PASIC, H.

Measuring the radioactivity of precipitation. p. 15.
(Vasiona, Vol. 5, No. 1/2. Jan/June 1956, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

PASIC, Ibro, dr.

Cardiac arrhythmia, its etiology and therapy. Med. arh. 16 no.1: 127-136 Ja-F '62.

1. Interno odjeljenje opste bolnice Tuzla (Nacelnik: dr Ibro Pasic)

(ARRHYTHMIA) ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

PASIC, M.

"Upper Cretaceous Coral in Serbia. I. Independent Coral, genus [illegible]."
p. 95
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 3, 1 [illegible]3, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. [illegible], May 19[illegible]4/Uncl.

PASIC, M.

"Geological and Faunal Aspect of the Cerevicki Potok and its Flow from the Source, Fruska Gora" p. 169
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 22, no. 4, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No.10, October, 1953, Unclassified

PASIC, M.

PASIC, M. and [illegible]VIC, K.

"Stratigraphic-Tectonic Relations of the Vlasko Polje Coal Areas as a Part of the Senonian Rift Valley in Eastern Serbia" p. 25
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 33, 1953, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 19[illegible] Incl.

PASIC, M.

PASIC, M. and MAKSIMOVIC, Z.

"Geological and Mineralogical Research in the Environs of the Village of Veluce, Southeast of Trstenik, with Special Emphasis on the Appearance of Ore" p. 53
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 22, no. 4, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10 October, 1953, Unclassified

PA-5 I C, III.

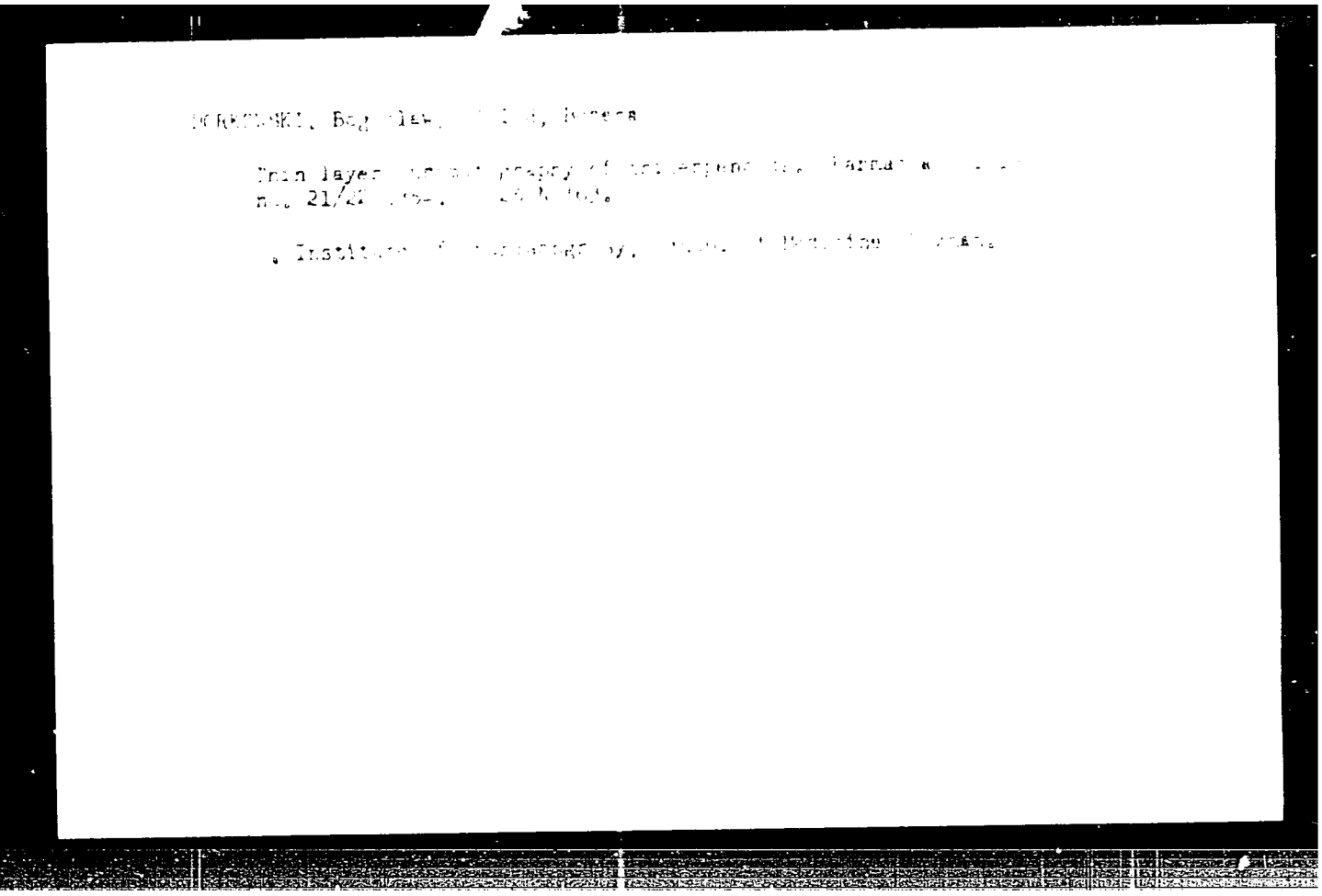
✓ 1574. STRATIGRAPHIC AND TECTONIC RELATIONS OF COAL BEARING AREA NEAR VLASKO POLJE MINE. Petkovic, K.V. and Pasic, M. (Srpska Akad. Nauk (Serb. Acad. Sci.), Zbornik Radova 33, Geol. Inst. 5, 1953, 25-73; French transl., Ibid 74-78; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1954, vol. 48, 3062). The coal deposits are described, with proximate analyses of two coals. C.L.

2 Geol

PASICH, B.

B. Pasich: "Determination of Triterpenoid Acids on Paper Chromatograms," Nature, Vol. 181, No. 4611, 15 Mar 58, p. 765.

Published from the Department of Pharmacognosy, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Poznan Medical Academy, Poland. Received 14 Oct 57.



PASICH, E.F.; ZHUK, L.N.

The MP74M automatic vertical broaching machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.12:43-45 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

PASICH, J.; STASIEWSKA, K.; SZCZESNIEWSKA, B.

Influence of antioxidants upon the change of color of some suppositories. Farmacja Pol 18 no.14:331-333 25 Jl '62.

1. Laboratorium Badawcze Poznanskich Zakladow Farmaceutycznych Polfa, Poznan Dyrektor Zakladu: mgr. L.Pawelczyk.

POLAND

PASICH, Jan, PRZADKA, Tadeusz, and STOINSKA, Stanislawa; Research Laboratory (Laboratorium Badawcze) Poznan Pharmaceutical Plants (Poznanskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne) "Polfa," in Poznan (Director: Dr. J. PASICH)

"Effect of Acidproof Stainless Steel Filings on Some Antibiotics in Suppositories."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 11-12, 25 Jun 63, pp 243-244

Abstract: The authors studied the effect of filings of the acid-proof stainless steel from which containers are made on the activity of chloramphenicol, chlortetracycline, and oxytetracycline in suppositories, and found it to be minimal, even under conditions which may be considered permanent. The steel used was of mark 1H18N9T, corresponding to standard PN-60/H-36020, and contained C - 0.15, S - 0.028, P - 0.020, Mn - 1.2, Si - 0.70, Cr - 18.1, Ni - 9.9, and Ti - 0.58 per cent. Findings are shown in three tables. 9 refs: 7 Polish, and 2 Western.
1/1

PASICH, Jan

Influence of medical drugs upon the time of melting Lasupol EM and G. Farmacja Pol 18 no.20:489-490 25 O '62.

1. Laboratorium Badawcze Poznanskich Zakladow Farmaceutycznych Polfa, Poznan. Dyrektor Zakladu: mgr L.Pawelczyk.

PASICH, Jan; PRZADKA, Tadeusz

Colorimetric determination of acid fuchsin in ointments. Chem anal 5 no.5:809-813 '60. (KRAI 10:9)

1. Research Laboratory, Poznan Pharmaceutical Works "Chirurgofil", Poznan.

(Colorimetry) (Acids) (Fuchsin) (Ointments)

PASICHNIK, A. M. (Ukr)

see PASECHNIK, A. M.

GALUSHCHAK, M.O., inzh.; PASICHNIK, I.I., inzh.

Testing of the OVPT-500 turbine feed-pump unit. Teploenergetika 10 no.6:49-52 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii rayonnykh elektrostantsiy i setey.
(Pumping machinery)

FAL'KOVSKIY, S.V., inzh.; ZAKHAROV, Ye.S., inzh.; VIGAK, V.M., inzh.; YASKILKO, N.B., inzh.; BULYGIN, Yu.G., inzh.; PASICHNIK, I.I., inzh.

Using strain gauges for a full scale investigation of the steam pipes of the 200 Mw unit. Teploenergetika 9 no.1:32-36 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Yuzhnoye otdeleniye Gosudarstvennogo tresta po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy.
(Steam pipes—Testing)
(Boilers)

KONOZENKO, Ivan Dmitriyevich, doktor tekhn.nauk; PASICHNIK, L.L., kand. fiz.-matem.nauk, otv.red.; VYADRO, Sh.Ya., red.; ZELENKOVA, Ye.F., tekhn.red.

[Atomic sources of electric current] Atomni dzherela strumu. Kyiv, 1961. 33 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia politychnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.6, no.18). (MIRA 15:2)

(Atomic power plants) (Thermoelectricity)

PASICHNIK, L.L., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

Man creates solar matter. Nauka i zhyttia no.11:32-34 N '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Plasma (Ionized gases))

PASICHNIK, Nikolay Dmitriyevich [Pasichnyk, M.D.]; KUROCHKIN, P., red.; BEZP'YATOV, R., tekhn.red.

[Telegraph] Telegraf. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo tekhn.lit-ry URSR, 1958. 36 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Telegraph)

PASICHNIK, P.P. [Pasichnyk, P.P.], kand. ekon. nauk; LUPKO, A.Ya., red.

[Optimal sizes of livestock farms] Optymal'ni rozmiry tvarynnyts'kykh ferm. Kyiv, Derzhsil'hospvydav URSR, 1963. 134 p. (MTRA 17:12)

Q-4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Farm Animals. Swine.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 64497

Author : Pasicnyj, A.
Inst : Not given
Title : On Gains and Nutrient Requirements in the Fattening of Pigs of theImproved White Breed.

Orig Pub : Nas chov, 1957, No. 18, 497-498

Abstract : As a result of statistical processing of the data concerning 2,023 pigs (initial weight 22 kg., duration of fattening 154 days), it was found that while the average daily gain was 562 g., the gains from 201 to 300 g. were shown by 1.5% of pigs, 301-400 g. by 6.8 g. 401-500 g. by 20.4%, 501-600 g. by 31.9%, 601-700 g. by 26%, 700-800 g. by 11%, 801-900 g. by 1.5%, and 901-1,000 g. by 0.04% of pigs. With the average expense of 433 g. of digestible protein per 1 kg. of gain, the requirement of protein varied within 290-610 g.

Card 1/2

BORKOWSKI, Boguslaw; PASICH, Bozena

The pharmacological and biological importance of three terpenoids.
Farmacja Pol 18 no.3:49-54 Mr '62.

1. Katedra Farmakognozji, Poznan.

Jan PASION, Analytical Laboratory of Poznan Pharmaceutical Plant of "Polfa" (Laboratorium Badawczego Poznanskich Zakladow Farmaceutycznych, Director of Plant (dyrektor Zakladu) Magister L. [illegible]

Effect of Medicinal Substances on Melting Time of Lasupol EM and G.

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 18, No 20, 25 Oct 1962, pp 489-490.

Abstract: Lasupol is an ointment-suppository base, composed of phthalates and higher saturated fatty acids. Lasupol EM has 30% emulsifier water, Lasupol G has only 5%. Suppositories prepared with these 2 bases and containing any of 6 different active ingredients melted in an average of 6 minutes: from 3.4 to 9.3 minutes. [Table, 3 Western and 1 Polish reference.]

1/1

PASION, Jan; KWIATKOWSKA, Bogumila; CZCZESNIEWSKA, Bogumila

Labeling of bismuth, zink and boric acid in suppositories. Farmacja Pol 16 no.23:508-509 D '61.

1. Laboratorium Badawcze, Poznaskie Zaklady Farmaceutyczne Chirurgofil, Poznan.

L 23524-65 EEC(b)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWG(k)/EWT(1)/EEC(t)/EPA(sp)-2/T/EWA(m)-2 Pi-4/Po-4/
Pz-6/Pab-10 IJP(c) AT
ACCESSION NR: AP4046666 S/0185/64/009/009/1027/1030

43
42
B

AUTHOR: Pasichny*k, L. L.

TITLE: Measurement of the average energy losses of electrons in scattering of the electron beam in plasma

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky*yfizy*chny*y zhurnal, v. 9, no. 9, 1964, 1027-1030

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam energy losses, plasma, electron scattering, bolometric measurement

ABSTRACT: A bolometric method for the measurement of energy losses of the electron beam in a plasma in anomalous scattering is described. Experimental results are given which show that at strong interactions of the beam with the plasma, the electron beam loses up to 20% of the initial energy. The strong interaction is accompanied by a considerable broadening of the energy spectrum, and of excitation of plasma oscillations. "The author is grateful to M. D. Gabovich for suggesting the problem and for his interest in this work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures

Card 1/2

KAREL, F.; PASTRNAK, J.; SOUCKOVA, L.

Some luminescent and cathodoluminescent properties of AlN.
Acta physica Pol 26 no.3/4:679-682 S-O '64.

1. Institute of Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

L 21252-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/AT

ACC NR: AP6009065 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/003/0253/025

AUTHOR: Kozak, O. V.; Mykhats'ka, N. A.—Mikhatskaya, N. A.; Pasichnyk, L. L.—Pasechnik, L. L.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN URSR, Kiev (Instytut fizyky AN URSR)

TITLE: The measurement of electron temperature in helium plasma by the intensity ratio of the spectral lines

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kiy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 253-257

TOPIC TAGS: electron temperature, helium plasma, spectral line

ABSTRACT: This paper presents some calculations linking the intensity ratio of the spectral lines with the electron temperature in helium plasma. The calculations are carried out for different singlet ($\lambda = 5047\text{Å}$, $\lambda = 5016\text{Å}$, $\lambda = 4922\text{Å}$) and triplet ($\lambda = 4713\text{Å}$, $\lambda = 4472\text{Å}$) combinations. The excitation function for He-lines and cross-section data in maxima applied here represent an average of results obtained by other authors. The electron temperature values obtained by the intensity ratio of the helium spectral lines in the plasma of a positive discharge column with a hot cathode are compared with the results obtained by means of probe techniques. The experimental data show that intensity ratio of some spectral lines depends on the helium pressure when the latter is over 10^{-3} mm Hg. The use of spectral lines for determining the electron temperature of plasma. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables, and 1 formula. [Based on authors' abstract.] [JKP]

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04Jun65/ ORIG REF: 062/ OTH REF: 008/

L 27383-66 EWT(m)/T

ACC NR: AP6018378 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/65/010/004/0452/0453

AUTHOR: Mal'ko, O. I.; Pasichnyk, M. V.; Saltykov, L. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Instytut fizyky AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Asymmetry of angular distribution of products of reaction Si sup 28 (d,d) Si sup 28 with polarized deuterons

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 452-453

TOPIC TAGS: cyclotron, angular distribution, deuteron, polarization, deuteron scattering, coulomb scattering

ABSTRACT: The classical equation for the above type of reaction is given, together with results of experiments performed on the IF cyclotron of the USSR Academy of Sciences. B/A asymmetry at small angles, where Coulomb scattering predominates, is small and increases as the scattering angle increases, attaining a maximum at 37° (laboratory). It subsequently falls and at 54° passes through zero and changes sign. Type C/A asymmetry is large when the B/A-type asymmetry is large. It always remains positive and reaches a minimum when asymmetry of the B/A type is zero. The authors thank M. M. Pucherov for his interest in the work and for his discussions of the results. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 28Nov64 / OTH REF: 003

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S/185/61/006/005/001/019
D274/D303

AUTHOR: Pasichnyk, M.V.

TITLE: On nuclear structure (Survey)

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 5, 1961, 583 - 595

TEXT: The article is written on the occasion of the fiftieth aniversary of the discovery of the atomic nucleus. It reviews the physical aspects of the problem, without the corresponding mathematical formulation. In the past 30 years, nuclear theory developed in three directions: I. Formulation of field theory of nuclear forces. II. Development of a phenomenological theory of these forces. III. Development of nuclear theory without specifying the nature of the inter-nucleonic forces. The proton and the neutron are considerd. From the measured magnetic moments of the proton and neutron, the conclusion is reached that Dirac's equation for free particles is not sufficient to describe all the properties of protons and neutrons. It is now established that "empty" space is not

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an absolute vacuum, but a physical, material vacuum. Owing to the magnitude of the interaction between the nucleon and the pionic field, the methods of perturbation theory are inapplicable; no other satisfactory methods have been developed as yet for a quantitative description of the nucleons and anti-particles. Though Yukawa's theory is of great heuristic value, a general theory of nuclear forces has yet to be formulated. The most promising experimental methods involve the bombardment of nuclei by fast protons and neutrons. The study of nuclear forces is closely related to effects discovered in high-energy physics. Studies of proton-proton scattering (with an energy of 8.5 Bev), conducted at Dubno, in conjunction with other studies, indicated the presence of spin-orbit forces. In brief, the knowledge of the nuclear particles is satisfactory, that of nuclear forces is limited, and very little is known about the influence of third particles on interaction between nucleons. Among nuclear working models, the shell model has many advantages, but it leaves several important problems unanswered, such as the magnitude of quadrupole nuclei, ground states of deformed nuclei, etc. These problems can be solved by means of the

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D274/D303

On nuclear structure (Survey)

collective model. A study of the angular distribution of scattered neutrons and protons of medium energy, showed that in this range the optical model is adequate. It was found that the nucleus cannot be regarded as a black body. Promising relationships have been established between the shell model, the optical model, the collective model, and the theory of direct processes. In the author's opinion, the contradictions which the shell model involves, should be solved by means of the theory of nuclear substance (condensates) This theory involves the following hypothesis: The nucleus is a mixture of two (a proton and a neutron) quantum condensates which determine its properties. Under certain conditions, the nucleus can be considered as a superconductor; this analogy is prompted by the presence of pair correlations in both superconducting metals and nuclear substance. At high energies (excitation), the nucleus ceases to be a superconductor and behaves like a semitransparent optical medium sometimes even like a black body. The theory of nuclear substance is in its initial stages, but it already holds out promises for solving the problem of nuclear structure. It offers an explanation for several important properties of the nu-

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D274/D303

On nuclear structure (Survey)

cleus; thus, the non-zero angular momenta of nuclei can be interpreted as a consequence of the finite size of nuclei and of the insufficient number of nucleons it contains. Experiments conducted by A.B. Migdal (Ref. 17: ZhETF, 37, 249, 1959), yielded good agreement between the calculated values of the momenta and the observed moments of inertia of the nuclei. There are 8 figures and 19 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: N. Bohr, J.A. Wheeler, Phys. Rev., 56, 426, 439, 1939; F. Weisskopf, Proc. Conf. on Nuclear Structure, Kingston, 1960; K.A. Brueckner, Eden, Francis, Phys. Rev., 98, 1445, 1955; K.A. Brueckner, J.L. Gammel, Phys. Rev., 109, 1023, 1958; 109, 1040, 1958; H.A. Bethe, Phys. Rev., 103, 1353, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizyky AN URSR m. Kyyiv (Institute of Physics AS UkrSSR, Kyyiv)

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1961

Card 4/4

35093
S/185/62/007/001/001/
D299/D302

21.1000

AUTHORS: Pasichnyk, M.V., Barchuk, I.F., and Klymentov, V.I.

TITLE: Experimental study of the physical parameters of the VVR-M reactor of the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 3-

TEXT: The VVR-M reactor, built at the Institute of Physics of the AS UkrSSR, is an improved version of the light-water moderated reactor VVR-S. The design and characteristics of the reactor are described in V.V. Gonchorov et al. (Ref. 1: "Trudy" of the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva 1958; Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh, v. 2, Atomizdat, M., 1959). The improvement resulted in a fivefold increase in the power level of the reactor and in a tenfold increase in the power density in the active section. The results are given of experiments conducted during the operation of the reactor at almost-zero power. The critical experiment was completed when a power of 5000 kw was rea-

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Experimental study of the physical ...

ched. Two types of active section were studied: 1) With central con-
figuration, and 2) A shifted section. The loading of the section and
the disposition of all the elements of the reactor are shown in two
figures. The attainment of critical size was controlled by means of
three starting devices. The pre-critical experiments were conducted
in the presence of a radium-beryllium neutron source. Graphs are
shown of the multiplication, upon reaching the critical state; accor-
ding to these graphs, the critical mass of the reactor with beryllium
um neutron moderator equals 50.5 fuel units (1.39 kg/ U^{235}). The ef-
ficiency of manual rod-control (with respect to the shell-and-tube
heat exchangers (THE)) was estimated. The relative distribution of
the thermal-neutron flux was determined by the method of activated
copper indicator wires (0.7 to 1.0 mm in diameter). The distribu-
tion curves show a maximum of thermal-neutron flux at a distance of
4 - 5 cm from the outer THE-elements. The mean value of the neutron
flux for a distribution down the central THE-elements, is $\bar{N}_z = 0.18$,
whereas the maximum value $N_{rel} = 0.6$. The distribution curves are al-
most symmetrical, with the exception of one curve, whose nonsymmetri-

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30327
S 185/61/006/005/003/019
D274/D303

24.6600

AUTHORS: Pasichnyk, M.T., and Ivanyts'kyy, P.H.

TITLE: Spin and parity of ground states of nickel isotopes

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 5, 1961, 603 - 606

TEXT: An experimental investigation is described of the energy- and angular distribution of protons in (d,p) reactions with nickel isotopes (Ni = 58, 60, 62, 64), for deuteron energies of 13.6 Mev. The investigation was prompted by the isotope effect recently observed in the elastic scattering of protons by nickel isotopes. The deuterons were obtained at the cyclotron of the Institute of Physics of the AS UkrSSR. A parallel deuteron-beam of 5 - 7 mm diameter was applied to the specimens. The energy spectrum of the protons was recorded by a scintillation spectrometer which consisted of the crystals CsJ(Tl) or JaJ(Tl), the photomultipliers ФЭУ-29 (FEU-29) or ФЭУ-15 (FEU-15), and a 5-channel amplitude pulse-analyzer. The measurements were carried out over angles of 10

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S/185/61/006/005/003/019
D274/D303

Spin and parity of ground states

to 140°. The deuterons were recorded by a scintillation counter and a current integrator. The specimens were isotope mixtures, with the investigated isotope in a proportion of 80 - 98 %. The composition of the specimens and their thickness is given in a table. The theoretical curves were calculated by formulas of Butler's theory. A figure shows the proton distribution as a function of the energy Q. The quantity Q was determined, for each group of protons in the (d,p)-reaction, by means of the spectrometer. In addition, Q was calculated by the mass-defect. The experimental- and calculated values of Q showed good agreement. The angular distribution of the proton groups which correspond to neutron capture in the ground state, have a sharp maximum and asymmetry near 90°. This is an indication of the fission character of the (d,p)-reaction. A comparison between experimental and theoretical curves showed good agreement, except for a peak in the neighborhood of 35°. This discrepancy can be explained by the computation method used. In (d,p)-reactions with nickel isotopes, the neutrons are captured in the ground state with orbital angular momentum $l_n = 1$. As the nuclei under consideration are even even, the ground-states have zero

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Spin and parity of ground states ...

spin and positive parity. For the ground states of Ni (Ni = 59, 61, 63, 65) isotopes one obtains negative parity and spin 3/2 or 1/2. According to the shell model, these states should have spin $3/2^-$. This corresponds to other values for Ni^{59} and Ni^{60}. There are 2 figures, 2 tables and 17 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 14 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: J.P. Shiffer, L.L. Lee & Zeidman, Phys. Rev., 115, 427, 1959; F.B. Shull, A.J. Elwyn, Phys. Rev., 112, 1667, 1958; F. Everling, L.A. König, J.H.F. Mattauch & A.H. Wapstra, Nuclear Phys., 18, no. 4, 529, 1960; W. Tobocman, Phys. Rev., 115, 98, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizyky AN URSR, m. Kyyiv (Institute of Physics AS UkrSSR, Kyyiv)

SUBMITTED: May 16, 1961

Card 3/3

S/185/60/005/002/015/022
D274/D304

AUTHORS: Val'ter, A.K., Zalyubovs'kyy, I.I., Klyucharyev, O.P., Pasichnyk, M.V., Pucherov, M.M. and Chyrko, B.I.

TITLE: Elastic scattering of protons with an energy of 6.8 MeV by isotopes of chromium, nickel and copper

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 2, 1960, 270-272

TEXT: The angular distribution of elastically scattered protons by the isotopes: Cr^{52}, Cr^{53}, Ni^{58}, Ni^{60}, Ni^{62}, Cu^{63}, Cu^{65} is investigated. Up to now it has not been easy to formulate a theoretical interpretation of the effects related to proton scattering; hence, the importance of gathering and systemizing relevant data. The protons with energy 6.8 ± 0.1 MeV were obtained on the cyclotron of the Physics Institute of the UkrSSR. The proton scattering was detected by a scintillation spectrometer. The measurements were conducted from 20° to 160°, at angle intervals of 5°. The investi-

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Elastic scattering of protons...

gated mixtures contained at least 98% of the isotope, with the exception of Cr^{53} whose proportion was 95%; they were in the form of thin (3 - 4 μ) plates. The results of the investigations are given in 2 figures, where the angular distribution is plotted as the ratio of an experimental differential cross-section to the Rutherford cross-section. The results show a noticeable shift in the position of the maxima and minima of the angular distributions. It is noted that such a shift is observed for small differences in the mass number of the scatterer nucleus. Thus the distribution curve for Cu^{65} is shifted by 5^{o} with respect to that of Cu^{63}. Such a result is in good agreement with data on proton scattering with 19.6 MeV energy. The form of the distribution curves for both Cu isotopes is entirely identical. The results for Cr isotopes are different. The differential cross-section in the region of large angles is considerably greater for Cr^{52} than for Cr^{53}. It is noted that it would be even much greater if the energy separation in the experiment would be higher. In the case of Ni isotopes, the distribution curve for Ni^{62} differs greatly from those for Ni^{60}. For Ni^{62} the cross section decreases considerably with increasing angles larger

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than 120°. The angular distribution for Ni^{58} and Ni^{60} is in the main similar to that for natural isotope mixtures; this is not unexpected. The observed considerable difference in scattering by Ni isotopes, which may be related to various degree of absorption, is somewhat unexpected, though it does not contradict the results obtained by A.P. Klyucharev and N.Ya. Rutkevich (Ref. 3: ZhETF, 1, 1960). There are 2 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: M.K. Brussel, I.H. Williams, Phys. Rev., 114, 525, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut fizyky AN USSR (Physics Institute AS UkrSSR) Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut AN USSR (Physico-technical Institute AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1959

Card 3/3

L 31050-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5004322 S/0185/65/010/001/0047/0054

AUTHOR: Nesterenko, B.O. (Nesterenko, B.A.); Pasichnyk, Yu. A. (Pasechnik. Yu.A.); Snitko, O.V.; Frolov, O.S.

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of an external electric field on the photoconductivity and noise of thin layers of lead sulfide

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 10, no. 1, 1965, 47-54

TOPIC TAGS: lead sulfide, photoconductivity, noise voltage, dark conductivity, field effect

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the influence of surface factors (external electric field, adsorption of molecules) on the photoconductivity and low-frequency noise of thin lead-sulfide layers. Measurements were made of the dark conductivity, the stationary photoconductivity, the photoconductivity time constant, and the noise amplitude at 400 cps, on chemically and physically prepared PbS layers, as functions of the external electric field, the surrounding gas atmosphere, and low-temperature heating. The test set-up for the conductivity noise amplitude is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The bulk of the measurements were made in

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L 32050-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004322

vacuum (1×10^{-6} mm Hg) and in dry air. The results have shown that physically and chemically deposited layers behave differently. Chemical layers had a conductivity relaxation that decreased with time following application of an external electric field, and exhibited appreciable influence of the external field on the photoconductivity and on the time constant. The physical layer showed a time-increasing conductivity, and no effect of the external field whatever. The dependence of the photoconductivity of chemical layers on the external field usually had a maximum which varied with the sample. It is assumed that to the left of the maximum the decrease in photoconductivity is connected with the increased rate of surface recombination, and to the right of the maximum it is possibly due to a decrease in the effective mobility. Tests have shown that there is no difference in the properties of the external surface of chemical layers and the surface in contact with the substrate. An external electric field and the surrounding gas atmosphere exerts a noticeable influence on the noise amplitude at 400 cycles. The surrounding gas and heating to 100C affect strongly the electrical parameters of chemical layers, with the most noticeable change taking place in the dark conductivity, which decreases in vacuum and also after heating in dry air. Some of the results are interpreted in light of earlier investigations by the authors.de-

Card 2/4

L 31050-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5004322

voted to the effect of the field on the dark conductivity (FTT v. 5, 3199, 1963).
Orig. art. has: 7 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut napivprovidnykiv AN UkrSSR,Kiev (Institute of Semiconductors, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15May64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EM,SS,OP

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 010

Card 1/4

L 31050-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004322

ENCLOSURE: 01

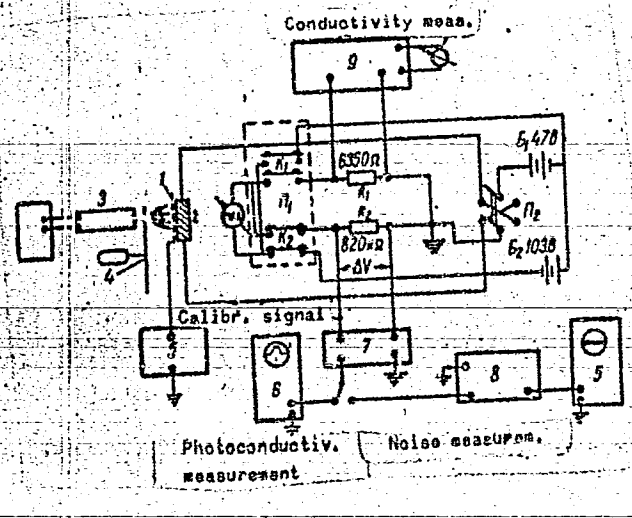

Fig. 1. Circuit for measurement of dark conductivity, photoconductivity, and noise amplitude.

1 - Transparent electrode, 2 - PbS sample, 3 - light source, 4 - motor with disc, 5 - high-voltage rectifier, 6 - oscillograph, 7 - cathode follower, 8 - amplifier, 9 - potentiometer

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4012355 S/0142/63/006/006/0611/0615

AUTHOR: Pasichny*y, O. I.; Prozorovskiy, V. Ye.

TITLE: Concerning the technology of producing some ferromagnetic films and indirectly investigating their properties

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 6, no. 6, 1963, 611-615

TOPIC TAGS: microelectronics, microsystem electronics, thin film circuit, ferromagnetic film, film production, permeability, magnetic material, thin film

ABSTRACT: For the purpose of obtaining ferromagnetic films with maximum permeability and maximum resistivity (so as to reduce the eddy currents), the authors investigate the properties of film evaporated in vacuum from sintered ferrite (8.89% Fe_2O_3, 29% NiO, 2.54% CuO, and 0.98% $CaCO_3$). Best results were obtained by evaporating the film from a crucible rather than directly from a tungsten or molybdenum evaporator. The evaporator temperature reached 1600C,

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012355

the evaporation rate from the crucible was 3--15 g/sec, and the film deposition rate was 500--3000 Å/sec. Factors governing the stability and properties of the film are discussed. It is concluded that films so evaporated have a higher resistivity than metallic films and are therefore preferable. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Taganrogskiy radiotekhnicheskiy institut (Taganrog Radio Institute)

SUBMITTED: 04Dec62 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: GE, SD NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

PASICHNYY, O.I.; PROZOROVSKIY, V.Ye.

Technology of the manufacture and indirect study of the properties of some ferromagnetic films. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 6 no.6:611-615 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy konstruirovaniya i proizvodstva radioapparatury Taganrogskogo radiotekhnicheskogo instituta.

L 36944-66 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) RM/IO/HW

ACC NR: AP6021613 SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/66/000/006/0762/0766

AUTHOR: Dvernyakov, V. S.; Pasichnyy, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Problems of Metal Science, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialoznavstva AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Determination of characteristics of a special solar unit intended for testing refractory materials

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 6, 1966, 762-766

TOPIC TAGS: refractory material, heat resistant material, corrosion resistant material, material testing, testing unit, solar energy unit, solar unit

ABSTRACT: A method and results of determination of radiant heat flux in a special solar unit intended for investigations of refractory, heat-resistant and corrosion-resistant materials in vacuum or other media are presented. The main part of the solar unit is a parabolic mirror 1.5 m in diameter with a focal length of 637 mm and a focal point 6 mm in diameter. The mirror is equipped with an automatic tracking system and follows the Sun's motion with an error not exceeding 10 arc min. The working chamber of the unit can be evacuated or filled with a gas. The amount of radiation received by a tested object is controlled automatically according to a preset program. The maximum density of the radiant heat flux in the focal point was

Card 1/2

ADAMCZEWSKI, Boleslaw; PASICHOWA, Bozena; WISNIEWSKI, Janusz

Triterpenoids in plant material. Pt. 8. Inst przem ziel Biul 9 no. 4:165-174 D '63.

1. Industrial Institute of Herbs, Poznan. Head: dr F.Kaczmarek and Institute of Pharmacognosy, School of Medicine, Poznan. Acting head: dr Z.Kowalewski.

POLAND / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3 - Drugs, Vitamins, Antibiotics. H-17

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 14, 1958, No 47765

Author : Boguslaw Borkowski, Zdislaw Kowalewski, Bozena Pasichowa.
Inst : Institute of Medicinal Plants.
Title : Capsaicine Preparation of Red Pepper (Capsicum annuum L.)

Orig Pub : Biul. Inst. rosl. leczn., 1957, 3, No 3, 216 - 221.

Abstract : A simple separation method of raw capsaicine (I) from red pepper (Capsicum annuum L.) fruit was developed. The extraction of I is carried out in the duration of 30 hours in a continuous percolator with the pentane fraction prepared by the distillation of petroleum ether at $<40^{\circ}$. The extract is evaporated to 2/3 of the original volume and freezed out at -5°. The fallen out precipitate of raw I is washed and saponified with alkaline alcohol solution; the solution acidified with HCl is discolored with activated

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

RUTKOWSKI, W., doc.dr.inz.; PASIEBEK, E., mgr.inz.

Determination of the changes in the electrochemic potential as a means of investigation of the sintering process. Hutnik P 28 no.7/8:274-280 Jl-Ag '61.

1. Akademia Gorniczo-Hutnicza, Krakow.

PASIEKA, Wlodzimierz

Effect of insulin on pH of gastric contents following the administration of histamine and ACTH. Endokr. pol. 13 no.5:603-607 '62.

1. Zaklad Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej AM w Krakowie Kierownik: prof. dr B. Giedosz.

(HISTAMINE) (CORTICOTROPIN) (INSULIN)
(GASTRIC ACIDITY DETERMINATION) (HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION)

PASIEKA, Wlodzimierz (Krakow--Nowa Huta, ul. Noskowskego 11/39 (Osiedle Cl Blok 21 m. 39.)

Neurcses - phobias (from the experience of a practicing physician)
Polski tygod lek. 12 no.40:1531-1534 7 Oct 57.
(NEUROSES, OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE, ther.
psychother., importance of finding causative trauma)

PASIERB, Ryszard, inz.

Welding of small structures. Przegl spaw 13 no.9:233-236 '61.

1. Sekcja Spawalnicza "Wybrzeze" Stowarzyszenia Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich.

28113
P/036/61/000/009/001/001
D245/D302

1 2300

AUTHOR: Pasierb, Ryszard, Engineer

TITLE: The welding of small structures

PERIODICAL: Przegląd spawalnictwa, no 9, 1961, 255-256

TEXT: A description is given of the methods used for welding small components for high-power turbines, built at the Zakłady mechaniczne (Mechanical Works) at Elbląg, from bent or pressed elements. At first, only simple parts of the second order were welded, but production of more complex structures has now been achieved. [Abstracter's note: The term "order" appears to indicate the magnitude of complexity, but the grading system is not defined.] Welding of complex parts by these methods is stated to be efficient, both economically and technologically, the finished structures being equal or superior to those produced by casting. Post-welding deformation can be counteracted

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D245/D302

The welding of ...

either by deforming the parts suitably prior to welding, or by reinforcement. The latter method is preferred. The structure is first assembled in a special appliance and may often be welded without removal from the assembling tool. Particular attention should be paid to the quality of fillet welds which are common in this type of work. The methods are illustrated by the production of (a) a turbine blade of the 17th order for use in a TC25 turbine, (b) an oil-pump rotor and (c) hollow turbine blades. (a) The new welding methods decreased the cost of production of the blades by a factor of 3. The profiles were cut from a steel containing 13% Cr and were pressed into shape. The parts were assembled in a special tool from which they were then removed and welded with ES 18-8-6 electrodes to give corrosion resistant joints. The blades were then stress-relieved at 660-720° C, cleaned and polished. (b) Blades of the rotor were bent to fit specially cut grooves fixed in position using a special appliance (illustrated photographically) and welded.

Card 2/4

The welding of ...

After cooling, the whole structure was turned over in the assembling appliance since the reinforcing plate allowed welding to be carried out from one side only. The other side was then welded and the structure was stress-relieved at 550-600°C, without removal from the appliance. The rotors were superior to those made by casting and are said to be more economical. (c) The greatest difficulties were encountered during the production of high-efficiency hollow blades, designed by Professor Robert Szewalski and Master of Engineering Benedykt Wieczorek for use in a TK50 turbine of 50 MW power. The blades were made from steel containing ~ 0.1% C and ~ 13% Cr and were welded with KTJ-9 electrodes, since ES 13 Cr electrodes proved unsuccessful. The effects of chemical composition, pre-heating and the rate of cooling on the hardness and grain-size of the material are briefly mentioned. Special assembling tools with sliding parts were designed since rigid clamping led to deformation of the finished article. It was found, however, that the best results

Card 3/4

The welding of ...

were obtained by joining the parts accurately in the assembling tool, removing the structure and welding with 4 mm electrodes, using fairly narrow seams. The blades were then covered with asbestos to prevent rapid cooling, stress-relieved at 690-710°C, finished off and examined visually after pickling. The author stresses the need for a rational approach to welding problems since no universal rules can be given. There are 6 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Sekcja spawalnicza "Wybrzeże" SIMP (Welding Section "Wybrzeże" SIMP)

PASIERBINSKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

Influence of stopping distance on the concentration of central underground haulage in mines. Przegl gorn 20 no. 5:232-235 My '64.

Category : POLAND/General Problems - Problems of Teaching A-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 86

Author : Pasierbinski, Stanislaw
Title : Experiments and Instruments on the Topic "Oscillations and Electromagnetic Waves."

Orig Pub : Fiz. szkole, 1956,2, No 4, 236-244

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

PASIERBINSKI, S.

Calculating the necessary number of electric locomotives. p. 276. (PRZEGLAD GORNICZY, Vol. 10, No. 7/8, July/Aug. 1954, Stalinogrod, Poland)

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

PASIERBINSKI, Stanislaw

Budowa i Eksploatacja Elektrycznych Kolei Kopalnianych (Building and Use of Electrical Mining Railway Cars.) Stalinogrod, Wydawnictwo Gorniczo-Hutnicze, 1956.

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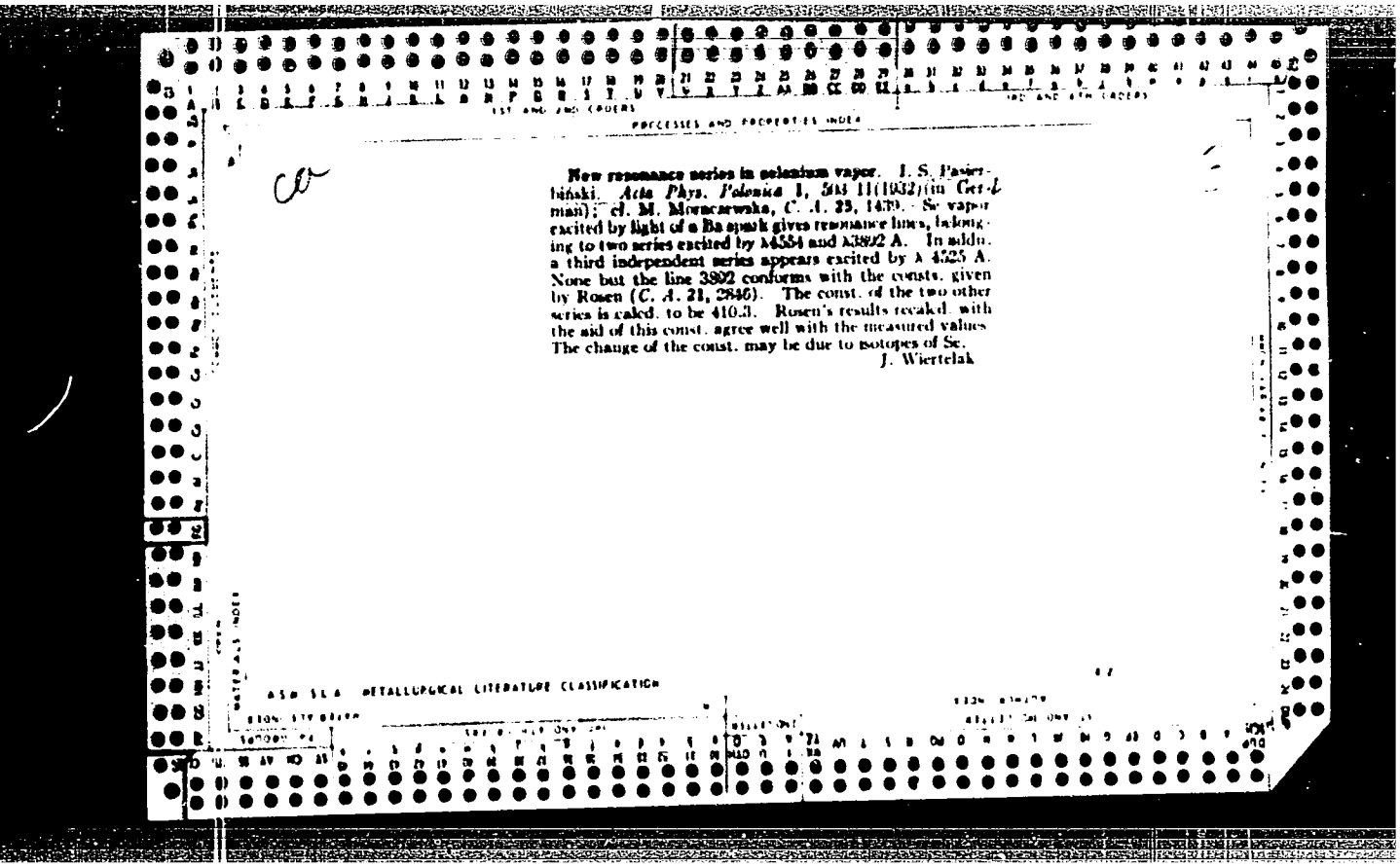
663/6
.P2

PASIERBINSKI, B.

"From the Present Campaign of Purchasing." p. 10, (GOSPODARKA ZBOŻOWA, Vol. 5, No. 9, Sept. 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

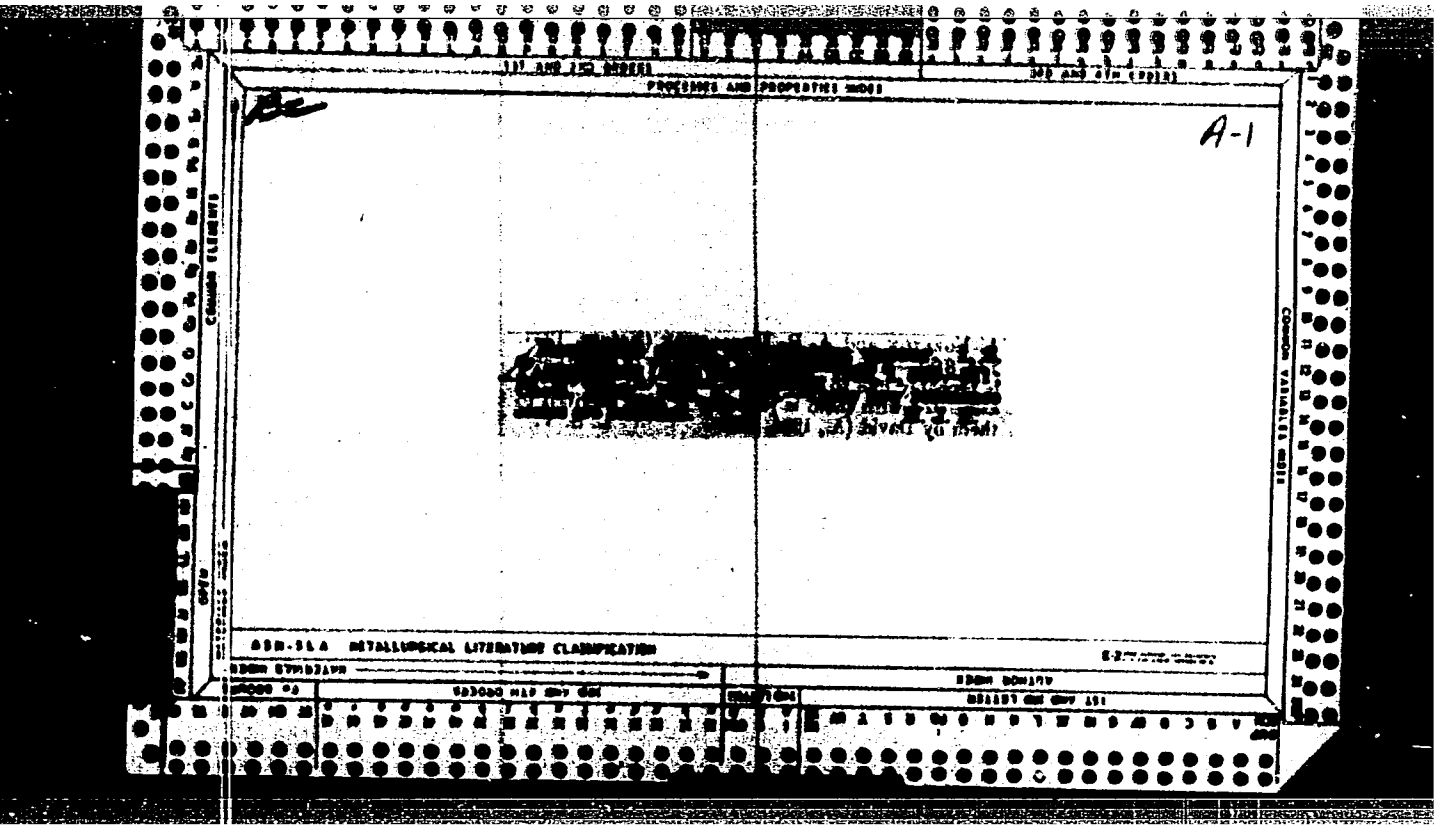
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

New resonance series in selenium vapor. J. S. Pasierbiński. *Acta Phys. Polonica* 1, 503-11(1932)(in German); cf. M. Mouscarowska, *C. A.* 23, 1479. Se vapor excited by light of a Ba spark gives resonance lines, belonging to two series excited by λ4554 and λ3892 A. In addn. a third independent series appears excited by λ 4725 A. None but the line 3892 conforms with the consts. given by Rosen (*C. A.* 21, 2846). The const. of the two other series is calcd. to be 410.3. Rosen's results recalcd. with the aid of this const. agree well with the measured values. The change of the const. may be due to isotopes of Se.
J. Wiertelak

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PASIERB, I.

Welding of disk wheels in steam turbines.

P. 19C (PRZEGLAD SPAWALNICTWA) (Warsaw, Poland) Vol. 9, no.7, July 1957

SC: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 7. No. 5. 1958

PASIERB, Ryszard, inz.

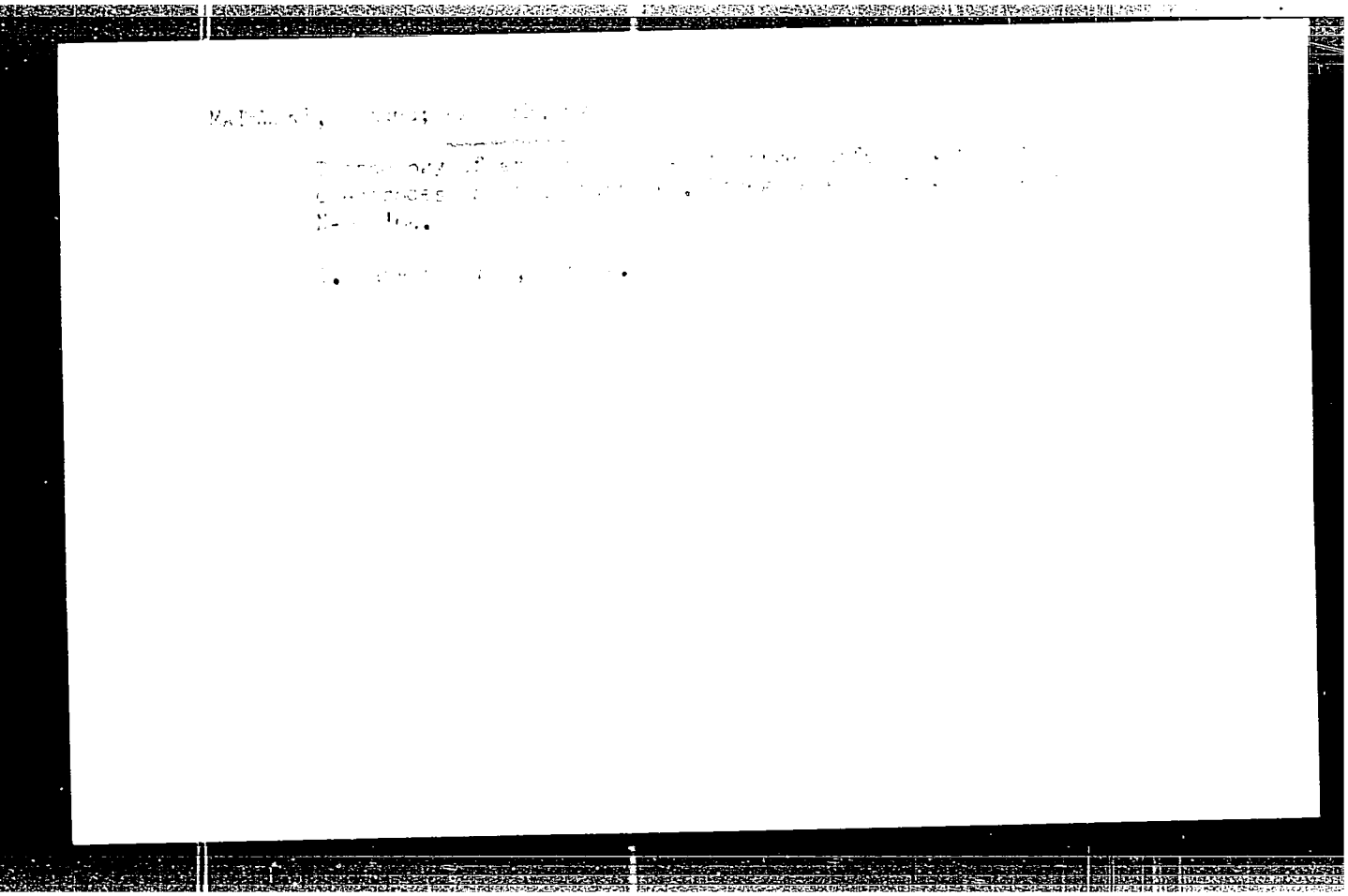
Welding of small structures. Przegl spaw 13 no.9:233-236 S '61.

1. Sekcja Spawalnucza Wybrzeze, Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow i Technikow Mechanikow Polskich, Gdansk.

PASIERB, Ryszard, inz.

Welding of heavy bodies in turbine construction. Przegl spaw 15 no.1:11-15 Ja '63.

1. Stowarzyszenie Inzynierow Mechanikow Polskich, Sekcja Spawalnicza Wybrzeze, Gdansk.



[illegible], Jan, prof. dr. inż. [illegible], Sławomir, mgr inż., WANDRASZ, Janusz, mgr inż.

Energy balance of a steel plant. Hutnik P 31 no. 4:123-128 Ap '64.

1. Silesian Technical University, Gliwice.

P/039/61/000/007-8/001/001
D001/D101

AUTHORS: Rutkowski, W., Docent, Doctor of Engineering, and Pasierbek, E., Master of Engineering

TITLE: Determination of electrochemical potential changes as means of sintering process investigation

PERIODICAL: Hutnik, no. 7-8, 1961, 274-280

TEXT: In this article the authors present the results of their investigations concerning the practical control of the powder sintering process. The purpose of this research was to design an apparatus for controlling the powder sintering process by means of measuring the electrochemical potential of sinters as based on the B. Bovarnick publication "Study of Sintering Carbonyl Iron by Electrochemical Potential". The aim of this work was to restrict the sintering phenomena to the formation of links between powder grains by means of pressure, temperature and time. According to the Gibbs-Helmholtz formula, there is a linear relation between free energy and the electrochemical potential, therefore, the latter can be

Card 1/4

Determination of electrochemical...

used for controlling the progress of sintering. The authors' study was divided into two parts; at first the electrochemical potential of compressed samples with the density of 4.0 - 6.0 g/cm^3 and samples compressed and sintered for 1, 2, 4 and 8 hours was measured. This was followed by checking the density and microstructure of samples. The samples, 20 of them, were made of carbonyl iron powder, compressed by 5.4, 7.2, 10.8, 14.4, 16.2 and 18 t pressure and formed into 7 x 5 x 30 mm blocks. 16 of them were sintered and the remaining 4 were examined in the raw state. The sintering was carried out in a protective atmosphere of hydrogen at 1,000°C. The only variable parameter of the sintering process was the time which was selected as 1, 2, 4 and 8 hours, respectively. Each sample in turn was connected with a calomel electrode and the EMF of the thus formed element was measured. The system was standardized by means of a Weston cell. The electrodes were kept in a nitrogen protective atmosphere; the air from the cell being removed by a vacuum pump. Each test was repeated 3 times with practically identical results. The measured potentials were influenced by samples' density and

sintering time. For samples sintered for 1 hour, the potential varied according to density from 571.5 to 566.0 mV. For samples sintered for 2 hours it varied from 569.15 to 560.2 mV; for samples sintered four hours the corresponding figures were 560.0 to 544.2 mV, and for samples sintered eight hours they were 532.0 to 527.0 mV. When, subsequently, the densities of samples were checked, it was found that the density curve rises steeply for samples sintered for shorter times, while for longer sintered ones the density curve falls. On examination of the samples' microstructure it was established that longer sintering time causes an increase of grain size and reduction of inter-grain pores. The authors arrived at the following conclusions: The measurement of electrochemical potential can be successfully applied for sintering control; this method is sensitive to variable parameters of sintering process, in particular, to sintering time; electrochemical potential measuring results are in agreement with subsequent density and microstructure check examination; the measurement results are reproducible within an approximate 4% accuracy. There are 9 photos, 2 tables, 1 figure.

2 graphs, 6 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc references. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Bovarnick, "Study of Sintering of Carbonyl Iron by Electrochemical Potential", Planseeberichte fuer Pulvermetallurgie vereinigt mit Powder Metallurgie Biulletin, August 1959, no. 2.; Goetzel, C. G. Metals a. Alloys, 12, 1940; Bookris, Herringshaw. Disc. Far. Soc. 6. 1947; Latimer. "The Oxidation States of the Elements and Their Potentials in Aqueous Solutions" New York, 1938. [Abstracter's note: The name Bovarnick is spelled in two different ways].

Card 4/4

PASIERBINSKI, Stanislaw

Modernization of mining conductor locomotives. Wiadom gorn 11 no. 7/8:269-271 Jl-Ag '60.

Pasierbinski S.

Pasierbinski S., Eng. "Influence of Track Gradient on the Efficiency of Electric Trolley Locomotives." (Wplyw pochylenia trasy na warunki pracy elektrowozow kopalnianych). Przeglad Gornicay, No. 6, 1950, pp. 332-338, 4 figs.

General characteristics of the operation of trains on inclined tracks. Calculation of the maximum quantity of coal which can be transported daily by one locomotive. Calculation of the work of locomotives in ton/kilometers taking into account the gradient of the track. Calculation of the number of track-kilometers per locomotive daily. Calculation of weights of train sets on inclined tracks. Calculation of the braking power called for by descent of the train. Example of calculation of the number of cars, locomotives, and braking power in working conditions on an inclined track.

SO: Polish Technical Abstracts - No. 2, 1951

POL.

3244 622.625.24 : 621—59

Pasierbiński S. Braking Large Mine Tubs.

„Hamowanie dużych wozów kopalnianych". Przegląd Górniczy. No. 1, 1954, pp. 24—27, 2 figs., 2 tabs.

Safety regulations provide for starting mine trains from any position, and for stopping, within a distance not exceeding 40 metres, trains travelling at a rate of 15 km/h. Review of these provisions as applied to trains made up of 0.8-ton tubs and standard 2.5 ton and 5-ton tubs. Computations. There is no need to provide brakes on 2.5 ton tubs on gradients not exceeding 5%, but hand brakes should be fitted when such tubs are driven on tracks of steeper gradient. Five-ton tubs should, irrespective of gradient, be fitted with hand brakes.

PASIERBINSKI, S.

"Braking big electric mine-railway cars." p. 24. (Przeglad Gorniczy, Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan 54, Stalinogrod)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

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Pasierbinski B., Eng. **Influence of Track Gradient on the Efficiency of Electric Trolley Locomotives**

„Wpływ pochylenia trasy na warunki pracy elektrowozów kopalnianych" **Przegląd Gorniczy**. No 6, 1950, pp. 332—338, 4 figs

General characteristics of the operation of trains on inclined tracks. Calculation of the maximum quantity of coal which can be transported daily by one locomotive. Calculation of the work of locomotives in ton-kilometers taking into account the gradient of the track. Calculation of the number of track-kilometers per locomotive daily. Calculation of weights of train sets on inclined tracks. Calculation of the braking power called for by descent of the train. Example of calculation of the number of cars, locomotives and braking power in working conditions on an inclined track.

PASIERBINSKI, S.

Timetables for underground trains. p. 195, Vol. 11, no. 5, May 1955,
PRZEGLAD GORNICZY
SO:MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9,
Sept. 1955, Uncl.

Pasierbinski, Stanislaw

Poland/General Problems - Problems of Teaching A-3

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 33597

Author : Pasierbinski, Stanislaw

Institution : None

Title : Knowledge of Electromagnetic Oscillations and Waves

Original Periodical : Fiz. i Chem., 1954, 7, No 6, 334-341, Polish

Abstract : Popular article; see also Referat Zhur - Fizika, 1955, 19751.

Card 1/1

PASIERSKI, J.

COUNTRY : [illegible]
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1960, No. [illegible]

AUTHOR : Kotlecki, [illegible] and Pasierski, J.
INST. : [illegible]
TITLE : A Device for [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]ures

ORIG. PUB. : Pomiary, Automat., Kontrola, [illegible], No. [illegible]

ABSTRACT : The device descr[illegible] is intended for application in aerodynamic measurements and consists of [illegible] basic elements: (1) a [illegible] pressure transducer which converts variat[illegible] of the pressure on the external [illegible] of the membrane into variations in electric capacity; (2) an electronic bridge which measures changes in capacitance and converts the latter [illegible] voltages; (3) an electronic power amplifier; [illegible] a [illegible] oscillograph which records [illegible] on [illegible] paper the curves [illegible] the variation [illegible] the voltages representing the pressures.

Yu. S[illegible]

CARD: 1/1

PASIERSKI, Zbigniew (Wroclaw)

The great transoceanic trough. Czasop geogr 35 no.2:213-215 '64

PASIEWICZ, Kazimierz, mgr. inz.

Measurement of very low levels of D.C. or low frequency A.C. currents. Pt.1. Pomiary 10 no.8:343-346 J1'64

1. Department of Electronics, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw.

PASIEWICZ, Kazimierz

Semiconductive high-stabile source of direct voltage. Nukleonika 8 no.4:276-280 '63.

1. Zaklad Elektroniki, Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Warszawa 9.

PASIEWICZ, Kazimierz, mgr inz.

Zener diodes. Pomiary 8 no.8:359-362 Ag '62.

1. Instytut Badan Jedrowych, Zaklad Elektroniki, Warszawa.

PASIK, J.

Making use of blood plasma as a substitute raw material in the processing of smokedmeat products. p. 7.

GOSPODARKA MIESNA, Vol. 7, No. 10 Oct. 1955

(Polskie Wydawnictwa Gospodarcze) Warszawa

SOURCE: EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST Vol. 5, No. 1 Jan. 1956

PASIK, JERZY

Poland/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Food industry, I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 6715

Author: Pasik, Jerzy

Institution: None

Title: Utilization of Blood Plasma as a Substitute Raw Material in the Manufacture of Smoked Food Products

Original Publication: Gospod. miesna, 1955, 7, No 10, 7-8

Abstract: Blood plasma is a valuable substitute raw material in the bread and confectionery industry and also in the production of dietary products. Its use in the manufacture of cooked smoked food articles enhances their appearance, taste and calory content. The amount of added plasma must be $\leq 5\%$ of the total amount of the raw material. Dry plasma, with a moisture content of 12%, can be used at a rate of 1-1.5 kg in lieu of 5 kg of beef.

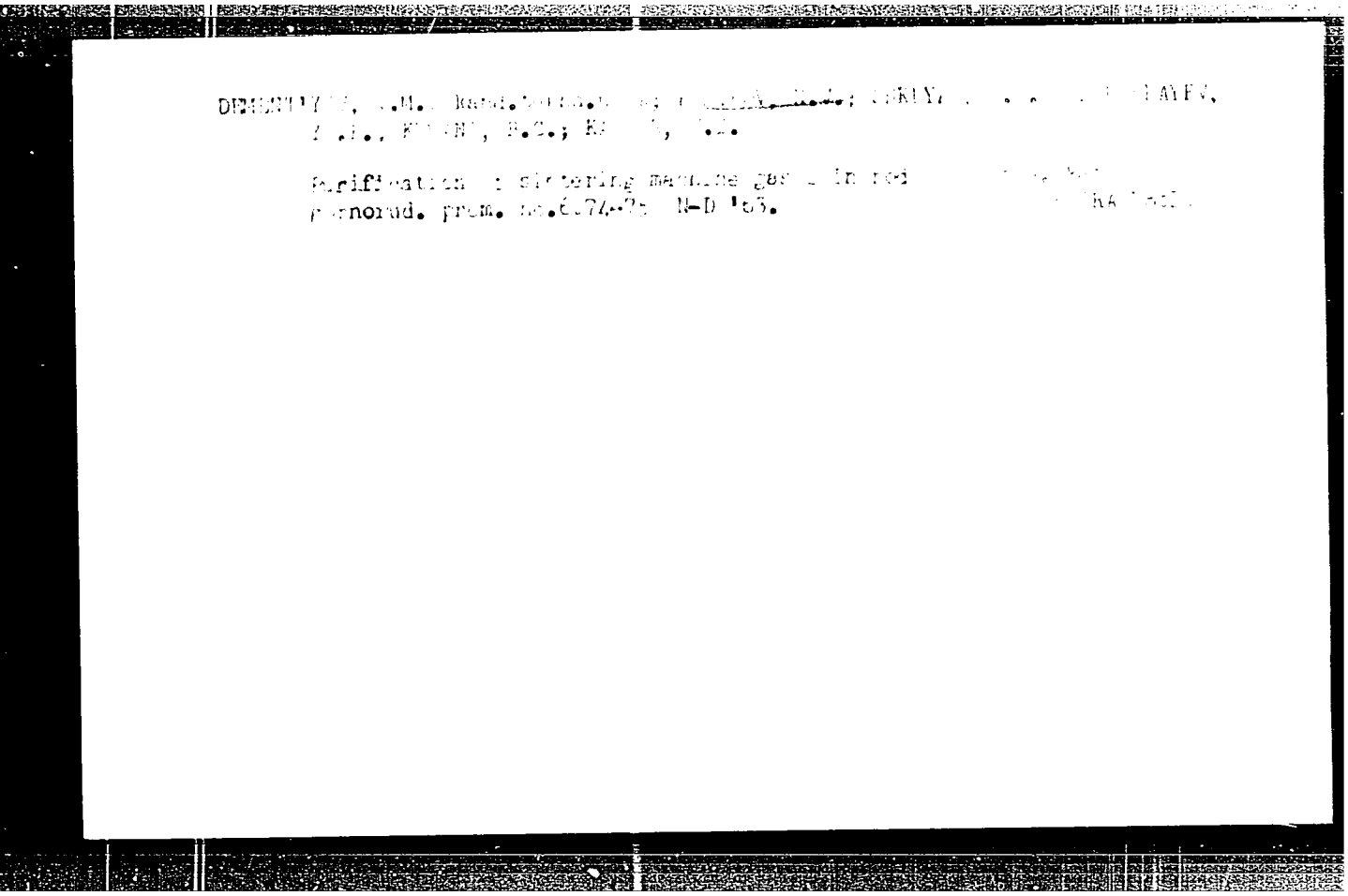
Card 1/1

PASIK, J.

PASIK, J. Errors in the development of technical progress in the meat industry. p. 11.

Vol. 8, No. 1, Jan 1956
GOSPODARKA MIESNA.
TECHNOLOGY
Warszawa, Poland

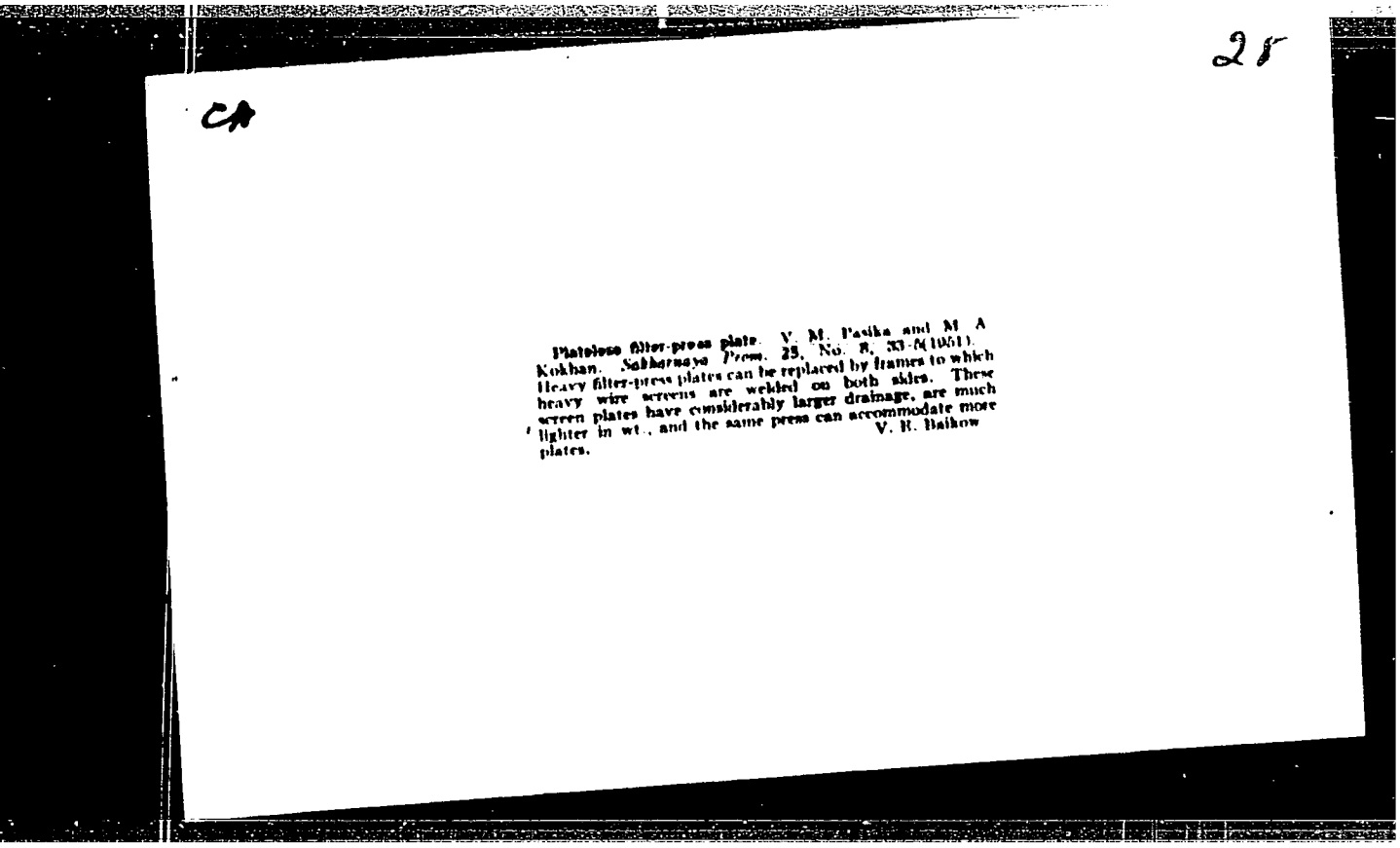
So: East Europeon Accession, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956



ZHUKOV, A.I.; KHIL'KO, M.M.; SHKLYAR, M.S.; KAZANTSEV, Ye.I. Prinimali uchastiye: BLASHCHUK, N.M., inzh.; YARMYSH, V.A., inzh.; PARKHOMENKO, D.M., inzh.; BULI, V.G., inzh.; BIDENKO, R.V., inzh.; PASIKOV, N.V., inzh.; ZEMLYANOY, N.G., inzh.; TARASENKO, A.A., inzh.

Firing open-hearth furnaces with a mixture of cold coke and natural gases. Stal' 21 no.12:1068-1070 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Open-hearth furnaces—Equipment and supplies)
(Gas as fuel)



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Plateless filter-press plate. V. M. Peshk and M. A. Kokhan. Sakharnaya Prom. 25, No. 8, 33-4(1951). Heavy filter-press plates can be replaced by frames to which heavy wire screens are welded on both sides. These screen plates have considerably larger drainage, are much lighter in wt., and the same press can accommodate more plates. V. R. Bailow

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III
2

Hollow filter-press plates. V. M. Pasiha and M. A. Kukhan (Sakhar. Prom., 1951, No. 8, 36—38; *Sug. Ind. Abstr.*, 1951, 13, 173).—A welded filter-press plate holding a close wire mesh, and weighing 23 kg. (instead of the usual solid cast-iron plate of 120—125 kg.) gives faster filtration, lower sugar content in the muds, and lower °Brix of the wash-water than does the usual type of plate. P. S. Arup

Pasin, S. D.

Acid-alkali equilibrium during schizophrenia. S. D. Pasin. *Voprosy Fiziol.* 1953, No. 4, 175–90; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 50080.—Detns. of alkali reserve (I) and the amts. of lactic and pyruvic acids in blood were used to study the acid-alkali equil. in 37 patients suffering from schizophrenia. In all patients I was greatly decreased. After phys. load and electroconvulsive attack the amt. of lactic acid in blood was greatly increased while that of pyruvic acid was only slightly greater than normal.
B. Wierbicki

SKRIVANELI, N.dr; PANSINI, K. dr; PASINI, D. dr.

ACTH and cortisone in the treatment of meningeal tuberculosis.
Lijec.vjes.76 no.9-10:450-460 1954.

1. Iz Djecje klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, ther.
ACTH & cortisone, results(Ser))
(ACTH, ther.use
tuberc.meningeal, results(Ser))
(CORTISONE, ther.use,
tuberc.,meningeal, results(Ser))

PASINI D

PANSINI, Karlo, Doc.dr; PASINI, Dinko, dr.; SPIDLA, M. dr.

Chronic abdominal syndrome caused by lambliasis. Med.glasn. 9 no.5:171-174 May '55.

1. Klinika za djecje bolesti Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (predstojnik prof. dr N. Skrivaneli)

(GIARDIASIS, compl.
chronic abdom.synd. in child, diag. & ther. (Ser))
(ABDOMEN, dis.
recur. abdom. cramp caused by giardiasis, in child, diag & ther. (Ser))

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Miram PA[illegible] [illegible] Medicinskog [illegible]

Current sta[illegible]

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, [illegible]

Abstract [illegible] one-year stay [illegible] with thorough literature [illegible] hernia and various methods of circulation [illegible] oxygenation [illegible] technique [illegible] cardiac [illegible] congenital [illegible] (cavities, [illegible] defects, [illegible]

PASINI, Dr M. /affiliation not given/.

"The Pacemaker (Artificial Stimulator) in the Treatment of Atrio-Ventricular Blocks."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 85, No 7, July 1963, pp 767-770.

Abstract: The author reviews the use of the electric pacemaker to stimulate heart action during open operations from the initial clinical application of such a device by CALLAGHAN, BIGELOW, and ZOLL /affiliations not given/ in 1951. The author also discusses possible complications and the use of the device in cardiac arrest.

Forty recent references, mainly US and Western European, a few Yugoslav (including the article by STULHOFER et al. in the present journal).

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DELAK-KREZANI, Zdenka, Dr.; PASINI, M., dr.

Hand contractures caused by burns. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 13 no.3-4:219-221 Mar-Apr 56.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Opste bolnice u Banjoj Luci. Hirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

(BURNS, compl.
hand contractures, prev. & surg. (Ser))
(HAND, dis.
contractures caused by burns, prev. & surg. (Ser))
(CONTRACTURES,
hand, caused by burns, prev. & surg. (Ser))

i

YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Miram PASINI, Surgical Clinic of Medical Faculty (Kirurska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta,) Zagreb.

"Injection Treatment of Hemorrhoids."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 85, No 5, May 63; pp 517-521.

Abstract German summary modified]: Detailed description of procedure and indications. Excellent results in 42 patients (including 12 Stage II) with 5% phenol in olive oil, 3 injections at 8 days interval; in 3, another course was necessary 6 months after first. Fifteen Weste.n references, 4 schematic drawings.

1/1

PASINI, Miram, dr.

Treatment of hemorrhoids with injections. Lijecn. vjesn. 85 no.5:517-521 '63.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
(HEMORRHOIDS) (SCLEROSING SOLUTIONS)

5

PASINI, Miram, dr.

Current status of heart surgery. Lijecn. vjesn. 84 no.11:1099-1111 '62.

1. Iz Kirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.
(HEART SURGERY)

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