

KIROV, Kiro

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KIROV, K.

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crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.6:1742-1745 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Bolgarskaya akademiya nauk, Sofiya.

KIROV, K.

Method of determining parameters of traps with large capture cross-section for electrons in CdS-type crystals. Doklady BAN 16 no.5:497-500 '63.

1. Submitted by Academician G. Nadjakov [Nadzhakov, G.].

KIROV, K.; ZHELEV, V.

Effect of electric field on trap filling in CdS by means of thermally stimulated currents. Doklady BAN 17 no.11:989-992 '64.

1. Institute of Physics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.
Submitted July 3, 1964.

TSONEVA-MANEVA, M.T.; PETROV, B.G.; ZHIVKOV, S.; KIROV, K.I.

Studies on the normal karyotype of Bulgarian subjects.
Suvr. med. (Sofia) 16 no.2:81-87 '65.

1. VMI, Sofia, Katedra po obshta biologiya (rukovoditel:
prof. R.P. Popivanov) i VMI, Varna, Katedra po obshta
biologiya (rukovoditel: dots. M.T. Tsoneva-Maneva).

KIROV, K.T.

390

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4C-101 ✓
Kirov, Kiro T. and Evtimov, Kr., "Rezhim'i" na mrazovite dni v B'lgaria. [Regime of frost days in Bulgaria.] (In: Bulgaria. Institut na Meteorologiya. Kalendar 1931. [Yearbook 1931.] Sofia, D'zhavna Pechatnitsa, 1931. p. 101-132. 3 tables. DLC-Detailed analysis of frost conditions, frost frequency and of weather situations important for the formation of late spring and early autumn frosts. Subject Headings: 1. Frost frequencies. 2. Bulgaria. 551.524.J;

KIROV, K.

Iliev, N., Kirov, K., "Earthquakes Around the Sea of Marmara and Their Reflections in Bulgaria." p.32 (PERIODA, Vol. 2, No. 4, July/Aug., 1953, Sofiya.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 3, No. 3, Library of Congress, March, 1954, uncl.

KIROV, K.

"Prediction of earthquakes" (p.41) PRIRODA
(Bulgarska Akademia Na Naukite) Sofiya Vol 2 No 6 Nov/Dec 1953

SO: East European Accessions List Vol 2 No 6 Aug 1954

KIROV, K.

"Seismic regionalization of Bulgaria."

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(published 1957).

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Congress, Volume 8, No. 8, August 1959.

Unclassified

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Periodical: KHIDROLOGIIA I METEOROLOGIIA. No. 4, 1958

KIROV, K. Singularities in the yearly course of the temperature and their significance for seasonal sicknesses and epidemics in Bulgaria.
p. 72.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (SEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 2
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KIROV, K.

"Contribution to the climatologic division of Greater Sofia."

KHIDROLOGIJA I METEOROLOGIJA., Sofia, Bulgaria., No. 2, 1959

Monthly list of EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959, Unclas

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Book of the People's Republic of Bulgaria); a book review. Khidro
i meteorolog no.3:78-80 '60. (EEAI 10:1)
(Bulgaria--Climate)

S/169/62/000/003/069/098
D228/D301

3,5000

AUTHOR: Kirov, K. T.

TITLE: Microseisms and their meteorologic significance

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 33, abstract 3B271 (Khidrol. i meteorologiya, no. 5, 1960, 62-69)

TEXT: The significance of microseisms for meteorology is considered. An explanation of microseisms according to the theory of Higgins (the formation of stationary waves during atmospheric disturbances over oceans) is given. Two examples of microseisms at Sofia are considered, the corresponding synoptic positions also being taken into account. It is established that at Sofia microseisms appear almost exclusively when there is a deep depression over the Atlantic Ocean (in its southern half near Europe). In conclusion it is considered, also from literature data, whether it is possible to forecast atmospheric disturbances over oceans with the help of microseisms. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

KIROV, K. Dots.

With reference to the earthquake in Chile. Prir 1 znanie 13 no.7:
20-22 S '60. (EEAI 10:2)
(Chile--Earthquakes)

KIROV, K. T.; PETKANCHIN, V. G.

Climate in Bulgarian Black Sea shores. Izv. inst. klin. obsht. med. 4:
375-393 '60.

(CLIMATE)

PETKANCHIN, V. G.; KIROV, K. T.

Contribution to the study on microclimate in the spa "Varna". Izv.
inst. klin. obsht. med. 4:395-409 '60.

(BALNEOLOGY) (CLIMATE)

S/169/62/000/007/012/149
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Kirov, K. T. and Paliyeva, K. G.

TITLE: Seismicity in the valley of the River Struma

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 16, abstract 7A108 (Izv. geofiz. in-t, B'lg. AN, 2, 1961, 57-93)

TEXT: The seismicity in the valley of R. Struma (on its upper and middle reaches) was studied. Research was conducted on the basis of macroseismic data about all earthquakes, recorded in Bulgaria from 1892 to 1956. Statistical data are cited about the number and the intensity of earthquakes during the above-indicated 65-year period. There were, however, no constant observations for the area of the river's middle course before 1913; these data are incomplete, since before then the territory lay outside Bulgaria's state frontiers. The earthquakes are considered in chronological order, the maps of the isoseismals of the strongest earthquakes being described in detail. The epicenters of the earthquakes were investigated, special

Card 1/2

Seismicity in the valley ...

S/169/62/000/007/012/149
D228/D307

attention being paid to the Kresna Gorge. The epicenters of destructive and catastrophic earthquakes are confined to this gorge, where the number of foci is maximal. The chief epicentral zone is the region near the line of stations: Pirin-Kresna-Krupnik-Silitra-Blagoevgrad-Boboshevo. A fault is presumed to exist here. The catastrophic earthquake of April 4, 1904, in which two successive shocks reached a force of 10 - 11 points, is considered in detail. The geologic causes of the difference in the force and the frequency of earthquakes in various epicentral zones are explained briefly. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/010/024/071
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Kirov, K.T. and Grigorova, Yek.II.
TITLE: Seismicity in the valley of the R. Maritsa
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 29-30,
abstract 10.189 (Izv. Geofiz. in-t B'lg. AN, 2, 1961,
5-55 (Bul.; summaries in Rus. and Fr.))

TEXT: The characteristics of the seismic zone in the valley of the R. Maritsa -- the most active seismic zone in Bulgaria -- are given as a result of the processing of macroseismic data for the period 1892-1956. Isoscismal maps (27 copies) served as the basic original material, the classification of earthquakes being conducted according to the international 12-point dynamic scale. Statistical information about the number of earthquakes in each separate year and detailed data about the strongest of them -- the number, the time, the duration, the intensity, the geographical coordinates of the epicenters -- are reflected in tables. The most characteristic and important periods of seismic activity in this zone are also considered. Historical information about seismic activity in the last 200 years

Card 1/2

Seismicity in the valley ...

S/169/62/000/010/024/071
D228/D307

is given, this being mainly got from literature sources. In its seismicity manifestations the valley of the R. Maritsa can be divided into two parts: eastern (region from Plovdiv to Svilengrad) and western (from Krichim to the sources of the R. Maritsa). The eastern part is distinguished by its revived seismic activity (out of 1482 earthquakes felt here 1359 were local). One catastrophic earthquake (11 points) and 7 destructive ones were recorded here. The valley's western part is much quieter in the seismic respect. In the above-mentioned period 211 earthquakes were recorded, of which only 89 had local foci; moreover, their force did not exceed 3 points. It is noted that the difference between the east and west parts of the valley of the R. Maritsa lies not only in the frequency of earthquakes, but also in their intensity, which is much higher for the eastern half. This is probably connected with the difference in their geologic structure. Conclusions are drawn about the origin of the earthquakes. A brief geotectonic and geophysical outline is given for the valley of the R. Maritsa in the light of data about the seismicity and regional gravity anomalies. 19 references.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/058/62/000/009/068/069
A057/A101

AUTHOR: Kirov, K.

TITLE: Formation of pulses in semiconductor counters by the measurement of conductivity at irradiation parallel to the electric field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 9, 1962, 12, abstract 9-4-24y ("Dokl. Bolg. AN", 1961, v. 14, no. 8, 787 - 790; summary in English)

TEXT: The problem of the formation of pulses in semiconductor counters at a bombardment of the crystal by the particles parallel to the electric field is discussed. It is assumed in this case that the density of ionization of the total path of the particle is the same; the holes are immobile; the electrons can freely penetrate into the cathode and emerge from the anode; and the electric fields are so strong that the diffusion current can be neglected. Relation between the pulse magnitude and the applied voltage was obtained. It was found that at parallel irradiation the pulse magnitude may depend strongly nonlinear on the particle energy. In counters with transversal irradiation the pulse rises

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Formation of pulses in...

S/058/62/000/009/068/069
A057/A101

with increasing concentration of equilibrium carriers at all voltages, while at parallel irradiation - only at different voltages. Calculations were made for the case of an irradiation of the counter cathode. There are 4 references.

Yu. R.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/194/62/000/009/057/100
D295/D308

AUTHOR: Kirov, K.

TITLE: An investigation of pulse forming in semiconductor measurements in the presence of irradiation in parallel to the electric field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1962, 12, abstract 9-4-24 k (Dokl. Bolg. AN, v. 14, no. 8, 1961, 787-790 (Summary in Eng.))

TEXT: Pulse forming in semiconductor counters is studied when particles are incident on the crystal parallelly to the electric field. It is assumed here that: the ionization density is one and the same over the whole path of the particle; the holes are at rest, the electrons can freely penetrate the cathode and leave the anode, the electric fields are so intense that the diffusion current can be neglected. The pulse amplitude is obtained as a function of the voltage applied. It is found that for parallel irradiation the dependence of pulse amplitude on particle energy can be markedly non-

Card 1/2

An investigation of ...

S/194/62/000/009/057/100
D295/D308

linear. In counters with transverse irradiation the pulse increases for an increase of the concentration of equilibrium carriers for all voltages, and with parallel irradiation only for various voltages. Calculations have been carried out for the case of irradiation of the cathode of the counter. 4 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

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in injectable form. Farmatsia 4 no.2:37-39 Mr-Apr '54.

1. RNIFI (for Popdimitrov)
(TISSUE THERAPY,
*inject. technic)

KIROV, N.

Two new hydroelectric power plants at work. p. 23.
ELEKTROENERGIJA, Sofiya, Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

GEORGIYEV, Isay, prof.; KIROV, Nikola, starshiy assistant

Ensilage of fish waste and substandard fish. Zhivotnovodstvo
23 no.5:95-96 My '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Bolgarskiy sootekhnicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Ensilage) (Fishery products as feed)

BULGARIA

KIROV, P. St., Department of Roentgenology and Radiology at the Higher Medical Institute in Sofia (Department head: Prof A. NIKOLAYEV); and DOCHOVSKI, D. N., Clinic of Occupational Diseases (head: Prof Kh. KHADZHIOLOV)

"Morphological and Functional Changes of the Stomach in Cases of Lead Poisoning."

Sofia, Rentgenologiya i Radiologiya, Vol 5, No 2, 1966, pp 104-110

Abstract [authors' Russian and English summaries, modified]: Roentgenological and clinical observations are reported on 120 patients with occupational lead poisoning. A number of functional changes of the stomach were found, particularly in the case of lead colic: cascade and bilocular stomachs, partial or total spasm of a cuneiform or horn-shaped stomach, pylorospasm and hypersecretion. Volvulus was observed in 2.5 percent of the cases; relaxation of the diaphragm, in 8.3 percent. The volvulus was transverse in two cases and longitudinal in one. The authors attribute the appearance of volvulus, which develops as a nervous reflex to kinetic disturbances in the stomach and intestines, to relaxation of the diaphragm. The morphological changes were observed mainly in the form of gastritis (17.5 percent) and ulcers (1.67 percent). The incidence of ulcers is no higher than that of the general
1/2

KIROV, P.

FESHV, I.; KIROV, P.

Case of gastric torsion, diverticulosis, and periostosis. *Sovrem. med.*, Sofia 5 no.1:108-113 1954.

1. Is Rentgenovii institut pri Meditsinskata akademii Valko Chervenkov, Sofia (direktor: prof. A. Nikolaev).

(STOMACH, diseases,

*torsion, with diverticulosis & periostosis)

(DIVERTICULOSIS, complications,

*stomach torsion & periostosis)

ELENCHEV, T.; KIROV, P.

Treatment of pulmonary actinomycosis. Suvrem. med., Sofia
7 no.9:72-75 1956.

1. Iz Katedrata po rentgenologija i radiologija pri VMI - Sofia
(Zav. katedrata: prof. A. Nikolaev).
(ACTINOMYCOSIS,
lungs, diag. & ther.)
(LUNG DISEASES
actinomycosis, daig. & ther.)

Kirov, P

КИРОВ, П.
SURNAME (in caps); Given Name

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degree:

Affiliation: Medical Assistant at a Sanitation and Epidemiological
Station

Course: Sofia, Зрден Медицински Работник, No 2, 1961, pp 26-28

Data: "Our Experience in Extirpating Rats."

Co-author:

КИРОВ, П. Senior Physician

KIROV, R.

Hemorrhagic nephroso-nephritis in the village Chiflik of the Troian district. Suvrem. med., Sofia 7 no.10:20-26 1956.

1. Iz Okoľiskata sanepidstantsia - gr. Troian (Gl. lekar: M. Dikov).

(EPIDEMIC HEMORRHAGIC FEVER, epidemiol. in Bulgaria)

KIROV, P. S.

On roentgenological diagnosis of craniofacial dysostosis (Crouzon's disease) with a report of 6 cases. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 40 no.2:259-274 '61.

1. Katedra po rentgenologija i radiologija pri Vissh meditsinski institut - Sofia. Zaveshdasht katedrata prof. A. Nikolaev.

(HYPERTELORISM radiog)

KIROV, ST.
KRUSTEV, B.; ANDREEV, Vl.; KIROV, St.

Treatment of cancer of the lower lip. Khirurgia, Sofia 7 no.7:
413-426 1954.

1. Republikanski nauchno-issledovatel'ski onkologichen institut.
Direktor: prof. G.Tenchev.
(LIPS, neoplasms,
surg.)

KIROV, ST.

TENCHOV, G.; RAICHEV, R.; KRUSTEV, B.; KIROV, St.

Case of pulmonary sarcoma. Khirurgia, Sofia 8 no.8:738-742 1955.

(LUNGS, neoplasms,
sarcoma, case report)

(SARCOMA,
lung, case report)

TENCHOV, G., Prof.; RAICHEV, R., dots.; KRUSTEV, B.; STRATEV, Il.;

~~KIROV, St.~~

Combined pre- and postoperative radiotherapy in breast cancer in women. Khirurgia, Sofia 9 no.4:296-305 1956.

1. Institut za ^{clau of} spetsializatsiia i usuvur shenstvuvane na lekarite--
Sofia; nauchnoissledovatel'ski onkolog. inst.

(BREAST NEOPLASMS, surgery,

preop. & postop. radiother. (Bul))

(RADIOTHERAPY, in various diseases,

cancer of breast, preop. & postop. (Bul))

SAKHATCHIEV, A.; KIROV, St.

Problem of so-called prophylactic hormonal therapy of breast cancer. Khirurgia, Sofia 9 no.4:338-341 1956.

1. Institut za spetsialisatsia i usuvur shenstvuvane na lekarite--Sofia. Nauchnoissledovatelski onkolog. inst.

Direktor: prof. V. Mikhailov.

(BREAST NEOPLASMS, prevention and control,
hormones (Bul))

(HORMONES, therapeutic use,
cancer of breast prev. (Bul))

KIROV, St.
KRUSTEV, B.; KIROV, St.

Case of gastric myoma. Khirurgia, Sofia 9 no.9:835-837 1956.

1. (Iz Nauchnoissledovatel'skii onkologichen institut).
(STOMACH NEOPLASMS, case reports,
myoma (Bul))
(MYOMA, case reports,
stomach (Bul))

KRUSTEV, B.; KIROV, St.

Anesthesia in cancer patients. Khirurgia, Sofia 11 no.5-6:459-461
1958.

1. Iz Nauchnoissledovatel'skii onkologichen institut.
(NEOPLASMS, surgery,
anesth. (Bul))
(ANESTHESIA,
in cancer surg. (Bul))

KRUSTER, B.; KIROV, St.

Experiences with the treatment of rectal cancer. *Khirurgia, Sofia*
11 no.9:815-824 1958.

1. Nauchnoissledovatelaki onkologichen institut--Sofia Direktor: prof.
V. Mikhailov.

(RECTUM, neoplasms,
surg. (Bul))

RAICHEV, R.; KIROV, S.

Considerations on tumors of the glomus caroticum with a report of a case.
Khirurgia, Sofia 11 no.2:134-138 1958.

1. Nauchnoizsledovatel'ski onkologichen institut. Direktor: Prof. V.
Mikhailov.

(PARANGLIOMA, case reports,
(Bul))

KRYSTEV, V.; ANDREYEV, V.; KIROV, S.

Data on the treatment of cancer of the lower lip in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Vop. onk. 8 no.1:93-98 '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz nauchno-issledovatel'skogo onkologicheskogo instituta (dir. - prof. V. Mikhaylov), Sofiya, Narodnaya Respublika Belgarii. Adres avtorov: Narodnaya Respublika Belgariya, Sofiya, Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy onkologicheskii institut.

(BULGARIA--LIPS--CANCER)

KRUSTEV, B.; NAIDENOV, V.; MILEV, M.; KIROV, St.; NACHEV, Ch.

Chemotherapy of malignant tumors with the aid of perfusion.
Khirurgia 15 no.9/10:959-961 '62.

(PERFUSION) (ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS)

ANCHEV, N., prof.; KRUSTEV, B.; KIROV, St.; KOLAROV, G.; DUDUNOV, Zl.;
PAMPULOV, Zdr.

Geriatrics in oncological surgery. Khirurgiia 17 no.2:
233-234 '64.

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skiiia onkologichen institut, Sofiia.

KIROV, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TITORENKO, N.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Textbook on railroad buildings ("Railroad buildings." by B.N. Shatnev. Reviewed by S.A. Kirov, N.N. Titorenko.). Transp. stroi. 6 no. 11:32 N 1956. (MLRA 10:1)
(Railroads--Buildings and structures)

KIROV, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LISTOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOPYSHTA, I.L., inzh.; DROZDOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TITORENKO, N.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; BUTOR, A.I., inzh.; Primali uchastiye: ALEKSEYEV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALYSHEV, Ye.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; GAGARIN, Yu.A., inzh.; TITOV, S.A., inzh.; TUMARINSON, N.S. inzh.; KRUTIKOV, V.I., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Completely precast buildings with few stories] Polnosbornye maloetazhnye zdanija. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshchenia, 1962. 87 p. (Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledov. institut transportnogo stroitel'stva. Trudy no.44). (MIRA 15:8)
(Railroads—Buildings and structures)
(Precast concrete construction)

KIROV, S.V.

Reinforced concrete ties in the Ural Mountain region. Put' 1
put.khoz. 6 no.5:8 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika distantzii, Bredy, Yuzhno-Ural'skoy
dorogi.

(Ural Mountain region--Railroads--Ties, Concrete)

BELYAKOV, V.D.; KIROV, S.K.; GORELJKOV, I.A.; DECTYAREV, A.A.; CHIKIN, M.N.

Dependence of the immunological effectiveness of typhoid and
paratyphoid complete antigens on their quality and dosage.

Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 43 no. 1:37-41 Ja '66

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted April 5, 1965.

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KIROV, T. Slopes and radii on Bulgarian railroads. p. 18.

Vol. 5, No. 5, Sept/Oct. 1956

TEKHNIKA.

TECHNOLOGY

Sofia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

KIROV, T., inzh.

Some problems in doubling railroad lines. Stroitelstvo 10
no. 2:19-20 Mr-Apr '63.

Kirov, V.A.

KLESHCHEV, A.I.; KIROV, V.A.; PETROPAVLOVSKIY, V.V.

Age of the Saraylinskaya terrigenous stratum in the Tatar A.S.S.R.
Geol. nefi 1 no.12:48-60 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy
neftyanovy institut.
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Petroleum geology)

KIROV, V.A.

Some problems of the distribution of oil and gas reserves
in the limits of the eastern slope of the Voronezh arch.
Trudy VNIGMI no.33:5-30 '62.

(MIRA 18:12)

KLESHCHEV, A.I.; PETROPAVLOVSKIY, V.V.; KIROV, V.A.

Data on the structure of the Sarayly formation in the Tatar A.S.S.R.
Trudy VNIGNI no.14:104-110 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy
institut (VNIGNI).
(Tatar A.S.S.R.—Geology, Stratigraphic)

MIRCHINK, M.F.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DIKENSHEYN, G.Kh.; YENIKEYEV,
P.N.; YEROFYEV, N.S.; KIROV, V.A.; L'VOV, M.S.,
MAKSIMOV, S.P.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., red.

[Geological prerequisites for the development of the
petroleum- and gas-production industry of the U.S.S.R.]
Geologicheskie predposylki razvitiia neftegazodobyvaiu-
shchei promyshlennosti SSSR. Leningrad, Nedra, 1965. 112 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

MAKSIMOV, S.P.; IVANOV, A.I.; KIROV, V.A.

Factors governing the formation of oil and gas pools in
Paleozoic sediments in the nearer trans-Volga portion of
Saratov Province. Geol.nefti i gaza 3 no.12:1-8
D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-rasvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut (VNIIGNI).
(Saratov Province--Petroleum geology)
(Gas, Natural--Geology)

BROD, I. O.; KIROV, V. A.; MAKSIMOV, S. P.; ROZANOV, L. N.; SEYFUL'-MILYUKOV, R. B.

"Distribution of oil and gas deposits in the Volga-Ural region."

report submitted for 22nd Sess, Intl Geological Cong, New Delhi, 14-22 Dec
1964.

BOTNEVA, T.A.; KIROV, V.A.

Certain regularities in the distribution of oil and gas
reserves on the eastern slope of the Voronezh arch. Trudy
VNIGNI no.40:122-201 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

KIROV, V.A.

Determining the time of the formation of gas pools. Geol. nefti
i gaza 8 no.11:62-64 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut, Moskva.

KIROV, V.A.; KALINKO, M.K.

Concerning the collection of articles "Conditions for the
formation of oil and gas fields in some oil and gas regions
of the U.S.S.R." Geol. nefi. i gasa 8 no.10:53-56 0 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

MIRCHINK, M.F.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DIKENSHEYN, G.Kh.; YENIKEYEV,
P.N.; YEROFEYEV, N.S.; KIROV, V.A.; L'VOV, M.S.;
MAKSIMOV, S.P.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ia., red.

[Geological prerequisites for the development of oil and
gas production in the U.S.S.R.] Geologicheskie predposylki
razvitiia neftegazodobyvaiushchei promyshlennosti SSSR.
Leningrad, Nedra, 1965. 112 p. (MIRA 19:1)

KIROV, V. S., and GOKHISHTEYN, D. P. (Odessa technological institute Lomonosov)

"Cycle of steam-power unit of supercritical parameters with steam superheating."

Report presented at the Section on Thermodynamics, Scientific Session, Council of Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR on High Temperature Physics, Kiev, 2-4 Apr 1963.

Reported in *Teplofizika Vysokikh temperatur*, No. 2, Sep-Oct 1963, p. 321, JPRS 24,651. 19 May 1964.

~~L 33022 66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(3) NN/NN/RM~~
ACC NR: AP6014394 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/66/000/001/0020/0024

AUTHOR: Gokhshteyn, D. P. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); ⁵²
Smirov, G. F. (Engineer); Kirov, V. S. (Engineer) ⁵¹

ORG: Odessa Technological Institute (Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut) ^B

TITLE: Characteristics of steam-gas systems with non-aqueous vapors

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 1, 1966, 20-24

TOPIC TAGS: steam power plant, thermodynamic analysis, carbon dioxide

ABSTRACT: The article considers the question of the thermodynamic characteristics of low-boiling substances in steam-gas plants. The main characteristics are the following: there is no limit to raising the upper temperature of the working body, which makes it possible to attain high efficiency; intermediate heating is eliminated; it is possible to attain a power of the order of 1 million kilowatts at each discharge of a gas turbine, due to the higher density of the working body compared with water vapor; and, condensation takes place at the residual pressure. The article gives flow sheets of systems employing carbon dioxide as the working body, and two tables give experimental data obtained in such

Cord 1/2 UDC: 621.165+621.438.001.13

L 33022-66

ACC NR: AP6014394

mixed systems. Conclusions are as follows: 1) use of low-boiling substances in the vapor cycle of a steam-gas plant lowers the specific fuel consumption by from 3-10% compared to a high pressure turbine system and by 12-21% compared to a steam power plant operating at the same temperature; 2) the efficiency of the application of low-boiling substances increases on going to higher initial temperatures; 3) among the substances investigated, C_2F_6 gave the highest efficiency. This means that the most advantageous thermochemical substance should be sought in the range of critical temperatures from 100-150°C. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 10/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 010

Card 2/2 *So*

ACC NR: AP6021427

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0025/0025

INVENTORS: Gokhshteyn, D. P.; Kirov, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Working method of a closed steam turbine system using low boiling matter.
Class 14, No. 182179

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 25

TOPIC TAGS: steam turbine, carbonic acid, steam condenser, heat source, *steam auxiliary equipment*

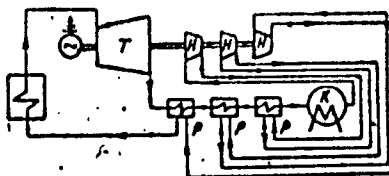
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a working method of a closed steam turbine system using low boiling matter, such as carbonic acid, and regenerating the heat in several heaters. The system contains a turbine, a condenser, and pumps for carrying the working medium in its liquid state (see Fig. 1). To increase its efficiency and to lower the temperature at the entrance to the condenser, the working medium, after being condensed, is compressed in stages to its initial pressure by several pumps. After each pump, it is heated in the regenerating heaters.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.438-176.2

ACC NR: AP6021427

Fig. 1. P - regenerating heaters; T - turbine;
K - condenser; H - pumps



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 21, 13/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65

Card 2/2

BERDENNIKOVA, S.P.; ZHIRNOVA, N.N.; NOVIKOV, S.I.; KIROV, Ye.I.; NIKITINA, V.F.

Effectiveness of the use of the MAG aerosol generator. Zashch.rast.
ot vred. i bol. 9 no.11:28-29 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i goreniya Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

KIROVA, Donna Stepanovna

[Work practices of our tractor brigade] Opyt raboty nashei traktornoi
brigady. Kishineu, Editura de stat a Moldovei, 1956. 29 p. [in
Moldavian] (MIRA 10:9)
(Moldavia--Tractors)

KIROVA, Donka, inzh.; SAVCHEV, Chavdar, inzh.

Possibilities for the improvement of duck finishing. Tekstilna
prom 11 no.2:18-21 '62.

PROTSENKO, D.F.; KIROVA, K.A.

Changing the nature of yeast by cultivation. Nauk.zap.Kiev.un.
8 no.5:173-189 '49. (MLBA 9:10)

(Yeast)

KIROVA, K.A.

Considerations on morphology and culture of thermo-resistant yeasts
isolated from rye bread. Mikrobiologiya, Moskva 22 no.1:54-58 Jan-
Feb 1953. (CJML 25:4)

1. Kiev Technological Institute imeni A. I. Mikoyan of the Food Industry.

KIROVA KIRA ALEKSANDROVNA

ROYTER, Isak Menashevich; MIKHILEV, Abram Aronovich; KIROVA, Kira Aleksandrovna; KASPERSKAYA, Ye., red.; BNSPYATOV, R., tekhn. red.

[Bakery technician's manual] Kratkii spravochnik tekhnologov khlebopekarnogo proizvodstva. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1958. 504 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Bakers and bakeries)

KIROVA, Kira Aleksandrovna, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SLYUSARENKO, Tamara Platonovna, assistant; VESELOV, I.Ya., prof., re-
tsenzent; PETRZHIKOVSKAYA, L.M., dots., re-
tsenzent; BAKUSHINSKAYA, O.A., kand. biol. nauk, spets. red.; BELIKOVA,
L.S., red.; SATAROVA, A.M.; tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual on microbiology in the food industry] Ruko-
vodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po mikrobiologii pishchevykh
proisvodstv. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 321 p.

(MIRA 15:3)

(FOOD—MICROBIOLOGY)

MIROVA, L.

"Economic effect of the rationalizer's suggestions and the general expenses of the plant and the workshop."

p. 4 (Ratsionalizatsiia, Vol. 7, no. 11, Oct. 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1958.

IVANOV, V.A., professor; KIROVA, M.A., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Roentgenological study of pulmonary vessels in normal and pathological conditions. Vest.rent.i rad. no.1:18-23 Ja-P '55.(MIRA 8:5)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii i topograficheskoy anatomii (zav. prof. V.A.Ivanov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.

(LUNGS, blood supply,
angiography in normal & pathol. cond.)

(ANGIOGRAPHY,
pulm., in normal & pathol. cond.)

KIROVA, M.A.

Compound method for studying intrapulmonary vessels [with summary
in French]. Probl.tub. 35 no.5:106-107 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz rentgenovskogo kabineta Gorodskoy sudebnomeditsinskoy
ekspertizy (nach. Byuro sudebnomeditsinskoy ekspertizy - kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk D.M.Kobysev)

(LUNGS, blood supply
x-ray study method of pulm. vessels)

KIR.OVA.O.A.

89339

3,500 (1041,109,1317)
2/23/60/000/19/003/005
2226/D02

AUTHORS: Floranski, K.P., Vronskiy, B.I., Yessel'yanov, Yu.M.,
Iofkin, I.S., and Kirva, O.A.

TITLE: Preliminary results of the work of the 1959 Tunguska
Meteorite Expedition

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Komitet po meteoritam.
Meteoritika, no. 19, 1960, 103-134

TEXT: The object of the expedition, organized by the KMET (Com-
mittee on Meteorites) AS USSR was to carry out fieldwork in the
area of impact of the meteorite which fell in 1908. Previous in-
vestigations were conducted inaccurately and inferences concern-
ing the dimensions of the destruction area, its topography and
other characteristics were based on insufficient data. The orga-
nizer of the expedition was K.P. Floranski, member of the Insti-
tute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry im. Vernadskiy.

Card 1/33

Other members of the expedition were: O.A. Kirva -- Mineralo-
gist, B.I. Vronskiy -- Geologist, Yu.M. Yessel'yanov -- Chemist,
I.S. Iofkin -- Astronomer, S.A. Kuchay -- Physicist, P.M. Paly
-- Chemist, 2 KMET laboratory assistants, Ye.I. Malinkin, I.M.
Gorbunova, and a "collector" I.D. Yanovskiy, who took part in
the expedition of 1929-1930, and who, therefore, was able to
evaluate changes in the area during the last 28 years. The expe-
dition was joined by camera operator M.A. Zaplatin from the
Moscow Studio of Documentary Films and had two local senior
guides: A.I. Dzhenkoul' and A.I. Doonov. The expedition left
Moscow on June 3 and returned on August 10 having spent 34 days
in the studied area. The tasks of the expedition were as follows:
1) to undertake trans-section routes through the whole area of
the forest fall of 1908, to determine its general character, its
extension and boundaries; 2) to collect soil samples and analyze
them on the spot for their iron and nickel content and determine

Card 2/33

the ratio Ni : Fe., on the assumption that the meteorite was an
iron one. The most interesting samples were to be taken twice
and retained for more detailed study in Moscow. It was planned
to collect samples throughout the whole area from squares with
a side length of 5 km. This plan was abandoned later; 3) to
work out a fieldwork plan for the next expedition, based on ac-
tual observations and collected data; 4) to establish a permanent
camp in the hamlet Kulik in the north-western part of the area.
Preliminary results of the fieldwork in the studied area of the
forest, caused by the 1908 meteorite, is still the object of the
evidence of its impact and was, accordingly, most thoroughly in-
vestigated. Leafy trees which fell in 1908 were, of course, in-
completely rotten but conifers were well preserved, although cen-
tral observations were hindered by the growth of young trees. The
whole area of forest destruction amounts to 1500 km². This can
be clearly observed by the scale of forest-fall and the radial
character of its distribution. The whole region was divided by

Card 3/33

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Preliminary results of the work ...

the expedition into three zones. 1) A zone, where the trees fall without any clear orientation, called "unoriented zone". It is situated in the depression around the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" (South-ern Marsh) and forms the central region, from whose boundaries the radially oriented forest fall begins; 2) The second area was called the zone of "mass forest fall", although isolated groups of living old trees were to be found in this area. Visual estimation of fallen trees amounted to 80-90 %; 3) The zone of partial forest destruction; its area could be estimated only approximately. Probably to 15 - 20 %. These boundaries estimated by the expedition agreed fairly well with those given by local hunters and with the aerial visual estimation made by K.P. Plorensky in 1955. The expedition studied also the remainder of the forest configuration which took place during the catastrophe. Its conclusions differ from those expressed by previous investigators: Ye.I. Ershov (Ref. 1); Tunguskiy Meteorit / Tunguska Meteorit /

Card 4/13

teority / Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1949) and I.A. Kalik (Ref. 14; Dannye PO Tunguskomu meteoritu k 1939 g / Data on the Tunguska Meteorite for 1939 / Dokl. AN SSSR, 22, no. 8, 520-524, 1939) both thought that during the catastrophe, spontaneous partial burning of broken trees took place without provoking a general forest fire. The conclusions of the expedition may be summarized as follows: 1) Near the center of the devastation area, many broken trees show bur-traces at their breaking spots. This clearly proves the sequence of events: Burning occurred after the action of the shock-wave; 2) Traces of burning do not show any definite orientation toward the center of devastation area. They occur in all directions during the fire; 3) Many trunks clearly indicate prolonged configuration; 4) Prominently found on the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" two well developed living twin-larces. One of them was found to be 104 years old. Both trees were devoid of any traces of fire; they survived because they grew in the middle of the marsh.

Card 5/13

where the fire could not penetrate; 4) In all probability the fire was a result of the catastrophe; in type it differs from typical taiga fires by the clearly surface character of the burn, and its area comprised most of the area of the zone of "mass forest fall", where fallen trees had accumulated in great quantities. Some observations, however, suggest several starting points for the forest conflagration, from which the fire spread in a normal way. (Abstract notes these not given). It may be assumed, the authors state, that the timber fall and the forest fire were effects of the same cause. As regards the growth of new trees the expedition concluded that young trees grow very fast in burned areas. Some of these trees, found to be 35-40 years old, were such thick as those of trees 100 or even 300 years old. Old surviving trees which had survived before the fire, showed an intensified growth subsequently. Further biological investigations are needed, the authors state, but at present one can speak of a dwarfing influence of the catastrophe on vegeta-

Card 6/13

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D226/0302

Preliminary results of the work ...

growth. The expedition carried out an extensive search for any earth disturbances which could be the results of an explosion with a possible energy equaling 1020 - 1025 ergs, according to P. Whipple (Ref. 7) "the Great Siberian Meteor and the Wave Seismic and Aerial which it produced". Journ. of the Roy. Meteorological Soc., 55, 23, 23c, 1930). None were found. Certain depressions or holes which were examined resulted, in fact, from the dissolution of gypsum in the subsoil, and on one occasion from a temporary lake, formed by a dam of fallen trees (since burst). The "Yuzhnoye Boloto" which is one of the proposed places of the meteorite's impact was transpacted four times by K.P. Zlorenskiy, Yu.M. Yemel'yanov and B.I. Wronskiy. No traces of destruction which could possibly be associated with a powerful explosion were observed, no rock eruptions, no peat disruptions. All members of the expedition unanimously agreed, the "Yuzhnoye Boloto" could not be the center of a surface explosion which produced the general forest fall; the formation of a crater.

Card 7/13

many hundreds of meters in diameter, which was subsequently overgrown, is regarded by the members as a quite improbable assumption, but this opinion does not exclude the possibility that certain parts of the meteorite could have fallen to the bottom of the bog without having any critical explosive consequences. In order to ascertain the presence of iron and nickel, soil the samples were taken from 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420, 440, 460, 480, 500, 520, 540, 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 700, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, 840, 860, 880, 900, 920, 940, 960, 980, 1000 cm thick) were dug out. Their thickness was sufficient because the increase in soil thickness in this district is much less than 5 cm per 50 years and therefore, the soil layer corresponding to 1908, was always included in the samples. The samples were then disintegrated over a basin fitted with magnets (roots removed manually) and the soil was thoroughly washed in the basin. The residual magnetic slush was rinsed many times through a magnetic trap. The particles in the magnetic

Card 8/13

slush were mostly over 0.1 μ m, although certain of them were to ten times smaller. The residue was then dried and samples weighing 0.1 - 1.0 g were dissolved in HCl and tested calorimetrically for Fe and Ni. When no traces of Ni were found in this way, separate iron particles were picked out from the residue and examined by O.A. Kirova. Again only negligible traces of Ni were found, which proves the non-cosmic origin of those particles. Apart from iron particles certain minute silicomagnetic globules were observed. They were not analysed on the spot, but brought back to Moscow. Even if they did come from outer space, there is no evidence to connect them with the meteorite. Upon returning to Moscow, the expedition forwarded soil and peat from the area of "Yuzhnoye Boloto" to the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry AS USSR to determine their radioactivity. Tests conducted under the supervision of Professor V.I. Baranov showed that there were no differences in the radioactive content of the given samples and that of similar soils from other regions. The

Card 9/13

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Preliminary results of the work ...

authors conclude that 1) The general aspect of the forest devastation suggests that the basic direction of the shock was from above; this means that the wave center was situated high above the earth's surface; 2) The fact that no parts of the meteorite were found does not prove that they did not fall into the area; were found along few routes -- made on foot -- were investigated; 3) there could have been several starting points; contours of the shock wave from above; 4) vicinity of the "un-oriented zone" suggest the action of a shock-wave having neither the correct spherical shape, nor central symmetry. Nevertheless, this assumption seems to be contradicted by the radial distribution of the fallen trees; 5) During the fieldwork, no particles of an iron meteorite were found. These negative results may have been due to: The great dispersion state meteorite particles which were too small to be separated by the normal methods applied in fieldwork; the possibility of complete oxidation of minute

Card 10/13

iron particles over 50 years; the notable deviation of dispersion ellipse from the center of the forest fall. The assumption that the meteorite was of the iron-type has no factual foundation, but, on the basis of currently available data, it is also impossible to place it in any other category; 6) The authors point out the discrepancy between the general atmospheric disturbance in 1908 and the testimony of eye witnesses; None of them spoke of power-ful shock trails of the meteorite. It is possible that such a shock-tail detached itself from the meteorite in the upper part of the atmosphere. Eye witness testimony was reasonable, but found rather obscure and confusing. All these considerations suggest that at present, it is too early to consider Tunguska meteorite as belonging to the crater forming category. Apparently the meteorite caused great devastation on the earth's surface without a crater being formed. General information on the destructive action of shock-waves may be found in the work of L.P. Stanjukovich, G.S. Golitsyn (Ref. 6); Odaruyev voiny (Shock Waves).

Card 11/13

Prirode, no. 12, 1958) Academician A.P. Vinogradov asked M.A. Tsikhulin and V.M. Kodonov (Ref. 15) Priblizheniya otsenki parametrov Tunguskogo meteorita 1908 g po karte razrusheniya lesnogo massiva /Approximate Evaluation of the Parameters of the Tunguska Meteorite of 1908, according to the Map of Destroying Forest Zone Destruction/, Narodnohozyaystvennoye ispolneniye varyva, no. 6, Sibirskoye otd. M SSSR, 1959) to limit the findings of the expedition. Their evaluation somewhat of a shock wave, none could be best explained as the result of a shock wave, submitted to an acute braking action caused by the disintegration of the meteorite. The authors suggest a plan for further investigations, which included: 1) Preparing a very detailed map of the forest zone destruction; 2) Searching further for meteorite particles on the earth's surface and in the deposits of lake beds; 3) Researching on the dispersion ellipses outside the devastation area; 4) Studies by marsh specialists on possible changes in

Card 12/13

peat formation in the "vushnoye kholoto" and in the state of sub-soil permanent freezing; 5) Studying the general ecology of the area; 6) Studying in detail all the material collected. The authors feel, therefore, that it is necessary to organize a new expedition, comprising specialists for the traces of the meteorite impact as well as for the traces of the meteorite. 1 table and 15 references; 1 Sovyetskoye i 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the Zvezdich-laruzhskaya publication reads as follows: P. Whipple, "The Great Siberian Meteor and the Waves, Seismic and Aerial" which it produced. Journ. of the Roy. Meteorological

KIROVA, O.A.

Mineralogical study of soil samples from the area of the fall of the
Tunguska meteorite collected by an expedition in 1958. Meteoritika
no.20:32-39 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Podkamennaya Tunguska Valley—Meteorites)

KIROVA, O.A.

Mineralogical composition and structure of the Susman iron
Meteorite. Meteoritika no.22:61-70 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Meteorites)

ZASLAVSKAYA, N. I.; ZOTKIN, I. T.; KIROVA, O. A.

Size distribution of pellets of cosmic origin in the region
of the fall of the Tungus meteor. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 1:
47-49 My '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Komitet po meteoritam N SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
V. G. Fesenkovym.

Psychiatry

BULGARIA

MILANOV, K., KIROVA, R.; District Psychoneurological Dispensary (Chief Physician K. Milanov), Kolarovgrad

"Three Cases of Poisoning with Tofranil"

Sofia, Nevrologiya, Psikhatriya i Nevrokhirurgiya, Vol 5, No 6, 1966, pp 425-429.

Abstract: Observations were carried out in two cases of tofranil poisoning due to ingestion of the drug in amounts higher than 1000 mg with suicidal intent and one case of tofranil delirium caused by administration of the drug in doses reaching 200 mg per day to a mentally diseased patient. In the first two cases there was dulling of consciousness in degrees ranging from somnolence to coma. One of the two patients had an epileptiform seizure of the grand mal type and both exhibited a positive bilateral Babinski symptom. The blood pressure was above normal, while the leukocyte blood test was characteristic of a sympathico-pituitary-adrenal system takes place in acute tofranil poisoning. The mental symptoms in the case of tofranil delirium were predominately those of fear, anxiety, and excitation combined with hallucinations. The condition of the blood was typical of acute tofranil poisoning. Detoxification treatment, which was combined with blood transfusion in the first two cases led to disappearance of the pathological symptoms without residual effects. Tables, 28 references

KIROVA, T.F.

Brief summary of work at Central Ural ore dressing plants. TSvet. met.
38 no.4:5-9 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

MIKAHYLIDI, L.L.; KIROVA, T.F.; LEYENSON, V.G.

Improving flotation machines. Biul. tekhn. ekon. inform. Gos. nauch. -issl.
inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no. 10:5-7. 0 '64. (MIRA 1814)

KIROVA, T. V.

15-1957-3-2782

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
pp 37-38 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kirova, T. V.

TITLE: Quaternary Faulting in the Rudnyy Altay (O chetvertichnykh tektonicheskikh razryvakh v Rudnom Altaye)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n-1. geol. in-ta, 1956, vol 8, pp 300-304

ABSTRACT: The absence of large areas of Tertiary rocks in the Rudnyy Altay and the lack of deformational features in the rocks that are present have raised doubts that faulting occurred in this area in Quaternary time. Data are presented which prove that the relief of parts of the Rudnyy Altay is of tectonic origin. Thus old alluvial deposits are absent in the stream-formed depression in the segment between the Berezovskaya and Seleznevka Rivers in the southeastern part of the Rudnyy Altay. Steep terraces rise above the depression and may be traced for long distances. The youthful age of

Card 1/2

15-1987-3-2782

Quaternary Faulting in the Rudnyy Altay (Cont.)

the terraces is emphasized by the sharply different character of the valley, which is dissected by streams and creeks. The Bulatkin spring occurs along the border of the terrace. Overthrusts are found in this zone, where Paleozoic shales lie on top of Cenozoic clays of deluvial type (creep and slope wash). Along the contact, a zone of crushing is observed and masses of shale are found imbedded in the clay beds. The overthrust is confined to the Irtysh zone of crumpling, which is oriented in the direction of the principal Paleozoic faulting. The trend of the Quaternary faulting is northwesterly. The overthrust followed old tectonic fractures, its movements apparently originating in the Mesozoic. The removal of friable deposits from the Rudnyy Altay region during Mesozoic and Tertiary time is associated with continued mobility along the fault. This movement is considered to be of primary importance in producing the relief of Altay.

Card 2/2

L. P. A.

KIROVA, T. V., Cand Geol-Min Sci -- (diss) "Volcanic rocks of the Bukhtarminskiy rayon and characteristics of its metamorphosis." Leningrad, 1960. 19 pp; (Leningrad Order of Lenin State Univ im A. A. Zhdanov); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 27-60, 158)

KIROVA, T.V.

Division of andesite-porphyrite formation in the Kachar iron
ore deposit. Zap. LGI 47 no.2:93-101 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

SIMANOVSKAYA, R.M.; rukovoditel' raboty; SHPUNT, S.Ya.; VODZINSKAYA, Z.V.;
KOKINA, Z.I.; PSTUKHOVA, M.G.; NAYDENOVA, V.A.; VAS'YANOV, V.P.;
VASIL'YEV, N.F., master; ORLOV, N.N., starshiy apparatchik;
NAUMOV, P.M., starshiy apparatchik; TRUPIN, M.P., starshiy apparatchik;
VOLKOVA, V.M., starshiy apparatchik; ZORINA, Ye.A.; ~~KIROVA, L.A.~~;
LUTOVA, Z.I., ZENKINA, Z.P., laborant; SEMOKHINA, L.A., laborant;
NIKITINA, N.A.

Phosphogypsum and its use in the manufacture of sulfuric acid and
portland cement; small-scale operation at the pilot plant of the
Scientific Research Institute of Fertilizers and Insectifuges.
[Trudy] NIUIF no.160:59-76 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1.Sotrudniki Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam
(for Simanovskaya, Shpunt, Vodzinskaya, Kokina, Pastukhova,
Naydenova). 2.Zamestitel' nachal'nika 3-go tsekha Opytnogo zavoda
Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for Vas'yanov).
3.3-y tsekha Opytnogo zavoda Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i
insektofungisidam-(for Vasil'yev, Orlov, Naumov, Trupin, Volkova,
Zorina, Kirova, Lutova, Zenkina, Samokhina). 4.TSentral'naya
analiticheskaya laboratoriya Opytnogo zavoda Nauchnogo instituta po
udobreniyam i insektofungisidam (for Nikitina).
(Gypsum) (Portland cement) (Sulfuric acid)

IVANOV, D.; SHISHKOV, D.; KIROVA, V.

Equilibrium of various copper-ammonium acetate and carbonate solutions studied with carbon monoxide under the pressure of 300 kg/cm². *Godishnik khim tekhn* 8 no.1:55-72 '61 [publ. '62].

L 44011-66 EMT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m) T/EWP(t)/EPI/EWP(k) LIP(s) ID/WH
ACC NR: AP6026717 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/008/2490/2492

AUTHOR: Bondarenko, A. N.; Kirovoshchekov, G. V.; Marennikov, S. I.; Pestryakov, Ye. V.; Savvinykh, G. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics of Semiconductors, SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut fiziki poluprovodnikov SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Excitation of ultrasonic oscillations in crystals under the effect of a ruby/laser beam

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 8, 1966, 2490-2492

TOPIC TAGS: ruby laser, laser emission, ultrasonic oscillation, KDP crystal, nonlinear optics

ABSTRACT: The authors describe briefly the conditions for the excitation of ultrasonic oscillations in a KH_2PO_4 crystal by the emission of a ruby laser. The crystal was 15 x 15 x 4.8 mm along the x, y, and z axes, respectively. Several experiments were performed to clarify the excitation mechanism of these oscillations. A design of the experimental set-up used is described and shown (Fig. 1). The Q-switched laser beam (rotating prism) ($\sim 10 \text{ Mw}$), passing through the glass plate (b) and lens (l) with a focal length $F=210 \text{ mm}$, falls on the crystal (d) fixed on a revolving stand between two lead foil electrodes. A part of the emission, reflected from the plate (b),

Card 1/3

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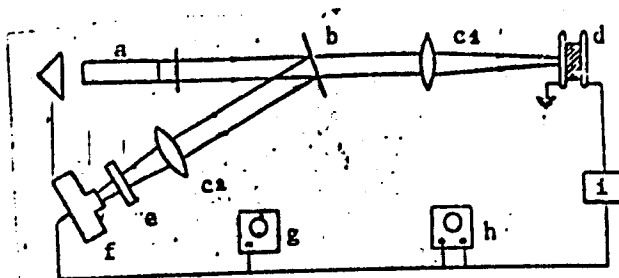


Fig. 1. Diagram of the experimental set-up

passes through the lens (c2) and several filters (e) and falls on the photomultiplier FEU-22 (f), the signal from which then starts the oscillograph (h) (C1-8), recording the emf from the electrodes. The level of laser oscillation was controlled by the oscillograph (g) (C1-4); the signal was amplified by the amplifier. Ultrasonic oscillations were also recorded when ADP, quartz, and PbZrTiO_3 crystals were irradiated with a ruby laser beam. The crystal oscillation amplitude decreased with an increase in laser radiation density at the free crystal surface. This change is possibly associated with increased signal attenuation due to local (at the focus) heating of a crystal or with a decrease in the absorption coefficient at higher laser radiation

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densities. The effect of electrostriction appears small. The results of the experiment show that in order to determine the power of laser emission it is sufficient to measure the initial amplitude of the crystal oscillations, which is independent of the degree of focusing the laser beam on the surface of a piezocrystal covered with a (0.03 mm) lead foil with a high-reflectivity factor. In conclusion, the authors express their gratitude to V. N. Ishchenko, N. D. Lisunov, and M. L. Baybakov for useful discussions and for assistance in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [26]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Feb66/ OTH REF: 001 ATO PRESS 5078

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L 05211-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JW/M

ACC NR: AP7000762

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/003/0609/0612

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"Heats of Adsorption of Bases on Semiconductors of the Zinc
Blende Type"

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Moscow, Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 40, No 3, March 1966,
pp 609-612

Abstract: The differential heats of adsorption of hydrogen and oxygen on germanium, gallium arsenide, zinc selenide, and copper bromide were determined. Calculation of the heats of adsorption on the basis of the Clapeyron-Clausius and Bering - Serpinskiy equations led to reliable results, while satisfactory results could not be obtained by applying a simplified Nernst equation in the calculations. The values obtained indicated that the heats of adsorption changed in a regular manner with the degree of filling of the surface.

Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 6 tables.

JPRS: 37,177/

TOPIC TAGS: adsorption, germanium, gallium arsenide, zinc compound, copper compound

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 14Jan65 / ORIG REF: 020 / OTH REF: 002

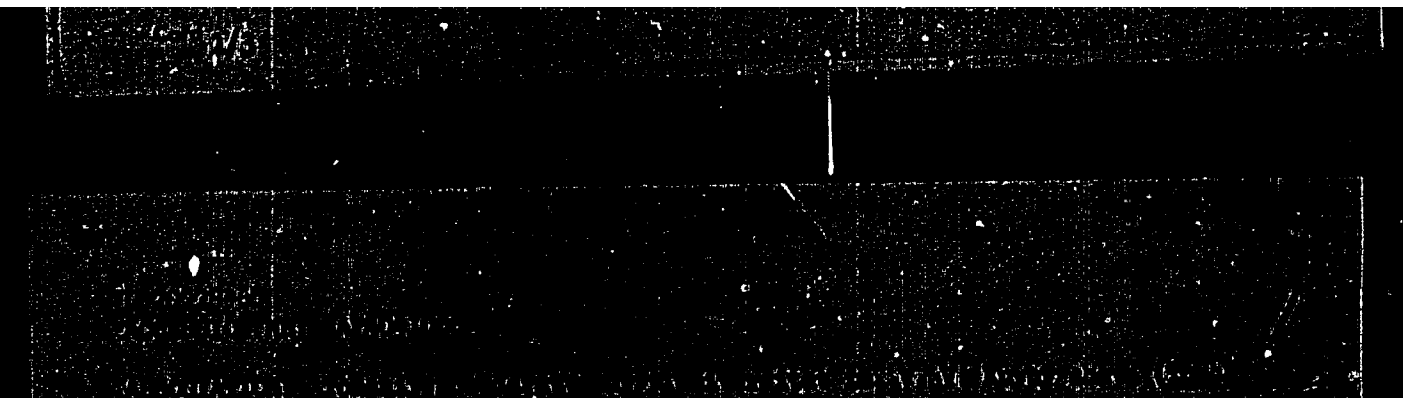
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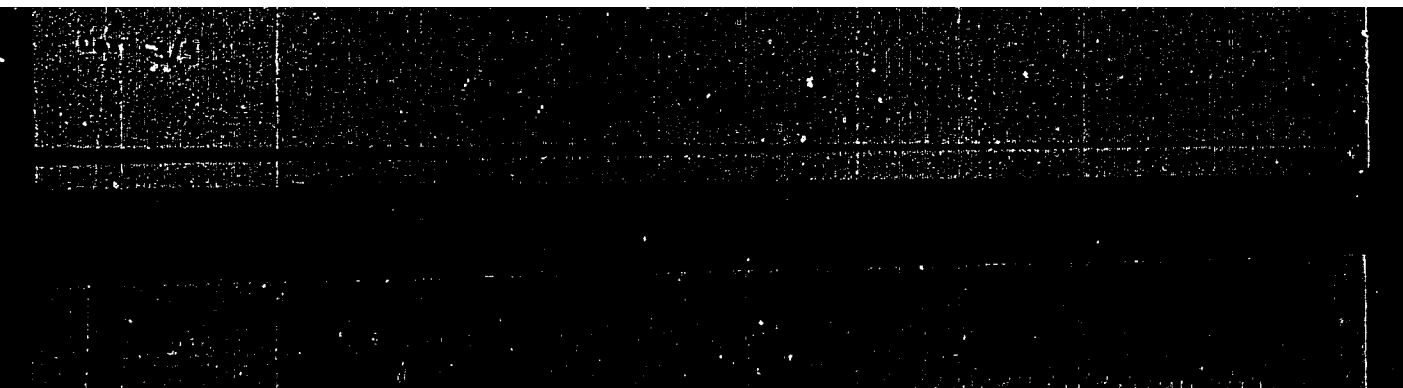
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