

L 01129-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5013778

conditions, the surface levels only partially mask the action of the contact potential difference, and its role can be clearly seen. Bibl. 8. 0

SUB CODE: EC

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2 DP

VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LOZINSKIY, V.N., inzh.

Selecting the basic parameter in gas pressure welding.
Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no.7:36-39 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; LOZINSKIY, V.N., inzh.

Influence of deformation conditions in gas pressure welding
of carbon steel on the quality of joints. Svar.proizv. no.12:15-
18 D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledocatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

L 59197-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5017545

UR/0058/55/000/006/EO66/EO66

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6E515

7
B

AUTHORS: Lozovskiy, V. N.; Gershunov, V. Yu.; Chumakov, I. F.

TITLE: Effect of electric formation of planar junctions by direct current pulses

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Kabrdino-Balkarsk. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem. n., vyp. 19, 1963, 383-388

TOPIC TAGS: pn junction, junction formation, dc pulse, leakage current, junction defect, impurity concentration

TRANSLATION: An experimental investigation was made of the influence of dc pulses, obtained by discharging a capacitor, on the leakage currents of a p-n junction. It was observed that passage of pulses with energy 5×10^{-2} J leads to an appreciable reduction of the leakage current. With increasing pulse energy, this effect decreases, and the inverse effect is then observed. It is proposed that the leakage current is due to defects in the p-n junction and that during the course of its formation a change takes place in the properties of the defects, owing to the change in the impurity concentration in the defective sections. G. Stepanov.

SUB CODE: SS

ENCL: 00

Card ^{kc} 1/1

Lozinskiy, V.O.

CH ✓ Spraying with solutions of DDT and chlordan against forest-damaging insects. D. F. Rudnev and V. O. Lozinskiy. *Dopovid: Akad. Nauk Ukrain. R.S.R.* 1954, No. 3, 199-203 (Russian summary, 204).—Spraying with mineral-oil solns. (DDT, 5-10% chlordan, 4%) from the ground or airplane is effective against various destructive insects attacking forest plantings. For deciduous varieties the norm is approx. 20-60 l./ha., for coniferous, up to 100 l.

①

B. Gutoff

OKUN', G.N.; LOZINSKIY, V. Ye.

How to organize the work of a foreman? Mashinostroitel' no. 1:
4-6 Ja '66 (MIRA 19:1)

LOZINSKIY, Yu. I. (Vladivostok)

Apparatus for washing mixers. Lab. delo 6 no.3:50-51 My-Je
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

(WASHING MACHINES)

KHIMERIK, Yu.F.; LOZOVSKIY, Z.F.

Calibration stand for electron-tube voltmeters. Avtom. i ruid. no. 2:
69-71 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

LOZINSKIY, Z.N.

Using high-frequency filtration in seismic apparatus in the
Kuybyshev area of the Volga Valley. Razved. i prom. geofiz.
no. 34:55-58 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Kuybyshev Province--Seismic prospecting)

VYALOV, O.S., akademik; DANYSH, V.V.; KOTSYUBINSKIY, S.P. [Kotsiubyns'kiy, S.P.]; KUL'CHITSKIY, Ya.O. [Kul'chyts'kiy, IA.O.]; LOZINIYAK, P.Yu. [Lozyniak, P.IU.]

Cretaceous deposits of the western part of the eastern Carpathians. Dop. AN URSR no.8:1081-1084 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geologii goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN UkrSSR, Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut i Nauchno-prirodovedcheskiy muzey AN UkrSSR. 2. AN UkrSSR (for Vyalov). (Carpathian Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)

YEFREMOV, R.D. [Efremov, R.D.]; POSTOLOVA, N.F. [Postolova, N.S.];
LOZITSKAYA, M.F. [Lozyts'ka, M.F.]

Use of acetate silk in the manufacture of Art. 7143 plush.
Leh. prom. no.3:51-52 J1-S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

LOZITSKAYA, O.I., meditsinskaya sestra.

First aid for bruised fingers. Med. sestra 16 no.2:30 P'57
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Pinskoye meditsinskoye ob'yadineniye vodnikov.
(NAILS (ANATOMY)--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

LOZITSKAYA S.F.

✓ The structure of alkali cellulose. S. V. Bleshtinskii and
 S. F. Lozitskaya. *Trudy Khim. Inst. Kirgiz. Filial Akad.
 Nauk S.S.S.R.* No. 4, 73-7 (1951).—A study is made to
 det. whether the treatment of the cellulose (I) with strong
 alkalis [LiOH, KOH, RbOH, CsOH, NaOH, aliphatic
 amines] will yield alkali cellulose or I alcoholates. On the
 basis of the results the authors conclude that the reaction
 of alkalis with I gives addn. products of alkalis to I; the
 character of reaction between I and the aq. alkalis depends
 on polarizing interaction between the cations of the
 alkalis and I and the OH of the alkali and I; there is an
 increasing trend towards predominantly "alcoholate" for-
 mation, which becomes more apparent in the following se-
 quence: LiOH, NaOH, KOH, RbOH, CsOH, and org. qua-
 tertiary bases. A. I. Fikor

0
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 2 mms

9

LUZITSKAYA, S. I.

U S S R .

Coating of mineral and soil particles with calcium carbonate and sesquioxides. K. Sb. Shatemiroy and S. P. Lochskaya. *Trois Inst. Khim., Kirg. Filial Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1953, No. 5, 99-99; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 41350.—This study was undertaken for the purpose of elucidating the role of CaCO_3 and $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ in the formation of carbonate soil particles. Fe_2O_3 was deposited on quartz particles from a $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ sol more than did Al_2O_3 . From a $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ sol Al_2O_3 was not adsorbed on quartz particles larger than 0.01 μm . The interaction of quartz particles 0.01-0.005 μm with $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ sols resulted in a stable compd. which dissolved with difficulty in mineral acids; apparently it formed an Al silicate. Interaction of quartz particles smaller than 0.001 μm with $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ and $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ sols of various concns. caused the coagulation of Al and Fe hydrosols. This is attributed to the mutual neutralization of charges on particles of the sols and the quartz. Similar effects were observed in treating of soil fractions, feldspar, and kaolin with Fe and Al hydrosols. In this case, the coagulation of the sols is attributed to the presence of electrolytes, such as $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$, $\text{Mg}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$, CaSO_4 , and others. The transition of $\text{Ca}(\text{HCO}_3)_2$ into CaCO_3 is accomplished regardless of the nature of the surface and the degree of dispersion of the minerals and soil particles, and is apparently detd. solely by the partial pressure of CO_2 in the air.

SHATEMIROV, K.Sh.; LOZITSKAYA, S.F.

Chemisorption of sulfur dioxide by oxides in heating. Report
No. 1. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk 2 no.11:79-89
'60. (MIRA 14:10)

(Sulfur dioxide) (Oxides) (Sorption)

SHATEMIROV, K.; LOZITSKAYA, S.F.

Deactivation of sulfate efflorescence on loess crocks. Izv.AN
Kir.SSR.Ser.est.1 tekhn.nauk 4 no.9:85-92 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Kirghizistan--Loess)

SHVETS, Ivan Trofimovich; FEDOROV, Valentin Iosifovich. Primal uchastiye
LOZITSKIY, L.P., inzh. ORLIK, Ye.L., red.; KHOKHANOVSKAYA, T.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Nonstationary heat exchange in turbine rotors] Voprosy ne-
statsionarnogo teploobmena v rotorakh turbin. Kiev, Izd-vo
Kievskogo univ., 1960. 282 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Turbines) (Heat--Conduction)

LOZITSKIY, L. P., CAND TECH SCI, "^{Study}~~INVESTIGATION~~ OF THE
HEAT EXCHANGE BETWEEN GAS AND THE VANES OF GAS TURBINES."
KIEV, 1960. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED UKSSR, KIEV
ORDER OF LENIN POLYTECH INST). (KL, 2-61, 209).

-151-

L 07596-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWR(E) DJ
ACC NR: AP6030437

SOURCE CODE: UR/0420/66/000/006/0090/0094

AUTHOR: Lozitskiy, L. P.; Ivanenko, A. A.; Kudryashov, B. Ya.

ORG: None

TITLE: Investigation of the effect which internal fluid pressure and inaccuracies in assembly have on the fatigue strength of pipeline connections in the hydraulic and gas systems of aircraft

SOURCE: ⁷⁾ Samoletostroyeniye i tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, no. 6, 1966, 90-94

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue strength, hydraulic equipment, pipeline

ABSTRACT: The effect of various technological and operational factors on the fatigue characteristics of pipeline connections of the type shown in figure 2 was studied by the method illustrated in figure 1. In order to study the effect of each factor separately as well as their combined action, the test program was set up as follows: 1. the fatigue limit of the couplings was studied as a function of axial inaccuracies at zero fluid pressure; 2. the

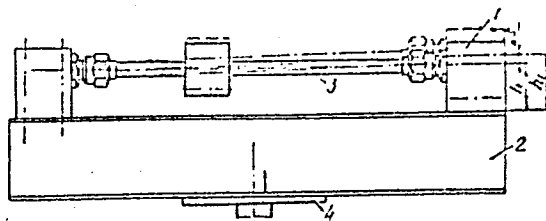


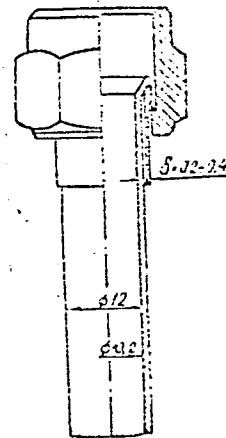
Figure 1

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L 07596-67
ACC NR: AP6030437

Figure 2 /

fatigue limit of the couplings was studied as a function of the pressure of the working fluid; 3. the fatigue limit of the couplings was determined as a function of the combined effect of fluid pressure and axial inaccuracies during assembly. Stresses in the connection fitting were set up by vertical displacement of movable support 1 (figure 1) and were determined by the linear deviation of the support from the axis of neutral deformation of the pipeline. The support was then rigidly fastened to I-beam 2 which was mounted together with specimen 3 on vibrator table 4. The tests were done at a frequency of 200-210 cps for 10^7 cycles or until failure of the specimen. The results are given as semilogarithmic S-N curves. The experimental data show an increase by approximately 8% in the fatigue limit of couplings of this type when the internal fluid pressure is increased from zero to 250 atm with no assembly stresses. Inaccuracies in assembly within the limits of elastic deformations increase the fatigue limit of the specimens tested by approximately 8% with no fluid pressure, while this type of deformation reduces the fatigue limit by 7% at a fluid pressure of 250 atm. Plastic assembly deformations reduce the fatigue limit of the couplings by 9% under zero fluid pressure, and by 18% at a pressure of 250 atm. A straight pressure section of pipeline should be axially located with an accuracy of $\pm 1^\circ$. Straight sections of the main pipeline operating at low pressures should be axially located within $\pm 1.5^\circ$. Differences in testing condi-



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L 07596-67

ACC NR: AP6030437

tions (bending with rotation and resonance oscillations) result in different fatigue limits. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. D

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 3/3 *egh*

L 07593-67 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(E) JD/DJ
ACC NR: AP6030436 SOURCE CODE: UR/0420/66/006/006/0082/0089

AUTHOR: Lozitskiy, L. P.; Ivanenko, A. A.; Kudryashov, B. Ya. 29
41
E

ORG: None

TITLE: Experimental installation and method for conducting experiments to determine the fatigue limits of pipeline connections in aircraft hydraulic systems 25

SOURCE: Samoletostroyeniye i tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, no. 6, 1966, 82-89

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue test, test stand, pipeline, hydraulic equipment

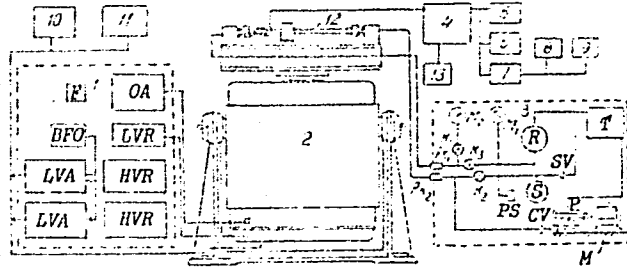
ABSTRACT: The authors describe a unit designed and built at the Kiev Civil Aviation Institute for studying the effect which internal fluid pressure, inaccuracies in assembly, vibration loads due to the power plant and pumps, and other factors have on the fatigue strength of pipeline connections in aircraft hydraulic systems. A block diagram of the installation is shown in the figure. AMG-10 fluid is fed from tank T by gravity feed to the input of pump P operated by motor M. Mounted at the outlet of the pump is a check valve CV from which the fluid is fed through release valve PK₂ simultaneously to the pipeline 12 and fluid storage S. The hydraulic mixture goes from the pipeline through relief valve PK₁, throttle valve K₃ and radiator R to tank T after cooling. Manometer M₂ is used for checking the pressure in the system which is controlled by valve K₃. Valve K₁ may be used to cut the manometer off from the system.

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L 07593-67
ACC NR: AP6030436

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When the fluid storage S is cut off from the system and the pump is operating, the fluid is delivered with pulsating pressure to the pipeline. The fluid storage unit is charged by opening valve K₂ during operation of the hydraulic stand and then closing this valve to cut off the storage unit from the main system. The energy from fluid storage S may be used for generating static pressure when the stand is not operating. To do this, valve K₃ is closed and valve K₂ is opened. Included in the fluid storage system are manometer M₁, safety valve SV and oil pressure switch PS. The stand may be used for generating static pressure in the 0-250 atm range and for feeding a pulsating stream of fluid to the pipeline being tested with a pressure up to 400 atm and an



1--control panel; 2--vibrator; 3--hydraulic stand; 4--SAACH-7M strain gage amplifier; 5--MPO-2 loop oscillograph; 6--K-3213 millivolt-ammeter; 7--automatic unit; 8--5634P timer; 9--S-1 siren; 10--IC-6 frequency meter; 11, 13--EC-7 oscillographs; 12--pipeline to be tested; F--forced air fan; OA--oscillator amplifier; BFO--beat-frequency oscillator; LVR--low-voltage rectifier; P--piston pump; M--asynchronous motor; T--tank; PS--pressure switch; S--fluid storage; R--radiator; SV--safety valve; CV--check valve; PK₁, PK₂--release valves; M₁, M₂--meters; K₁, K₂, K₃--cocks.

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L 07593-67
ACC NR: AP6030436

amplitude of 30% of the maximum pressure. The procedure used for checking the fatigue strength of pipeline couplings is described in detail. The unit may be used for testing connections under conditions close to operational for long periods with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes. Use of this equipment for two years has shown that it is highly reliable and convenient in operation. Orig. art. has; 6 figures, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 3/3 *eqtr*

LOZITSKIY, M.K. [Lozys'kyi, M.K.], student; POLULYAKH, A.K., student

How to prevent the breaking of hose in hydraulic equipment.
Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no.9:21 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Agricultural machinery--Hydraulic equipment)

LOZITSKIY, M.K. [Lozyts'kyi, M.K.], mekhanik

Preventing the clogging of oil in the hydraulic system of the
SK-3 combine. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 13 no.4:26 Ap '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Otdel remonta Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

PERFILOW, N.; LOZKIN, O.; SZAMOW, W.

Fragmentation processes in interactions of high energy particles and nuclei. Postepy fizyki 12 no.2:115-153 '61.

1. Instytut Radowy Akademii Nauk ZSRR.

LOZMA-SCHMIDT, E.

HRENIUC, R.; LOZMA-SCHMIDT, E.; HRENIUC, C.; DANACIGA, Olga

Contributions to the study of para-tracheal bacillary adenopathy.

Rumanian M. Rev. 1 no. 2:44-46 Apr-June 57.

(LYMPH NODES, dis.

paratracheal bact. infect.)

CALINICENCO, N.; VISCRIAN, I.; LOZNEANU, E.

Radiometric method of determination of potassium in rocks. Studii
fiz tehn Iasi 13 no.2:189-193 '62.

LOZNER, G. Ye.

27

Production of washing powders by the method of centrifugal spraying at the Leningrad Karpov plant. A. Yasnyl and G. Lozner. *Mashobolno Zhivovse Delo* 14, No. 2, 12 (1968). - Satisfactory performance of the Soviet-made installation and further improvements in the production and use of soap powders in mech. laundering Chas. Blanc are discussed.

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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LOZNER, G.Ye.; BUKHARIN, V.V.. spetsred.; PRASS, B.Yu., vedushchiy
red.

[Assembly, adjustment, and operation of units employed in the
continuous manufacture of soap in a vacuum; operating experience
of the Karpov Leningrad soap factory] Montazh, naladka i eksplu-
atatsia ustanovok nepreryvnogo proizvodstva myla pod vakuumom;
opyt Leningradskogo mylovarennogo zavoda im. Karpova. Moskva;
GOSINTI, 1959. 37 p. (MIRA 13:6)
(Leningrad--Soap industry)

AKATOV, S.K., inzh.; KHARITONOV, A.A., inzh.; LOZNER, G.Ye., inzh.; FRID, G.S.,
inzh.

Economic efficiency of the utilization of carbon dioxide. Masl.-zhir.
prom. 28 no.8:25-26 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy mylovarennyy zavod imeni Karpova.

LOZNEVAYA, M.; RODRIGES, Kh.

Institutes of progressive experience. Prof.-tekh. obr.
18 no.8:26-27 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Odessa--Machinery industry)
(Odessa--Evening and continuation schools)

MERKIN, N.; LOZNEVAYA, M.

Training workers with several skills in machinery manufacturing.
Sots. trud 7 no.10:47-56 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Machinery industry workers--Education and training)

GOROKHOVSKIY, Yu.N.; LOZNEVOY, G.I.

Marginal curves and sharpness of color photographic images. *Usp. nauch. fot.* 10:68-74 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ROSTEMBERSKIY, A.V.; KANFER, V.D.; SOLDATKIN, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KUMANI, B.G.; CHERNOV, G.I.; LOZNEVOY, V.S.; ZAPOROZHETS, N.P.

Increasing the productivity of sintering plants and improving
the quality of the sinter. Met. i gornorud. prom. no. 2:20-22
Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

OSIPOV, N. I., kand. tekhn. nauk; LOZNOVSKIY, Yu. Ya., inzh.

Automatic regulation of the width of plastic films using
radioactive isotopes. Izv. LETI 59 no.46:308-318 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Radioactive substances--Industrial applications)
(Thickness measurement)

IOZNOVSKIY, Yuriy Yakovlevich; ERUYDC, A.F., red.

[Thickness measuring device using radioactive isotopes for controlling the thickness of films and sheet materials in their manufacture] Radioaktivnyi tolshchinomer dlia avtomaticheskogo kontrolya tolshchiny plenochnykh i listovykh materialov v protsesse ikh izgotovleniia. Leningrad, 1964. 22 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Priory i elementy avtomatiki, no.1) (MIRA 17:7)

LOZO, Ivan Afanas'yevich, KAZAKOVA, L.A., red.; ASTAKHOVA, I.V., tekhn.red.

[Obligatory minimum number of work days on collective farms]
Obiazatel'nyi minimum trudodnei v kolkhozakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
iurid. lit-ry, 1958. 25 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Collective farms)

10004) 11.

BELOPITOV, R.; LOZOV, At.; BOEVA-MIKHAILOVA, An.

Early (indirect) prosthesis of edentulous. Stomatologia, Sofia
No.6:375-379 1954.

1. Iz ortopedichnoto otdelenie pri Okruzhnata stomatologichna
poliklinika, Burgas. Glaven lekar-stomatolog: Iv. Kiumurdzhiev.
(DENTAL PROSTHESIS,
in edentulous)

LOBOVA, A. V.

Inst. Mineral Fuels, Dept. Tech. Sci., Acad. Sci. (Deputy Dir., -1946 ;
Ch., Lab. Hydrogenation Solid Fuels, -1946-).

LOKSHIN, E.Yu., doktor ekon. nauk; ANDREYEVA, O.I., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; VOROSHILOVA, T.S., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; SADOVTSEV, V.K., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; SMIRNOV, P.V., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; TARAS'YANTS, R.B., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; FASOLYAK, N.D., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.; LOZOV, Ya.D., st. prepod.; SHMELEVA, Z.S., st. prepod.; NOVIKOV, D.T., aspirant; PORA-LEONOVICH, B.N.; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, V.V.; BURSHTEYN, I.I.; EYDEL'MAN, B.I., red.; MOZGALEVSKAYA, S.A., mlad. red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Manual for the supplying and selling of materials and equipment] Spravochnik po material'no-tekhnicheskomu snabzheniu i sbytu. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1963. 344 p.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik ekonomicheskogo otdela Upravleniya material'no-tekhnicheskogo snabzheniya Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva Moskovskogo gorodskogo ekonomicheskogo rayona (for Pora-Leonovich).
2. Nachal'nik otdela snabzheniya 1-go Gosudarstvennogo podshipnikovogo zavoda (for Aleksandrovskiy).

S/185/63/008/001/008/024
D234/D308

AUTHORS: ^G Habovych, M. D., Lozova, O. O. and Romanyuk, L. I.

TITLE: Possibility of location of the boundary of penetrating plasma by a beam of charged particles

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 57-59

TEXT: If a beam of electrons passing through plasma and falling on a fluorescent screen is displaced away from the ion source, the bright spot on the screen will also be displaced in the same direction until the beam reaches the plasma boundary, and then in the opposite direction owing to the reflection of the beam at the boundary. By varying the inclination of the beam one can determine the position and the shape of the boundary. The authors describe an experimental installation which they used for checking this method. Data agree well with those obtained by the probe method if the potential is not too high. The error at high potentials is explained by the fact that the boundary becomes convex, and use of

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Possibility of location ...

S/185/63/008/001/008/024
D234/D308

heavy negative ions instead of electrons is suggested in this case.
There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizyki AN URSSR (Institute of Physics of the
AS UkrSSR), Kiev

SUBMITTED: August 3, 1962

Card 2/2

LOZOVAN, M.G.

C-reactive protein as a criterion of the activity of pulmonary tuberculosis. Probl. tub. no.7:34-37 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra tuberkuleza (zav.- dotsent M.I. Taranenko) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

LOZOVATSKIY V.M.

07/80/60/000/02/028/028
007L/1135

AUTHOR: OGURTSOV, S.V.

TITLE: Scientific Conference on the Metallurgy, Chemistry and Microchemistry of Titanium

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, nr 2, pp 167-168 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The conference took place on January 14-20 1960 in Moscow in the Institute of Metallurgy, Academy of Sciences, USSR. It was organized by the Committee for Coordination of Scientific Research on Titanium. About 400 representatives of academic and research institutions and works participated in the conference. The conference was divided into four sections: 1) raw materials and smelting of ores; 2) chemical technology and titanium production; 3) metallurgical methods of smelting titanium and 4) electrolysis. The following papers were read:

Metallurgical evaluation of some new deposits (B.B. Bafkovaiz); State and prospects of improving the technology of smelting of ilmenite concentrates (V.A. Rezhichenko and V.I. Soloviyar);

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Thermodynamic investigations of titanium compounds (F.B. Enslinoy and V.A. Rezhichenko); An investigation of the process of reduction of iron-titanium concentrates with carbon (H.B. Babogoy); Some hydrodynamic and kinetic features of the process of chlorination of titanium oxides in molten chlorides (A.M. Mon-Fip); Oxidation of titanium to tetrachloride with oxygen (G.B. Meyrov, B.N. Valentin, V.A. Rezhichenko); Utilization of ilmenite concentrates; (S.A. Semichenko); Titanium dioxide pigment by the sulphate process (M.M. Kozlov, R.R. Shkvarich, N.A. Gulyaeva); An investigation of some properties of the systems $TiCl_3 - AlCl_3 - FeCl_3$ (M.A. Druzhinina); An investigation of phase equilibria liquid-vapour in systems formed by titanium tetrachloride with chloroanhydrides of mono- and trichloroacetic acids (G.V. Guryakov, S.A. Vaks, B.G. Sidorkin); Determination of the summary content of carbon in titanium tetrachloride (G.V. Guryakov, S.A. Vaks, I.M. Golovany); Basic conditions for standardized

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results of the process of production of titanium by the Gessner thermite method (S.V. Ogurtsov, V.A. Rezhichenko, M.A. Druzhinina, V.I. Kozharikov, A.I. Deikov); On the thermite method of production of titanium by the sodium thermite method (V.A. Rezhichenko, S.V. Ogurtsov); Production of a high purity titanium (V.I. Babogoy); The influence of the purity of titanium on the quality of the metal produced (G.M. Vashurin); The influence of the process of smelting and on the production of titanium and its alloys by the thermite method (G.M. Vashurin); The influence of the black anodes (Academician I.P. Bardin, A.D. Firsov, V.I. Lukashin); On the theory of refining of titanium (V.A. Sukhodolov); Production of titanium by electrolysis of titanium dioxide in fluoride-chloride melts (I.P. Bardin, A.A. Ekmn); Electrolytic production of titanium from chloride-fluoride melts (V.M. Lofte, M. Rezenov, N.A. Lyubimova); Electrolytic refining of titanium waste products (V.M. Lozovatskiy) and a number of other reports.

Card 3/3

28

YABLOKOV, Yu.S.; LOZOVATSHKIY, V.M.

Obtaining titanium trichloride for use as catalyst in polymerization processes. Titan i ego splayv no.8:135-139 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Titanium chloride) (Catalysts)

LOZOVAYA, A. M.

27991. LOZOVAYA, A. M. -- Funktsional'naya effektivnost' kostno-plasticheskoy operatsii gritti-berlinera. Trudy pervoy nauch. MezhrEsp. Konf-tsii po lecheniyu invalidov otechestv. voyny v sred. Azii. Tashkent, 1949 S. 283-91.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey. Vol. 37, 1943.

LOZOVAYA, A. M.

36434. Dva sluchaya artropla-stiki kolennogo sustava pri korotkoy kul'te goleni.
Khirurgiya, 1949, No. 11, S. 81-83.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

SUD'INA, Ye.G. [Sud'ina, O.H.]; LOZOVAYA, G.I. [Lozova, H.I.]

Method of determining the activity of chlorophyllase. Ukr. bot.
zhur. 17 no.4:41-45 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut botaniki AN USSR. Otdel biokhimii.
(Chlorophyllase)

LOZOVAYA, G.I. [Lozova, H.I.]

Pigments of the plastids of certain corn hybrids and varieties. Ukr.
bot. zhur. 18 no. 2:27-36 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut botaniki AN USSR, otdel biokhimi.
(Corn (Maize)—Varieties) (Plant cells and tissues)

SUD'INA, Ye.G. [Sud'ina, O.H.]; LOZOVAYA, G.I. [Lozova, H.I.]

Protochlorophyll of the inner coats of pumpkin (*Cucurbita pepo* L.)
seeds. Ukr. bot. zhur. 18 no.5:35-44 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR, otdel biokhimi.

L 27109-66 EWT(1) SCTB DD

ACC NR: AP6017473

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/162/006/1418/1419

AUTHOR: Oparin, A. I. (Academician); Serebrovskaya, K. B.; Lozovaya, G. I.

30
B

ORG: Institute of Biochemistry im. A. N. Bakh, AN SSR (Institut biokhimi AN SSSR); Institute of Botany, AN UkrSSR (Institut botaniki AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Photosensitizing activity of chlorophyll A in a phospholipid-protein coacervate system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 6, 1965, 1418-1419

TOPIC TAGS: chlorophyll, protein, biochemistry, plant chemistry, ascorbic acid

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to obtain phospholipid coacervates containing chlorophyll and to study the sensitizing activity of pigment therein. Horse serum albumin was used as the protein component of the coacervate, with lecithin isolated from fresh ox brain as the lipid component. Chlorophyll A was obtained by separating a mixture of pigments isolated from dry nettle leaves. The lipoprotein coacervate was prepared by mixing lecithin ash containing chlorophyll with a protein solution. The photosensitizing capacity of chlorophyll in the coacervates was determined by the reduction of methyl red reduction by ascorbic acid. The mixture used for this purpose consisted of 4 ml of coacervate suspension, 0.05 ml of methyl red, and 40 mg of ascorbic acid. To establish the photochemical role

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ACC NR: AP6017473

of the pigment found in the coacervate drops, the system was separated into coacervate and equilibrium liquid by centrifugation at 16,000 rpm for 5 min. The photochemical activity of the equilibrium liquid was determined after the addition of a hydrogen donor and acceptor.

The coacervate drops were found to be the main factor in the photosensitizing activity of the phospholipid-protein system containing chlorophyll. Removal of these drops from the system resulted in the complete disappearance of photosensitizing activity. Thus, the authors obtained a lecithin ash containing chlorophyll and a serum albumin-lecithin-chlorophyll coacervate system in which pigment was included without the participation of an organic solvent. Moreover, the pigment found in the coacervate phase possessed high sensitizing activity. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. JPRS

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 23Mar65 / ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 K/

BELASH, F.N.; GONTARENKO, P.A.; LOZOVAYA, L.V.; STREL'TSYN, G.S.;
DOLZHENKOVA, A.N.

V.I.Klassen's and Mao Chi-fan's article "Mechanism of the
effect of water glass in the flotation of nonsulfide minerals."
F.N.Belash and others. TSvet.met. 33 no.5:74-75 My '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Flotation) (Klassen, V.I.)
(Mao Chi-fan') (Belash, F.N.)

COZOVAYA, YE. A.

AUTHORS: Marchuk, P.M. and Lozovaya, Ye.A.

109-12-11/15

TITLE: A Directly Heated, Miniature Porous Metal-film Cathode
(I-cathode) (Malogabaritnyy poristy metallo-plenochnyy
katod pryamogo nakala)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol.II, No.12,
pp. 1544 - 1547 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigated cathode was in the form of a fine tube, made of porous tungsten which was filled with barium carbonate and a quantity of an activating material (a mixture of tungsten powder and powdered graphite). The tube was sealed hermetically at the ends and fitted with two current leads. The cathode had a diameter of 1.5 mm, an active length of 9 mm, an overall length of 13 mm and a wall thickness of 0.25 mm. The investigation of the emissivity of the cathode was carried out in cylindrical, sealed-off diodes, whose anode was fitted with protective rings. The diodes were evacuated down to a pressure of 1×10^{-7} mmHg and then flashed by means of a BaAl getter. The emissivity was investigated by taking the current-voltage characteristics ($I_a = f(U_a)$) at various cathode temperatures T_k (from 900 - 1 200 °C). The resulting curves are Card 1/2 shown in Figs. 1 and 2, while Fig. 3 shows $\lg j/T^2 = f(1/T)$.

109-12-11/15

A Directly Heated, Miniature Porous Metal-film Cathode (L-cathode)

From the latter figure, it is possible to determine the thermionic constants of the cathode; it is found that $\phi = 1.62 - 1.67$ eV and $A = 10.0 - 13.0$ A/cm² °C². Fig. 4 shows the emissivity of the cathode as a function of time, from which it follows that, at temperatures of about 1 200 °C, the life of the cathode is about 500 hours. Since the decay in the emissivity is mainly due to the evaporation of the barium from the surface of the cathode, the rate of evaporation was determined at $T_k = 1\ 180$ °C and was found to be 3 mg/cm² per 100 hours. The authors thank Professor Morgulis for his interest in this work and for valuable advice. There are 6 figures, and 8 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Physics Institute AS Ukrainian SSR, Kiyev
(Institut fiziki AN USSR, g. Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: May 8, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

27166
S/057/61/031/009/006/019
B104/B102

26.2311
AUTHORS:

Gabovich, M. D., Pasechnik, L. L., and Lozovaya, Ye. A.

TITLE:

Discharge of a plasma with high concentration of charged particles into a vacuum

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 9, 1961, 1049-1056

TEXT: The authors studied, by a probing method, the spatial distribution of the parameters of a hydrogen plasma with high concentration of charged particles (about 10^{15} cm^{-3}). The plasma was produced by a pulsed discharge, the amplitude of the discharge current being about 50 ka. The oscillation period was about 25 μsec , the battery of condensers had 90 μf capacity, and was charged to 3 kv. The most important parts of the experimental arrangement were the plasma source (discharge space with 3 electrodes) and the empty space beyond the hole in the lowest electrode (cf. Fig. 1), where one or two probes could be shifted. All measurements were made at a hydrogen pressure of $5.6 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm Hg in the source, and about 10^{-5} mm Hg outside the source. In all cases the oscillograms of

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Discharge of a plasma with high...

the probe current were recorded together with those of the discharge current. Some peculiarities turned up in the transition from ionic to electronic current; in particular, a strong modulation of the electronic current took place. Such a modulation was observed when the probe exhibited a small positive potential with respect to electrode 2 (Fig. 1). Further, it was remarkable that the ionic current peak agreed almost exactly in time with the discharge current peak, while the electronic current peak was considerably shifted against the discharge current. This is explained by the fact that the probe current depends not only on the plasma concentration but also on the potential in the probe space at the given instant. After determining the probe characteristics, the authors determined the distributions of concentrations of charged particles, of electron gas temperature, and of the space potential. Fig. 9 shows examples of radial distribution of the probe current for distances of the probe from electrode 2 of 5, 10, and 20 mm. Results reveal that the axial distribution of parameters is the same as in plasma with low concentration of charged particles. The temperature gradient is here lower than in plasma with low concentration of charged particles. In the

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Discharge of a plasma with high...

27166
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anode cavity, the temperature of the electron gas (about 50,000°K) is lower than in the cathode cavity (130,000-70,000°K). There are 9 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: The Characteristics of electrical discharges in magnetic fields. Edited by A. Guthrie and R. K. Walkering, N. Y., 1949.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN USSR Kiyev (Physics Institute, AS UkrSSR, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1960

Fig. 1. Diagram of the experimental arrangement. Legend: 1, 2, and 3 are electrodes; 4 is the outlet of the plasma source (3 mm diameter); 5 is the discharger; 7 and 8 are the probes; C_0 is the capacity for maintaining the probe potential; (A) is an amplifier, (B) an oscilloscope.

Fig. 9. Spatial distribution of the plasma parameters. Legend: (a)

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GABOVICH, M.D. [Habovych, M.D.]; LOZOVAYA, Ye.A. [Lozova, O.O.]; ROMANYUK, L.I.

Feasibility of locating the boundary of a penetrating plasma by
means of a beam of charged particles. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.1:
57-60 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.
(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Electron beams)

ACCESSION NR: AP4020578

S/0057/64/034/003/0488/C495

AUTHOR: Gabovich, M.D.; Romanyuk, L.I.; Lozovaya, Ye.A.

TITLE: Escape of plasma from an oscillating electron source into vacuum in the presence of a magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.3, 1984, 488-495

DDPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma source, oscillating electron plasma source, plasma in magnetic field, probe measurements, thermal probes, plasma escape

ABSTRACT: The escape of a helium plasma from an oscillating electron source into vacuum was investigated experimentally in the presence of a magnetic field. The source employed a 6-mm diameter indirectly heating cathode on the axis of a 3-cm diameter cylindrical anode. The reflecting electrode was located 6 cm from the cathode, was kept at cathode potential, and had a 3-mm diameter opening for plasma escape. The glass vacuum chamber was about 12 cm in diameter and 27 cm long. Gas pressures of 2×10^{-2} and 2×10^{-4} mm Hg were maintained in the source and the vacuum chamber respectively. Anode potentials from 150 to 200 V were employed with discharge currents from 1.0 to 1.5 A. The source and vacuum chamber were located in a

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ACC.NR: AP4020578

uniform longitudinal magnetic field of 1000 Oe or less. The escaping plasma was investigated with probes of various types. In spite of the strong magnetic field, the ion current in the escaping plasma was not confined to the axis of the chamber but extended several centimeters from the axis. The ion current was due mostly to ordered motion, the current due to chaotic motion being very small. Most of the ions had energies roughly equal to the cathode drop in the discharge. There was a small admixture of lower energy ions. The distribution of electrical potential in the escaping plasma was determined with the aid of two types of thermal probe. At a fixed distance from the source the potential, as a function of the radius, showed a minimum on the axis of the chamber and a maximum some millimeters off the axis. On the axis the potential (with respect to the cathode and reflector) was large and positive near the source and fell rapidly to zero within a few centimeters. At the axis of the chamber an insulated probe assumed a large negative potential of several tens of volts. This potential increased in absolute value (became more negative) as the distance from the source was increased. When the probe was moved off the axis, the potential first fell rapidly to zero and then became positive. This behavior is interpreted as indicating the presence of a narrow beam of fast electrons produced by interaction of the electron current with the plasma within the source. Orig.art. has: 3 formulas and 7 figures.

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AP500265 EWT(1)/EPA(sp)-2/EPF(c)/EPI(w)-2/ETC(t)/T/EWA(m)-2 pz-6/po-4/pab-10/
EPI(w)-2 EPF(c) MA/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5003241

S/0057/65/035/001/0094/0100

AUTHOR: Gabovich, M.D. / Romanyuk, L. I. / Lozovaya, Ye.A.

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462

TITLE: Formation of a quasineutral beam of accelerated ions in the plasma issuing from an ion source

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.35, no.1, 1965, 94-100

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, ion beam, ion source, ion acceleration

ABSTRACT: This paper reports a continuation of previous work of the authors (ZhTF 34,488,1964) concerning the reflex discharge ion source. The apparatus is similar to that described in the earlier paper, with such modifications as were required for the particular experiments performed. The apparatus was operated under a variety of conditions, the current-voltage characteristics were measured, and particular attention was given to the potential gradient in the plasma beam issuing from the source. The principal conclusion is that the following conditions are requisite for obtaining ions with energies corresponding to the cathode drop: the issuing plasma must contain an intense beam of primary electrons with appropriate velocity distribution; the plasma must issue from the chamber into a region of suf-

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ACCESSION NR: AP5003241

ficiently high vacuum; there must be not positively charged electrode outside the discharge chamber that could remove electrons from the issuing plasma. Orig.art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institute of Physics, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME,NP

NR REF SCW: 005

OTHER: 003

Card2/2

GUDZENKO, P.N., prof.; LOZOVER, A.A.

Supplementary electrocardiographic indices characterizing the functional state of the myocardium in children. Sov.med. 28 no.7:16-20 JI '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Klinika detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. P.N.Gudzenko) Chernovitskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze Oblastnoy klinicheskoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach M.V.Popova).

LOZOVIK, V. G. and GERTSRIKEN, S. D.

"Some Method for Handling Experimental Data in the Determination of Diffusion Coefficient".

Sb. Nauch. Rabot Labor. Metallofiziki AN Ukr SSR, No 5, pp 78-96, 1954

Functions appearing in solutions of problems of unidimensional diffusion in an unlimited rod with specified boundary conditions are tabulated. (Cr. Gertsriken, S. D., and Lozovnik, V. G. Dopovidi AN Ukr SSR, No 1, 1954). Practical methods for computation the diffusion coefficient from experimental data are analyzed. (RZhFiz, No 10, 1955)

SO: Sum No 812, 6 Feb 1956

Lozovik, V.G.

GERTSERIKAN S.D.; LOZOVIK, V.G.

Calculating linear diffusion coefficients in a finite thickness layer.
Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN USSR no.7:77-87 '56.
(Diffusion) (MIRA 11:1)

IOZOVIK, V.G. [Lozovyk, V.H.]

New method for determining surface diffusion coefficients [with
summary in English]. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 3 no.4:460-467 J1-Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Film coefficients (Physics))

1-20V115 V12

EWT(d) / PSS-2 / ERC (k) -2 / ERC-4 / ERC (s) Pr-L, Pwd, Pwd / Pwd / Pwd / Pwd / Pwd

Pac II
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BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Gatkin, Natan Grigor'yevich (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Geranin, Vsevolod Aleksandrovich (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Karnevskiy, Mark Il'ich (Doctor of Technical Sciences)

Integrators in measuring systems (Integratory* v sistemakh izmereniya) Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1963. 138 p. illus., bible. Errata slip inserted. 2400 copies printed. Reviewer: Zarenin, Yi. G. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Managing editor: Pisarenko, M. G. (Engineer); Editor: Skubchenko, S. A. (Engineer); Technical editor: Berszeryy, V. N.; Proofreaders: Fialova, L. A.

TOPIC TAGS: integrator, measuring system, radio engineering, automation, telemechanization, radiometry, band filter, detector, low frequency filter, fluctuation noise, ideal integrator, ideal characteristic integrator, commutator RC circuit

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for scientists and technicians working in the fields of radio engineering, automation, telemechanization, and radiometry, and may be of use also to senior students in the corresponding speciali-

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zations. The operation of the typical radio-engineering track of a band filter - inertialess detector - low-frequency filter under conditions of measuring dispersion, the mean-square deviation of fluctuation noise, and the observation of signals (noise and determined) on a background of fluctuation static is analyzed. Special attention is paid to comparative evaluation of the effectiveness of different variations of a low-frequency filter: an ideal integrator, an ideal characteristic integrator, and a commutator RC-circuit. The authors express their gratitude to V. G. Logovik, Assistant in the Kafedra Matematicheskoy Fiziki of the Al'serskiy Politskhnicheskiy Institut.

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Ch. III. Relative errors in measurement of dispersion and mean-square deviation of fluctuation noise - - 50

Ch. IV. Signal-to-noise ratio in the observation of noise and determined signals on a background of fluctuation noise - - 70

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SUB CODE: EG

SUBMITTED: 26 Jul 63

NR REF SOV: 016

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

LOZOVIK, V.G. (Kiyev)

On a class of functions, univalent in a unit circle. *Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mat. no.2:63-69 '63.* (MIRA 63-69)
(Functions)

LOZOVIK, V.G. (Kiyev)

Functionals determined certain classes of analytic functions.
Ukr. mat. zhur. 15 no.1:95-100 '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Functional analysis) (Functions, Analytic)

LOZOVIK, V.G. [Lozovyk, V.H.]

Coefficients of multivalent functions. Dop. AN URSSR
no.8:1019-1021 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskoy institut. Predstavleno
akademikom AN UkrSSR Yu.A. Mitropol'skim [Mytropol's'kyi, IO.O.].

L 6884-65 EWT(1) ASD(a)-5/AS.(f)/AFETR/ESL(c)/ESL(gs)/ESD(t)/RAEM(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4044615

S/0046/64/010/003/0313/0317

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17

AUTHORS: Karnovskiy, M. I.; Lozovik, V. G.

TITLE: Acoustic field of infinite round circular radiator under mixed boundary conditions on its surface

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 3, 1964, 313-317

TOPIC TAGS: wave equation, harmonic oscillation, acoustic field, boundary condition, acoustic radiation

ABSTRACT: An acoustic field is considered, excited by an infinite circular cylinder in an unbounded homogeneous medium exterior to that cylinder. Part of the cylinder is assumed to be rigid, and the remaining part is assumed to be soft, and on the remaining part there is specified the radial velocity, which depends only on the polar angle. The problem reduces to a solution of the plane problem for the region exterior to the circle, and is formulated mathematically as the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044615

problem of determining a twice-continuously-differentiable solution of the wave equation for harmonic oscillations satisfying certain mixed boundary conditions. The solution is obtained by a standard technique of series expansion in Hankel and Bessel functions. "The

author: Frank Yu. L. Daletskiy, P. T. Baranovskiy, and O. M. Kozlov

Number of pages: 22 formulas

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Kiev Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 07Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

LOZOVIK, V.G.

Some properties of typically-real functions. Usp. mat. nauk 20
no.3:189-195 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

E 41616-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

SOURCE CODE: UR/0053/66/089/001/0039/0047

ACC NR: AF6017863

AUTHOR: Kirzhnits, D. A.; Iozovik, Yu. Ye. 62ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR) B

TITLE: Plasma oscillations of the electron shell of the atom

SOURCE: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, v. 89, no. 1, 1966, 39-47

TOPIC TAGS: plasma oscillation, electron shell, nuclear shell model, nuclear collision, compound nucleus, oscillator strength

ABSTRACT: This is a review article dealing with the present status of the theory of plasma (collective) oscillations of the atomic shell (atomic plasmon) and the part that it plays in various atomic reactions brought about by electron-atom or atom-ion collisions and by interactions between electromagnetic radiation and the atom. The article reveals the most recent data on the spectrum of the oscillations (natural frequency, damping, and multipole order), the characteristics describing the probability of excitation of the plasma oscillations (oscillator strengths), and the degree and character of participation of the plasmon in atomic reactions. Many still unanswered questions in connection with all these topics are pointed out and discussed. A microscopic description of plasma oscillations is formulated in terms of the dielectric constant of the atom. Particular attention is paid to a determination of the damping of the plasma oscillations and the ratio of the damping to the frequency. The relation between plasma oscillations and direct nuclear reactions as well as reactions

UDC: 533.9

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ACC NR: AP6017863

proceeding via a compound nucleus is discussed. An examination of the available experimental data shows them to be insufficient for unambiguous conclusions, and further experiments are needed, especially on photoatomic reactions with heavy atoms at energies on the order of several kev. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 015

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Card 2/2

IOZOVIK, V. I.

Effect of water salinity on the development of the glomerular apparatus in the kidneys of bony fishes. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no. 1:225-228 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I. I. Mechnikova. Predstavleno akademikom Yu. A. Orlovym.

LOZOVIK, V.I. [Lozovyk, V.I.]

Osmotic pressure of body fluids in Black Sea bony fishes. Dcp.
AN URSR no.11:1529-1532 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

LOZOVIK, Yu.Ye.

Theory of the effect of light on thermo-e.m.f. Nauch. trudy TashGU
no.262 Fiz. nauki no.22:81-84 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

LOZOVITSKAYA, V.O.

We are helping the lagging communications departments to reach
the ranks of the leaders. Vest. svyazi 21 no.4:29 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik 274-go otdeleniya svyazi g. Moskvyy.
(Telecommunication)

LOZOVY, A. A.

"Agrotechnical Principles of the Forest Plantations in the Vishnaya Mountain - Caspian Sea State Forest Zone," Iz. vses. geograf. obshch byuell., All-Union Geographic Society, No.6, pp 559-566, 1951

Translation D 448545

LOZOVY, A.A.

Oak

Growing oak on a state forest strip. Les khoz. No. 5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952² Unclassified.

1. LOZOVY, A. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Forest Nurseries
7. Identification records for nursery stock. Les. khoz. 5, no. 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

1. LOZOVY, A. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Tree Planting
7. Technological control and qualitative evaluation of tree-planting operations, Les. khoz., 6, No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

USSR/Forestry - Forest Cultures.

K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15412

Author : A.A. Lozovoy

Inst : The Forestry Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Field Protecting Forest Cultivations in the Steppe
Portion of the Ural River Valley.
(Polezashchitnoye lesorazvedeniye v stepnoy chasti doli-
ny reki Urala).

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta lesa. AN SSSR, 1956 (1957), 34, 272-315

Abstract : Light is thrown on the history of forest cultivation in
the territory of the former Orenburg Kray beginning at
the first half of the Nineteenth Century. Facts are
given on the dimensions and methods of forest cultiva-
tion in the past and assized characteristics are ascribed
to the artificial plantings at the Ural Steppe Forest

Card 1/3

USSR/Forestry - Forest Cultures.

K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15412

Ground (the culture of forester M.K. Savich, the Platovskaya Wood Lot of the Pokrovskiy Timberland and others). The birch, oak, green ash, and shrubs were the best maintained here. The composition and productivity of present day natural forests in the Ural Floodland is also characterized together with the ravines and gulleys adjacent to the river valley. The field protecting belts of woodland which were created in 1932-1954 in rayons adjoining the Ural Valley are described in detail. Special analysis is applied to the attempt to set up forest cultures in the Vishnevaya-Ural'sk Mountain belt in 1949-1952. The rather unsuccessful results of the cluster method of cultivating oak both with a cover and without a cover of agricultural crops is mentioned. The author concludes that the species of trees and shrubs best suited for field protective belts in the heavily grown forests of the arid Ural Valley Steppe are the small-leaved elm,

Card 2/3

42

USSR/Forestry - Forest Cultures.

K.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15412

the birch (*Betula verrucosa* Ehrh.), the Tatar maple,
the yellow acacia and the Tatar honeysuckle.

Card 3/3

LOZOVY, A. A., Cand Agr~~x~~ Sci -- (diss) "Field-Protective
Afforestation in Arid Steppes of ~~the~~ Southeastern ^{Area} ~~Districts~~
of the European USSR." Len, 1957. 14 pp (Min of Higher Education
USSR, Len Order of Lenin Forest Engineering Acad im S. M. Kirov),
100 copies (KL, 50-57, 119)

- 24 -

USSR / Forestry. Forest Crops

K-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58422

Author : NAgovitsyn, N. A. , Lozovoy, A. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Problems of Forest Cultivation in the Chinese Peoples' Republic

Orig Pub: Lesn. kh-ve, 1957, No 10, 83-87

Abstract: According to the data of 1957, the forest-covered area in China constitutes about 8 percent of the total surface of the country. Afforestation on a vast scale has been conducted in the last ten years. Ten million ha. of forest area were planted, 941 forestries were organized, 1,700 forest nurseries were created, and so on.

Card 1/2

53

USSR / Forestry. Forest Crops

K-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58422

A brief review of the state of forest cultivation and of the production system of the forest materials by individual provinces is given. --V. V. Protopopov

Card 2/2

LOZOVY, A.A.

LOZOVY, A.A.

Shelterbelt afforestation in the steppe region of the Ural Valley.
Trudy Inst. lesa 34:274-315 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Ural Valley--Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

LOZOVY, A.N.; BURYAKOV, Yu.P.

How we control stored product insects. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
3 no.3:43 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Glavnyy agronom Ikliyevskey mashinno-traktornoy stantsii, Vyselkovskogo rayona, Krasnodarskogo kraya (for Lozovoy). 2. Agronom po zashchite rasteniy Ikliyevskey mashinno-traktornoy stantsii, Vyselkovskogo rayona, Krasnodarskogo kraya (for Buryakov).
(Disinfection and disinfectants)
(Farm produce--Storage--Diseases and injuries)

10

ca

Thermal polymerization of acetylene in the presence of zinc chloride. A. V. LOZOVOL. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 1, 717-22(1931). Expts. are described on the polymerization of C_2H_2 with various catalysts as well as the detn. of the gaseous and fluid polymerization products obtained in passing C_2H_2 at 370-480° over anhyd. $ZnCl_2$ with pumice stone as a carrier. In the conclusion a discussion is given of the mechanism of the transformation of C_2H_2 into compds. isolated by L. E. GURKWIACH.

AS 0-554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

THE INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN SALTS ON THE REACTION OF ESTERIFICATION. A. V. Lashin
J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 2, 65-70 (1932). Previous workers (Suzhiflag, C. I. 6, 1341; B. 450, 9, 2340-1; Nayazkowi, C. A. 6, 900; and Taylor, C. I. 6, 1304) have shown that catalysis of esterification is effected not only by H ions but also by the non-dissociated moles of heavy acids (HCl and H₂SO₄) and neutral salts. The catalysis of esterification of AcOH with EtOH and MeOH by AgNO₃ and other neutral salts is here investigated (cf. Komarovskii and Gandelman, *Zhur. Nauchno-issledovatel'skikh Kafedr V Odessa* 8-9 (1924)). Esterification is retarded by AcONa (lowering of the dissociation of AcOH). Little effect is exerted by AgCl and AgCNS (insol. in H₂O), Li₂SO₄, Ba(NO₃)₂, Na₂WO₄, Th(SO₄)₂ (salts of strongly basic metals). Acceleration is effected in the order listed by Sr(NO₃)₂, KCl, Ag₂SO₄, Na₂SO₄, RbCl, Pb(NO₃)₂, HgCl₂, NaCl, Th(SO₄)₂, NH₄CNS, Ti(SO₄)₂, CoCl₂, Ni(NO₃)₂, AgNO₃, HgNO₃, Ce(NO₃)₃, Hg(NO₃)₂. The influence of AgNO₃ was studied in more detail. **Conclusions.**—Many neutral salts of alkali, alk.-earth and heavy metals accelerate the esterification of EtOH and MeOH with AcOH in equimol. mixts. at 25° in the absence of strong acids. The salts of Hg, Ag, Co, Ni and Ce are particularly active. This action is produced by the dissolved salt, i. e., the reaction takes place in a homogeneous medium. The catalysis is caused mainly by the non-dissociated moles of salt, although the ions may exert some effect. With AgNO₃ catalysis increases with concn. of AgNO₃ up to satn. With some salts the final equil. of the reaction of esterification is altered. Saturated AgNO₃ increases the speed of reaction 5-6 times and shifts the equil. from 68.6 to 67.5%. At higher temps. (180°) the reaction with AgNO₃ practically is not accelerated and the equil. is shifted to 64.4%. Low concns. of AgNO₃ do not markedly affect the equil. of the reaction. AgNO₃ in satd. solns. at 25° accelerates the esterification of MeOH with AcOH 8-10 times with a shift of equil. from 71.6 to 73%. The action of MeOH with AcOH is saponified by 12-22% of H₂O added to the equimol. mixt. of MeOH and AcOH is counteracted by AgNO₃ in high concn., and the speed of the reaction is about equal to that of the reaction with AgNO₃ in a system free from H₂O. CHAS. BLANC

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

21

Ch

Vapor-phase cracking of primary tars from coal. A. D. Petrov, A. V. Lashov and E. A. Pozhilova. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR* 1982, 261, 105-107 (1982). —A primary tar fraction from the Cherekhov coals b. 240-370°, having a sp. gr. of 1.0882 and contg. about 60% phenols, was cracked at 525-650°, passing 100 cc. for 10 min. The product had a sp. gr. of 1.030-1.0800 and contained 15-17% of a fraction b. -240°. The gases, amounting to 400-600 cc., were composed of C₂H₄, 11.8-15, CO 4.0-15 and CH₄ 4-11, 74-85%. The same stock was passed through the cracking zone at 525-800° for 30 min., 90 min. and 6 hrs. If the temp. was kept below (40) 650°, very little coke was formed and the yield of the light fraction increased to 20%, and gas to 8 l. with increase in the duration. If the temp. was raised to 700-800°,

the gas yield was increased to 21 l., while the yield of light fractions was lowered. The gas was produced mainly by the decompn. of the phenolic part; very little coke was formed if cracked in the vapor phase. Thus in cracking with 3 recyclings, the yield of light fractions (except the first cracking) was 15.7%, gas 31.4 l. and C 15.3%. The cracking of primary tar from Barzas sapropelites produced results similar to the cracking of the Cherekhov coal tar. However, here the light fraction was almost entirely free of phenols and was characterized by a higher proportion of light fractions. The properties of the products obtained are tabulated. In the hydrogenation of the cracked residue of the Barzas sapropelites which was effected with 4 recyclings, a gasoline yield of 63% was obtained. A. A. B.

AS 50-51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The chemical composition, properties and methods of treatment of primary tar from the lignites of Tchéliabinsk. Berginization of tar. A. V. Logoyev and M. K. D'yakova. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.S.S.R.* 3, 620-4 (in French 624-5) (1954).—Cracking-hydrogenation expts. on 230-370° primary tar showed that catalytic berginization followed by low-temp. hydrogenation converted 70-80% of the tar to motor fuel below 230° with less than 1% methane and 0.25-2% carboids. The residue, contg. 90% pitch, is converted into a fraction boiling below 280° and solar oil, used in subsequent berginization. MoS₂ on brick fragments is a cracking-hydrogenation catalyst particularly suited to this material because it is stable, easily regenerated and very active. Details of hydrogenation are given. W. F. Bruce

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASTM SYMBOLS

MATERIALS INDEX

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

ASTM AND OTHER INDEX

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100