

L 32469-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4046311

0

continuously from H^{t_1} to H^{t_1} and from H^{t_2} to H^{t_2} ($t_2 > t_1$), then it will continuously map some space $H_{(1-\lambda)t_1 + \lambda t_2}$ in $H_{(1-\lambda)t_1 + \lambda t_2}$ ($\lambda \in [0, 1]$). It is noted, in conclusion, that all results are correct for equations in which the coefficients $a(x)$ can undergo discontinuity on the smooth, closed, mutually disjoint manifolds grouped inside. In this case, natural conjugation conditions are given on these manifolds. B. Sternin.

SUB CODE: MA

ENCL: 00

Card 4/4

L 45809-65 ENT(d)/T IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR AM4043734

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/ 30

Vilenkin, N. YA.; Gorin, YE. A.; Kostyuchenko, A. G.; Kraanosel'skiy, M. A.;
Kreyn, S. G.; Maslov, V. P.; Mityagin, B. S.; Fetulin, YA. I.; Rutitskiy,
YA. B.; Sobolev, V. I.; Stetsenko, V. YA.; Faddeyev, L. D.; Tsitlandze, E. S.

Functional analysis (Funktional'nyy analiz), Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1964,
424 p. biblio., index. Errata slip inserted. 17,500 copies printed. Series
note: Spravochnaya matematicheskaya biblioteka.

TOPIC TAGS: functional analysis, mathematics, operator equation, quantum
mechanics, Hilbert space, Banach space, linear differential equation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This issue in a series of Handbooks of the Mathematical
Library contains much material grouped basically around the theory of
operators and operator equations. It presents the basic concepts and methods
of functional analysis, theory of operators in Hilbert space and in conical
space, the theory of nonlinear operator equations, the theory of standard rings
applied to equations in partial derivatives, to integral equations. A
separate chapter is devoted to the basic operator of quantum mechanics. Citing
of the theory of generalized functions takes up a large part of the book. The
book explains mathematical facts; theorems and formulas, as a rule, are given

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without proofs. Main attention is given to concepts without excessive detail. The book is intended for mathematicians, mechanical engineers, and physicists. It contains much of value for students and graduate students.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

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Ch. I. Basic concepts of functional analysis -- 17
Ch. II. Linear operators in Hilbert space -- 79
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SUBMITTED: 06Feb64

SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 038

OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

KREYN, S.G. (Voronezh)

"On the theory of oscillations of a viscous fluid".

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied
Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - Feb 64.

KREYN, S.G.; PETUNIN, Yu.I.

Notion of the minimal scale of spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.1:
30-33 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno
akademikom I.G. Petrovskim.

ACCESSION NR: AP4025104

S/0020/64/155/003/0499/0502

AUTHORS: Askerov, N. G.; Kreyn, S. G.; Laptev, G. I.

TITLE: One class of not self-adjoint boundary value problems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 155, no. 3, 1964, 499-502

TOPIC TAGS: boundary value problem, differential equation, mathematical physics, differential operator, Hilbert space, scalar product, linear operator, Riesz theorem

ABSTRACT: A number of problems in mathematical physics can be reduced to homogeneous boundary value problems with one and the same parameter λ in the differential equations and boundary conditions. In spite of the fact that with every fixed λ , the differential operator and boundary conditions are self-adjoint, the problem is very often not self-adjoint; the spectrum can be imaginary. The article is a general examination of one class of these problems. Suppose a linear operator A with an everywhere dense domain of definition $D(A)$ is given in a separable Hilbert space H with a scalar product (\cdot, \cdot) . Also suppose that two linear operators T and T' , mapping $D(A)$ into some other separable Hilbert space

Cord. 1/4

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H_1 with scalar product $(\cdot, \cdot)_1$, are defined on $D(A)$. The operators A , T , and T' have the following properties: totality of the elements of $D(A)$ satisfying the conditions $Tv = 0$ and $T'v = 0$, dense in H ; the restriction A_0 of the operator A to the set of all elements of $D(A)$, for which $Tv = 0$, is a self-adjoint, positively defined operator having a completely continuous reciprocal; and the operator T' maps $D(A_0)$ into a set, dense in H_1 , and is thus as completely continuous as the operator from the space $H_{1/2}$ into the space H_1 . The Green formula

$$(Au, v) = A(u, v) - (Tu, T'v),$$

where $A(u, v)$ is a bilinear function such that $A(u, u) \geq 0$, is valid. For each $\varphi \in H_1$ there exists a unique element $\omega \in N$ which satisfies the identity

$$(A_0^{-1}\omega, A_0^{-1}z) = (\varphi, Tz),$$

for any $z \in D(A_0^{-1/2})$. The equation

$$I - \lambda P + \frac{1}{\lambda} QI,$$

was examined generally in the Hilbert space H . Here, P is positive and Q are non-negative completely continuous operators in H . It can

ACCESSION NR: AP4025104

be immediately verified that equation (3) is equivalent to the system of equations

$$P^i B P^{i'} g + P^i B Q^i h = \frac{1}{1+\lambda} g,$$

$$- Q^i B P^{i'} g + (I - Q^i B Q^i) h = \frac{1}{1+\lambda} g,$$

where

$$g = P^{i'} f, h = \frac{1}{\lambda} Q^{i'} u, B = (I + P + Q)^{-1}.$$

All eigenvalues of equation (3) have a non-negative real part. If the condition

$$4 \|P\| \|Q\| < 1,$$

is fulfilled, then all the eigenvalues are real. Starting with some number, all eigen values of the problem $Ay = \lambda y, \lambda T y = \sigma T y$ are real. If the condition

$$\sum \frac{1}{\mu_n} < \infty, \sum \frac{|\Gamma_{c_n}|^2}{\mu_n} < \infty,$$

is fulfilled, then the system $\{y_n^{(i)}\}$ of generalized and adjoint solutions of the problem $Ay = \lambda y, \lambda T y = \sigma T y$ is repeatedly complete. This becomes valid if the coefficient σ is substituted by a restricted non-negative operator in H_1 . Orig. art. has: 11 equations.

Card: 3/4

I, 32084-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(w)/EWT(m)/EWP(n)/EWP(v)/EWA(d)/EPP(n)-2/T-2/EWP(k)/
EWA(h) Pd-1/Pf-l/Pab/Pu-l Wd/EM

ACCESSION NR: AP4049474

S/0020/64/159/002/0262/0265

AUTHOR: Kreyn, S.G.

47
44
8

TITLE: The oscillation of a viscous fluid in a vessel

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady , v. 159, no. 2, 1964, 262-265

TOPIC TAGS: hydrodynamics, Stokes law, viscosity, fluid dynamics, partial differential equation, differential equation, boundary value problem

ABSTRACT: The author considers the motion of a heavy, viscous, incompressible fluid in an open vessel, near its equilibrium state. Surface tension is neglected. The Navier-Stokes law is applied to the volume occupied by the fluid and the free surface bounded by the fluid, to yield the conditions:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \nu \Delta u - \nabla p_1, \quad \text{div } u = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(p_1 - 2\nu \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} \right) = g u_x \tag{2}$$

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L 32034-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049474

3

where $\nu = \mu/\rho$ is the kinematic coefficient of viscosity, $p_1 = P/\rho + gz$, p = pressure, ρ = density of the fluid, g = the gravitational constant, and μ = the coefficient of viscosity. The following results are established: Theorem 1: There exists a unique general solution to equations (1) - (2) satisfying the condition $u(0, x, y, z) = u_0(x, y, z) \in W_2^1$ (a class of functions defined in the paper). Theorem 2: There are only a finite number of normal oscillations (i. e. oscillations of the form

$$u(t, x, y, z) = e^{-\lambda t} v(x, y, z), \quad p_1(t, x, y, z) = e^{-\lambda t} q_1(x, y, z). \quad (3)$$

All the normal oscillations represent a periodic motions with the possible exception of a finite number of damped oscillations. There exist arbitrarily quick aperiodic motions ($\lambda \rightarrow \infty$) and arbitrarily slow damped motions ($\lambda \rightarrow 0$). For a sufficiently large viscosity there are no oscillatory motions. "The author thanks N.G. Askerov, G.I. Laptev, and P. Ye. Sobolevskiy for their valuable discussions." Orig. art. has: 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, MA

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Slonina, G
Card 2/2

IS ASPECTS OF THE ...

Mathematical events at Voronezh. Sup. mat. no. 2. 1961. 3:204-215
Ky-Je 161. (MIRA 171.0)

I. 22701-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1) IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AP6010540

SOURCE CODE: UR/0376/66/002/003/0382/0390

AUTHOR: Kreyn, S. G.; Laptev, G. I.ORG: Voronezh State University (Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) 22
B

TITLE: Boundary-value problems for second-order differential equations in Banach space

SOURCE: Differentsial'nyy uravneniya, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 382-390

TOPIC TAGS: second order differential equation, Banach space, boundary value problem

ABSTRACT: It is indicated that a series of problems in ^{2/}mathematical physics (theory of wave-guides, hydrodynamics, and others) can be considered as boundary-value problems for the second-order equation

$$\frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} = Au - f(t) \quad (0 \leq t \leq T), \quad (1)$$

where $u(t)$ is a function to be determined and $f(t)$ is a given function of a complex Banach space E and A in a bounded linear operator. The solution $u(t)$ is sought which satisfies the system of boundary conditions of the form

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UDC: 517.911

L 22701-66

ACC NR: AP6010540

$$\begin{aligned} L_1(u) &\equiv a_{11}u_0 + a_{12}u'_0 + \beta_{11}u_T + \beta_{12}u'_T = f_1; \\ L_2(u) &\equiv a_{21}u_0 + a_{22}u'_0 + \beta_{21}u_T + \beta_{22}u'_T = f_2. \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

where a_{ij} and β_{ij} ($i, j = 1, 2$) are complex numbers; f_1 and f_2 are certain functions of space E ; and $u_0, u'_0, u_T,$ and u'_T are elements of $u(0), u'(0), u(T),$ and $u'(T),$ respectively. When $f(t)$ satisfies the Holder condition, it is proven that the solution of (1) can be represented in the form

$$u(t) = U_1(t)g_1 + U_2(t)g_2 + \int_0^T U_0(t, \tau) f(\tau) d\tau \tag{3}$$

where $g_1, g_2 \in E$. By substituting (3) into equations (2), a system of two equations in g_1 and g_2 is obtained; it is shown that the problem of the existence and uniqueness of the generalized solution of the boundary-value problem for arbitrary $f_1, f_2, f(t)$ depends on the solution of that system (on the characteristic determinant D) in space E . Conditions are derived under which a unique solution of the boundary-value problem exists and the integral formula of the solution is obtained. The adjoint boundary-value problem is formulated and its relation with the original problem is analyzed. The solution of the homogeneous boundary-value problem is also analyzed. Orig. art. has: 43 formulas.

Card 2/3

[LK]

I. 22701-66

ACC NR: AP6010540

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 21Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002/
ATD PRESS: 4229

Card 3/3 BK

ACC NR: AP6025921

SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/66/006/004/0648/0664

AUTHOR: Kreyn, S. G. (Moscow); Shablitskaya, L. N. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: On the stability of difference systems for the Cauchy problem

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 6, no. 4, 648-664

TOPIC TAGS: Cauchy problem, approximate solution, linear differential equation

ABSTRACT: This paper examines matters involving difference systems and rate of convergence of the approximate solution to the solution of the Cauchy problem for an ordinary linear differential equation of the n th order

$$Lu = u^{(n)} + p_1(x)u^{(n-1)} + \dots + p_n(x)u = f(x), \quad a \leq x \leq b, \quad (1)$$

$$lu = \varphi, \quad (2)$$

where

$$lu = (u(a), u'(a), \dots, u^{(n-1)}(a)), \quad \varphi = (\varphi_0, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}).$$

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UDC: 518:517.91.94

ACC NR: AP6025921

The coefficients of $p_1(x)$ are assumed to be sufficiently smooth. In order to investigate a difference system for stability it is known that it is convenient to reduce it to canonical form

$$y^{k+1} = R_{k,h} y^k + h p^k, \quad y^0 \text{ is prescribed,} \quad (3)$$

where y^k is some vector whose components are linearly expressed by the values of the approximate solution at the vertexes of the network. If the norm of y^k designates the maximum of the moduli of its coordinates the selection of vector y^k essentially affects the stability of the computational process. Let equation $u'' = f(x)$ be replaced by the difference equation

$$u_{k+1}^h - 2u_k^h + u_{k-1}^h = h^2 f_k^h. \quad (4)$$

If

$$y^k = (u_k^h, u_{k-1}^h)$$

then system (4) may be written in form of Eq. (3) where

$$R_{k,h} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

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ACC NR: AP6025921

It is seen that in the norm of

$$\|v^k\| = \max(|u_k^k|, |u_{k-1}^k|)$$

the norm of the degrees of matrix $R_{k,h}$ will increase without limit. Therefore the computational process with an arbitrary initial vector will not be stable. In order to avoid this, it must be assumed that

$$v^k = (u_k^k, (u_{k+1}^k - u_k^k) / h)_t$$

Then

$$R_{k,h} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & h \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

This will stabilize the computational process. It is proved constructively that when certain stability conditions are satisfied a stable computational process with a definite convergence rate may be constructed when solving the Cauchy problem for general n^{th} degree equations. Orig. art. has: 50 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

KREYN, Ye.

In professor Yablokov's clinic. Zdorov's 1 no.8:26 Ag '55 (MLRA 9:5)

(YABLOKOV, DMITRII DMITRIEVICH) (TOMSK--MEDICINE, CLINICAL)

L 22124-65 EWT(d)/EWP(1) Pg-4/Pk-4/P1-4/Po-4/Pq-4/ ASDA-5/AFND(p)/AFETR/ESDD(p)
LJP(c) BC

ACCESSION NR: AT5001690

8/3120/64/000/003/0101/0206

AUTHOR: Kreyn, Ye. D., Tynnaya, N. T. B+1

TITLE: Perturbation stability of multi-frequency remote control devices for scattered objects

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut. Voprosy peredachi informatsii, no. 3, 1964, 104-106

TOPIC TAGS: control device, remote control, control accuracy, signal perturbation, amplitude limitation, automation, frequency selector

ABSTRACT: The frequency characteristics of real frequency selectors utilized in remote control devices usually exhibit a widening of the passband with an increase in signal level. This makes the introduction of various amplitude limiting devices necessary, and the authors discuss various associated effects as outlined recently by several researchers (M. A. Sapozhkov, Zashchita traktov radio i provodnoy telefonnoy svyazi ot pomekh i shumov, Svyaz'izdat, 1959; V. L. Inosov, B. K. Skirta, Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 2, 1962; B. R. Levin, Teoriya sluchaynykh protsessov i yeye primeneniye v radiotekhnike, Sovetskoye radio, 1957). They conclude that in ampli-

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ACCESSION NR: AT5001690

tude-limited devices the consecutive code seems to be more suitable than the parallel code. Consecutive codes make better use of the frequency (larger number of orders) as well as the dynamic (longer operating distance) range of the channels and have a lower probability of false generation of combination frequencies. However, in the presence of perturbations whose pulse levels exceed the level of the signal, the probability of false commands is higher in the case of the consecutive code than during parallel code operation and this probability increases with an increase in the number of frequencies used in the code. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KREYN, Ye.D., MIKHAYLOVSKIY, V.N., TYNAYA, N.I.

Interference rejection of the frequency selection networks of remote control devices for distributed objects. Vop. pered. inform. 1: 116-124, 1962.

(Remote control)

(MIRA 16:6)

L 30354-66 EWI(1) GP
ACC NR: AT6008320 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0168/0171

AUTHOR: Gronskiy, Ya. I. (L'vov); Kramarenko, B.K. (L'vov); Kreyn, Ye. D. (L'vov) 66
D
27

ORG: none

TITLE: The ²⁵suppression of pulsed perturbations by means of a subtraction circuit

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Elementy sistem otbora i peredachi informatsii (Elements of systems for selecting and transferring information). Kiev, Naukova dumka. 1965, 168-171

TOPIC TAGS: signal noise separation, logic circuit, signal interference, electronic circuit, circuit design

ABSTRACT: Various band, blocking, and other filters made of LC or RC elements for the separation of the useful signal from a background of strong harmonic noise can be utilized with success only if the perturbation has a continuous character. The author gives a description of difficulties encountered with pulsed perturbations, and presents a brief description of the design and operation of the circuit, shown in Fig. 1, capable of separating out brief signals from the background of pulsed perturbations exceeding the useful signal by 70 to 80 dB. The use of a subtraction circuit in conjunction with a low Q-factor RC filter results in a quality signal filtration in the presence of sharp radiopulse perturbations. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 1 figure.

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L 30354-66

ACC NR: AT6008320

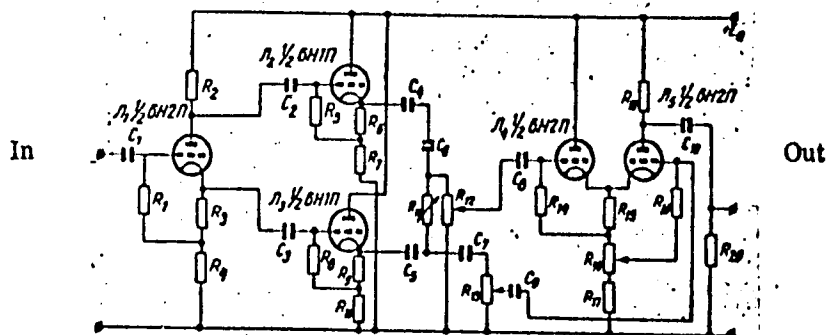


Fig. 1. A subtraction circuit separating out useful signals from a pulsed background noise

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 06Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

GRINBAUM, A.F., inzh.; KREYN, Z.A., inzh.; LKPILOV, V.A., inzh.

Stability of freight and passenger ships on inland waterways.
Rech. transp. 17 no.8:48-52 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Stability of ships)

GRINBAUM, A.F., inzh.; KREYN, Z.A., inzh.; LEPILOV, V.A., inzh.

Using gauffered plates on pontoons under cranes with a load
capacity of five tons. Sudostrechie 25 no.3:56-58 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

(Pontoons) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

ZHUKHOVITSKIY, M.S., doktor med.nauk; KREYN, Z.E.; OSENNYAYA, A.A.

Training and treatment of children with sequelae of poliomyelitis
under the conditions of special boarding schools. *Pediatrics*
no.10:65-69 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz Instituta po izucheniyu poliomyelita Akademii meditsinskikh
nauk (dir. - prof. M.P. Chumakov).
(POLIOMYELITIS)

VOLYNSKIY, I.; KREYNDEL', A.

Improved design of a heavy-duty blast furnace. Prom. stroi.
i inzh. soor. 4 no.3:7-9 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener proyekta Dnepropetrovskogo filiala Gosudarstvennogo proyektного instituta po proyektirovaniyu, issledovaniyu i ispytaniyu stal'nykh konstruktsiy i mostov (for Volynskiy). 2. Nachal'nik otdela spetskonstruktsiy Dnepropetrovskogo filiala Gosudarstvennogo proyektного instituta po proyektirovaniyu, issledovaniyu i ispytaniyu stal'nykh konstruktsiy i mostov (for Kreynel').
(Blast furnaces)

S/081/62/000/023/055/120
B160/B186

AUTHORS: Kreyndel', E. M., Charkovskaya, S. E.

TITLE: Experience in ammonia production from natural gas

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 453, abstract
23K90 (Vestn. tekhn. i ekon. inform. N.-i. in-t tekhn.-ekon.
issled. Gos. kom-ta Sov. Min. SSSR po khimii, no. 2, 1962,
14-17)

TEXT: The technological operating conditions for the production of NH_3 at
the Novo-Moskovskiy Khimkombinat (New Moscow Chemical Combine) and the
operation of installations for synthesis from natural gas are described.
Flow-sheets and consumption coefficients are given for the raw material
and auxiliary products. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

K. SYNDIKO, B.M.; CHERK VAK-YA, M.D.; TELJENKA, V.M.; CHULEVA, I.S.,
red.; LEVBUKH, A.G., red.

[Converting the methane of natural gas] Konversia metana
prirodnogo gaza. Moskva, khimika, 1964. 125 p.
(RIP 17:10)

KREYNDEL, Y.I.

Protection of Apparatus Against Corrosion
A. V. Krasovskii, I. P. Kabanov, V. I. Kabanov,
S. I. and A. I. Vaisago. U.S.S.R. 101, 200, 1963.
To preserve the prime film in the cells of
which urea is synthesized from CO₂ and NH₃, O₂ is contin-
uously supplied together with the CO₂. It is supplied either
as O₂ or as air in amounts of 0.5-1% of the CO₂. M. Hirsch

[Handwritten signature]

Kreyndel', Ye.

27-58-3-16/17

AUTHOR: Kreyndel', Ye., Chief of the Technical Instruction Department

TITLE: Schools of Advanced Experience (Shkoly peredovogo opyta)

PERIODICAL: Professional'noye Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1958, # 3, pp 30 - 31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experiences of the Siberian Plant of Heavy Machine Building are given with regard to the organization of schools of advanced working methods, elaborated on the basis of the experiences of innovators. These experiences are investigated by specialists and plans for the study of new working methods and operations are drawn up in the workshop.

Schools of advanced working methods are organized in workshops, sections, shifts and brigades and may comprise from 1 to 15 trainees of the same profession. More than 370 persons have been trained at the Sibtyazhmash plant in various schools of advanced methods.

There are also schools for workers who are not able to fulfill the norm. The labor and salary section submits lists of unsuccessful workers, indicating the causes of their deficiency.

Workers of several enterprises are trained in "interplant" schools, where advanced working methods elaborated by innovators from different industrial works, are studied.

Card 1/2

Schools of Advanced Experience

27-58-3-16/17

Preparatory work was recently completed in order to organize an interplant school of electrowelding for the training of instructors in advanced methods.

As a result, a considerable rise in the production quality has been obtained.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy zavod tyazhëlogo mashinostroyeniya (The Siberian Plant of Heavy Machine Building)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

L 18352-63

EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AP:003963

S/C057/63/033/007/0883/0885

AUTHOR: Kroyndol', Yu.Ye.

55

TITLE: Electron current from Penning type tubes

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.33, no.7, 1963, 883-885

TOPIC TAGS: Penning tube, magnetic field discharge, electron current

ABSTRACT: I.M.Polyak (Radiotekhnika i elektronika, No.3, 395, 1961) and F.F.Chen (Phys.Rev.Letters, 8, 234, 1962) in describing their investigations involving Penning type tubes with a heated cathode report observing an electron current in the cathode circuit. This current was part of the general cathode current and under certain conditions exceeded the ionic (gas) component. In the present experiments there was used a solenoid-surrounded tube with a cold cathode of the type frequently employed as an ion source. The experimental arrangement is shown in Fig.1 of the Enclosure. The Faraday cup serves to measure the beam current from the cathode aperture. The particle energies are measured by varying the retarding potential on the electrode D. The ring aperture B, connected to the cathodes, prevents penetration of the retarding field into the discharge space. The results in the form of

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003963

curves are given in Figs.2 and 3. It is inferred from the experimental data that in Penning type tubes under certain conditions there forms a region with a potential lower than the cathode potential and that this is the reason for the appearance of electrons with anomalously high energies. The electron current at the exit from the axial cathode opening is probably connected with formation of a negative space charge in the discharge space. Orig.art.has: 3 figuras.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Jan63

SUB CODE: PH,SD

DATE ACQ: 07Aug63

NO REF SOV: 003

ENCL: 02

OTHER: 002

Card 2/4

KAZ'MIN, G.S.; KASSIROV, G.M.; KREYNDEL', Yu.Ye.; LAPTEVA, T.I.

Some aspects of constructing accelerator tubes for high
currents. Izv. TPI 122:108-115 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

KREYNDEL', Yu. Ye.; IONOV, A.S.

Characteristics of discharges in Penning tubes at low pressures.
Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 34 no.7:1199-1205 J1 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041994

S/0057/64/034/007/1199/1205

AUTHOR: Kreyndel', Yu.Ye.; Ionov, A.S.

TITLE: Some peculiarities of low pressure Penning discharges

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.7, 1964, 1199-1205

TOPIC TAGS: discharge plasma, ion beam, electron beam, Penning tube

ABSTRACT: The beam issuing from a central opening in one cathode of a Penning tube was caught in a Faraday cage and the ion and electron currents in the beam were measured separately as functions of the longitudinal magnetic field in the discharge region. The compositions of beams issuing from non-central openings were also determined, and the discharge was photographed. The single annular anode of the Penning tube was midway between the two cathodes, which were separated by 28 mm. The tube was continuously pumped, and the discharges were examined at pressures from 2×10^{-6} to 10^{-4} mm Hg. The discharge tube and the experimental arrangement are described in more detail elsewhere (Yu.Ye.Kreyndel', ZhTF 33,883,1963). At low magnetic fields the beam issuing from the central opening of the cathode consisted mainly of positive ions but had a substantial electron component. When the magnetic field was

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041994

increased to a certain critical value (800 Oe in one case) the electron component of the beam current increased sharply, and the total beam current became negative. The discharge was unstable in magnetic fields near the critical value, but in stronger fields it was stable with a negative beam current. By varying the distance of the Faraday cage from the Penning tube cathode it was found that the ion component of the beam was more divergent than the electron component. When the central beam current became negative, the current in beams issuing from openings near the periphery of the cathode remained positive and, indeed, increased. The beam current was nearly the same in tubes in which both cathodes had central openings as in those in which only one cathode was pierced. This shows that the electron component is not primarily due to secondary electrons emitted by the opposite cathode and traversing the tube rectilinearly. Photographs of the discharges showed that at low magnetic fields the luminosity was confined to the region of the anode and to a thin filament extending axially from one cathode to the other. This axial filament was present at all values of the magnetic field whether one, both, or neither of the cathodes was pierced. The luminous region about the anode extended toward the cathodes as the magnetic field was increased, and at the critical field it suddenly spread over the cathodes themselves. Orig.art.has: 6 figures.

Cord
273

ACCESSION NR: AP4041994

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Sep63

SUB CODE: NP, EM

NR REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 004

Card

3/3

L 33160-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005234

S/0057/65/035/002/0312/0314

AUTHOR: Krayndel', Yu. Ye.; Fakhruddinov, E.N.

TITLE: Pulse characteristics of modified Penning tubes

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.35, no.2, 1965, 312-314

TOPIC TAGS: Penning discharge, electron beam formation, asymmetric field

ABSTRACT: Penning discharges in air were investigated under such conditions that neither the electric nor the magnetic field possessed axial symmetry. A cross section of the discharge tube is shown in the Enclosure. The permanent magnet produced a field of 350 Oe in the 13 mm gap between the 20 mm diameter cathodes. The 18 mm diameter cylindrical anode was provided with a 6 mm diameter opening through which electrons passed and were caught in the Faraday cup. The tube was operated with 10 microsec pulses with a repetition rate of 50 sec⁻¹, and the anode potential, the anode current, and the current to the Faraday cup were displayed on oscilloscopes. The current pulse to the Faraday cup was always somewhat delayed with respect to the anode current pulse, and was of shorter duration. The current to the Faraday cup was not strongly dependent on the anode potential and under optimum

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B

L 33160-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005234

conditions amounted to 0.85 of the total discharge current. The spread of the beam issuing from the anode opening was estimated by observing the decrease in the Faraday cup current with increasing distance between the cup and the discharge tube. The beam spread decreased somewhat as the pressure was increased from 0.004 to 0.007 mm Hg, indicating the operation of ionic focusing. .Orig.art.has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy institut radioelektroniki i elektronnoy tekhniki (Tomsk Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics)

SUBMITTED: 12Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP,EM

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 004

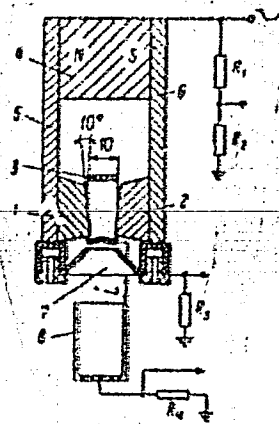
Card 2/3

L-33160-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005234

ENCLOSURE: 01

Cross section of the apparatus:
1,2 - Steel cathodes; 3 - anode;
4 - magnet; 5,6 - magnetic con-
ductors; 7 - extractor electrode;
8 - Faraday cup.



Card 3/3

L 33181-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPA(sp)-2/EPF(c)/EWG(m)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/T Pat-10/
Fr-4/P&B RWH/NW/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5005235

8/0057/65/035/002/0315/0316

AUTHOR: Kreyndel', Yu.Ye.

TITLE: On the distribution of ion current in Penning tubes

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.35, no.2, 1965, 315-316

TOPIC TAGS: Penning discharge, cathode sputtering, ion distribution, axial symmetry

ABSTRACT: The sputtering patterns on the cathodes of Penning tubes operated under a variety of conditions were examined in order to obtain information concerning the ion current distribution in the Penning discharge. The tubes were all axially symmetric and were pumped continuously. The cathodes were foils of different metals. Most of the observed sputtering patterns could be classified into one of two main groups: 1) axially symmetric, and 2) rhombic. The axially symmetric pattern was usually observed at pressures above 10^{-3} mm Hg. In this case the sputtering intensity was independent of azimuth and decreased with increasing distance from the center according to the law found by E.M.Reykhruzel' et al. (Radiotekhnika i elektronika 1,2,253,1956) for another kind of discharge. In the rhombic pattern, ob-

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43
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L 33181-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005235

served mostly at pressures below 5×10^{-4} mm Hg, the sputtering intensity was relatively low at the center of the cathode and was maximum on the periphery of a rhombus. Cruciform sputtering patterns were also sometimes observed. In addition to sputtering patterns, staining of the cathode was sometimes observed at pressures between 10^{-5} and 10^{-6} mm Hg. The stain was presumably due to decomposition of pump oil molecules by incident ions. The stain patterns were rhombic or cruciform. It is concluded that stable ion current distributions that do not possess axial symmetry are possible, under some conditions, in axially symmetric discharge tubes. Orig.art.has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy institut radioelektroniki i elektronnoy tekhniki (Tomsk Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar64/

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP,EM

NR REF SCV: 002

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 36354-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6005328

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0065/0065

INVENTOR: Kreyndel', Yu. Ye.

36
06

ORG: none

TITLE: Electronic gas-discharge gun with a cold cathode. Class 21, No.177553

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 65

TOPIC TAGS: gas discharge gun, cold cathode, ferromagnetic extractor, *electron beam*

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an electronic gas-discharge gun with a cold cathode, and a Penning tube as the basic element. For greater efficiency the cylindrical anode is made with an

Cord 1/2

UDC 621.385.83

L 36354-66

ACC NR: AP6005328

aperture for the electron beam. A ferromagnetic extractor designed to produce a magnetic field is attached to the end of the gun (see Fig. 1).
Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [LD]

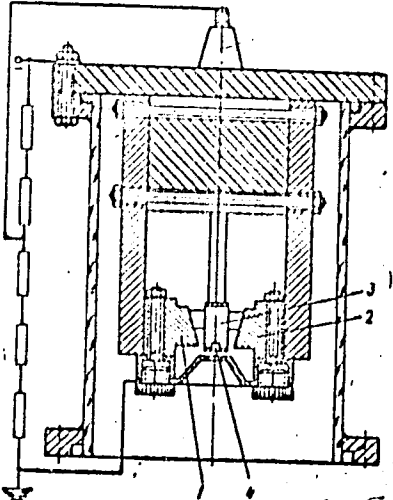


Fig. 1. Electronic gas-discharge gun with a cold cathode. 1 and 2-- cathods; 3--anode; 4--aperture in the anode for passing the beam

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Dec63/

Card 2/2 *HS*

L 33400-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/T IJP(c) AT/LS
ACC NR: APG015312 (A, N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/005/0903/0906

AUTHOR: Kreyndol', Yu. Ye.

ORG: Tomsk Institute of Radioelectronics and Electronic Technology (Tomskiy institut radioelektroniki i elektronnoy tekhniki)

TITLE: Efficient extraction of electrons from a modified Penning discharge

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 5, 1966, 903-906

TOPIC TAGS: discharge plasma Penning discharge, electron beam, magnetic field, electrode

ABSTRACT: Conditions for the efficient extraction of electrons from a Penning discharge have been investigated. A diagram of the apparatus is shown in the figure. The several dimensions of the apparatus identified in the figure were varied over the following ranges: h, 1.6-1.8 cm; L, 1.0-1.6 cm; l, 0.3-1.0 cm; d, 2.5-6 mm, and the strength of the magnetic field in the discharge region was varied from 0.3 to 1.0 kOe. Measurements were made at pressures from a 5×10^{-5} to 2×10^{-2} mm Hg; at pressures below 5×10^{-4} mm Hg the pressure was uniform throughout the apparatus, but at higher pressures the gas was admitted directly to the discharge region and the pressure in the remainder of the apparatus was kept low by rapid pumping. Particular features of the present experiments were the use of a cylindrical anode rather than a ring, and

Card 1/2

UDC: 537.533.2

L 33400-66

ACC NR: APG015312

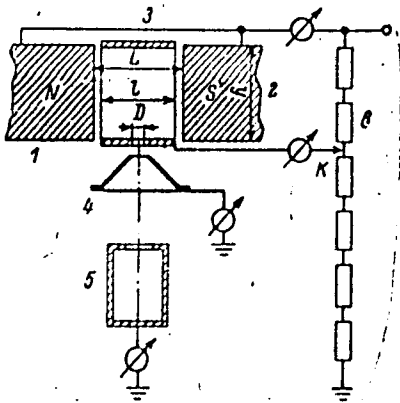


Diagram of the apparatus. 1, 2 - steel pole pieces and cathodes; 3 - anode; 4 - extraction electrode; 5 - Faraday cup; 6 - voltage divider.

the use of extraction electrodes of ferromagnetic material in order to distort the magnetic field in the vicinity of the opening in the anode wall. The distortion of the magnetic field was found greatly to enhance both the extraction efficiency and the extracted current at fixed pressure and discharge potential. The extraction efficiency increased approximately linearly with increasing potential of the extraction electrode with respect to the anode; this behavior is different from that previously observed by the author and E.N.Fakhrutdinov (ZhTF, 35, 2, 312, 1965) in the case of high voltage pulsed Penning discharges. It is concluded that an appropriate distortion of the magnetic field in the vicinity of the opening in the anode wall makes possible efficient electron extraction from a high or low pressure stationary Penning discharge. Orig. art. has 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUM DATE: 12Jul65/

ORIG REF: 004/

OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 JS

L 05663-67 EWT(1) LSP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6025247

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/007/1215/1216

AUTHOR: Yushkov, Yu.G.; Kreyndel', Yu.Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Gas discharge injection of electrons into a resonator

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 7, 1215-1216

TOPIC TAGS: gas discharge, Penning discharge, particle extraction, resonant cavity, ultrahigh frequency

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the use of a microwave resonator to extract electrons from a Penning discharge. The 16 mm diameter cathodes of the Penning tube, mounted 14 mm apart, served also as the pole pieces for the 400 Oe magnetic field. In the wall of the 8 mm long 16 mm diameter cylindrical anode there was a 6 mm diameter hole for extraction of electrons. A 2 cm long cylindrical resonator with a Q of 8000 and having two diametrically opposite 8 x 12 mm openings in the central portion of its wall was mounted with one of these openings located 3 mm from the hole in the Penning tube anode. The resonator was excited in the E₀₁₀ mode by 2.5 microsec 300 kW 3 kHz pulses at a repetition rate of 50 sec⁻¹, and electrons extracted from the Penning discharge by the action of the uhf field of the resonator and passing through the two

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L 05663-67

ACC NR: AP6025247

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openings in the resonator wall were caught in a Faraday cup. A pressure of 8×10^{-5} mm Hg was maintained in the apparatus and the Penning discharge was operated at potentials up to 1.3 kV. Electron currents up to 0.5 mA were extracted from the Penning discharge, and under some conditions the extracted current amounted to 60% of the total discharge current. It is concluded that a considerable fraction of the current in a Penning discharge can be extracted with the aid of intense uhf fields that penetrate into the Penning tube. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 29Mar65 / ORIG. REF: 004

ms
Card 2/2

KRMYNDLER, A.

Mechanism of the origin, development, and interruption of a convulsive seizure. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 5 no.5:628-635 S-0 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Institut nevrologii im. I.P. Pavlova Akademii nauk Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.
(CONVULSIONS, experimental,
form., develop., & interruption of convulsive seizure)

KREYNDLER, A., akademik.

Institute of Neurology in Rumania. Nauka i zhizn' 22 no.12:
53-54 D '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Direktor instituta nevrologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii
nauk Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.
(Bucharest--Neurology--Study and teaching)

KREYNDLER, A., akademik

Neurology in the Rumanian People's Republic. Priroda 44 no.10:
69-71 0'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Direktor Instituta nevrologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii Ru-
mynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki
(Rumania--Neurology)

KREYNDLER,

RUMANIA/Viology. Human and Animal Viruses.

E-3

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 7, 1957, 28745.

Author : Kreyndler, Tsaga, Oltyanu, Koshovyanu-Voynesku,
Vegener.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Protective Effect of Intrabrain Injection of Tellu-
rium in Rabies Encephalitis in Rabbits.

Orig Pub: Zashchitnoi deystvie vnutrimozgovoy inektsii tellura
pri rabicheskom entsefalite u krolikov.
Bul. stiint. Acad. RPR Sec. med., 1956, 8, No 4,
973-985.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

PREYDNER, A.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior. T

Abstr Jour: Dokl Akad. Nauk SSSR, No 20, 1958, 93601.

Author : Preydner, A., Unger, Yuliya.

Inst : ~~AS USSR~~

Title : Morphologically Functioning Structures in Conditional-Reflex Processes.

Orig Pub: V sb.: Probl. fiziol. tsentr. nervn. sistemy. M.-L., 1957, 294-300.

Abstract: According to K.M. Dikov's data the production of conditioned reflexes (CR) begins with metabolic reactions, that is changes in trophic functions of the CNS, and only later are specific reactions of various effector systems added -- so that a whole

Card : 1/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. Higher
Nervous Activity. Behavior.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93601.

complex of morphological-dynamical structures participates in the production process of CR. The diverse degrees to which it participates in the reaction (functional dissociation) is apparently the result of specific traits and functional conditions. For instance, a dog being in a state of collapse after an electrically induced spasm is restored first to its respiratory and then to its motive powers which represent the components of a defensive CR. According to Kupcelev's method, digestive-motor dissociations could be observed while CR-production was in progress. When reduction in digestive excitability was brought about, the given link in the motor chain was maintained the

Card : 2/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System. Higher
Nervous Activity. Behavior.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93601.

longer, the remoter its position was from the digestive-
reflex. The inhibitions of the motor reflex started
with the closest links to the digestive reflex. --
A.M. Rybinovskaya.

Card : 3/3

KREYNDLER, A

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/1 Neurology Jan 59

152. STUDY OF CERTAIN BIOCHEMICAL CONSTANTS IN EPILEPSY WITH OR WITHOUT PSYCHICAL DISTURBANCES - Cercetarea unor constante biochimice în epilepsia cu și fără tulburări psihice - Kreyndler A., Preda E., Cherculescu F. and Meiu F. - *STUD. CER. NEUROL.* 1957, 2/2 (235-244) Tables 2

In 2 groups of epileptics (27 patients without psychical disturbances and 23 presenting interparoxysmal progressive psychical disturbances), research was carried out on the glycogen, mineral phosphorus, alkaline phosphatase, total proteins, total lipids, cholesterol, amino acids, and on reduced glutathione. A significant increase was found only in the amino nitrogen level in the 2 groups of patients. The increase was, however, most marked in the blood of the epileptics presenting psychical disturbances. The glycogen level was diminished in the majority of the patients of both groups, but these low values were most pronounced in the patients not presenting psychical disturbances.

KREYMDLER, A.; PRADIS, A.

Studies on neurodynamics in aphasia [with summary in French]. Zhur.
nevr. i psikh. 57 no.8:929-940 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Institut nevrologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii Runynskoy Narodnoy
Respubliki, Bukharest.

(APHASIA, physiology,
neurodynamics of conditioned reflex funct. (Rus))
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
in aphasia (Rus))

(A. N. Y. DIER, P)

KREYNDLER, A.; MISON-KRIGEL', N. [Misson-Crighel, N.]

Biochemical studies in experimental and clinical epilepsy [with
summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.10:1205-1209 '57.
(EPILEPSY, metabolism, (MIRA 10:12)
(Rus))
(CONVULSIONS, experimental,
metab. in (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/2 Physiology Feb 27

847. ELECTROCLINICAL FEATURES OF CONVULSIONS INDUCED BY STIMULATION OF BRAIN STEM - Kreynoler A., Zuckermann E., Steriade M. and Chiriac D. *Neurol. Inst., Rumanian Acad. of Scis, Bucharest - J. NEUROPHYSIOL.* 1963, 21/5 (430-436) Graphs 3 illus. 1

Excitation of the reticular substance of the brain stem and of the periaqueductal substance results in a convulsive attack in both rat and cat. The seizure is induced by a stimulus intensity that is generally lower than that required for releasing a cortical seizure. The convulsive attack persists after cessation of the stimulation. Outwardly it differs from a cortically induced seizure in being shorter in duration and wholly tonic in character. Electroencephalographically it differs in showing an absence of paroxysmal hypersynchrony. Recordings from both the cortex and reticular substance during the seizure show desynchronized activity comparable to what is seen in 'arousal'; hence hypersynchronous neuronal discharge is not a necessary component of a seizure. The reticular seizure is probably induced by the activation of neuronal circuits which are independent of formations located rostral to the mesencephalon because it can be reproduced in animals decerebrated by precollicular section. In the normal animal, excitation of the brain stem during a cortical convulsive attack causes the motor manifestations of the cortical seizure to be replaced by manifestations of the brain stem seizure. During this time hypersynchronous seizure activity persists in the cerebral cortex. The above findings demonstrate that a convulsion can be induced by stimulation of the reticular substance of the brain stem which is independent of telencephalonencephalic circuits.

KREYNDLER, A., akademik

Some physiopathological mechanisms of acute cerebral circulatory disorders. Vest.AMI SSSR 14 no.7:11-21 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Institut nevrologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii nauk Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.
(BRAIN blood surgery)

KREYNDLER, A. [Kreindler, A.], akademik; BERGINER, V.M. [translator];
FALIKOV, Sh.M. [translator]; SHMIDT, Ye.V., prof., red.;
BASSIN, F.V., doktor med.nauk, red.; GAERLAND, M.I.,
tekh. red.

[Epilepsy; clinical and experimental studies] Epilepsia; klinicheskie i eksperimental'nye issledovaniia. Pod red. E.V. Shmidta i F.V. Bassina. Moskva, Medgiz, 1960. 506 p.
Translated from the Rumanian. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Shmidt). (EPILEPSY)

KREYNDLER, A.

Some pathophysiological mechanisms of acute disorders of cerebral blood circulation. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:5-16 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut nevrologii imeni I. P. Pavlova Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)

KREYNDLER, A.; PETRESKU, A. [Petrescu, A.]

Pathophysiology of some symptoms in acute disorders of cerebral
blood circulation in connection with the localization of the
focus. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:71-74 '60.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut nevrologii imeni I. P. Pavlova Akademii Rumynskoy
Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)

KREYNDLER, A.; FRADIS, A.

Clinical physiological studies in aphasia caused by acute disorders of cerebral blood circulation. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:182-191 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Bukharest, institut nevrologii imeni Pavlova Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.

(APHASIA) (CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE)

KREYNDLER, A.; KRIGEL', E.; NESHTIANU, V.; ANGELESKU, N.[Angelescu, N.]

Experimental studies on the problem of changes in the secondary reaction during barbiturate sleep following bilateral ligature of the common carotid arteries. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:278-283 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

(CAROTID ARTERY--LIGATURE)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)
(SLEEP THERAPY)

KREYNDLER, A.

Theory of physiological dynamic structures and its use in the study of the higher nervous activity in man. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 10 no. 3:324-329 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Pavlov Institute of Neurology, Academy of Sciences of Rumanian People's Republic, Bukharest,
(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

KREYNDLER, A.; KRIGEL', Ye.; POYLICH, I.

Relations between EEG, plethysmogram and pneumogram in various forms of epilepsy. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 61 no.9:1311-1319 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Bukharcstskiy institut nevrologii imeni I.P.Pavlova Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.
(EPILEPSY) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(PLETHYSMOGRAPHY) (RESPIRATION)

KREYNDLER, A.; KRIGEL', E.; STOYKA, E.; SOTIRESKU, N. [Sotirescu, N.]

Investigation of short-latency responses evoked by acoustic stimuli from somesthetic or visual zone of unanesthetized cats. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.12:1391-1399 D '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut nevrologii im. I.P. Pavlova Akademii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.

KREYNDLER, A.[Kreindler, A.], akademik

[Asthenic neurosis] Astenicheskii nevroz. Bucharest, Izd-
vo Akad. Rumynskoi Narodnoi Respubliki, 1963. 410 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

*

SAPERSHTYIN, A. G.; MEYDOLIN, A. N., Engr.

Wood - Preservation

- Soaking apparatus of the Vitebsk Home-Building Combine,
Sber.mt.o nov. tekhn. v stroi. 15 No. 3, 1953

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

KREYNDLIN, A.N., inzhener.

Experience in the use of glued wood products in housing construction.
Sbor.mat. o nov.tekhn. v stroi. 15 no.7:17-19 JI '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Woodworking industries)

YAKOBSON, Ya.M., inzhener; KREYHDLIN, A.N., inzhener.

Combination construction yards for producing reinforced concrete
products. Strel.prom.34 no.7:5-8 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Industriyeproyekt.
(Reinforced concrete)

YAKOBSON, Ya.M., inzh.; KREYNDLIN, A.N.; SOVALOV, I.G., knad. tekhn. nauk; PONOMAREVA, N.Ye., inzh.

[Provisional instructions VU-17/59 NIIOMTP for the heat and moisture treatment of reinforced concrete and concrete articles in Pressureless chambers] Vremennye ukazaniia po termovlazhnostnoi obrabotke zhelezobetonnykh i betonnykh izdelii v beanapornykh kamerakh, VU-17-59/NIIOMTP. Moskva, Biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1959. 21 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Proyektno-konstruktorskaya kontora "Industroyproyekt" (for Yakobson, Kreyndlin).
 3. Laboratoriya betonnykh i zhelezobetonnykh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Sovalov, Ponomareva).
- (Concrete) (Reinforced concrete)

KREYNOLIN, A.N.; PROYEZDOV, M.M.

What's new in the production of large partitions. Stroi.
mat. 5 no. 9:29 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Gypsum) (Walls)

KREYNDLIN, A.N.; SAPRYKIN, V.A.; ZIL'BERMAN, R.I., inzh.; MELIK-PARSADANOVA, A.I., inzh.; MOLCHANOVA, O.I., inzh.; NIKONOV, M.A., inzh.; FROLOV, D.G., inzh.; TSYURUPA, A.L., inzh.; NOVITCHENKO, K.M., inzh., red.

[Album-catalog of designs of units, shops, and construction yards for making large brick blocks] Al'bom-katalog proektov ustanovok, tsekhov i poligonov po izgotovleniu krupnykh kirpichnykh blokov. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1960. 35 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Glavnyy inzh. Proyektno-konstruktorskoy kontory "Industroyproyekt" (for Kreyndlin).
3. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu; deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Saprykin). (Building blocks)

KREYNDLIN, A.N.

Urgent problems in expanding mass production of silicalcite.
Stroi. mat. 6 no.3:12-15 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Industroyproyekta.
(Building materials)

KREYNDLIN, A.N., inzh.; BEYUL. O.A., inzh.; YAKOBSON, Ya.M., inzh.;
SAVKOV, V.P., inzh.; TATARINOV, A.S., inzh.

Let's have progressive technology for factories which produce
reinforced concrete products for industrial construction. Prom.
stroitel'stvo no.3:16-20 '61. (MIRA 14'4)

1. Industroyproyekt Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii,
mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu Akademii
stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Precast concrete)

KREYNDLIN, A.N., inzh.; FAYNSHMIDT, A.S., inzh.

Analysis of planned designs of enterprises for the production of agloporite. Sbor.trud.VNIINSM no.6:201-214 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Industroyproyekt Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Industrial plants)

(Aggregates (Building materials))

KREYNDLIN, A.; KHANIN, Ye.

"Handbook of a young worker on the manufacture of precast reinforced concrete" by IA.M. IAKobson. Reviewed by A.Kreindlin, E.Khanin. Prof.-tekh.obr. 20 no.2:30 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Reinforced concrete) (IAkobson, IA.M.)

KREYNDLIN, A.N., inzh., red.; POLUNEVA, V.I., inzh., red.

[Improving the manufacturing technology at plants for large-panel housing construction] Sovrshenstvovanie tekhnologii proizvodstva na zvodakh krupnpanel'nogo domostroeniia; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 20 p.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.

KREYNDLIN, A.N., inzh., red.; KOLUBNEVA, V.I., inzh., red.

[Plant production of series 1605 A housing components; practices of the Kazan Plant No.1 for large Panel House Construction. Collection of articles] Navodskoe ingotovlenie detalei domov serii 1605A; opyt Kazanskogo zavoda krap-nopanel'nogo domostroeniia No.1. Sbornik statei. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 45 p. (MIRA 17.8)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitekturny NISK. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoi pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.

ACCESSION NR: AP5017114

UR/0228/64/000/011/0031/0032

AUTHOR: Kreyndlin, A. N. (Engineer)

TITLE: Industrial floors for residential construction

SOURCE: Stroitel'nyye materialy, no. 11, 1964, 31-32

TOPIC TAGS: general construction, structural engineering

ABSTRACT: Manual floor laying is an expensive and time-consuming operation in Soviet residential construction; in the case of large-panel construction it represents 12-14% of all the labor invested. Some effective use has been made of gypsum-cement floor panels designed by the TsNIIEP (Central Scientific-Research Institute of Experimental Planning) as a replacement for poured floors, but this has only relieved the situation to a slight degree. The TsNIIEP, in collaboration with other agencies and the Lugansk ZhBI-1 plant, has now developed room-size, rolled floor panels which come complete with facings on gypsum-cement bases. The facings consist of wood or fiber material; they are nailed to wood strips within the demand base. The total thickness of the floor is 57 or 60 mm. The weight

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017114

of the prepared panels is 1,300-1,500 kg/m³.

Floors of this type have shown superior results in structural features (such as resistance to pressure), and are definitely more economical than conventional floors. It is planned to adapt a number of other facing materials (linoleum, plastics, etc.) and to develop long-distance railway techniques for transporting the large-size panels.

Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

ALEKSANDROV, Stanislav Konstantinovich, inzh.; LIFSHITS, Yuliya
Lazarevna, inzh.; VAL, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich,, inzh.;
KREYNBLIN, A.N., nauchn. red.; TELINGATER, L.A., red.

[Advanced methods of prefabrication and assembly of large
panel buildings] Peredovye metody zavodskogo izgotovleniia
i montazha krupnopanel'nykh zdani. Moskva, Vysshiaia shko-
la, 1965. 65 p. (MIRA 18:7)

L 32813-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004665

S/3128/64/000/001/0038/0043

AUTHORS: Golozovskiy, A. M.; Kreyndlin, I. I.

TITLE: Optimal threshold measurements of a nonstationary process with the aid of an intensity meter

8
B+1

SOURCE: Yadernoye priborostroyeniye; nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik, no. 1, 1964, 38-43

TOPIC TAGS: Nonstationary random process, statistical distribution, confidence interval, threshold level, radioactivity measurement γ M

ABSTRACT: For cases when it is required to determine not the total time dependence of the intensity, but the excess of the intensity over a certain level, the authors introduce, in accordance with the Neumann-Pearson method, two confidence boundaries for the counting rate, one indicative of the counting rate under the influence of a noise background, and the other of the counting rate at minimum

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L 32843-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004665

detectable excess of intensity over the background. The criteria for false alarm and missed-count probability are also introduced. The optimization of the threshold measurements is analyzed by the classical method of checking statistical hypotheses. The analysis is applied to a simple counting circuit with a single integrating RC network, with a threshold unit set for a certain threshold counting rate. An optimal threshold intensity meter based on the results of the analysis, suitable for threshold measurements of nonstationary processes under different background levels and for observations of small signals in excess of the background, is outlined briefly. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, NP

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR6023344

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/004/A042/A042

AUTHOR: Golosovskiy, A. M.; Ioannesyants, L. M.; Karpinskiy, I. P.; Kreyndlin, I.I.

TITLE: Use of successive statistical analysis in measurements of nuclear radiations

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat telemekh i vychisl tekhn, Abs. 4A317

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr., vyp. 1, 1964, 213-232

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation, statistic analysis, radiation measurement

AFSTRACT: The principles of using successive statistical analysis for determining the parameters of the Poisson distribution law in measurements of nuclear radiations are examined. [Translation of abstract] 9 illustrations and bibliography of 7 titles. B. U.

SUB CODE: 12, 18

Card 1/1

UDC: 650.562:533

L 35353-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AR6017801

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/A058/A058

AUTHOR: Golosovskiy, A. M.; Ioannesyants, L. M.; Karpinskiy, I. P.; Kreyndlin, I. L.

TITLE: On the use of sequential statistical analysis in measurement of nuclear radiation

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1A502

REF SOURCE: Tr. Soyuzn. n.-i. in-ta priborostr. vyp. 1, 1964, 213-232

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear radiation, radiation measurement, statistic analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the application of the method of sequential statistical analysis for sorting radioactive samples by their activity. For the case of a Poisson distribution, this problem can be formulated in the following manner. If m pulses were registered in a time $t = T$ and if $m < N$ (where N is the limiting number of pulses), then hypothesis H_1 is assumed, and if $m = N$ after $t < T$, then hypothesis H_2 is assumed. In the method of sequential statistical analysis, the choice between the hypotheses reduces to a verification of the inequality (A. Wald, Sequential Analysis, Wiley, N.Y. 1947) $\ln B < Z < \ln A$ (1), where Z is the logarithm of the likelihood ratio, and the numbers A and B are determined from the relations $A = (1 - a_2)/a_1$ and $B = a_2/(1 - a_1)$, where a_1 and a_2 are probabilities determined by the formulas

$$a_2 = \int_0^{\lambda_{\text{threshold}}} f(x\lambda_2) dx \text{ and } a_1 = \int_{\lambda_{\text{threshold}}}^{\infty} f(x\lambda_1) dx.$$

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L 35353-66

ACC NR: AR6017801

$f(\lambda)$ is the known probability density function, and λ is the distribution parameter. The verification continues until inequality (1) is satisfied. If inequality (1) is violated on the left, the verification terminates by assuming the hypothesis H_1 . If it is violated on the right, then H_2 is assumed. Formulas are presented for the calculation of the operative characteristic $L(\lambda)$ and the average measurement time $A(\lambda)$, and the peculiarities and consequences of these formulas are discussed. Some graphical interpretations and examples of applications of sequential analysis are considered. Yu. Semenov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 18, 12

Card 2/2 *llh*

BEGIDZHANOVA, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KREYNDLIN, L.M., inzh.

Conference on the use of plastic materials in the manufacture of tractors. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 32 no.7:32-35 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktorny institut.

(Tractors—Equipment and supplies) (Plastics)

BEGIDZHANOVA, A.P.; KREYNDLIN, L.M.; GORBUNOVA, V.G.; BARSHEYN, R.S.

Substituting plastic materials for copper in making low pressure fuel pipes. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. 33 no.2:43-44 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktorny institut (for Begidzhanova, Kreyndlin). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plastmas (for Gorbunova, Barshteyn).
(Tractors--fuel systems) (Pipe, Plastic)

KREYNDLIN, LEV NAUMOVICH

ARONOV, Khanan Mikhaylovich; KREYNDLIN, Lev Naumovich; LANDSBERG, G.A.,
redaktor; PYATAKOVA, N.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manufacturing window cases and door frames] Proizvodstvo okonnykh
i dvernykh blokov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit.materialam,
1957. 229 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Windows) (Doors)

KREYNDLIN, L.M., inzh.; ZAGOSKINA, G.V., red.; FOLCHMEYER, V.Z., tekhn.red.

[Machine for sawing out hinge seats] Stanok dlia vypilivaniia
gnezd pod petli. Moskva, TSontr.biuro tekhn.informatsii Glav-
standartoma, 1959. 12 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Giprostandartdom (for Kreyndlin).
(Hinges) (Building--Tools and implements)

KREYNILIN, L.N.; MOROZOV, I.A.; BRESLAVTSEV, D.K., red.; KOLOMEYER,
V.Z., tekhn.red.

[Making standard window blocks with double-sashes] Proizvodstvo
tipovykh okonnykh blokov so sparennymi perepletami. Moskva,
TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii Glavstandartdoma, 1959. 23 p.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Windows)

ARDANSKIY, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; KREYNOLIN, L.N., inzh.,
nauchnyy red.; TEL'PUGOVA, N.N., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ya.L.,
tekhn.red.

[Joinery] Stoliarnye raboty. Izd.5., perer. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 222 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Joinery)

KREYNDLIN, Lev Naumovich, inzh.; NO. OZOV, Ivan Aleksandrovich, inzh.;
ZAYCHIKOVA, E.A., red. izd-va; KOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.

[Manufacture of wooden elements and built-in furniture] Proizvodstvo stoliarnykh izdelii i vstroennoi mebeli. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1962. 247 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Built in furniture) (Carpentry)

YEVSTYUGOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, inzh.; FOKROVSKIY, Aleksandr
Il'ich, inzh.; KREYNDLIN, L.N., nauchn. red.; STAROSVETOVA,
V.G., red.

[Woodworking operations] Plotnichnye raboty. Moskva, Vysshaya
shkola, 1965. 300 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KREYNDLIN, N. N.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 584 - I

BOOK

Call No.: AF410446

Author: KREYNDLIN, N. N.

Full Title: CALCULATION OF REDUCTIONS IN THE ROLLING OF NONFERROUS METAL AND ALLOY SHEETS AND STRIPS

Transliterated Title: Raschet obzhatiy pri prokatke listov i lent iz tsvetnykh metallov i splavov

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Literature on Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy (Metallurgizdat)

Date: 1950 No. pp.: 254 No. of copies: 4,000

Editorial Staff

Appraisers: Tselikov, A. I., Prof. Dr., and Komarov, A. M., Eng.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for industrial engineers and workers in design and construction offices, and also for students studying rolling.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: This book discusses: fundamentals of the theory of rolling, theoretical method of the calculation of metal pressure on rolls in hot and cold rolling, taking into account the tension and flattening of rolls; experimental studies in determining the yield point and the coefficient of external friction in rolling; practical methods

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