LENARTOWSKI, M.

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part III. Chemical Processing of Solid Fossil Fuels. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51440

Author : Lenartowski, M.
Inst : -
Title : Development of the Industry of Coal-Tar Derivatives.

Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1955, 11, No 10, 555-556

Abstract : A short technical and economic analysis of the development of coal tar processing. -- A. Wielopolski

Card : 1/1

LENARTOWSKI, M.

4375. THE COKE AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND THE PEACEFUL UTILIZATION OF NUCLEAR PROCESSES. Grossman, A. and Lenartowski, M. (Koks, Smola, Gaz (Coke, Tar, Gas, Stalinogrod), Jan./Mar. 1955, vol. 1, 18-23). The importance of graphite and the role of the industry as a producer of raw material for reactor graphite are discussed. The possibilities of nuclear processes as a source of electricity and of radioactive isotopes are outlined. (L).

LENC, J., inz.; NOVOTNY, Z.

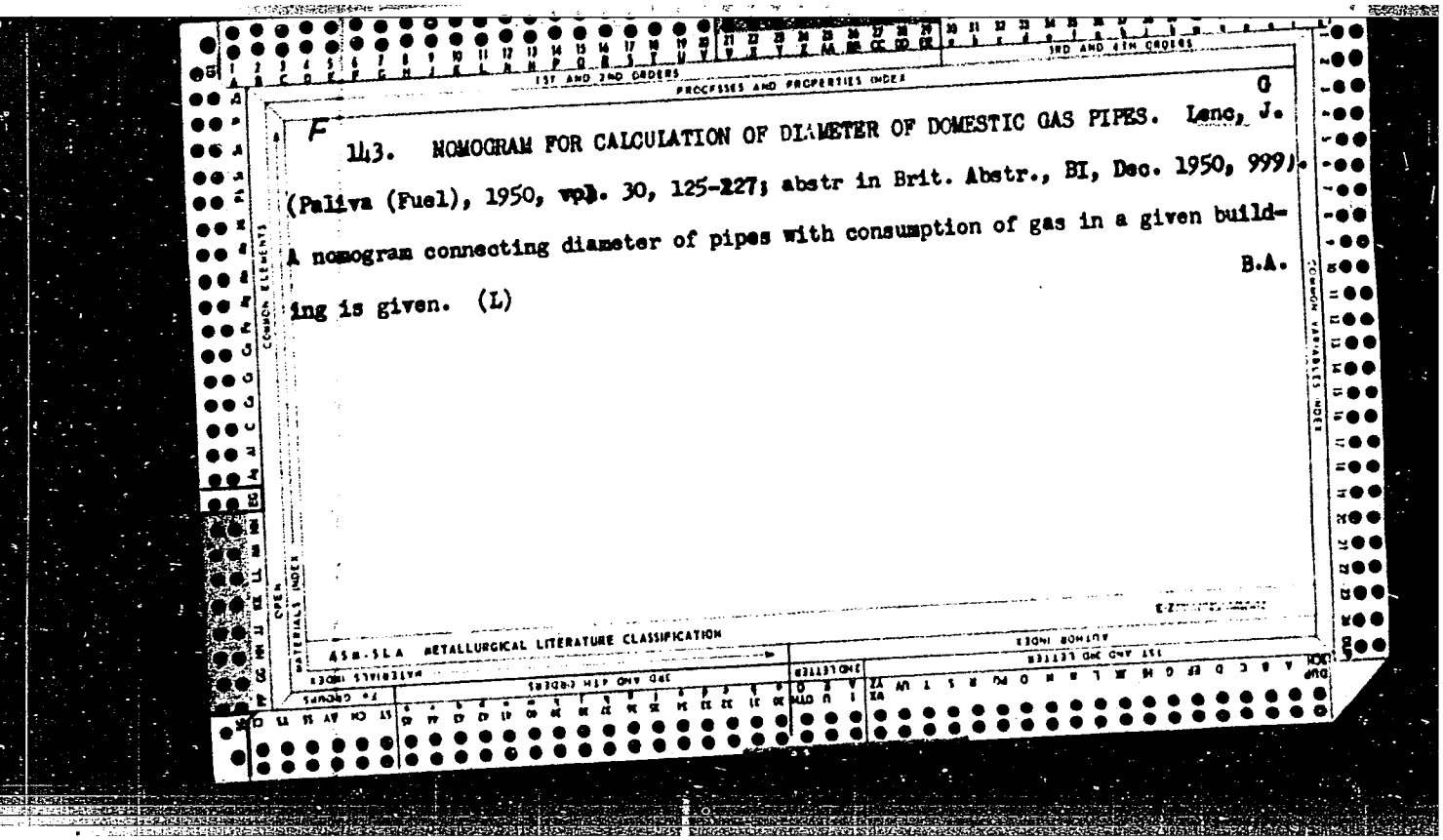
Tunnel kilns for annealing of aluminum tubes. Stroj vyr 9 no.7:371 '61.

1. Kovotechna, Praha.

Bv. Abs.

B1-a Solid and Gaseous Fuels

Heating by gas. J. Lexa. (*Paliva a Voda*, 1948, **28**, 263—273).—Appliances and systems for domestic and industrial interior heating are reviewed. R. Trauscor.



F

1143. NOMOGRAM FOR CALCULATION OF DIAMETER OF DOMESTIC GAS PIPES. Lang, J. (Paliva (Fuel), 1950, vpl. 30, 125-227; abstr in Brit. Abstr., BI, Dec. 1950, 999). A nomogram connecting diameter of pipes with consumption of gas in a given building is given. (L)

G

B.A.

LENC J

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products K-22
and Their Applications. Chemical Pro-
cessing of Solid Fossil Fuels.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 3, 1959, 9551.

Author : Lenc, J., Zavorka, J., Sidlik, F., Patera, E.,
Malina, E., Beranek, S., Formanek, J., Klan, J.,
Biedl, B.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Concerning the Article by Yilka: "A Study of the
Problem of Complex Chemical Energy Utilization
of Brown Coal."

Orig Pub: Paliva, 1956, 36, No 9, 316-320; No 19, 350-354;
No 11, 378-380; No 12, 413-416.

Abstract: See Ref Zhur Khim, 1959, 2438.

Card 1/1

178

LENC, J.

"Measurements of vibrating electromagnetic machines."

ELEKTROTECHNIK, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EPAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

CZ/4-60-5-9/32

AUTHORS: Lenc, J., Engineer, Kratochvíl, J.

TITLE: Automation of Conveying Processes. II. Program Control of Conveyers According to the Physiological Curve of Workers

PERIODICAL: Nová Technika, 1960, No. 5, pp. 214 - 215

TEXT: After a general introduction on the significance of automation of conveyance the authors deal with program control of assembly conveyers. In the ČSR the Ústav hygieny práce a chorob z povolání (Institute for Hygiene of Work and Occupational Diseases) is occupied in respective research; precise examinations have shown that neither a constant speed, nor a constant operating time meet the requirements. Figure 1 shows the physiological curve of the output of work achieved by workers in dependence on time during an 8-hour shift. The program control permits an increase in output by 10.33%, expressed in the difference of the surfaces ABCDEFG and ABFG. The introduction of program control in at least 45 plants subordinated to the Ministries of Heavy and of General Mechanical Engineering will be effected during the Third Five-Year Plan. About 3 conveyer lines per plant will be installed, i.e. a total of about 135 conveyers. An average of 20 workers operate one conveyer line, working $135 \times 20 \times 2,200 = 6.10^6$ hours per year. The

Card 1/3

Automation of Conveying Processes. II. Program Control of Conveyers According to the Physiological Curve of Workers

costs of a program control equipment would amount to 2.10^6 Kčs. The tariff class TKK = 3 valid for work at assembly conveyers provides wages of 4.40 Kčs per hour. The computation of savings made by use of program control of assembly conveyers follow, amounting to $5.454.10^6$ Kčs per year at an output increase by 10.33%, and $2.64.10^6$ Kčs per year at an output increase by 5%. Calculations on the amortization follow. The program control equipment developed by the Kovotechna n.p. (Kovotechna, People's Enterprise), working on the principle of punched cards, operates by means of predetermined numbers of mutually temporary variable units; a minimum of 32 variations per shift was recommended. Using a punched card of 80 columns the number of variations will suffice, including the possibility of marking pauses. Data on the necessary variations of speed at continuous conveyers and of changes in duration of stoppings at fixed-cycle conveyers follow. The continuous conveyer's punch card has 12 rows, 5 punches of each column are designed for time control, 7 punches serve for the adjustment of the corresponding speed of the d-c motor. By use of 7 rheostats of the geometrical progression with the quotient q = 2 in the binary code, 127 speeds are obtained. Figure 2 shows the block-schematic of program control of a continuous conveyer. The punch card for the control of fixed-cycle conveyers has

CZ/4-60-5-9/35

Automation of Conveying Processes. II. Program Control of Conveyers According to the Physiological Curve of Workers

12 rows, too, 8 of which are designed for the time adjustment of stoppings. The equipment uses 8 binary relay circuits, the maximum number of impulses amounts to 2^8. A step-by-step selector performes the repetition of identical cycles. Figure 3 shows its block-schematic. The equipment described may be attached to an electronic speed control unit or to the magnetic regulator of the d-c motor, produced by the ZPA Plant at Děčín. There are 3 diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Kovotechna n.p. - Praha (Kovotechna, People's Enterprise, Prague)

Card 3/3

CZ/4-60-5-17/35

AUTHOR: Lenc, Jan, Engineer

TITLE: Session of the International Gas Union in Prague

PERIODICAL: Nová Technika, 1960, No. 5, p. 228

TEXT: On April 4 and 5, 1960, a session of the Council of the International Gas Union was held in Prague; experts of 20 countries, among them delegates of the USSR, Rumania and the ČSR participated. The ČSR is represented in the Union by the Sekce pro využití paliv Čs. Vědecko-technické společnosti (Section for Utilization of Fuel of the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society). The Conference dealt with problems of changeability of gases, of new technology in production and separation of gases, of safety measures, of standardization measures in the construction of international gas pipe lines etc. The next Session will be held at Stockholm in 1961.

Card 1/1

LENC, J., inz.

Disposal of combustion gas from gas apparatus, especially in multistories houses. Paliva 42 no.8:247-249 Ag '62.

LENC, J., inz.

The gas industry in Japan. Pavliva 43 no.2:59-60 F '63.

LENC, J., inz.

Gas saving is an important reserve of gas resources. Paliva 44 no.5/6:198-200. My-Je '64.

LENC. O.

The damaging of cars slows down transportation. p. 21.
(ZELEZNICAR, Vol. 6, no. 1, Jan. 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

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

LENC, O.

Without adjustments and unnecessary transshipment. p. 105. ZELEZNICAR. (ministerstvo dopravy) Praha. Vol. 6, No. 4, Apr. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Synthetic and Natural Medicinal Substances. Galenicals and Medicinal Forms. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur -Khimiya, No 10, 1959

Author : Breceli, V., Lence, P.
Inst : -
Title : Margarine as a Base for the Preparation of Ointments.

Orig Pub : Farmac. vest., 1957, 8, No 5-6, 49-55.

Abstract : Ointments, based on margarine (M), possess a fine external appearance, consistency and stability (4-7 weeks). It is preferable to produce an aqueous emulsion of the M compound with cetyl alcohol, vasoline or olive oil than with lanoline or spermaceti. Photographs of microscopic investigations of the obtained ointments were submitted. -- I. Matveyeva

Card 1/1

16.4100

26158
S/044/61/000/005/019/025
C111/C444

AUTHOR: Lenchenko, A. I.

TITLE: Evaluation of functions, given by tables

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 5, 1961, 26, abstract 5V178. (Sb. nauchn. tr, Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t, 1958, vyp. 35, 59 - 78)

TEXT: For the function y, given by a table of equidistant values, an analytic expression $\bar{y} = f(t)$, is searched, which corresponds to the given table with sufficient exactness. For the compensation of the experimental results on the base of which the table values have been obtained, formulas are given:

$$\bar{y}(0) = c_0\varphi_0(0) + c_2\varphi_2(0) + \dots + c_l\varphi_l(0), \qquad (1)$$

where $c_j = \sum y_j \varphi_j / \sum \varphi_j^2$, there φ_j are orthogonal functions with the constant weight $p(x_i) = 1$, and satisfy the recurrent relation:

$$\varphi_j = x\varphi_{j-1} + a_j \varphi_{j-2}, \text{ where } a_j = -\sum \varphi_{j-1}^2 / \sum \varphi_{j-2}^2 .$$

Card 1/2

26156
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C111/C444

In order to estimate the compensation, given by (1), the deviations δ_i of the given values y_i from the values $\bar{y}_i$, calculated by the formulas (1), are determined. The results, obtained for δ_i, shows that the compensation formulas (1) shall not be a polynomial of high degree, because the approximation by the method of least squares by polynomials with constant weights produces deviations, the absolute value of which increases binomially from the endpoints to the middle of the interval. Various special cases are considered. It is pointed to the fact that the proposed method for a determination of the empiric formulas is far from being complicated, in opposition to the calculation by the method of least squares. The representation is illustrated by examples.

(Abstracter's note: Complete translation.)

Card 2/2

LENCES, S.

Further development of collective farms in Nitra District.

p. 84
Vol. 6, no. 5, Mar. 1956
MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI
Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EPAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 12
December 1956

LENCES, S.

Experience and results in establishing agricultural laboratories of machine-tractor stations in the Nitra District to the present time. p. 208.
MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. (Ministerstvo zemedelstvi) Praha.
Vol. 6, no. 11, June 1956.

SOURCES: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10, Oct. 1956

LENCES, S.

LENCES, S. Good seed determines the harvest. p. 351.

Vol. 6, no. 18, Sept 1956
MACHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI
AGRICULTURE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

LENCES, S.

Seed-pickling automatic machine and its use. p.230

MECHANISACE ZEMEDELSTVI. (Ministerstvo zemedelstiv a lesniho hospodarstvi)
Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol.9, no.10, Oct.1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.12
Dec. 1959
Uncl.

LENCEWICZ, Stanislaw DECEASED 1961/1
c. '59

Physical Geography
Geology

see IIC

LENCHENKO, A. I.

Lenchenko, A. I. "Determination of derivatives from a function which has been worked out through tables," Nauch. trudy (Dneproper. metallurg. in-t im. Stalina). Issue 17, Supplement to Mekhanik, Mekhanizatsiya metal urg. tsekhov, 1949, pp. 95-104

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

LEN[illegible], V. I.

Lenchenko, V. I. "Structure of empirical formulae for functions which have been worked out by tables with double entries," Nauch. trudy (Dnepropetr. metallurg. in-t im. Stalina), Issue 17, Supplement to Mekhanik, Mekhanizatsiya metallurg. tsekhov, 1949, p. 105-11

SO: U-3859, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

GRECHNYY, Ya.V.; LENCHENKO, N.A.

Effect of hydrogen and nitrogen on the graphitization of white cast iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.5:153-160 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut, Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cast iron--Metallography)
(Gases in metals)

LENCHENKO, P. D.

USSR/Farm Animals. Honey Bee. Q

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 92674.

Author : Lenchenko, P.D.
Inst :
Title : The Onion, Allium Fistulosum, a Good Honey Bearing Plant.

Orig Pub: Pchelovodstvo, 1958, No 5, 50-51.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

LENCHENKO, P.D., uchitel'

Raising strawberry tomatoes. Biol.v shkole no.1:91 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Meshcherskaya semiletnyaya shkola, Tumanovskogo rayona, Smolenskoy oblasti.
(Husk tomato)

LEMCHENKO, V.K.

"Energy Losses of Fast Particles Passing Through a Substance With Constant Velocity."
Cand Phys-Math Sci, Central Asian State U imeni V.I. Lenin, Min Higher Education
USSR, Tashkent, 1955. (KL, No 14, Apr 55)

SO: Sum.No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations
Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14).

25103 S/166/61/000/003/001/004
B112/B202

24,7700

AUTHOR: Lenchenko, V. M.

TITLE: Certain problems related with recombination and production of current carriers in semiconductors

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1961, 31 - 41

TEXT: The author develops a statistical theory on certain phenomena concerning recombination and production of carriers in semiconductors. The method used for deriving the basic formulas for the recombination and production rates of the carriers in intrinsic semiconductors is similar to Einstein's method of deriving Planck's radiation formula. The following formula is obtained for the production rate $G_{\sigma's}$ of transitions from the energy level ε_s to the level $\varepsilon_{\sigma'}$ ($\varepsilon_s - \varepsilon_{\sigma'} = h\nu$):

$$G_{\sigma's} = \left[(u_\nu + I_\nu) b^{(1)}_{\sigma's} + v_\nu b^{(2)}_{\sigma's}\right] n_\sigma p_s;$$

Card 1/3

Certain problems related with....

for the recombination rate $R_{s\sigma'}$:

$$R_{s\sigma'} = \left[(u_\nu b_{\sigma's}^{(1)} + v_\nu b_{\sigma's}^{(2)})\exp\frac{h\nu}{\vartheta} + I_\nu b_{\sigma's}^{(1)}\right] n_s p_{\sigma'}$$

is obtained. u_ν and v_ν are the densities of the thermal photons and phonons, I_ν the energy density of the external bremsstrahlung, n and p electron and hole numbers, $b_{\sigma's}^{(1)}$ and $b_{\sigma's}^{(2)}$ the absorption probabilities for a photon or a phonon per unit time. In the following, the author studies recombination radiation in extrinsic semiconductors. The number of recombinative events that are connected with the emission of a photon of the energy $h\nu$ is calculated from the following formula:

$$U_\nu \sum_{\varepsilon_s - \varepsilon_{\sigma'} = h\nu} \exp(\frac{h\nu}{\vartheta}) u_\nu n_s p_{\sigma'} b_{\sigma's}^{(1)}$$

Recombinative transitions with phonon emission are called "radiationless recombinations". The Fermi quasilevels μ_s are introduced by the substitution:

$$n_s = g_s(\exp\frac{\varepsilon_s - \mu_s}{\vartheta} + 1)^{-1}. \quad (g_s = n_s + p_s).$$

Card 2/3

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B112/B202

The author calculates the difference: $\delta U_\nu = U_\nu - U_\nu^0$, where the index 0 refers to thermal equilibrium. Finally, the author considers the case of an illuminated semiconductor. The kinetic equations for the individual carrier groups read as follows:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} -dn/dt &= \sum_{\varepsilon_\lambda > \varepsilon_c} \sum_{\varepsilon_\sigma < \varepsilon_v} (R_{\lambda\sigma} - G_{\sigma\lambda}) \\ -dp/dt &= \sum_{\varepsilon_\sigma < \varepsilon_v \varepsilon_\lambda > \varepsilon_v} \sum (R_{\lambda\sigma} - G_{\sigma\lambda}) \end{aligned}\right\}$$

ε_c is the energy of the lowest level in the free band, ε_v is the energy of the lowest level in the valence band.

V. S. Vavilov is mentioned. There are 10 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics AS Uzbekskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1960

L 17617-63 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/BDS/EEC(b)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/AFWL/SSD/
IJP(C) Pi-4/Po-4/Pz-4 GG/AT S/056/63/044/003/021/053

78
77

AUTHOR: Lenchenko, V. M.

TITLE: Coulomb collisions of fast electrons in a polarizing medium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 3, 1963, 899-902

TEXT: Lately, polarization effects are included even in the description of Coulomb collisions of particles in plasma-like media. A. A. Rukhadze and V. P. Silin (Ref. 1: YFN, 66, 79, 1962) calculated the collision integral using the collision matrix element taking into account the polarization of the medium. The present paper presents the relativistic generalization of the collision integral and supplies formulas for the inelastic scattering effective cross section for electrons in a polarizing medium derived in the first approximation in quantum perturbation theory. The formulas can be employed for analyzing the characteristic energy losses of electrons in thin films.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Nuclear Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AT3007254 S/2952/63/000/000/0056/0067

AUTHORS: Zvyagin, V.I.; Lobanov, Ye.M.; Zverev, B.P.; Lenchenko, V.M.

TITLE: Employment of the reaction B-super-10 (n, alpha) Li-super-7 for the determination of boron and silicon

SOURCE: Radiatsion. effekty* v tverd. telakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzbSSR, 1963, 56-67

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, Si, boron, B, impurity, acceptor element, isotope, B-super-10 (n, alpha) Li-super-7 reaction, pulse, pulse amplitude, diode

ABSTRACT: The paper describes an experimental investigation and sets forth theoretical relationships governing the presence of the extremely active acceptor element B in Si. The reaction $B^{10}(n, \alpha)Li^{7}$ for neutrons with an energy of 0.03 ev has a large cross section (4,000 barn). This reaction yields an α particle with an energy of 1.47 Mev, which has a short path in Si (appx. 5 micron) and a Li^{7} nucleus with 0.88 Mev energy. This particle and this nucleus are distinguished by their great total energy (2.35 Mev) and their great ionization density which affords a highly effective registration if the carrier medium exhibits counting properties. In this respect Si is a very convenient material. The block scheme of the measuring

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3007254

equipment employed is described. It comprises a Si diode, a power-supply battery, a load resistance, and a preamplifier, all of which are placed in an aluminum shield and are placed at the output of the horizontal channel of the reactor. The pulses arising in a Si n-p junction irradiated with reactor neutrons are rendered visible in an oscillogram. It is shown that the irradiation of Si junctions with reactor neutrons provides a fundamentally sound means for the determination of some impurities in the material, especially H and B. It is also shown how a junction can be employed as a fast-neutron counter, even though only for assessment purposes. The theory of the formation of the pulses in the surface-barrier n-p junction is traced, using an equivalent circuit to represent the surface-hole and -p junction. Expressions are developed for I(t) by the solution of the diffusion equation for various particular cases, depending on whether the point source of the charge lies within the n region or the region of body charge, or whether the track of the particle lies entirely within the n region. The formulas obtained will be employed for the calculation of the effective volume for prescribed bounds of the changes of the amplitude of the pulses excited by the neutrons in a diode and also for the calculation of the pulse-amplitude spectra. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 17 numbered equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 14Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, EL NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 12660-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD RDW/JD

57
56

ACCESSION NR: AP3002882 S/0020/63/150/005/1091/1093

AUTHOR: Starodubtsev, S. V. (Member, AN UzSSR); Pugacheva, T. S.; Mikhaelyan, V. M.; Lenchenko, V. M.

TITLE: Kinetics of formation of crystallization nucleus in vitreous selenium 27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 150, no. 5, 1963, 1091-1093

TOPIC TAGS: crystallization nucleus, crystallization, selenium, vitreous selenium, ionized radiation, molecular chain rupture

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to present a possibility for a logical description of the kinetic phenomena in the formation and growth of crystallization nuclei in vitreous selenium. It is a known fact that X-ray and other ionizing irradiations increase the crystallization process of amorphous selenium. It was found in a previous work that preliminary irradiations of vitreous selenium resulted in the increase of crystallization seeds N. Furthermore, a complicated dependence of N on the radiation dose D is observed. These facts are qualitatively explained by several

Card 1/2

L 12660-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3002882

general assumptions: (1) in order for the crystallization to proceed, it is necessary at first to destroy the polymeric molecules which then allow the spatial regrouping of chains. This is ordinarily accomplished thermally since vitreous selenium is thermally unstable. In the present study the ionized radiation method was used to initiate the destruction; (ii) the crystallization process consists of the formation of nuclei in the crystallization phase and its consequent growth. In order for this to take place, a minimum number of polymeric chain ruptures must occur, forming movable segments in the molecule which regroup and form the stable seed. Further growth takes place by the combination of these separate segments; (iii) The formation of ruptured chains in the irradiated field proceeds by two ways: through the recombination of ions during which the energy is released and which is sufficient for the rupture of the -Se-Se- bond, and through a secondary electronic excitation resulting in the dissociation. In both instances the generation rate is proportional to the intensity of the dose. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Academy of Sciences UzSSR

Card 2/2

L 11018-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/ASD(a)-5/SSD/AFWL/SSD(t) MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4046911 S/0000/64/000/000/0049/0058

B

AUTHOR: Lenchenko, V.M., Iminov, I.

TITLE: Calculation of current and voltage impulses produced by ionizing particles passing through a semiconductor surface

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Radiatsionny*ye effekty*v kondensirovanny*kh sredakh (Radiation effects in condensed media). Tashkent, Izd-vo Nauka UzSSR, 1964, 49-58

TOPIC TAGS: n-p junction, Alpha particle, voltage impulse, silicon n-p junction, semiconductor, semiconductor voltage, semiconductor irradiation

ABSTRACT: Calculation of the current and voltage impulses arising from the passage of α-particles through an n-p junction is based on the following assumptions: 1. at time t=0, an ionization region in the form of a cylinder of length X_0 and radius ρ_0 is formed under the influence of an ionizing particle; the excess of charge carriers is uniformly distributed throughout the cylinder; b. the lifetime of electrons and holes remains unchanged, both inside and outside the cylinder, due to the small charge carrier concentration. The calculation proceeds from the continuity equations for electrons and holes and from the current density equations with the boundary conditions:

Card 1/5

$$n(x, y, z, t)\big|_{t=0} = \varphi(x, y, z) \tag{1}$$

and

$$n(x, y, z, t)\big|_{x=0} = 0. \tag{2}$$

The solution for the nonequilibrium concentration of electron and holes is then given in cylindrical coordinates. From this and equations for the total current impulse, an expression for the current impulse is derived in the following final form:

$$I = \frac{qN}{x_0} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{D_n}{\pi t}} \left(1 - Ae^{-\frac{x_0^2}{4D_n t}} \right) e^{-\frac{a^2 t}{4D_n}} - \right.$$

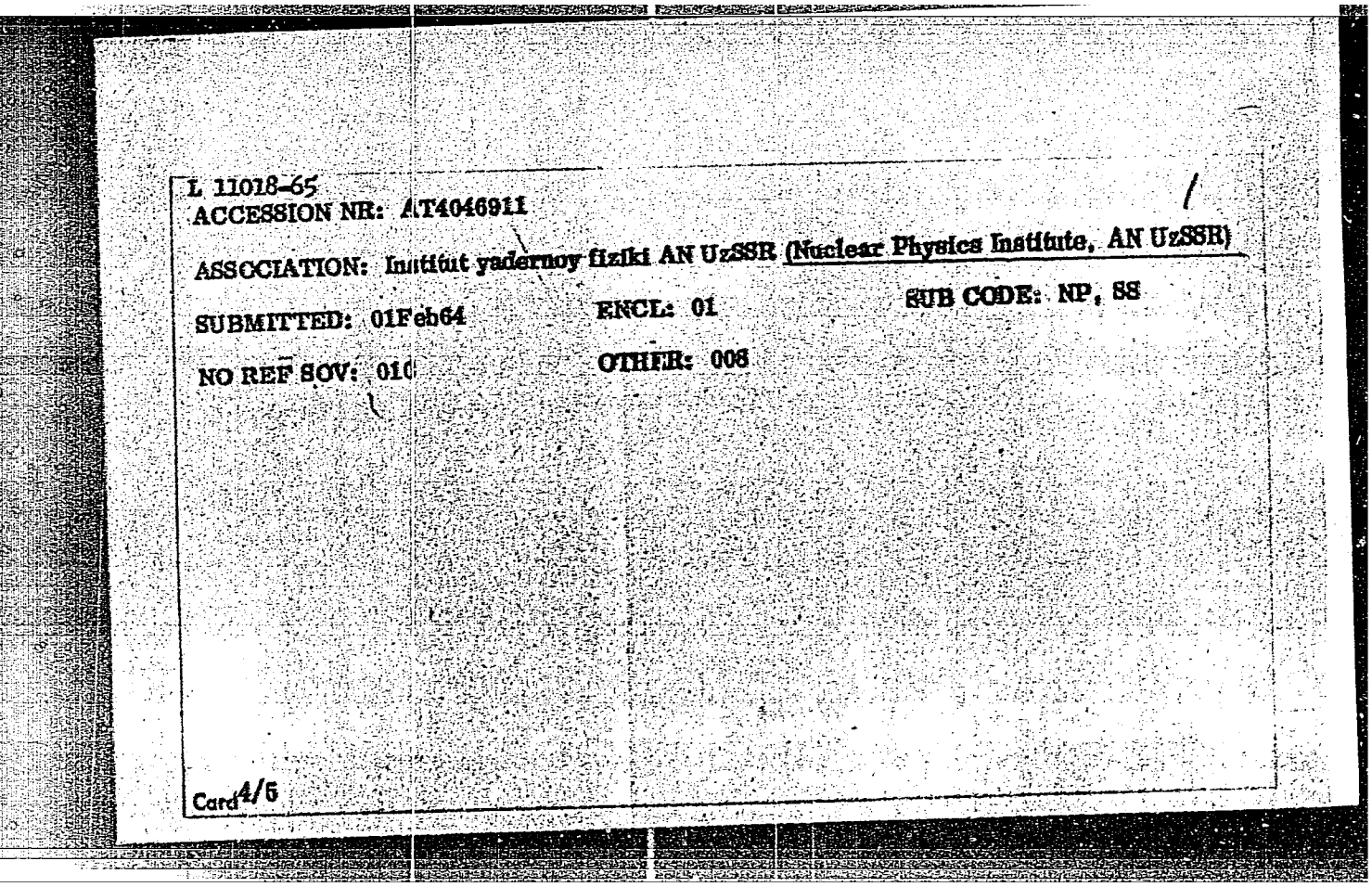
$$\left. - \sqrt{\frac{D_p}{\pi t}} \left(1 - Be^{-\frac{x_0^2}{4D_p t}} \right) e^{-\frac{a^2 t}{4D_p}} + \right. \tag{3}$$

$$+\frac{v_n}{2}\cdot\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_{-\frac{v_n}{2}\sqrt{\frac{t}{D_n}}}^{\frac{x_0-v_n t}{\sqrt{D_n t}}} e^{-\alpha_1^2}d\alpha_1+\frac{v_p}{2}\cdot\frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}}\int_{\frac{v_p}{2}\sqrt{\frac{t}{D_p}}}^{\frac{x_0+v_p t}{\sqrt{D_p t}}} e^{-\alpha_2^2}d\alpha_2\Bigg\} \quad (3)$$

The voltage impulse is calculated by using an equivalent circuit. It is noted that neither I nor V depends on ρ_0, which is in agreement with the assumption that the lifetime and speed of recombination do not depend on the electron or hole density. These equations were then applied to a silicon sample with the following parameters: L = thickness of silicon semiconductor = 0.1cm, s = cross section=1cm^2; T = energy of α-particles=5.3 Mev; θ = RC = 10^{-6} sec. and V_0 = 2.1V; the mean free path of α-particles in silicon is given by the empirical formula:

$$x_{osi(\alpha)}=2{,}13\,T^{(1{,}45)}_{\alpha(Mev)}+2{,}20. \quad (4)$$

The results of this calculation are given in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure where I and V are plotted as a function of time. It is seen from this figure that the current fall and voltage rise occur within 10^{-7} sec. The above calculations are also valid for the case where the α-particle track lies entirely within the n-p junction. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 22 formulas.



L 11018-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046911

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Nuclear Physics Institute, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: NP, SS

NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 008

Card 4/5

L 11018-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046911 ENCLOSURE: 01

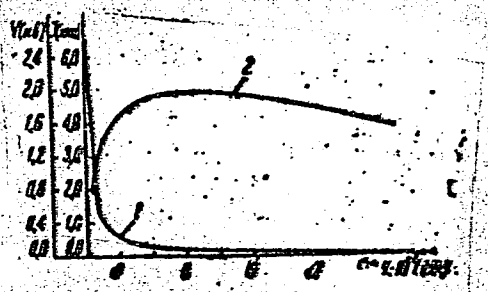


Fig. 1. Current and voltage as a function of time: 1 - current; 2 - voltage. Ordinates in mV and μa; abbscissa in seconds x 10^7.

Card 5/5

L 32046-65 EWA(h)/EWT(1)/T Pz-6/Peb IJP(c) AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5003309 S/0166/64/000/006/0048/0053

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B

AUTHOR: Lenchenko, V. M.

TITLE: Effect of medium on the Coulomb relaxation of carriers in semiconductors

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1964, 48-53

TOPIC TAGS: Green function, conduction electron, Coulomb collision, electron phonon collision

ABSTRACT: The author uses data published by various authors on the theory of deceleration of charged particles in condensed media, and estimates on the basis of these data the influence of the medium (its dielectric constant) on the relaxation of conduction electrons colliding with Cerenkov photons. It is pointed out that although the Tamm-Frank-Fermi method has recently lost ground to the method

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of Green's function in conjunction with diagram techniques, in most problems of practical importance the Green's function method yields solutions only in the plasma approximation, without account of the electrons bound in the atoms. It is shown that the Tamm-Frank-Fermi method can also take sufficiently accurate account of the influence of the medium on the collisions, since the accuracy of this method is limited only by the accuracy with which the dielectric constant is specified as a function of the frequency and wave vector of the photon. For thermal electrons of low temperatures, the frequency interval in which Cerenkov relaxation of the electrons occurs is small, and this relaxation is probably insignificant in ordinary media. A calculation of the relaxation time of electrons undergoing Coulomb collisions with excitation of longitudinal electromagnetic oscillations in a medium with zero longitudinal dielectric constant for longitudinal waves, yields an exact formula (without arbitrary constants) for the relaxation time of electrons in Coulomb collisions with the medium. It is shown by analysis of the results that the

L 26664-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5003309

scattering of electrons in Coulomb fields is an appreciable factor in the relaxation of electrons in semiconductors, since the time obtained for the relaxation rate is much larger than the rate of relaxation of the electrons interacting with the lattice atomic vibrations. Orig. art. has: 19 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, SS

NR REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 45210-65 EWT(m)/T/EWA(m)-2
ACCESSION NR: AP5009148 S/0166/65/000/001/0048/0056

AUTHOR: Lenchenko, V. M.; Pugacheva, T. S.

TITLE: Contribution to the theory of scattering of fast charged particles in crystals

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1965, 48-56

TOPIC TAGS: particle scattering, fast particle scattering, phonon emission, scattering cross section

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to scattering of charged particles by the atoms of the material constituting a crystal. Earlier investigations were made under the assumption that for fast particles such collisions can be regarded as pair collisions with free atoms, and effects connected with the interaction of the atoms in the lattice can be neglected. It is shown that the pair-collision approximation is valid only for "short-range" collisions, when the energy transferred to the atom is sufficiently large. In the case of long-range glancing collisions, the momentum is transferred but not to a single atom but to the entire lattice as a whole, so

Card 1/2

L 45210-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009148

that the scattering is accompanied by emission of one or several phonons, or else without change of energy at all (Mossbauer scattering). The cross section for the scattering of a fast charged particle in a crystal lattice is derived in general form, and the relative contributions made to the energy losses by single-phonon and multi-phonon processes are estimated. Collisions accompanied by formation of defects and by excitation of localized oscillations are also considered. It is pointed out in conclusion that the proposed method makes it possible to separate the collision region in which the energy losses go to phonon excitation. Orig. art. has: 36 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, SS

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 62208-65 EWT(m)/T IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5011673 UR/0166/65/000/002/0054/0059

AUTHORS: Lenchenko, V. M.; Iminov, I.

TITLE: Contribution to the theory of semiconductor counters for ionizing particles

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 54-59

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor counter, ionizing particle, surface barrier counter, np counter, heavy particle spectrometry

ABSTRACT: The authors consider a surface-barrier n-p counter with a broad space charge region which encloses the entire track of the ionizing particle. Such counters are used for the spectrometry of heavy particles. To obtain information on the effect of the semiconductor properties (carrier lifetime, mobility, etc.) on its counting ability, on the track length, on the ionizing ability of the particle, etc, it is necessary to calculate the waveform of the current and voltage pulses produced by the ionizing particle in such a counter.

Card 1/3

L 62208-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011673

Since this problem cannot be solved easily in explicit form, the calculations were made under some simplifying assumptions, neglecting the deviation of the semiconductor space-charge field from homogeneity, neglecting the dependence of the carrier lifetime on their density, and assuming the width of the space-charge region to be much larger than the track length. Typical current and voltage pulses obtained for such a counter are shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure and are in good agreement with experimental data. Calculation of the amplitude of the voltage pulse and its growth time as functions of the parameters and of the particle are also in satisfactory agreement with experiment. Original article has: 2 figures and 25 formulas

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Feb64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

L 62208-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011673 ENCLOSURE: 01

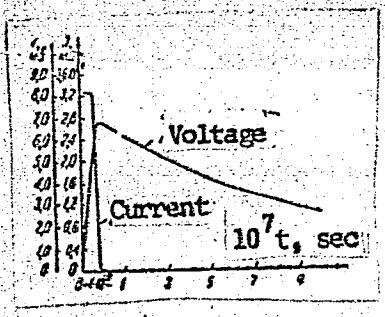

Fig. 1. Typical voltage and current pulses in a semiconductor surface-barrier n-p particle counter

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7001182 SOURCE CODE: UR/0166/66/000/005/0076/0081

AUTHORS: Pugacheva, T. S.; Lenchenko, V. M.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR (Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Energy structure of cascade and correlated atom-atom collision chains

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1966, 76-81

TOPIC TAGS: crystal structure analysis, nuclear radiation, collision, cascade

ABSTRACT: The type of crystal structure is analyzed and the energy structure is determined for atom-atom collision cascades in solid bodies. The function $S(E, \varepsilon)$ is introduced to determine the number of collisions initiated by primary atoms of energy E. This leads to the integral equation

$$S(E, \varepsilon) = \delta(E-\varepsilon) + \int_0^E S(E', \varepsilon)\,[1 - W_A(E')]\,G(E, E')\,dE' \qquad (1)$$

where G and W are probability functions. For a solid-sphere potential G is given simply by E^{-1} and the above equation is integrated immediately. A more general method is described where $F(E, \varepsilon)$, representing the complete range of cascade particles, is given by

$$F(E, \varepsilon) = \int_\varepsilon^E \frac{dE'}{\varphi(E')} n_a \int_\varepsilon^{E'} \sigma(E', E_1)\,S(E_1, \varepsilon)\,dE_1 + \Lambda(\varepsilon)\,\delta(E-\varepsilon) + \varphi^{-1}(\varepsilon). \qquad (2)$$

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7001182

The solution of this equation is given by $F(E,\varepsilon)=\Lambda(\varepsilon)S(E,\varepsilon)$, where

$$S(E,\varepsilon)=\delta(E-\varepsilon)+\frac{2E}{\varepsilon^2+a^2}. \qquad (3)$$

If one neglects inelastic and collective collision losses ($a = 0$), then the expression for S coincides with that given by equation (1) with $W_k = 0$. The remainder of the paper is devoted to calculating the atom-atom collision chain distributions. Curves are obtained for Cu <110> showing combinations of initial magnitudes of angle and energy for which the chain length has an exact, given magnitude. Orig. art. has: 22 equations and 3 figures. [04]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 013 / ATD PRESS: 5110

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7003647 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/67/172/001/0080/0082

AUTHOR: Lenchenko, V. M.; Starodubtsev, S. V. (Academician AN UzSSR)

ORG: none

TITLE: Energy structure of a cascade of collisions of identical particles in a decelerating medium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 172, no. 1, 1967, 80-82

TOPIC TAGS: particle collision, radiation physics, radiation chemistry, cascade, spectral energy distribution, ionization potential

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the article is to present a quantitative description of the secondary processes occurring in collisions between penetrating particles and a medium, and to explain their role in radiation-physical and radiation-chemical effects. To this end the authors determined the energy spectrum of the cascade particles as a function of the energy of the initial cascade particles and of the decelerating ability of the medium. The energy spectrum of the cascade is characterized by a certain function expressing the total range of the cascade particles of a given species having an energy in a given interval. An integral equation is derived for this function with account taken of the cascade multiplication. This equation differs in principle from a similar equation derived earlier (Paper at the First Conference on Radiation Physics of Solids, October, 1965, Kiev) for a cascade of atom-atom collisions, and makes it possible to obtain a more adequate approximation than before.

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.2: 539.16.04

ACC NR: AP7003647

In particular, it allows for the energy lost by the cascade particles for long-rate collisions. The integral equation so derived is used to calculate the energy distribution function of the electrons in a cascade of electron-electron collisions in a decelerating medium. By way of illustration it is shown that one electron with energy $E = 5 \times 10^5$ ev for a medium whose average ionization potential is close to 1 ev produces 1.2 electrons with energy 10^5 ev, 70 electrons with energy 10^3 ev, and 4×10^3 electrons with energy 10^2 ev. The accuracy of the method depends strongly on the accuracy with which the ionization potential is known. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

LENCHENKO, V.N., inzhener

Studying the movements of the knee joint in man. Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.3:69 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya (dir. - prof. B.P.Popov)
(KNEE JOINT)

LENCHENKO, V.N., inzh.

Some data on the study of the biomechanics of the foot.
Protez. i protezostr. no.10:54-57 '64.

Position of the axis of the knee joint of leg prosthesis.
Ibid.:58-63 (MIRA 18:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya.

LENCHEVSKIY, O.S.

Electrochemical method of eliminating salt from water.
Vod.i san.tekh. no.7:1-5 O '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Electrodialysis)

LENCHEVSKIY, O.S.

2

Electrochemical desalting of water. O. S. Lenchevskii. U.S.S.R. 106,557, July 25, 1957. The salting is carried out in 3- or more chambered baths in which the anodic and cathodic compartments are sepd. by electrochemically active diaphragms made of ionite resins. To prevent the accumulation of hydroxides in the cathodic chambers, they are

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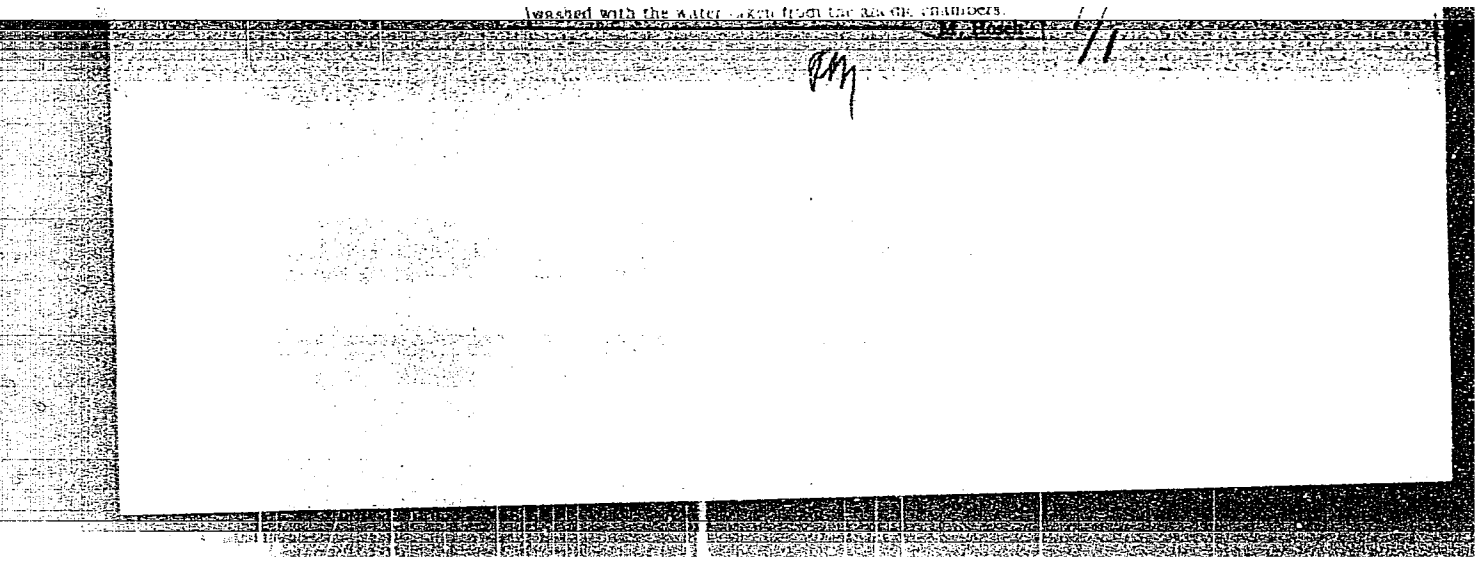

LENCHEVSKIY, O.S.

Industrial installations for electrochemical desalting of water.
Vod. i san.tekh. no.11:24-30 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Saline waters--Demineralization) (Electrolysis)

LENCHEVSKIY, O.S.

Electrochemical desilicification of water. Issl.po vodopodg. no.3:238-240 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Feed-water purification) (Silica) (Ion exchange)

YEVLANOVA, A.V.; STEFANOVICH, S.N.; LENCHEVSKIY, O.S.; GENKIN, V.Ye.

Electrolytic purification of spent pickling solutions and regeneration of valuable products. Vod. i san. tekh. no.5:15-19 My '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Metals--Pickling) (Sewage--Purification)
(Electrolysis)

LENCHEVSKIY, O.S.

Desalting of water. Vod. i san. tekh. no.5:38-40 My '59.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Saline waters--Demineralization)

LENCHEVSKIY, O.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Modern methods of water desalting. Zhur. VKHO 5 no.6:609-615 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Saline waters--Demineralization)

LENCHEVSKIY, S. inzh.

New sanitary equipment for residential and public buildings.
Zhil. stroi. no.8:28 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Obshchestvennyy korrespondent zhurnala "Zhilishchnoye stroitel'stvo."

LENCHEVSKIY, Yu.S., inzh.; VAKHVAKHOV, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.

[Ventilation units with the fan speed controlled by a variable-speed belt drive] Ventagregaty s reguliruemoi skorost'iu vrashcheniia ventiliatora pri pomoshchi remennogo variatora; informatsionno-izdatel'skii sektor. Moskva, Akad.stroit. i arkhit. SSSR. Nauchno-issl. in-t sanitarnoi tekhniki, 1962. 12 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Fans, Mechanical)

LENCHEVSKIY, Yu.S.

Sanitary engineering apparatus and equipment. Biul. stroi. tekh. 20 no.10:40-42 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Rukovoditel' otdela informatsii Instituta sanitarnoy tekhniki.

ACC NR: AP7005119 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0224/66/000/011/0030/0032

AUTHOR: Lenchevskiy, Yu. S. (Supervisor)

ORG: Department of Publishing Information and Patent Licensing, NII of Structural Physics (Otdel informatsionno-izdatel'skoy i patentno-litsenzionnoy raboty NII stroitel'noy fiziki)

TITLE: Activities at the Scientific Research Institute of Structural Physics

SOURCE: Byulleten' stroitel'noy tekhniki, no. 11, 1966, 30-32

TOPIC TAGS: construction material, sound absorption, climatic influence, acoustic property

ABSTRACT: The author discusses work recently done at the Scientific Research Institute of Structural Physics of the Office of State Construction SSSR in the field of durability and safety of structural elements, moisture resistance and humidity conditions of structural coverings, and thermophysical methods for studying structural materials and elements. Experimental research has also been done at the Institute on materials and structural elements for absorption of noise and vibrations, and new methods and equipment have been developed for research in these areas. Experimental data show that the strength of reinforced concrete structures may be increased by 20-25% by taking steps to eliminate excessive temperature stresses. Other investigations at the Institute cover some of the effects which climatic conditions and atmospheric phenomena

Card 1/2 UDC: 69.001.5

ACC NR: AP7005119

have on the thermophysical properties of industrial buildings made of various structural materials. The results show that the presently accepted coefficients of thermal conductivity for silicate brick are too low and that new technical standards should be instituted. Research on the thermophysical and acoustic properties of structures made from cellular cement-free concrete show that these materials have lower thermal conductivity in the moisture absorption region at freezing temperatures than when the temperature rises above zero. The thermal conductivity rises sharply with forced humidification of the material. A brief description is given of the contents of a "Catalog and Nomenclature List of Soundproofing Materials and Structural Elements" put out by the Institute.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

SADOYAN, V.S.; LENCHIK, R.A.

Combined therapy for ulcers and gastritis. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. i sel'khoz. nauki 11 no.6:43-50 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1.Voyennyy gospital' No.372, Yerevan.
(STOMACH--DISEASES)

SADOYAN, V.S.; ZAYARNYY, G.A.; LEVICHIK, R.A.

Some problems with regard to pathogenic and clinical aspects of coronary insufficiency. Izv.AN Arm.SSR Biol.nauki 12 no.5:23-32 My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Voyennyy gospital' 372, g.Yerevan.
(CORONARY VESSELS--DISEASES)

LENCHIK, V.I.

Mistakes in the diagnosis of visceral syphilis. Sov. med. 24 no.6: 68-76 Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey i gospital'noy terapii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. Ye.M. Tareyev) sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M. Sechenova i 24-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach V.P. Uspenskiy).
(VICERA--SYPHILIS)

GAMALEYA, N.F. [Hamaliia, M.F.]; OLIYNIK, G.M. [Oliinyk, H.M.]; LENCHINA, L.G. [Lenchyna, L.H.]; NEVKIPILA, O.S. [Nevkypila, O.S.].

Adaptation of yeastlike fungi to some synthetic antimicrobic substances. Visnyk, Kyiv. un. no. 4. Ser. biol. no.2:77-80'61. (RESISTANCE TO FUNGICIDES) (MIRA 16:6)

LEICHITSKIY, A. Z., MAKAROV, N. I., AKHUNDOV, M. G., MAMED-ZADE, U. A., KARPUSHEVA, V. M.

"The plague with a natural focus in Azerbaidzhan and its preventive treatment." p. 247

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye 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.

Azerbaidzhan Antiplague Station/Baku and the
Antiplague Inst. of the Caucasus and Transcaucasus/Stavropol'

LENCO, V.

"What Should we Preserve in the Banska Bystrica Area in the Interest of Geology?" p. 93 (OCHRANA PRIRODY, Vol. 8, No. 4, Sept. 1953) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954. Unclassified.

LENCO, V.

Karst phenomena in Poniky, Molca, and Lehotka. p. 21. OCHRANA PRIRODY. (Ministerstvo kultury. Statni pece of ochranu prirody) Praha. Vol. 11, no. 1, Feb. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 8, September 1956.

KOVES, Bela; KISS, Pal, dr.; LENCSEPETI, Jeno

Questions relating to the settlement of meat industry plants.
Elelm ipar 17 no.12:361-367 D '63.

1. Husipari Igazgatosag (for Koves). 2. Elelmiszeripari Ipargazdasagi es Uzemszervezesi Intezet (for Kiss). 3. Orszagos Husipari Kutatointezet (for Lencsepeti).

MLYNARIK, Janos; LENCSEPETI, Jeno

Problems of the application of modern packaging in the meat industry. Elelm ipar 14 no.7:217-223 Jl '60.

1. Orszagos Husipari Kutatointezet.

LENCZ, Geza, dr.

Economic effect of health measures at Borsod County roundhouses. Magy vasut 8 no.4:5 15 F '64.

LENCZ, I.

Ionization methods for measuring radioactive rays. p. 359.

Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1955
ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

Lencz, Imrich

Category : CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear engineering and power C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 718

Author : Lencz, Imrich
Title : Thermal Efficiency of an Atomic Electric Station

Orig Pub : Energetica (Ceskosl.), 1956, 6, No 6, 257-260

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

LENCZ, I.

3

621.317.77

1341. THE MEASUREMENT OF PHASE ANGLES. AN AUTOMATIC SELF-BALANCING PHASE METER. I. Lencz. Slaboproudý Obzor, Vol. 17, No. 5, 293-8 (1956). In Czech.

Various methods of phase measurement are briefly outlined, and an original phase meter is described in some detail. The instrument was specially designed for the Czechoslovak a.c. analogue of power grid system, and can be employed at frequencies from 2.5 c/s to 500 c/s. It covers a range of 0 to 360° and has an accuracy of 1°. The device consists of a modulated rectifier and an automatically adjusted phase shifter. One of the input voltages is applied to a 3-phase magslip, which can change its phase from 0 to 360°. The second input voltage is applied directly to the rectifier. The conduction cycle of the latter is controlled by the magslip output voltage. If the two voltages are 90° out of phase, the rectifier output is zero. At phase shifts differing from 90° the rectifier produces an output signal which is employed to change the angular position of the magslip rotor in such a manner as to reduce the signal to zero. The equilibrium position of the rotor gives a direct indication of the phase angle.

R.S.Sidorowicz

LENCZ, I., inz.

Economical distribution of the load. Bul EGU no. 3/4:41-45 '63.

STANEK, Miroslav, inz.; TEYSSLER, Jiri, inz., dr.; FISCHER, Jiri, inz.; SPITALNIK, inz.; STEKL, inz.; NAVRATIL, Miroslav, inz., dr.; IBLER, Jaroslav, inz., dr.; KARAS, Frantisek, prof., inz., dr., ScDr.; CESKA, inz.; HOFFMANN, V., inz.; CHALUPSKY, Josef, inz.; FAPSO, O., inz.; ROCEK, Jaroslav, inz., ScC.; SVEJDA, J., inz.; LENCZ, Imrich, inz.; RAJDA, Frantisek; BALOS, Jaroslav, inz.; MACHA, Jiri, inz.

Third National Conference on the Results of Research and Development of Power Installations. Energetika Cz:Suppl.: Energetika 13 no.6:1-24 '63.

VAS, Gyorgy, dr.,; SZITA, Ilona, dr.,; LENCZ, Laszlo, dr.

Determination of circulation rate with sodium fluorescein in peripheral arterial diseases. Orv. hetil. 96 no.39:1081-1084 25 Sept 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Sebesztovabbkepzo Klinikajanak (igazgato: Litman Imre dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

(VASCULAR-DISEASES, PERIPHERAL, physiology,
circ. rate in arterial peripheral dis., determ. with sodium fluorescein)
(BLOOD CIRCULATION,
rate, in peripheral arterial dis., determ. with sodium fluorescein)
(FLUORESCEIN,
sodium, determ. of circ. rate in peripheral arterial dis.)

VAS, Gyorgy, dr.,; LENCZ, Laszlo, dr.,; SZITA, Ilona, dr.

Changes or circulation rate after surgical hyperemization in peripheral arterial diseases. Orv. hetil. 97 no.20:546-548 13 May 56.

1. A Budapesti Orvost. Egyetem Sebeszt. Klin. (igaz.: Littman Imre dr. egyet. tanar) kozl.

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL
arterial, obliterating, determ. of blood circ. rate after lumbar sympathectomy (Hun))
(BLOOD CIRCULATION
rate, determ. in obliterating peripheral arterial dis. after lumbar sympathectomy (Hun))
(SYMPATHECTOMY, eff.
lumbar, on blood circ. rate in peripheral arterial dis. (Hun))

TOTH, Jozsef, dr.; LENCZ, Laszlo, dr.; PINTER, Endre, dr.

Clinical significance of supraclavicular lipomas. Orv.hetil. 100 no.40:1441-1443 O '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem IV. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (igazgato: Kudasz Jozsef dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(LIPOMA compl.)
(ARM dis.)
(SHOULDER neoplasms)

LENCZ, Laszlo, dr.; LOBLOVICS, Ivan, dr.

481 Thoracic operations performed under intratracheal anesthesis.
Tuberkulozis 13 no.4:116-120 Ap '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem IV. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (igazgato: Kudasz, Jozsef, dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(THORAX)
(ANESTHESIA INTRATRACHEAL)

LOBLOVICS, Ivan, dr.; GOMORY, Andras, dr.; HUSVETI, Andor, dr.; KUDASZ, Jozsef, dr.; LENCZ, Laszlo, dr.; MARKOS, Gyorgy, dr.; PAPP, Sandor, dr.; SZABO, Zoltan, dr.; SZANTO, Katalin, dr.

Data on the organization of preoperative preparation in surgery performed with extracorporeal circulation. Magy. sebeszet 14 no.6:337-343 D '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem IV sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak kozlemenye.

(HEART MECHANICAL)

[redacted], Ivan, dr.; LENCZ, Laszlo, dr.

Use of tubes of Carlens in anesthetic intubation. Magy sebesz. 14 no.5: 301-306 O '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem IV sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak kozlemenye.

(ANESTHESIA INTRATRACHEAL equip & supply)

PAPP, Sandor, dr.; GOMORY, Andras, dr.; HUSVETI, Sandor, dr.; KUDASZ, Jozsef, dr.; LENCZ, Laszlo, dr.; LOBLOVICS, Ivan, dr.; MARKOS, Gyorgy, dr.; SZABO, Zoltan, dr.; SZANTO, Katalin, dr.

Management of patients during the first 24 hours after the use of extracorporeal circulation. Magy. sebeszet 14 no.6:343-350 D '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem IV sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak kozlemenye Igazgato: Kudasz Jozsef dr. egyetemi tanar.

(HEART MECHANICAL)

KUDASZ, Jozsef, dr.; GOMORY, Anadras, dr.; HUSVETI, Sandor, dr.; LENCZ, Laszlo, dr.; LOBLOVICS, Ivan, dr.; MARKOS, Gyorgy, dr.; PAPP, Sandor, Dr.; SZABO, Zoltan, dr.; SZANTO, Katalin, dr.

Experience with extracorporeal circulation in 1st 10 intracardiac operations. Orv. hetil. 102 no.48:2263-2268 26 N '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem IV Sebeszeti Klinika.

(HEART MECHANICAL)

SZABO, Zoltan, dr.; GOMORY, Andras, dr.; HUSVETI, Sandor, dr.; KUDASZ, Jozsef, dr.; LENCZ, Laszlo, dr.; LOBLOVICS, Ivan, dr.; MARKOS, Gyorgy, dr.; PAPP, Sandor, dr.; SZANTO, Katalin, dr.

Intra- and postoperative complications in surgery performed under extracorporeal circulation. Orv. hetil. 103 no.14:638-643 Ap '62.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, IV Sebeszeti Klinika.

(HEART MECHANICAL)

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