RAZUMOV, L.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
OGUL'CHANSKIY, G.G.; SHAPUROV, P.V.

Electric measurements in cable lines, the strands of which carry induced voltages. Vest.sviazi 20 no.2:15-16 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi (for Razumov). 2. Starshiye inzhenery TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta svyazi (for Ogul'chanskiy, Shapurov).
(Electric measurements) (Electric cables)

of magnetic storms, on the basis of which it will be possible in the future to take the necessary protective measures in time. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIISa (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi = Central Scientific Research Institute of Communications)

Card 5/5

The Influence of Magnetic Storms on Communication Lines

Kandalaksha), of the Urals (north of Sverdlovsk), and the rayon Okhotsk - Kekra belong to the third zone; there, the foreign current in the long-distance lines often exceeds 150 ma (voltages of 15 - 300 v and more). Remote feeding in these zones can only be carried out by means of two-line systems ("line-line"). The influence of magnetic storms on two-wire lines becomes apparent in zones with a current-to-earth gradient of 2 and more v/km, i. e., in the northern part of the Kola Peninsula, in the eastern and northern part of the Urals, and in the rayon Okhotsk - Kekra, where the foreign voltage in long-distance lines can reach 650 v and more. The current-to-earth circuits are closed at the moment of operation of the dischargers by the contactors (semiwindings of the drain coils, dischargers etc.) of both stations and the line of the amplifier part (Fig. 3). The following can be used as protective measures: 1) balancing of lines, 2) selection of dischargers warranting simultaneous operation, and 3) switching-on of drain coils in series with dischargers in those cases where such coils were not used. At present, the NIZMIR (Nauchnyy institut zemnogo magnetizma i radiatsii = Scientific Institute of Terrestrial Magnetism and Radiation) is concluding studies for the development of a method for short-term forecast

The Influence of Magnetic Storms on Communication Lines

protection of duplex telegraph lines against foreign currents of up to 100 ma (see "Trudy Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta svyazi" (Transactions of the Scientific Research Institute of Communications), No. 1, Svyaz'tekhizdat, 1937). The use of the first-named system in an overhead line with long-distance supply according to the scheme "2 lines-earth" is described in Fig. 2. The oblast' of the (Soviet) Far East, Siberia, Leningrad, Arkhangel'sk, and Vologda, the Bashkirskaya ASSR, as well as part of the Kola Peninsula (south of Kandalaksha) and the Urals (south of Sverdlovsk) belong to the second zone. There, the foreign current in the long-distance lines is 5 - 150 ma (voltage of 5 - 300 v). A combined transformer system developed by the TsNIIS can be used as a protective measure for single-wire duplex telegraph lines (see the book by M. I. Mikhaylov "Vliyaniye vneshnikh elektromagnitnykh poley na tsepi svyazi i zashchitnyye meropriyatiya" (The Influence of Outer Electromagnetic Fields on Communication Lines and Protective Measures), Svyaz'izdat, 1959). The remote feeding in this case must mainly be planned by means of two-wire lines ("line-line"), whilst the remote feeding system by means of the system "line-earth" or "2 lines-earth" should only be used as a reserve. Part of the Kola Peninsula (north of

Card 3/5

The Influence of Magnetic Storms on Communication Lines

and Kandalaksha. Foreign voltages of over 600 v occurred in the network Murmashi - Kandalaksha of the Kolenergo in the Murmanskaya oblast'. The telegraph and telephone line Murmansk - Nikel' was interrupted for three hours, as well as the telephone and telegraph communications in the sector Murmansk - Kandalaksha. Breakdowns also occurred at the amplifier stations, telegraph and trunk exchanges as a result of the magnetic storm. The same was the case at the lines of Petrozavodsk - Kem' and Petrozavodsk - Murmansk. The curve shown in Fig. 1 was plotted on the basis of many years' observations of the number of sunspots, on which the number and intensity of magnetic storms mainly depends. The Soviet Union was divided into three zones for the elaboration of measures to protect the communication network against the effect of magnetic storms. The first zone extends over the European part of the USSR south of 60° latitude, where the foreign current in the lines amounts to 5 - 50 ma according to statistical data (at a voltage of 5 - 70 v). The following is recommended for the protection of single-wire lines: 1) the foreign-voltage compensator of type ПК-70/03 (PK-70/03)[26] developed by the TsNIIS for the protection of long-distance supply lines of the system "line-earth" or "2 lines-earth", and 2) a transformer-(bridge) system for the

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AUTHOR: Ogul'chanskiy, G. G., Senior Engineer

TITLE: The Influence of Magnetic Storms on Communication Lines

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1960, No. 7, pp. 10 - 12

TEXT: The influence of magnetic storms in the period from 1955 until now has mainly become noticeable in the long-distance lines Murmansk - Petrozavodsk, Sverdlovsk - Nizhniy Tagil, Sverdlovsk - Tyumen', Komsomol'sk - Magadan, and Ufa - Chelyabinsk. A particularly violent magnetic storm occurred throughout the world in February of last year, which was of extremely strong influence on the main telephone and telegraph lines in the Murmanskaya oblast' and Sverdlovskaya oblast' as well as the Karel'skaya ASSR. From February 10 to 12 the gradient of the gravitational field of the Earth reached 1.5 - 5 v/km in the individual regions at a current of up to 0.3 - 0.8 a. The magnetic storm started on February 11 at 1.26 a. m., reached its maximum between 4.30 and 9.00 a. m. on February 11, decreasing later and stopping entirely on February 12 at 4.00 p. m. It was accompanied by an intensive aurora borealis which could be observed at Belomorsk, Petrozavodsk, Olen'ya,

Card 1/5

OGUL'CHANSKIY, A.Ya.

Discovery of a southern elephant's skeleton on the shore of the Sea of Azov. Priroda 46 no.8:102-104 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Osipenkovskiy krayevedcheskiy muzey.
(Azov, Sea of--Elephants, Fossil)

OGUL'CHANSKIY, A.Ya.

Stone marten in Zaporozh'ye Province. Priroda 43 no.4:115-116 Ap '54.
(MLRA 7:4)

1. Osipenkovskiy krayevedcheskiy muzey.
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Martens) (Martens--Zaporozh'ye Province)

1. OGUL'CHANSKIY, A. YA.

2. USSR (600)

4. Azov Sea Region - Martens

7. Marten in the northern Azov Sea Region. Priroda 41 no. 12, 1952

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

LOSHAKOV, A.S., GOUL'CHANSKIY, A.YA.

Ducks

Passage of the eider (Somatera mollissima mollissima) on the Azov Sea. Priroda 41, no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, SEPTEMBER 1952 ~~1953~~, Unclassified.

OGRZEWALSKI, Zbigniew; RZESZOT, Tadeusz; WARDA, Eugeniusz; GRAFFSTEIN, Andrzej

Measurements of neutron idffusion parameters in water using a fast chopper. Nukleonika 8 no. 9: 595-599 '63.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Warszawa-Swierk.

GORYUNOV, N.S.; OGRYZKOVA, N.I.

Physiological appraisal of irrigation conditions for soybeans. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.6:1090-1094 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation, Dzhambul.

OGRYZKOV, Ye.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Performance of the PK-5-35, PNS-4-35, and PSN-5-35 plows at regular and increased speeds. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 21 no.5:47-48 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Sibirskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.

OGRYZKOV, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the speed of motion on the agricultural indices of a plow. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 20 no.3:40-41 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Plowing)

GRYZKOV, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some structural features of the "Oliver" plow. Trakt.i sel'khozmash. 31 no.9:42-43 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(United States--Plows)

OGRYZKOV, Ye. P., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into the principles of wear of plowshares and factors determining their efficiency on clayey chernozem of Western Siberia." Omsk, 1960. 23 pp; (List of Dissertations by Author, as Defended in the Omsk Agricultural Inst im S.M. Kirov) 200 copies; free; list of author's work on pp 22-23 (15 entries); (KL, 22-60, 138)

OGRYZKOV, Ye.P., inzh.

Analyzing the performance of plowshare blades. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.11:28-31 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Omskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Plows)

OGRYZKOV, Ye.P., inzh.; MEPNIKOV, N.Kh., inzh.

Locking device for the land wheel control mechanism. Sel'khozmashina no.12:10-11 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Sibirskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Plows)

OGRYZKOV, Ye.P., inzhener.

Wheel bearings of the P-5-Z5M plow with liquid lubrication. Sel'khozmashina no.4:7-8 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Sibirskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Plows) (Bearings(Machinery))

OGRYZKOV, Ye.P., inzhener; DAVYDOV, V.G., inzhener.

Results of testing P-5-35TS universal plows. Sel'khozmashina no.12:17-21 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Sibirskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Plows)

OGRYZKOV, Ye.P.

Effect of absolute soil moisture on the wear of plowshares. Sel'khozmashina no.6:15-17 Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Sibirskaya MIS
(Soil moisture) (Plows)

OGRYZKOV, Ye.P., inzhener.

Necessity of using disk blades on plows in plowing new and idle land. Sel'khozmashina no.1:7-10 Ja'55. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Sibirskaya MTS.
(Plows)

OGRYZKOV, S.Ye., kand. veter. nauk

Pathomorphology of acute selenium toxicosis in swine.
Veterinariia 42 no.9:65-66 S '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

OGRYZKOV, S.Ye.; RACHEV, P.I.

In the people's democracies. Veterinariia 40 no.8:84-85 Ag '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Kolarovgradskaya okruzhnaya veterinarnaya lechebnitsa, Bolgariya (for Rachev).

OGRYZKOV, S.Ye., kand. veter. nauk

The course of foot-and-mouth disease in reindeer. Veterinariia 39 no.10:54-55 O '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.
(Bol'shezemel'skaya tundra—Foot-and-mouth disease)
(Bol'shezemel'skaya tundra—Reindeer—Diseases and pests)

OGRYZKOV, S.Ye., kand. veter. nauk

Studying the causes of the various adherence characteristics of the gizzard lining of domestic birds. Trudy TSNIIPPa 9: 93-97 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Gizzard)

OGRYZKOV, S. Ye., Cand of Vet Sci — (diss) "Pathological Anatomy of Listerella in Swine," Moscow, 1959, 13 pp (All-Union Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine; All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences im Lenin) (KL, 4-60,122)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800004-6

L 10211-66
ACC NR: AP5028504

a delay line (see Fig. 1). It is cut off by an echo signal reflected from a

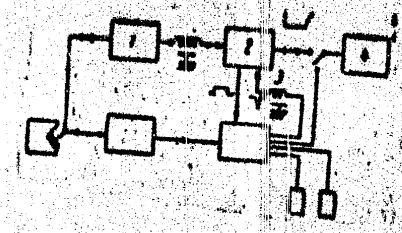


Fig. 1. 1 - Auxiliary generator; 2 - main generator; 3 - delay line; 4 - voltmeter.

flaw, making it possible to determine the depth of occurrence of flaws from the amplitude of the saw-tooth pulses. The saw-tooth pulses are measured with a peak voltmeter. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/14/ SUBM DATE: 13Jan64

Card 2/2

L 10211-66 EWT(d)/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(1)/EIC(m) WW

ACC NR: AP5028504 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/020/0081/0082

AUTHORS: Gurvich, A. K.; Ogryzkov, R. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: An ultrasonic pulse flaw detector. Class 42, No. 175700 [announced by Scientific Research Institute of Bridges, Leningrad Institute of Railroad Transportation Engineers (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mostov pri Leningradskom institute inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 20, 1965, 81-82

TOPIC TAGS: flaw detection, ultrasonic flaw detector, pulse generator, periodic pulse, voltmeter, pulse amplifier, circuit delay line

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an ultrasonic pulse flaw detector consisting of an ultrasonic pulse generator, a radiator-receiver of these oscillations, and also an amplifier and time-selection stage. To simplify the measurement of the coordinates of defects, the circuit of the flaw detector has an auxiliary saw-tooth generator excited by pulses from the main generator through

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.179.16.002.56:621.373

OGRYZKOV, Rostislav Sergeyevich; GOLUBEV, A.S., red.

[Ultrasonic testing of plug welded assemblies] Ul'trazvukovoi kontrol' svarnykh soedinenii na elektrozaklepkakh. Leningrad, 1964. 19 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Elektrotekhnologicheskie protsessy i ustanovki, no.3)
(MIRA 17:7)

NESHUMOV, B.V., kand.iskusstvoved.nauk; KOSHELEV, A.Ye., arkhitektor; ASTROVA, Z.Ye., arkhitektor; SHIKHEYEV, V.N., arkhitektor; VOSHCHANOVA, G.K., arkhitektor; GORBUNOVA, V.A., arkhitektor; KOVAL'KOV, V.G., arkhitektor; MARKEYEV, Yu.S., arkhitektor; YAVOROVSKAYA, M.E., arkhitektor; OGRYZKO, P.V., arkhitektor; TIKHONOVA, N.V., arkhitektor; MANANNIKOVA, L.V., arkhitektor; GRADOV, G.A., red.; PAVLENKO, M.V., red.

[Furniture and equipment for public buildings; catalog based on materials from the Exhibition of Furniture and Equipment for Public Buildings, 1959-1960] Mebel' i oborudovanie dlia obshchestvennykh zdanii; katalog sostavlen po materialam vystavki mebeli i oborudovaniia dlia obshchestvennykh zdanii, 1959-1960 gg. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 186 plates. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut obshchestvennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gradov). (Furniture--Catalogs) (Public buildings--Equipment and supplies)

OGRYZKO, P.V.

FRENKEL', M.I.; OGRYZKO, P.V.; LANGE, V.I., redaktor; MEL'NIKOVA, I.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Progressive methods of making semirigid chairs] Peredovye metody v tekhnologii proizvodstva polyzhestkikh stul'ev. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo mestnoi promysh.,1955. 53 p. (MLRA 8:12)
(Chairs)

OGRYZKO, P.V.; FRENKEL', M.I.; LANGE, V.I., redaktor; MEL'NIKOVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Innovators in furniture making] Mebel'shchiki-novatory. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo mestnoi promyshl.RSFSR No.1. 1954. 37 p.(MLRA 8:11)
(Furniture industry).

OGRYZKOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; YUKHNOVSKAYA, S.I., red.

[Benefit and harm from drugs] Pol'za i vred lekarstv. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 70 p. (MIRA 18:12)

OGRYZKO, I.I., kand. ist. nauk

Semen Dezhnev's expedition and the discovery of Kamchatka.
Vest. LGU 3 no.12:36-47 D '48. (MIRA 12:9)
(Kamchatka--Discovery and exploration)
(Bering Strait--Discovery and exploration)

OGRYZKIN, Ye.M. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Changes in the oxidation of slag during top oxygen blowing of cast iron in converters. Izv. AN SSSR Met. i gor. delo no.3:42-51 My-Je '64 (MIRA 17:7)

OGRYZKIN, Ye. M., inzh.

Experiments on the conversion of phosphorous pig iron in a pilot plant oxygen converter. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1: 13-18 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po chernoy i tsvetnoy metallurgii.

(Steel--Metallurgy) (Converters)

OGRYZKIN, Ye.M.

Thermodynamic analysis of a rimmed steel bath. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 5 no.7:59-64 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR, Dnepropetrovsk.
(Foundling) (Thermodynamics)

OGRYZKIN, Ye. M. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Stationary state in boiling steel smelting baths. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i topl. no.2:31-42 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Steel--Metallurgy)

total energy are expressed by Formulae 5 and 6 respectively. As was conjectured in a previous paper [Ref 6], the growth of the magnitude of the separating surface between the gas and liquid may lead to the reduction of carbon dioxide in the exhaust gases and, consequently, to a lesser oxidation of slags.
There are: 3 graphs and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR (Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy of the AS UkrSSR), Dnepropetrovsk.

18(5)

(657)

AUTHOR: Ogryzkin, Ye.M.

SOV/170-59-9-13/18

TITLE: The Mechanism of the Action of an Oxygen Jet on a Liquid Bath

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 9, pp 97-100 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The converter process with a downward oxygen feed from above makes it possible to control the degree of slag oxidation by changing parameters of oxygen blasting during the smelt. However, the mechanism of the action of an oxygen jet on the process of slag oxidation remained not clear enough. The present investigation was undertaken to study the nature of this mechanism. Experiments were carried out by blasting oxygen into water through cylindrical nozzles of various diameters and observing the depth and character of penetration of the jet at different oxygen pressures from 3 to 15 atm. The energy of the jet in its cross section was calculated by Semikin's formula [Ref 7]. The analysis of experimental data has shown that the energy of the jet in the cross section depends on the position of the tuyere above the liquid level in the bath. The energy of the jet is consumed first, in its penetration to a certain depth and second, in the creation of the surface separating liquid and gas. These fractions of the

Card 1/2

OGRYZKIN, Ye.M.

Thermodynamic analysis of Steel making Processes.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on Steel Production.

Moscow 30 JUN 1959

1, OGRYZKIN, YE. M.

18(3)

AUTHORS: Baptizmanskiy, V. I., Dubrovskiy, Yu. A., Lapitskiy, V. I., Poyarkov, A. M., Rostovtsev, S. T., Sesyuk, G. S., Ogryzkin, Ye. M.

SOV/163-59-1-7/50

TITLE: Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in an Oxygen-blast Converter (Peredel vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konvertere s kislorodnym dut'yem). Communication II. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron by Top Blasting (Soobshcheniye II. Peredel vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konvertere s verkhnim kislorodnym dut'yem)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 28-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This investigation was carried out with water cooled blast tuyères with a diameter of 8-10 mm, blasting oxygen with a purity of 94-98 % under 5-8 atmospheres excess pressure into the converter. The rate of oxygen supply varied between 3.3-6.1 m^3/min, the average oxygen consumption for the last heats was 70 m^3/ton. Limestone and for some heats pig iron with a bauxite content of 1.5-2.0 % were used as a fluxing agent. For the last heats limestone-ore briquettes with an

Card 1/3

Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in an Oxygen-blast Converter. Communication II. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron by Top Blasting

SOV/163-59-1-7/50

ore content of about 50 % were used. The fluxing agents were added in portions, 3 to 4 times, in intervals of 1.5-4.0 minutes. All in all 12 experimental heats were prepared. It appeared from the results that the course of slag formation and of dephosphorization in converting high-phosphorus pig iron in a converter with a top oxygen blast are essentially dependent upon the following factors: 1) Upon the iron oxide constituent in the primary slag. 2) Upon the oxygen supply and the rate of oxygen consumption by the heat. Both factors are determined by the circulation in the heat. 3) Upon the state and the composition of the slag constituents. 4) Upon the thickness of the solid phase layer in the converter during the initial stage of converting. 5) Upon the temperature conditions during blasting. The experiments showed that 1) If high-phosphorus pig iron is converted in oxygen top-blast converters the formation of a basic slag with a high solution value, which can be brought up to the specified P_2O_5 content can be guaranteed at the beginning of blasting (by adding up

Card 2/3

Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in an Oxygen-blast Converter. Communication II. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron by Top Blasting

SOV/163-59-1-7/50

to 15 % of limestone). By the same way an early dephosphorization may be ensured and thus a metal with a phosphorus content of less than 0.1 % at a high carbonconcentration (1-1.5 %) can be produced. This may be achived without using fluor-spar or rabbling the slag. 2) In converters of such a type carbon steel can be produced from basic Bessemer pig iron with a low phosphorus content (< 0.05 %) and a low nitrogen content. This may be achieved by stopping the process at the specified carbon content. 3) The formation of a slag with a high solution value and the oxidation of phosphorus in a converter with combined lateral blasting (with a separate air and oxygen supply) proceed much faster than in converters with a bottom and lateral air blast. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958

Card 3/3

Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen- SOV/165-59-1-6/10
Blast Converters. Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast

2) A well calcined limestone must be used and it must be given in portions at certain intervals There are 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1958

Card 4/4

18(3)

AUTHORS: Baptizmanskiy, V. I., Bubrovskiy, Yu. A., SOV/163-59-1-6/50
Lapitskiy, V. I., Boyarkov, A. M., Rostovtsev, S. T.,
Sazyuk, G. S., Ogryzkin, Ye. M.

TITLE: Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen-blast Converters (Peredel vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konvertere s kislorodnym dut'yem). Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast (Soobshcheniye I. Peredel vysokofosforistogo chuguna v konvertere s bokovym kombinirovannym dut'yem)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Metallurgiya, 1959 Nr 1, pp 25-27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results obtained by the investigations carried out in the steel melting laboratory of the DMI from 1956-1957 are presented. The collaborators of the ICHM AS UkrSSR assisted in the recording of the case histories of the heats, and in the selection and analysis of metal and slag samples. In the ICHM AS UkrSSR in collaboration with the DMI the converting of Kerch pig iron in the laboratory furnace was investigated. For this purpose the 0.9-1.0 t laboratory converter was adapted to combined lateral blasting. The converter had a capacity of

Card 1/4

Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen-blast Converters. Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast SOV/163-59-1-6/50

0.85 m^3, the depth of the metal bath was 355 mm. Pig iron of the following composition was converted: 3.4 % C-3.8 % C, 1.3-1.8 % P, 1.0-1.3 % Mn, 1.10-0.5 % Si, 0.08-0.20 % S, 0.10-0.25 % V. The pig iron had been melted in a cupola furnace. Previous to converting it had a temperature of 1,140-1,200°. Limestone was added to a percentage of 13-15 of the charge weight. A special device permitted to add the fluxing agents at any moment without interruption of the converting process. In the experiments with combined blasting the air was supplied to the converter through 4 tuyeres with a diameter of 40 mm at a pressure of 0.15-0.25 atmospheres excess pressure by a centrifugal blower with a capacity of 50-60 m^3/min. The oxygen was supplied through two special copper tubes mounted within the tuyeres under 6-10 atmospheres excess pressure. The flow rate of oxygen varied between 1.7-4.2 m^3/min the oxygen consumption per ton being 15-25 m^3. In this investigation special interest was given to problems of slag formation and of early dephosphorization. Several

Card 2/4

Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in Oxygen-blast Converters. Communication I. Conversion of High-phosphorus Pig Iron in a Converter With Combined Lateral Blast SOV/163-59-1-6/50

methods of blast arrangement were studied. The best results were obtained with the second test series where the inclination of the tuyères was reduced to 0-5° (from the horizontal) and the flow rate was reduced by closing two tuyères. These measures lead to quite respectable results. A comparison with information from publications (Refs 8-10) showed that the formation of slag with a high solution value and the oxidation of the phosphorus proceeds much faster in a converter with a combined air-oxygen blast than in a converter with only bottom or lateral air blast. In converters with combined blast it is possible to produce a slag with a P_2O_5 content meeting the specifications and an ingot steel with a low nitrogen and phosphorus content (≤0.04 %) without any considerable overconverting. The experiments showed that the following measures must be taken in order to accelerate slag formation and dephosphorization: 1) During the initial stage of the process (25-30 % of the total time) the blast must be directed onto the metal surface or into the upper layer of the bath.

Card 3/4

Ogryzkin, Ye. M.

BAPTIZMANSKIY, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; OGNYZKIN, Ye.M., inzh.

Investigating the process of injecting oxygen into phosphorus pig iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.4:11-22 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Institut chernoy metallurgii AN USSR.

(Bessemer process) (Oxygen--Industrial applications)

Laboratory Investigation of the Top Blowing of Oxygen Through (cont.)

metal – gas-phase interface. Bringing the tuyère close to the metal and an increase in O_2 pressure affords an enlargement of this surface and brings the heat close to the bottom-blowing type of operation. As the main premise of the technology of converter reduction of phosphorous pig iron it is proposed that the position of the tuyère be regulated according to the driving rate of the heat, that the slag be tapped, and new slag be formed with lime and, when necessary, with ore or scale.

Yu. K.

Card 3/3

Laboratory Investigation of the Top Blowing of Oxygen Through (cont.)

In the experimental heats dephosphorization was observed to shift appreciably towards the beginning of the operation. With an average C content of ~ 2% the [P] decreased to 0.1%. Towards the end of the heat P was restored to 0.15%, which phenomenon is explained by the increase in temperature to 1700° and the low (CaO) in the slag at the end of the operation. Owing to the elevated position of the tuyère (> 50 pipe diameters) and the low O_2 pressure, the average over-all (FeO) at the start of the blowing was 30% and towards the end increased to 50%. Dilution of slag with Fe oxides decreased the (CaO) and (P_2O_5). The distribution factor of the P between the slag and the metal attains the greatest values with [C] of 2% and decreases towards the end of the heat. In heats that were completed with a metal temperature of 1590-1610° it is higher than when the temperature attains 1700°. In a second series of heats when the tuyère was brought nearer to the bath and the O_2 pressure was increased it became feasible to achieve dephosphorization with lower over-all (FeO). In one of these heats with 2.66% C and 18-23% FeO the [P] was 0.1%. Rapid dissolution of lime in high-iron slags at a high temperature which is caused through the oxidation reactions that proceed at the slag-metal interface should be considered as the cause of early dephosphorization. The feasibility of the formation of high over-all (FeO) with a high [C] is explained by the retarded burning-out of C owing to the ill-defined

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 54 (USSR) SOV/137-59-3-5305

AUTHOR: Ogryzkin, Ye. M.

TITLE: Laboratory Investigation of the Top Blowing of Oxygen Through Phosphorous Pig Iron (Laboratornoye issledovaniye produvki fosforistogo chuguna sverkhu kislorodom)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. proiz-va stali. Nr 5, Kiyev, AN UkrSSR, 1958, pp 53-62

ABSTRACT: With a view of studying the metallurgical processes occurring during the top blowing of O_2 through phosphorous pig iron, experimental heats were carried out in a DMK-type furnace. The weight of the charge was 14 kg. After the pig iron had been melted and heated to 1240-1300°C the horizontal electrodes were separated, freshly burned lime in the amount of 13-14% of the weight of the charge was loaded into the bath, and the blowing was commenced. O_2 was supplied through a tuyère (a metallurgical lance) set into the lining of the roof. The end of the tuyère was at the level of the inner face of the roof. The composition of the pig iron before blowing varied in the ranges of (in %): C 2.7 - 3.5, Si 0.1 - 0.8, P 1.35 - 1.55, and Mn 0.55 - 1.45.

Card 1/3

OGRYZKIN, L.M., Cand., BAPTISMANSKIY, V.I.

"Experience of the Oxygen Converter Refining of Phosphor Cast-Iron," lecture given at the Fourth Converence on Steelmaking, A.A. Baikov Institue of Metallurgy, Moscow, July 1-6, 1957

OGRODNIK, Adam, dr inz.

Fracturing of oil deposits with simultaneous use of explosives. Nafta Pol 20 no.5:121-123 My'64.

1. State Enterprise for Petroleum Mining, Krakow.

OGRINC, E.

"Machine parts" by A. Bolek. Vol. 2. Reviewed by E. Ogrinc. Elektr vest 30 no. 10/12:320-321 '62/'63.

BYRDY, Maria; OGRODZINSKA, Sabina

Iso-agglutinin titer and auto-agglutination following electric and insulin shock therapy. Polski tygod. lek. 10 no.39:1278-1283 26 Sept 55.

1.(Z Zakladu Medycyny Sadowej A.M. w Krakowie: kier: prof. dr. Jan Olbrycht i z Panst. Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych w Kobierzynie: dyr: dr. Jan Gallus) Bialystok A.M. Zaklad Medycyny Sadowej.

(SHOCK THERAPY, INSULIN, effects,
on auto-agglut. & iso-agglutinin titer)
(SHOCK THERAPY, ELECTRIC, effects,
on auto-agglut. & iso-agglutinin titer)
(AGGLUTINATION,
auto-agglut. & iso-agglutinin titer, eff. of electric & insulin shocks.)

OGRODZKI, Aleksander, dr inż.

An event in designing. Pt. 2. Przegl techn 86 no.4:6 22 Ja '65.

OGRODZKI, Aleksander, dr inż.

An event in designing. Pt. 1. Przegl techn 86 no.3:7 17 Ja '55.

OGRODZKI, Aleksander, dr inz.

Adventure in designing. Techn motor 14 no.11:326-332 N '64.

OGRODZKI, Aleksander, dr inz.

Remarks on the evolution of carburetor engines. Techn motor 13 no.9:281-285 S'63.

OGRODZKI, Aleksander, dr inz.

Centrifugal oil filters and conventional lubrication systems.
Techn motor 13 no. 4: 109-112 Ap '63.

OGRODZKI, Aleksander, dr inz.

Development trends of carburetors. Pt. 4. Techn motor 13 no. 3: 78-85 Mr '63.

OGRODZKI, Aleksander, dr inz.

Development trends of carburetors. Pt. 3. Techn motor 12 no. 7: 225-228 Jl '62.

OGRODZKI, Aleksander, dr inz.

Development trends of carburetors. Pt. 2. Techn motor 12 no. 6: 175-178 Je '62.

OGRODZKI, Aleksander, Dr.in:.

Possibility of carburetor improvement. Techn motor 11 no.10: 348-349 O '61.

OGRODZKI, Aleksander, Mgr.inz.

Functioning and regulation of the free drive system in carburetors in the light of the newest research. Techn motor 11 no.8:269-274 Ag '61.

OGRODZKI, A.

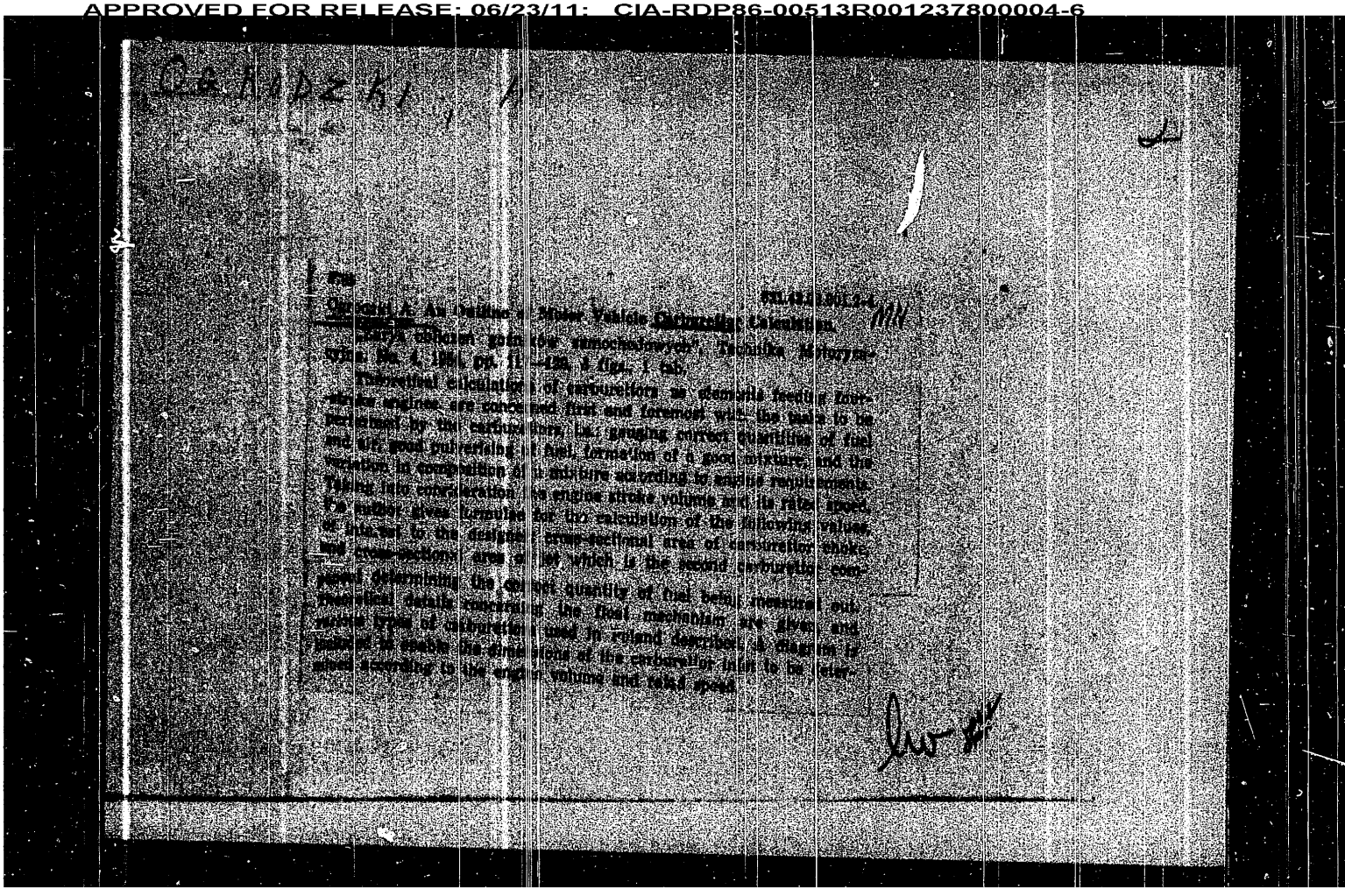
A few remarks in the motor industry. p. 201. (TECHNIKA MOTORYZACYJNA, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No.12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

OGRODZKI, A.

New carburetors produced by the German Democratic Republic. P. 140. (TECHNIKA MOTORYZACYJNA, Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1954, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.



OGRODOWSKI, Henryk, mgr inz.

Collaboration of the Central Design Office with the factory design office and the industry. Pt. 2. Przegl techn 86 no.14: 4 4 Ap '65.

OGRODOWSKI, Henryk, inz.

Poland exports machine-tools. Przegl techn 79 Special issue: 304-315 Je '61.

Evolution of Our Machine Tools

POL/5-60-21-4/35

producing 500 units annually will be fully redeemed within 2 years. There are 4 photographs and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Zjednoczenie przemysłu obrabiarek (Union of Machine Tool Industry).

Card 3/3

Evolution of Our Machine Tools

POL/5-60-21-4/35

demand for special cutting lathes and heavy machine tools is not covered. Steps will be taken during the coming 5-year plan to double the production of metal milling machines. Further, a 2.5-fold production increase of plastic machining tools is planned. The operation time of the newly produced machine tools will be 8 years in 1965, as compared to 12 years in 1960. Step by step more modern and more efficient machine tools will be introduced and by 1965, the number of basic machine tools will increase to 60% and that of auxiliary machines will decrease to 40%. Above average increase in the production of semi and fully automatic lathes, hole grinding and surface polishing machines is planned, and production of turret lathes will increase 6 times. The present production of machine tools in Poland consists of: 193 types of metal working machines, 98 types of plastic machining lathes and 49 wood working machines. By 1965, production will be expanded to 225 types of metal working machines, 110 types of plastic machining lathes and 50 types of wood working machines. The above figures pertain only to universal machine tools. It was decided during the conference, to support production increase of programmed, precision, heavy and complex machine tools, especially spare parts for these machines. Production experiences of the Wrocławska fabryka urządzeń mechanicznych (Wrocław Mechanical Equipment Plant) in Wrocław and of the Mechanical Equipment Plant in Poznań showed that complex lathes costing 500,000 to 800,000 złoty, and capable of

Card 2/3

POL/5-60-21-4/35

AUTHOR: Ogrodowski, Henryk, Graduate Engineer, Director General

TITLE: Evolution of Our Machine Tools

PERIODICAL: Przegląd techniczny, 1960, No. 21, pp. 7 - 9

ABSTRACT: In connection with the 3rd Scientific-Technical Machine Tool Conference organized by the Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów i techników Polskich (Association of Polish Engineers and Mechanical Technicians) and the Zjednoczenie przemysłu obrabiarkowego (Union of Machine Tools Industry) held in Warsaw in April 1960, the article reviews technical achievements and progress made by the Polish machine tool industry during the last 12 years. During this period production increased 5 times, reaching in 1959 about 18,900 metal milling machines. Part of this production, about 1,000 machines, were exported to 50 countries. Machine tool plants of the Polish machine tool industry produce about 80% of all metal working machines and lathes, where plants of the heavy and light industry specialize in production of capstan, turning, boring, crankshaft and wood-turning lathes. A total of 190,000 machine tools, lathes and milling machines were available in Poland during 1959, most of these were produced and designed in Poland. In spite of the fact that the machine-tool industry increased its production, national

Card 1/3

OGRODOWSKI, H.

Prospects of the Polish machine-tool industry. p.457.

MECHANIK. (Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no.9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accession. (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.1, Jan.1960.

Uncl.

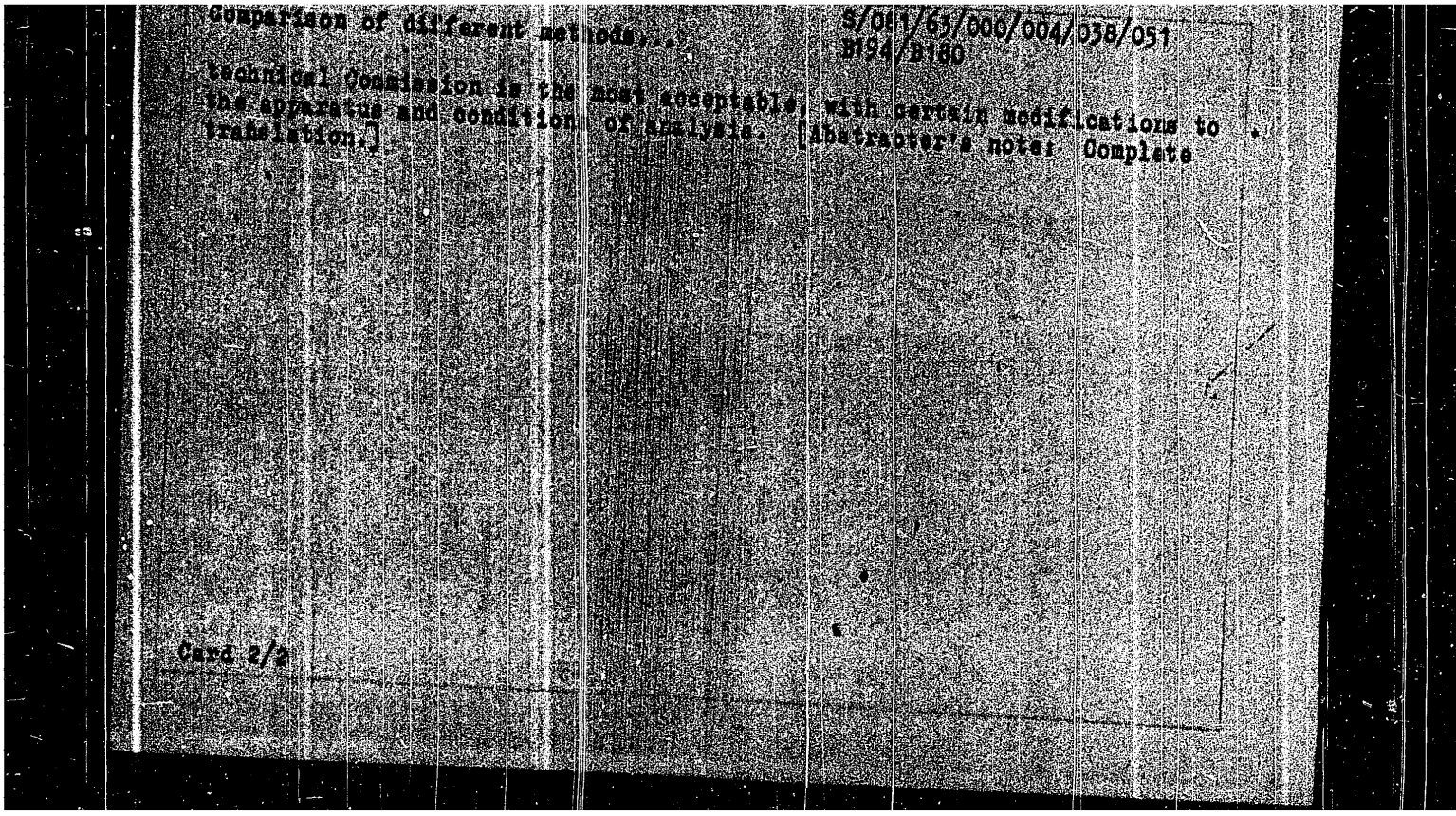
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800004-6

OGRODOWSKI, H.

"Development of production of machine tools in Poland." p. 253.

STROJIRENSKA VYROBA. (MINISTERSTVO TEZKEHO STROJIRENSTVI, MINISTERSTVO PRESNEHO STROJIRENSTVI A MINISTERSTVO AUTOMOBILOVEHO PRUMYSLU A ZEMEDELSKYCH STROJU.) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 6, June 1959.

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

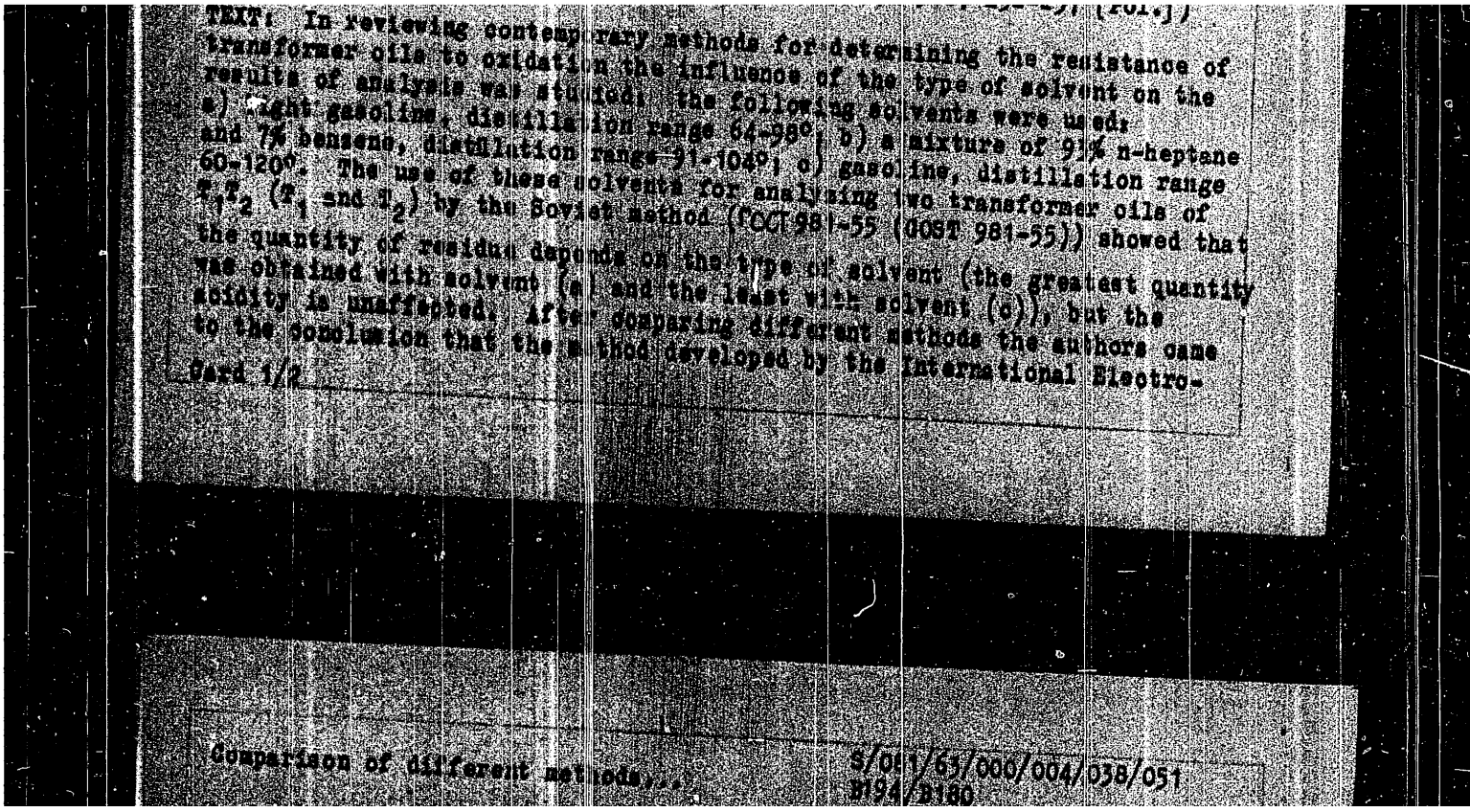


Comparison of different methods...

S/081/63/000/004/038/051
B194/B180

technical commission is the most acceptable, with certain modifications to the apparatus and condition of analysis. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2



TEXT: In reviewing contemporary methods for determining the resistance of transformer oils to oxidation the influence of the type of solvent on the results of analysis was studied; the following solvents were used: a) light gasoline, distillation range 64-98°; b) a mixture of 93% n-heptane and 7% benzene, distillation range 91-104°; c) gasoline, distillation range 60-120°. The use of these solvents for analysing two transformer oils of T-750 type (T_1 and T_2) by the Soviet method (GOST 981-55 (GOST 981-55)) showed that the quantity of residue depends on the type of solvent (the greatest quantity was obtained with solvent (a) and the least with solvent (c)), but the acidity is unaffected. After comparing different methods the authors came to the conclusion that the method developed by the International Electro-

Card 1/2

Comparison of different methods...

S/081/63/000/004/038/051
B194/B180

S/081/63/000/004/038/051
B191/B180

AUTHORS: Dichter Micha, Gradowska Józefa

TITLE: Comparison of different methods of determining the resistance of transformer oils to oxidation (ageing)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 4, 1963, 527, abstract 4P212 (Nafta (Polska), v. 18, no. 9, 1962, 252-257 [Pol.])

TEXT: In reviewing contemporary methods for determining the resistance of transformer oils to oxidation the influence of the

OGORODNOVA, O.A.; ROZENTSVEYG, P.E. (Leningrad)

Search for new emulsifiers for the preparation of emulsions.
Apt. delo 12 no.2:70-73 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

ACC NR: AP[illegible] SOURCE CODE: UR/0385/65/001/002/0138/0144

AUTHOR: [illegible], L.G.; Plisetskaya, E. M.; [illegible], L.G.

ORG: Laboratory of the Evolution of Endocrine Functions, Institute of Evolutionary Physiology and Biochemistry im. I. M. Sechenov, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Laboratoriya evolyutsii endokrinnykh funktsiy Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii, AN SSSR)

TITLE: Permeability of embryonic muscle to pentoses and the effect of insulin

SOURCE: Zhurnal evolyutsionnoy biokhimii i fiziologii, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 138-144

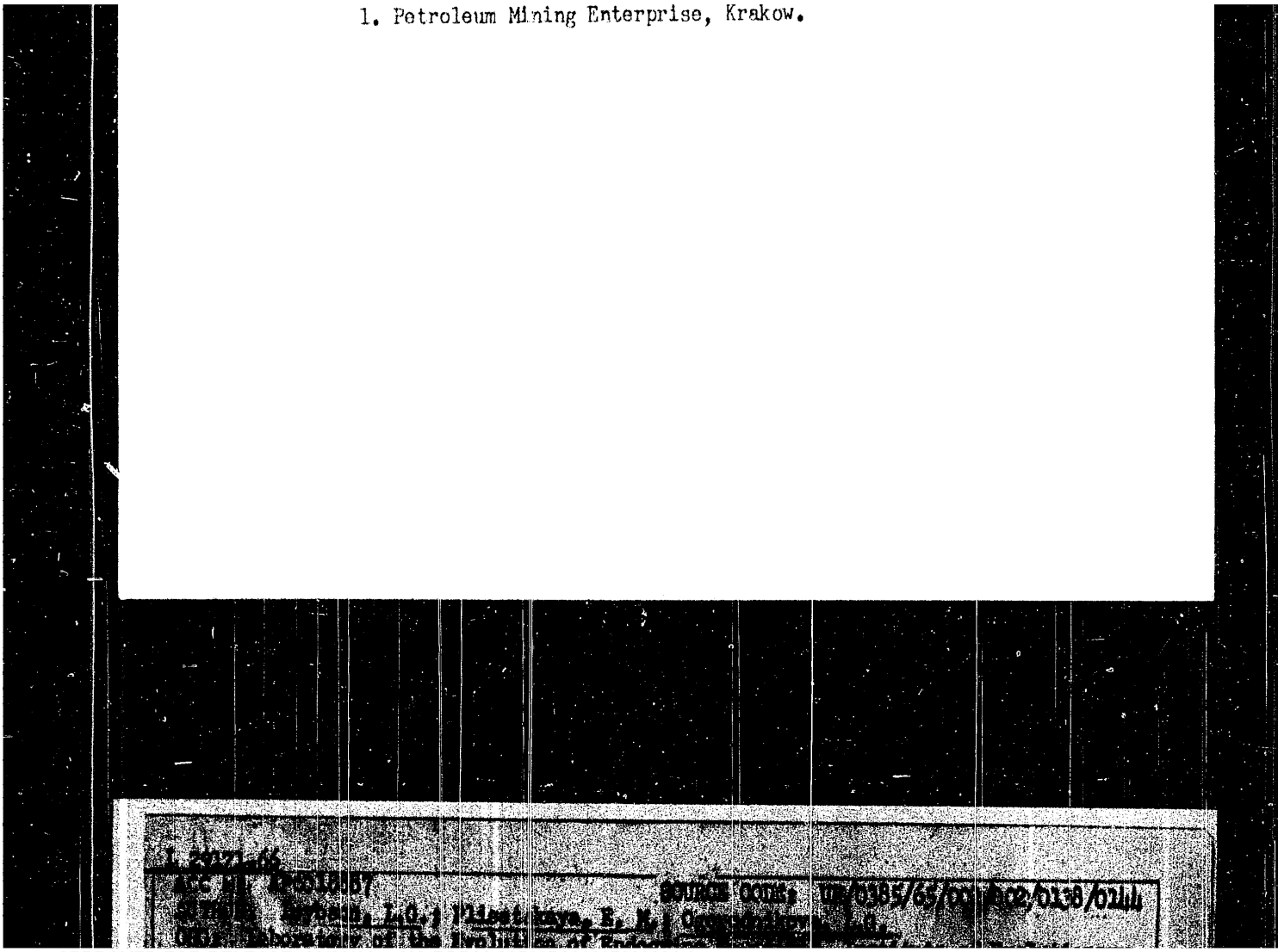
TOPIC TAGS: muscle physiology, experiment animal, carbohydrate, hormone, endocrinology

ABSTRACT: The sartorius muscles were isolated from 13-17-day old chick embryos and 1-5 day old chicks. One of the pair of muscles was placed in a 300 mg % solution of a pentose (l-arabinose or d-xylose) and the other was placed in the same solution with the addition of 0.1 units of insulin milliliter. The concentration of pentose passing from the solution into the muscles reached a maximum after one hour. This maximum did not depend on age. Insulin showed no effect either on the maximum amount of pentose passing from the solution into the muscle or on the rate of penetration, and this held equally true for embryos less than 15 days old and older embryos. The results call into question the assumption that the stimulative effect of insulin on glucose absorption by muscles of embryos older than 15 days should be attributed to the effect of the hormone on the permeability of the membrane. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 25Sep64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1 UDC: 612.744: 577.95-612.008; 612.349

1. Petroleum Mining Enterprise, Krakow.



OGRODWIK, Adam, mgr., inż.

Chronicle. Nafta Pol 16 no.5:145-148 '60.

CGRODNIK, Adam, mgr.,inż.

The ermissible gas collection. Nafta Pol 16 no.2:40-43 '60.

1. Koplanictwo Naftowe, Warszawa.

BANIA, Aleksander; OGRODNIK, Adam

Mechanical packers for closing the pipes. Wiad naft 6 no.9:195-196 S '60. (EEAI 10:1)

(Poland--Oil well drilling)

OGRODNIK, A.; BAJGER, Z.

The explotiation of gas while maintaining a steady velocity of its flow. p.68

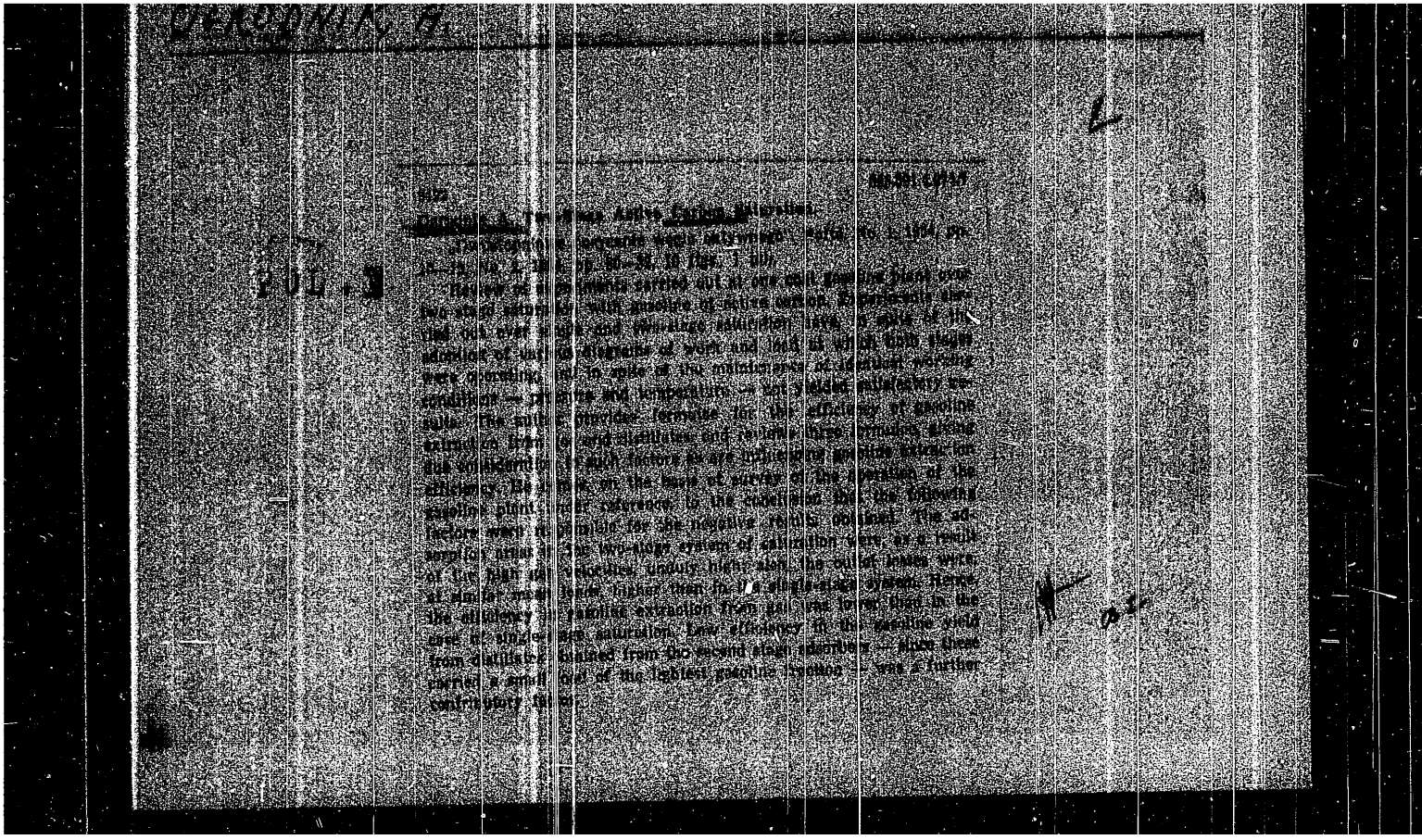
Nafta. (Instytut Naftowy)
Krakow, Poland. Vol.15, no.3, Mar.1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index, (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.6
June 1959
Uncl.

GRZESIK, A.

Grebski, Z. Extracting natural gas from coal beds by surface drilling; also, notes by J. Siraejowski and others. p. 162.
Conclusions drawn by the 4th Scientific-Technical Conference on Problems of Natural Gas in Poland held in Krakow, February 11-13, 1955. p. 173.
NAFTA, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA, Warszawa, Vol. 29, no. 5, May 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955, Uncl.



Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 50716

Author : Ogrizek, Slavoje
Inst : -
Title : Corrosion Protection of the Metallic Structures.

Orig Pub : Gradb. vost., 1956-1957, 8, No 45-46, 81-85

Abstract : Methods of cleaning of the metallic surfaces of structural parts (sandblasting, scale burning, pickling), as well as effects of metal plating were described. Given were examples of corrosion protection of hydro-

Card : 1/2

Ogrizek S.

BELYAYEV, V.N., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk; BOGATYREV, I.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BULANZHE, A.V., dots.; VYBORNOV, P.V., st. prepod.; GADOLIN, V.L., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOFMAN, E.I., dots.; DROZDOV, N.A., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk; ZAYTSEVA, L.I., inzh.; IVANOV, V.N., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROVIN, B.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUKIN, V.I., dots., kand. tekhn.nauk; MORIN, I.S., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; OGRINCHUK, I.A., inzh.; PALOCHKINA, N.V., inzh.; POLYAKOV, D.G., dots.; PARGIN, D.P., kand. tekhn.nauk[deceased]; RASPOPOV, A.G., st. prepod.; RESHETOV, D.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KASPEROVICH, N.S., inzh., red.; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Machine parts; atlas of designs] Detali mashin; atlas konstruktsii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963.363 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kollektiv kafedry "Detali mashin" Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha im. Baumana (for all except Kasperovich, Tikhanov).
(Machinery--Design and construction)

BELYAYEV, V.N., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BOGATYREV, I.S., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; BULANZHE, A.V., dots.; VYBORNOV, P.V., st. prepod.; GADOLIN, V.L., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOFMAN, E.I., st. prepod.; DROZDOV, N.A., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAYTSEVA, L.I., inzh.; IVANOV, V.N., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOROVIN, B.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUKIN, V.I., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; MORIN, I.S., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; OGRINCHUK, I.A., inzh.; PALOCHKINA, N.V., inzh.; POLYAKOV, D.G., dots.; PARGIN, D.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; RASPOPOV, A.G., st. prepod.; RESHETOV, D.N., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; STOLBIN, G.B., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KASPEROVICH, N.S., inzh., red.; SMIRNOVA, G.V., tekhn. red.; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Machine parts; atlas of designs] Detali mashin; atlas konstruktsii. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 346 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra "Detali mashin" Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha im. Baumana (for all except Stolbin, Kasperovich, Smirnova, Uvarova).

(Machinery—Design)

DEMENT'YEV, V.I , kand. tekhn. nauk; OGRINCHUK, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; TEREKHOV, G.A., dots.; SHLYAPNIKOV, A.I., dots.; SHUVALOV, Yu.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMENIR, Ya.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PANTELEYEV, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; BAZHENOV, D.V., red. izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Means for the automation of machining processes; manual] Sredstva avtomatizatsii mekhanicheskoi obrabotki; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 520 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Metalcutting) (Automation)

ACC NR: AP6033660

lower increase of mobility under the influence of electric field variations. This is porbably the result of the heating of the current carriers by the strong electric field. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Jun66/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6033660 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0423/0426

AUTHOR: Lutskiy, V. N.; Ogrin, Yu. F.; Chel'shkov, S. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Hall mobility of polycrystalline films in strong electric fields

SOURCE: Voprosy plenochnoy elektroniki (Problems in thin film electronics); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Sovetskoye radio, 1966, 423-426

TOPIC TAGS: polycrystalline film, electric field, Hall mobility, electric conduction

ABSTRACT: The conduction mechanism of 1000—3000 Å thick CdS films was studied. The thin films were prepared by vacuum deposition on a glass base at ~1 x 10^{-6} mm Hg of pressure. The dependence of Hall mobility (μ) of films on the magnitude of the electric field was investigated. It was found that the exponential relationship for CdS films is entirely determined by the dependence of μ on the magnitude of the electric field. Assuming that the barrier conductance is the basic conduction mechanism in CdS films, the value of intercrystalline barriers was estimated to be 0.11 to 0.2 ev. Analogous measurements were made with SnO_2 and In_2O_3 films under stationary and pulse operating conditions, and these films displayed a much

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.216.2.537.312.7

L 20542-66

ACC NR: AP6008735

made by a null method. The magnetic field during the measurements was 8 koe. A characteristic feature of the thickness dependences of ρ_T/ρ_{300}, $\Delta\rho/\rho$, R_H, and the Hall mobility is the presence of oscillations of all the measured quantities as functions of the film thickness. The distance between neighboring maxima (or minima) is ≈ 400--500 Å. The amplitude of the oscillations increases with decreasing temperature. Assuming the obtained oscillations to be manifestations of quantum size effects, the authors use the experimentally measured period of the oscillations and estimate the effective mass of the carriers. The agreement of the obtained value ($0.01m_0$) with the published data can be interpreted as a transition of the semimetal into a dielectric, and that the effects obtained are quantum size effects. The tentative character of this deduction is emphasized in the conclusion. The authors thank V. B. Sandomirskiy for an evaluation of the work, R. I. Shel'tal' for the structural analysis, and Ye. S. Baranova for help with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 20542-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/GG
ACC NR: AP6008735 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/003/0114/0118

AUTHOR: Ogrin, Yu. F.; Lutskiy, V. N.; Yelinson, M. I.

ORG: Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Observation of quantum size effects in thin bismuth films

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniyu, v. 3, no. 3, 1966, 114-118

TOPIC TAGS: bismuth, galvanomagnetic effect, magnetic thin film, Hall effect, magnetoresistance, semiconductor property

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the thickness dependence of the resistivity (ρ), the Hall constant (R_H), and the magnetoresistance ($\Delta\rho/\rho$) of Bi films at 300, 78, and 4.2K (magnetic field perpendicular to the plane of the film). The films were prepared by sputtering pure (99.9999%) Bi in 10^{-6} mm Hg vacuum on mica heated to 70--80C. To reduce the scatter in the values of the measured quantities, caused by difference between substrates, 12 samples of different thickness were sputtered on a single substrate. Electron-diffraction investigations have shown that the film structure had a texture in which the disorientation of the crystallites did not exceed 10--15°. The measurements of ρ, $\Delta\rho/\rho$, and the Hall emf were

Card 1/2

OGRIN, M.

Syria, the gate of the Near East. p. 10.

GEOGRAFSKI OBZORNIK. (Geografsko drustvo Slovenije in Zemljepisni muzej Slovenije)
Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Vol. 6, no. 1/2 1959

Monthly list of Eastern European Accession Index (EEAI) LC vol. 8, No. 11
November 1959
Uncl.

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