemistry--Societies)



KARASIK, V. M.

"Characteristics of the Toxic Effects Produced by Poisons Which Interfere With Processes of Conjugated Phosphorylation," Farm. i Toks., 16, No.2, pp.59-60, 1953.

The fibrillations which are produced in skeletal muscles under the effect of guanidine, aminopyridine, or tetraethylammonium are briefly intensified and increased in freq as a result of the action of poisons (i.e., dinitrophenol, cyanides, azides, fluorides, nitrites, monobromoacetate, gramacidin, or the antipasteur factor obtained in alkaline hydrolysis of yeast) that interfere with conjugated phosphorylation. After an outburst of fibrillations continuing for 2 - 4 min, a contracture similar to that of rigor mortis took place in expts on tonic muscles.

254T1

KAR ASIK, U.M.

Rhythmic action of leech muscles caused by veratrine.  
V. M. Karasik and N. A. Kozlova. *Fiziol. i Toksikol.*  
~~Abstr. (1964)~~ Veratrine (I), even at 0.005 p.p.m.,  
sensitizes leech muscle to K<sup>+</sup> ion; at 0.01 and 0.05 p.p.m. the  
muscle contraction was 2-9 times greater than without I.  
At 1 or 2 p.p.m. I stimulates rhythmic muscle action, and  
the effect lasts several hrs. Amplitude of contractions is  
sometimes increased 10-fold. Julian F. Smith

KARASIK, V.M., professor

"Textbook of pharmacology." S.V.Anichkov, M.L.Belen'kii. Reviewed  
by V.M.Karasik. Farm. 1 toka. 18 no.1157-59 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:7)  
(PHARMACOLOGY)  
(ANICHKOV, S.V.)  
(BELEN'KII, M.L.)

KARASIK, V.M.

KALASHNIKOV, V.P., professor; KARASIK, V.M., professor; ANICHKOV, S.V.,  
professor; LAZAREV, N.V., professor, *vasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki*

"Collection of instructions on the use of drugs." ed. K.D.Sedova.  
Reviewed by V.P.Kalashnikov and others. *Farm. i toks.* 19 no.6:  
52-55 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for  
Kalashnikov). 2. *Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk*  
SSSR (for Karasik).  
(PHARMACOLOGY) (SEDOVA, K.D.)

KARASIK, V.M.(Leningrad)

Relation of reactivity of the organism to pharmacological agents  
to metabolism of normal components of the organ. Fiziol. zhur.  
42 no.2:159-162 F '56. (MIRA 9:6)

(DRUGS, effects,  
relation of reactivity to metab. of normal components  
of organ (Rus))  
(METABOLISM, TISSUE,  
relation of reactivity of organ to various drugs to  
metab. of normal components of organ (Rus))

KARASIK, V.M.; MARKOVA, I.V.

Effect of morphine and of its esters on hyperkinesis induced by  
barbiturates. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 42 no.11:33 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR  
V.M.Karasik) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(MORPHINE, effects,  
on exper. hyperkinesis induced with barbiturates (Rus))  
(BARBITURATES, effects,  
exper. hyperkinesis, eff. of morphine & its esters (Rus))  
(MOVEMENT DISORDERS, experimental,  
hyperkinesis induced with barbiturates, eff. of morphine  
& its esters (Rus))

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. General Problems. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42194.

Author : ~~Karasik, V. M.~~ *Prof., Corresponding Member, AMS USSR*  
Inst : Academy of Medical Sciences, SSSR.  
Title : The History of the Concept of the Correlation  
between the Chemical Composition and Structure of  
Drugs and Poisons and Their Action on the Organism.

Orig Pub: Vestn. Akad. med. nauk SSSR, 1957, No 3, 56-60.

Abstract: A brief review of the history of the problem, beginning with the communication of E. V. Pelikan, who first (1854) pointed out that the interaction between drugs and the organism is of chemical nature. In the further development of the problem of correlations between structure and action, the author singles out as an important step the publication of R. Bukhheim of his system of drugs

Card 1/3

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. General Problems.

V

; Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42194.

Abstract: (1856) and the resulting realization of a new system based on the establishment of a relationship between therapeutic agents and materials peculiar to the organism with similar structure and chemical behavior. The author also stressed the investigations which demonstrated visible correlation between the chemical properties of drugs and their pharmacological and toxic effects in connection with problems of purposeful synthesis of drugs. (Brown and Frazier, 1869.) The greatest successes in these fields were achieved following the discovery of many biologically active compounds and the establishment of their chemical structure. The slow progress in the synthesis of therapeutic antidotes is particularly stressed, despite the fact that the synthetic

Card 2/3

1



USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. General Problems. V

, Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42194.

Abstract: chemist finds himself in a most favorable position, since it is easier for him than for the pharmacologist to foresee the possibility of these or other reactions between poisons and other compounds. Important, more recent successes in this field are mentioned briefly (BAL and other mercapto-compounds, ethyl-endiaminetetra-acetic acid). The effectiveness of some mercapto-compounds in the treatment of diseases in whose etiology toxic agents play a role is underlined. -- A. G. Brusilovskaya

Card 3/3

KARASIK, V.M.; LENKEVICH, M.M.

New homeopathic manual ("Brief manual on homeotherapy" by T.A.  
Grannikova, Reviewed by V.M.Karasik, M.M.Lenkevich). Form. 1 toks.  
20 no.2:79-85 Mr-Ap '57. (MLBA 10:8)  
(HOMEOPATHY--MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS)  
(GRANNIKOVA, T.A.)

KARASIK, V.M. (Leningrad)

Biochemical foundations of the pharmacological effect. Usp.biol.  
klin. 3:315-341 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

(PHARMACOLOGY)

KHARAUZOV, N.A., prof., glavnyy red.; MIKHAYLOV, V.P., prof., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; BIRYUKOV, D.A., prof., otv.red.; AVETIKYAN, B.G., doktor biol.nauk, red.; ANICHKOV, N.N., akademik, red.; ANICHEOV, S.V., prof., red.; ARBUZOV, S.Ya., prof., red.; VESELKIN, P.H., prof., red.; VOYNO-YASENETSKIY, M.V., prof., red.; DANILOV, I.V., kand.biol.nauk, red.; ZHABOTINSKIY, Yu.M., prof., red.; ZHINKIN, L.N., prof., red.; IL'IN, V.S., red.; IOFFE, V.I., prof., red.; KARASIK, V.M., prof., red.; KUPALOV, P.S., prof., red.; MANINA, A.A., kand.med.nauk, red.; NEYFAKH, S.A., doktor biol.nauk, red.; RIKKL', A.V., prof., red.; SVETLOV, P.G., prof., red.; SMORODINTSEV, A.A., prof., red.; CHISTOVICH, G.N., doktor med.nauk, red.; BESEDIN, I.K., tekhn. red.

[Yearbook of the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. for 1958] Ezhagodnik za 1958 god. Leningrad, 1959. 538 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny. 2. Chleny-korrespondenty Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Biryukov, Veselkin, Il'in, Ioffe, Karasik, Svetlov, Smorodintsev). 3. Deystvitel'nyye chleny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Anichkov, S.V., Kupalov).  
(MEDICINE, EXPERIMENTAL)

KARASIK, V.M., prof.

Fate of symptomatic therapy in the history of medicine. Vest.  
AMN SSSR 14 no.6:88-93 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.  
(THERAPEUTICS)

BAZHENOVA, K.M., kand.med.nauk; GARVIN, L.I., dotsent; KALASHNIKOV, B.P.,  
prof.; KARASIK, V.M., prof.; K'YANDKIIY, A.A., prof.; KRISHOVA, N.A.,  
prof.; LOPOTKO, I.A., prof.; MASHLAKOVA, P.V., vrach; MESSEL', M.A.,  
kand.med.nauk; PUNIN, B.V., prof.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, V.I., doktor med.  
nauk; ROMANOVSKAYA, V.K., vrach; SOSNYAKOV, N.G., prof.; TUR, A.F.,  
prof.; TUSHINSKIY, M.D., prof.; FILIPCHENKO, Ye.M., kand.med.nauk;  
KHROMOV, B.M., prof.; TSURINOVA, Ye.G., doktor med.nauk; SHRAYBER, M.G.,  
prof.; POLIKARPOV, S.N., dotsent; UDERMAN, Sh.I., dotsent, red.;  
SHEVCHENKO, F.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Physician's handbook on first aid and emergency care] Spravochnik  
vracha skoroi i neotlozhnoi pomoshchi. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.  
lit-ry Medgiz, Leningr.otd-nie, 1960. 230 p. (MIRA 13:8)  
(MEDICINE--HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.)

POLYANSKIY, Yu.I., *otv.red.*; ALEKSANDROV, V.Ya., *red.*; GINETSIINSKIY, A.G., *red.*; ZHUKOV, Ye.K., *red.*; ZHIRMUNSKIY, A.V., *red.*; KARASIK, V.M., *red.*; KIRO, M.B., *red.*; LOZINA-LOZINSKIY, L.K., *red.*; NIKOL'SKIY, N.N., *red.*; PARIBOK, V.P., *red.*; ROMANOV, S.N., *red.*; SVETLOV, P.G., *red.*; SOKOLOV, I.I., *red.*; TROSHIN, A.S., *red.*; USHAKOV, B.P., *red.*; SHERSTOBITOV, O.Ye., *red.ind-va*; PEVZNER, R.S., *sekhn.red.*

[Problems in cytology and general physiology] Voprosy tsitologii i obshchei fiziologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960.  
398 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut tsitologii. 2. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M.Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Ginetzinskiy). 3. Fiziologicheskiy institut im. A.A.Ukhtomskogo pri Leningradskom universitete im. A.A.Zhdanova (for Zhukov). 4. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Leningrad (for Karasik). 5. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Kiro, Paribok, Sokolov). 6. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Romanov). 7. Laboratoriya embriologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad (for Svetlov). 8. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Troshin). 9. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Ushakov).  
(CYTOLOGY) (PHYSIOLOGY)

ABU ALI IBN SINA (AVICENNA) [deceased]; KARIMOV, U.I., kand.filolog. nauk [translator]; TERNOVSKIY, V.N., prof., akademik, otv.red.; ARENDS, A.K., kand.filolog.nauk, otv.red.; PETROV, B.D., kand.med. nauk, red.; AZIMDZHANOVA, S.A., kand.istor.nauk, red.; ASKAROV, A.A., red.; DZHUMAYEV, V.K., kand.med.nauk, red.; KARASIK, V.M., red.; RASULEV, A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; MIL'MAN, Z.A., red.; BABAKHANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Canon of medical science] Kanon vrachebnoi nauki. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Book 5. 1960. 329 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom nauchnogo opisaniya i katalogizatsii rukopisey Instituta vostokovedeniya Akademii nauk UzSSR (for Karimov).
  2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Ternovskiy).
  3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom izucheniya i publikatsii rukopisnykh pamyatnikov Instituta vostokovedeniya AN UzSSR (for Arends).
  4. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy istorii meditsiny Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Petrov).
  5. Chlen-korrespondent AN UzSSR (for Askarov).
  6. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Karasik).
  7. Institut vostokovedeniya AN UzSSR (for Rasulev).
- (MEDICINE, ARABIC)



ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; ANICHKOV, S.V., prof.; BELEN'KIY, M.L.,  
prof.; VAL'DMAN, A.V., doktor med. nauk; VEDENEYEVA, Z.I., kand.  
med. nauk; VINOGRADOV, V.M., kand. med. nauk; GERSHMANOVICH, M.L.,  
kand. med. nauk; GINETSINSKIY, A.G., prof.; GORBOVITSKIY, S.Ye.,  
prof.; GREBENKINA, M.A., dotsent; GREKH, I.F., dots.; DENISENKO,  
P.P., kand. med. nauk; D'YACHENKO, P.K., kand. med. nauk; ZHESTYANIKOV,  
V.D., kand. med. nauk; ZAUGOL'NIKOV, S.D., prof.; ZEYMAL', E.V., kand.  
med. nauk; ISKAREV, N.A., kand. med. nauk; KARASIK, V.M., prof.;  
KIVMAN, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk; KOZLOV, O.D., kand. med. nauk; KROTOV,  
A.I., doktor veter. nauk; KUDRIN, A.N., doktor med. nauk; LAZAREV, N.V.,  
prof.; LAPIN, I.P., kand. med. nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, V.F., prof.;  
MESHCHERSKAYA, K.A., prof.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya., prof.; MOSHKOVSKIY,  
Sh.D., prof.; PADEYSKAYA, Ye.N., kand. med. nauk; PARIBOK, V.P., prof.;  
PERSHIN, G.N., prof.; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.; PONOMAREV, G.A.,  
prof.; POSKALENKO, A.N., kand. med. nauk; MUKHIN, Ye.A., dots.;  
ROZOVSKAYA, Ye.S., dots.; RYBOLOVLEV, R.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.;  
SALYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SAFRAZBEKYAN, R.R., kand. biol. nauk;  
TIUNOV, L.A., kand. med. nauk; TOMILINA, T.N., dots.; FELISTOVICH,  
G.I., kand. med. nauk; FRUYENTOV, N.K., kand. med. nauk; KHAURINA,  
R.A., kand. med. nauk; TSYGANOV, S.V., prof.[deceased]; CHERKES, A.I.,  
prof.;

(Continued on next card)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.----(continued) Card 2.

CHERNOV, V.A., doktor med. nauk; SHADURSKIY, K.S., prof.;  
YAKOVLEV, V.Ya., doktor khim. nauk; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., red.;  
NIKOLAYEVA, M.M., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.; CHUMAYEVA,  
Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual on pharmacology] Rukovodstvo po farmakologii. Leningrad,  
Medgiz. Vol.2. 1961. 503 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for  
Anichkov, Karasik, Cherkes). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii medi-  
tsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Belen'kiy, Ginetsinskiy, Moshkovskiy,  
Planel'yes).

(PHARMACOLOGY)

KARASIK, V.M.; OSIPOVA, S.V.

Role of the balance of macroenergy compounds in the activities of the respiratory centers. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.4:3-7 ~~Ap~~ '61..

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR  
V.M.Karasik) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(PHENOLS) (RESPIRATION)

KARASIK, V.M.

Dyspnea in frogs produced with various pharmacological preparations.  
Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.40:1204-1206 5 0 '62.

1. Institut experimentalni mediciny Akademie medicinskych nauk  
SSSR, Leningrad.

(DYSPNEA)

KARASIK, V.M. [Karasyk, V.M.]

Structure of the current and hydraulic supports in pressure pipe-  
lines during the transportation of soil in suspension. Visti Inst.  
hidrol. i hidr. AN URSS 21:98-113 '62. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Pipe—Hydrodynamics) (Hydraulic conveying)

SILIN, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; VITOSHKIN, Yuriy Konstantinovich;  
KARASIK, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; FILATOVA, T.A.,  
red.

[Hydraulic conveying of coal in pipes and methods of its  
calculation] Gidrotransport uglia po trubam i metody ego  
rascheta. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1964. 86 p.  
(MIRA 18:2)

KARASIK, Vladimir Moiseyevich; VINOGRADOV, V.M., red.

[Past and present of pharmacology and medicinal therapy;  
historical study of the opinions on the essence of the  
therapeutic effect of drugs] Proshloe i nastoiashchee  
farmakologii i lekarstvennoi terapii; istoricheski ocherk  
vozzrenii na sodержanie lechnogo effekta lekarstv. Le-  
ningrad, Meditsina, 1965. 183 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KARASIK, V. R.

USSR/Magnetism - Antiferromagnetism

F-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 12011

Author : Barovich Romanov, A.S., Karasik, V.R., Kreynes, N.M.

Inst : All-Union Institute of Physical, Technical and Radiotechnical Measurements, Moscow.

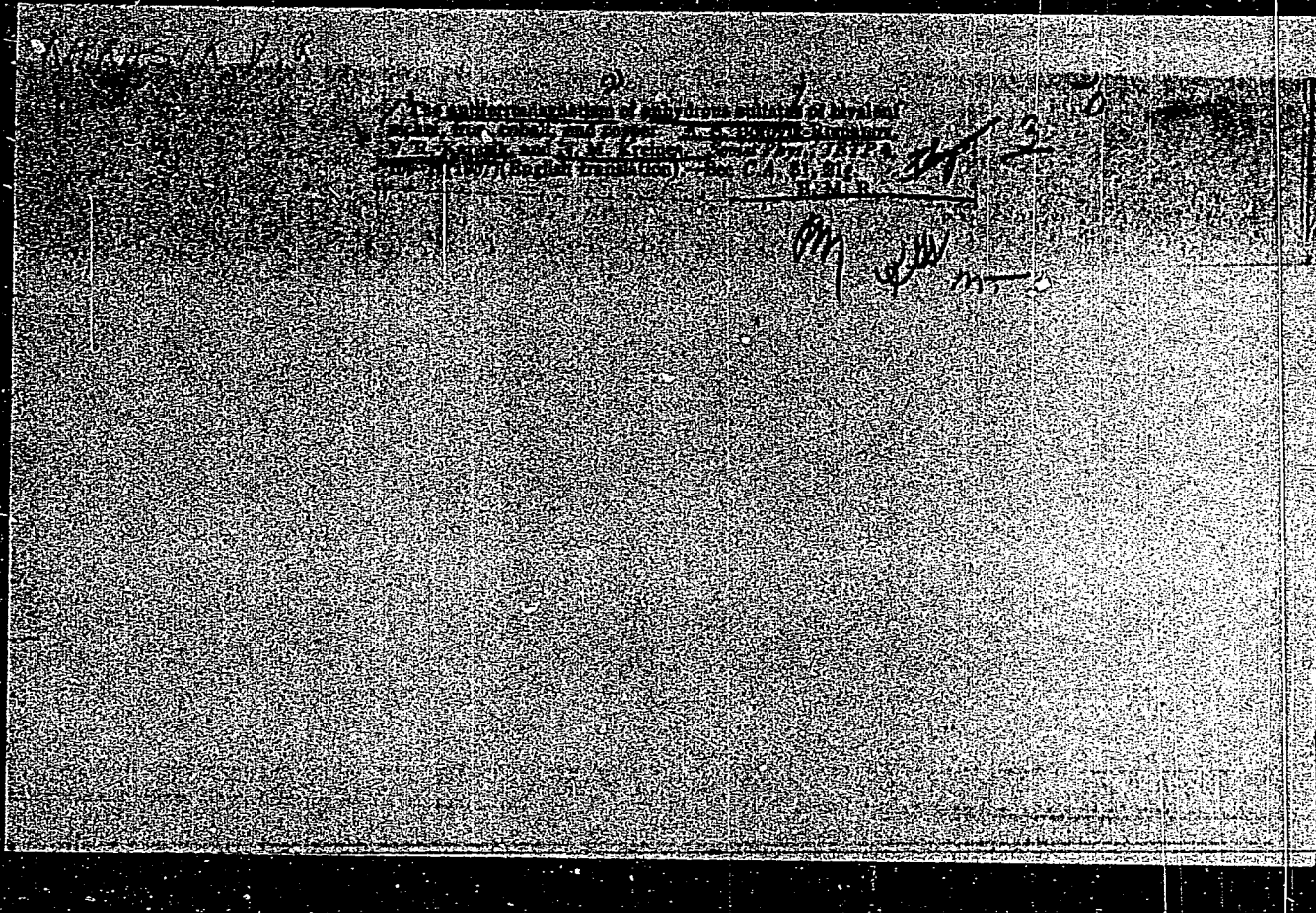
Title : Antiferromagnetism of Anhydrous Sulphates  $Ni^{2+}$ ,  $Fe^{2+}$ ,  $Co^{2+}$ ,  $Cu^{2+}$ .

Orig Pub : Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiziki, 1956, 31, No 18-24

Abstract : The temperature dependence of the magnetic susceptibility of anhydrous sulphates  $NiSO_4$ ,  $FeSO_4$ ,  $CoSO_4$ , and  $CuSO_4$  was investigated between 12 and 300° K. It is shown that  $NiSO_4$ ,  $FeSO_4$ , and  $CoSO_4$  change into the antiferromagnetic state at temperatures  $T_c$  that are respectively 37, 21, and 15.5° K. Above  $T_c$  one observes for  $SO_4$  and  $FeSO_4$  only a slight deviation from the Curie-Weiss law. On the other

Card 1/2





SOV/120-59-1-41/50

AUTHOR: Karasik, V. R.

TITLE: An Apparatus for the Production of Strong Magnetic Fields of Short Duration (Ustanovka dlya polucheniya kratkovremennykh sil'nykh magnitnykh poley)

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 1, pp 142-145 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An apparatus is described in which fields of  $3 \times 10^5$  oersted can be produced in a volume of 0.7 cm<sup>3</sup>. The field is obtained by a discharge of a bank of condensers. The discharge is oscillatory and has a period of  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  sec. The apparatus is similar to that described by Foner and Kolm (Ref 2), Furth and Wanek (Ref 3) and Piekara and Malecki (Ref 12). The solenoid employed is described in some detail and the field distribution along its axis is shown in Fig 6. For a solenoid 30 mm long and 11 mm in diameter the field is uniform along an axis 7 mm long to an accuracy of 3%. The energy consumption per

Card 1/2

SOV/120-59-1-41/50

An Apparatus for the Production of Strong Magnetic Fields of Short Duration

discharge is 2800 joules. There are 7 figures, 1 table and 14 references, of which 1 is Polish, 1 Swiss, 1 Soviet, 1 German and the rest English.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet MGU (Department of Physics of the Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1958.

Card 2/2

KARASIK, V. R., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Electrical properties of germanium in strong magnetic fields at  $T=20^{\circ}$ , 4K and  $T=77^{\circ}$  K," Moscow, 1960, 16 pp, 200 cop. (Moscow State U in Lomonosov) (KL, 44-50, 128)

04012

S/181/60/002/010/039/051  
B019/B056

24.7600 (1043, 1158)  
AUTHORS: Karasik, V. R. and Kurganov, G. B.

TITLE: The Concentration Effect in Germanium <sup>^</sup>

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 10, pp. 2594 - 2595

TEXT: From the quantum theory it is known that, if the concentration of the carriers depends on temperature, this concentration depends also on the magnetic field. In agreement herewith, the Hall constant increases exponentially with an increasing magnetic field. This effect is called the concentration effect. From the experimentally determined dependence of the Hall constant of Ge on the magnetic field at 20.4°K, which is shown in Fig. 1, it may be seen that up to a field strength of roughly 90 kilooersteds, the Hall constant remains constant. From 90 to 250 kilooersteds, the Hall constant rises to double its value. Fig. 2 shows the transverse magnetic resistance of a sample as a function of the magnetic field. Above a field strength of 90 kilooersteds, this resistance does not increase linearly. Fig. 3 shows the reciprocal mobility as a function

Card 1/2

84612

The Concentration Effect in Germanium

S/181/60/002/010/039/051  
B019/B056

of the magnetic field for the same experimental conditions. Also here a change in the dependence may be observed at 90 kilooersteds. Investigations carried out at 77°K showed that up to 250,000 oersteds the Hall constant does not depend on the magnetic field. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that at 20.4°K the dependence of the Hall constant on the magnetic field is linear above 90 kilooersteds and not exponential. This is due to the fact that the carrier concentration is only a weak function of temperature. There are 3 figures and 7 references: 3 Soviet and 4 US.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo universiteta  
(Department of Physics of Moscow University)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1960

Card 2/2

67909

24.7600

~~24(3)~~

AUTHOR:

Karasik, V. R.

S/020/60/130/03/010/065

B014/B014

TITLE:

Investigation of the Hall Effect and Transverse Magnetic Reluctance of Germanium in a Field of up to 400 Kiloersteds

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 3, pp 521 - 522 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The apparatus used here has already been described in an earlier paper by the author (Ref 1). The author studied single germanium crystals grown along the [111] axis. The resistivity of the anti-mony-alloyed n-type samples was 3 ohms.cm at room temperature for a diffusion length of 0.7 mm. The p-type samples had about the same resistivity (diffusion length of 1.7 mm). For the purpose of investigating the Hall effect the author used plates of 4.2\*1.4\*1.4 - 0.8 mm or crosses with a distance of 4.2 mm between the current- and the Hall contacts. The n-type samples had tin contacts and the p-type samples indium contacts. A compensation technique was employed for emf measurement. It was assumed that the shape of the samples and the condition of their surface had no influence on the measurement. In order to avoid even effects, the Hall emf was measured with four differently

Card 1/3

67909

Investigation of the Hall Effect and Transverse S/O20/60/130/03/010/065  
Magnetic Reluctance of Germanium in a Field of up to 400 Kiloerstedes B014/B014

oriented magnetic fields and currents. In measuring magnetic reluctance the author neglected the Hall component by commutation of the current direction. The power produced by the measuring current in the sample did not exceed 0.01 w. The samples were immersed into liquid hydrogen or nitrogen. Figure 1a illustrates the results of investigations of the Hall effect at 77°K. The slight change in slope which was found in all n-type and p-type samples, corresponds to a change of the Hall constant by 15%. Figure 1b shows typical results of measurement of the Hall effect at 20.4°K. In all cases it was found that there was a linear relation between the Hall emf and the magnetic field. Figure 2 contains results of investigation of the transverse magnetic reluctance, which are inconsistent with theory (Refs 2 and 3). The author thanks A. I. Shal'nikov for his interest in the present paper and for his valuable advice. He further thanks V. L. Bonch-Bruyevich and A. E. Yunovich for a discussion of the results, and G. B. Kurganov for his assistance in measurements. There are 2 figures and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/3



67909

Investigation of the Hall Effect and Transverse S/020/60/130/03/010/065  
Magnetic Reluctance of Germanium in a Field of up to 400 Kiloersted B014/B014  
to 400 Kiloersted

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: October 13, 1959, by I. K. Kikoin, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 13, 1959

4

Card 3/3

24.5600

37812

S/120/62/000/002/044/047  
E194/E435

AUTHORS: Karasik, V.R., Akchurin, R.Sh., Akhmedov, S.Sh.

TITLE: An inductively excited super-conducting magnet

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1962, 179-180

TEXT: The magnet has a solid Armco iron core 6 cm long, 4.5 cm wide and 1 x 1 cm cross-section. The pole tip diameter is 5 mm and the gap length 3 mm. The two 6 cm outer diameter spools for the magnetizing coils of brass, each contains an inner niobium ring of 16 mm inner dia and 22 mm outer dia, 3 mm wide, over which is wound a copper coil of 8000 turns of 8 micron dia wire which, at a temperature of 4.2°K has a resistance of about 30 ohms. The magnet hangs in a cryostat on a stainless steel tube. At the temperature of liquid nitrogen the magnetization curve is linear up to a current of 300 mA at which the magnetic field is 20 kilo-oersted (as measured by a test coil in the gap). The niobium is magnetized by applying current to the copper coil at a temperature slightly above 9°K, the magnet is then immersed in liquid helium and after about 90 sec it becomes superconducting and the current is switched off. With a magnetizing current of  
Card 1/2

An inductively excited ...

S/120/62/000/002/044/047  
E194/E435

350 to 370 mA, the remanent field is 20 kilo-oersted. It requires  
about 1 litre of liquid helium to cool the magnet. There is 1 figure. *f*

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR  
(Physics Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1961

Card 2/2

S/120/62/000/006/001/029  
E032/E114

AUTHOR: Karasik, V.R.

TITLE: Strong magnetic fields (A review)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.6, 1962, 5-17

TEXT: This is a review paper based on 87 references published up to and including 1961. The subject matter is subdivided under the following headings: 1) d.c. solenoids; 2) pulsed magnetic fields and 3) magnets and solenoids with superconducting coils. Particular attention is paid to the range  $10^5 - 10^6$  Oe. ✓

There are 8 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR  
(Physics Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 7, 1962

Card 1/1

S/030/62/000/005/005/006  
B104/B108

AUTHORS: Karasik, V. R., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Akhmedov, S. Sh.

TITLE: A solenoid of a superconducting alloy

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vestnik, no. 5, 1962, 86-87

TEXT: The ductility of a niobium-zirconium alloy was increased by thermo-mechanical treatment. A solenoid (inside diameter, 4 mm; outside diameter, 2.5 cm) made from highly superconductive drawn wires was used for creating a magnetic field of 35,000 oe at the temperature of liquid helium where the superconductivity of the alloy (25 % zirconium) vanished in a magnetic field of 80,000 oe. The superconductive solenoid is a low-capacity accumulator of magnetic energy. 3 liters of liquid helium is consumed per month. The solenoid costs 5,000 rubles. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

SAVITSKIY, Ye.M.; BARON, V.V.; KARASIK, V.R.; AKHMEDOV, S.Sh.; PAKHOMOV, V.Ya.;  
BYCHKOVA, M.I.

Producing a high magnetic field with the aid of a niobium-zirconium  
alloy. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8 no.1:182-183 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR.  
(Magnetic fields) (Niobium-zirconium alloys)

L 8772-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b) ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2/AFWL/SSD/ESD(t)/RAEM(t) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4043590

S/0078/64/009/008/2045/2046<sup>5</sup>

AUTHOR: Savitskiy, Ye. N.; Baron, V. V.; Yefimov, Yu. V.; Karasik, V. R.; Vy\*legzhanina, T. V.; Gladyshevskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: The  $V_3Si-V_3Ge$  system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 8, 1964, 2045-2046, and insert facing p. 2035

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, superconductive alloy, vanadium alloy, silicon alloy, germanium alloy, superconductive vanadium silicon compound, superconductive vanadium germanium compound, vanadium silicide, vanadium germanide

ABSTRACT: A series of  $V_3Si-V_3Ge$  alloys containing up to 25 at% vanadium were melted from 99.9% vanadium, 99.8% silicon, and 99.9% germanium in a nonconsumable electrode arc furnace in helium under pressure of 0.7 atm and annealed at 800C for 2500 hr. Microscopic examination and x-ray diffraction patterns revealed that the components form a continuous series of solid solutions.  $T_c$ , the transition temperature to the superconductive state (all the alloys of the system are super-

Card 1/3

L 8772-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043590

conductors) was found to decrease continuously from 17.1K for  $V_3Si$  to 6.01K for  $V_3Ge$  as shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Fig. 1 also shows the composition dependence of the microhardness and lattice constant of the solid solution and the transition curves for four alloys tested. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Feb64

ATD PRESS: 3108

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM *GP*

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card 2/3



L 8772-65  
 ACCESSION NR: AP4043590

ENCLOSURE: 01

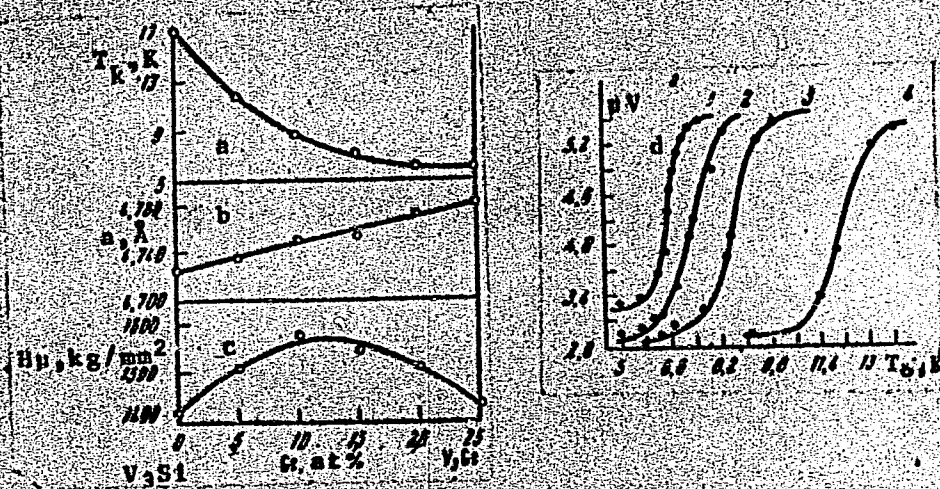


Fig. 1. Composition dependence of critical temperature a, lattice constant b, and microhardness c of  $V_3Si-V_3Ge$  alloys and transition curves d of the alloys tested.

Card 3/3

1 -  $V_3(Si_{0.8}, Ge_{0.2})$ ; 2 -  $V_3(Si_{0.4}, Ge_{0.6})$ ; 3 -  $V_3(Si_{0.6}, Ge_{0.4})$ ; 4 -  $V_3(Si_{0.8}, Ge_{0.2})$ .

KARASIK, Vladimir Romanovich; BE'OV, K.P., prof., red.; KOZLOV,  
V.D., red.; RYDNIK, V.I., red.

[Physics and technology of strong magnetic fields] Fizika  
i tekhnika sil'nykh magnitnykh polei. Moskva, Nauka, 1964.  
347 p. (MIRA 17:10)

SAVITSKIY, Ye.M.; BARCH, V.V.; YEFIMOV, Yu.V.; KARASIK, V.R.; VYIBGZHANINA,  
T.V.; GLADISHEVSKIY, Ye.I.

Sistem  $V_3Si$  ..  $V_3Ge$ . Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.8:2045-2046 Ag '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

L 21845-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t) IJP(c) WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6010403 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/003/0379/0383

AUTHOR: Shmulevich, R. S.; Baranov, I. A.; Karasik, V. R.; Kurganov, G. B.

ORG: none

45  
B

TITLE: Effect of microheterogeneity on the characteristics of superconductivity of Nb-Zr-Ta alloy

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 379-383

TOPIC TAGS: niobium alloy, zirconium containing alloy, tantalum containing alloy, superconductive alloy, alloy structure, alloy superconductivity

ABSTRACT: In a search for new superconducting materials, a niobium-base alloy containing 35% zirconium and 15% tantalum has been tested for the effect of structural microheterogeneity on the magnitude of critical current density. Two alloy ingots were melted in an electron-beam furnace and cooled at different rates. The slowly cooled ingot had a homogeneous structure and a resistivity of 49.9  $\mu\text{ohm}\cdot\text{cm}$ . In the rapidly cooled ingots the dendrites were niobium- and tantalum-rich and the matrix was zirconium-rich; the resistivity of this ingot was 54.4  $\mu\text{ohm}\cdot\text{cm}$ . Both ingots were conditioned by machining to a diameter of 4 mm, preforged, and cold drawn into wire 0.2 mm in diameter. The size of Card 1/3

UDC: 539.292:548.0:537.312.62

L 21845-66

ACC NR: AP6010403

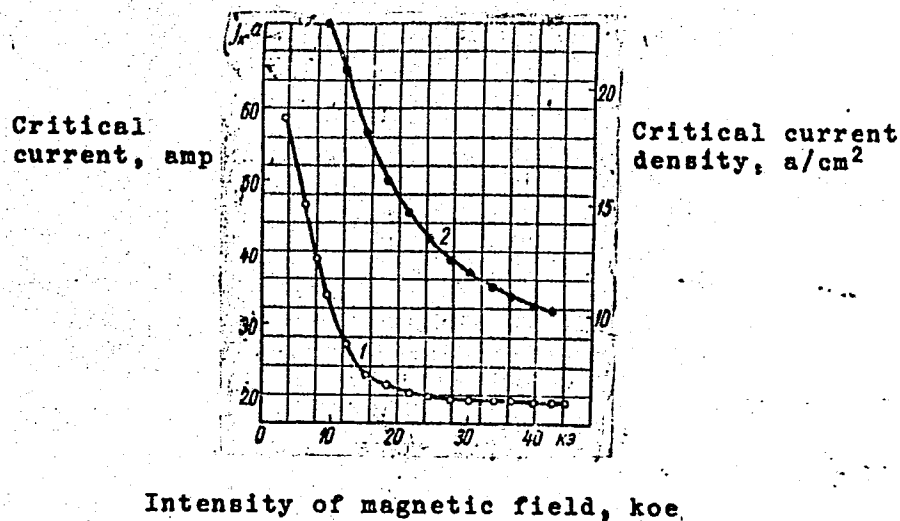


Fig. 1. Critical current density for Nb-Zr-Ta alloy versus intensity of magnetic field

heterogeneous areas in the wire obtained from the rapidly cooled ingot was 1000—1500Å, i.e., of the same order as the depth of magnetic-field

Card 2/3

L 21845-66

ACC NR: AP6010403

penetration into a superconductor. The heterogeneous alloy was found to have a considerably higher critical current density than that of homogeneous alloy (see Fig. 1). The upper critical field of the former exceeds, apparently, 70 koe. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [DV]

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 31May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006  
ATD PRESS: 4227

Card 3/3 nst

L 38547-66

EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)

IJP(c)

JD/NW/JG/GD

ACC NR:

AT60L4752

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0072/0075

AUTHORS: Baranov, I. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shmulevich, R. S.; Karasik, V. R.; Kurganov, G. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Fabrication and study of wire from superconducting niobium-zirconium alloys

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po metallovedeniyu i metallofizike sverkhprovodnikov. Ist. 1964. Metallovedeniye i metallofizika sverkhprovodnikov (Metallography and physics of metals in superconductors); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 72-75

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, superconducting alloy, electric wire, niobium alloy, zirconium alloy, current density, critical magnetic field, metal heat treatment, solenoid

ABSTRACT: The work of the Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov (Institut metallurgii) on a semi-industrial level in producing wire from Nb-Zr alloy is discussed. The starting materials were electron-beam smelted niobium with a hardness of 80--85 HB units and zirconium iodide in the form of rods with a diameter of 10--14 mm. Alloys with 40--50% Zr had the maximum hardness of 260--270 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. Homogenizing annealing of the ingots at 1200C for 24 hrs was tested. This caused extraction of the second phase with an increase in hardness. Alloys with 25--27% Zr

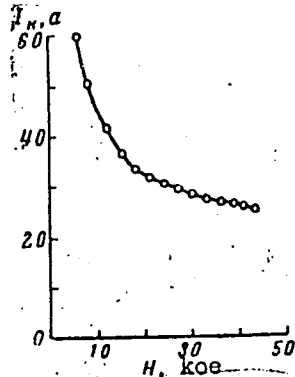
Card 1/2

L 38547-66

ACC NR: AT6014752

had the maximum critical current density ( $4.6 \cdot 10^4$  a/cm<sup>2</sup>) (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Critical current as a function of applied transverse magnetic field strength for short specimen of wire of Nb alloy with 26% Zr (wire diameter 0.2 mm).



The wires were tested in lengths of 20 m wound in solenoids with 350—400 turns. The maximum critical current density ( $1.1 \cdot 10^5$  a/cm<sup>2</sup>) is obtained with annealing at 1000C. The authors thank Doctor of Chemical Sciences Professor Ye. M. Savitskiy and Candidate of Technical Sciences V. V. Baron. Orig. art. has: 1 photograph, 2 graphs, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 *lll*



L 38539-66 EWT(m)/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/JD/JG/GD

ACC NR: AT6014758

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0101/0109

AUTHORS: Karasik, V. R.; Kurganov, G. B.; Yershov, V. G.; Shobalin, I. Yu.; Kopylovskiy, B. D.; Ivanov, V. S.

89

ORG: none

TITLE: Superconducting solenoids of niobium alloys with zirconium

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po metallovedeniyu i metallofizike sverkhprovodnikov. 1st, 1964. Metallovedeniye i metallofizika sverkhprovodnikov (Metallography and physics of metals in superconductors); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 101-109

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, superconducting alloy, niobium alloy, zirconium containing alloy, solenoid / S-60 solenoid, S-50 solenoid, B-3 solenoid, B-solenoid

ABSTRACT: Superconducting solenoids for creating high magnetic fields are discussed. A brief historical review is presented of the development of superconducting solenoids and of the use of niobium-zirconium alloys. Three equivalent circuits for a superconducting solenoid connected with a power supply are presented and discussed. Some of the physical problems of superconducting niobium-zirconium alloy solenoids and the means of overcoming them are given. The construction and properties of four superconducting solenoids (S-60, S-50, B-3, and B-1) are described. The solenoids are wound with 0.25-mm diameter wire of 75% Nb-25% Zr alloy which is

Card 1/2

L 38539-66

ACC NR: AT6014758

10

electrolytically coated with a 20  $\mu$  thick layer of copper. The fields attainable with these solenoids range up to 46 koe. Two of the solenoids (S-50 and B-1) were used together to produce a field of 51 $\frac{1}{2}$  koe. The schematic for a 6-V transistorized power supply, which is current-regulated in the range 0.2--75 a, is given. The authors thank B. M. Vui, corresponding member AN SSSR, for valuable advice; Ye. M. Savitskiy, V. V. Baron, M. B. Golant, I. A. Baranov, and R. S. Shmulevich for supplying the wire for fabricating the solenoids; G. T. Nikitina, V. I. Sarychev, G. I. Agapov, and I. A. Bocharov for help in the work. Orig. art. has: 4 equations, 3 tables, and 3 diagrams.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 011

Card

2/2 /P

L 36123-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/GD

ACC NR: AT6014760

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0115/0117

AUTHORS: Kur'yanov, G. B.; Baranov, I. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Karasik, V. I.; Shamilovich, R. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Solenoid of niobium-titanium alloy

SOURCE: Soveshchaniya po metallovedeniyu i metallofizike sverkhprovodnikov. 1st, 1964. Metallovedeniye i metallofizika sverkhprovodnikov (Metallography and physics of metals in superconductors); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 115-117

TOPIC TAGS: superconducting alloy, niobium containing alloy, titanium containing alloy, solenoid, wire

ABSTRACT: The construction and testing of solenoids wound with superconducting wire of Ni - 50% (by wt) Ti alloy are described. The first solenoid, consisting of 12 369 turns of the 0.2-mm diameter wire wound on a 10.4-mm diameter tube, reached a field of 14.0 koe with a maximum current of 5.7a or a current density of  $1.6 \times 10^4$  a/cm<sup>2</sup> (at 4.2K). The solenoid was unwound and the wire was galvanically coated with a 50  $\mu$  thick copper layer and insulated with Aquadag. It was found that copper plating significantly embrittled the wire, possibly because of hydrogen diffusion and the

Card 1/2

L 36123-66

ACC NR: AT6014760

formation of titanium hydride. The wire was rewound on the same form, producing a second solenoid of 9109 turns. The maximum current for this solenoid was 6.8a or a current density of  $2.2 \times 10^4$  a/cm<sup>2</sup> (also at 4.2K). However, the field reached only 11.4 koe due to a reduced filling factor. The obtained results agree well with published data for short samples of the Ni<sup>21</sup>Ti alloy. The authors thank B. A. Vul, corresponding member AN SSSR, and N. B. Golant, doctor of technical sciences, for their interest in the work and valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09, II/

SUBM DATE: 23Dec65/

ORIG REF: 001/

OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 *llb*

L 36122-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/JD/JG/GD

ACC NR: AT6014761

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0118/0119

AUTHORS: Kurganov, G. B.; Baranov, I. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Karasik, V. R.; Sviridonov, M. N.; Shmulevich, R. S.; Novokreshchenova, V. B.; Sentyurina, N. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for investigating the critical current in superconductors and its application for studying the effect of iron impurity on the superconducting properties of niobium-zirconium alloy

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po metallovedeniyu i metallofizike sverkhprovodnikov. 1964 Metallovedeniye i metallofizika sverkhprovodnikov (Metallography and physics of metals in superconductors); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 118-119

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, critical magnetic field, superconducting alloy, niobium alloy, zirconium containing alloy, iron containing alloy, solenoid, *physics*

ABSTRACT: *laboratory instrument* A device is described for measuring the critical current of short wire samples as a function of the external transverse magnetic field (range 0--40 koe) (see Fig. 1). The magnetic field is created by a solenoid with windings of niobium-zirconium wire, whose construction was described in the preceding article (V. R. Karasik, G. B. Kurganov, V. G. Yershov, I. Yu. Shebalin, B. D. Kopylovskiy, and V. S. Ivanov. Present compilation, p. 101). The device was used for investigating the properties of 0.2-mm diameter wire of Nb - 26% Zr alloy alloyed with iron (0.5, 0.4,

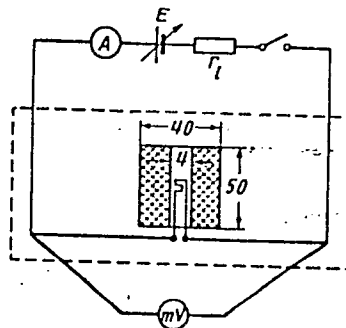
Card 1/2

L 36122-66

ACC NR: AT6014761

2

Fig. 1. Schematic of device for investigating the critical current in superconductors. Dotted line indicates volume at  $T = 4.2K$ , cross-hatched area indicates solenoid creating magnetic field (dimensions in mm).



0.2, and 0.008% Fe). In general, an increase in Fe content decreased the magnitudes of both the critical current and the critical field. The authors thank B. M. Vul, corresponding member AN SSSR, and M. B. Golant, doctor of technical sciences, for interest in the work and valuable advice. Orig. art. has: 2 diagrams.

SUB CODE: 2009/SUBM DATE: 23Dec65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 *lll*

L 37746-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GD/JG/WW/JD

ACC NR: AT6014764

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0130/0131

AUTHORS: Yershov, V. G.; Karasik, V. R.

65  
63  
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Procedure for measuring the critical parameters of superconductors for alternating current

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po metallovedeniyu i metallofizike sverkhprovodnikov. 1st, 1964. Metallovedeniye i metallofizika sverkhprovodnikov (Metallography and physics of metals in superconductors); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 130-131

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, critical current, alternating current, superconducting alloy, solenoid, *CURRENT DENSITY, EXTERNAL MAGNETIC FIELD*

ABSTRACT: The instrumentation and experimental procedure are described for measuring the critical current at 140 khz and its dependence on the fixed external magnetic field of wire specimens of 50% Nb, 7 50% Zr alloy. The specimen is wound on a Teflon form and is connected as the coil in an LC circuit. For some voltage across the circuit the current through the specimen reaches the critical value, and a sharp voltage drop is observed. A superconducting solenoid, described in a preceding article (V. R. Karasik et al. Present compilation, p. 101), is used to create the external magnetic field. The measured dependence of the critical current density at 140 khz on the magnetic field for a 150  $\mu$  diameter specimen is presented

Card 1/2

L 37746-66

ACC NR: AT6014764

2

graphically. It is noted that no dependence of the critical current density on the wire specimen diameter (in the range 150--230  $\mu$ ) was observed. Utilization of measurements of the quality factor of the LC circuit by the method of free oscillation attenuation is also described. The authors thank B. M. Vul, corresponding member AN SSSR, for interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 2 equations and 3 figures.  
Superconducting alloy - 8

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 23Dec65/

ORIG REF: 002/

OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 pb



ORLOV, V.N., prof; SILAYEV, N.I., kand.ekon.nauk; KRIMNUS, G.Kh., kand.ekon,  
nauk; HAUMOV, G.K., kand.ekon.nauk; TUCHKEVICH, T.M., kand.ekon.nauk;  
KARASIK, V.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORDON, Ye.G., starshiy prepodavatel'  
(Khar'kov).

"Transportation economics" by T.S.Khachaturov. Reviewed by V.N.Orlov  
and others. Zhel.dor.transp. 42 no.10:91-95 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Railroads--Freight) (Transportation)  
(Khachaturov, T.S.)

GIBSHMAN, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich, prof.; IOANNISYAN, Ashot Isaayevich, prof.; KONDRATCHENKO, Anatoliy Petrovich, dots.; YAKOVLEV, Boris Vonifat'yevich, dots.; GRLOV, V.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KARASIK, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; BOCHKAREV, N.G., ekonomist, retsenzent; PETROV, M.A., inzh., red.; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of the planning and design of railroads] Osnovy proektirovaniia zheleznykh dorog [By] A.E. Gibshman i dr. Pod red. A.I. Ioannisiana. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 347 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Railroad engineering)

ANGELEYKO, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. KARASIK, V.Ya., kand. tekhn.  
nauk, dotsent

Permissible train speeds in sections with constricted track  
arrangement. Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no.8:3-6 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo trans-  
porta.

RASSUDOV, N.S., doktor tekhn. nauk; KANDZHIKA, G.I., inzh.; KAMBIK, Ya.M.

Design and results of testing a stationary liquid 21-16-13  
boiler unit. Energiyomashinas roenie 10 no. 10-11 1964  
(MIRA 1822)

NECHAYEV, Ye.V., kand. tekhn. nauk (Leningrad); KARABIK, Ya.M., inzh.  
(Leningrad)

Thermal characteristics of the boiler units of the B-4000 electric power  
plant mounted on railroad cars. Energetik 13 no.6:4-7 Je '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)

KARASIK, YE.

USSR/Electronics - Rectifiers

Mar 52

"A Battery-Charging Rectifier," Ye. Karasik

"Radio"<sup>31</sup> No 3, pp 41-43

Describes a homemade battery-charging rectifier used a gas-filled VG-176 tube. This full-wave rectifier gives a rectified current of 6 amp at a voltage of 24 v. Also gives procedure to be used in charging batteries.

229T70

39711  
S/142/62/005/002/014/019  
E192/E382

7-310

AUTHORS: Shekhovtsov, N.A., Prokhorov, E.D. and Karasik, Ye.A.

TITLE: Influence of the metal-semiconductor boundary on the electrical characteristics of transistors

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,  
Radiotekhnika, v. 5, no. 2, 1962, 265 - 268

TEXT: The system considered is illustrated in Fig. 1a. This is a p-n-p-m transistor where m is a metal. The influence of the metal-semiconductor boundary was investigated for the following metals: pure Pb and pure Sn (having work-functions of 4.15 and 4.51 eV), In and a Pb-Sn alloy. The experimental transistors were based on p-type Ge having a resistivity of 10<sup>-3</sup> cm, which resulted in high collector voltages and large pulse currents. The work function of all the metals was lower than that of Ge, so that potential barriers of different heights could be obtained at the metal-semiconductor boundary. The experimental samples were prepared by the double-diffusion method and the area of the emitter junction was 0.12 mm<sup>2</sup>. The forward and reverse characteristics for the metal-semiconductor  
Card 1/2

Influence of ....

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E192/E382

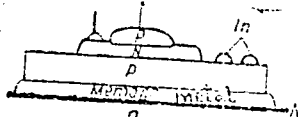
boundaries were plotted experimentally. Also, the current gain as a function of the emitter current for the transistor operating in the common-base circuit was measured for all the metals (Pb, Sn, In and the alloy). It was found from this that the gain could be greater than unity and increased with reduction of the height of the potential barrier. The switch-on current of the transistors was also measured and it was found that this was about 2 mA in the case of Sn but 4 mA for the alloy and much greater in the case of transistors with a Pb metal boundary. As regards the pulse current, it was found that, other conditions being equal, this increased with decreasing potential barrier. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziki sverkhvysokikh chastot Khar'kovskogo gos. universiteta im. A.M. Gor'kogo (Department of Ultrahigh-frequency Physics of Khar'kov State University im. A.M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1961

Card 2/2

Fig. 1a:





KARASIK, Ye.A.; SERYAPINA, N.V.

Electric properties of epitaxial p-n junctions. Vych. sist.  
no.15:133-138 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut fiziki poluprovodnikov Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN  
SSSR.

L 29626-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/I/EWP(t)/EII IJP(c) AT/JD

ACC NR: AR6004654

SOURCE CODE: UR/0275/65/000/010/B001/B002

AUTHOR: Karasik, Ye. A.; Seryapina, N. V.

45  
B

TITLE: Electrical properties of epitaxial p-n junctions

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 10B9

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vychisl. sistemy. Vyp. 15, Novosibirsk, 1965, 133-138

TOPIC TAGS: pn junction, epitaxial junction, ~~Ge~~ semiconductor, germanium

21  
ABSTRACT: P-n junctions obtained by epitaxial building up of single-crystal p-Ge on an n-Ge backing were investigated. The junction thickness was determined by means of an oblique cut of  $1^\circ$ , with either a thermal probe or visually (by electrolytic etching in a 10% KOH solution). A square-law relation between the charge capacitance and the bias voltage, which corresponded to an abrupt junction, was observed. The I-V characteristics measured within +25 -196C revealed considerable reverse currents even at a low negative bias which may be associated with a high density of structural defects in both the film and the backing. The forward-current vs. bias-voltage plot is exponential,  $I \approx \exp qv/\beta kT$ ;  $\beta = 6$  at 20C. At voltages 0.7--0.75 v, an inversion of forward-current vs. temperature relation was observed which agrees with the theory of p-n junction at high injection levels. Bibliography of 6 titles. V. P. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 1/1 *pc*

UDC: 621.382.002

SHEKHOVTSOV, N.A.; PROKHOROV, E.D.; KARASIK, Ye.A.

Effect of the metal-semiconductor boundary on the electrical characteristics of transistors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 5 no.2:265-268 Mr-Apr '62.  
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Rekomendovano kafedroy fiziki sverkhvysokikh chastot Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.  
(Transistors)

KORCHAGIN, L.V., dotsent; ALEKSEYEVA, V.A.; KARASIK, Ye.E., inzh.;  
YEFIMOVA, N.A., inzh.

Efforts to avoid the freezing of mineral raw materials and  
rocks to conveying equipment. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor.  
zhur. no.12:96-101 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Korchagin, Alekseyeva,  
Karasik). 2.Dnepropetrovskiy zavod plastmass (for Yefimova).  
(Mine railroads--Cold weather operation)

ALEKSEYEVA, V.A.; KARASIK, Ye.E.; KOVAL', BLAGOV, I.S.; NOLIKOV, N.F.

Results of the use of polyacrylamide at the Verkhne-Duvannyi Central Concentration Plant for the coagulation of flotation tails. Koks i khim. no.10:20-21 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Alekseyeva, Karasik).
2. Luganskiy trest "Ugleobogashcheniye" (for Koval').
3. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ugleobogashcheniya (for Blagov).
4. Verkhne-Duvanskaya tsentral'naya ugleobogatitel'naya fabrika (for Nolikov).  
(Verkhne-Duvannyi--Coal preparation)  
(Acrylamide)

ALEKSEYEVA, V.A., dots.; KORCHAGIN, L.V., dots.; KURNOSOVA, P.V., dots.;  
KOVALOVA, A.F., assistant; KARASIK, Ye.E., inzh.

Clarification of suspensions by the coagulation method. Ugol'  
Ukr. 4 no.1:11-13 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.  
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)

ALEKSEYEVA, V.A., KARASIK, Ye.E., KORCHAGIN, L.V.

Dependence of the pulling force on the thickness of the underlayer.  
Koll. zhur. 22 no.2:247-249 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut im. Artema.  
(Coal) (Ores)

GORCHAKOVSKIY, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHUYEV, V.I., and., TAPASUNEA  
R.I., Inzh.; KUPALISOVA, A.G., Inzh.; KAPASIE, Ye.E., Inzh.

Effect of certain factors on the process of evaluating pipe.  
Precizv. trun no.12:114-116 '64.

(NIE, 17)



1ST AND 2ND COPIES      3RD AND 4TH COPIES

PROCESSING AND PROGRESSIVE INDEX

KARASIK E.L. a-4

Ba

*Sisymbrium latifolium*, L., seeds: G. V. PROULYAKI  
 and E. L. KARASIK (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1936,  
 9, 284-286).—The seeds contain monoses 3.48,  
 cellulose 21.31, protein 16.54, fatty oils 24.2, essential  
 oils 7.01%. The fatty oil contains 2.2% of saturated  
 acids; linoleic and oleic acids were also identified.  
 R. T.

ASS-ELA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL INDEX

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS      3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

KARASIK, E. L.      16

ca

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The fermentation of pentoses. I. E. L. Karasik. *Lesokhim. Prom.* 1939, No. 3, 78; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 8, 110.--From a mash of peat hydrolyzate was used a KDL yeast culture, which grows easily in this mash and in other media contg. pentoses. This yeast culture multiplies rapidly under aeration conditions. The yield of the yeast was 250-300% of the amt. of pentose used. W. R. Henn

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

ASU-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ALPHABETIC INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS      3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1. KALYUZHNYI, M. YA AND KARASIK, YE. L.
2. USSR (600)
7. "The Condition of the Water and Regulation of Intracellular Pressure in Yeasts on Various Media", Sbornik Trudov Vsesoyuzn. Nauch.-Issled. In-ta Gidroliznoy i. Sul'fitno-Spirtovoy Promyshlennosti (Symposium of Works of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of the Hydrolysis and Sulfite-Alcohol Industry), Vol 3, 1950, pp 121-129.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp121-132.  
Unclassified.

KARASIK, Ye. L.

GORELIK, B. A.; KARASIK, Ye. L.

Forced circulation of fermenting liquid. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.  
prom. 10 no.3:20-21 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Lobvinskiy gidroliznyy zavod.  
(Yeast) (Fermentation)