KOZYREV, N. A.

"An Unidentified Molecule in the Atmosphere of Venus and the Earth," a paper read at the 7th International Astrophysical Colloquium, Liege, 12-14 Jul 1956.

A careful photometric comparison of the spectra of Venus and the Sun revealed the existence in that of Venus of two weak absorption bands with sharp edges, shading off toward the red: V_1 ($\lambda = 4382 \pm 1A$) and V_2 ($\lambda = 4109 \pm 1A$). The abundance of these molecules in the Earth's atmosphere is six times less than in the atmosphere of Venus. No traces of these bands were observed in the spectra of Mars and Major Planets.

SO: 568946

KOZYREV, N.A.

Luminescence of the moon's surface and intensity of the corpuscular radiation of the sun. Izv.Krym.astrofiz.obser. 16: 148-158 '56. (MIRA 13:4)
(Moon--Surface) (Solar radiation)

KOZYREV, N.A.

Spectral investigations of terrestrial planets on the 50-inch reflector of the Crimean Observatory. Izv.Krym.astrofiz.obser. 16:215-216 '56. (MIRA 13:4)
(Planets--Spectra)

KOZYREV, N.A.

[Causal or asymmetrical mechanics in a linear approximation] Prichinnaia ili nesimmetrichnaia mekhanika v lineinom priblizhenii. Pulkovo, Glavnaia astronomicheskaia observatoriia, 1958. 87 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Astrophysics) (Mechanics, Analytic)
(Mechanics, Celestial)

KOZYREV, N.A.

Some properties of the atmosphere of Mars according to spectrophotometric observations in 1956. Izv.Krym.astrofiz. obser. 18:61-65 '58. (MIRA 13:4)
(Mars (Planet))

68575

3.1550

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 11, pp 73-74 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, N.A.

TITLE: On the Volcanic Activity on the Moon

PERIODICAL: Astron. tsirkulyar, 1958, Nr 197, Nov 28, p 4

ABSTRACT: From the 22nd October to the 4th November, 1958, the author systematically photographed the spectra of the Alphonsus crater with the aid of a spectrograph, with a linear dispersion of 23 A/mm, mounted on the 50" reflector of the Crimean Astrophysical Observatory. On the 3rd November, having obtained next spectrogram from 0^h to 1^h universal time according to guide, it was noticed that the central ridge of the crater became dull and reddish; on the obtained spectrogram a great weakening of blue and violet rays was discovered. From 3^h to 3^h30^m universal time, on the contrary, the central ridge was exceptionally bright. On its spectrogram a bright emission composed of a number of bands was obtained. The brightest band was nearly two times brighter than the reflected solar light, and apparently it was Swann's band λ 4,737 of C_2 molecules. The emission spectrum, on the whole

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On the Volcanic Activity on the Moon

SOV/35-59-11-9137

was reminescent of a typical comet's spectrum. The obtained result can be explained by the fact that there was volcanic process on the Moon, as a result of which there was first an erruption of volcanic ash, lessening the brightness of the ridge, and it was followed by a gas-cloud ~4" in diameter, displaced eastwards of the center of the ridge by 2", whose luminescence produced the emission spectrum. At $3^h\ 30^m$ universal time, the emission stopped, and the crater assumed its natural appearance. To the information is attached a glued-in piece with a photographic reproduction of the obtained spectrograms.

V.V. Sharonov

Card 2/2

KOZYREV, N. A.

"Spectral Evidence Of Volcanic Processes On The Moon."

paper presented at IAU Symposium on the Moon, Leningrad, USSR, 6-8 Dec. 60.

In analogy to mountain-building processes on the Earth, catastrophical changes on the Moon over an area exceeding one square second cannot be expected. Such fine effects can hardly be detected using existing cartographic data. However the presence of mountain-building processes on the Moon can be established from corresponding physical phenomena. Convincing proof of such phenomena can be obtained from spectral analysis. The spectra of Alphonsus taken on Nov. 3, 1958, and Oct. 23, 1959 show that volcanic processes are taking place in this crater at the present time. From here it can be concluded that the history of formation of the lunar relief is the history of internal processes of the cosmic life of the Moon.

20907

S/025/61/000/005/002/005
D241/D302

3,1720 (1041, 1126, 1127)

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, N.A., Professor, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences

TITEL: The Enigma of the "Morning Star"

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn' no. 5, 1961, 27-28

TEXT: The author briefly presents the findings of his research on luminescence on the night side of Venus. Although the Italian astronomer, Riccioli, first observed this phenomenon as early as 1643, it was considered an optical illusion, since Venus does not have a satellite that would illuminate its night side. In the fall of 1953 at the Krymskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya (Crimean Astrophysical Observatory), the author decided to attempt to obtain a spectrum of the night side luminescence of Venus. Evening observations in 1953 before the lower combination of 9 April were exceptionally favorable. In mid-March, during the crescent, Venus was visible for about one hour in a dark starless sky. On March 18,

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20907

S/025/61/000/005/002/005
D241/D302

The Enigma of the "Morning Star"

a spectrogram was obtained with the aid of a spectrograph with a quartz optic, on which were clearly visible the traces of the night side luminescence of Venus. Measurement of the spectrum showed that luminescence on Venus is 50 or 100 times brighter than that of Earth's night sky. It was possible to distinguish more than 40 bright belts and lines, part of which are caused by the luminescence of ionized nitrogen molecules. This type of luminescence is to be observed in the spectrum of aurora polaris. The green and red lines of atomic oxygen are not found in the Venus spectrum, but are brightest in that of the aurora polaris. For this reason, it was concluded that there is no free oxygen in the ionosphere of Venus. However, in 1960, the English physicist, Zerner /Abstractor's note: Transliterated "Tserner"/, studying the author's published spectrum, showed convincingly that most of the observed lines were of atomic oxygen ions. The absence of red and green lines in the spectrum can be explained by the great density of electrons in the ionosphere of Venus. The brightness and special character of ionospheric lumines-

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cence on Venus permits the assumption that radiowave emission from Venus originates not at the surface but from the ionosphere. The measured radiowave emission of Venus corresponds to a temperature of more than 300°C. This temperature directly contradicts the thermal balance of Venus. A moderate temperature of 30 or 50°C is more likely for the surface of Venus, because the temperature of the ionosphere is determined not only by the amount of energy received from the sun, but also by the distribution of that energy in the spectrum of solar radiation. Inasmuch as the distribution of energy in the solar spectrum corresponds to 6,000°C, very high temperatures are possible in the ionosphere. Therefore, it must be concluded that the ionosphere of Venus emits in those long waves, for which the Earth's ionosphere is transparent, a factor which can cause serious difficulty in radio communications between Earth and Venus.

KOZYREV, N.A.

Night luminescene of lower atmosphere layers of Venus. Astron. tsir. no.225:4-6 S '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR.
(Venus (Planet))

3,2500

S/035/62/000/012/018/064
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, N. A.

TITLE: On the presence of volcanic activity on the Moon

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1962, 66, abstract 12A484 (In collection: "Vopr. vulkanizma", M. AN SSSR, 1962, 72 - 73)

TEXT: The author describes the observation of November 3, 1958, of an event in the Alphons crater (see RZhAstr. 1959, no. 11, 9137, 9138). He is of the opinion that the basic relief of the Moon originated by the endogenous way.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

VB

Card 1/1

KOZYREV, Nikolay A.

"The volcanic processes applying to planets"

Report to be submitted for the 13th General Assembly, Intl. Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (IUGG), Berkeley, Calif., 19-31 Aug 63

KOZYREV, N.A.

Spectral Indications of the Existence of Snow in the Atmosphere of Mars

Report to be submitted for the 4th International Space Science Symposium (COSPAR) Warsaw, 2-12 June 63

L 31179-65 EWT(1)/[illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AR5002839 S/0269/64/000/012/0066/0066

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya. Otd. vyp., Abs. 12.51.241

AUTHORS: Kozyrev, N. A.

TITLE: Volcanic activity of the Aristarchos crater on the moon

CITED SOURCE: Astron. tsirkulyar, no. 270, Okt. 25, 1963, 1-2

TOPIC TAGS: moon, lunar crater, volcanic activity

TRANSLATION: In 1961, the author obtained, with the 50-inch reflector of the Crimean observatory, spectrograms that offer evidence of gas emission (H_2 glow) in a small region in the center of the Aristarchos crater. On 30 October 1963, Trinsor, and Barr observed visually at the Lowell Observatory the appearance of orange-red coloring on two areas in the region of the Aristarchos crater. The author proposes that the short-duration appearance of distinct coloring could be due only to the escape of gases, and that both phenomena have identical nature and evidence the high volcanic activity of the Aristarchos crater. V. M.

SUB CODE: AA ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

L 41220-65 [illegible]/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pae-2 GW S/2197/64/023/005/0072/0074

ACCESSION NR: AT5003865

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, N. A.

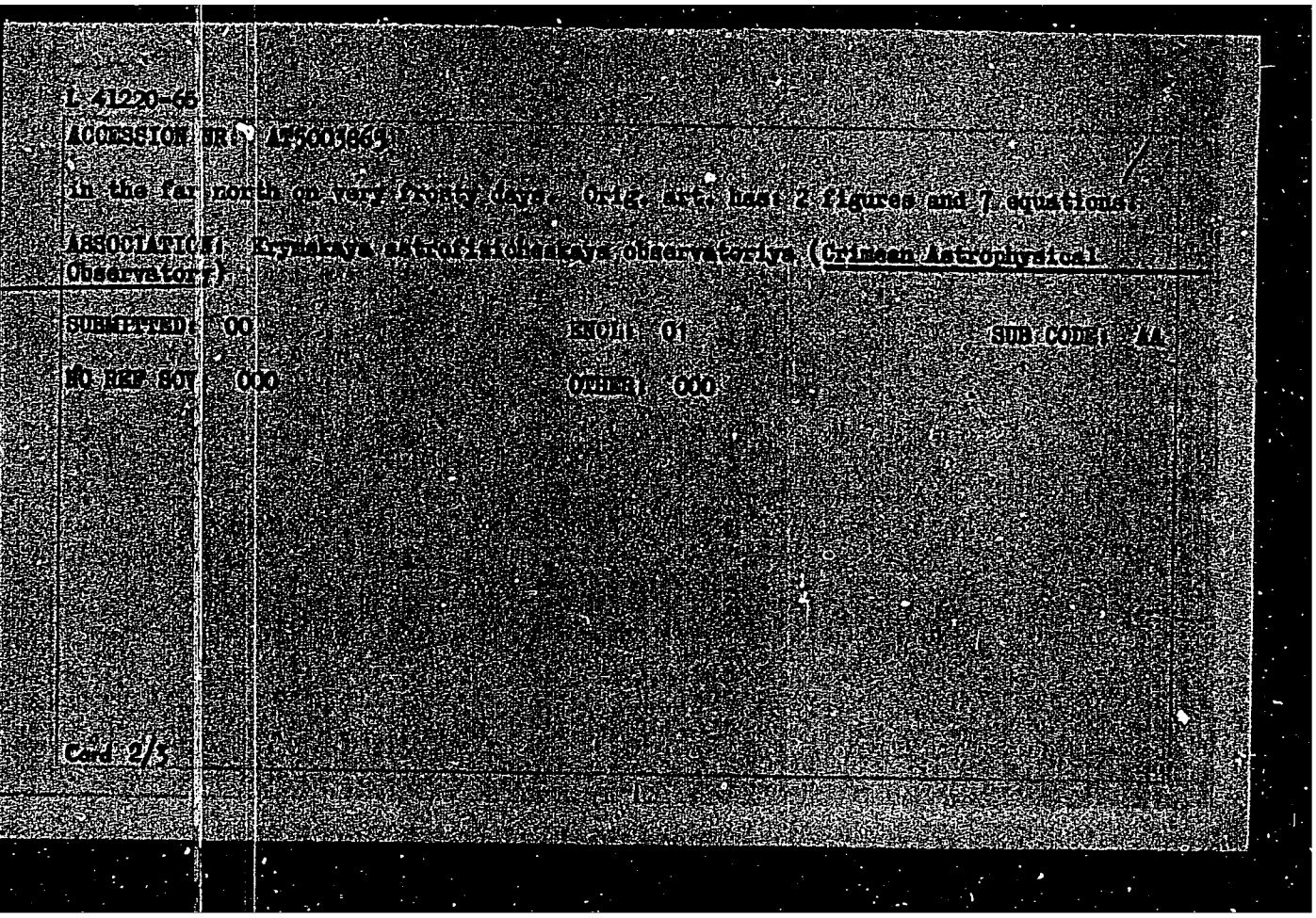
TITLE: Spectral indications of the existence of snow and ice in the atmosphere of Mars

SOURCE: Pulkovo. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya. Izvestiya, v. 23, no. 5, 1964, 72-74

TOPIC TAGS: Mars planet, spectrum determination, planetary atmosphere, atmospheric optics

ABSTRACT: A series of spectrograms was made of the surface of Mars. Consideration of the spectral regions of reflected light was related to possible atmospheric conditions at the surface of Mars. The planet showed increased reflectivity in the band between the Mg triplet (5184Å) and H$_\beta$ (4861Å) (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure, first curve). The second curve in Fig. 1 shows the results of a control test of the reflectivity of a dry, shallow snow illuminated by sunlight, and the third curve shows the results of a similar control test performed with lake ice 60 mm thick. The author suggests the performance of a series of investigations to learn more about the spectral properties of snow in various conditions. His conclusion is that the atmosphere of Mars bears thin ice crystal layers similar to those observed

Card 1/3



L 41220-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5003695

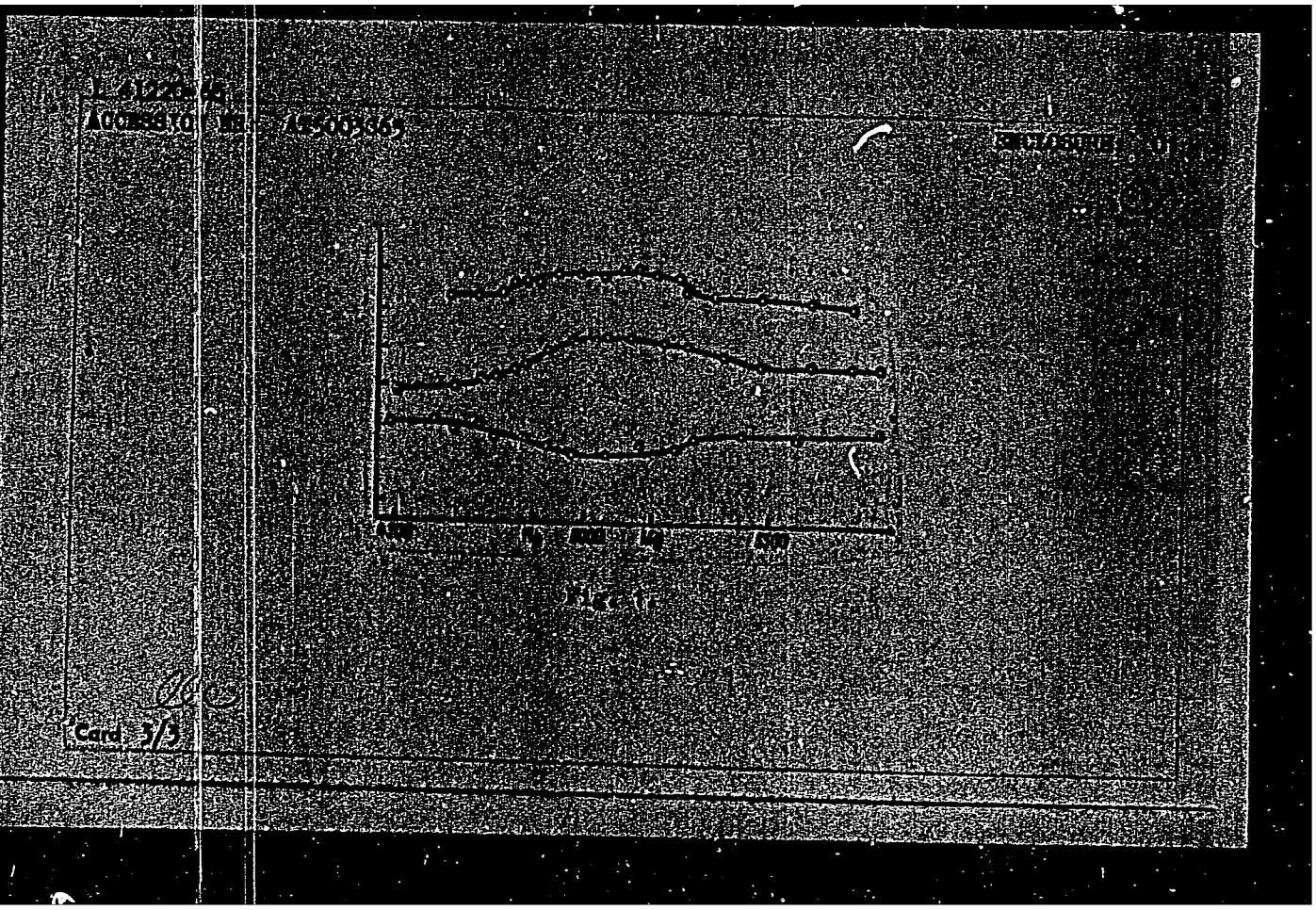
in the far north on very rainy days. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskaya astrofizicheskaya observatoriya, (Kiyev Astrophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3



KOZYREV, N.A.

Volcanic activity of the lunar crater Aristarchus. Astron. tsir. 274:1-2. D. '63. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Gosudarstvennaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya, Pulkovo.

ACC NR: AR6020769 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/003/0067/0067

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, N. A.

TITLE: Luminescence of the Venus night sky

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Atronomiya, Abs. 3.51.564

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. astrofiziki. Kiyev, Nauk. dumka, 1965, 12-13

TOPIC TAGS: Venus planet, luminescence, formaldehyde

ABSTRACT: The luminescence of the night sky of Venus consists of the luminescence of the lower layers, the spectrum of which is similar to that of formaldehyde (HCHO), and the luminescence of the Venus ionosphere. The spectrum of the latter, which contains bands of N_2, N_2^+, and possibly O^+, was obtained by the author on 18 March 1953, and again in May 1964. The luminescence intensity of the ionosphere, even at its maximum, was 5-10 times lower than the luminescence of the lower layers which created an illumination of 2 erg/cm^2.sec on the Venus surface (as on Earth from the full Moon). V. B. /Translation of abstract/

SUB CODE: 03

Card 1/1 UDC: 523.42

BORISOV, A.A.; ZHIMOLAYEV, M.I.; KATTERFEL'D, G.N.; KOZLOV, V.V.; KOZYREV, N.A.; LOZINA-LOZINSKIY, L.K.; LYUBANSKIY, K.A.; SUSLOV, A.K.; FROLOV, P.M.; KHODAK, Yu.A.

Nikolai Ivanovich Kusherov, 1891-1965; obituary. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 97 no.4:388-390 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

KO'YREV, N.A.

Spectral indications of the presence of snow and ice in the atmosphere of Mars. Izv. GAO 23 no.5:72-74 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

KOZYREV, N.A., prof.; DZHANELIDZE, G.Yu., doktor fiziko-matem. nauk, prof.; DUBINSKIY, M.G., doktor tekhn. nauk

Continuing the discussion of Dean's drive. Tekh. mol. 31 no.3: 26-28 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina (for Dzhanelidze).

(Dean, Norman L.) (Mechanics)

KOZYREV, N.D.

Ferrite valve for waves with mutually perpendicular polarization.
Elektrosviaz' 17 no.4:28-32 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Wave guides) (Microwaves)

S/108/63/018/001/003/011
D201/D308

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, N.D., Member of the Society (see Association)

TITLE: The structure of the field in a coaxial line, consisting of a metal tube with a hollow coaxial cylinder inside it

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 18, no. 1, 1963, 19-22

TEXT: The author derives a system of equations for the propagation constant of a coaxial line as above. The boundary conditions are that the tangential electric field components vanish at the waveguide walls and that the field is finite on the waveguide axis. The system of equations so obtained permits the finding of the propagation constant for the following particular cases of line structure: solid cylinder inside a metal tube; metal tube wholly filled with dielectric; circular waveguide with inner surface coated with a layer of dielectric. There is 1 figure.

Card 1/2

S/108/63/018/001/003/011
D201/D308

The structure of the field ...

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications imeni A.S. Popov) [Abstracter's note: Name of Association taken from first page of journal]

SUBMITTED: November 29, 1961

Card 2/2

L 1492[illegible]-63 EDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3004089 S/0108/63/018/007/0034/0037

47

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, N. D. (Member of the Society, see Association)

TITLE: Resonant ferrite valve in a circular waveguide

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 18, no. 7, 1963, 34-37

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite valve, circular waveguide

ABSTRACT: In radio-relay lines with a single transmitting-receiving antenna, the mutually-perpendicular-polarized waves propagate in the waveguide in opposite directions. A combined ferrite valve for such a case is shown in Enclosure 1. The article offers a mathematical investigation (by the perturbation method) of tangentially magnetized ferrite plates with a dielectric activator in a circular waveguide. A waveguide with a coaxial hollow dielectric cylinder serves as an initial (undisturbed) system. A new formula is derived for determining the propagation constant of the fundamental wave in a circular waveguide containing the above valve.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific-Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrocommunication

Card 1/1

KOZYREV, N.F.

Complete mechanization of lumbering operations at the Krasnovskiy lumber camp. Les.prom.14 no.4:12-14 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Krasnovskogo lespromkhoza kombinata Arkhangel'skles.
(Lumbering)

SOV/112-58-2-3435

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 2, p 251 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, N. F.

TITLE: The Automatic Drying of Telephone Cables
(Avtomatizatsiya sushki telefonnykh kabeley)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Raboty M-va elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR po mekhaniz. i avtomatiz. nar. kh-va, 2. M., 1956, pp 105-109

ABSTRACT: A scheme is described of an instrument to continuously monitor the drying of telephone air-space cables at a factory during the final stage of cable manufacture in a vacuum apparatus. Components of the scheme are given for measuring the temperature of the cable being dried and for measuring the insulation resistance of the cable control core with respect to other grounded wires. A scheme is also described for protecting the cable being dried against being overheated during its heating by electric current.

A.G.P.

Card 1/1

KAUFMAN, L.M., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KOZYREV, N.N., inzh., retsenzent; KUZNETSOV, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Automatic control systems without a copying mechanisms for machine tools] Beskopirnye sistemy avtomatizatsii stankov. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 511 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KOZYREV, N.T.

TRUSH, I.Ye., inzhener; KOZYREV, N.T., inzhener.

Automatic coupling for mine dump cars. Gor. zhur. no.7:73-75 Jl '57.
(MIRA 10:8)

1. Institut Giprorudmash.
(Mine railroads--Cars)

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, N.T., Engineer SOV-127-58-8-12/27

TITLE: Automatic Coupling for Mine Trolleys (Avtostsepka dlya glukhikh shakhtnykh vagonetok)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 8, pp 56-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a new type of automatic coupling "SAV" for mine trolleys, designed by the Institut Giprorudmash (The Giprorudmash Institute). The advantage of the new coupling is that all operations are automatic. A description of their construction and functioning is given. There are 2 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Giprorudmash (The Giprorudmash Institute)

1. Mines--Equipment 2. Couplings--Design

Card 1/1

SOV-127-58-10-16/29

AUTHORS: Sorokin, Ye.A. and Kozyrev, N.T., Engineers

TITLE: A Rotary Tipper With a Passage for an Electric Locomotive (Krugovoy oprokidyvatel' s propuskom elektrovoza)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 10, pp 52-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Giprorudmash Institute devised a new OPE-2 tipper designed for the unloading of mine-cars of VRG-4 type, which permits the passage of the electric locomotive 10KR-750. A detailed description is given. There are 4 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Giprorudmash

1. Mining industry--USSR 2. Ores--Handling 3. Railroads --Equipment

Card 1/1

KOZYREV, N.T., inzh.; LITVINENKO, M.P., inzh.; SOROKIN, Ye.A., inzh.; SHIF, G.S., inzh.

Bottom-dump skip. Gor. zhur. no.7:62-63 Jl '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Mine hoisting)

BUGAYENKO, S.N., gornyy inzh.; KOZYREV, N.T., gornyy inzh.; SHCH, V.N., gornyy inzh.

New unified UVG-4.0 and UVB-4.0 cars. Gor. zhur. no. 12:48 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut Giprorudmash, Krivoy Rog.

KOTYREV, P. N.

"The preventive treatment of vernal tick-borne encephalitis in the Kalinin oblast." Page 75

Desyatoye soveshchaiye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Oblast Sanitary-epidemiological station - Kalinin

PSARAS, G.G., inzh.; KOZYREV, P.P., inzh.

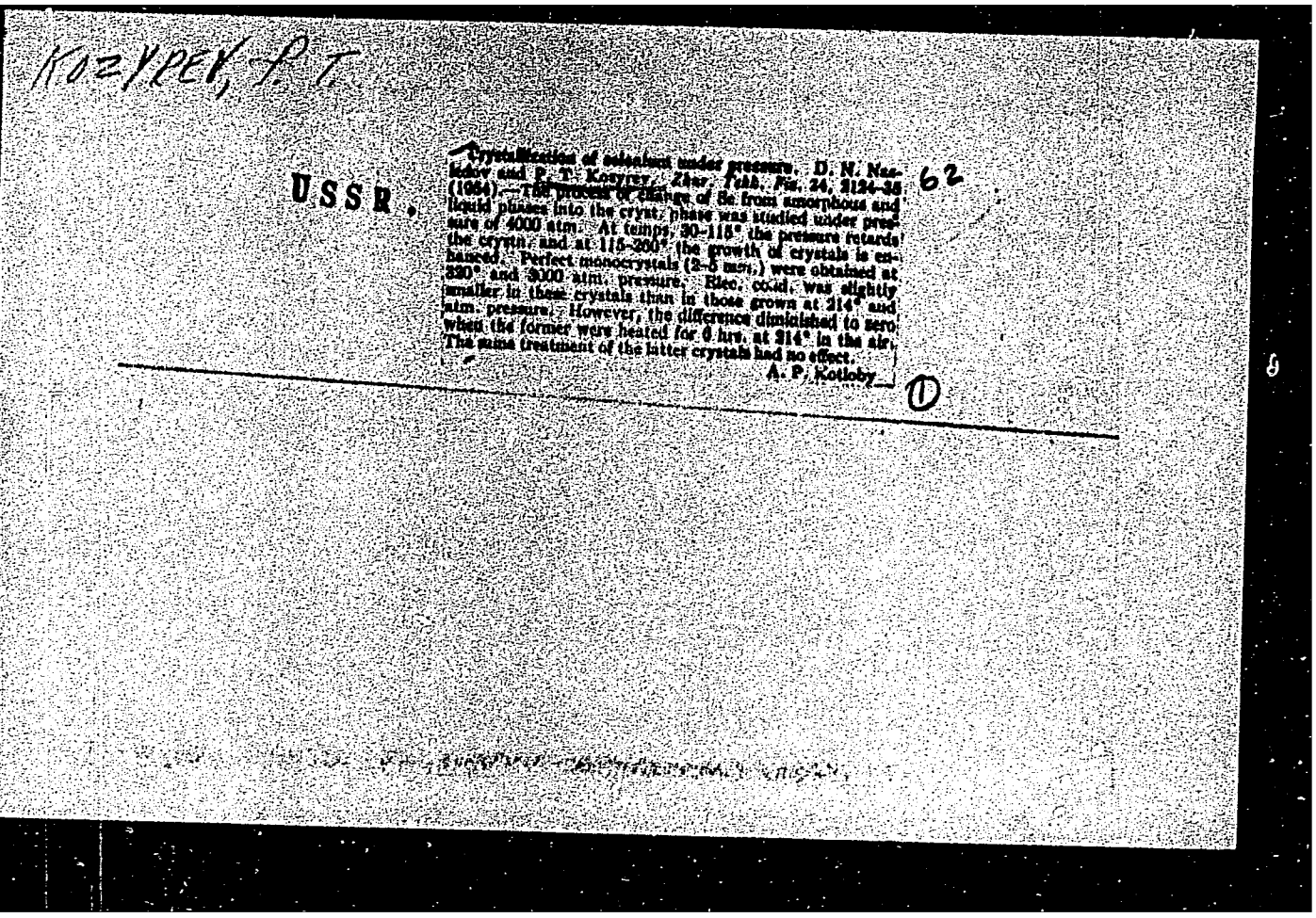
Repair of aluminum patterns by arc welding. Svar. proizv. no.1: 33-34 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Foundries—Equipment and supplies) (Aluminium—Welding)

Kozyrev, P.S

KOZYREV, P.S.

Causes for the presence of tick-borne encephalitis in inhibited districts of Kalinin Province and conditions under which the people become infected. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:52-53 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz parazitologicheskogo otdeleniya Kalininskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(KALININ PROVINCE--ENCEPHALITIS)



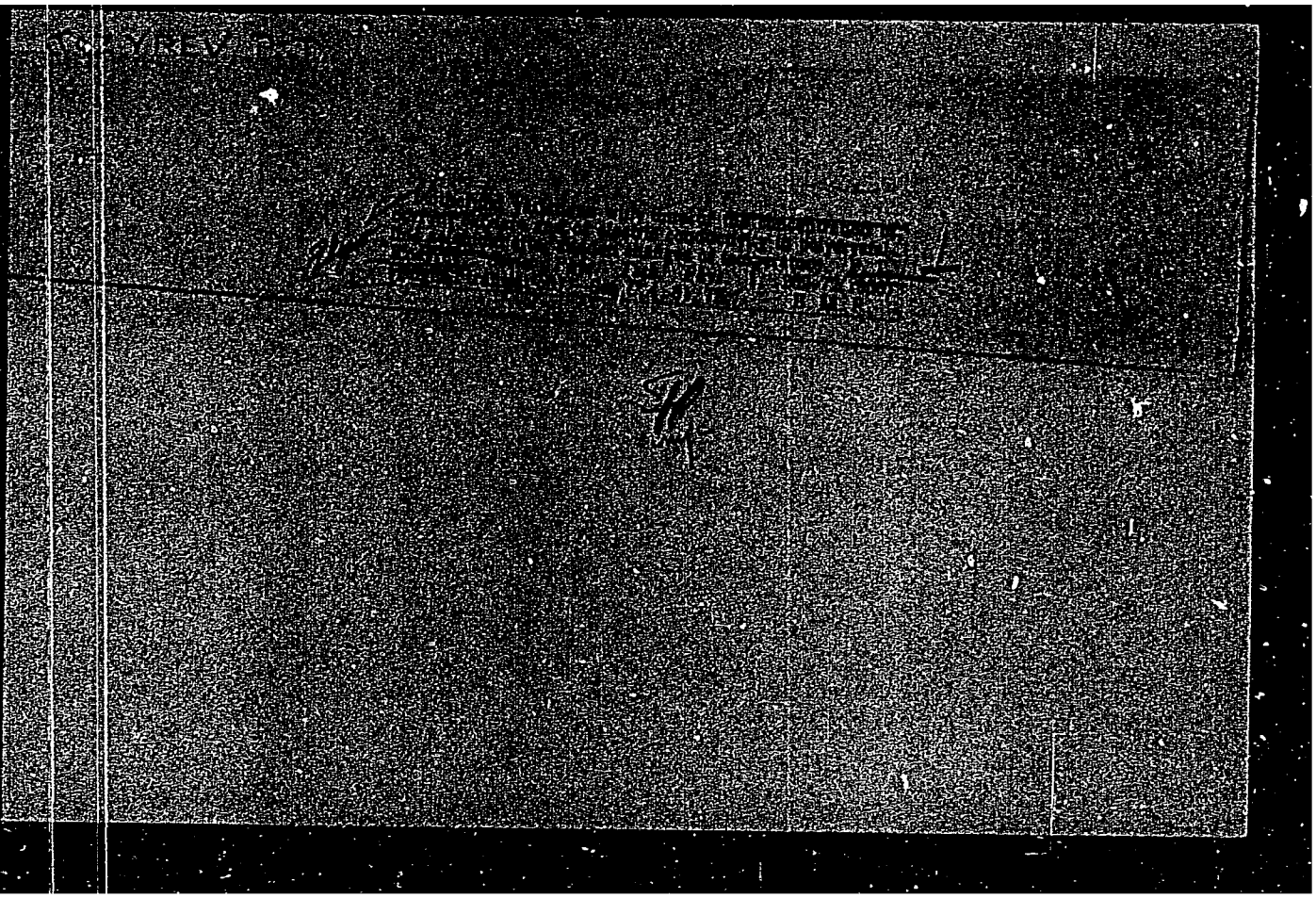
KOZYREV, P. T.

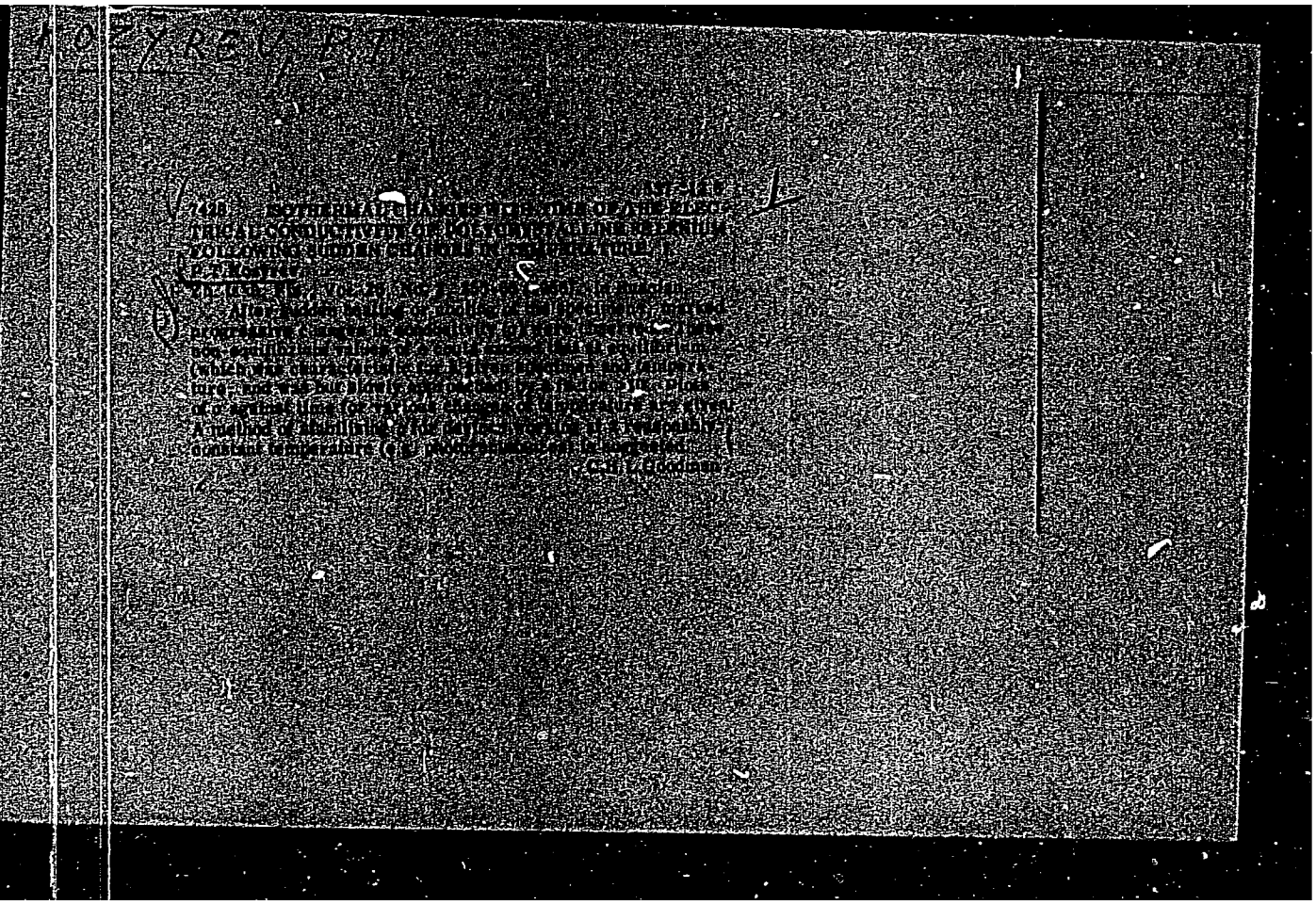
USSR.

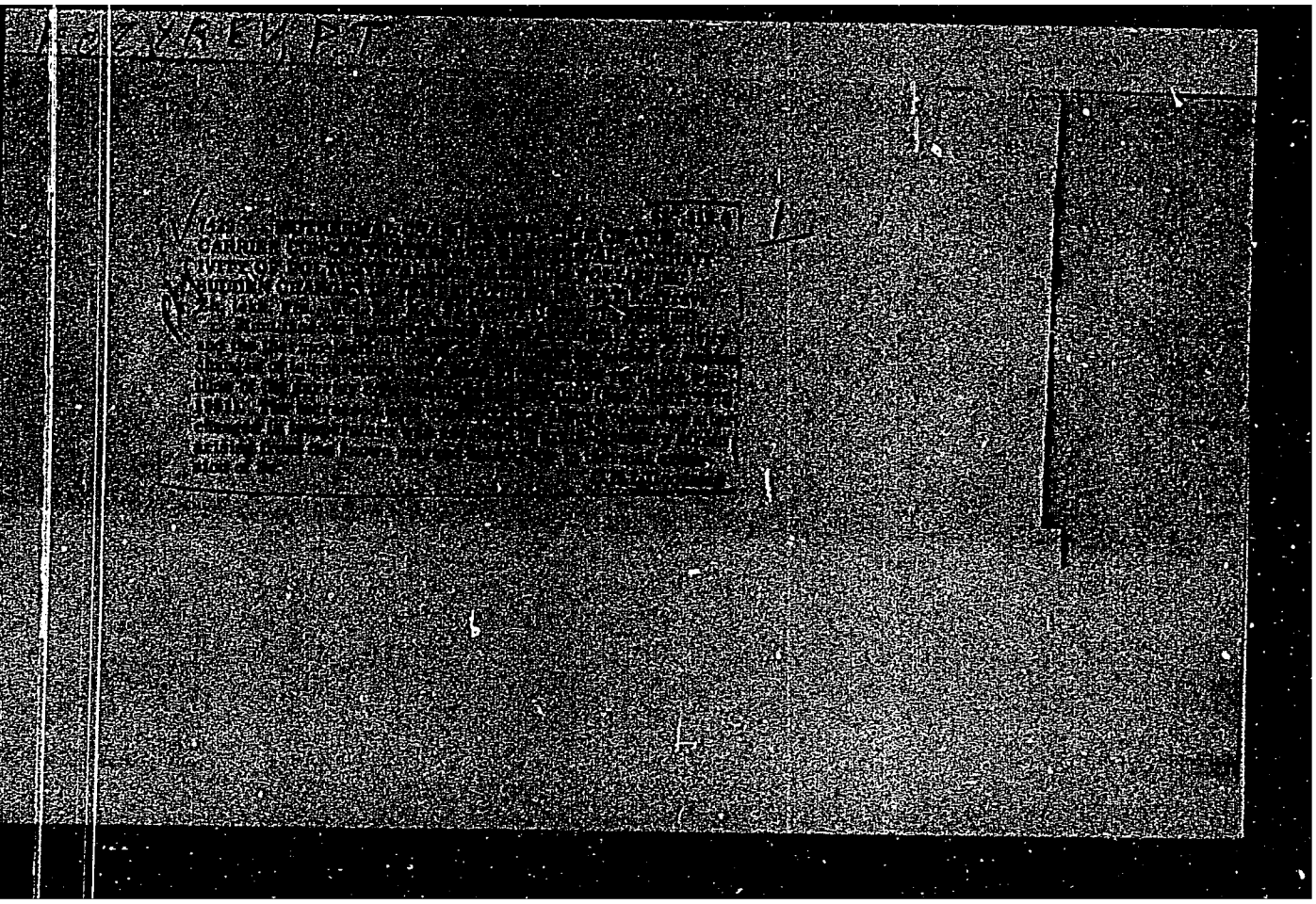
Crystallization of selenium under pressure. D. N. Nasledov and P. T. Kozyrev. Zhur. Tekh. Fiz. 24, 2124-36 (1954).—The process of change of Se from amorphous and liquid phases into the cryst. phase was studied under pressure of 4000 atm. At temps. 30-115° the pressure retards the crystn. and at 115-200° the growth of crystals is enhanced. Perfect monocrystals (2-5 mm.) were obtained at 320° and 3000 atm. pressure. Elec. cond. was slightly smaller in these crystals than in those grown at 214° and atm. pressure. However, the difference diminished to zero when the former were heated for 6 hrs. at 214° in the air. The same treatment of the latter crystals had no effect.

A. P. Kotloby

62







KOZYREV, P.T.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1547
AUTHOR KOZYREV, P.T., NASLEDOV, D.N.
TITLE The Dependence of the Electric Conductivity of Polycrystalline Selenium on Pressure of up to 30.000 atm.
PERIODICAL Dokl. Akad. Nauk, 110, fasc. 2, 207-208 (1956)
Issued: 11 / 1956

This dependence is here investigated at various temperatures by means of an apparatus for high pressures which is similar to BRIDGMAN'S device. Selenium, which was three times distilled in the vacuum at from 205 to 210° served as initial material. The production of the samples (melting and crystallization) was carried out in the vacuum at 10^{-5} mm Torr. Crystallization temperature amounted to 214°. Micro- and macro-cavities were eliminated by compression of the sample at 10.000 atm and 214° and by following heating of the sample to this temperature during a long period of time. Hereby density was increased by 6 to 7% and electric conductivity by the 1,5 to 2-fold its previous amount. The pressure dependence of the electric conductivity of these samples was investigated within the temperature interval of from 20 to 125°. Results are shown in a diagram. At high pressures electric conductivity depends exponentially on pressure. In the case of one of the samples the specific resistance of selenium at room temperature and atmospheric pressure is $2,6 \cdot 10^4$ Ohm cm but at 30.000 atm it is only 42 Ohm.cm. Approximately the same results were obtained for the other samples.

Dokl. Akad. Nauk, 110, fasc. 2, 207-208 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1547

In the case of all samples it is approximately true for the conductivity σ that $\sigma = A \cdot e^{-E/2kT}$, (T = absolute temperature). The activation energy diminishes with an increase of pressure. In the case of ordinary chemically pure selenium (about 0,006% non-volatile rest) the temperature dependence of σ was high. However, at 30.000 atm the specific resistance at room temperature was 50 ohm. i.e. it is near the value of the specific resistance for the specially purified selenium (42 ohm.cm).

At present similar investigations are being carried out for selenium monocrystals; the first results obtained differ only little from the results described here for polycrystalline selenium. At room temperature the specific resistance of the monocrystal at atmospheric pressure is $2 \cdot 10^4$ ohm.cm, but at 30.000 atm it is 56 ohm.cm. According to a comparison with BRIDGMAN'S results for tellurium, selenium and tellurium behave in a similar way when subjected to high pressures. The authors investigated an admixture semiconductor (selenium) with hole-conductivity. Selenium of this kind probably has an admixture conductivity at low pressures and an independent conductivity at high pressures. This is confirmed by the fact that the electric conductivities of specially purified and of chemically pure selenium are nearly identical.

INSTITUTION: Leningrad Physical-Technical Institute of the Academy of Science in the USSR.

AUTHOR: KOZYREV, P.T. PA - 2043

TITLE: The Electric Properties of Polycrystalline Selenium in the Case of Existing and of Lacking Equilibrium.(Russian).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki, 1957, Vol 27, Nr 1, pp 35-44 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 2 / 1957 Reviewed: 3 / 1957

ABSTRACT: The electric properties of polycrystalline selenium in the case of equilibrium and darkness: As initial material for the investigations amorphous selenium with the following admixtures was used: 0,001% Te, 0,0008% S, non-volatile remainder 0,006%. This material was additionally purified by sublimation in the vacuum. All samples were produced from the same piece of amorphous selenium. Production of the various samples is discussed in short. Electric conductivity was in all cases measured by means of the probe method. Thermoelectromotoric force was determined by means of a high-voltage potentiometer.

The dependence of electric conductivity (at equilibrium) and of the thermoelectromotoric force on temperature: Measurements of these quantities in all cases began at about 40° C. Thermoelectromotoric force is less sensitive to deviations from equilibrium near 40° C than electric conductivity. If, therefore, electric conductivity is reduced to its equilibri-

Card 1/3

The Electric Properties of Polycrystalline Selenium in the Case of Existing and of Lacking Equilibrium (Russian).

um in the neighborhood of 40° C, thermoelectromotoric force will probably correspond to equilibrium. Measuring results are shown in form of diagrams. The conductivity σ_∞, which corresponds to equilibrium, increases to a certain maximum value with rising temperature, after which it again diminishes. In the case of nearly all samples this maximum is near 145° C. The thermoelectromotoric force θ_∞ which corresponds to equilibrium increases with a rise of temperature and the temperature dependence of θ_∞ is qualitatively equal in the case of all samples investigated. The sign of θ_∞ in all cases corresponded to hole conductivity.

Experiments carried out with a view of electric conductivity as well as mobility in selenium by means of pressure: The electric conductivity and the mobility of selenium crystallized at 4000 atm are not only not greater but even lower than in the case of selenium crystallized under atmospheric pressure and otherwise equal conditions. However, high

The Electric Properties of Polycrystalline Selenium in The case of Existing and of Lacking Equilibrium (Russian).

pressaures of about 4000 atm exercise considerable influence on the kinetics of the crystallization of selenium, and therefore the part played by pressure is in this case reduced not merely to the approximation of the grain, but pressure also influences the process of crystallization as a whole. Further experiments carried out with a view of increasing mobility by pressure are discussed. At high temperatures a connection between n_∞ and u_∞ is noticed. The higher n_∞ becomes, the lower u_∞ will be.

In conclusion, experimental results and the mechanism forming the basis of the above phenomena are discussed.

ASSOCIATION: FTI (= Physical-Technical Institute) Leningrad
PRESENTED BY:
SUBMITTED:
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

KOZYREV, P.T., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Study of ~~Inquiry into~~ Stable and Unstable Electrical Processes in Selenium under varying Pressures and Temperatures." Len, 1958, 12pp (Acad Sci USSR, Len Phys Tech Inst), 150 copies. (KL, 41-58, 119)

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, P. T. 57-28-3-11/33

TITLE: The Growth of Monocrystals of Hexagonal Selenium (Vyrashchivaniye monokristallov geksagonal'nogo selena)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp.500-505 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Two methods for growing of selenium-monocrystals from the vapor phase and from the melt are given here. It is shown that in both methods the fundamental difficulty in growing monocrystals is the slowness with which the insertion of the selenium-molecules into the lattice takes place. Monocrystals with dimensions of about 15 x 7 x 6 mm were obtained. The analysis of the results from growing selenium-monocrystals under pressure is given. It is shown that the rate of growth of the monocrystals under pressure is $\sim 10^3$ times higher than on ordinary conditions. On this basis it is concluded that it is possible to apply a zonal purification of selenium under pressure. Considerations on the crystalliza-

Card 1/2

The Growth of Monocrystals of Hexagonal Selenium 57-28-3-11/33

tion process of selenium are given. It is assumed that the fundamental cause for the slowness with which the selenium molecules are inserted into the lattice is the closed chain--structure of the molecules in amorphous selenium. In order that the respective molecule can be inserted into the crystal, it must be transformed to a linear one, i.e. the closed chain-molecule must be torn apart by the thermal motion. This process is connected with the activation work. Therefore the number of those molecules which are capable of being immediately inserted into the crystal is small in comparison to the number of molecules in the melt. On the action of the hydrostatic pressure upon the melt the activation work decreases and consequently the velocity of the formation of the crystalline phase increases. Professor D. N. Nasledov helped with the work. There are 2 figures, and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad (Leningrad Physical-Chemical Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1957

Card 2/2 1. Single crystals---Growth 2. Selenium crystals---Growth
3. Crystals---Lattices

KOZYREV, P.T.

Effect of pressures of up to 30,000 atm on the electric conductivity of selenium. Part 1. Fiz.tver.tela 1 no.1:104-112 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

(Selenium--Electric properties)

KOZYREV, P.T.

Removal of oxygen from selenium and the effect of high pressures on its electric conductivity. Fiz.tver.tela 1 no.1:113-123 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Selenium--Electric properties) (Oxygen)

32092
S/181/61/003/012/027/028
B125/B108

14,7 700 (1035, 1043, 1055)

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, P. T.

TITLE: The nature of the acceptor levels in hexagonal selenium

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 12, 1961, 3746 - 3748

TEXT: The assumption that oxygen is the principal impurity in hexagonal selenium has been confirmed by experiments simpler than previous ones. The device used to purify selenium from oxygen is shown in Fig. 1. The initial selenium was placed on the bottom of a quartz flask (1) which was closed with a test tube. The flask was filled with purified charcoal, evacuated, and heated to 300 - 350°C after the charcoal had been degassed at 800°C. The selenium vapor condensed in the enlarged space (3) flowed into the bulb (4). Under these conditions, the oxides in the selenium vapor were reduced to pure selenium on contacting the coal. The resulting small amount of CS_2 was sucked off. Fig. 2 shows the temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity of samples crystallized in vacuo at

Card 1/4 2

4

210°C. The resistivity, which did not exceed $(1-2)\cdot10^4$ ohm·cm in the initial selenium, reached nearly $1\cdot10^8$ ohm·cm at the minimum of the $\sigma(1/T)$ curve of oxygen-free selenium. This value agrees with the results of a previous paper of the author (P. T. Kozyrev, FTT, 1, 113, 1959). Contamination can only be brought about by a chemical reaction of selenium or of one of its oxides. It is still unknown whether electrical conductivity is changed by deoxidation or by the infiltration of impurities from the coal; but it may be assumed that only few impurities infiltrate from the coal and that the impurities of the annealed coal were chiefly metals. It is improbable that impurities from the coal should increase the resistivity of selenium by $\sim10^4$ times. Accordingly, the results of this article demonstrate that the acceptor levels in selenium are caused by oxygen. There are 2 figures and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F Ioffe AS USSR, Leningrad)

4

KOZYREV, S. A.

Isolated subcutaneous traumatic rupture of the pancreas. Khirurgiia 38 no.5:137-138 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Yurginskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach I. A. El'ksnit) Tyumenskoy oblasti.

(PANCREAS—RUPTURE)

GOLYAKOV,Petr Antonovich; GUREVICH,Ya.D.; KOZYREV,S.M.

[Handbook for setting up work norms in well drilling and petroleum production] Spravochnik normirovshchika v burenii skvazhin i dobyche nefti.[2. izd.] Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955. 186 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Petroleum industry) (Wages)

GRINGOL'TS, L.A.; KOZYREV, S.M.; SIROTTA, B.L.; FILINA, M.D.; YURKEVICH, V.S.; GUREVICH, Ya.D., redaktor; BEKMAN, Yu.K., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual of wages in the petroleum industry] Spravochnik po zarabotnoi plate v neftianoi promyshlennosti. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 342 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Wages) (Petroleum industry)

KOZYREV, S.

GORKIN, S.; KOZYREV, S.

Reorganize the work of labor and wage sections. Sots.trud. no.1:55-59 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Petroleum industry--Production standards)

KOZYREV, S.P., lineynyy mekhanik

Chemical control of the water regime in steam boilers. Rech. transp. 17 no.8:21 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Serpukhovskiy tekhuchastok.
(Boilers, Marine) (Feed-water regulation)

KOZYREV, S.P., inzh., lineynyy mekhanik

Counterflow water softener. Rech.transp. 18 no.2:45-46 F '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Serpukhovskiy tekhuchastok.
(Water--Softening)

KOZYREV, S.P.

Experience in purifying water for steam superheaters of KV-5 boilers. Rech.transp. 18 no.6:50-51 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Lineynyy mekhanik Serpukhovskogo tekhnicheskogo uchastka.
(Water--Purification) (Boilers, Marine)

KOZYREV, S.P., inzh.

Dredger bucket chutes with rubber rollers. Rech.transp. 18 no.12:44 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Linoynyy mekhanik Serpukhovskogo tekhnicheskogo uchastka Upravleniya kanala imeni Moskvy.
(Dredging machinery)

KOZYREV, S.P. (Moskva)

Cavitation in a hydroabrasive flow and cavitation abrasive wear.
Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.2:65-74 Mr-Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Cavitation) (Fretting corrosion)

KOZYREV, S.P. (Moskva); KHRUSHCHOV, M.M. (Moskva)

Combined cavitation and abrasive wear of metals. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd. tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.6:78-82 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Mechanical wear)

KOZYREV, S.P.

Apparatus for testing metals for hydroabrasive wear.
Zav.lab. 28 no.10:1254-1255 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Strength of materials) (Abrasion)

S/020/62/143/001/009/030
B104/B108

AUTHORS: Kozyrev, S. P., and Shal'nev, K. K.

TITLE: Abrasive wear and cavitation

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 1, 1962, 60-63

TEXT: The correlation between local abrasive wear and cavitation in the eddy zones of hydraulic machines were studied in the hydrodynamic tube no. 2 of the Institute of Mechanics AS USSR under the direction of K. K. Shal'nev, jointly with the Institute of the Science of Machines AS USSR. The cross section of the working chamber of the tube is 6 by 25 mm, the diameter of the cylinder producing disruptive-type cavitations is 6 mm, the flow velocity of $v = 17$ msec^{-1} was constant in all tests. Rolled lead plates were used as standards, water with sand (grain size 0.05-0.4 mm) served as an abrasive medium. The following types of wear were observed: (1) local channel type wear surrounding the cylinder on the pressure side, produced by frontal eddies; (2) wavelike wear produced by the turbulent boundary layer. In the zone of the drag eddies, wavelike wear was observed which does not reflect the turbulence of the flow. If there is a cavita-

Card 1/2

Abrasive wear and cavitation

tion zone turbulence and, consequently, wear is increased by the combined action of abrasion and cavitation. Cavitation of the cylinder has no effect upon abrasion. Both types of wear of a disruptive flow lie in the zone of cavitation behind the cylinder. Cavitation and cavitation erosion do not occur on smooth, plane surfaces whereas abrasive wear does. Metals for hydraulic machines operating with water containing sedimentary material are to be selected on the basis of tests in which both cavitation and abrasion occur. A. A. Milovidov took the motion pictures. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 15 references: 9 Soviet and 6 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: E. N. Fales, Visual Study of Flow, Washington, 1926; T. Bovet, Eng. Digest, no. 3 (1958); L. Prandtl, J. Roy. Aeronaut. Soc., 31, no. 200 (1927).

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of the Science of Machines of the Academy of Sciences USSR)
Institut mekhaniki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mechanics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: August 11, 1961, by A. A. Blagonravov, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1961

Card 2/2

S/032/63/029/002/023/028
B101/B186

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, S. P.

TITLE: Ultrasonic device for testing the cavitation - abrasive wear of material

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 2, 1963, 229 - 232

TEXT: The ultrasonic device (Fig. 2a) is characterized by the following special features: (a) the vibrator instead of being a nickel tube is a pack of permendur lamellas, 0.2 mm thick, (this being an alloy of Co, Fe, and V); (b) the object to be tested does not vibrate; (c) the device operates at 18 - 22 kc/sec so that no special insulation from sound is needed; (d) the gap Δh which is a multiple of the diameter of the abrasive, prevents direct impact of the abrasive on the sample. The cavitation-abrasive resistance was tested by determining the weight losses using armco iron samples as standards. The intensity of wear was found to be a function of Δh. In an aluminum sample maximum wear was observed with a gap of 0.2 - 0.3 mm. This maximum was caused by the vibration of the cavitation bubbles. Tests were made with carbon steels Ст 3 (St3), 45, У8 (U8), У10 (U10) and У12 (U12) where the test liquid contained 10% quartz sand of a diameter of

Card 1/2

Ultrasonic device for testing...

0.1 mm. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mashinovedeniya (Institute of the Sciences of Machines)

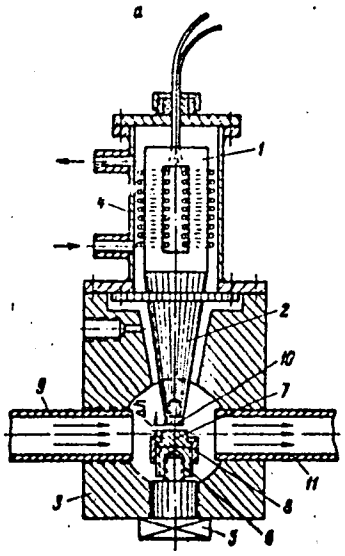


Fig. 2a. Working chamber with magnetostriction vibrator.

Legend: (1) permendur pack; (2) concentrator; (3) working chamber; (4) water-cooled jacket; (5) and (6) sample holder; (7) sample; (8) connection nut for fastening the sample; (9) supply for the test liquid; (10) exchangeable concentrator tip; (11) liquid channel.

Card 2/2

KOZYREV, S.P., inzh.

Cavitation and cavitation-abrasion wear as a current of water containing abrasive particles flows around surface roughnesses. Gidr. stroi. 33 no.2:43-45 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Cavitation) (Abrasion)

KOZYREV, S.P.

Ultrasonic apparatus for testing materials for cavitation-abrasive wear. Zav.lab. 29 no.2:229-232 '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Mechanical wear) (Ultrasonic testing)

KOZYREV, S.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; BILIK, Sh.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Hydroabrasive wear of metals due to cavitation] Gidroabrazivnyi iznos metallov pri kavitatsii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 137 p. (MIRA 17:4)

KOZYREV, S.P.

Wear of materials caused by a hydroabrasive stream under cavitation conditions. Tren. i izn. v mash. no.17:23-35 '62.

(MIRA 17:10)

PETROV, N.A.; KOZYREV, S.P.

Resistance of some plastics and nonmetallic coatings to cavitation erosion. Trudy Un.drushn.nar. 6 Stroi. no.1279-97 '64.

(MIRA 18:20)

L 42302-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6016306 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0380/66/000/001/0091/0095

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, S. P. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of water flow rate on cavitation erosion

SOURCE: Mashinovedeniye, no. 1, 1966, 91-95

TOPIC TAGS: cavitation, flow rate

ABSTRACT: Up to now, the development of cavitation erosion with time at different flow rates has not been examined; the present article, basing itself on existing literature data, attempts to fill this gap. The dependence of the rate of erosion (I) as a function of the flow rate (v) is expressed by the relationship $I = Av^n$, where A is a dimensional coefficient depending on the experimental conditions and n is a power exponent. A table lists a number of theoretically and experimentally determined values of n, given by various authors in the literature. This data was supplemented by experimental data obtained by testing lead samples in a specially constructed hydrodynamic tube (diagram given). The cavitation results were observed with flow around a round shape with a diameter of 6 mm, placed in a rectangular test chamber.

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.193.16

L 42302-66

ACC NR: AP6016306

The results of these tests are shown in a series of curves. A relationship is established which shows that the value of the exponent, n, is not a constant, but that it varies with the transition from one stage of erosion cavitation to another. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 12May65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 45128-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI LIP(c) JD/WB/DJ

ACC NR: AP6025648 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0099/0099

INVENTOR: Kozyrev, S. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of testing materials for cavitational wear. Class 42, No. 183460

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 99

TOPIC TAGS: cavitation, cavity flow, fluid dynamics, ~~test method~~ SOLID MECHANICAL PROPERTY

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate has been issued for a method of testing materials for cavitational wear. The specimen is placed in a liquid flow and in front of it is put an obstruction. To speed up the testing procedure, the obstruction is covered with a layer of rubber. [SA]

SUB CODE: 14, 20/ SUBM DATE: 17May65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 620.193.16.001.3

L 06417-67 EWT(l)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/WW/RW/WB/JT

ACC NR: AP6031644 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/001/0061/0063

AUTHOR: Kozyrev, S. P.

ORG: None

TITLE: Cumulative collapse of cavitation (vapor) pockets

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 1, 1966, 61-63

TOPIC TAGS: cavitation, metal deformation, fluid dynamics, hydraulics

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the formation of cumulative jets during collapse of cavitation pockets with regard to the silimarity between this phenomenon and the formation of cumulative water jets with collapse of surface depressions. This analogy is used as a basis for explaining the mechanism responsible for the destructive action of cavitation pockets from the standpoint of cumulation laws. An expression is derived for the velocity of the cumulative jet in terms of the pressure and density of the fluid and the initial and final radius of the cavitation pocket. Use of this formula for analysis of high-speed motion picture photographs gives a jet velocity of 120 m/sec. Taking the mass of the jet into consideration, this velocity is enough for plastic deformation of metal. These cumulative effects may be experimentally observed in all forms of cavitation. The article was presented for publication by Academician A. A. Blagonravov, 24 December 1965. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003

14,11

Card 1/1

UDC: 532.528

ACC NR: AP7000349 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0114/0114

INVENTOR: Kozyrev, S. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for studying the cavitational erosion of material. Class 42, 188731

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 114

TOPIC TAGS: erosion, ~~test~~, metal test, test method, CAVITATION, FLUID PRESSURE

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method for studying the cavitational erosion of materials by which the test specimen is placed in a liquid in which a pressure is created. To simplify the system used for conducting the study, the surface of the specimen is steam-treated.

SUB CODE: 20, 14/ SUBM DATE: 16Aug65/

Card 1/1 UDC: 620.193.1

KOZYREV, V.A., vrach-neyrokhirurg

Care of patients following surgery on the spine or spinal cord. Med.sestra 17 no.10:36-39 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(SPINE--SURGERY)
(SPINAL CORD--SURGERY)
(POSTOPERATIVE CARE)

KOZYREV, V.A., (Moskva)

Curare and curarelike substances in medicine. Fel'd. i akush., 23 no.9:54-57 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)
(CURARE)

KOZYREV, V.A.

Anesthesia in children in neurosurgery. Akt. vop. obezbol. no.2: 69-79 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz otdeleniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Instituta neyrokhirurgii im. akademika N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (zaveduyushchiy otdeleniyem zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.A.Arendt).
(PEDIATRIC ANESTHESIA) (NERVOUS SYSTEM--SURGERY)

KOZYREV, V.A. (Moskva)

Digital impressions of the cranium. Vop.neirokhir. 23 no.3: 22-27 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad.N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(CRANIUM, dis.
craniostenosis with digital impressions (Rus))

KOZYREV, V. A. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinical and surgical treatment of craniostenosis." Moscow, 1960, 16 pp, (Acad Med Sci, USSR), number of copies not given, (KL, 31-60, 143)

KOZYREV, V.A.

Certain features of the surgical treatment of craniostenosis.
Vop. neirokhir 24 no. 2:44-47 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(SKULL—ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

KOZYREV, V.A.

Craniostenosis and some other forms of deformation of the skull in children. Pediatriia 38 no. 3:63-67 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(SKULL--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

KOZYREV, V.A.

Craniostenosis. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 60 no.9:1115-1119 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N.Burdenko (dir. - prof. B.G. Yegorov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(SKULL--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

KOZYREV, V. A. (Moskva)

Use of an apparatus for auxiliary respiration in neurosurgical patients. Vop. neirokhir. no.6:50-53 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N. N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM—SURGERY) (RESPIRATORS)

KOZYREV, V.A. (Moskva)

Care of neurosurgical patients with respiratory disorders.
Med. sestra 20 no.12:36-39 D '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM—SURGERY)
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS—DISEASES)

KOZYREV, V.A. (Moskva)

Tracheotomy. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no. 1:56-58 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(TRACHEA--SURGERY)

KOZYREV, V.A. (Moskva)

Use of oxygen in various hypoxic states. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no.7: 26-29 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(ANOXEMIA) (OXYGEN--THERAPEUTIC USE)

KOZYREV, V.A.

Contour of the cranial bones in craniostenosis before and after surgery. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no. 2:64-65 Mr-Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Gurdenko (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. B.G. Yegorov) AMN SSSR.
(SKULL--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

ZOTOV, Yu.V.; KOZYREV, V.A. (Moskva)

Modification of a tracheotomy tube, making possible a change-over from tracheal respiration to oral-nasal respiration. Vop. neirokhir. no.2:34-35 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(TRACHEA--SURGERY) (RESPIRATION)

KOZYREV, Valentin Arkhipovich; ABRAKOV, L.V., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Craniostenosis; clinical aspects and surgical treatment]Kraniostenoz; klinika i khirurgicheskoe lechenie. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1962. 174 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(SKULL--ABNORMITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

KOZYREV, V.A.

KOZYERV, V.A., kand.med.nauk

Changes in the electrical activity of the cerebral cortex in craniostenosis. Probl.sovr.neirokhir. 4:136-146 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(SKULL—DISEASES) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

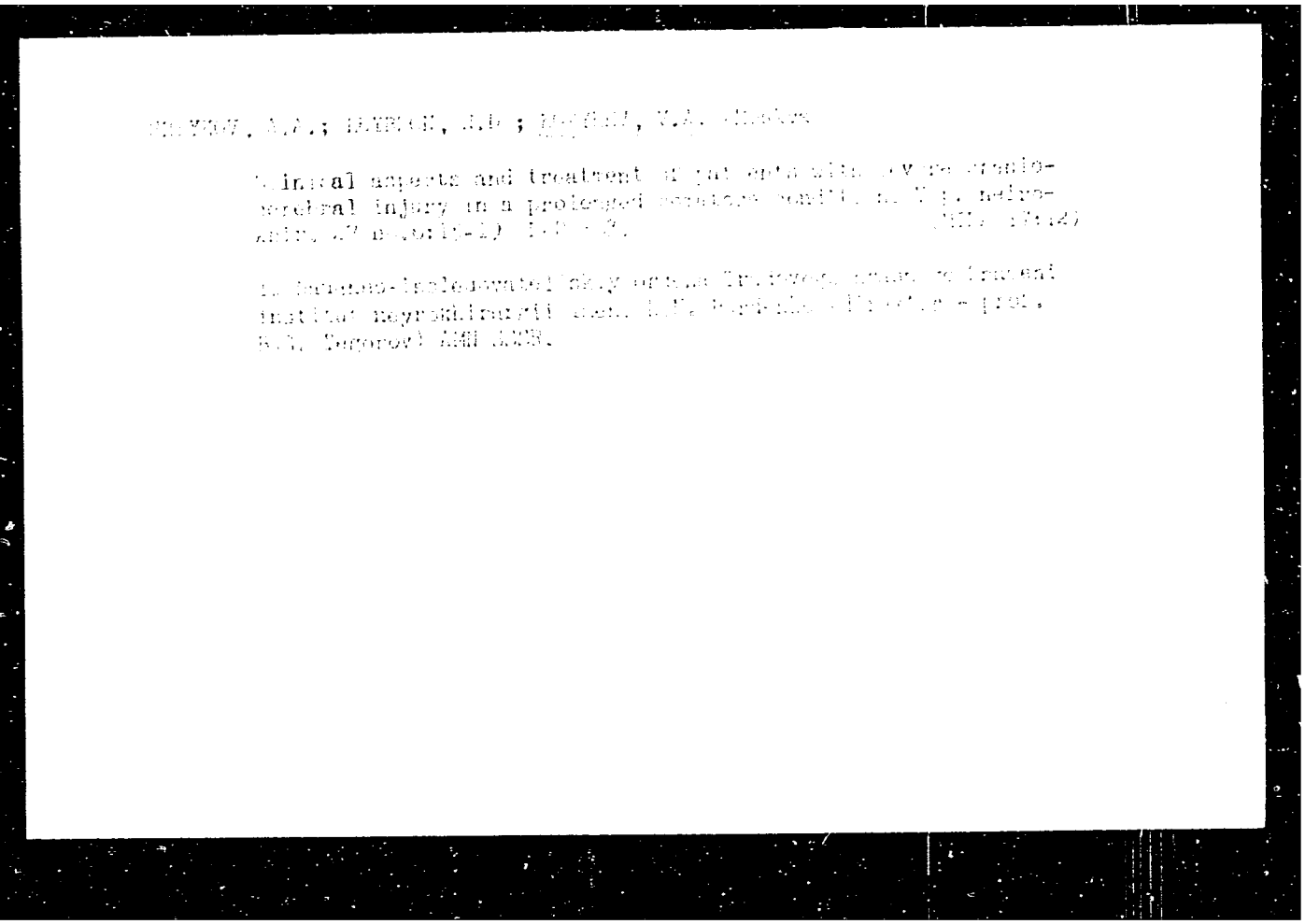
KREYSHA, L.A.; KOZYREV, V.A.

Meetings of the Scientific Society of Neurosurgeons of Moscow and Moscow Province; a brief report for 1961. Vop. neirokhir. 26 no.5:58 S-O'62 (MIRA 17:4)

LEYBZON, N.D., doktor med. nauk; KOZYREV, V.A., kand. med. nauk

Saturation of arterial and venous blood with oxygen in closed acute craniocerebral traumas. Trudy Inst. im. N.V. Sklif. 8:104-109 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.



KOREYSHA, L.A.; KOTYREV, V.A.

Report on the meetings of the Scientific Society of [illegible] of Moscow and Moscow Province for [illegible]. Vop. [illegible] [illegible] 55-56 N-D '63. [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/19/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000826010002-2"