RADOV, A.S., prof., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KONUROV, S.G., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

How to increase the fertility of soils in the Southeast. Zemledelie 23 no.5:81-84 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Stalingradskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Volga Valley—Soil fertility)

KONUROV, S.G., dots.; DEVOCHKIN, N.I., red.

[Fertility of ordinary Chernozem soil] Plodorodie obyknovennogo chernozema. Volgograd, Volgogradskii sel'khozinstitut, 1962. 121 p. (MIRA 18:2)

KONUSBEKOV, K.K.

Some quaternary quadratic forms. Izv. AN Uz. SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 8 no.5:18-23 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Tashkenskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Nizami.

KONUSBEKOV, K.K.

Some quadratic forms with six variables. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR 21 no.9:5-8 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Nizami.

KONUSHKIN, A.G.

Improve plans for furnishing oil fields with equipment. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.11:25-26 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Stroitel'no-montazhnoye upravleniye No.3 tresta Yuzhgazprovodstroy, Krasnodar.

L 44187-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6013278 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0079/0079

17
B

INVENTOR: Zalomayev, Yu. L.; Lozhkin, V. Ye.; Nikolayeva, L. I.; Konushkina, K. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of foam polyurethanes. Class 39, No. 180794

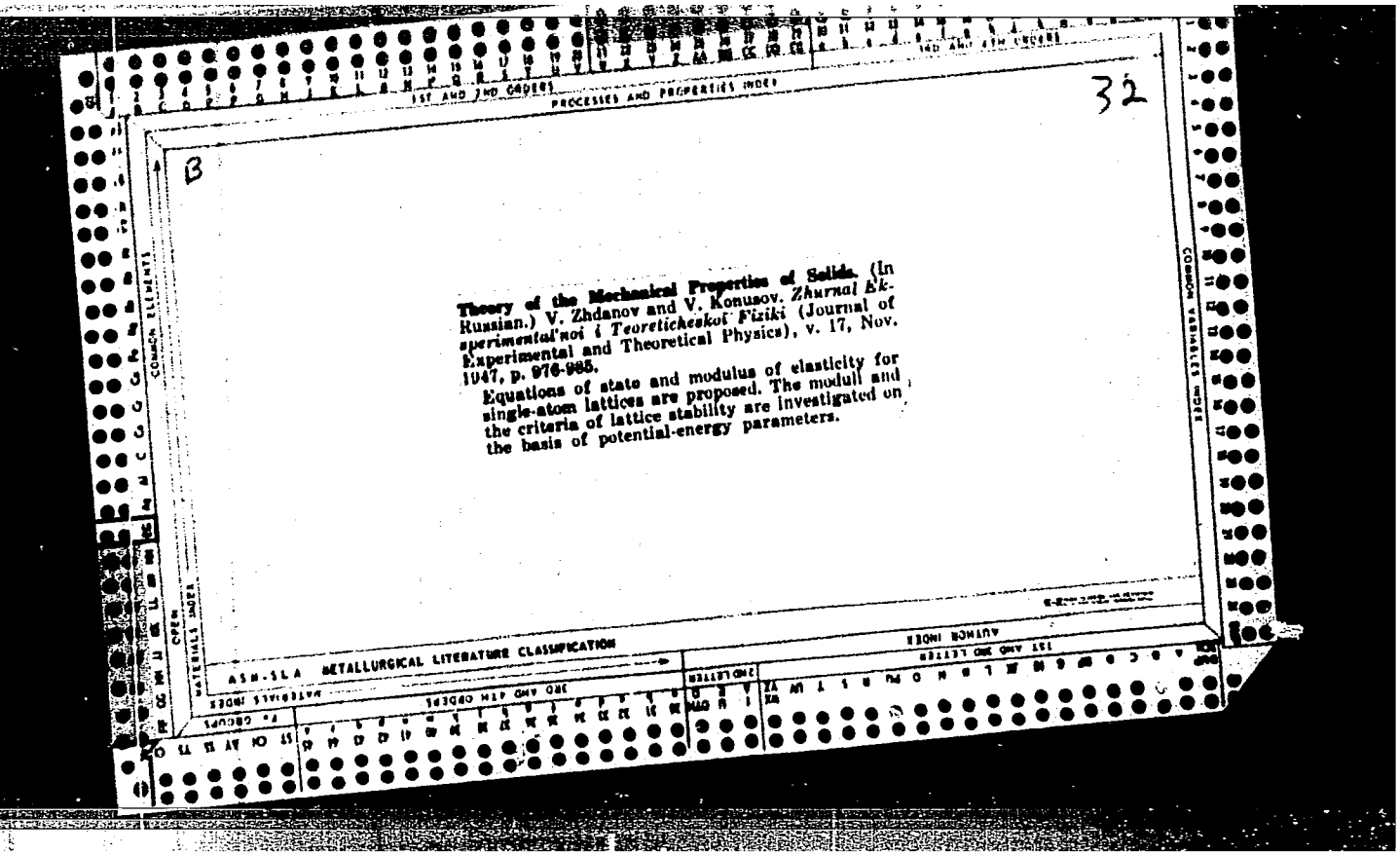
SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 79

TOPIC TAGS: polyurethane, foam polyurethane, methacrylic acid

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for preparing foam polyurethanes from hydroxyl-containing compounds, polyisocyanates, and water in the presence of a catalyst. The use of copolymers of salts of unsaturated discarboxylic acids with methacrylic acid, such as the copolymer of methacrylic acid with potassium maleate, is suggested to increase the variety of catalysts. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/07 SUBM DATE: 16Feb65/

Card 1/1 alm



32

B

Theory of the Mechanical Properties of Solids. (In Russian.) V. Zhdanov and V. Konusov. *Zhurnal Eksperimental'noi i Teoreticheskoi Fiziki* (Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics), v. 17, Nov. 1947, p. 976-985.

Equations of state and modulus of elasticity for single-atom lattices are proposed. The modull and the criteria of lattice stability are investigated on the basis of potential-energy parameters.

KONUSOV, F. V.

Zhdanov, V. A. and Konusov, F. V. "On the theory of equalization of the crystal line state," Trudy Sib. fiz.-teknn. in-ta, Issue 26, 1948, p. 78-88, - Bibliog: 7 items

SO: U-5211, 17 December 1953, (Letopis, 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

KONUSOV, V. F.

155T59

USSR/Physics - Crystal Lattices Jan 50

"Stability of Crystal Lattices During Displacements," V. A. Zhdanov, V. F. Konusov, Siberian Physicotech Inst, Tomsk State U, 13 pp

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XX, No 1

Discusses displacement deformation of a monatomic cubic face centered crystal lattice. Determines "strength of a lattice toward displacement" and work of displacement, or shifting. Shows a lattice resists least of all (and very weakly) a displacement in the (111) plane of the (112) direction, and internal shift, or distortion,

155T59

USSR/Physics - Crystal Lattices (Contd) Jan 50

appears during displacement process. Discusses influence upon stability of lattice for displacements of normal (all-sided and one-sided) stresses. Submitted 30 May 49.

155T59

KONUSOV, V.F.

USSR/Physics - Crystallography Mar 52

"Theory of Mechanical Strength of Crystalline Lattices," V. A. Zhdanov, V. F. Konusov, Siberian Phys Tech Inst Tomsk State U

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XXII, No 3, pp 339-349

Analyzes deformation of cubic face-centered lattice, conserving orthorhombic symmetry, equiv to a vol-centered lattice. Establishes that the deformation leads to the destruction or to a reorientation of the lattice. Evaluates activation energy in process of lattice reorientation. Received 21 Apr 51.

215176

KONUSOV, V. F.

Theory of binary lattices.
Konusov, *Trudy Sibir. Fiz.-Tekh. Inst. Tomsk. Universitet*
1953, No. 32, 153-69. *Referat. Zhur. Fiz.* 1954

Card 1/1 -33-

KONUSOV, V. F.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals B-5

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 3590

Author : Zhdanov V.A., Konusov V.F., Andreyeva L.G.
Inst : Sibirian Physico-Technological Institute at Tomsk University
Title : Contribution to the Theory of Stability and Mechanical Characteristics of Ionic Lattices of CsCl Type.

Orig Pub : Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, 1955, No 34, 219-230

Abstract : Considered are the stability conditions and nechanical characteristics of ionic lattices of CsCl type during different types of deformation. Thermal motion is not taken into account. For calculations the effective energy of interaction of ions is approximated by means of formula: $\varphi_{kk'} = (e_k e_{k'}/r) + (b_{kk'}/r^n)$ where e_k and $e_{k'}$ are charges of ions (k and k' = 1 and 2) $b_{kk'}$ and n are parameters. Region of stability of lattices of CsCl type (I)

- 29 -

Konusov, V.F.

AUTHOR: Konusov, V.F. 76-11-14/35

TITLE: On the Theory of the Finite Crystal of the NaCl Type (K teorii ogranichennogo kristalla tipa NaCl)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 31, Nr 11, pp. 2469-2476 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is shown here on the basis of the investigations of the level of equilibrium of a finite NaCl-ion crystal that the size and shape of the crystal-electron cell do not depend on the crystal measurements. Here a dependence of the constant lattice for a crystal of cubic shape on the measurements of the crystal is found, which fully confirms the opinion expressed by Nicolson [Ref. 4] on surface stress. Taking account of the dependence of the constant lattice upon the crystal measurements leads, when computing surface energy of a finite crystal, to small neglectable corrections. There are 1 figure and 6 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Siberian Physical-Technical Institute, Tomsk (Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, Tomsk)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Konusov, V. F. and Medvinskiy, A. A. SOV/139-58-4-2/30

TITLE: On the Influence of a Crystal Boundary on its Structure (O vliyanii ogranichennosti kristalla na yego strukturu)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 19-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The calculation of surface tensions in ionic solids involves:
(i) calculating the force between opposite quadrants in the crystal;
(ii) calculating the interactions arising from surface dipoles.
The dominant forces between atoms can be represented by the following potentials:
(1) Coulomb r^{-1}
(2) Van der Waals r^{-6}
(3) short-range repulsion or overlap r^{-9}
Surface forces can influence the crystal structure if the crystal is small enough, i.e. contains a relatively small number of unit cells. In general the influence of the surface forces is such as to minimize the quadrupole moments, however there are 'second order' effects

Card1/2

SOV/58-59-5-10674

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 115 - 116 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Konusov, V.F.

TITLE: On the Theory of the Equation of State and Mechanical Properties of Hexagonal Crystals

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta, 1958, Nr 36, pp 89 - 102

ABSTRACT: A study of the properties of the hexagonal close-packed lattice (L) led to some qualitative results pertaining to the temperature dependence of the mechanical properties of L. In particular, it was established that the ratio of the height of the elementary prism to the shortest distance in the plane of the base of this prism practically does not depend on the temperature. In addition, it was shown that the character of the breakdown of L under the influence of external stresses depends substantially on the temperature. However, the results obtained do not afford the possibility of deciding the question as to the polymorphous

Card 1/2

SOV/58 59-7-15353

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 107 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Konusov, V.F.

TITLE: On the Theory of the Stability and Mechanical Properties of Hexagonal Lattices. I.

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta, 1958, Nr 36, pp 103 - 117

ABSTRACT: The author studied the mechanical properties of free hexagonal lattices by the methods of crystal-lattice theory. He reports on the research method and provides calculation formulae. He examines the stability of hexagonal lattices. He solves equations of equilibrium for a monatomic close-packed hexagonal lattice. He calculates all the basic quantities that characterize the lattice: the energy, moduli of elasticity, etc.

Card 1/1

67185
SOV/58-59-7-15354

On the Theory of the Stability and Mechanical Properties of Hexagonal Lattices. II.

natures of the breakdown - in particular the appearance of internal displacements in hexagonal lattices upon breakdown. Such displacements do not occur in the case of cubic lattices. (See abstr. 15353 for the 1st part).

The author's résumé

Card 2/2

ZHDANOV, V.A.; KONUSOV, V.F.

Theory of the structure of binary crystals. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.3:45-54 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V.V.Kuybysheva.
(Crystals)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041856 S/0139/64/000/003/0151/0157

AUTHORS: Zhdanov, V. A.; Konusov, V. F.

TITLE: On the theory of binding forces in metals

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 3, 1964, 151-157

TOPIC TAGS: binding energy, metal physical property, thermomechanical treatment, metallic crystal lattice

ABSTRACT: A general expression is obtained in the statistical approximation for the binding energy in a metal. It is necessary to resort to this approximation because strictly rigorous quantitative deduction on the binding forces of metals cannot be obtained by quantum-mechanical means. The expression obtained has a simple physical meaning and at the same time describes the features of the forces in specific metals. Some data on mechanical and thermomechanical properties of metals can be derived by making use of ex-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041856

perimental data in conjunction with this expression. It is shown that the binding energy consists of the following: 1) Electrostatic energy of a system consisting of pointlike positive charges in sites of the crystal lattice, and a compensating negative charge distributed with constant density; 2) energy dependent on the volume of the lattice unit cell; 3) energy of the type of the paired central interaction. Shortcomings of some other approximations are discussed. In the general case the binding energy in the metal cannot be reduced to an energy of only paired and central interactions. The features of the metallic bond in concrete metals are determined both by the relative value of these individual parts of the binding energy, and by their concrete functional forms. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 18 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V. V. Kuyby*sheva (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute at the Tomsk State University)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041856

SUBMITTED: 10Feb63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, SS NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

KONUSOV, V.F.

Use of Ewald's method in calculating the Coulomb sums of a body-centered orthorhombic lattice. Izv. vys. ucheb. [illegible] fiz. no.4:113-118 '64 (MIR 17:8)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni Kuybysheva.

L 6742-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(q)/EWP(b) Pt-10 SSD/AS(mp)-2/ASD(m)-3/ASD(d)/
AFWL JW/JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP4043874 S/0139/64/000/004/0133/0137

70
69

AUTHOR: Konusov, V. F.

TITLE: Binding energy of alkali and alkaline-earth metals

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 4, 1964, 133-137

TOPIC TAGS: binding energy, alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, crystal lattice construction, quantum statistics

ABSTRACT: In order to estimate the relative role of the terms constituting the binding energy of metals and alkaline-earth metals, the author, continuing earlier work (with V. A. Zhdancv, Izv. vuzov SSSR, Fizika, no. 3, 151, 1964), calculates the binding energy and the lattice constants of alkali and alkaline-earth metals for the statistical Thomas-Fermi-Dirac model with the Wigner correlation correction. The binding energies are calculated for Na, K, Rb, Cs and the alkaline-earth metals Mg, Ca, Sr, and Ba. The results ob-

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L 6742-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4043874

tained in the present article agree worse with the experimental data than the results of P. Gombas (Die statistische Theorie des Atoms und ihre Anwendungen, Springer, Vienna, 1949). It is concluded that although the Gombas calculations are also very crude, the reason for the better accuracy obtained by his method is the fact that he formerly introduced the Fermi potential, and not because he used a better approximation. The author concludes that his results can be improved by introducing the so-called quantum corrections (D. A. Kirzhnits, ZhETF, v. 32, 115, 1957). Orig. art. has: 21 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosuniversitete imeni V. V. Kuyby*sheva (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute at the Tomsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 22Mar63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, MM NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ZHDANOV, V.A.; KONUSOV, V.F.

Binding forces in metals. Part 1. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. 8 no.4:23-27 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.D. Kuznetsova. Submitted January 25, 1964.

L 8580-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5021181 UR/0139/65/000/004/0134/0139

AUTHOR: Konusov, V. F.; Bogemskaya, E. A. 55

TITLE: Binding energy and elastic moduli of alkaline metals

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 4, 1965, 134-139

TOPIC TAGS: alkali metal, electron density, nuclear binding energy, crystal lattice parameter, Hartree Fock method

ABSTRACT: The authors present a method of calculating the binding energy in alkaline metals, using a method in which the statistical approximation is regarded as a zeroth approximation of the single-electron approximation, the latter being represented in the form of an expansion in powers of Planck's constant h. Under such an assumption, the energy of the system can be represented as a certain functional of the density of the electrons comprising the system, so that the binding energy, the lattice constants, and the elastic moduli of the alkaline metals can be calculated by using this functional. The single-electron functions used in the calculations are obtained by the Hartree-Fock self-consistent field method. The results are found to be in good agreement with experiment. Comparison of theory with experiment is given for Na, K, Rb, and Cs. Orig. art. has: 22 formulas and 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 8580-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021181

2

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. D. Kuznetsova (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 31Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GP, SS

NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2 pw

S/154/60/000/02/01/018
B012/B123

3.4000

AUTHOR: Konusov, V. G., Assistant

TITLE: Dependence of the Accuracy of the Elements of a Traverse on Its Form

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1960, No. 2, pp. 3-11

TEXT: In the paper under review, the author investigates the influence of the form of a traverse upon the accuracy of its angles and coordinate points. Especially, the accuracy of such traverses is treated, which consists of two rectilinear branches with broken middle section. Fig. 1 shows the possibilities of representing a traverse by means of a straight line, a curve, or a closed line. According to Fig. 2 these traverses, which symmetrically enclose an angle of 45^0, hold a special position. A number of parameters can be expressed by this symmetry in terms of $\sin^2 \alpha_1$ and $\cos^2 \alpha_2$. Fig. 3 shows the error distribution for a straight line traverse, where the angle $\varphi = 0^0$, while Fig. 4 renders the error dis-

Card 1/3

tribution for a centrally broken traverse with the angle $\varphi = 90^{\circ}$. Table 1 gives comparative values for the accuracy of the elements of a traverse with forms shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7. Table 2 gives comparative values for the accuracy of straight line traverses as well as centrally broken traverses ($\varphi = 45^{\circ}$) for the form shown in Fig. 8. The author draws the following conclusions: 1) The geometric form and the precalculated inaccuracy of traverses do not always determine their quality with respect to the accuracy of the position of a point at their weakest part. 2) A straight line traverse between fixed points is not always the most accurate one as compared, under equal conditions, to broken traverses resting on the same points. 3) The question of the most suitable points has to be answered on the basis of the formula given in this paper. 4) The middle is not always the weakest point of a single traverse. In some broken traverses the middle coordinate points are more accurately determined than those coordinate points located at a distance of 1/3 to 1/4 of the traverse length calculated from its end. 5) By increasing the precision of angular measurements in broken traverses along with accurate ranging it is possible to reduce the influence of systematic errors of linear measurements on the accuracy of the position of traverse points. There are

Card 2/3

Novosibirsk Engr.-Building Inst.

KONUSOV, V.G., aspirant

Effect of systematic errors in linear measurements on the accuracy of adjusted elements of a polygonal traverse. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geod. i aerof. no.2:57-64 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Novosibirskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Traverses(Surveying))

S/035/62/000/008/083/090
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Konusov, V. G.

TITLE: The effect of errors in initial data on the precision of adjusted elements of a polygonometric traverse

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 8, 1962, 29, abstract 80246 ("Tr. Novosib. in-ta inzh. geod., aerofotos"yemki i kartogr.", 1961, v. 14, 71 - 80)

TEXT: The effect of initial data is investigated on the basis of I. Ye. Pranis-Pranevich's theory ("Sb. no. 5 Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta geod., aeros"yemki i kartogr.", 1939). Formulae are derived for preliminary calculation of longitudinal and transverse errors of point k+1, caused by errors in the direction of the final (relative to the initial) adjacent line and in the position of the final (relative to the initial) adjacent point. The theory considered is applied to investigation of symmetric traverses consisting of two rectilinear branches with a break in-between.

V. B.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KONUSOV, V.G., aspirant

Correspondence in the accuracy of angular and linear polygonometric measurements. Izv. vyz.ucheb. zav.;geod. i aerof. no.2:57-66 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Novosibirskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.

(Traverses (Surveying)) (Errors, Theory of)

KONUSOVA, G. I.

"Projections for Physicogeographical Maps of the USSR." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography, 3 Dec 54. (VM, 23 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

35251
S/035/62/000/002/035/052
A001/A101

16.3000 (1132, 1327, 1253)

AUTHOR: Konusova, G. I.

TITLE: Notes to the Gauss theory of projections

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 2, 1962, 20, abstract 20131 ("Tr. Novosib. in-ta inzh. geod., aerofotos"yemki i kartogr.", 1961, v. 14, 119-123)

TEXT: The author points out the inaccuracy which is committed when power series are used in the theory of conformal mapping (in particular, in Gauss' projection). The Gauss projection is described by the equation

$$x + iy = X + i\frac{dX}{dq}\lambda - \frac{1}{2!}\frac{d^2X}{dq^2}\lambda^2 - \frac{i}{3!}\frac{d^3X}{dq^3}\lambda^3 + \ldots, \quad (1)$$

где where

$$X = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_0^n \frac{1}{n!}\frac{d^nX_0}{dq^n}q^n.$$

The inaccuracy of using (1) consists in discarding the remainder of the series. Thereby the projection which is actually obtained becomes no more a conformal one. For example, when six terms of series (1) are considered, distortion of

Card 1/2

ZNAMENSKIY, Ye.B.; KONUSOVA, V.V.; KRINBERG, I.A.; POPOLITOV, E.I.; FLEROVA, K.V.; TSYKHANSKIY, V.D.

Distribution of titanium, niobium, and tantalum in granitoids containing sphenes. Geokhimiia no.9:800-805 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

1. Institute of Geochemistry, Siberian Branch of the Academy of U.S.S.R., Irkutsk.
(Geochemistry)

L 58909-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5017063 UR/0289/65/000/001/0133/0135
552.1:536.6:546.883

AUTHOR: Tsykhanskiy, V.D.; Konusova, V.V.

TITLE: Possibility of determining small amounts of tantalum in rocks by photometric means

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 133-135

TOPIC TAGS: tantalum determination, mineral analysis, photometric analysis, dimethylfluorone, phenylarsonic acid

ABSTRACT: Small amounts of tantalum were determined in rocks in the presence of large amounts of titanium (Ti:Ta>>1000) by means of the dimethylfluorone method; phenylarsonic acid was used to separate tantalum from the rock and from other components. The chemical procedure employed in the separation of Ta is fully described. Very satisfactory results were obtained even at high Ti contents (Ti:Ta = 10,000). Tantalum was determined in granite, nepheline syenite, leucocratic syenite, syenite, granodiorite, gabbro-dolerite, and such minerals as biotites and zircons. Thus, the method is also applicable to minerals of various compositions. The sensitivity is 1×10^{-4}% Ta for a sample weight of 1-3 g. Lower Ta contents (down to 3×10^{-5}%) may be determined by increasing the

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L 58909-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017063

weight of the rock sample to 10 g. The root-mean-square relative error of the Ta determination is 8%. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk (Institute of Geochemistry, Siberian Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 30Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KONUSPAYEVA, U. S., MITROFANOV, V. N., KAPERNAUMOVA, N. P., TRUKOLYUBOVA, G. B., RUSANOV, R. S.,1,SHUR, I. V., YAKOVLEV, L. A.,2, KUKHARKOVA, L. L.,3, FREYDLIN, E. M., PEROVA, P. V., IL'YASHENKO, M. A.,4, KRASIL'NIKOV, R. I., FITINGOF, S. N.,5, (1 Junior Scientific Workers), (2 Professors), (3 Director of the Laboratory of Microbiology and Veterinary Sanitary Inspection of VNIIMP[All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Meat Industry)., (4 Candidates of Veterinary Sciences), (5 Senior Scientific Workers.)

"Sanitary Appraisal of Mutton from Sheep Infected by Brucellosis."
Veterinariya vol. 38., no. 11, November 1961., P. 60

SHUR, I.V., prof.; YAKOVLEV, L.A., prof.; KUKHARKOVA, L.L.; FREYDLIN, Ye.M., kand. veterin. nauk; PEROVA, P.V., kand. veterin. nauk; IL'YASHENKO, M.A., kand. veterin. nauk; KRASIL'NIKOV, R.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FITINGOF, S.N.; starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TRUDOLYUBOVA, G.B., mlr shiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; RUSANOV, R.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnil; KONUSPAYEVA, U.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MITROFANC., V.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KAPERNAUMOVA, N.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;

Sanitary evaluation of meat from sheep with brucellosis. Veterinariia 38 no.11:60-65 N '61 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii mikrobiologii i veterinarno-sanitarnoy ekspertizy Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Kukharkova).

KUKHARKOVA, L.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FREYDLIN, Ye.M., kand.veter. nauk; PEROVA, P.V.; IL'YASHENKO, M.A.; TRUDOLYUBOVA, G.B., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PLOTNIKOV, V.I.; KRASIL'NIKOV, R.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FITINGOV, S.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; RUSANOV, R.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KONUSPAYEVA, U.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; Prinimali uchastiye: YAKOVLEV, L.A., prof.; MITROFANOV, V.N.

Sanitary evaluation of the meat of sheep affected with brucellosis. Trudy VNIIMP no.14:87-95 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Kukharkova, Freydlin, Perova, Il'yashenko, Trudolyubova, Plotnikov). 2. Kazakhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta myasnoy promyshlennosti (for Krasil'nikov, Fitingov, Rusanov, Konuspayeva). 3. Saratovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut (for Yakovlev). 4. Saratovskaya oblastnaya veterinarnaya bakteriologicheskaya laboratoriya (for Mitrofanov).

(Meat inspection) (Brucellosis in sheep)

KONVALINA, PAVEL, Dr.

HAVLASEK, Ludvik, Prof. Dr.; MRAZEK, Miloslav, Dr.; KONVALINA, Pavel, Dr.

Surgical treatment of uterine & vaginal prolapse. Cesk. gyn. 22[36] no.6:417-428 Sept 57.

1. I. por. a gyn. klinika Masarykovy university v Brne, prednosta prof. Dr. Ludvik Havlasek.

(UTERUS, dis.
prolapse, surg. (Cz))
(VAGINA, dis.
prolapse, surg. (Cz))

KONVALINA, Pavel, ustavni anestesiolog

Blocking, local or general anesthesia in gynecological and obstetrical surgery? Cesk. gyn. 26[40] no.6:473-477 Jl '61.

1. I gyn. por. klin. UJEvP v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr. Ludvik Havlasek.
(GYNECOLOGY surg.) (ANESTHESIA OBSTETRICAL)

KOVALENKA, S.

Transportation service in attacks. p. 41. (VOJNO DELO, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1954, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 1 Jan. 1955, Uncl.

KONVALINKA, S.

Dr. Metod Mikuž's Survey of the Development of the National Liberation War in Slovenia, I; a book review. p. 292.
(GLASNIK, Vol. 11, No. 3, Mar. 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957
Uncl.

YEGOROV, B.G.; SHLYKOV, A.A.; KONVALOV, A.N.; SERBINENKO, F.A.

Diagnosis and method of surgical treatment of aneurysm of the brain. Vest. AMN SSSR 16 no.10:11-25 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSMS) (ANGIOGRAPHY)

KONVICKA, Oldrich, dr. inz., CSc.

Results of tests on sensibility of some plant varieties to radiation. Rost vyroba 9 no. 9:989-994 S '63.

*

KONVICKA, Oldrich, inz. dr. CSc.; HOSEK, Karel, inz.

Some present problems of genetics and breeding in Czechoslovakia.
Vest ust zemedel 11 no.6:243-248 '64.

1. Radiobiological Department of the Institute of Experimental Botany, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KONVICKA, Oldrich, dr. inz. CSc.

Sensitiveness of asparagus (Asparagus officinalis L.) and Galtonia (Galtonia candicans L.) to gamma radiation. Rost vyroba 11 no.2:181-188 F '65.

Mutation of cabbage (Brassica oleracea L. var. capitata) without any wax cover (hoariness) and its utilization. Ibid.: 189-194

1. Department of Radiobiology of the Institute of Experimental Botany of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague-Vokovice, Ul. Ke dvoru 16. Submitted September 6, 1962.

L 62741-65 EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5021405 CZ/0034/64/000/012/0858/0864

AUTHOR: Pocta, Bohumil (Professor, Engineer, Doctor); Konvicny, Josef (Engineer)

TITLE: Comparison of calculation methods used for determination of rolling pressures with data obtained by blooming mill measurements

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 12, 1964, 858-864

TOPIC TAGS: metal rolling, pressure measurement, carbon steel

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: A systematic measurement of rolling pressures was made to secure data allowing evaluation of various calculation methods and their accuracies. Pressure measurements between rolls of a diameter 1170 mms were made during rolling of low carbon steel blooms at temperatures of 1170° - 1210°C; the rolls were revolving at a medium speed of 35 - 70 rpm. Rolling pressures were calculated by equations derived by Celikov, Sims, Ekelund, Geleji, and Gubkin. Equations

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L 62741-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021405

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of A. Geleji agreed best with the practically obtained results. The second best is the method by R. B. Sims, which is still satisfactory. Equations of the other 7 authors are critically examined. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 1 figure, 7 formulas, 5 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Pocta - Vysoka skola banska, Ostrava (College of Mining); Konvicny-VUKG, Ostrava

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: MM
NR REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 006	JPRS

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Konvinskiy, Vitol'd 30V/107-58-11-12/40

TITLE: With Our Friends Abroad (U nashikh zarubezhnykh druzey)
The All-Polish Competitions for Radio Operators (Obshchepol'skiye sorevnovaniya radistov)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 11, p 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the Second All-Polish Competitions for High-Speed Radio Operators organized by the League of Soldiers' Friends. Radio operators from various governmental and military organizations also took part besides members of radio clubs.

Card 1/1

L 15945-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) RDW/JD

ACC NR: AT6002259 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/2564/65/006/000/0261/0266 36

AUTHOR: Bakradze, R.V.; Sysoyev, L.A.; Rayskin, E.K.; Konvisar, L.V. 24 1

ORG: none

TITLE: Possibility of obtaining homogeneous CdS-type single crystals of predetermined structure and orientation [Paper presented at the Third Conference on Crystal Growing held in Moscow from 18 to 25 November, 1963]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografii. Rost kristallov, v. 6, 1965, 261-266

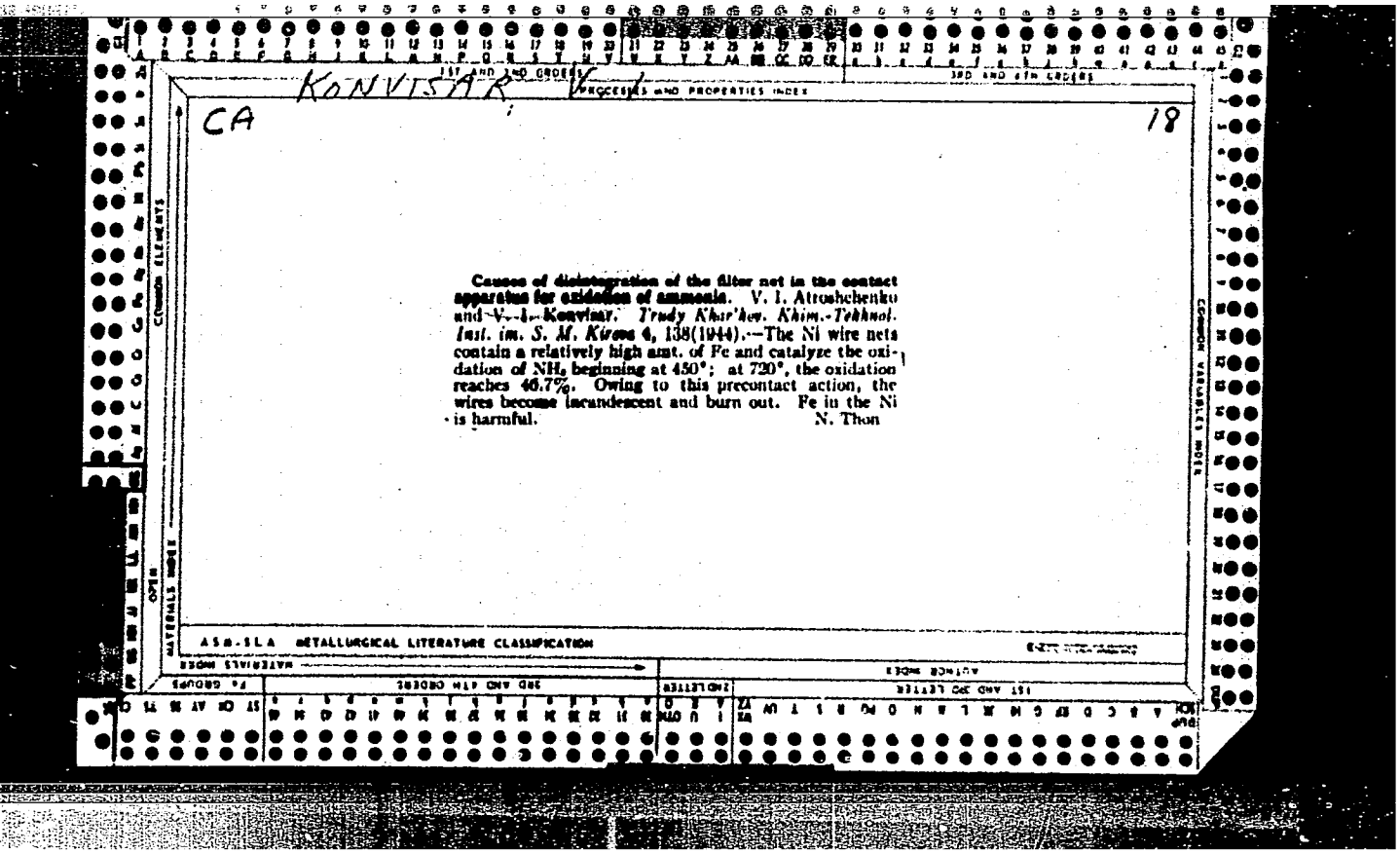
TOPIC TAGS: single crystal growing, cadmium sulfide, zinc sulfide, cadmium selenide, etched crystal

ABSTRACT: The paper describes an experimental study of the relationship between the polarity of the structure of $A^{II}B^{VI}$-type compounds with a wurtzite lattice and the growth of crystals of a predetermined orientation. The polarity of structure of CdS, CdSe, and ZnS hexagonal single crystals was studied by chemical etching, in which different etchants were selected for the different crystallographic planes. The characteristics of the etching process which were observed were due to the nature of the chemical

Card 1/2

KONVISER, I., inzh.

New developments in heating apartment houses. Zhil. stroi. no.5: 23-24 '65. (MIRA 18:7)



KONVISAR

CA 18

Causes of disintegration of the filter net in the contact apparatus for oxidation of ammonia. V. I. Atroshchenko and V. I. Konvisar. *Trudy Khar'kov. Khim.-Tekhnol. Inst. im. S. M. Kirova* 4, 138(1944).—The Ni wire nets contain a relatively high amt. of Fe and catalyze the oxidation of NH_3 beginning at 450°; at 720°, the oxidation reaches 46.7%. Owing to this precontact action, the wires become incandescent and burn out. Fe in the Ni is harmful.

N. Thon

KONVISAR, V.I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5604

Atroshchenko, Vasiliy Ivanovich, Iosif Il'ich Gel'perin, Anatoliy Petrovich Zasorin, Viktor Ivanovich Konvisar, Antonina Yakovlevna Kraynyaya, Agnessa Grigor'yevna Leybush, and Anism Rudol'fovich Yastrebenetskiy

Metody raschetov po tekhnologii svyazannogo azota (Computationnal Methods in the Technology of Combined Nitrogen) Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1960. 302 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): V.I. Atroshchenko; Ed.: D.A.Vaynberg; Tech. Ed.: V.S. Zadorozhnyy.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for graduate students in chemical technology institutes, and may also be used by engineering and technical personnel of the chemical industry.

COVERAGE: The book describes computational methods used in the industrial production of hydrogen, nitrogen, synthetic ammonia, urea, nitric acid, and methanol. Problems in the refining of natural gas are also reviewed. The computations involve material and heat balances and the determination of

Card 1/5

dimensions of equipment and its design, based on equations of chemical reactions and thermodynamic computations of possible yields or reaction rates per se. Equations and formulas for determining reaction rates are also given. Plant outputs, flow sheets, and technical characteristics are included. The supplement includes an equilibrium state (vapor phase) diagram of a nitrogen-oxygen system; entropy diagrams for ammonia, air, nitrogen, and oxygen; graphs of heat capacity, viscosity, and heat conductance vs. temperature (0 - 350° C) for nitrogen-hydrogen-ammonia mixtures at P = 300 atm; a viscosity vs. percentage composition graph of CO + H_2 mixture at 50 - 400° C; diagrams of CH_4, CO_2, CO, N_2, and H_2 solubility in CH_3OH at 300 atm and 25° C; a compressibility coefficient vs. temperature (25 - 250° C) graph of CO + 2 H_2 mixtures at 250 and 300 atm; a nomogram of physical constants; enthalpy vs. temperature diagrams for alcohols, olefins and methanol; and tables of rate constants, partial pressures, heat contents of solutions, viscosities of gases, average molecular heat capacities of various gases and vapors at different pressures, rate constants of the oxidation of nitric oxide by oxygen at different temperatures, etc. The authors are affiliated with the Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institut imeni V.I. Lenin) and the Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy

5.1110,5.2400

77631
SOV/80-33-2-6/52

AUTHORS: Atroshchenko, V. I., Konvisar, V. I., Kordysh, Ye. I.

TITLE: Concerning the Efficiency of Nitrogen Oxide Absorption in Bubble Plate Columns

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 289-295 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The rate of formation of diluted nitric acid is governed chiefly by the reactions of NO oxidation and the absorption of NO_2 thus formed. In designing bubble-cap and sieve plate absorption columns, the oxidation of NO and the composition of the nitrogen oxides is determined for each successive plate. The rate of NO_2 absorption and the amount of nitric acid formed is then calculated from the equation of equilibrium and the experimental value of the plate efficiency. The present study deals with the determination of the plate efficiency which is a function of several variables:

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$$C = f(c_{HNO_3}, P, t, w, h), \quad (1)$$

where c_{HNO_3} is the acid concentration (in % based on weight); t is the temperature of the acid (in ° C); P is the pressure (in atm); h is the distance between the plates (in m); w is the gas velocity (in m/sec). The study was made in a column consisting of cylindrical sections of various lengths from which columns with various distances between the plates were assembled. Plots of the plate efficiencies C against the acid concentration at various pressures and plates distances, in conjunction with data on C values at various gas velocities and acid concentrations (supplied by the Lisichansk Branch of the State Institute of Nitrogen Industry and the Central Laboratory of LKhK) allowed for establishing the empirical equations (5) and (10):

$$K = 0.0071 + 2 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot P - 0.015 \cdot w. \quad (5)$$

Card 2/4

where K is the coefficient expressing the change of C for 1% change of acid concentration:

$$C = 0.3 + K \cdot c_{HNO_3} + 0.0041\ P^{1.85} +$$

$$+0.067\,h - 0.002\,t - 0.43\,w, \quad (10)$$

where 0.3 is a constant for a given plate construction and initial gas composition. Preliminary calculations of the values of C by means of the above equations showed that they can be used successfully in designing absorption columns for the production of weak nitric acid. The following workers of the TsZl LKhK (Abstracter's note: Presumably stands for the Central Factory Laboratory of the Lisichansk Chemical Combinate) took part in the study: M. T. Ivakhnenko, A. N. Berezhnaya, N. A. Rassypkina, Z. A. Makarova, A. N. Lyashenko, N. S. Bezperstova, N. N. Nikolayeva, and K. A. Dubenko. There are 6 figures; 3 tables; and 10 references, 1 U.S., 2 U.K., 1 Polish, 6 Soviet. The U.S. and U.K. references are: K. G. Denbigh, A. J. Prince, J. Chem. Soc., 6, 790 (1947); P. G. Caundl, K. G. Denbigh, Trans. Faraday Soc., 49, 1, 39 (1953); T. S. Chambers, T. K. Sherwood, Ind. Eng. Chem., 29, 12, 1515

Concerning the Efficiency of Nitrogen Oxide Absorption in Bubble Plate Columns

77631
SOV/80-33-2-6/52

(1937).

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1959

Card 4/4

ATROSHCHENKO, V.I.; IVAKHNENKO, M.T.; KONVISAR, V.I.

Studying the sieve plates for the absorption of nitrogen oxides. Khim. prom. 42 no.9:678-680 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Lenina i Lisichanskiy khimicheskiy kombinat.

ATROSHCHENKO, Vasiliy Ivanovich; ALEKSEYEV, Arkadiy Mefodiyevich; ZASORIN, Anatoliy Petrovich; KIRILLOV, Ivan Petrovich; KONVISAR, Viktor Ivanovich; YASTREBENETSKIY, Anisim Rudol'fovich; VVEDENSKIY, P.I., prof., retsenzent; VARLAMOV, M.L., prof., retsenzent; BAZILYANSKAYA, I.L., red.; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Technology of combined nitrogen] Tekhnologiia sviazannogo azota [By] V.I.Atroshchenko i dr. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ. 1962. 322 p. (MIRA 17:1)

KONVISAROV, V., prepodavatel'

Role of visual aids in the educational process. Prof.-tekh. obr. 21 no.8:18-19 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Lebedinskoye sel'skoye professional'no-tekhnicheskoye uchilishche No.4, Sumskaya obl.

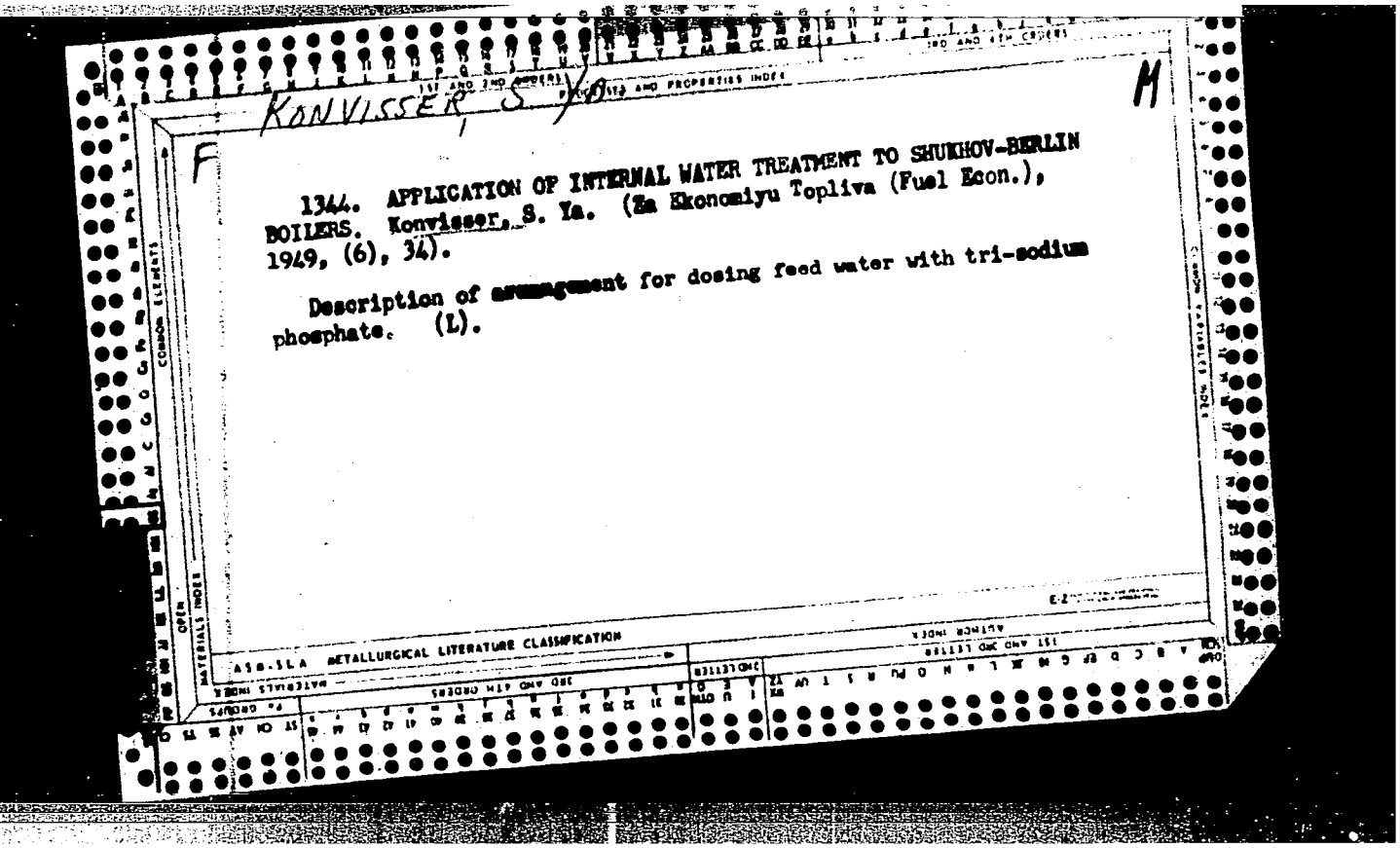
GULIDA, M.V., kand.med.nauk; KONVISAROV, V.N.; ZAL'TSMAN, A.M.

Specific desensitizing therapy by electrophoresis of tuberculin dilutions of tuberculin. Probl. tub. no.2:56-60 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy klimatologii i klimatoterapii imeni Sechenova (dir. B.V.Bogutskiy) i protivotuberkuleznyy dispanser (glavnyy vrach V.V.Aleksandrovskaya), Yalta.

NAUMOV, M.N.; YUSHKEVICH, M.O., redaktor; GURVICH, R.M., nauchnyy redaktor; KONVISSER, L.I., redaktor.

[Tunnel ovens for brickmaking] Tunnel'nye pechi kirpichnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1953. 150 p. (MLRA 7:7)
(Kilns)



KONVISSER, S. Ya.

1344. APPLICATION OF INTERNAL WATER TREATMENT TO SHUKHOV-BERLIN BOILERS. Konvisser, S. Ya. (Za Ekonomiyu Topliva (Fuel Econ.), 1949, (6), 34).

Description of arrangement for dosing feed water with tri-sodium phosphate. (L).

KONWENT, H.

Some remarks on the asymptotic behavior of the electron-photon cascade for large depth of the absorber. p. 191.
(ACTA PHYSICA POLONICA, Vol. 15, no. 3, 1956, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

JASKIEWICZ, A.; KONWENT, H.

Dipole patterns in orthorhombic and trigonal phases of ABO substance. Acta physica Pol 25 no. 4:543-550 Ap '64.

1. Institute of Experimental Physics, University, Wroclaw (for Jaskiewicz). 2. Institute of Theoretical Physics, University, Wroclaw (for Konwent).

KONWENT, HENRYK

1-Conf

for large depth of the absorber. Henryk Konwent [illegible]

[illegible]

the av. no. of photons to the av. no. of electrons tends to [illegible] independently of the type of [illegible] cascade, provided the threshold energy [illegible] ing electrons and photons is the same [illegible] threshold energy for the photons is higher than for the electrons, then the no. of electrons is greater than the no. of registered photons and this ratio increases with increasing depth [illegible]

JASKIEWICZ, A.; KONWENT, H.

Ferroelectric and antiferroelectric arrangements in Perovskite-type substances. Bul Ac Pol mat 8 no.10:699-702 '60.

1. Department of Experimental Physics, University, Wroclaw, and Department of Theoretical Physics, University, Wroclaw. Presented by W. Rubinowicz.

(Electricity)

23023
P/045/61/020/004/001/004
B133/B205

24,7100
AUTHORS: Jaśkiewicz, A., Konwent, H.

TITLE: Dipole arrangement in perovskite-type ferroelectrics

PERIODICAL: Acta Physica Polonica, v. 20, no. 4, 1961, 281-288

TEXT: The authors were concerned with the ferroelectric behavior of crystals having the chemical composition ABO_3 at low temperatures. In this formula, A indicates mono- or divalent metal, and B a tetra- or pentavalent one. According to Venevcev and Zhdanov (Venevcev, Yu. N. and Zhdanov, G. S., Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. fiz., 20, 178 (1956)), both A and B may give rise to ferroelectricity as a result of their displacement in the crystal lattice. The aim of the present paper was to investigate the case where only the B ion is ferroelectrically active. Piekara (Piekara, A., Proc. Conf. Phys. in Spała p. 268 (1954)) has shown that in cubic elementary cells (Fig. 1), there are potential barriers U between the center of the cell and the O ions of type i, O_i. As long as the temperature is higher than U/k, the B ion oscillates about the center; at lower

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Dipole arrangement in ...

α_A and α_O denote the ionic polarizabilities of the ions A and O, respectively, and p_x^{A1} is the x-component of the dipole moment induced in ion A1. The field of the induced dipoles determines the direction in which the B ion is displaced in the neighboring elementary cells and, consequently, also the ferroelectric or antiferroelectric behavior of the crystal. In further considerations, the influence of the field is taken into account only for those cells which have a face in common with the initial cell. The total electric field at the center of cells 1 and 2 is given by

$$E_x^{(1)} = E_y^{(1)} = 0, \quad E_z = \left(256\frac{\alpha_O}{a^3} + 2 - \frac{512}{27}\frac{\alpha_A}{a^3}\right)\frac{m_z}{a^3}. \qquad (9),$$

and the total electric field at the center of cells 3, 4, 5, and 6 is

$$E_x^{(3)} = E_y^{(3)} = 0, \quad E_z^{(3)} = \left(64\frac{\alpha_O}{a^3} - 1\right)\frac{m_z}{a^3}. \qquad (13).$$

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P/045/61/020/004/001/004
B133/B205

Dipole arrangement in ...

J. Mazur, F. Inst. P., Head of the Low-temperature Laboratory, Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Science. There are 3 figures and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Kinase, W., Progr. theor. Phys., 13, 529 (1955); Mason, W. P., and Matthias, B. T., Phys. Rev., 74, 1622 (1948); Slater, J. C., Phys. Rev., 78, 748 (1950).

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Experimental Physics, Wrocław University, Wrocław; Institute of Theoretical Physics, Wrocław University, Wrocław.

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1960.

Card 5/5

JASKIEWICZ, A.; KONWENT, H.

Dipole array of ferroelectrically active A-ions in ABO_3-substances.
Bul Ac Pol mat & no.7:553-556 '61.

1. Institute of Experimental physics, University, Wroclaw, and Institute of Theoretical Physics, University , Wroclaw.
Presented by W. Rubinowicz.

KONWERSKA, K.; MARKOWSKI, A.

Natural gas in households as a source of saving in the national economy. p. 11.

PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna)
Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 80, no. 17, Apr. 1959

Monthly List of East European Acessions Index, (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6
June 1959
Uncl.

L 61714-65 EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pad LJP(c) JD/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017135 PO/0053/65/000/006/0267/0273

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B

AUTHOR: Kulikowski, Jacek; Konwicki, Maciej

TITLE: Some properties of induced square-loop ferrite cores

SOURCE: Przeglad elektroniki, no. 6, 1965, 267-273

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite core, ferrite magnetic property, induced hysteresis loop, rectangular hysteresis loop, nickel zinc ferrite

ABSTRACT: The paper reports an experimental investigation of some static and dynamic properties of Ni-Zn ferrite cores which are characterized by the presence of an induced anisotropy component, as a result of which the direction of easy magnetization is in the direction of the external magnetic field. The method of preparing the samples is described. The starting composition was $(Fe_2O_3)_{58}(NiO)_{42-x-y}(CoO)_x(ZnO)_y$ where $0 \leq x \leq 1.5$ and $0 \leq y \leq 20$. Toroidal samples 10mm in diameter were used for the determination of hysteresis loops using an oscilloscope or the ballistic method. Toroidal samples 2 mm in diameter were measured by the application of pulses using the "Grom III" device fabricated at the Instytut Maszyn Matematycznych PAN (Institute of Mathematical Machines, PAN). The

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pulse method of measurement is briefly described. Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Enclosure show some of the results obtained for cores made of a mixture containing 15 mol. % ZnO and 1 mol. % CoO. Figs. 5 and 6 show pulse parameters and their dependence on temperature, respectively. The obtained static and pulse characteristics vs. temperature are compared with those for cores made of Ferroxide R-3. The results are discussed and some of the conclusions reached are as follows: Ferrites containing excess Fe_2O_3 plus cobalt can show a hysteresis loop which is close to a square loop. Both static and dynamic properties of cores having an induced hysteresis loop practically fail to show any variations due to changes of temperature in the region from about -40 to about 80 C. "The authors thank Dr. Eng. A. Braginski for guidance and Doc. Dr. A Goral for valuable comments concerning the results obtained." Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Biuro Badawcze "Polfer", Warsaw ("Polfer" Research Bureau)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 06 SUB CODE: SS, EM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

Card 2/8

L 61714-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017135

ENCLOSURE: 01

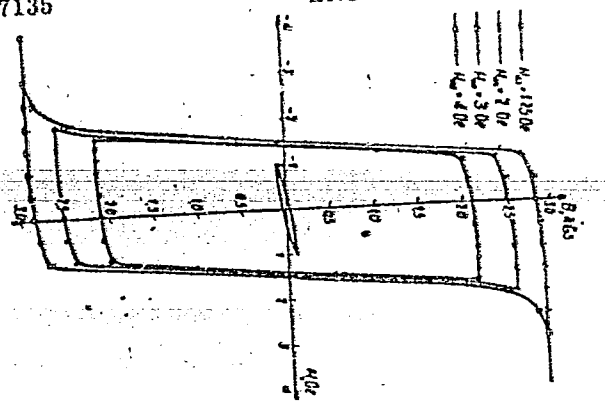

Figure 1. Family of static hysteresis loops of a magnetically annealed sample of Ni-Zn ferrite containing 1 mol.% CoO Heat treatment: T_H=350C; t_H=3 hours; H=20 Oe.

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L 61714-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017135

ENCLOSURE: 02

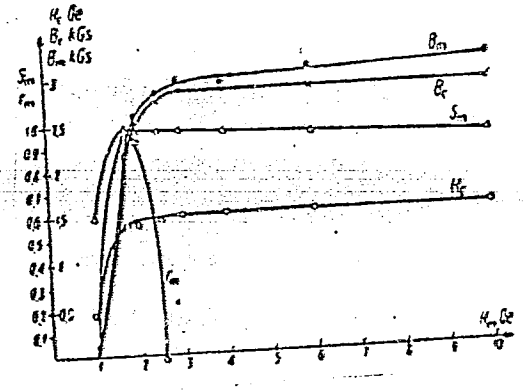

Figure 2. Dependence of the parameters of a static hysteresis loop on the magnetizing field intensity H_m. Sample same as in Fig. 1.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017135

ENCLOSURE: 03

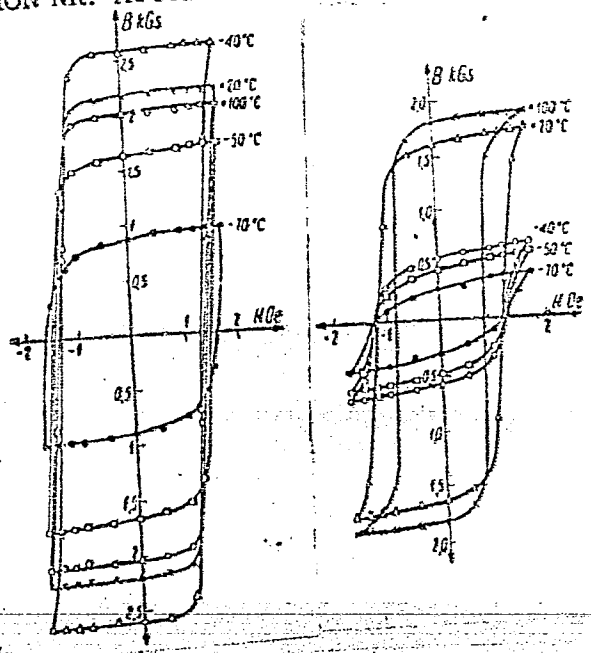

Figure 3.
Changes in the static hysteresis loop as in Fig. 1 due to variations in temperature. H_m=1.75 Oe=$H_{m\,opt}$ (determined at +20C).

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ENCLOSURE: 04

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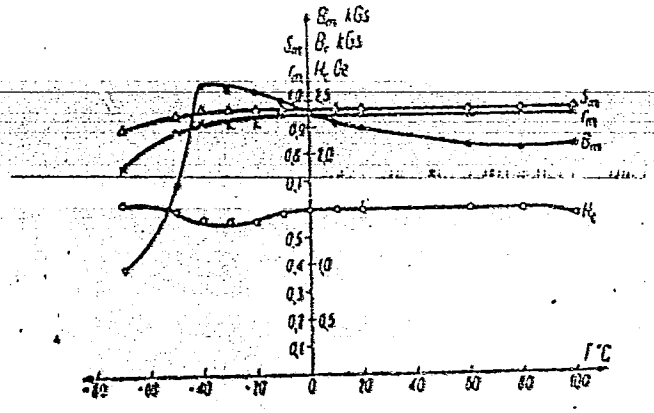

Figure 4. Temperature dependence of the parameters of the static hysteresis loop of the sample. The curves were determined from Fig. 3.

Card 6/8

L 61714-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017135

ENCLOSURE: 05

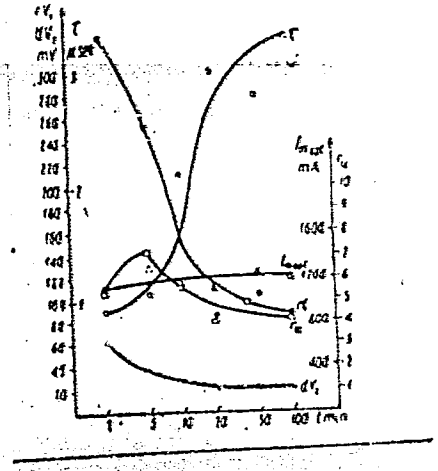

Figure 5. Dependence of the pulse parameters on the duration of magnetic annealing. Sample diameter about 2 mm. T_H=350C; H=20 Oe.

Card 7/8

L 61714-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017135

ENCLOSURE: 06

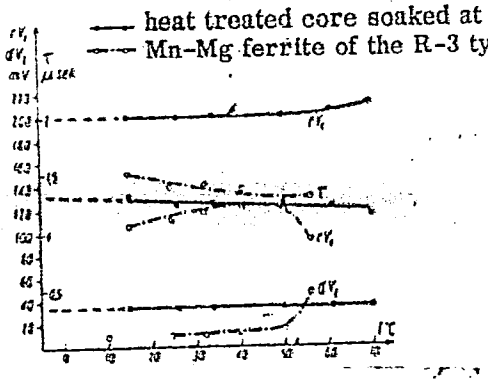

Figure 6. Dependence of the pulse parameters on temperature of a sample 2 mm in diameter. Continuous curve for a sample magnetically annealed at: T_H=350C, H=20 Oe; t_H=5 minutes. Dash-dot curve for a Mn-Mg ferrite (Ferroxide R-3).

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KONWIŃSKA, G.

3

(3) Chem

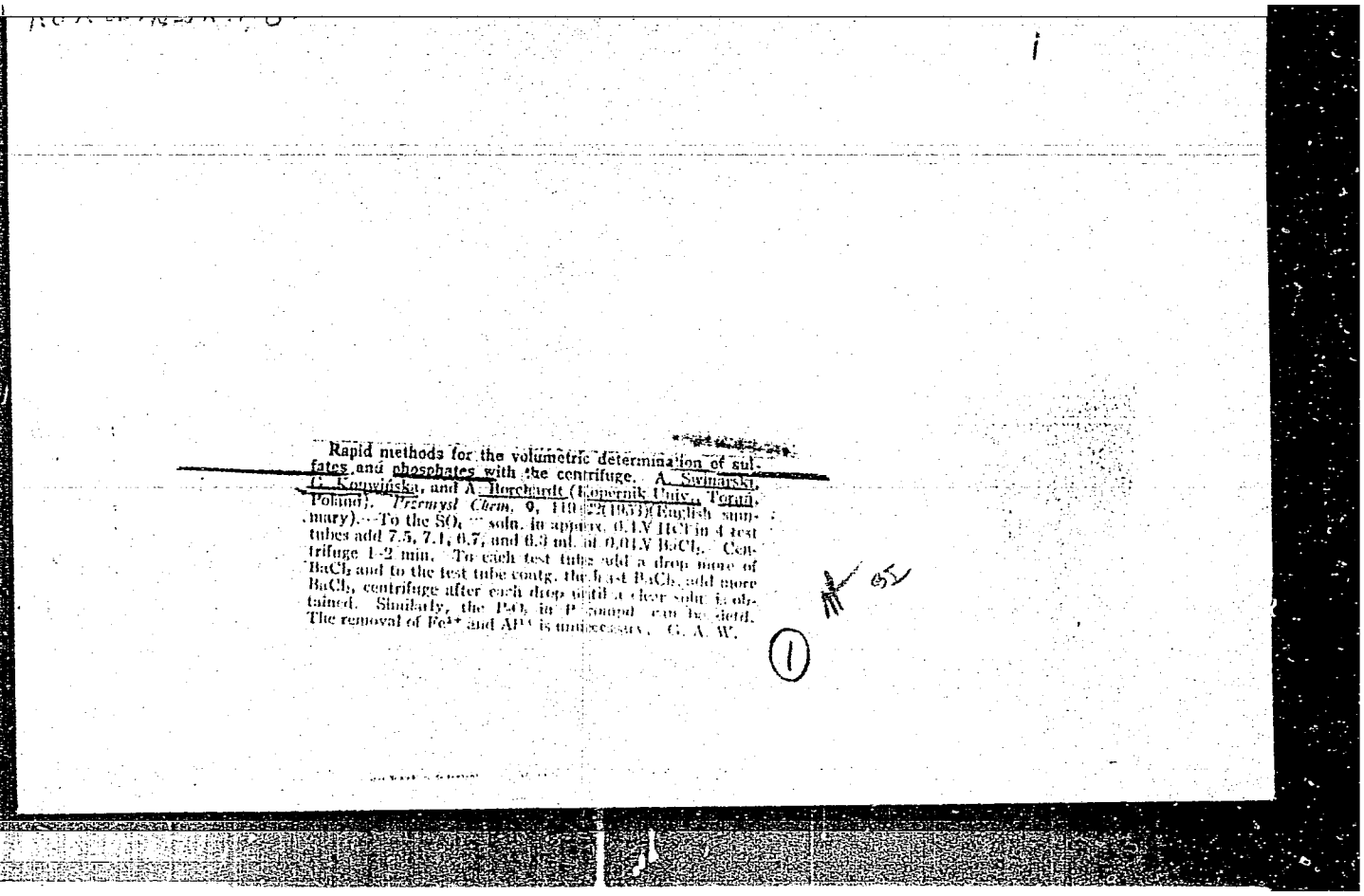
Polish Technical Abst
No. 4, 1953
Chemistry and Chemical
Technology

2449 631.83 : 661.25 : 515.2 : 543.226-35.01 : 546.185-35.04

Swinarski A., Konwińska G., Borchardt A. Rapid Methods of Volumetric Determination of Sulphates and Phospates by Means of a Centrifuge.

„Szybkie metody miareczkowego oznaczania siarczanów i fosforanów przy użyciu wirówki". Przemysł Chemiczny. No. 3, 1953, pp 119—122, 4 tabs.

A quick centrifugal method of quantitative determination, in the sulphuric acid and phosphorous fertilizer industry, of sulphates and phosphates. The results obtained by this method are, in the case of sulphates rather on the high side, though relatively constant in the case of phosphates (the experimental error amounting to ± 0.5 per cent). This method can be adopted for serial analysis in production control, where quick determination offsets the lower degree of accuracy, and where the lower cost of this method is also of importance.



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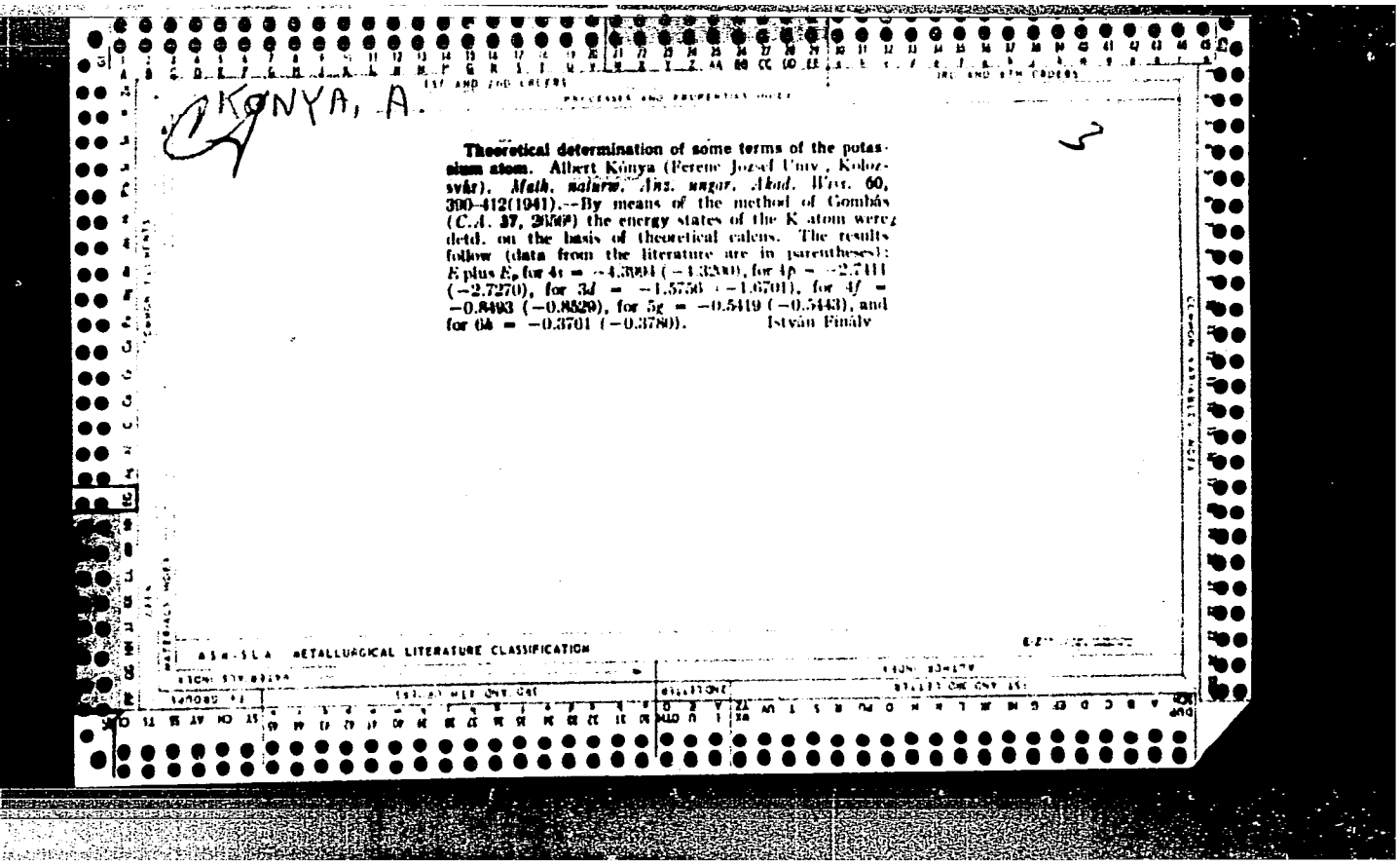

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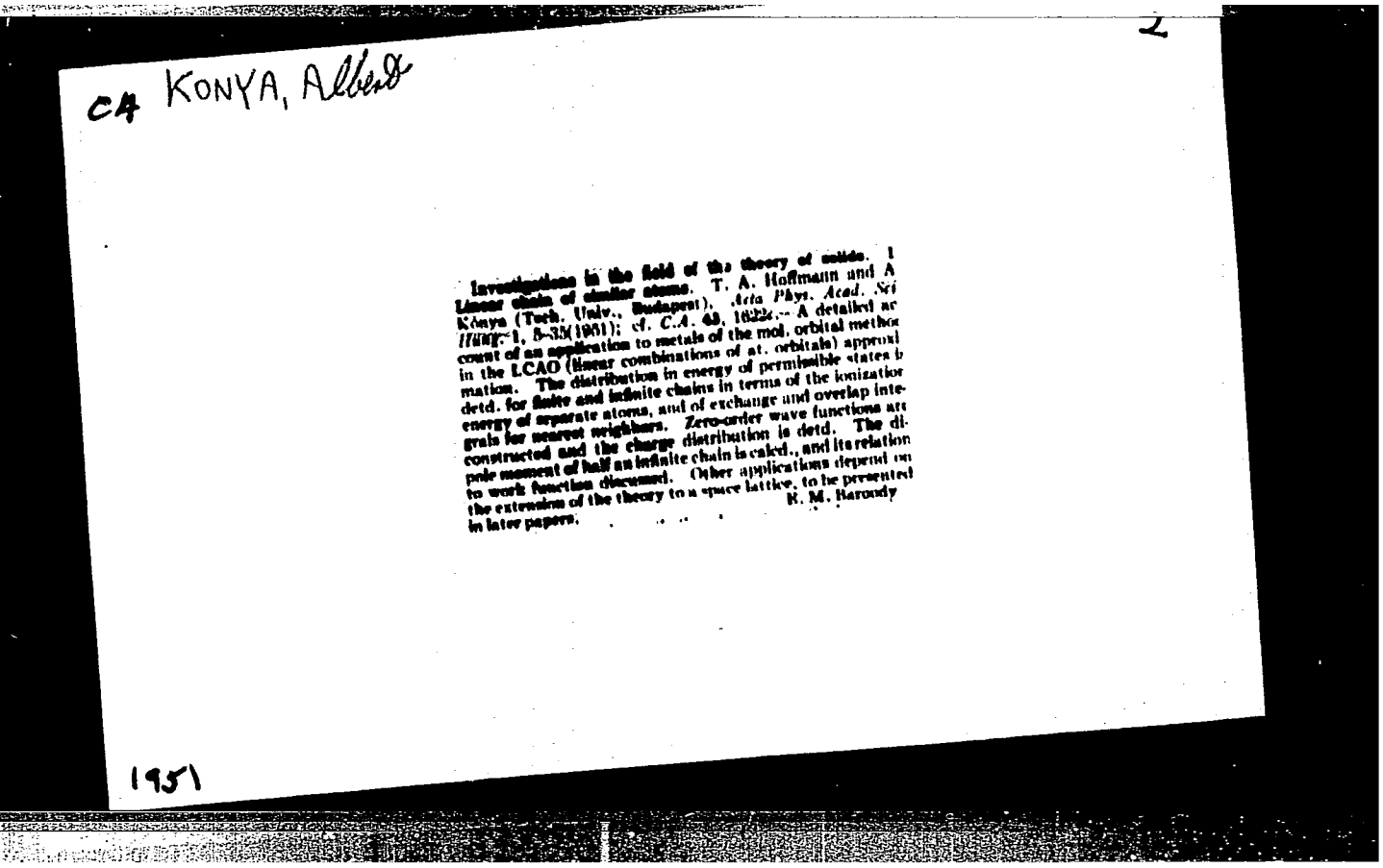
METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



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349* (The Theory of the Bond of the HI Molecule.) A HJ-molekula kötésének elméletéről. Rezo Gáspár and Albert Kónya. Magyar Fizikai Folyoirat, v. 1, 1953, p. 115-144

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S/081/62/000/012/001/063
B168/B101

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TITLE: Sequence in which the quantum states are filled in atoms

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 6, abstract 12B6 (Acta phys. Acad. scient. hung., v. 13, no. 2, 1961, 219 - 231)

TEXT: The dependences of the mean square $\langle L^2 \rangle$ and of the mean value $\langle L \rangle$ of the angular moment of the momentum of the atomshell electrons on the atomic number Z were investigated within the scope of the Thomas-Fermi statistical atom model. When determining the statistical mean values $\langle L^2 \rangle$ and $\langle L \rangle$ in the Thomas-Fermi model the author followed a method which had been proposed earlier (Jensen, Luttinger. "Phys. Rev.", 1952, 86, 907). The functions were found to be $\langle L^2 \rangle = 0.262\ Z^{2/3}$ and $\langle L \rangle = 0.468\ Z^{1/3}$, and these are compared with the asymptotic dependences of $\langle L^2 \rangle$ and $\langle L \rangle$ on Z obtained by direct calculation in the shell model with completely

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