

SUB CODE: PR

SECRET
REF ID: A66777
1/20/68

OZIMOWSKA-DALBROWSKA

Effects of Azotobacter inoculation on yields of certain crops. I.
Ozimowska-Dalbrowska (Rozn. Nauk Rol., 1954, 63, A, 585-611).
In experiments with a no. of soils and crops, no evidence was
obtained of any beneficial effect on crop yields due to inoculation
of soils with Azotobacter. (55 references.) A. C. POLLARD.

HJ-3

BA

Absorption spectra of organic dyes and mineral salts in the red region. K. V. Flerov and D. Z. Danilov. *J. gen. Chem. USSR*, 1960, 30, 766-773 (U.S. transl., *J. gen. Chem.*, 1960, 30, 1001-1008).—Absorption spectra at 5100-6900 Å. are measured for Bogov's universal indicator (a mixture of phenolphthalein, Methyl-red, dimethylaminoazobenzene, Bromothymol-blue, and Thymol-blue) at pH between 2-4 and 3-2, and for mixtures of aq. FeCl₃ and COCl₂ selected visually or by means of a photoelectric cell as colour matches for the indicator. The spectra of the indicators are fairly well reproduced by the matching aq. solutions. Visual matching is more accurate than is photoelectric-cell matching in this spectral region. O. D. SALTMAN.

OK

Sorption of superphosphate under different conditions of the soil. A. Maksimov and I. Ozimirska. *Polish Agr. and Forest Ann.* 44, No. 2/3, 261-264 (in German 1961) (1938). The following problems were studied: (1) the influence of fertilizing on the process of sorption of H_2PO_4 , (2) the course of sorption of H_2PO_4 in the soil, (3) the influence of time on the course of sorption and the influence of sorption on the course of H_2PO_4 , (4) the dependence of sorption of PO_4 ion on the change of the reaction of the soil. Samples of 4 soils were examined, also a sample of frequently fertilized exptl. field. The sorption of H_2PO_4 was investigated as follows: 125 g. of tested soil, air-dried and well-mixed, were put into a crystallizer and treated with different quantities of a superphosphate soln. The quantities used for 100 g. of soil amounted to 12.54, 25.52 and 61.20 mg. The expts. were performed at equal moistness (70% of the total vol.), at room temp. and at various intervals (0.5, 3, 12, 24 hrs. and 2, 5, 10, 20, 30 days). To prevent a biol. sorption, in each case a few drops of toluene were added to the soil. After the above-mentioned periods, the soils were transferred into one-l. flasks and were shaken with distd. water for a half hour.

Later they were filtered and in the filtrates the units of unadsorbed H_2PO_4 were detd. by means of the colorimetric method elaborated by Zinzadze. As a result of the expts. it was established that the sorption of H_2PO_4 can depend either on: (a) an exchange of the PO_4 anion with other anions present in the sorption complex of the soil, or (b) a chem. reaction between the PO_4 anion and the cations present in the sorption complex of the soil. Because of the fact that both these processes can take place, and that they can occur at the same time, sorption of H_2PO_4 is a complicated process. However, it was established that in some soils the phenomenon of exchange sorption is most common. It occurs in cases of soils having a distinctly acid reaction. If a soil shows an approx. neutral or alk. reaction, then chem. sorption (b) can predominate. Investigations concerning the influence of time on sorption, and also the influence of the quantity of added H_2PO_4 , confirmed the generally accepted theories. Thus during the first few min. sorption of H_2PO_4 is most energetic (this is probably the exchange sorption), after a short time chem. sorption, which is slower, follows. The amt. of superphosphate used is of rather small influence on the change of the reaction of the soil. Sixty-four references.

Edward A. Ackermann

ASB-5EA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED

SERIALIZED FILED

SEP 1961

RESEARCH CENTER

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P/032/61/008/001/002/004
A076/A126

AUTHORS: Oderfeld Jan and Ozimowski, Włodzimierz, (Warsaw)
TITLE: On the experimental determination of the kinetic coefficient of friction
PERIODICAL: Archiwum Budowy Maszyn, v. 8, no. 1, 1961, 21 - 26

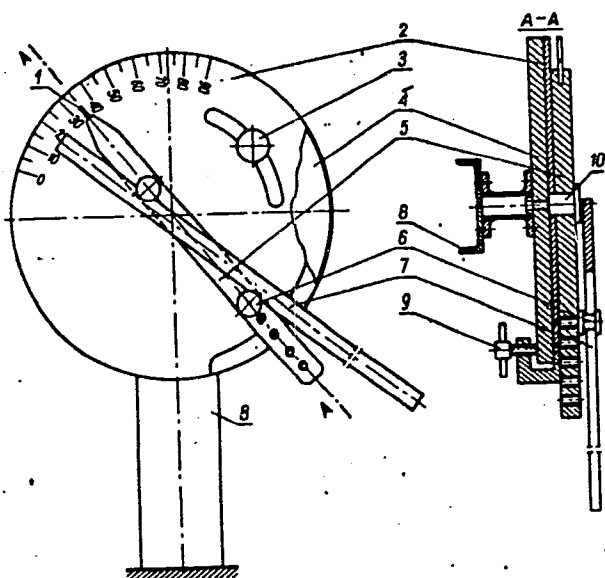
TEXT: The article proposes a very simple method of measuring the kinetic coefficient of friction at slow speeds and describes the stand serving that purpose. It also suggests some modifications which increase the range of application of this method. The method and stand were elaborated in the Katedra Teorii Mechanizmów i Maszyn Politechnika Warszawska (Department of Mechanism and Machines Theory, Warsaw Polytechnic) in Warsaw. The stand shown in figure 1, consists of: - a support (8) to which a fixed disk (4) is attached in relation to an arm (5) and an angle disk (2), attached on a pin (10) which may rotate freely. Two pegs (6) are mounted on the arm (5). Between both pegs a lintel (7) is placed. The arm (5) is fixed in its lower position with the aid of a clamp (9), where the angle disk is fastened with another clamp (3). Before the experiment the arm with lintel must be placed horizontally and clamped. Further, clamp (3) must be released and zero is set on

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On the experimental determination of the kinetic ...

P/032/61/008/001/002/004
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Figure 1:



Card 3/3

OZINENKO, B.V.

Anisotropy of fractured rocks and possibilities for finding it,
using seismic methods. Trans. USSR Acad. Sci. Ser. Geol. Sci. 1977, no. 1, p. 17-24.

(. RA 17:8)

OZINIC, Salik

"The Comparative Permeability of the Articular Capsule of the Calf under the influence of Vit. C, Rutin, Salicylic Acid, Amydopyrine and antistine." Salik Ozinic- prof. at Vet. Faculty at Sarajevo.

SOURCE: Vet., BROJ 2, p. 16, 1951

OZIPOV, F. M.
1: YA. VESELOV, Sbornik Nauch.-Issledovatel. Rabot Sektora Pivo-
varennio Prom. 1939, 3-10

ZHAMIN, V.A., prof.; GLUKHAREV, L.I., kand. ekonom. nauk; PUCHKOV, A.N., dotsent, kand. ekonom. nauk; FAMINSKIY, I.P.; KURAKIN, N.A., kand. ekonom. nauk; IVANOV, N.N., kand. ekonom. nauk; SMIRNOV, G.V., dotsent, kand. ekonom. nauk; VASIL'KOV, N.P., kand. ekonom. nauk; VASIL'KOV, N.P., kand. ekonom. nauk; LUK'YANOVA, M.I., prof., doktor ekonom. nauk; OZIRA, V.Yu., red.; LAZAREVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Characteristics of developing industrial production in capitalist countries] Osobennosti razvitiia promyshlennogo proizvodstva v kapitalisticheskikh stranakh. Pod red. V.A.Zhamina. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 239 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moscow. Universitet. Ekonomicheskii fakul'tet. Kafedra ekonomiki zarubezhnykh stran.

(Industry)

AZAROVA, Mariya Maksimovna; OZIRA, V.Yu., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S.,
tekh.n.red.

[Money under capitalism] Den'gi pri kapitalizme. Izd-vo Mosk.
univ., 1961. 49 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Money)

AGANBEGYAN, Abel Gezevich; SUVOROVA, M.I., dots., red.; OZIRA, V.Yu.,
red.; MASLENNIKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[The theory of monopoly prices based on the example of the
U.S.A.] Voprosy teorii monopol'noi tseny na primere SShA. Pod
red. M.I.Suvorovoi. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 142 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

(United States--Prices)

SPIRIDONOVA, N.S., otv. red.; SUVOROVA, M.I., red.; CHERKASOVA, L.A.,
red.; OZIRA, V. Yu., red.; LAZAREVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Lecture course in the economics of presocialist formations]
Kurs lektsii po politicheskoi ekonomii; dosotsialisticheskie
formatsii. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 655 p.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Moscow. Universitet. Kafedra politekonomiki yestestven-
nykh fakul'tetov.

(Economics)

YAGODKIN, Vladimir Nikolayevich; VOLKOV, F.M., red.; OZIRA, V.Yu.,
red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Socialist reproduction] Sotsialisticheskoe vosproizvodstvo.
Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1960. 74 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Economics)

GLUKHAREV, Leonid Ivanovich; OZIRA, V.Yu., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.
red.

[France; some special characteristics of economic development]
Frantsiia; nekotorye cherty ekonomicheskogo razvitiia. Moskva,
Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 45 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(France—Economic conditions)

BIYUMIN, I.G., doktor ekon. nauk, prof. [deceased]; VASILEVSKIY, Ye.G.,
kand. ekon. nauk, dotsent; KAFENGAUZ, B.B., doktor istor. nauk,
prof.; MINDAROV, A.T., kand. ekon. nauk, dotsent; MOROZOV, F.M.,
kand. ekon. nauk, dotsent; POLYANSKIY, F.Ya., doktor istor. nauk,
prof.; UDAL'TSOV, I.D., prof., red. [deceased]; OZIRA, V.Yu., red.;
GEORGIYEVA, G.I., tekhn. red.

[History of economic thought] Istoriiia ekonomicheskoi mysli; kurs
leksi. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ. Pt.1. 1961. 511 p.

(MIRA 14:10)

(Economics)

SHIRANER, S. K.

"Isotopic Exchange Between a Solid and a Gas."

OZIRANER, S.N.

Isotope exchange between solid and gas. Probl. kin. i kat. 9:267-
273 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Chemistry, Physical and theoretical) (Isotopes)

28(5)

AUTHORS:

Oziraner, S. N., GaziyeV, G. A.,
Yanovskiy, M. I., Korayakov, V. S.

SOV/32-25-6-48/53

TITLE:

Ionization Detector With Prometium-147 for the Gas-chromatography
(Ionizatsionnyy detektor s prometiyem-147 dlya gazovoy khromatografii)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6, pp 760-761 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A gas analyzer is described with Pm^{147} as source of the ionizing β -radiation. Pm^{147} electrolytically applied, in form of a thin oxide layer (surface 2 cm^2) and has a specific activity of 2.5 mC/cm^2 . The differential detector consists of two chambers separated from each other with teflon. The pure carrier gas flows continuously through one chamber, while the other one is connected with the chromatographing column, receiving the components to be analyzed. Measurements are carried out by means of an amplifier EMU-3 and potentiometer EPP-C9; instead of the latter it is however also possible to use an automatic potentiometer EPPV-51. The schematical drawing of the construction of one of the ionization chambers is given (Fig 1). The described detector was tested on a chromatographic device of the usual type (Ref 6). The chromatograms obtained were compared with those obtained under the same conditions by the

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Ionization Detector With Promethium-147 for the Gas-chromatography SOV/32-25-6-48/53

thermoconductometric gas analyzer GEUK-2i. The chromatograms of a mixture of propylene, isobutylene and pentane (Fig 2) show that far more marked and precise diagrams were obtained by the ionization detector. It was found that the ionization detector is practically insensitive with respect to variations in the velocity of flow and temperature (Figs 3,4) and, therefore, well suited for separating substances with a high boiling point as well as for determinations at high temperatures. There are 4 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2

YANOVSKIY, M. I., OZIRANER, S. N., LU PEY-CHZHAN [Lu P'ei-chang]

Mechanism of chromatographic separation of gases in thermal displacement analysis. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.5:1084-1091 My '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Gas chromatography)

BREZHNEVA, N.Ye.; OZIRANER, S.H.; ROZANOVA, V.N.

Adsorption of cations on iron hydroxyacetate precipitates. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 34 no.8:1866-1871 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Iron acetate) (Adsorption)

KORPUSOV, G.V.; OZIRANER, S.N.; KHOLODKOVA, T.V., red.; VLASOVA, N.A.,
tekh. red.

[Radioactive strontium] Radioaktivnyi strontsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
lit-ry v oblasti atomnoi nauki i tekhn., 1961. 34 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Strontium--Isotopes)

OZIRANER, S.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5486

137

Vesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniya v narodnoye khozyaystvo SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy soveshchaniya v 4 tomakh. t. 1: Obshchiye voprosy primeneniya izotopov, pribory s istochnikami radioaktivnykh izlucheniya, radiatsionnaya khimiya, khimicheskaya i neftepererabatyvayushchaya promyshlennost' (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiations in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions of the Symposium in 4 Volumes. v. 1: General Problems in the Utilization of Isotopes; Instruments With Sources of Radioactive Radiation; Radiation Chemistry; the Chemical and Petroleum-Refining Industry) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 340 p. 4,140 copies printed.

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

Ed. (Title page): N.A. Petrov, L.I. Petrenko and P.S. Savitskiy; Eds. of this Vol.: L.I. Petrenko, P.S. Savitskiy, V.I. Sinitzin, Ya. M. Kolotyркиn, N.P. Syrkus and R.F. Romm; Executive Eds.: Ye. S. Levina and B. F. Titskaya; Tech. Ed.: E.A. Mukhina.

Card 1/10

Radioactive Isotopes (Cont.)

SOV/5486

- Oziraner, S.N., G.A. Gaziyeu, M.I. Yanovskiy, V.S. Kornyakov and Yu. I. Kapshaninov. Utilization of Promethium-147 in a Highly Sensitive Ionization Gas Analyzer 278
- Manoylov, V. Ye., Yu. Ya. Loznovskiy, N.I. Osipov, Ye. Kh. Gel'gren, and S.F. Denisov. Installation for Automatic Checking of the Thickness of Polyethylene Film 283
- Votlokhin, B.Z., A.Z. Dorogochinskiy, and N.P. Mel'nikova. Implementation of a Radiometric Method for Checking Successive Pumping of Petroleum and Petroleum Products in Main Pipelines 288
- Alimarin, I.P., Yu. V. Yakovlev, M.N. Shulepnikov, and G.P. Perezhogin. Determination of Small Quantities of Admixtures in Thallium, Gallium, Phosphorus, and Antimony, Using the Method of Radioactivating Analysis 293
- Gorshteyn, G.I. Application of Radioactive Isotopes for Checking the Fractionation of Microimpurities in Developing Methods for Obtaining High-Purity Inorganic Substances 298
- ~~Card 11/12~~

I 17893-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005221 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pg-4 WH
S/0089/63/015/002/0130/0138

AUTHOR: Golovanov, Yu. N.; Brezhneva, N. Ye.; Oziraner, S. N.; Yeremin, A. A.;
Zotov, V. I. 62

TITLE: Dependence of the chemical durability and crystallization capacity of glass on composition and manufacturing method

SOURCE: *Atomnaya energiya*, v. 15, no. 2, 1963, 130-138

TOPIC TAGS: fission product, fission-waste disposal, radioactive-isotope disposal, radioactive waste disposal, glass, chemical durability, glass-melting temperature, silicon dioxide content, sodium oxide content, flux, boron trioxide, Beta radiation, glass crystallization, glass annealing, optimum glass composition, radioactive-isotope-containing glass, heavy-metal-containing glass, silicon dioxide, sodium oxide

ABSTRACT: In an attempt to facilitate radioactive-waste disposal a study was made to find chemically durable glasses from hydroxides of radioactive isotopes from spent liquids of the atomic energy industry. The chemical durability must be accompanied by a relatively low glass-melting temperature and heat and radiation resistance, especially if a high heavy-metal content is expected. For this

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ACCESSION NR: AP3005221

purpose a powdered model composition (powder) consisting of $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$, $\text{Na}_2\text{U}_2\text{O}_7$, and $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, with a ratio of $\text{F}_2\text{O}_3/\text{Na}_2\text{U}_2\text{O}_7/\text{CaO} = 1/2/1$, was used in certain ratios with glass-forming additives, such as sand and soda, for preparation of a series of specimens, the durability of which was tested by the powder method in neutral (H_2O), acid (0.1 N HCl), and alkaline (0.1 N NaOH) media. The temperature of the medium was 90C, and the testing time, 2 hr. The optimum melting temperature, time, and powder-to-additive ratio depend on the ability of heavy-metal oxides to form glass with the additives. This ability depends on the viscosity of the melt, which in turn depends on the SiO_2 and Na_2O content. It was found that a powder-to-additive ratio of 1.85, a melting temperature of 1200C, and melting time of 2 hr were necessary to produce a glass satisfactorily binding heavy metals and, consequently, with good durability. The contents of SiO_2 and Na_2O in such a glass were 50% and 15%, which was considered an optimum composition. Dropping the melting temperature to 1100C required a longer melting time — up to 6 hr — in order to improve the chemical durability of these glasses. Further experiments were conducted in order to decrease the melting temperature by replacing SiO_2 with fluxes such as B_2O_3 (as boric acid). A decrease of 150C in melting temperature was achieved. Attempts to enhance the chemical durability of the glass by introducing Al_2O_3 failed. Thus, the optimum conditions for

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manufacturing the required glass could be summarized as follows: melting temperature, 1050C; melting time, 3-6 hr; ratio of powder to additive, 1.85; and composition of the additive, 77% SiO₂, 15.4% Na₂O, and 7.6% B₂O₃. The resulting glass contained 50% SiO₂, 10% Na₂O, and 5% B₂O₃. The chemical durability of this glass was compared, through testing with the previously mentioned media, with the durability of glass used for manufacturing chemical-resistant laboratory glassware. The glass obtained was comparable in the neutral, better in the alkaline, and more soluble in the acid medium, which can be explained by the presence of heavy-metal oxides. Study of the effect of annealing temperatures (350-900C) and β -radiation indicated that varying the SiO₂ content cannot prevent crystallization, which is enhanced by β -radiation. Radiation alone, however, caused no crystallization. The composition of the crystallized phase was found by x-ray diffraction to be Na₂O·2CaO·3SiO₂. The chemical durability of the crystallized glass is lower in the acid medium than that of the original glass. Irradiation decreases this durability still more because of increased crystallization. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 6 tables.

Card 3/4

GOLOVANOV, Yu.N.; BREZHNEVA, N.Ye.; OZIRANER, S.N.; YEREMIN, A.A.; ZOTOV, V.L.

Mechanism underlying high-temperature volatilization of ruthenium
coprecipitated with various substances. Atom. energ. 15 no.3:
219-223 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Ruthenium) (Evaporation)

GOLOVANOV, Yu.N.; BREZHNEVA, N.Ye.; OZIRANER, S.N.; YEREMIN, A.A.;
ZOTOV, V.L. . .

Mechanism underlying the volatilization of cesium coprecipitated
with double nickel and potassium ferrocyanide at high temperatures.
Atom. energ. 15 no.3:261-262 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Ferrocyanides) (Cesium)

CZIRNYI, M.

Poultry - Voronezh (Province)

Care and raising of chickens. Kolkh. proizv., 12,
No. 3, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 195~~3~~² Uncl.

OL'SHANSKIY; LYSENKO; NAZARENKO; AVAKYAN; VARUNTSYAN; GLUSHCHENKO; PREZENT;
VARENITSA; BALYURA; OZIRSKIY; TOMASHEVICH; SHAIN; TARKOVSKIY;
TRET'YAKOV; NOVIKOV; FEYGINSON; TELYATNIKOV; KHALIFMAN;
KONSTANTINOVA; SMIRNOV; VOINOV; STEPANOV; SHOSTAK; BALABAN;
CHUBASOVA; TKUCHUK

Timofei Ignat'evich Belash. Agrobiologia no. 3:447-448 My-Je '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Belash, Timofei Ignat'evich, 1901-1961)

OSTUNIKOWSKI, K.

UZBEKOV, A.A.; OZIYEVA, L.B.

Humoral factors in the blood following mud applications. *Biul. eksp. biol. i med.* 42 no.10:44-47 0 '56. (MLBA 9:12)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. G.Ya.Khvoles)
Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent P.M.Pospelov)

(BLOOD,

hemodynamic eff. of blood from animals exposed to mud
applications (Rus))

(BLOOD CIRCULATION,

same)

(MUD THERAPY,

same)

USSR/Medicine - Neurophysiology

FD-2380

Card 1/1 Pub. 154-11/18

Author : Ozmidova, I. V.

Title : On the role of cortical effects in the process of acclimatization of an organism to chilling.

Periodical : Zhur. vys. nerv. deyat., 5, 88-95, Jan/Feb 1955

Abstract : A gradual rise in the vigor and tension of the arterial system was noted in 4 experimental dogs whose skin had been exposed to low temperature (chilling). Remote places in the bodies of these dogs became acclimatized to low temperature at the same time. This points to the reflex nature of the skin chilling process and must be looked upon as an index of the decrease in sensitivity and increase in adaptability of the organism of each dog to low temperature. Results obtained offer the possibility of application of cold locally for the purpose of acclimatizing the entire organism to cold. Three diagrams and two tables. Fourteen Soviet references.

Institution: Chair of Pathophysiology, Ivanovskiy State Medical Institute

Submitted : September 18, 1954

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

The chemical differences within individual geranium plants (*Pelargonium roseum* hort), V. J. (Sukhik). *Publ. Applied Botany, Genetics Plant Breeding* (U. S. S. R.), (ser. III, No. 13, 31-30 (in English 51-2) (1936).— 103 cuttings were planted in the open, and the analyses of the leaves show that the differences in oil content vary from 0.1 to 0.55%. There was variation within the different leaves from the same plant. These variations were encountered under the climatic conditions of Sukhum, the Caucasus. Cuttings from these plants were used also in Yalta, Crimea and in Detkoe Selo, near Leningrad, both in the open and in pots in the greenhouse. The plants in Detkoe Selo gave a higher alc. content than those of Sukhum. The oil content of the Detkoe Selo plants was lower. When the plants were treated with CO₂, the yield of oil increased. J. S. Joffe

EXTRACT 2241

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUPS: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ

OZIYEVA, L. B.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - General Problems.

T-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 45660

Author : Uzbekov, A.A., Oziyeva, L.B.

Inst : -

Title : Humoral Blood Factors in Mud Applications.

Orig Pub : Byul eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1956, 42, No 10, 44-47

Abstract : As Lake Karasor (Karaganda) mud was applied to the abdomen, back or paws of 45 dogs, some substances appeared in their blood which had positive inotropic effects upon heart specimens and which produced contractions in muscles of leeches in 70 percent of the cases. As the blood of animals, which were subjected to mud applications, was injected into the vascular channel or into the isolated carodital sinus of the dog-receipients, their respiration became deeper, arterial blood pressure increased, and the spleen contracted. Blood activity was at its highest 30 minutes after applications were begun. The above effects are

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OZMIDOV, R.V.

49-6-6/21

AUTHOR: Ozmidov, R. V.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the horizontal turbulent diffusion in a sea and in an artificial reservoir of a small depth. (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye gorizonta'noy turbulentnoy diffuzii v more i iskusstvennom vodoyeme nebol'shoi glubiny).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geofizicheskaya" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Geophysics Series), 1957, No.6. pp. 756-764 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The authors based their experiments on determining directly the distances between diffusing particles flowing freely at the surface of the water and not on determining average characteristics of the water mass. Similar experiments were made by Richardson, L.F. and Stommel, H. (3) and were repeated by Stommel (4); their experiments confirmed the "4/3 power law" for the horizontal turbulent diffusion in the sea. However, these authors carried out only a few dozens of measurements of the distances between diffusing particles and this cannot be considered adequate for deriving relations governing the process of turbulent diffusion which fundamentally is of a statistical nature. Therefore, the author of this paper aimed at obtaining a

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... CURRENTS II the ratio of the reservoir depth

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Experimental investigation of the horizontal turbulent diffusion in a sea and in an artificial reservoir of a small depth. (Cont.)

to its horizontal dimensions (or the distance to the shore) is small. An empirical dependence was obtained of the power index and of the coefficient of proportionality k of the law $F(l) = kl^n$ on the relative depth of the reservoir and a function $f(l/H)$ was derived for "correcting" the "4/3 power law" for small values of the ratio l/H . Use of indicators of various dimensions enables the study of turbulent vortices of various sizes during the investigation of horizontal turbulent diffusion. In the sea, diffusion is more intensive in the direction of the central currents and this leads to stretching of the diffusion spot in the direction of the central current. The method of "floating indicators" permits the calculation of the Lagrange correlation coefficient, the knowledge of which in turn permits determination of the diffusion coefficient and other turbulence characteristics of sea currents. Acknowledgments are made to V. B. Shtokman for his guidance and to A. D. Yampol'skiy for his assistance in carrying out the experiments.

Card 3/4 There are 6 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

Inst.³ of Oceanology AS USSR

OZMIDOV, R.V., Cand Phys-Math Sci—(diss) " Study of ~~the~~ hori-
zontal turbulent diffusion in the sea." Mos, 1958. 14 pp (Inst
of Oceanology, Acad Sci USSR. Mos Order of Lenin and Order of Labor
Red Banner State Univ im M.V.Lomonosov). (KL, 20-58,93)

OZMIDOV, R.V.

49-58-2-14/18

AUTHOR: Ozmidov, R.V.

TITLE: On the Role of Turbulent Eddies of Various Magnitudes in the Process of Diffusion (O roli turbulentnykh vikhrey raznykh mashtabov v protsesse difuzii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 2, pp.272-273 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of floating indicators first used by Richardson and Stommel (Refs.3 and 4) and also by the author of this paper for studying the horizontal turbulence diffusion at the surface of water enabled also the evaluation of the influence of turbulent vortices of various sizes on the process of diffusion. It was established that small indicators diffuse more rapidly than large ones and this is attributed qualitatively to the fact that diffusion in small indicators is actively influenced by small vortices which in the case of large indicators are completely covered up so that they cannot influence their diffusion. In this paper an attempt is made to consider this problem qualitatively. A formula is derived (Eq.6) and results obtained by this formula are compared with experimental data on diffusion in a wind-caused stream of indicators of the following dimensions: 4.6, 8.6 and 17.3 cm which were obtained in a

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49-58-2-14/18

On the Role of Turbulent Eddies of Various Magnitudes in the Process of Diffusion.

basin of about 600 m^3 area at the Caspian Station of the Oceanology Institute of the Ac.Sc.USSR (Institut Okeanologii AN SSSR) with a water depth of 14 cm. The thus calculated curve is in good agreement with experimental values and therefore the author considers that the assumption is justified on the isotropy of eddies of dimensions up to 4-5 m on which the derived formula is based. Furthermore, the assumption is valid that diffusion of a pair of particles of the dimensions h spaced at a distance λ are influenced appreciably only by turbulent vortices with wave numbers between $1/\lambda$ and $1/h$. There is 1 table, 1 diagram and 5 references, 2 Russian and 3 English.

ASSOCIATION: Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Oceanology (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut okeanologii).

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Ozmidov, R. V.

SOV 20-120-4-20/67

TITLE: The Calculation of the Turbulent Horizontal Diffusion of Admixture Spots in the Sea (O raschete gorizontal'noy turbulentnoy diffuzii pyaten primesi v more)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 4, pp.761-763 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of calculating the horizontal turbulent diffusion of admixture spots in the sea which is at present being employed in oceanography is, according to the author's opinion, incomplete. One of the main faults characterizing this type of calculation is committed by assuming the coefficient of the horizontal turbulent diffusion in the equation describing the diffusion of the spot to be constant. The dependence of the coefficient of the turbulent diffusion on the time of diffusion is described by the known formula by G. I. Taylor (Taylor) (Ref 4). However, because of the complex functional dependence of the diffusion coefficient on the characteristics of the turbulence, which are difficult to measure, the dispersion of the spot as a function of time can be estimated

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SOV/26-126-4-20/67

The Calculation of the Turbulent Horizontal Diffusion of Admixture Spots
in the Sea

only in individual cases. These and other considerations suggest writing down the equation of the horizontal turbulent diffusion of the admixture spot in the sea as follows:

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (c \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}^{4/3} \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (c \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}^{4/3} \frac{\partial q}{\partial y})$$

Here q denotes the concentration of the diffusing admixture, x and y - the Cartesian coordinates of the point of observation, c - the constant in the law of the "exponent $4/3$ ".

The above equation, however, does not take the diffusion of the admixture in the vertical direction into account, which is, however, much weaker, according to data available, than horizontal diffusion. The above equation is then transformed for polar coordinates and the corresponding solution ansatz is written down. After some computations an expression for the concentrations of the admixture caused by the diffusion of a punctiform source with the efficiency Q is obtained. The rapid decrease of the concentration of the admixture in the center of the spot (proportional to the third power of time) is remarkable. The formulae obtained can be compared in the easiest way with the experimental data concerning the diffusion of spots in the sea by measuring the concentration of the

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The Calculation of the Turbulent Horizontal Diffusion of Admixture Spots
in the Sea

SOV/20-120-4-10, 67

admixture in the center of the spot. The formula derived is confirmed by experimental data. There are 1 figure and 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Oceanography, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: March 8, 1958, by V. V. Shuleykin, Member, Academy of Sciences,
USSR

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1958

1. Oceans--Diffusion 2. Oceans--Turbulence 3. Oceanography
4. Mathematics--Applications

Card 3/5

OZMIDOV, R. V.

"Investigation of Sea Horizontal Eddy Diffusion."
report to be submitted for the Intl. Oceanographic Cong. New York City,
2 31 Aug - 11 Sep 1959.

(Inst. of Oceanology, Moscw)

3(9)

AUTHOR:

Ozmidov, R. V.

SOV/20-126-1-16/62

TITLE:

Investigation of a Medium-scale Horizontal Turbulent Exchange in the Ocean by Radar Observations of Floating Buoys (Issledovaniye srednemashtabnogo gorizontalnogo turbulentnogo obmena v okeane pri pomoshchi radiolokatsionnykh nablyudeniy nad plavayushchimi buyami)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 1, pp 63-65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The laws of horizontal turbulence in the sea have been insufficiently investigated. In 1955-56, the author carried out experimental work concerning the laws of horizontal turbulent exchange on a small scale (~10 m) in the sea. These investigations were carried out in the Caspian Sea and in the experimental reservoirs of the Kaspiyskaya stantsiya Instituta Okeanologii AN SSSR (Caspian Station of the Institute of Oceanography of the AS USSR) according to the method suggested by L. F. Richardson and J. Stommel (Ref 3) for the determination of the coefficient of horizontal exchange in the sea by measuring the distances between discrete particles floating freely on the water surface. The papers of 1955-56 had the principal drawback of being limited to experiments concerning the exchange on a small scale. An extension

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Investigation of a Medium-scale Horizontal Turbulent Exchange in an Ocean by Radar Observations of Floating Buoys SOV/20-126-1-16/62

of the results found to more extensive processes was insufficiently founded. All this required investigations of the horizontal turbulent exchange extending over medium distances (~1 km) in the sea. Similar investigations were carried out in the Pacific Ocean (32°30' north latitude and 159° east longitude) during the 28th voyage of the expeditionary ship "Vityaz". Hollow metal buoys measuring 100 by 40 cm and provided with reflectors served as floating particles. Five experiments were carried out during the voyage between August 17 and 24, 1958. 159 values of the coefficient $K = (\Delta l)^2 / 2\Delta t$ of the horizontal exchange were measured in total. These values were then averaged over the following intervals l of the change of the dimension of the phenomenon: 200 - 400 m; 400 - 800 m; 800 - 1200 m; 1200 - 1800 m; 2000 - 3000 m. This yielded 5 mean values of K and the corresponding averaged dimensions of the phenomenon:

$K \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$	$89.0 \cdot 10^2$	$216.7 \cdot 10^2$	$301.8 \cdot 10^2$	$599.2 \cdot 10^2$	$526.3 \cdot 10^2$
l, m	306	586	950	1384	2353

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Investigation of a Medium-scale Horizontal Turbulent
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SOV/20-126-1-16/62

A diagram shows the data, indicated in the table, on a logarithmic scale. The experimental points fit very well to straight lines which correspond to the "4/3-law" $K = c l^{4/3}$. Besides, the value $0.008 \pm 0.002 \text{ cm}^{2/3}/\text{sec}$ was found with high accuracy for the constant c contained in this law. A second diagram shows both the results of the experiments described in the present paper and the results found in 1955 concerning the horizontal exchange on a small scale. The experimental points satisfy the general "4/3-law". Thus, this law for the horizontal turbulent exchange in the sea applies to much differing dimensions l of this phenomenon. The variations from the "4/3-law" found in 1955-56 in the investigation of the horizontal exchange in deep water reservoirs were not ascertained in the experiments at sea. This may be explained by the circumstance that, in the ocean, the layer of the temperature jump, which was situated in a depth of 40 m during the experiments, played the part of the bottom in a certain sense. Therefore, the ocean is sufficiently "shallow" for turbulent processes with an extension of 200-2000 m. There are 2 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

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Inst. Oceanography - USSR AS

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66161

AUTHOR: Ozmidov, R. V.

SOV/20-128-5-13/67

TITLE: Extension of Ekman's Theory of Unsteady Pure Drift Currents to the Case of an Arbitrary Wind

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 5, pp 913-916 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: V. W. Ekman (Ref 1) et al, investigated the problem of a pure drift current resulting from a steady or suddenly occurring wind which then remains constant. The present article deals with such currents. Part I is devoted to solutions without taking the forces of lateral friction into account. In this case the equations of motion of a liquid assume the form $\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + 2i\bar{\Omega}\omega = \nu \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial z^2}$.

It holds: $\bar{\Omega} = 2\Omega \sin \varphi$, where Ω denotes the angular velocity of the Earth's rotation, φ the latitude of the point of observation, ν the kinematic coefficient of vertical turbulent friction, $\omega = u + iv$ the complex velocity. The course of calculation is followed step by step, and the solution obtained in consideration of the boundary conditions is explicitly written down. The solution defines the superposition of velocity waves

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Extension of Ekman's Theory of Unsteady Pure Drift
Currents to the Case of an Arbitrary Wind

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propagating into the depth of the water container. The amplitudes of these waves decrease exponentially with increasing depth, and the short-period components are attenuated more rapidly than the long-period components. The effect of Coriolis force may be neglected for winds with sufficiently short period. The depth of friction in general depends not only on coefficient ν and the angular velocity of the Earth's rotation but also on the angular frequency of the tangential stress of the wind that excites the current. Consequently, winds of different periods attain different depths of friction. This perhaps explains the inconstancy of friction depth observed in drift currents which are excited by real winds (having a different harmonic composition that varies constantly). Lateral friction is taken into account in Part II. The equation of motion assumes here the form

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + 2i\bar{\Omega}\omega = \nu \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial z^2} + A \left(\frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial y^2} \right),$$

where A denotes the coefficient of horizontal turbulent friction and the other denotations remain the same. The course of calculation is followed ✓

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S/049/60/000/01/026/027
E201/E191AUTHOR: Ozmidov, R.V.TITLE: Diffusion of Impurities in the Field of a Homogeneous Isotropic Turbulence ✓PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, No 1, pp 174-175

TEXT: The author discusses diffusion due to an instantaneous point source of impurities of intensity Q . The subsequent concentration of the impurity $q(r, t)$, with dimensions of g/cm^3 , depends only on the following quantities: Q , which is the amount of the diffusing impurity, in g; r , which is the distance from the point where the impurity was introduced to the observation point (in cm); t , which is the duration of diffusion in sec; ϵ , which is the rate of dissipation of turbulent energy, in cm^2/sec^3 . Dimensional analysis leads to the following expression for $q(r, t)$:

$$q(r, t) = \frac{Q}{\epsilon^{3/2} t^{9/2}} \cdot f\left(\frac{r^2}{\epsilon t^3}\right), \quad (2)$$

where $f(r^2/\epsilon t^3)$ is a certain function of the nondimensional ratio $r^2/\epsilon t^3$; the form of this function cannot be found by dimensional ✓
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S/049/60/000/01/026/027
E201/E191

Diffusion of Impurities in the Field of a Homogeneous Isotropic Turbulence

analysis. The expression in Eq (2) and the function $f(r^2/\epsilon t^3)$ can be found by solving the usual equation of diffusion:

$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial t} = \text{div} (K \text{ grad } q), \tag{3}$$

where $K = c\epsilon^{1/3}r^{4/3}$. The solution of Eq (3) is:

$$q(r,t) = \frac{Q}{192.7! \pi^{3/2} \epsilon^{3/2} (\frac{c}{9}t)^{9/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{r^{2/3}}{4(\frac{c}{9}) \cdot \epsilon^{1/3}t} \right] \tag{11}$$

Eq (11) gives the concentration of the impurity due to diffusion from a point source Q placed at a moment $t = 0$ at the origin of coordinates. Eq (11) can be used together with the principle of superposition to solve diffusion problems for more complex sources of impurity (sources with space and time distribution). The paper is entirely theoretical. There are 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 English.



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Inst. Oceanography - AS USSR

OZMIDOV, R.V.

Dissipation velocity of turbulent energy in ocean currents and the dimensionless universal constant in the $4/3$ law." Izv. AN SSSR. geofiz. no.8:1234-1237 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut okeanologii.
(Ocean currents)

OZMIDOV, R.V.

Horizontal turbulent diffusion of patches of foreign matter in
the sea. Trudy Inst. okean. 37:164-181 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Oceanographic research) (Diffusion)

OZMIDOV, R.V.

Methodology of measuring ocean currents with the BPV-2 instrument.
Okeanologiya 2 no.5:916-921 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Ocean currents--Measurement)

OZMIDOV, R.V.

Some characteristics of the energy spectrum of oceanic turbulence.
Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.4:828-831 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR. Submitted November 30, 1964.

L. 3582-36 EWT(1) GN
ACCESSION NR: AP5021872

UR/0362/65/001/008/0853/0860
551.465.15

AUTHOR: Ozmidov, R. V. *CS*

TITLE: Turbulent exchange in a stably stratified ocean *12,55*

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 8, 1965, 853-860

TOPIC TAGS: energy dissipation, oceanography, turbulent motion, velocity profile

ABSTRACT: A new model for turbulent exchange in a stably stratified ocean is proposed. It agrees with experimental facts, explains apparent inconsistencies between earlier authors' findings, and confirms the hypothesis of A. E. Parr (J. du Conseil, 11, No. 3, 1936) concerning the increase in the horizontal exchange in a stably stratified ocean. The scheme is a modification of a proposal by A. N. Kolmogorov (Dokl, AN SSSR, 30, No. 4, 1941), and is based on the existence of separate zones of horizontal scales for the energy influx to the ocean from external sources. The variations in the horizontal wind friction force and the latitude effect for the sun's energy input produce hydrodynamic instability in the large velocity field formations, causing them to break into smaller and smaller eddies. There exists a critical scale for these turbulent eddies (l_{cr})

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021872

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which depends on the energy dissipation rate (ϵ) and the parameter $\beta = (g/\rho)$ ($\delta\rho/\delta z$) where g is acceleration of gravity, ρ is the density, and z is the vertical coordinate. At $l < l_{cr}$ the eddies are spatially symmetrical. Above l_{cr} the vertical component is limited and the eddies extend symmetrically only in the horizontal plane. Thus, the horizontal and vertical turbulent exchange coefficients (K_l and K_z) also depend on ϵ and β , and are equal only for a small scale turbulent exchange. At l_{cr} , K_l moves to a two-dimensional parabolic curve (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) and continues to increase up to l_1 , where turbulent theory no longer holds true. The maximum value for $K_z = c\epsilon^{1/3} l_0^{4/3}$ (c is a dimensionless constant). The model confirms known facts and agrees with oceanographic values used in practice. It was confirmed by several tests (including dye tests) in the Black Sea. The author thanks V. B. Shtokman for his help. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures, and 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut okeanologii (Institute of Oceanography, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Jan65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 010

Card 2/3

I-3582-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5021872

ENCLOSURE: 01

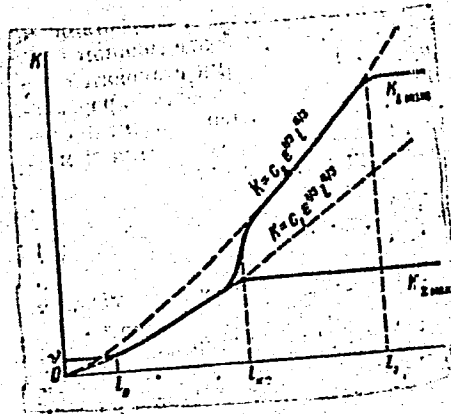


Fig. 1.
Dependency of coefficients of vertical and horizontal turbulent exchange (K_2 and K_1) on the scale of the effect of λ in a stratified liquid

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L 20762-66 EWP(j)/EWT(I)/EWT(m) RM/GW/

ACC NR: AP5028357

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/65/001/011/1178/1189

AUTHOR: Karabashev, G. S.; Ozmidov, R. V.

ORG: Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Study of turbulent diffusion in the sea with the help of fluorescent dye

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 1, no. 11, 1965, 1178-1189

TOPIC TAGS: oceanography, oceanographic research facility, optic equipment, turbulent diffusion, fluorescence, tracer study

ABSTRACT: Among the numerous methods of studying processes of turbulent diffusion in the ocean is that of fluorescent tracers. Its effective application however, requires towed optical equipment. Equipment with sensitivity up to 10^{-10} g/cm³ designed by the authors is described. Turbulent diffusion experiments using instantaneous and stationary point sources of the tracer were performed in the Black Sea in 1964. The horizontal and vertical turbulent diffusion coefficients are calculated and some details of the process are discussed. The authors take the opportunity to express their gratitude to L. M. Nesterenko for his participation in designing and manufacturing the equipment and to V. I. Romantsev, V. A. Smolin and V. M. Shatunov for the help in carrying out the experiments. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 3 formulas. [Based on author's abstract.]

SUB CODE: 08, 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Apr65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 022

Card 1/1

UDC: 551.465.15

L 29271-66 ENI(1)/ENI(m) GH

ACC NR: AP6019350

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/002/0183/0190

AUTHOR: Ozmidov, R. V.; Popov, N. I.27
BORG: Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR)TITLE: Study of vertical water exchange in the ocean by the data on strontium-90 distribution

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 183-190

TOPIC TAGS: strontium, fluid diffusion, oceanography, isotope

ABSTRACT: The equation of vertical diffusion of an isotope in the waters of the ocean is solved for a case when the values characterizing the process are averaged in time and for a considerable area of the ocean. As a boundary condition for the equation the authors use the constant flux of the isotope through the surface of the ocean. On the basis of the results of observations of the vertical distribution of strontium-90 given in the literature it was possible to determine the coefficient of vertical exchange of waters in the central zone of the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. The patterns of change of the concentration of the isotope in the ocean with time were determined. The theoretical dependence is confirmed well by the results of observations in the surface layer of the ocean. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 8 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 03, 20, 18 / SUBM DATE: 17Jul65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 007

UDC: 551.465.15

Card 1/1 CC

L 44425-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP6020978 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/003/0393/0398

AUTHOR: Ozmidov, R. V.

ORG: Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Institut okeanologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Scales of ocean turbulence

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 3, 1966, 393-398

TOPIC TAGS: ocean dynamics, ocean tide, atmospheric turbulence, wind velocity, Reynolds number, ocean turbulence scale

ABSTRACT: It is very difficult to separate regular (mean) and random (turbulent) components of ocean motions if energy influx is required in all scales of motion. The above difficulty is removed when there are separate scales L_i of intensive energy influx (from the wind, tide forces, and uneven heating of the ocean). In this case, the energy distribution in the intervals between L_i has been described by the "5/3 power law" with different values of energy flux e_i for different intervals.

Card 1/2

I 05123-67 (N) (M) (m) GN

ACC NR: AP6019516

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0362/66/002/002/0183/0180

AUTHOR: Ozmidov, R. V.; Popov, N. I.

23
B

ORG: Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut okeanologii)

TITLE: On the study of vertical water exchange in the ocean using strontium 90 distribution data

19

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika atmosfery i okeana, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 183-190

TOPIC TAGS: ocean current, radio strontium, radioactive tracer, distribution function

ABSTRACT: The equation for the vertical strontium-90 isotope diffusion in the waters of the ocean is solved for the case when the quantities characterizing the process are averaged according to time and over a considerable area of the ocean. The constant flux of the isotope through the ocean surface is taken as the boundary condition for the equation. A numerical value is obtained for the coefficient of the vertical water exchange in the central part of the northern half of the Atlantic Ocean on the basis of observational results available in the literature pertaining to the vertical distribution of strontium-90. The pattern for the time

Card 1/2

UDC: 561.465.15

ACC NR: AP6019516

variations of isotope concentration in the ocean is established. The theoretical data agree well with the results of observations in the surface layer of the ocean. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 17Jul65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 007

18/

OZMIDOV, R.V.

Calculation of Reynolds stresses and a comparative evaluation
of some terms in equations of movement in different scales of
averaging. Okeanologiya 4 no.5:909-910 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

OZMIDOV, R.V.

Some data on large-scale characteristics of the field of
horizontal velocity components in the ocean. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.11:1708-1719 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

OZMIDOV, R.V.

Statistical characteristics of the horizontal macroturbulence in the
Black Sea. Trudy Inst.ocean. 60:114-129 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

OZMIDOV, N. M.

Calculation of wire gage by formulas, tables and graphs Moskva Gos. tekhnich. izd-vo
1922. 29 p. (A. Seria 1. Rabochaia biblioteka, no. 13-2)

1. Electric wiring - Tables, calculations, etc.

OZMIDOVA, I.V.

Phagocytic index as an indicator of the features of the reaction
of sensitized dogs to hypothermia. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun.
32 no.1:99-104 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii Ivanovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(ALLERGY) (BODY TEMPERATURE) (PHAGOCYTOSIS)

CEMEDOVA, I.V.

Reflex excitation of the vasomotor and respiratory centers
during hypothermia in sensitized dogs. Pat. fiziol. i eksp.
terap. 9 no.1:16-21 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - prof. S.S. Peltirev)
Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (nauchnyy konsultant -
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. I.R. Petrov).

OZNOBIKHIN, G.V.

More on wooden bridges. Avt.dor. 18 no.1:32 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:4)
(Bridges, Wooden)

OZNOBIN, N. M.

Irrigation

Lenin Volga-Don navigable canal.
Sov. Agron. 10 no. 8, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1954,²Uncl.

OZNOBIN, N.

Volga-Don Canal

Lenin Volga-Don Navigation Canal and its significance for the national economy. Mol. bol'sh. 10 No. 15 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

POPOV, S.D., otv.red.; BORISOV, N.I., red.; BUYANTUYEV, B.R., red.; GALAKTIONOV, I.I., red.; KROTOV, V.A., red.; ~~OZNOBIN, N.M., red.~~; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.V., red.; TARASOV, G.L., red.; SHNIPER, R.I., red.; AKHANOV, TS.B., tekhn.red.

[Studies on the production forces of the Buryat-Mongolian A.S.S.R.]
Materialy po izucheniiu proizvoditel'nykh sil Buriat-Mongol'skoi ASSR.
No.2. Ulan-Ude, Buriat-Mongol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo. 1955 507 p.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial. 2. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil AN SSSR (for Popov, Galaktionov, Tarasov).
3. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Soveta Ministrov Buryat-Mongol'skoy ASSR (for Borisov).
4. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR (for Buyantuyev).
5. Institut ekonomiki AN SSSR (for Oznobin).
6. Gosplan Buryat-Mongol'skoy ASSR (for Shniper).

(Buryat-Mongolia--Geography, Economic)

С.А.М.С.И.А. А.А.М.
OZNOBIN, N.M.; ROZENFEL'D, Sh.L.

Problems of subdivision within a basic economic region (exemplified
by Buryat-Mongolian A.S.S.R.). Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.4:46-56
Jl-Ag'55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Buryat-Mongolian A.S.S.R.--Geography, Economic)

8(6)

SOV/112-59-3-4693

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 3, p 56 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Oznobin, N. M.

TITLE: Electric Power in the Buryat-Mongol'skaya ASSR
(Elektroenergeticheskoye khozyaystvo BMASSR)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy po izuch. proizvodit. sil Buryat-Mong. ASSR,
Nr 3, Ulan-Ude, 1957, pp 217-227

ABSTRACT: A plan is considered for future development of the economy of the Buryat-Mongol'skaya Republic based on electrification; the plan comprises two stages: (1) 1956-1960; (2) subsequent 2-3 Five-Year Plans. It is noted that heretofore the use of power in the Republic has grown slowly. By the end of the planned period, the installed capacity is expected to grow 6.3 times as compared with today's; energy consumption per person, 5 times; use of electrical devices in industry, 5 times; agricultural uses, over 8 times; residential electric consumption, 9 times.

B.I.B.

Card 1/1

OZNOBIN, N.M., VINTER, A.V., akademik, red.; [deceased], POPOV, I.V. kand. ekon. nauk., red.

[Electrification of the U.S.S.R. during the last forty years]
Elektrifikatsia SSSR za 40 let. Pod red. A.V. Vintera i I.V. Popova.
Moskva, Izd-vo. Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 147 p. (MIRA 11:9)
(Electrification)

OZNOBIN, N. M.

AUTHOR: Oznobin , N.M. and Rozenfel'd, Sh.L. 10-58-2-15/30

TITLE: The Complex Economic Development of an Economic Administrative District (exemplified by the Buryat-Mongolian Economic District)
[Voprosy kompleksnogo razvitiya khozyaystva ekonomicheskogo administrativnogo rayona (na primere Buryat-Mongol'skogo ekonomicheskogo rayona)]

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR - Seriya geograficheskaya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 110-119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes the conditions necessary for economic expansion in an administrative district, e.g. the accordance of the interests of the country's national economy and those of the given district, the extent of mineral resources, etc. With regard to the Buryat-Mongolian Economic District, the author states that the mineral resources of this area have not yet been opened up, but that according to its nature this district should specialize in a wood-processing industry, products obtained from cattle-raising, light and rare metals, building material and machine building. This district also has good power resources; the area around Gusinozersk offers extremely favorable conditions for big power plants. Such far-reaching industrial projects grow very slowly. Capital

Card 1/2

OZNOBIN, N.M.

AUTHOR: Oznobin, N.M.

10-58-2-25/30

TITLE: A Useful Book on Complex Regional Problems (Poleznaya kniga po rayonnym kompleksnym problemam)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR - Seriya geograficheskaya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 147-150 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a short review of the book "Problems of the Methodology, Methods and Organization Concerning the Research of Complex Regional Economic Questions" by K.N. Bedrintsev.

1. Books--Review

Card 1/1

02 No Bin, N.M.

30(5);25(5)

03

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2224

Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut

Voprosy planirovaniya i razmeshcheniya promyshlennosti; sbornik statey
(Problems in the Planning and Distribution of Industry; Collection of
Articles) Moscow, Gosplanizdat, 1959. 226 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya.

Resp. Ed.: P. M. Alampiyev, Doctor of Economic Sciences; Ed.: P. V.
Kuznetsov; Tech. Ed.: Ye. S. Gerasimova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for economists, party workers, and
engineering and technical personnel of the machinery-manufacturing industry.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles discusses problems connected with
planning and distribution of Soviet industries. The first two articles
present the problems and advantages of specialized production planning
in machinery manufacturing, emphasizing the importance of specialization
and cooperation in the development of Soviet industry. Electric power
systems and the relation of proper distribution of electric power stations

Card 1/4

Problems in the Planning and Distribution of Industry (Cont.)

SOV/2224

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Yefimov, A. N., Doctor of Economic Sciences, and L. Ya. Berri, Doctor of Economic Sciences. Problems in Specialized Production Planning in Machinery Manufacture	3
Gazaliyev, M. V., Candidate of Economic Sciences, A. T. Lerman, and A. A. Smertin. Planning Specialized Production of Individual Parts in Machinery Manufacture	24
Oznobin, N. M., Candidate of Economic Sciences. Characteristics of the Location of Electric Power Systems in the USSR	50

ALAMPIYEV, P.M., red.; OZNOBIN, N.M., red.; OMAROVSKIY, A.G., red.;
KOMAROV, Ye.I., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Problems of production distribution and economic regionalization]
Voprosy razmeshchenia proizvodstva i ekonomicheskogo raionirova-
niia; sbornik statei. Pod red. P.M.Alampieva, N.M.Oznobina i A.G.
Omarovskogo. Moskva, Gosplanizdat, 1960. 307 p.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskii institut.
(Russia--Industries) (Economic zoning)

~~OZNOBIN, N.M.,~~ kand.ekon.nauk, red.; KONIKOV, L.A., red.; MEDVEDEV, M.M.,
red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[Studies on modern Soviet and foreign economics] Ocherki po
sovremennoi sovetskoi i zarubezhnoi ekonomike. Pod red. N.M.
Oznobina. Moskva, Gosplanizdat. No.1. 1960. 306 p.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskii institut.
(Economics)

OZNOBIN, N., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk

A united electrical system. Starsh.-serzh. no.9:34 S '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Electric power production)

OZNOBIN, N. M.

"The role of electrification in the industrial development of the country"

report to be submitted for the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas - Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 Feb 63.

OZNOBIN, Nikolay Makarovich

[Buryat Mongolia] Buriat-Mongol'skaia ASSR; kratkii ocherk.
Ulan-Ude, Buriat-Mongol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1956. 172.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Buryat A.S.S.R.)

OZNOBISHCHEN, V.

USSR

"Pervaya Pomoshch' Postradayshim ot Vozdushnogo i Khimicheskogo Napadeniya"
(First Aid to Wounded from air or Chemical Attack) Published by Osoaviakhin's
Central Council, 1938.

SOURCE: P: Khimiyai Oborona, Moscow, August 1938.
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island" Report No. 57869, on file in
Library of Congress, Air Information Division.

СЕНОВИШОВЕВ. В. К.

First medical aid Moskva, Moskovskii raiochii, 1941. 42 p.

GAYUI, Rene Zhyust [Hauy, Rene-Just]; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I., prof.;
ZABOTKINA, O.S. [translator]; STRATANOVSKIY, G.A. [translator];
SHUBNIKOV, A.V., akademik, red.; BOKIY, G.B., red.;
PETROVSKIY, I.G., akademik, red.; ANDREYEV, N.N., akademik, red.;
KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, red.; YUDIN, P.F., akademik, red.;
DELONE, B.N., red.; SAMARIN, A.M., red.; ZUBOV, V.P., prof., red.;
LEEDEV, D.M., prof., red.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., prof., red.;
KUZNETSOV, I.V., kand. filos. nauk, red.; OZNOBISHIN, D.V., kand.
istor. nauk, red.; SUSHKOVA, T.I., red. izd-va; SMIRNOVA, A.V.,
tekh. red.

[Structure of crystals; selected works] Struktura kristallov;
izbrannyye trudy. Sostavlenie, stat'ia i primechaniia I.I.
Shafranovskogo. Redaktsiia A.V. Shubnikova i G.B. Bokiia. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 175 p. Translated from the
(MIRA 15:3)
French.

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bokiya, Delone,
Samarin).

(Crystallography)

041015151111, U.V.

GADOLIN, A.V.; ANSHELES, O.M., redaktor; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I., redaktor;
FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, V.A., redaktor; SAZONOV, L.S., redaktor; PETROV-
SKIY, I.G., akademik, redaktor; ANDREYEV, N.H., akademik, redaktor;
BYKOV, K.M., akademik, redaktor; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, redaktor;
OPARIN, A.I., akademik, redaktor; SHMIDT, O.Yu., akademik redaktor;
SHOHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, redaktor; YUDIN, P.F., akademik,
redaktor; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., redaktor; MAKSIMOV, A.A., redaktor;
SAMARIN, A.M., redaktor; LEBEDEV, D.M., doktor geograficheskikh nauk,
redaktor; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
KUZNETSOV, I.V., kandidat filosofskikh nauk, redaktor; OZNOBISHIN,
D.Y., kandidat istoricheskikh nauk, redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.V.,
tekhnikeskiy redaktor

[Development of all crystallographic systems and their subdivisions
from a common origin] Vывод vsekh kristallograficheskikh sistem i ikh
podrazdelenii iz odnogo obshchego nachala. Redaktsiia i primechania
O.M.Anshel'sa, I.I.Shafranovskogo, V.A.Frank-Kamenetskogo. [Leningrad]
Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1954. 155 p. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Koshtoyants, Maksimov, Samarin)
(Crystallography)

OZNOBISHIN, D.V.

AMPERE, Andre Marie, 1775-1836; DORFMAN, Ya.G., professor redaktor; ZAYCHIK, N.K., redaktor; PETROVSKIY, I.G., akademik, redaktor; ANDREYEV, N.N., akademik, redaktor; BYKOV, K.M., akademik, redaktor; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, redaktor; OPARIN, A.I., akademik, redaktor; SEMIDT, O.Yu., akademik, redaktor; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, redaktor; YUDIN, P.F., akademik, redaktor; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., redaktor; MAKSIMOV, A.A., redaktor; SAMARIN, A.M., redaktor; LEBEDEV, D.M., doktor geograficheskikh nauk, redaktor; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KUZNETSOV, I.V., kandidat filosofskikh nauk, redaktor; OKNOBISHIN, D.V., kandidat istoricheskikh nauk, redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Electrodynamics] *Elektrodinamika. Redaktsiya, stat'i i primechania IA.G.Dorfmana. [Leningrad] Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1954. 492 p. (MLRA 7:10)*

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Koshtoyants, Maksimov, Samarin)
(Electrodynamics)

OZNOBISHIN, D.V.

BREDIKHIN, F.A.; DUBYAGO, A.D.; ORLOV, S.V., redaktor; GUROV, K.P., redaktor; PETROVSKIY, I.G., akademik, redaktor; ANDREYEV, N.N., akademik, redaktor; BYKOV, K.M., akademik, redaktor; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, redaktor; OPARIN, A.I., akademik, redaktor; SIMIDT, O.Yu., akademik, redaktor; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, redaktor; YUDIN, P.F., akademik, redaktor; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., redaktor; SAMARIN, A.M., redaktor; MAKSIMOV, A.A., LEBEDEV, D.M., doktor geograficheskikh nauk, redaktor; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KUZNETSOV, I.V., kandidat filosofskikh nauk, redaktor; OZNOBISHIN, D.V., kandidat istoricheskikh nauk, redaktor; ZELENIKOVA, Ye.V., tekhnich. red.

[Studies on meteors] *Etudy o meteorakh. Stat'ia i kommentarii A.D. Dubyago. Red. S.V. Orlova. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1954. 606 p.*
(MLA 7:12)

1. Chlen-korresp. AN SSSR (for Orlov, Koshtoyants, Samarin, Maksimov)
(Meteors)

DZ NO 1324114 PV
VESALIUS, Andreas; TERNOVSKIY, V.N., redaktor, [translator]; SHESTAKOV, S.P., [translator]; PAVLOV, I.P., akademik; PETROVSKIY, I.G., akademik, redaktor; BYKOV, K.M., akademik, redaktor; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, redaktor; OPARIN, A.I., akademik, redaktor; SHMIDT, O.Yu., akademik, redaktor; ANDREYEV, N.N., akademik, redaktor; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., redaktor; SAMARIN, A.M., redaktor; MAKSIMOV, A.A., redaktor; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, redaktor; YUDIN, P.F., akademik, redaktor; LEBEDEV, D.M., doktor geograficheskikh nauk, redaktor; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KUZNETSOV, I.V., kandidat filosofskikh nauk, redaktor; OENOBISHIN, D.V., kandidat istoricheskikh nauk, redaktor; SHIDLOVSKAYA, O.G., redaktor; RUDNEVA, O.A., redaktor; KISELEVA, A.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Structure of the human body; in 7 books] O stroenii chelovecheskogo tela; v semi knigakh. Perevod s latinskogo V.N.Ternovskogo i S.P.Shestakova. Red. V.N.Ternovskogo. Posleslovie I.P.Pavlova. [Moskva] Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. Vol. 2. 1954. 960 p. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Ternovskiy)
2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Shestakov, Koshtoyants, Samarin, Maksimov)
(Anatomy, Human--Early works to 1800)

OZNOBISHIN, D. V.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Books

Card 1/1 : Pub. 124 - 36/38

Authors : Oznobishin, D. V., Cand. of Histor. Sc.

Title : Popularization of science in academical institutions

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 8, 117-123, Aug 1954

Abstract : Review of various books and literary works which contributed to the popularization of science in the USSR.

Institution :

Submitted :

OZNOBISHIN, D.V., kandidat istoricheskikh nauk.

Popularization of science in academic publications. Vest.
AN SSSR 24 no.8:117-123 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Science)

PASTER, Lui [Pasteur, Louis]; IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., red.; PETROVSKIY, I.G., akademik, red.; ANDREYEV, N.N., akademik, red.; BYKOV, K.M., akademik, red. [deceased]; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik, red.; OPARIN, A.I., akademik, red.; SHMIDT, O.Yu., akademik, red. [deceased]; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, red.; YUDIN, P.F., akademik, red.; KOSHTOYANTS, Kh.S., red.; SAMARIN, A.M., red.; MAKSIMOV, A.A., red.; LEBEDEV, D.M., doktor geograf.nauk, red.; FIGUROVSKIY, N.A., doktor khim.nauk, red.; KUZNETSOV, I.V., kand. filosof.nauk, red.; OZNOBISHIN, D.V., kand.istor.nauk, red.; MATVEYENKO, T.A., red.izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn.red.

[Selected works in two volumes] Izbrannye trudy v dvukh tomakh.
Red.A.A.Imshenetskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.1.
1960. 1012 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Imshenetskiy, Koshtoyants, Samarín, Maksimov).

(MICROBIOLOGY)

Тарташ, Сабурович; [И.И.И.И., N. . ., научн. ред.;
[И.И.И.И., Ye.M., ред.]

[Theoretical foundations] Rez'obshchivoval'nye raboty. Moskva.
Vysshiaia shkola, 1965. 346 p. (M.R. 1966)

BOKIN, M.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; YASHNOV, B.D., prof., doktor
tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; AL'TFEL'D, G.I., dotsent, retsenzent;
YELKIN, V.I., dotsent, retsenzent; OZKOBISSIN, H.V., dotsent,
retsenzent; DVORAKOVSKAYA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of interchangeability in the manufacture of
machinery; textbook] Osnovy vzaimozameniaemosti v mashino-
stroenii; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Leningr.voenno-
mekhanicheskii in-t, 1959. 317 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Interchangeable mechanisms)