

Internal Combustion Engines, v. 1, Working Processes (Cont.)326

Kruglov, M.G. (Section 12), Leonov, O.B. (Section 13) and Chursin, M.M. (Sections 8-11); Chapter VI by Kruglov, M.G. and Leonov, O.B.; Chapters VIII and IX by Kruglov, M.G.; Chapter X by Leonov, O.B.; Chapters XI, XII and XIII by Kalish, G.G. In the preparation of Chapters II, III and V the studies of Lebedev, S. Ye. and Librovich, B.G. were used, and in the preparation of Chapter IX the work of Kalish, G.G. There are 31 references: 28 are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

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[Increasing the power and improving the efficiency of internal combustion engines; reports at the scientific technical conference of the Department of Internal Combustion Engines of the Moscow Higher Technical School] Povyshenie moshchnosti i uluchshenie ekonomichnosti dvigatelei vnutrennego sgoraniia; doklady i soobshchenia na nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii kafedry "Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniia" MVTU imeni Baumana. Pod red. A.S.Orlina. Moskva, Gcs.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 219 p.
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MODEL', B.I., tekhnicheskij redaktor

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R. L. W. A. 1
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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3049

Moscow. Vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche

Povysheniye moshchnosti i uluchsheniye ekonomichnosti dvigateley vnutrennego sgoraniya; doklady i soobshcheniya na nauchno-tekhnicheskoy konferentsii kafedry "Dvigateli vnutrennego sgoraniya" MVTU imeni Baumana (Increasing the Output and Improving the Economy of Internal Combustion Engines; Reports and Transactions Presented at the Scientific and Technical Conference Held by the Department of Internal Combustion Engines, MVTU imeni Bauman) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 219 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Ed.: A.S. Orlin, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: L.I. Yegorkina; Tech. Ed.: V.D. El'kind; Managing Ed. for Literature on Automotive, Tractor, and Agricultural Machine Building: I.M. Bauman, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and engineering personnel of research institutes and machine-building plants.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports and papers dealing with better

Card 1/8

Increasing the Output (Cont.)

SOV/3049

economy and greater capacities for internal combustion engines. Experimental results are stated and their effectiveness evaluated. The conference took place in 1957. The introduction to the collection contains short summaries of the articles. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several of the articles.

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Introduction

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REPORTS

Charomskiy, A.D. [Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor]. Some Problems in the Further Development of Soviet High-speed Diesels

7

The author discusses four-stroke and two-stroke locomotive and marine diesel engines. Information on design improvements and new models is given. The conclusions of the author are summarized at the end of the article.

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creasing power output (Cont.)

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- Orlin, A.S. The Problem of the Development of Layouts for Two-stroke Engines and Computations of Gas Exchange 21
The author analyzes the layouts of two-stroke engines in current use and designs for the arrangement of gas exchange. Methods of computing gas-exchange processes are surveyed. Attention is given to the problems of efficient scavenging and better layouts of gas-distribution mechanisms. Results of an analysis of the gas-distribution process in a YaAZ-204 engine are presented.
- Vyrubov, D.N. [Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, MVTU imeni Bauman]. Problems of Mixture Formation in Compression-ignition Engines 37
The author analyzes the problem of power output and discusses methods of obtaining most efficient combustion. Effects of cooling media and problems associated with fuel injection are also surveyed.
- Malashkin, O.M. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, NATI]. The Question of Using Two-stroke Cycles for Tractor Diesel Engines 47
The author compares some typical tractor engines and classifies them according to the method of producing scavenge air. Some typical schemes

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Increasing the Output (Cont.)

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of loop scavenging are evaluated. The types of diesel engines discussed are mostly non-Soviet.

Pertnov, D.A. [Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, NIID]. Optimum Compression in a Transport-type Turbopiston Engine

58

The author analyzes the effects of compression on the basic parameters of turbopiston-engine performance, the relation of compression to supercharging, maximum-pressure values in supercharging, and effects of supercharging pressure on various characteristic pressures in the engine.

Kruglov, M.G. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, MVTU imeni Bauman]. Some Possibilities of Increasing the Capacity and Efficiency of Two-stroke Tractor Diesel Engines

73

The author analyzes the effect of the shape of the exhaust cam and of the exhaust-valve timing upon the efficiency of an engine with valve-port scavenging. Other topics discussed in the article include scavenge efficiency of loop scavenging in a one-cylinder engine, scavenge efficiency computation for a YaAZ-204 engine, and the amount of supercharging in a YaAZ-204 engine.

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Increasing the Output (Cont.)

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Ivanchenko, N.N. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, TsNIDI]. Contributions of TsNIDI Toward Improving the Capacities and Efficiencies of Diesel Engines With Divided Combustion Chambers and Turbulence Chambers 89
The article reviews recent achievements in reducing fuel consumption in such diesel engines.

Simakov, F.F. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, MVTU imeni Bauman]. Maximum Possible Revolutions of a Four-stroke Engine 105
The author surveys some structural possibilities of increasing the r.p.m. coefficient and discusses the effects of the size of inlet nozzle upon the capacity of the engine. Some information is given on gas penetration and methods of computing it.

Simson, A.E. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Khar'kovskiy zavod transportnogo mashinostroyeniya imeni V.A. Malysheva (Khar'kov Transport Machine-building Plant imeni V.A. Malysheva)]. Steps Being Taken in the Development of Gas-turbine Supercharging in Two-stroke Engines for Diesel Locomotives 123
The author discusses the problem of supercharging in 2D-100 engines, mass-produced at this plant. After analyzing some of the systems using superchargers driven by exhaust-gas turbines, he concludes that the most

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Increasing the Output (Cont.)

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efficient and economical method of utilizing exhaust gas is by combining the kinetic energy of the air (transformed into pressure as it leaves the blower wheel) with variable pressure in the outlet. Tests have shown that fuel consumption in this type of engine is 150 to 155 grams per effective-horsepower hour.

Chursin, M.M. [Doctor of Technical Sciences, MVTU imeni Bauman]. Generalized Characteristics of Turbopiston Engines 138

The author analyzes factors affecting the performance of turbopiston engines. Indicator efficiency is computed, and methods of determining performance coefficients are stated.

Dmitriyevskiy, A.V. [Engineer, NAMI]. Double Exhaust as a Device for Increasing Coefficients of Power Output and Economy in Piston Engines 154

The author analyzes discharge coefficients for a four-stroke carburetor engine with the flow of gases through both the exhaust valves and the ports in the lower end of the cylinder. Comparison is made between DN engines, designed for double exhaust, and the standard "Moskvich-402" engine. The author concludes that double exhaust saves 20 percent more fuel.

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creasing the output (Cont.)

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TRANSACTIONS

- Roganov, M.G. [Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent]. Measurement of Air Flow Through Cylinders 187
- Mironov, A.P. [Engineer, NATI]. Experimental Study of Mixture Formation in Turbulence Combustion Chambers 192
The author reports on results of a study of the mixture-formation process by means of high-speed photography.
- Stolbovskiy, V.V. [Engineer, TsKB]. Some Research Done on Engines With High R.P.M. Coefficients 196
The author reports on tests and results obtained with high-r.p.m. engines and outlines some attempts to increase engine performance and fuel economy. Six types of Soviet motorcycle engines (S-154, S-155, S-254, S-257, S-354, and S-555) are analyzed, and their specifications are given.
- Yeganyan, Yu.L. [Engineer, MVTU imeni Bauman]. Study of the Gas-exchange Process in a Dynamic One-stroke Model. 208
- Koz'min, S.Yu. [Engineer, NAMI]. Study of the Interaction Between Two
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Increasing the Output (Cont.)

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Metering Systems in Carburetors

214

The author describes the joint operation of the main jet and the idling jet and the way in which these two systems, when properly proportioned, compensate one another. The problem is exemplified on a K-25A carburetor.

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ROGANOV, S.G.; STEPANOV, Yu.A., prof., retsenzent; YEGORINA,
L.I., red. izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

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construction] Konstruktsiia i raschet. Izd. 2., perer. i dop.
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ORIGIN, A. V. prof., zashchennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki

Development of combined engines. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostro-
noye stroitel'stvo. (MIRA 1964,
(gas and oil engines Technological innovations)

ORLIN, A.S., zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Determination of the shape and dimensions of the cylinder ports
of two-cycle engines. Energomashinostroenie 9 no.1:6-7 Ja
'63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Gas and oil engines)

ORLIN, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i
tekhniki: KRUGLOV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Prospects for using a two-cycle diesel engine with loop scavenging.
Energomashinostroenie 9 no.4:26-28, 42 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Diesel engines) (Tractors)

ORLIN, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., zasluzhenny deyatel' nauki i
tekhniki RSFSR.

Outlook for the development of free-piston gas producers.
Vest.mashinostr. 44 no.3:33-34 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

ORIGIN, A.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Calculating the distribution group for two-cycle internal combustion engines. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.4:57-61 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni N.E.Baumana.

L 8177-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWA(d)/T/FCS(k)/EWA(1) DJ
ACC NR. AP5025426

SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/65/000/007/0093/0097

AUTHORS: ⁵⁵ ⁴⁴ Orlin, A. S. (Doctor of technical sciences); ⁵⁵ ⁴⁴ Baryshnikov, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: ⁵⁵ ⁴⁴ MVTU in N. E. Bauman (MVTU)

TITLE: Character of transient flow of the working fluid in the exhaust system of a combined engine during the initial period of free exhaust

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 7, 1965, 93-97

TOPIC TAGS: ^{1,55} ⁴⁴ transient flow, wave mechanics, exhaust gas kinetics

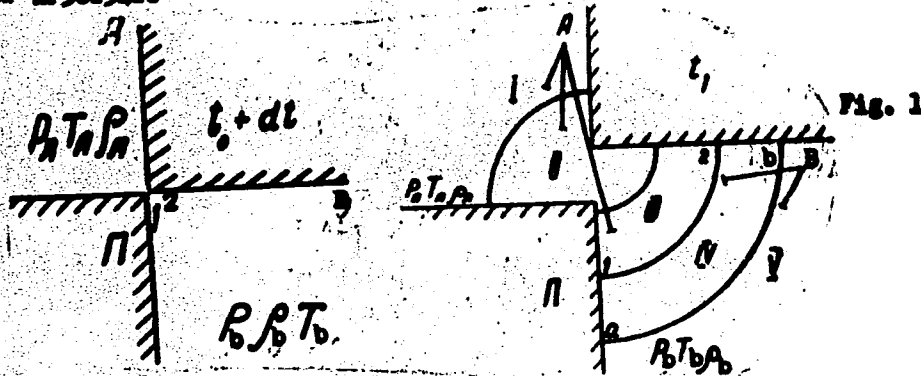
ABSTRACT: The process of pressure pulse formation during the opening of an arbitrary nozzle is considered in a qualitative way. The problem is posed in the geometry shown in Fig. 1, where at time t_1 after opening the clearance, certain regions can be identified. Regions I and V contain gas particles which are unaffected by the exhaust process; region IV contains particles pressurized by the compression wave (line 1-2); region III contains gases which have passed through the decompression wave (line 1-2) and represents separation between gases A and B); region II contains the rarefaction region. The remainder of the article discusses qualitatively the difficulties which are encountered in trying to solve this problem. No indication is given as to how to handle these difficulties which include: the effects of the velocity of one side

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of the nozzle during opening on the flow; the fact that in a real case the flow at the opening must be considered three-dimensional and can only be considered two-dimensional at some distance from the opening; in a real situation there are additional surfaces which interact with the pressure and rarefaction waves. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

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SYSTEM DATE: 22Apr65/

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Card 2/2

L 21642-66 **BT(a)/BT(m)/BT(r)/T-2** SOURCE CODE: UR/0114/65/000/010/0006/0008
DOC NO: AFG006136

AUTHORS: Orlin, A. S. (Meritorious scientist and technician, Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Baryshnikov, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

39
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Initial stages of pressure pulse formation in the exhaust manifold of a combined engine

SOURCE: *Energomashinostroyeniye*, no. 10, 1965, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: compression shock, rarefaction wave, engine exhaust system, unsteady flow

ABSTRACT: Pressure pulse formation and dissipation of the discontinuity created by the opening of the discharge valve of a combined engine (piston and turbine) are qualitatively discussed. The authors do not agree with the simplifying assumptions made by other authors (no references) and qualitatively describe the initial formation of pressure and rarefaction shocks at the opening. The similarity to the shock tube problem is discussed, but it is decided that the

Card 1/2

DOC: 621.436.7.001.5

ORLIN, A.S., zasluzhenny deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
VIRUBOV, D.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Outlook for the development of piston and combined internal
combustion engines. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.4:3-8 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

L 32768-66 EWP(f)/E-2 WW

(A)

ACC NR: AP6010126

SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/003/0025/0030

AUTHOR: Orlin, A. S. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Terskiy, O. V.
(Engineer)

ORG: None

TITLE: The study of processes in exhaust systems of two-stroke combined motors

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1966, 25-30

TOPIC TAGS: exhaust gas dynamics, engine exhaust system, exhaust gas removal system

ABSTRACT: Difficulties encountered in the design of efficient complex power blocks, particularly of their exhaust systems which incorporate the gas turbine, pulse converters, and other units, compel researchers and designers to employ overly simplified solutions and approximations leading to significant errors. Consequently, the authors consider it useful to survey the papers by numerous researchers and subject them to a critical re-appraisal leading to useful conclusions and recommendations presented in this article. The discussion extends from the influence of exhaust systems on the processes within cylinders of multicylinder and single-cylinder engines to the effects within the associated turbine of

Card 1/2

UDC 621.432.4.068.2

ORLIN, G., mekhanik-rulevoy

Structural defects in tank vessels of project No. 866. Rech. transp.
20 no.6:48 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Tanker "Tyumen" Alekseyevskoy remontno-ekspluatatsionnoy bazy.
(Tank vessels)

ORLIN, V.A., kand.med.nauk

Pararectal fistulae or chronic paraproctitis. Sov.med. 22 no.3:
93-87 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. L.N.Kuzmenko)
L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RECTUM, fistula
pararectal, surg. (Rus))

NEUDACHIN, V.G.; ORLIN, V.N.

Compatibility of single-particle excited states with a modeling
description of light nuclei. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.3:
874-876 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta.

(Nuclear models)

ACCESSION NR: AP4024059

S/0048/64/028/002/0326/0336

AUTHOR: Neudachin, V.G.; Orlin, V.N.; Smirnov, Yu.F.

TITLE: Monopole part of the Majorana forces and nucleon quadrupling in light nuclei Report, Thirteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Kiev 25 Jan to 2 Feb 1963

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.2, 1964, 326-336

TOPIC TAGS: nucleon quadrupling, α cluster, shell model, Majorana forces, Majorana monopole, light nucleus, nucleon coupling, α decay energy, polonium

ABSTRACT: It is known (J.M.Blatt and V.Weisskopf, Theoretical Nuclear Physics, N.Y. 1952; J.P.Elliott and A.M.Lane, Handbuch der Physik, 39, 1957) that in light nuclei Majorana forces are largely responsible for the specific effect of quadrupling or α -clustering, i.e., the following effects: "sawtooth" variation of the nucleon coupling energy as a function of A, exceptionally high location of the lowest level with $T = 1$ in nuclei with $N = Z = 2m$, persistence of LS coupling with $N = Z = 2m$, a relatively low α -particle detachment energy, etc. Interpretation of these phenomena from the standpoint of the α -particle model proved to be unsatisfactory, for, as analysis

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024059

of the experimental data shows, the overlapping of the α -clusters is very significant. As a result the level diagrams of light nuclei are not correctly described by the α -particle model, but, on the other hand, the spectra of p shell nuclei, for example, are satisfactorily described by the shell model. Hence it is more logical to analyze quadrupling in the framework of the shell model, wherein the effect is associated with the Young diagram [f] of the orbital part of the wave function. Such an analysis has been carried out by J.P.Elliott and A.M.Lane (Handbuch der Physik 39,1957). In the present paper the role and significance of Majorana forces are discussed and analyzed. More specifically, there is considered the Majorana monopole $M(0)$ which, as analysis of the experimental data shows, is the principal "carrier" of quadrupling in light nuclei, i.e., responsible for the effect that the more symmetrical [f], the higher the coupling energy. The energy role of quadrupling factors, i.e., the Majorana monopole $M(0)$, is particularly great in p shell nuclei and decreases in going to heavier nuclei. This is connected with increase of both the principal quantum number N_0 and the length parameter of the oscillator well. Among the factors discussed is the influence of $M(0)$ forces on the positions of levels with $T = 1$ and the relation between the energy effects of quadrupling and reduced α widths. Consideration is also given to the effect of the forces and clustering in Po isotopes. In conclusion, it is noted that the inference that nucleon

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024059

quadrupling in light nuclei is due to $M(0)$ forces was formulated briefly in a review by two of the authors (V.N.Orlin and Yu.F.Smirnov) in collaboration with V.V. Balashov and I.B.Teplov, devoted to the structure of light nuclei and presented at the Twelfth All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Leningrad in January 1962. "The authors are grateful to L.A.Pokrovskii for carrying out a number of the calculations and to S.S.Vasil'yev and I.B.Teplov for assistance in carrying out the work." Orig.art.has: 33 groups of formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 021

Card 3/3

ORLINA, M.M.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors.

S-4

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 1957, 71580

Author : Orlina, M.M., Cherkasova, A.M.

Inst :

Title : Diagnostic Significance of Venous Pressure in Lung
Cancer.

Orig Pub : Vracheb. Delo., 1956, No 6 641-642

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 51 -

ORLINA, M.M.; OVSYANNIKOV, A.I.; KHAYDUROVA, V.S. (Kiybyshev-obl.)

Liver function in atherosclerosis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:85 N-D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(LIVER)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

L 3375-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EEC(k)-2/ETC/EWG(w)/EPA(w)-2/T/
EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h); IJP(c) DS/JD/TT/WV/JG/GS/AT

ACCESSION NR: AT5023101

UR/0000/65/000/000/0261/0264

AUTHOR: Orlina, N. A.; Rzhanova, Ye. S.

60
BTI

TITLE: Thermoelectric convertor with an yttrium-oxide cathode

SOURCE: Problemy bol'shoy metallurgii i fizicheskoy khimii novykh splavov (Problems of large-scale metallurgy and physical chemistry of new alloys); k 100-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya akademika M. A. Pavlova. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 261-264

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectric convertor, yttrium compound, thermionic energy conversion, space charge

ABSTRACT: In connection with the development of the plasma diode as a more efficient heat-to-power convertor, the authors investigated the problem of selecting a cathode that could operate in a thermionic convertor in the temperature range 1400-1800°C. Such a cathode must have a maximally high and stable emission-current density when operating in the static regime, and moreover its work function must be sufficiently high to assure the formation of the number of ions required to neutralize the space charge in inter-electrode space. An yttrium-oxide

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ACCESSION NR: AT5023101

cathode is hence worth considering. In the static regime this cathode gives an emission current of the order of 2 a/cm^2 ; its working (luminance) temperature is 1500°C , and its work function is 2.9 v , assuming Richardson's constant to be $120 \text{ a/cm}^2\text{-deg}^2$. The cathode investigated was of the indirect-heating type, fabricated for another type of lamp, with a nickel anode. Cathode diameter: 5 mm . The nickel anode was at a distance of 0.1 mm from the cathode. A current of 8.75 a , with voltage of 12.0 v , flowed through the tungsten heater of the cathode. The cathode temperature was measured with the aid of an OPIR-09 optical pyrometer and the anode temperature, a chromel-alumel thermocouple. In the presence of the luminance temperature (1500°C) of the cathode, the load-dependence of the anode current, as well as the short-circuit current and the e.m.f. of the element, were measured. It is shown that in theory for an yttrium-oxide cathode at 1900°K the work function is 3.2 v , i.e. it is sufficient to assure the formation of the number of ions required to completely neutralize the space charge in inter-electrode space. The experimental work function, however, is lower, which indicates that the design of this particular cathode, originally designed for a lamp of another type, does not meet the requirements for this task. The calculations presented also show that the characteristics of the convertor can be markedly improved by im-

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ACCESSION NR: AT5023101

proving the cathode design and selecting more appropriate anode materials. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3 *ud*

DASHILEVICH, F.V.; GRILIK V, L. •

Practices in constructing an information retrieval system
of a descriptor type on superimposed punched cards. ITI
no.9:22-27 '65. (REF ID: A61911)

L 33767-66 JXT(BF)

ACC NR: AP6006590

SOURCE CODE: UR/0315/65/000/009/0022/0027

AUTHOR: Bazilevich, F. V.; Orlinkov, L. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experience in constructing a descriptor type information retrieval system based on peek-a-boo punched cards

SOURCE: Nauchno-tehnicheskaya informatsiya, no. 9, 1965, 22-27

TOPIC TAGS: information storage and retrieval, punched card

ABSTRACT: A system designed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Technico-Economic Research and Information on Radioelectronics (VNIITEIR) for the retrieval of abstracts and annotations in the field of radioelectronics is described. The system consists of four elements: (1) the documents (600,000 peek-a-boo punched cards classified according to the UDC); (2) address catalogs consisting of punched cards with both verbal and alphanumeric descriptors; (3) a manual or electromechanical perforator; and (4) a peek-a-boo viewer with a numerical document addresses indicator. The problem of setting up descriptor glossaries and subglossaries is discussed in detail. Descriptors are arranged in a hierarchical tree, e. g., a search for abstracts on transformer production proceeds from *production*, *equipment*, to *machine tools*, and finally, to *transformers*. A parallel system exists for similar, but not synonymous, descriptors,

UDC: 002.513.5:676.815.2

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L 33767-66

ACC NR: AP6006590

not amenable to the hierarchical system. The author cautions against going into detail in indicating areas of application for various units or components since this would greatly increase the bulk of the glossary. It is stressed that the above system must be viewed as a forerunner to an automated information retrieval system and accordingly must be set up so as to facilitate an easy changeover to a computerized system. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 05/

SUBM DATE: 19May65/

ORIG REF: 008/

OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

00

BULGARIA/Electronics - Electronic Waves

H-5

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 11, 1958, No 25666

Author : Orlinov V.
Inst : Physics Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences,
Bulgaria

Title : New Construction of Vacuum Tube with Negative Resistance.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Bulg. AN, 1957, 10, No 4, 273-276

Abstract : Description of the construction and characteristics of a vacuum tube, which has a diminishing volt-ampere characteristic.

Card : 1/1

22

2

✓ 6323. ELECTRON TUBE WITH NEGATIVE RESISTANCE BY
MEANS OF A NEW KIND OF CURRENT DISTRIBUTION. V. Orlov
C.R. Acad. Bulg. Sci., Vol. 11, No. 2, 81-4 (March-April, 1967).
In German.
Describes an electron optical system for which the beam
current-voltage relation has a negative resistance characteristic.
Graphs showing the variation of current as a function of the various
electrode voltages are given. R.C. Glass

S/194/61/000/012/063/007
D201/D303

9,410
AUTHOR:

Orlinov, V.

TITLE:

Transitron-type negative resistances as obtained with multi-electrode frequency-changer tubes

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radicelektronika, no. 12, 1961, 23, abstract 12G143 (Transitronni otrit-satelni s' protivleniya pri mnogoreshet'chni preobrazovatelni lampi. Izv. Fiz. in-t s ANEB, 1960, v. 8, 141-152)

TEXT: The magnitude of the negative resistance of transitron connected electron tubes is smaller the greater the negative slope S_n and the anode-to-cathode resistance R_{ak} of the equivalent negative slope triode. It is shown that using pentodes and octodes, frequency changers of the older type (6B2H2 (SB2N2), 6A8, EK2, etc.), higher values of S_n and R_{ak} can be obtained and, therefore, the lowest

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Transitron-type negative ...

magnitudes of the transitron type negative resistances. A method of transitron connection of the pentode mixer 6A8 is given. Using a special negative resistance measurement bridge the variation of the negative resistance has been experimentally determined as a function of voltages applied to various 6A8 tube electrodes. The characteristics $|R_n| = f(U_1)$ and $|R_n| = f(U_2)$ have the same shape as those of a pentode and the shape of $|R_n| = f(U_4)$ and $|R_n| = f(U_{3-5})$ corresponds to that of $|R_n| = f(U_3)$ and $|R_n| = f(U_a)$ for a pentode. The anode potential U_a is immaterial for the operation. When increasing U_a from 20 to 200 V, R_n changes by less than 1%. The minimum value obtained of the negative resistance for example with the 6A8 tube $R_n = -960$ ohms. The published article is a preliminary communication. The following stage of the work will examine to what extent the transitron type negative resistances, as obtained with pentodes and octode-mixers, can be applied to the measurement technique. 8 references. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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B

Card 2/2

33572
S/194/61/000/0-2 '062 '03'
D201/D303

9.4110 (1003, 1138, 1144)
AUTHOR: Orlinov, V.

TITLE:

A negative resistance electron tube based on a new principle of current distribution

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 12, 1961, 23, abstract 12G142 (Elektronna lampa s otritsatelno s" protivleniye na nov printsip na tokorazpredelyane Izv. Fiz. in-t s ANEB, 1960, 8, 153-170)

TEXT: A negative resistance electron tube has been designed using a new principle of current distribution. The figure shows the cross-section of the tube and the principle of obtaining the negative resistance. A tape-shaped electron beam is obtained by an electron gun, consisting of cathode K and two diaphragms with slots - the grid slot g and the anode slot a. The beam is directed between two electrodes ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 and in the absence of the deflecting

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33572

S/194/61/000/012'062/037
D201/D303

A negative resistance ...

field between them reaches a third plane electrode ξ_3 . The electrodes ξ_2' and ξ_2'' are directly interconnected and have a common potential U_2 . If the potential U_1 of the first electrode ξ_1 is kept constant and potential U_2 begins to increase above U_1 , the electron beam is deflected and, beginning with a given potential difference $U_2 - U_1$, the increasing part of it begins to reach the collector electrode ξ_3 with potential $U_3 > U_2$. This process is accompanied by a decrease of the common current I_2 at the electrodes ξ_2' and ξ_2'' . It follows that within a determined range of values of potential U_2 the dependence $I_2 = f(U_2)$ has a decreasing negative voltage slope. Several experimental specimens were constructed and used for studying the effect of the respective positions and of the geometry of electrodes as well as of the voltages applied to them on the beam tube parameters. The new tube has several advantages over an ear-

Card 2/3

ORLINOV, V.

Method of delay curves with the application of an intermediate accelerating grid. *Fiz.tver.teles* 3 no.4:1211-1218 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Fizicheskiy institut Bolgarskoy Akademii nauk, Sofiya.
(Electron optics)

DJAKOV, E. [Dzhakov, E.]; ORLINOV, V.; ZARKOVA, L.; KONSTANTINOV, E.

High-frequency oscillations in a thermionic converter under
the low pressure of cesium vapors. Doklady BAN 15 no.7:
707-710 '62.

1. Institute of Physics at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

DJAKOV, E. [Dzhakov, E.]; ORLINOV, V.; ZARKOVA, L.; KONSTANTINOV, E.

Low-frequency oscillations in thermionic converter with cesium vapors. Doklady BAN 16 no.1:23-26 '63.

1. Physical Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

ORLINOY, V.; ZARKOVA, L.; KONSTANTINOV, E.

Cesium thermionic converter with tungsten cathode at high cathode temperature. Doklady BAN 16 no.5:493-496 '63.

1. Institute of Electronics, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.
Submitted by Corresponding Member E. Djakov [Dzhakov, E.].

ORLINOV, V.; NANEV, K.

Eleventh Conference on Physical Bases of Cathode Electronics in
Kiev (U.S.S.R.). Fiz mat spisaniie BAN 7 no.1:68-70 '64.

L 41792-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EFT(c)/EEG(k)-2/ENG(n)/EPR/EPA(w)-2/
 T/EWP(t)/EPA(bb)-2/EWA(g)/EWP(b)/EWA(l) Ps-6/Pab-10/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7/Peb
 IJP(c) RWH/JHB/JD/TT/NW/JG/AT
 ACCESSION NR: AT5004296

B/2503/64/012/01-/0047/0062

71
 18
 B+1

AUTHOR: Orlinov, V., Zarkova, L.

TITLE: Low-frequency current oscillations in a cesium thermoelectronic converter with a tungsten cathode operating at low temperatures

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite, Fizicheski institut, Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 12, no. 1/2, 1964, 47-62.

TOPIC TAGS: current oscillation, tungsten cathode, thermoelectronic converter, volt ampere characteristic, cesium converter

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of low-frequency current oscillations ($f = 2-200$ kc/s) in a cesium thermoelectronic converter with a tungsten cathode operating at low temperatures ($T_{\text{cath}} \leq 2000\text{K}$). This type of low-frequency oscillations exists in a very narrow cathode temperature range near the low-temperature desorption maximum of the short-circuit current I_0 . In contrast to the first type of low-frequency oscillations observed earlier by the authors and described in *Compt. rend. Acad. bulg. sci.*, 16, No. 1, 23, 1963, existing only in the descending part of the volt-ampere characteristic of the converter, the second type of low-frequency oscillations described in this paper exists only in the region of saturation of the volt-ampere characteristic (Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The region of this type of
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L 41792-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5004296

low-frequency oscillations is situated directly along the line of total compensation of the space charge in the case of low-temperature operation of the converter (Fig. 2 of the Enclosure). The nondependence of the frequency f of this type of low-frequency oscillations on the working point of the volt-ampere characteristic of the converter and on cathode temperature T_{cath} , the form of the dependence $f = f(t_{\text{Gs}})$ and the fact that the oscillations exist only in an arc plasma operating regime of the converter provide a basis for assuming that the low-frequency oscillations in the thermoelectronic converter are caused by processes transpiring in the region near the anode of the low-voltage cesium arc. "The authors wish to thank Prof. E. Dzhabkov for useful discussions during a review of the study, and Doctor E. Konstantinov for assistance rendered during the course of the experiment." Orig. art. has: 15 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 02Nov63

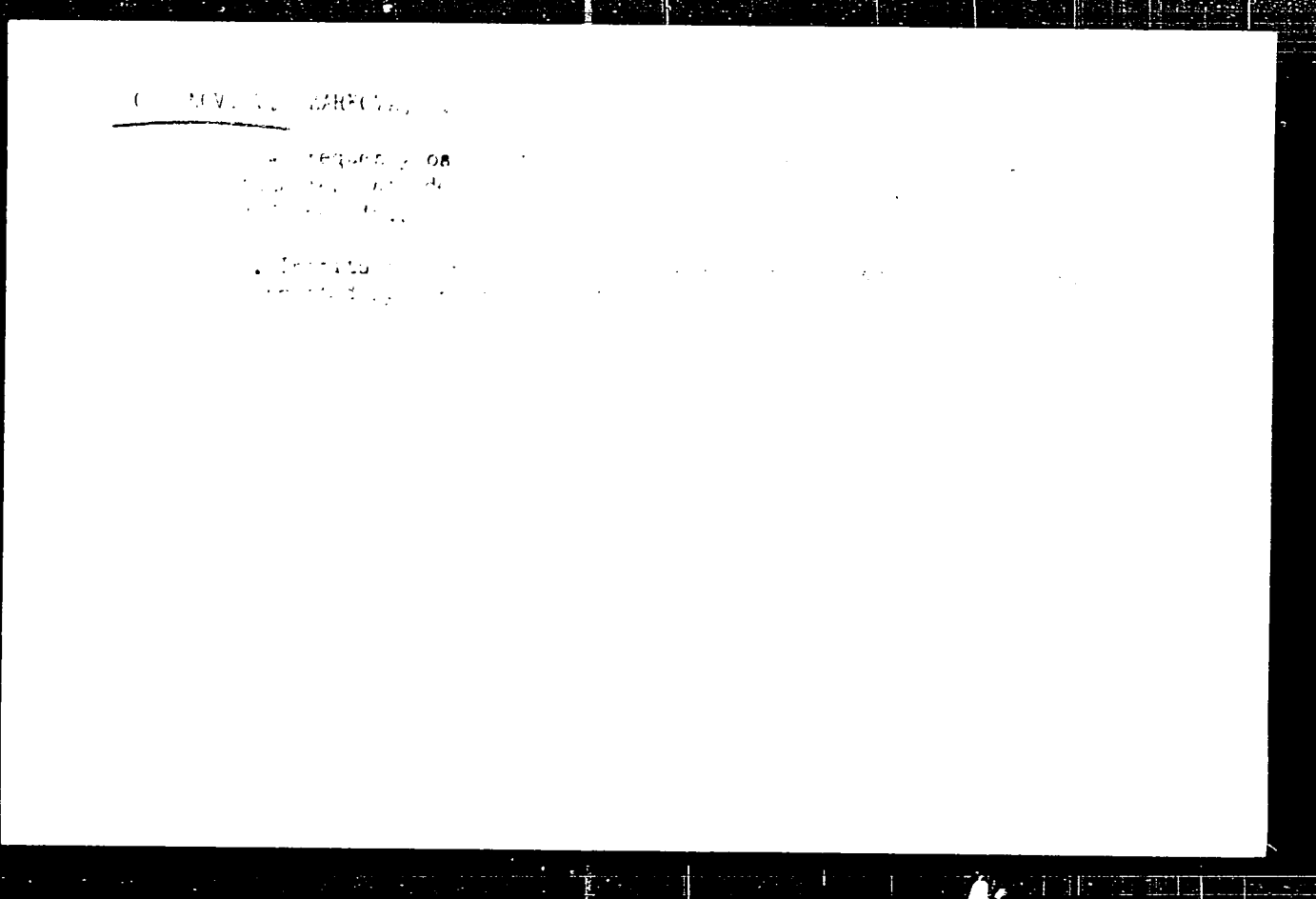
ENGL: 02

SUB CODE: GP, EC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 010

Card 2/4



L F 2646-65 EPA(s)-2/EPF(c)/EEC(k)-2/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPA(w)-2/I/EWP(t)/EPA(bb)-2/
 EWP(b)/EWA(h) Pz-6/Pab-10/Pr-4/Pt-7/Peb/Po-4 IJP(c) RWH/JHB/JD/TT/NW/JG/AT
 ACCESSION NR: AP5013550 BU/0011/65/018/001/0015/0018

AUTHOR: Orlinov, V.; Stefanov, B.; Zarkova, L.; Konstantinov, E.

TITLE: High-pressure cesium thermionic converter with a tungsten cathode

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: high pressure thermionic converter, cesium thermionic converter, thermionic converter, cesium vapor, cesium pressure, low voltage arc, arc mode

ABSTRACT: A brief description is given of three series of experiments with a cesium thermionic converter using a tungsten wire cathode, an interelectrode spacing of 0.3 mm, and a cylindrical nickel anode. At $T_c = 1950K$ and $t_{Cs} = 260C$, the maximum power v_{max} was $2.77 w/cm^2$ at $U_T = 1.10 v$, and the efficiency η was 9.35%. When voltage was increased, v_{max} and η increased, respectively, from $4 w/cm^2$ and 9.7% to $7 w/cm^2$ and 16.6%. At $T_c = 2000K$ and $t_{Cs} = 340C$, v_{max} was $16 w/cm^2$ and η was 24%. In this latter case, the characteristic was typical of volume ionization, and a comparison with theoretical data revealed that the value of the emf was determined by plasma processes, the electrode properties having a negligible influence. The experiments were made with the use of an improved version of a previously described converter (Orlinov, V., L. Zarkova, and E. Konstantinov, Compt. Rend. Acad. Bulg.

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82
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ACCESSION NR: AP5013550

Sci. 16, 5, 1963, 493) The low specific power and efficiency of the original model were attributed to a large electrode spacing (2.5-3 mm) and low cesium pressure (below 0.5 mm Hg). The authors hope to obtain better results by further increasing the cesium temperature and optimizing the temperature of the cathode. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [ZL]

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Electronics, Bulgarian Academy of Science

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF BOY: 002

OTHER: 003

ATD PRESS: 4012

lla
Card 2/2

ORLINSKA, Hanna

Improved organization of working conditions in meat factories.
Gosp miesna 14 no.4:10-12 Ap '62.

1. Instytut Przemyslu Miesnego, Warszawa.

LEMPART, Stanislaw, inz.; KACPRZAK, Kazimierz, inz.; ORLINSKI, Henryk, mgr;
GRNACKI, Jan, inz.; WARCHAL, Boguslaw, mgr inz.; WOJCIECHOWSKI, Jacek,
mgr inz.

Analysis of the utilization of supporting pillars with concrete
stowing. Rudy i metale 6 no.9:389-394 S '61.

OHLIŃSKI, R.

Auto-observations of the course of Weil's disease. Polski tygod. lek.
5 no.35-36:1281-1286 4 Sept 50. (CML 20:5)

ORLINSKIY, B M

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 104/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16 aprelya 1960 g. g. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvedka i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in 4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Mineral Deposits); Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy; ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A. Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel',

Card 1/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SOV/5592

Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVERAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transactions of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Academy of the USSR. The conference was called by the Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan USSR (State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosstatizdatnyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR (State Statistical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosatomstroyeniye (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

Card 2/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

JON/5292

development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, surveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radiometric investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processes is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Alekseyev, F. A. Present State and Future Prospects of Applying the Methods of Nuclear Geophysics in Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Minerals	5
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Gordeyev, Yu. I., A. A. Mukher, and D. M. Srebrudol'skiy. The	

Card 3/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)	SOV/5592	
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Neft.khoz. 38 no.8:19-26 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Oil well logging, Radiation)

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Determination of the dynamic fluid level in the casing space by
radiometry. Neft. khoz. 39 no.6:42-45 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Oil well logging, Radiation)

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First results of the use of radiometric methods for controlling
the flooding of the Mukhanovo field. Neft. khoz. 40 no.10:
33-39 0 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

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ORLINSKIY, D. V.

AUTHORS: Borzunov, N. A., Orlinskiy, D. V., Osovets, S. M. 89-2-6/35

TITLE: Investigation of an Intense Pulsed Gas Discharge by Means of a High-Speed Photography (Issledovaniye moshchnogo impul'snogo razryada v gazakh s pomoshch'yu skorostnoy fotos"yemki)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, ⁴Nr 2, pp. 149-153 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Discharges are produced in deuterium, argon, krypton and xenon with the help of a current exceeding 10^3 A at a gas pressure of 0.01 to 1.0 mm of mercury. A glass tube with a diameter of 18,5 cm served as discharge tube, the electrodes being at a distance of 97 cm. A condenser battery with a capacity of 35 F served as a current source, which was charged up to 40 kv. The course taken by the gas discharge is recorded photographically by means of a high-speed camera (10^6 exposures per second). The pictures obtained are shown for all 5 gases. On the basis of these pictures the course of the gas discharge in its initial state is compared in a qualitative way for the different gases. The results of this comparison show a good accord with the theoretical predictions,

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Investigation of an Intense Pulsed Gas Discharge by Means of a
High-Speed Photography

which can be made with respect to the contraction in area of the plasma
from the "inertia-theory" by Leontovich (reference 5). There are 9 figures,
and 5 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1957.

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1. Gas discharges-Photographic analysis
2. Gas discharges-
Test results
3. High speed photography-Applications

RUSSKIY, D. V.

AUTHOR: Vorzunov, . . . , . . . , . . . , 65-2-12/35

TITLE: Estimation of the electron temperature and the degree of ionization in the first stage of a powerful pulsed discharge (otsenka elektronnoy temperatury i stepeni ionizatsii v nachal'noy stadii moshchnogo impul'snogo razryada).

JOURNAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 180-183 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In a glass tube of a diameter of 18,5 cm and a distance between anodes and cathodes of 97 cm the discharge takes place. As source of current a charged condenser battery of 35 μ F was used. In all experiments the current in the maximum of the first half period attained about 250 A. An apparatus for the registration of the radiation of discharge was used. A vacuum photo-tube was used which had an integral sensitivity of 0.1 μ A/Lumen. The distance between the cell and the discharge tube was 3300 mm, of the discharge tube only 20 cm being exposed. The signals from the photo-tube were directed to the deflector plate of a two beam oscillograph. With hydrogen pressure values of 0,3, 0,5, 1,0 and 1,5 mm Hg (initial pressure) the corresponding oscillograms were made. The experimental data - measured intensity of radiation in the visible part of the spectrum - express the following:

and 1'2 a) with a given initial pressure T_e changes only little with a long,

Estimation of Electron Temperature and the Degree of Ionization 89-2-12/5
in the first stage of a low-frequency pulsed discharge.

interval, that is to say, within the range in which a salient point is to be expected in the current curve.

b) With increasing initial pressure T_e reaches a value of about 1 eV at 1 mm Hg and a value of about 2,5 eV at 2 mm Hg.

c) The degree of ionization averaged with respect to the gas-discharge cross-section amounts, as regards the salient point t_{oc} , to several percents.

There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 3 Slavic references.

DATE: September 11, 1977.

FILE: Library of ...

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1. Electrons-Ionizing effects-Estimation
2. Hydrogen-Ionization
3. Gas discharges-Properties

10(4), 21(7)

SOV/56-36-3-10, 71

AUTHORS: Borzunov, N. A., Orlinskiy, D. V., Osovets, S. M.

TITLE: Investigation of a Strong Pulse Discharge in Conical Chambers
(Issledovaniye moshchnogo impul'snogo razryada v konicheskikh kamerakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1962,
Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 717-726 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper contributes towards solving the hitherto unsolved problem of the theoretical description of the contraction of conical plasma envelopes at high current pulse discharges. In this paper the behavior of a gas plasma of conical shape (in a conical container) through which a rapidly increasing current flows, the magnetic field of which endeavors to contract the plasma in the direction of the container's axis, is, at first, theoretically investigated. The main part of the paper deals with results obtained by experimental investigations in a single and in a double cone vessel. Investigation results are given by diagrams and by a number of photographs. Thus, figure 5 shows series of photographs of a discharge in a conical chamber filled with deuterium taken at intervals of $0.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ sec. The discharge

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Investigation of a Strong Pulse Discharge in Conical Chambers

source was a condenser pile with a capacity of 30 - 45 F, primary voltage at the condensers: $U_0 = 25 - 40$ kv at a deuterium primary pressure of 0.02 to 1.0 torr. The "double cone" chamber (Fig 10) had its greatest radius (100 mm) in the middle and consisted essentially of a symmetric glass vessel enclosed by a copper feeder (angle of inclination of the lateral walls: 7°). Figure 11 shows a photograph of a discharge in such a vessel filled with deuterium ($p_0 = 0.2$ torr) with the corresponding oscillogram, and figure 12 shows the same for an argon filling ($p_0 = 0.05$ torr). Data for deuterium filling: $C = 43$ F, $U_0 = 35$ kv ($J_m \approx 410$ ka); data for argon filling: $U_0 = 32$ kv ($J_m \approx 350$ ka). An investigation of the neutron emission of the plasma showed that this emission is in no connection with respect to the time with the singularities of the current- and voltage diagrams and is not accompanied by X-ray radiation. Figure 16 shows oscillograms of the discharge current J , of the voltage U between the electrodes and the neutron radiation in the case of a discharge in a double cone chamber (hydrogen filling, wall:

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Investigation of a Strong Pulse Discharge in Conical Chambers

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2.5 cm porcelain, 0.1 cm Cu, 0.3 cm Pb, 0.5 cm Al); no hard X-ray radiation could be observed. The oscillograms indicate a possibility of attaining stabilization of the plasma column by means of the primary discharge form mentioned. There are 16 figures and 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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AUTHOR: Orlinskiy, D. V.

TITLE: Interaction between a direct plasma pinch and a variable magnetic field of quadrupole configuration

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 4, 1965, 323-329

TOPIC TAGS: plasma pinch, dc discharge, plasma pinch stabilization, plasma containment, plasma lifetime

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to determine qualitatively the main features of a direct discharge in a high frequency magnetic field of quadrupole configuration. The study was made with very simple diagnostic means, namely photography of the discharge, measurement of the magnetic field, and registration of the longitudinal magnetic flux. A pulsed discharge was produced in deuterium in a glass tube 8 cm in diameter and 80 cm in length.

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denum electrodes spaced 60 cm apart. The discharge was fed from an artificial line producing a rectangular current pulse of 120 μ sec duration with a rise time of 4 μ sec. Most experiments were made with initial voltage between electrodes 10 -- 30 kV (current through gas 1.2 -- 3.6 kA) and with initial deuterium pressure $p_0 = 0.02$ -- 0.05 mm Hg. The high frequency field was produced by a push-pull generator operating at 1278 kcs. The power supply was approximately 200 kW. The quadrupole field was capable of stabilizing the plasma pinch produced on the tube axis. Its intensity was ~ 100 Oe. Plots are presented of the distribution of the radial magnetic field at various instants of time following the start of the discharge, and of the distribution of the density of the direct current through the gas at various instants of time. The pinch lifetime was found to be quite short, on the order of several microseconds, and in the author's opinion a larger current through the gas is necessary in order to produce longer plasma containment. The author thanks S. M. Goveis and Yu. F. Nasedkin for advice and a discussion of the results, and

БАРОВ, В. П., КУЗНЕЦОВ, Г. П., ДАКОВ, П. П., ПУШКАРЕНКО, В. Г., ШКОЛЬНИКОВ, В. П.

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ORLINSKIY, I. S.

Orlinskiy, I. S. "An account of seven days," *Vk-svaya zemlja* (Moscow),
No. 1, 1941, p. 1-42

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