

MUROMSKIY, Savva Nikolayevich; SHAROVATOV, Leonid Petrovich;

[Underground gas pipeline stop device] Zapornaya armatura podzemnykh gazoprovodov. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1965.
70 p. (MIRA 18:1)

MUROMSKIY, Savva Nikoleyevich; SHCHEGOLEV, M.M., red.; KHRISTENKO, V.P.,
red.izd-va; VOLKOV, S.V., tekhn.red.

[Fighting corrosion in hot water boilers for public baths] Bor'ba
s korroziei vodogreinykh kotlov ban'. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.
khoz.RSSR, 1959. 86 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Water heaters)

MUROMSKIY, Nikolay Fedorovich; MUROMSKIY, Savva Nikolayevich; VILENSKIY,
T.V., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Safety engineering in small industrial steam boiler plants] Tekh-
nika bezopasnosti v ustanovkakh promyshlennykh parovykh kotlov ma-
loi moshchnosti. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1961. 230 p.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Boilers—Safety measures)

MUROMSKIY, S.N.; SOSNIN, Yu.P.; TYCHKOV, I.N.; KHMEL'NITSKIY, S.A.

Gas contact water heaters and prospects for their use. Sbor.
nauch. rab. AKKH no.9:3-17 '61. (MIRA 16:1)
(Water heaters)

MUROMSKIY, S., kand.tekhn.nauk

The Soviet "Luch" electric stove. *Zhizn'-kom. khoz.* 13 no.4:
28-29 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Stoves, Electric)

MUROMSKIY, Boris Nikolaevich; MUROMSKIY, I.V., red.

[Part of the reports in the service of people] Glubinnoe
toplo - na sluzhbu narodu. Moskva, stroizdat, 1965.
50 p. (MIRA 18:10)

MUROMSKIY, Yu.A.

Intra-arterial injection of blood under pressure in clinical practice.
Vest.khir. 77 no.4:106-108 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. B.E.Linberg) Moskov-
skogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta.
Moskva, ul. Chkalova, d.34, kv. 17.

(INFUSIONS, PARENTERAL

intra-arterial pressure inject. of blood)

(BLOOD TRANSFUSION

intra-arterial pressure inject.)

MUROMSKIY, Yu.A.

Causes for formation of bronchial fistuli following radical surgery
in chronic suppurative processes in the lungs [with summary in
English]. Khirurgiia 33 no.6:54-62 Je '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent N.I.Makhov,
konsul'tant - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. B.W.Mnberg)
Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo
insituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskego (dir. P.M.Leonenko)
(BRONCHI, fistula
causes of from. in lung resection for suppurative processes)
(PNEUMONECTOMY, compl.
form. of bronchial fistulae)

MUROMSKIY, Yu.A.

Thoracoplasty of bronchial fistulae following pneumonectomy [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 33 no.12:74-80 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent N.I.Makhov, konsul'tant - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. B.E.Linberg) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Bladimirskogo (dir. P.M.Leonenko)

(PNEUMONECTOMY, compl.)

bronchial fistulae, thoracoplasty)

(BRONCHI, fistulae

after pneumonectomy, thoracoplasty)

(COLLAPSE THERAPY, in various dis.

thoracoplasty in bronchial fistulae caused by pneumonectomy)

MUROMSKIY, Yu.A., TSUMAN, V.G.

The acute abdomen syndrome in cases of traumatic retroperitoneal hemorrhage [with summary in English]. Khirurgiia 34 no.7:49-57
Jl '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz 1 khirurgicheskogo kliniki (sav. - dots. N.I. Makhov)
Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo
instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirovskogo (dir. P.M. Leonenko).

(ABDOMEN, ACUTE, etiology & pathogenesis

traum. retroperitoneal hemorrh. (Rus))

(RETROPERITONEAL SPACE, hemorrhage

caused by trauma & causing acute abdom. (Rus))

MUROMSKIY, Yu.A.

Bronchial fistulae following pneumonectomy and their clinical course [with summary in English]. Vest.khir. 82 no.1:69-76 Ja '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dots. N.I. Makhov, konsul'-tant - prof. B.E. Linberg) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirovskogo.

Adres avtora: Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya ul., d.61/2, Moskovskiy oblastnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy klinicheskogo instituta im. M.F. Vladimirovskogo, 1-ya khirurgicheskaya klinika.

(PNEUMONECTOMY, compl.
bronchial fistula, progn. (Rus))

(BRONCHI, fistula
after pneumonectomy, progn. (Rus))

MUROMSKIY, Yu. A., Cand Med Sci (diss) -- "Bronchial fistulas after lobectomies and pneumonectomies". Moscow, 1960. 24 pp (Min Health RSFSR, Moscow Med Stomatological Inst), 250 copies (KL, No 15, 1960, 140)

MUROMSKIY, Yu.A. (Moskva, 3-ya Meshchanskaya ul., d.61/2, Moniki)

Diagnosis and treatment of bronchoesophageal fistulae following resection of the lungs. Grud. khir. 2 no.5:99-105 S-0 '60. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Is 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent N.I.Makhov) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo (dir.-kand.med.nauk P.M.Leonenko). (FISTULA, BRONCHIAL) (ESOPHAGUS--DISEASES) (LUNGS--SURGERY)

MUROMSKIY, Yuriy Alekseyevich; KAZIN, V.P., red.; PARAKHINA, N.L.,
tekh. red.

[Bronchial fistulas following pulmonary resection] Bron-
khial'nye svishchi posle rezeksii legkikh. Moskva, Med-
giz, 1963. 218 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(FISTULA, BRONCHIAL) (LUNGS--SURGERY)

MUROMSKIY, Yu.A., kand. med. nauk; KOLEROVA, N.V.

Case of broncho-esophageal fistula following bilobectomy and
thoracoplasty. Vestn. rent. i rad. 38 no.3:74-75 My-Je '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N.I. Makhov)
i rentgenovskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent V.I. Petrov)
Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo
instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirskogo (direktor - kand. med. nauk
P.M. Leonenko).

S/656/61/000/000/006/007
D244/D304AUTHORS: Muromskiy, Yu.P., Simanov, Yu.P., and Nemkova, O.G.

TITLE: Investigating the interaction of uranium and uranyl phosphates with calcium oxide at high temperatures

SOURCE: Spitsyn, V.I., ed. Issledovaniya v oblasti khimii urana; sbornik statey (Moscow) 1961, 281 - 291

TEXT: To investigate the possibility of the interaction of $U_3(PO_4)_4$ and $(UO_2)_3(PO_4)_2$ with CaO at high temperatures the authors studied the following processes: $U_3(PO_4)_4 + 6CaO \rightarrow 3UO_2 + 2Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ Eq. (1) in inert atmospheres; $(UO_2)_3(PO_4)_2 + 3CaO \rightarrow U_3O_8 + Ca_3(PO_4)_2 + \frac{1}{2} O_2$ (Eq. 2) and $(UO_2)_3(PO_4)_2 + 6CaO \rightarrow 3CaUO_4 + Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ (Eq. 3) in oxidizing atmospheres. The main method of analysis employed in this work was X-ray tube of the ECB (BSV) type with a copper anode (without filter). The reaction between $U_3(PO_4)_4$ and CaO was carried out by mixing the compounds in the ratio of 1 : 6 respectively.

Card 1/3

S/656/61/000/000/006/007
D244/D304

Investigating the interaction of ...

vely. The experiments were conducted in nitrogen, the temperature being increased in steps of 100°C between 400° and 1000°C with heating for 4 hours. The X-ray analysis demonstrated that the interaction of $U_3(PO_4)_4$ with CaO begins between 400 and 500°C. The reaction products are UO_2 and $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$. The reaction proceeds as in Eq. 1. To determine the influence of temperature on the percentage conversion of uranium phosphate into UO_2 the author conducted chemical analysis of the reaction products obtained at 500° and 1000°C. CaO and $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ were dissolved in HCl, $U_3(PO_4)_4$ dissolved in H_3PO_4 and the remaining UO_2 in HNO_3 and then precipitated with NH_3 and weighed as U_3O_8 . The results of the chemical analysis also confirm the correctness of Eq. 1. Reaction (2) was carried out by mixing 1 part of $(UO_2)_3(PO_4)_2$ and 3 parts of CaO and heating in the atmosphere of purified air between 300° and 1000°C in steps of 100°. In each case the heating was continued for 4 hours. The chemical and X-ray analyses indicate that the products of the reaction were: in-

Card 2/3

Investigating the interaction of ...

S/656/61/000/000/006/007
D244/D304

cially $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ and UO_3 . The latter was transformed above 600°C into U_3O_8 . The reaction begins between 300° and 450°C . To confirm the formation of UO_3 between 400° and 1000°C , 1 part of $(\text{UO}_2)_3\text{PO}_4$ and 3 parts of CaO were heated for 6 hours between 400° and 1000°C in steps of 100° . Analysis of the products indicated that the reaction proceeds according to Eq. (1) with the formation of CaUO_4 . Interaction of uranium oxides and calcium phosphates was also investigated in order to demonstrate the irreversibility of the reactions studied. Results of X-ray and chemical analysis indicated that the reactions (1) and (2) are irreversible between 400° and 1000°C . The authors conclude that at high temperatures it is possible to isolate uranium oxides or to obtain CaUO_4 from $(\text{UO}_2)_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ and $\text{U}_3(\text{PO}_4)_4$ in oxidizing atmospheres. The authors believe that these results could be utilized in technological refining of uranium phosphate minerals. There are 6 figures, 8 tables and 6 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: J. Schroyer and C. Boes, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 76, 354, 1954. ✓

Card 3/3

MUROMTSEV, A.K.; SHABODALOV, I.P.

Weather-resistant coatings based on copolymers of vinyl chloride
with vinyl acetate. Lakokras.mat.1 ikh pris. no.5:18-21 '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Protective coatings)

(Ethylene)

MUROMTSEV, A.K.; ULANOVSKIY, I.B.; SHABODALOV, I.P.; KOROVIN, Yu.M.

Testing coatings for metal protection in fluctuating waterline zones.
Trudy Inst.fiz.khim. 8:387-395 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Protective coatings—Testing)
(Hulls (Naval architecture)—Corrosion)

BOGATYREV, P.M.; GADZHIYEVA, R.G.; MURZANEVA, Z.M.; MUROMTSEV, A.K.;
KUTSEVALOVA, Ye.P.

Thirteenth technical exhibition organized by the Oil and Colour
Chemists' Association in England. Lakokras. mat. i ikh. prim.
no.4:61-69 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Great Britain--Paint materials--Exhibitions)

L 04965-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI LJP(c) JD/WB/RM
ACC NR: AP6006722 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/66/000/001/0044/0046

AUTHOR: Izral'yants, Ye. D.; Murontsev, A. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Epoxy-pitch anticorrosion paints and primers for long-term protection of submerged parts of ships

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1966, 44-46

TOPIC TAGS: paint, protective coating, pitch material, epoxy plastic

ABSTRACT: The article reports the results of tests of improved epoxy-pitch paints (EK-1, EK-2, EK-5) with a high content of dry residue and epoxy-pitch zinc protective primers. Particular attention was devoted to the behavior of the coatings under cathodic protection conditions, when blisters appear on many types of coatings and their adhesion to the metal is thus impaired. All the samples were tested in a 3% NaCl solution for adhesion to St.3 steel and for corrosion resistance. The best results were obtained with paint made from ED-5 resin containing 8% of curing agent (polyethylenepolyamine). The best sample of paint from E-40 resin had a 5% content of curing agent. Compared to paints from ED-5, paints from E-40 dried faster, retained their effect for a longer period of time, had a greater hardness, but their adhesion to steel and elasticity were lower and their deposition produced a thinner coating. Two epoxy-pitch protective primers, PT-2 (from ED-5) and PT-3 (from E-40), were also

Card 1/2

UDC: 667.637.233.3:629.12.011.71

L 04965-67

ACC NR: AF6006722

prepared. PT-2, containing 90% zinc dust (of the weight of the dry film) had better properties. The combination of protective primers and paints made with an epoxy-pitch base was found to produce coatings with high anticorrosive characteristics. It is concluded that the adoption of epoxy-pitch paints will insure long-term protection of the immersed part of ships from corrosion, particularly under cathodic protection conditions. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. 14

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

MUROMTSEV, A. M.

"Experiment for Division of the Ocean Space Into Zones." Sub 8 Mar 51,
Inst of Oceanology, Acad Sci USSR.

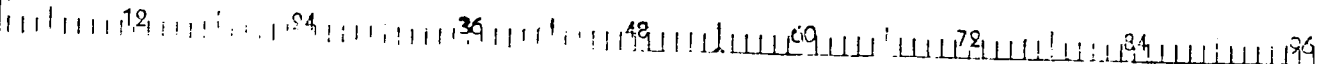
Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow
during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

MURONTSEV, A.K.

Deepest ocean areas. Geog. v shkole no.3:62 My-Je '53.
(Pacific Ocean--Deep-sea sounding)

(MLRA 6:6)



USSR/Geophysics - Oceans

Mar/Apr 53

MUROMSTEV, A. M. *the* *||*

"Classification of the Subdivisions of World Ocean, and its ~~Dist. and Dist.~~ *^* *)*

A. M. Muromstev

Iz ^{V-s} ~~the~~ Geograf Ob, Vol 85, No 2, pp 154-161

Lists classification of subdivisions as follows: 1) world ocean; 2) oceans; 3) regional oceans; 4) seas, inland (closed and semiclosed), adjacent, and interisland; 5) regional seas; 6) gulfs; 7) bays; 8) straits. States this is the first attempt made to classify and regionalize oceans by hydrological symbols.

MURDOMTSEV ALEKSEY MIKHAYLOVICH

HAZAROV, Vasilii Stratonikovich; MURDOMTSEV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; DRAL-
KIN, A.G., redaktor; KAN, P.M., redaktor; KRESKINA, A.K., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Oceanography] Okeanografiia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport,"
1954. 165 p. (MLBA 7:12)
(Oceanography)

MURONTSEV Aleksey Mikhaylovich; PREOBRAZHENSKIY, Yu.V., redaktor; FLAUM,
M.Ya., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[The ocean] Mirovoi okean. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo,
1956. 85 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Ocean)

MURONTSEV, A. M.

USSR/Physics of the Hydrosphere - General Problems, N-1

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36225

Author: Murontsev, A. M.

Institution: None

Title: Application of Intersecting Hydrological Surfaces in Deep-Water Investigations

Original
Periodical: Meteorol. i gidrologiya, 1956, No 2, 44-45

Abstract: The author proposes to employ the method of intersecting hydrological surfaces in the processing of hydrological data (temperature, salinity, or density) in deep-water investigations. This method shows simultaneously the horizontal and vertical distribution of the hydrological elements and makes it possible to make a fuller 3-dimensional study of their distribution in space. It permits a more accurate study of the character of water exchange and heat exchange between various layers of the ocean and to solve other problems related to the study of streams. The author states

Card 1/2

USSR/Physics of the Hydrosphere - General Problems, N-1

Abst Journal; Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36225

Abstract: that the method of intersecting hydrological surfaces in conjunction with the T-S curves may facilitate to a considerable extent the study of the schedules of oceans and seas.

Card 2/2

MUROMTSEV, A.M.

New map showing the salinity content in the surface of the
Northern Pacific Ocean. Meteor.1 gidrel.no.6:36-38 Je '56.
(Pacific Ocean--Salinity) (MIRA 9:9)

MUROMTSEV, A.M. (Moskva)

**The greatest depths of the Southern Hemisphere. Priroda 45 no.5:
90-91 My '56. (MIRA 9:8)**

**1. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut.
(Ocean)**

MURONTSEV, A.M.

New maps showing the salinity content and the density in the
surface of the Pacific Ocean. Meteor. i gidrol. no.4:15-19 Ap
'57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Pacific Ocean--Salinity)

MURONTSEV, A.M.

~~_____~~
Oceanographic knowledge about the Pacific Ocean. Meteor. i hidrol.
no. 5:21-25 My '57. (KIRA 10:2)
(Pacific Ocean--Oceanography)

MUROMTSEV, A. M.

AUTHORS: Yushchak, A. A., and Muromtsev, A. M.

50-11-8/9

TITLE: Progress of Soviet Oceanography (Uspekhi sovetskoy okeanografii).

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 60-67 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In 1921 the floating sea institute was established. The function of a methodical center for wide research works in the field of oceanography was taken over by the State Oceanographic Institute, which was founded in 1943.

At present there are about 20 special research ships, more than 30 local sea-research institutes of different offices and about 500 sea-hydrometeorological stations. In 1947 regular hydrometeorological and biological research in the Atlantic part of the antarctic region as well as in the Northern part of the Atlantic ocean, and on the Norwegian and Greenland parts of the ocean were started. Since 1951 oceanographic complex observations are carried out by the "Vityaz'" research ship of the Institute for Oceanology in the North-Western part of the Pacific ocean.

Since 1955 oceanographic complex research is carried out in the antarctic region by means of the diesel-electric ship "Ob'" and since autumn 1957 in the Northern Atlantic on the ships "Lomonosov", "Sevastopol'" and "Ekvator". At present the hydrostatic floating

Card 1/4

Progress of Soviet Oceanography.

50-11-2/9

wave-graph of Ya. G. Vilenskiy and B. Kh. Glukhevskiy is being introduced to research practice; it showed good results in operation at ship condition. For temperature observations water-depth tilting-thermometers are used.

In the first stage of development oceanographic observations on lakes were mainly directed to the collection and accumulation of data on temperature, saltiness, density and chemical elements of seawater. Furthermore also hydrologic special pictures were taken together with observations not only of essential hydrologic and hydrochemical elements but mainly also observations of streams and vortices. Great use has been made of special observations of icefields; these observations were carried out by airplanes and ships. At present a far reaching mechanized treatment of the data of surface-hydrometeorologic observations of ships as well as of data on flood differences of the position is being carried out. In the next time all observations of the sea-hydrometeorologic system will be changed to mechanized methods.

Of great importance for the study of lakes and oceans are the works which develop the theoretic basis of various branches of science of oceanography. The enumeration of these works from 1917 -1955 follows. The informations and ideas published by the State Institute for Oceanography are to be mentioned in connection with the methods of

Card 2/4

Progress of Soviet Oceanography.

50-118/9

research, as well as the monography of Snezhinskiy, V. A., "Practical Oceanography" 1951 and the collections of the essays on methods published by the Institute for Oceanology which generalize research data of the "Vityas'" ship. The works mentioned above give an idea on the general trend of development in oceanography. The investigation of wind vortices developed simultaneously empirically and theoretically. The enumeration of these research works follows.

The investigation of the streams represents a special problem which is currently being investigated. The problems of convective flows on the monsoon fields were investigated by Shuleykin. The problems of the influence of wind and ground relief on streams are investigated by V. B. Stockman. He also started to use the method of full streams in the study of the dynamics of deep sea. Of great practical importance is the problem of the position of lakes and oceans. The classification as well as the methods of practical calculation of flood characteristics worked out by A. I. Duvanin, represent a great value. He suggested a method for the comparison of floods with constant effects in a table which is based on the characteristics of floods according to astronomic characteristics. He also worked out the methods for simplified harmonic

Card 3/4

Progress of Soviet Oceanography.

5c-11-8/9

analysis of short time observations. The works of G. S. Ivanov, N. I. Belskiy and others which were directed to the investigations of the Leningrad flooding, investigated the synoptic and hydrologic connection which made it possible to improve the prognoses of this phenomenon.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Oceanography-Development-USSR

Card 1/1

MURONTSEV, A. M.

20-5-16/48

AUTHOR: Murontsev, A. M.

TITLE: Types of the Annual Temperature Variations in the Surface Layer of the Ocean (Tipi godovogo khoda temperatury vody v poverkhnostnom sloye okeana).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 5, pp. 776-779 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The data of observation collected in the Oceanographic State Institute (Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut) make possible the determination of a difference in the annual course of temperature in the various depth of the surface layers of the ocean. The annual variability of the temperature in some areas does not only depend on the radiation balance of the given part of the ocean. Also such dynamic factors as the advection and the rising currents which carry water from great depth to the surface of the ocean influence essentially this phenomenon. The periodic and constant advection of the water masses the temperature characteristics of which had been formed under different climatic conditions influence the annual course mainly in the lower part of the surface layer but in certain areas the annual advection can be noticed in all the surface

Card 1/3

Types of the Annual Temperature Variations in the Surface Layer
of the Ocean.

20-5-16/48

layer. The rise of the water from great depth to the surface of the ocean shows its influence first at the lower boundary of the surface layer and then gradually covers the whole surface layer. Depending on the influence of the just mentioned dynamic factors three types of annual courses of the water temperature in the surface layer of the ocean can be distinguished:

- 1.) The radiation dependent annual course of temperature is essentially dependent on the processes of the convective turbulent mixing.
- 2.) The radiation advective annual course of temperature is dependent on processes of the convective turbulent mixing as well as on the entering of water masses with unequal temperature into various depth of the surface layer.
- 3.) The radiation advective annual course of temperature with the rising of water from the depth is dependent on convective turbulent mixing processes, on the horizontal entering of warm and cold water masses as well as on the vertical rise of relatively cold water masses. These different types of temperature courses

Card 2/3

MUROMTSEV, Aleksey Mikhaïlovich (State Oceanographic Inst) for Doc Geog Sci
on the basis of dissertation defended 23 Dec 58 in Council of Central Inst of
Forecasts, entitled "Basic features of the hydrology of the Pacific Ocean."
(BMVISO USSR, 1-61, 25)

•218-

MURCHTSEV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich; HUDOVITS, L.F., otvetstvennyy red.;
LEONOVA, B.I., red.; NIKOMENKO, Z.I., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Principal hydrological features of the Pacific Ocean] Osnovnye
cherty gidrologii Tikhogo okeana. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo,
1958. 629 p. [Appendix 2; atlas of vertical profiles and maps
indicating temperature, salinity, density, and oxygen content]
Prilozhenie 2; atlas vertikal'nykh razrezov i kart temperatury,
solenosti, plotnosti i sodержaniia kisloroda. 1958. 124 p.
(Pacific Ocean) (MIRA 11:8)

AUTHOR: Murontsev, A.M. SOV-10-58-4-3/28

TITLE: The Scheme of the General Circulation of Waters in the Pacific Ocean (Skhema obshchey tsirkulyatsii vod Tikhogo okeana)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR - Seriya geograficheskaya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 24-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a detailed study of the general circulation of Pacific waters. The currents of the surface layer are characterized by a closed anticyclonal circular motion in the subtropical and tropical zones and by a minor cyclonal circular motion in the northern and very southern latitudes. After detailed oceanographical investigations of the currents at various depths in the Pacific, the author comes to the conclusion that the circulation of the bottom waters is the same as the circulation of waters at minor depths. The scheme of the general circulation of the Pacific waters shows that the main source supplying the waters is situated in the very southern latitudes. From there the waters circulate into the various depths of the southern part of the ocean and then enter the

Card 1/2

SOV-10-58-4-3/28

The Scheme of the General Circulation of Waters in the Pacific Ocean

northern part in the form of deep and bottom currents, finally penetrating into the Okhotsk and Bering Sea. There, the deep waters, as well as the intermediate and sub-surface waters, are continuously transformed; they are raised in a cyclonal circular motion to the surface and return in the form of surface waters. They then sink into the deep layers of the corresponding convergent zones and are absorbed by the upper deep current and taken to the south, where they are carried into the Atlantic with the general eastward movement. Thus the general circulation of the waters of the Pacific ocean is closed at the same point in the southern latitudes from which it started. There are 6 charts, 1 diagram and 8 references, 6 of which are English and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (State Oceanographic Institute)

1. Oceanography
2. Ocean currents--Pacific Ocean

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Muromtsev, A. M. SOV/ 50-58-6-3/24

TITLE: The Oceanographic Investigation of the Indian Ocean
(Okeanograficheskaya izuchennost' Indiyского okeana)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 14-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a historical survey of these investigations carried out in 1772 - 1957. The investigations covered almost the whole area of this ocean with a rather dense network of deep-sea stations (Fig 1). All data known are at present collected in a catalogue by the State Oceanographic Institute (Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut). The present data of observations made in the Indian Ocean are far behind those in the **Pacific** and even further behind those made in the Atlantic Ocean. The author is, however, of opinion that it is not correct that the Indian Ocean has been less investigated than the two others. This may apply to some detailed problems and regional characteristics only. Because of a favorable distribution of the deep-sea observations with regard to area and depth in spite of their relatively smaller number they supply

Card 1/2

The Oceanographic Investigation of the Indian Ocean SOV/50-58-0-5/24

complete spatial characteristics. The continuation of the investigation of the Indian Ocean in the same way as has hitherto been followed will probably not supply much new knowledge. It would be better to direct the observations to the collection of material on the variability of the hydrological and hydrochemical elements in the course of time, as is done elsewhere. The districts of the gulf of Aden and the gulf of Oman with their respective straits are of special interest where the hydrological characteristics of the waters are formed which fill all depths of the ocean. The author had already earlier mentioned the organization of such observations (Ref 1). There are 1 figure and 1 reference, 1 of which is Soviet.

1. Oceanography--Indian Ocean

Card 2/2

AUTHOR:

Muromtsev, A. M.

SOV/50-58-11-10/25

TITLE:

New Maps Showing Distribution of Salt Content on the Surface of the Indian Ocean (Novyye karty raspredeleniya solenosti na poverkhnosti Indiyского okeana)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 35-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As is well known, salt content is one of the main characteristics of sea water. All changes of its quantity are caused by a change in the volume of the sea water which depends on the addition or consumption of fresh water. Inasmuch as all fluctuations of the water balance component of fresh water take place on the surface, all changes in salt content are also observed on the surface, from where they are propagated to various depths by vertical circulation. For this reason, the distribution of salt content on the surface is important to an understanding of the respective regularities in various depths. In the depths salt content remains largely constant which is an indirect proof of currents within the masses of water. Our knowledge of the distribution of salt content on the surface of the ocean is a very limited one. Until now, however, it has not been tried even once to complete the existing older maps in the light of the new data

Card 1/3

SOV/50-58-11-10/25

New Maps Showing Distribution of Salt Content of the Surface of the Indian Ocean

available. This task has now been possible due to material available at the GOIN (Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut - State Oceanographic Institute). This material was obtained by observations made during 1873 and 1957. It forms part of the investigation carried out by the GOIN on the hydrological conditions of the oceans. The observed seasonal fluctuations of salt content made it necessary to systematize the observations strictly according to the seasons and to compile maps only on this basis. This holds especially for the Indian Ocean. Figure 1 shows a salt-content map for summer, figure 2 for winter. These new maps not only show more precise data but, for the first time, specify the distribution of salt content south of the 20° parallel, southern latitude. For the first time it was proved that south of the 60° southern latitude salt content increases owing to ice formation (up to 34.65 ‰). Furthermore, the zone of higher salt content in subtropical latitudes was considerably restricted. The greatest differences in the new maps are shown in latitudes north of 20°. Here a zone of reduced salt content (36.3 to 36.5 ‰) along the 10th

Card 2/3

SOV/50-58-11-10/25

New Maps Showing Distribution of Salt Content of the Surface of the Indian Ocean

parallel southern latitude is especially striking. Here is also a zone of maximum precipitations. The new representation of salt content in the Arabian Sea and in the Bay of Bengal as well as in the adjacent parts of the Indian Ocean reflect clearly monsoon-dependent conditions of these areas. Finally, the salt-content distribution in the Red Sea and in the Persian Gulf are set forth for the respective seasons. The highest values (43.42 ‰) were obtained at the Northern spot of the Gulf of Suez. These high values are directly connected with the penetration of water from the Great Salt Lake (salt content 50 ‰) through the Suez Canal. The Shatt al Arab contributes to a decrease of salt content of the Persian Gulf down to 30.0 to 35 ‰ only within a small zone in the North, immediately before the estuary. Several miles to the south, values of 39.0 ‰ and 40.53 ‰ (in winter) are recorded. Only some observations made in the last years were not taken into account. Today, the Indian Ocean is the only large sea from which characteristic data on the distribution of salt content of the entire surface can be obtained in summer and winter. There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

3(9)

SOV/20-123-6-16/50

AUTEOR:

Murontsev, A. M.

TITLE:

The Density of Water on the Surface of the Indian Ocean
(Plotnost' vody na poverkhnosti Indiyского okeana)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 6, pp 1014-1017
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author first reports in short on the history of the subject investigated in the present paper. The results of the observations carried out in expeditions and other voyages in the Indian Ocean are now collected in the Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy Institut (State Oceanographic Institute). This material made it possible to work out a map for these density distributions over the whole surface of the Indian Ocean in summer and in winter. 535 and 1125 data were used for the working out of the summer and winter map. For these maps the scale 1 : 5,000,000 was used. Notwithstanding the different data for summer and winter, the corresponding maps are of similar quality. These new maps show the real density distribution and they satisfactorily show the characteristic features of the monsoon in the northern part of the Indian Ocean and the seasonal variations of the density in its southern

Card 1/3

The Density of Water on the Surface
of the Indian Ocean

SOV/20-123-6-16/50

part. The maps also give the characteristic features of the density distribution in the Red Sea and in the Persian Gulf. The minimum density value within the course of a year was observed in the north-east part of the Indian Ocean. In winter, however, (in the season of the north-east monsoon) the water of low density is conveyed towards west, and it is observed north of the equator, at 55° east longitude. In the north-western part of the Indian Ocean and in the Arabian Sea, the density increases considerably. Between the equator and 10° of southern latitude, the Indian Ocean is subdivided by a zone of lower density which in the east is united to the zones of lowest densities. The development of such a zone is connected with the general distillation and with the high temperature of the water in the southern subequatorial waters. North of 10° of south latitude, density distribution is very irregular, but south of this latitude it becomes more regular. The Red Sea and the Persian Gulf have exceptional properties not only within the Indian Ocean, but also among all oceans of the world.

Card 2,3

MUROMTSEV, Aleksey Mikhaylovich. Prinizhala uchastiye SUKHOVA, Ye.M..

RUDOVITS, L.F., prof., doktor geograf.nauk, zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki, nauchnyy red.; PROTOPOPOV, V.S., red.;
SOLOVEYCHIK, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Basic hydrological features of the Indian Ocean] Osnovnye
cherty gidrologii Indiskogo okeana. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.
izd-vo, 1959. 435 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Indian Ocean--Hydrology)

MUROMTSEV, A.M.

Nomenclature of principal forms of the bottom relief of
the Pacific Ocean. Trudy GOIN no.48:86-94 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Pacific Ocean--Submarine topography--Nomenclature)

S/050/61/000/005/002/003
D235/D301

AUTHORS: Lagumin, B.L., Muromtsev, A.M., and Yushchak, A.A.

TITLE: In memory of Nikolay Nikolayevich Zubov -- engineer-rear admiral, honored scientist and technician of the RSFSR, honorary member of the All-Union Geographic Society, doctor of geographic sciences, professor

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 5, 1961, 59-60

TEXT: This is a brief survey of the life and work of Nikolay Nikolayevich Zubov, one of the founders of the science of oceanography. Before World War I, Zubov graduated in 1910 from the Naval Academy (Hydrographic Division), and in 1912 he attended at the Geophysical Institute at Bergen in Norway an oceanographic course. Until 1928, Zubov was mainly concerned with naval tactical research. From 1928 to 1948 he was directly concerned with establishing the directorate of the Hydrometeorological Survey. During this

Card 1/3

S/050/61/000/005/002/003
D235/D301

In memory of N.N. Zubov ...

period he managed to bring about the establishment of the first Department of Oceanology in the world at the Moscow Hydrometeorological Institute, where he was active for many years. The authors point out Zubov's wide range of scientific interests. His works include monographs and textbooks, such as, for example Morskiye vody i l'dy (Sea Water and Ice), L'dy arktiki (Arctic Ice) and Dinamicheskaya okeanologiya (Dynamic Oceanology), historic-geographic treatises of which the most important is the fundamental book Otechestvennyye moreplavateli-issledovateli okeanov i morey (Patriotic Seafarers - Investigators of Oceans and Seas), popular-science articles and books and also special manuals for research oceanologists. [Abstractor's note: No dates or place of publication of any works mentioned in this article are given]. In the last five years of his life 20 works were published by Zubov, including well-known treatises such as Osnovy ucheniya o prolivakh (The Basis of the Study of Straits), Okeanologicheskiye tablitsy (Oceanologic Tables), Uplotneniye pri smeshenii vod raznoy tempe-

Card 2/3

In memory of N.N. Zubov ...

S/050/61/000/005/002/003
D235/D301

ratury i solenosti (Condensation during the Mixing of Waters of
Differing Temperature and Salinity) [Abstractor's note: The date
of N.N. Zubov's death is not given].

Card 3/3

MUROMTSEV, A.M.

~~_____~~
Hydrology of the Red Sea. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.6:1443-1446 0 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom
A.A.Grigor'yevym.
(Red Sea--Hydrology)

MUROMTSEV, A.M.

Hydrological conditions of the Suez Canal. Dokl.AN SSSR 135 no.1:
179-181 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut. Predstavleno
akademikom A.A.Grigor'yevym.
(Suez Canal--Hydrology)

MUROMTSEV, A.M.

Development of maritime hydrometeorological research in the
U.S.S.R. following Lenin's decree of March 10, 1921. Okean-
ologiya 1 no.3:375-381 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut.

MUROMTSEV, A.M.

Hydrology of the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and the Gulf of
Aden. Meteor. i gidrol. no.2:42-45 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Suez Canal--Hydrology)
(Red Sea--Hydrology)
(Aden, Gulf of--Hydrology)

MUROMTSEV, A.M.; MAKEROV, Yu.V., kand. geogr. nauk, otv. red.

[Atlas of the temperature, salinity and density of water
in the Pacific Ocean] Atlas temperatury, solenosti i plot-
nosti vody Tikhogo okeana. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963.
120 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Pacific Ocean--Oceanography)

SKLYAROV, V.M., otv. red.; GRIBANOV, N.N., red.; MUROMTSEV, A.M., red.; POGOSYAN, Kh.P., red.; PROTOPOPOV, V.S., red.; RUDNEV, G.V., red.; SOKOLOV, A.A., red.; SOLOV'YEV, V.A., red.; USMANOV, R.F., red.; ZHDANOVA, L.P., red.; RUSAKOVA, G.Ya., red.; CHEPELKINA, L.A., red.; KOLESOVA, Z.M., tekhn.red.

[Man and the elements; hydrometeorologic desk calendar for 1964] Chelovek i stikhiia; nastol'nyi gidrometeorologicheskii kalendar' 1964. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1963. 154 p. (MIRA 17:2)

MUROMTSEV, A.M.; ARKHIPOVA, Ye.G.; MAKEROV, Yu.V.; KHARITONOV,
D.G.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, L.N.; POTAYCHUK, M.S.; VORONOVA,
S.P.; BELOV, V.P.; RZHEPLINSKIY, G.V., nauchn. red.;
ROSHCHINA, V.V., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Basic characteristics of the hydrology of the Atlantic
Ocean] Osnovnye cherty gidrologii Atlanticheskogo Okeana.
Pod red. A.M.Muromtseva. Moskva, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963.
835 p. ___[Atlas of vertical cross sections and maps of
temperature, salinity, density and oxygen composition] Pri-
lozhenie no.2. Atlas vertikal'nykh razrezov i kart tempera-
tury, solenosti, plotnosti i sodержaniia kisloroda. 182 p.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut.

MAKEROV, Yu.V.; SUKHOVA, Ye.M.; MURONTSEV, A.M.

Daily oscillations of hydrologic characteristics in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean. Trudy GOIN no.77:57-82 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

MURONTSEV, A.S.

Geological structure of the Lvov Depression. Geol.sbor.[Lvov]
no.1:39-43 '54. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gologo-razvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut, L'vov.
(Lvov Province--Geology, Structural)

MURONTSEV, A.S.

KLITOSHENKO, I.F.; MURONTSEV, A.S.; BARANOV, I.G.; MARTYNOV, A.A.

Oil and gas-bearing prospects of the eastern part of the Dnieper-
Donets Lowland. Geol. nefi 1 no.9:1-7 S '57. (MLRA 10:9)

(Dnieper Lowland--Petroleum geology)
(Dnieper Lowland--Gas, Natural--Geology)
(Donets Basin--Petroleum geology)
(Donets Basin--Gas, Natural--Geology)

MUROMTSEV, A.S.

Tectonics and structural features of the Carpathian depression.
Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.5/6:552-556 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Ukrainskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
geologo-razvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta, L'vov.
(Carpathian Mountains--Geology, Structural)

MURAMTSEV, A. S.

3(5) **PLANS I BOOK REPLENISHMENT** **SVN/2632**

Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvednochny nefteyanoy Institut
Neftey i gazov, razvedki i dobychi nefti i gasa na territorii USSR, doklady na
vyssheyem urovne uchinykh sovetov VNIIG i VNIIG, promodivshykh v s. L'vove
v mays 1971 g. (Problems in the Exploration and Production of Oil and Gas
in the Ukrainian SSR) Reports Presented at a Session of the Scientific Councils
of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Geology and
Survey and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute in Lvov, May 1971)
Moscow, Geotekhnizdat, 1979. 282 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Multi-Lateral Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Ministerstvo geologii i obratnoy nefr.
M.: I. G. Muratov, V. V. Glushko, and A. S. Muratov; Izdatel'stvo Nedra.
S. M. Yungus, and A. I. Zarubskaya; 2nd Ed.; I. G. Fedotova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum geologists and Ukrainian area
specialists.

COVERAGE: This book contains 27 reports originally read at a meeting of the
scientific councils of the VNIIG (All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research
Institute for Geological Survey), the VNIIG (All-Union Scientific Research
Institute), the VNIIG (Ukraine), Uzhgorod, Ukraine, Ukraine Petroleum Research
Institute, and Ukraine Petroleum Research Institute, held in Lvov in May, 1971. The
papers deal with the petroleum geology of the Dniepr-Donets depression, the
Carpathians, Cis-Carpathia, the southwestern fringes of the Russian Platform,
and the northern Black Sea area. Particular attention is given to describ-
ing the geological features of these regions most likely to bear oil. Other
articles discuss oil production techniques and ways of increasing drilling
efficiency. 16 personalities are mentioned. Reference accompany
individual articles.

<u>Legidin, B. A.</u> Methods and Results of Geological Prospecting for Oil and Gas in the Western Regions of the USSR (1945-1976)	33
<u>Antipov, V. I.</u> Geological Results of Geophysical Surveys in Pred- Karpats'ya (Cis-Carpathia) and Within the Southwestern Edge of the Russian Platform	46
<u>Elmashinov, G. B.</u> The Tectonics and Gas and Oil Possibilities in the Western Part of the Russian Platform	59
<u>Elshaykhov, A. V.</u> Basic Tectonic Features of the Volyn Kraevykh End of the Russian Platform	69
<u>Vyrostkiy, I. V.</u> Fundamentals of the Geological Structure and Oil-bearing Possibilities of the Southern Part of the Cis-Carpathian Depression	74
<u>Glushko, V. V.</u> Basic Tectonic Features of the Ukrainian and Romanian Carpathians and Cis-Carpathia	93
<u>Galsteyn, L. A.</u> Differentiating the Productive Series of the Bilim Deposit	106
<u>Shukla, V. A.</u> Stratigraphic Differentiation and Correlation of the Uzhgorod Formation of the Eastern Carpathians	116
<u>Dobkholov, P. A.</u> Characteristic Features of the Geologic Structure of the Dniepr-Donets Depression and the Northern Fringes of the Russian	121
<u>Yungus, S. G., I. P. Elitschenko, A. A. Markov, A. S. Muratov, and S. M. Yungus.</u> Gas and Oil Possibilities of the Ukrainian Regions of the Southwestern Part of Dniepr-Donets Depression	130
<u>Muratov, A. A., and S. A. Sakhovskiy, S. Ye. Chernak.</u> Oil and Gas Possibilities in the Devonian Formations of the Kolyudskaya Area (Southwestern Edge of the Dniepr-Donets Depression)	150

MUROMTSEV, A.S.; ZAV'YALOV, V.M.

Economic effectiveness of oil and gas prospecting in the
Dnieper-Donets Lowland and northwestern margins of the Donets
Basin. Geol. nefiti i gaza 4 no. 3:6-10 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy
institut.

(Dnieper-Donets Lowland--Petroleum geology)

(Dnieper-Donets Lowland--Gas, Natural--Geology)

MURONTSSEV, A.S.

Oleskaya key well. Trudy VNIIGI no.24:147-199 '60.
(MLRA 13:7)

(Lvov Province--Petroleum geology)
(Lvov Province--Gas,Natural--Geology)

BARANOV, I.G.; VITENKO, V.A.; ZAV'YALOV, V.M.; MUROMTSEV, A.S.

Possible reserves of oil and gas in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland.
Geol. nefti i gaza 5 no.7:17-19 JI '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
institut.

(Dnieper-Donets Lowland--Petroleum geology)
(Dnieper-Donets Lowland--Gas, Natural--Geology)

MUROMTSEV, A.S.

Gas geysers. Priroda 50 no.1:80-81 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
institut, L'vov.

(Gas, Natural)

ZAV'YALOV, V.M.; MUROMTSV, A.S.; CHERPAK, S.Ye.

Means for increasing the efficiency of oil and gas
prospecting operations in the Dnieper-Donets Lowland.
Trudy UkrNIGRI no.7:9.16 '63.

(MIRA 19:1)

ANDRYUSHKOVICH, N.F.; MUROMTSEV, A.S.; PARKHOMOVSKIY, O.A.

Methods of geological and geophysical prospecting used in the
Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Trudy UkrNIGRI no.7:17-24 '63.
(MIRA 19:1)

KRAMARENKO, V.N.; MUROMTSEV, A.S.; PARKHOMOVSKIY, O.A.

Series of geological and geophysical prospecting operations
for oil and gas in the Soviet Union and the efficiency of
these operations. Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:3-6 Ap+Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

ZAV'YALOV, V.M.; MUROMTSEV, A.S.; PALIY, A.M.; CHEKALYUK, E.B.; CHERPAK, S.Ye.

Possibilities for increasing the efficiency of prospecting in the eastern part of the Ukrainian oil- and gas-bearing basin. Geol. nefi i gaza 9 no.2:20-24 F '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. IGIGGI AN UkrSSR, Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov UkrSSR, Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut i trest Poltavaneftegazrazvedka.

MUROMTSEV, A.S.

Conditions governing the formation of the commercial hydrocarbon
pools in the Carpathina piedmont fault. Trudy UkrNIGRI no.5:91-96
'63. (MIRA 18:3)

MUROMTSEV, G. P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4362

Baz', Grigoriy Averkovich, Gennadiy Petrovich Muromtsev, Aleksandr Nikolayevich Rainkin, Iosif Konstantinovich Tregub, and Kirill Andreyevich Tsikunov

Raschet impul'snykh skhem (Design of Pulse Circuits) Moscow, Voenizdat, 1960. 237 p. No. of copies printed not given.

Ed. (Title page): V.G. Milenin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Ed. (Inside book): M.I. Podguzov; Tech. Ed.: A.N. Mednikova.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for the specialist radio engineer who is assumed to be acquainted with the theories of the calculated circuits.

COVERAGE: The authors make an attempt to systematize engineering calculations of basic pulse circuits, and, as a basis for calculations, use the graphic-analytical method. Sections 1 and 3 of Chapter I and Section 1 of Chapter II were written by K.A. Tsikunov; Section 2 of Chapter I and also Section 3 of Chapter II by G.P. Muromtsev; Section 2 of Chapter II, and Chapter III by G.A. Baz'; Sections 4 and 5 of Chapter II by A.N. Rainkin; Chapter IV by I.K. Tregub. Design of the phantastron circuit was done by V.Yu. Bulybenko. There are 24 references, all Soviet.

Card ~~1/5~~

BAZ' Grigoriy Averkovich; MUROMTSEV, Gennadiy Petrovich; RANKIN, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; TREGUB, Iosif Konstantinovich; TSIKUNOV, Kirill Andreyevich; Primal uchastiye BULYBENKO, V.Yu.; MILENIN, V.G., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PODGUZOV, M.I., red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Design of pulse networks] Raschet impul'snykh skhem. [By] G.A.Ba' i dr. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1962. 267 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Pulse circuits)

ACC NR:AM6018987

Monograph

UR

Milenin, Vladimir Girgor'yevich; Baz', Grigoriy Averkovich; Bulybenko, Viktor YUR'yevich; Muromtsev, Gennadiy Petrovich; Osipov, Vladimir Pavlovich; Rainkin, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; Tregub, Iosif Konstantinovich

Principles of pulse techniques (Osnovy impul'snoy tekhniki) Moscow, Voenizdat M-va obor. SSSR, 1966. 389 p. illus., biblio. 45,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: pulse coding, pulse counter, pulse generator, pulse shaper, logic circuit, tunnel diode

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This is a textbook on pulse technology for students attending military schools of higher education. Circuits and methods employed in numerous fields of radio electronics are described and analyzed. In addition to the usual problems of pulse technology, comparatively novel problems related to computer technology and the use of semiconductor devices are covered. Emphasis is placed on the physical aspect of the phenomena.

TABLES OF CONTENTS:

Introduction -- 3

Card 1/6

UDC: 621.374

ACC NR:AM6018987

Section I. Pulse Shaping

Ch. I. Pulse Shaping by Means of Linear Electrical Circuits -- 5

1. Electric pulses and their characteristics -- 5
2. Brief information on linear electrical circuits -- 10
3. Differentiating circuits -- 15
4. Integrating circuits -- 31
5. Shaping lines -- 35
6. Stages with an impact excitation circuit -- 52

Ch. II. Pulse Shaping by Means of Nonlinear Electrical Circuits -- 61

1. Nonlinear circuits and their characteristics -- 61
2. General information on amplitude limiters -- 63
3. Diode limiters -- 67
4. Limiters-amplifiers -- 72
5. Effect of separation-capacitor voltage on limiting level (quiescent point creep) -- 79

Section II. Pulse Generation

Ch. III. Multivibrators -- 84

Card 2/6

ACC NR: AM6018987

1. General information on relaxation oscillation generators -- 84
2. Multivibrator characteristics -- 87
3. Physical processes in multivibrators -- 88
4. Dependence of pulse shapes and multivibrator oscillation periods on circuit parameters -- 93
5. Frequency stability of multivibrator oscillations and methods of improving it -- 99

Ch. IV. Blocking Oscillators -- 103

1. General information -- 103
2. Basic equations of a blocking oscillator -- 105
3. Dynamic characteristics of blocking oscillator currents -- 107
4. Conditions for self-excitation of blocking oscillators -- 110
5. Physical processes in a blocking oscillator -- 111
6. Blocking oscillator pulse parameters -- 120
7. Practical circuits of blocking oscillators -- 125
8. Special features of blocking oscillator operation during the generation of nanosecond pulses -- 132

Ch. V. Trigger Circuits -- 135

1. General information -- 135
2. RC trigger circuit with cathode coupling -- 135

Card 3/6

ACC NR: AM6018987

3. Variants of RC trigger circuits -- 149
4. Rheostat trigger circuits (triggers) -- 158

Ch. VI. Sawtooth Voltage Generators -- 164

1. General information -- 164
2. Pulse characteristics of sawtooth shaped voltage -- 165
3. Sawtooth voltage generator with a resistor in the capacitor charging circuit -- 168
4. Ways of linearizing sawtooth shaped voltage -- 174
5. Sawtooth voltage generator with a pentode in the capacitor charging circuit -- 179
6. Sawtooth voltage generators with a positive voltage feedback -- 183
7. Sawtooth voltage generator with a negative voltage feedback -- 187

Ch. VII. Pulse Circuits Using Semiconductor Devices -- 206

1. Special features of transistor operation under pulse regimes -- 206
2. Limiters-amplifiers -- 213
3. Multivibrators -- 217
4. Trigger circuits -- 226
5. Triggers -- 235
6. Blocking oscillators -- 253

Card 4/6

ACC NR: AM6018987

7. Sawtooth voltage generators -- 262

Section III. Pulse Control

Ch. VIII. Pulse Frequency Dividers -- 278

1. General information and principles of operation -- 278
2. Stability conditions for frequency division operation -- 281
3. Frequency dividers using relaxation oscillation generators with external triggering -- 284
4. Step-by-step frequency divider -- 288

Ch. IX. Pulse Counters -- 293

1. General information on pulse counters -- 293
2. Number systems -- 294
3. Pulse counters using trigger cells -- 296
4. Pulse counters using ferrites -- 303
5. Subtracting and reversible counters -- 314
6. Counters with through carry -- 316
7. Pulse counters using decastrons -- 318
8. Pulse repetition frequency meters -- 323

Ch. X. Digital Computer Circuits -- 326

Card 5/6

ACC NR: AM6018987

1. Logical circuits -- 326
2. Dynamic triggers -- 345
3. Circuits using transfluxors -- 354
4. Circuits using tunnel diodes -- 360

Ch. XI. Pulse Time Delay -- 364

1. General information -- 364
2. Pulse delay by means of lines -- 367
3. Delay by means of electronic circuits -- 378

Bibliography -- 386

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 21Jan66/ ORIG REF: 0042/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 6/6

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