BARSUKOV, V.V.; PERMITIN, Yu.Ye.

A new species of the genus Pagetopsis (family Chaenichthyidae) [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no.9:1409-1411 S '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1.Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Antarctic regions--Chaenichthyidae)

PERMITIN, Yu. Ye.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5462

Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955.

Vtoraya morskaya ekspeditsiya na d/e "Ob'" 1956-1957 gg.; nauchnyye rezul'taty (Second Marine Expedition on the Diesel-Electric Ship "Ob'", 1956-57. Scientific Results) Leningrad, Morskoy transport, 1960. 165 p. (Series: Its: (Materialy) no. 7) 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy god and Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

Ed. (Title page): I.V. Maksimov, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor; Ed.: Ye. I. Oksenova; Tech. Ed.: O. I. Kotlyakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for marine geologists and hydrologists.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 9 articles on the hydrogeological and geological findings of the Second Soviet Marine Expedition, sponsored by the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine of the USSR as part of the International Geophysical Year program. The expedition, conducted on the diesel ship "Ob'" during 1956-57, covered the entire Indian Ocean and the coast of Antarctica between [illegible] east longitude. The present volume, the seventh and last in a series on the Second Expedition, describes the work of the Expedition in investigating the following: The geomorphology of the sea bottom by means of sounding devices; the geological structure and profile of the East Antarctic waters and the southern part of the Indian Ocean, through the collection of benthic deposits; the seismic-acoustical determination of the thickness of friable bottom deposits; analysis of surface and depth suspensions; the relief of the bottom of the Davis Sea and the area north of it; the Gauss-Kerguelen underwater range, the continental slope and shelf of Antarctica between 70 and 100° east longitude and 40 and 70° south latitude; the geomorphology of Queen Maud Land and Queen Mary Coast; glacier exaration; seasonal quantitative and qualitative longitudinal and latitudinal distribution of plankton in the Antarctic sector of the Indian Ocean; arctic fauna, including whales, seals, birds, fish, marine parasites, and microorganisms. The articles are written by members of the Institut okeanologii AN SSSR (Institute of Oceanology AS USSR), Institut geografii AN SSSR (Institute of Geography AS USSR), Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Zoological Institute AS USSR), and Institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (Institute of Fish Industries and Oceanography). No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

Second Marine Expedition (Cont.) SOV/5462

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Arsen'yev, V.A. Observations of Antarctic Marine Animals and Birds [illegible]

Barsukov, V.V., and Yu. Ye. Permitin. Ichthyological Research [illegible]

Gusev, A.V. Parasitological Research [illegible]

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Pasternak, F.A., and A.V. Gusev. Benthic Research [illegible]

Second Marine Expedition (Cont.) SOV/[illegible]

Beklemishev, K.V. Phytoplankton Research [illegible]

Lebedeva, M.N. Microbiological Research [illegible]

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress ([illegible])

STAROSTIN, I.V.; PERMITIN, Yu.Ye.

Composition of species and quantitative development of macrofouling on the marine water-supply system of a metallurgical plant on the shores of the Sea of Azov. Trudy Inst. okean. 70: 124-141 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

LEBEDEV, Ye.M.; PERMITIN, Yu.Ye.; KARAYEVA, N.I.

Fouling of plates in the Black Sea. Trudy Inst. okean. 70: 270-275 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

S/081/61/000/021/063/094
B138/B101

AUTHORS: Permitina, K. S., Frishberg, V. D.

TITLE: Coals of the Kuznetsk Basin

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 396, abstract 21M24 (Sb. "Podgotovka i koksovaniye ugley, Sverdlovsk, Metallurgizdat, no. 2, 1960, 3-31)

TEXT: A detailed description of the Kuznetsk coals. The petrographic, technical and technological characteristics of the coals are given; certain laws governing variations in properties are revealed, and information regarding the structure of the reserves is provided, together with other points of interest. In conclusion it is indicated that the evaluation of the data obtained by exploratory and preliminary prospecting opens up the prospect of a considerable increase in reserves of fat coals in the near future. There are 22 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/

PERMITINA, K.S.

Microscopic study of the clinkering process of coal. Trudy Lab.geol.ugl. no.6:144-149 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Coal research)

FEISHBERG, V.D.; PERMITINA, K.S.; SOKOLOV, V.Z.

Coal reserves in the Kuznetsk Basin as a factor determining the development of coking technology. Koks i khim. no.1:10-13 '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal geology) (Coal--Carbonization)

68-58-5-1/2

AUTHORS: Frishberg, V.D., Permitina, K.S. and Myuller, I.P.

TITLE: Coals of the Balakhonsk Series of the Kuznetsk Basin as a Raw Material for Coking (Ugli balakhonskoy svity Kuznetskogo basseyna kak syr'ye dlya koksovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 3 - 9 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Coals from measures of the second coal-bearing series of the Kuznetsk Basin (Balakhonsk) are characteristic in their non-uniform structure. The content of vitrite varies from 20 to 70% and their rank from gas coals to lean coals. Technological characteristics of the main types of these coals are given in Table 1 and the results of their coking on a pilot plant scale - Table 2 and the figure. At present, these coals are utilised in the blends of the Eastern Works, in a proportion of up to 60%. On the basis of the experimental results obtained, it is proposed to introduce some changes in the technological groupings of the above coals assigned to them at present. There are 2 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN

Card 1/1

15-57-3-3461

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 143 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Permitina, K. S.

TITLE: Microscopic Study of the Caking Process in Coals (Izucheniye pod mikroskopom protsessa spekaniya uglya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Labor. geol. uglya AN SSSR, 1956, Nr 6, pp 144-149

ABSTRACT: Noting that until the present no doubts have been raised among investigators on the question of the causes of caking in coals, the author proposes an original method of studying the process of coke formation in a polished section under the microscope, heating it by stages up to 750°. The results have led to an improvment in our concept of the caking process and have supplemented our information on the behavior of different microcomponents of coal during heating. The process of caking was studied for mixtures of different composition and also for coals from different fields in the USSR.

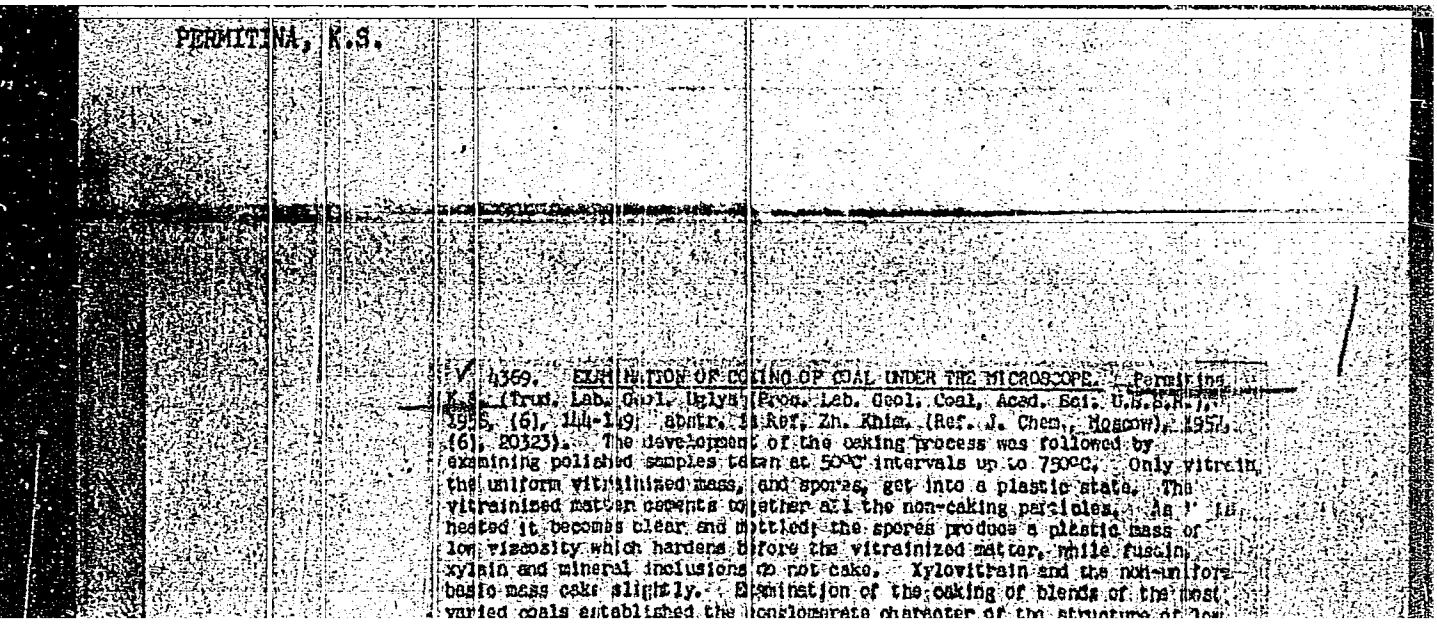
Card 1/1

Ye. G. M.

FRISHBERG, V.D.; PERMITINA, K.S.; MYULLER, I.P.

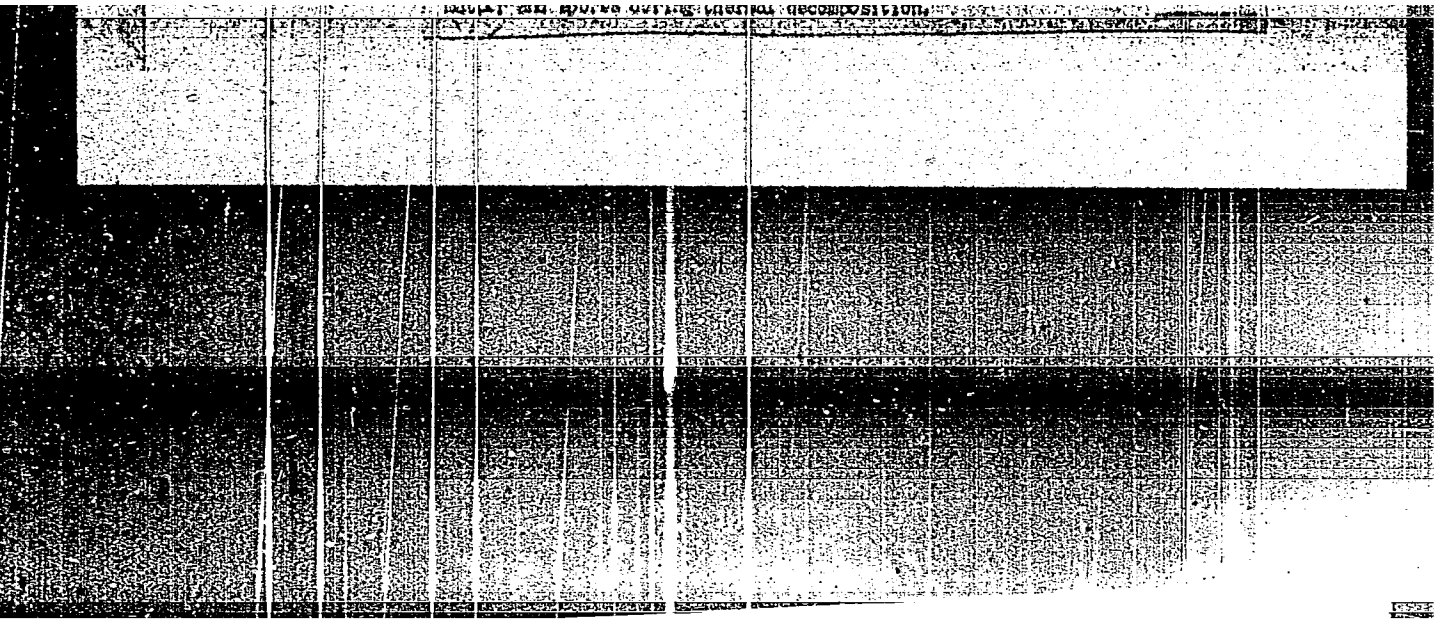
Coal from the Balakhonka series of the Kuznetsk Basin as raw material for coking. Koks i khim. no.5:3-9 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal--Carbonization)



PERMITINA, K.S.

4369. EXAMINATION OF COKING OF COAL UNDER THE MICROSCOPE. Permitina K.S. (Trud. Lab. Geol. Uglya (Proc. Leb. Geol. Coal, Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.), 1955, (6), 114-119; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1957, (6), 20323). The development of the coking process was followed by examining polished samples taken at 50°C intervals up to 750°C. Only vitrain, the uniform vitrainised mass, and spores, get into a plastic state. The vitrainised matter cements together all the non-caking particles. As it is heated it becomes clear and mottled; the spores produce a plastic mass of low viscosity which hardens before the vitrainized matter, while fusain, xylain and mineral inclusions do not cake. Xylovitrain and the non-uniform basic mass cake slightly. Examination of the coking of blends of the most varied coals established the conglomerate character of the structure of low



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240110011-0"

PERMITINA, K.S.; FRISHBERG, V.D.

Coals of the Kol'chugino formation of the Kuznets Basin as raw materials for coking. Koks i khim. no.4:3-8 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Kuznets Basin--Coal)

AUTHORS: Frishberg, V.D., Permitina, K.S. and Sokolov, V.Z. SOV/68-59-1-3/26

TITLE: Geological Reserves of Coal in the Kuznetskiy Basin as a Factor Determining the Direction of Development of the Coking Technology (Geologicheskiye zapasy uglya Kuznetskogo basseyna kak faktor, opredelyayushchiy napravleniya razvitiya tekhnologii koksovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 10 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As the main effort in the future development of the iron and steel industry will be concentrated in the Eastern economic regions, the Kuznetskiy coalbasin will become the main supply source of coking coals for these regions. Proved coal reserves of the basin and their distribution according to technological coal types are discussed (Tables 1, 2). It is concluded that proved reserves of coals suitable for coking amount to about 11 milliard tons, i.e. sufficient for 70-100 years. The distribution of coals reserves between the individual technological coal types can secure the increase in the output of coke up to 60-65 million tons per year, providing preferential crushing and new coking technology (Ref 5) are employed.

Card1/2

SOV/68-59-1-3/26

Geological Reserves of Coal in the Kuznetsk Basin as a Factor Determining the Direction of Development of the Coking Technology

With the conventional coking technology the yearly output of coke can reach 35 million tons. The main effort in prospecting work should be directed towards finding soft coals. There are 2 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VUKhIN

Card 2/2

Permitina, K.S.

2

KHIMICHESKIY INVESTIGATION OF CAKING OF COALS. Permitina, K.S. and Popova, M.E. (Stal (Steel, Moscow), 1954, (9), 775-781; abstr. in Ref. Zh. Khim. (Ref. J. Chem., Moscow), 1956, (2), 4699). A microscopic examination of changes in coal during thermal decomposition is reported. Coal was heated with air excluded, in pieces and in the crushed state, to temperatures ranging from 300 to 750°C, and sections were prepared close to the heating surface of the semi-coke formed. It was established that only vitrain, a vitrainized main mass of coal and spores go completely into a plastic state. Fusainized micro-components and xylene are inert in the coking process and similar to mineral impurities. Xylo-vitrain, xylo-vitrainized and slightly fusainized attrition particles have low caking power and cannot combine in the same group as with the vitrainized substance. Study of the caking of the grains of coal revealed the character of the connexion between the grains in the process of caking. Junction takes place only over the surface of contact, and not only at points of contact between the fluid main mass of the coal and the non-caking grains, but also at the boundaries of the plastic masses formed from vitrains of different degrees of metamorphism.

FRISHBERG, V.D.; POPOVA, M.Ye.; PERMITINA, K.S.

Properties of dull components (durain) of coals from the Balakhonka series in the Kuznetsk Basin. Koks i khim.no.2:5-12 '56.(MLRA 9:7)

1.Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal--Analysis)

PERMITINA, N.G.; SHLYGIN, A.I.

Electrochemistry of the adsorption of hydrogen on metals in presence of a liquid phase. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.khim. no.4:53-59 '51. (MLRA 9:5)

(Hydrogen) (Catalysts)

PERMITINA, N. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts Jun 52

"The Reactive Capacity of Hydrogen That Is Adsorbed in the Activated State," N.G. Permitina, A.I. Shlygin, Kishinev State U; Acad Sci Kazakh SSR

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXVI, No 6, pp 874-877

Using electrochem method for clarifying the mechanism of hydrogenation in the presence of a liquid phase, demonstrated that the total quantity of hydrogen adsorbed in the activated state is reactive toward methylethylacetylenylcarbinol;

220T32

showed that there is inhomogeneity of the surface of platinized Pt and, particularly that there is presence of 2 types of adsorption centers which differ sharply in activity. The more active centers have a low value of the adsorption potential toward hydrogen. Surface movement of activated adsorbed hydrogen taken place only to an insignificant extent. The substrate has an effect on the adsorption potential of the surface; the number of centers exhibiting the highest activity depends not only on the structure of the catalyst, but also the compn of the liquid phase.

220T32

PERMITINA, N. G., SHLYGIN, A. I.

Catalysis

Correlation of adsorption and catalytic processes during hydrogenation in the presence of a liquid phase. Znur. fiz. khim. 26 No. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

Permitina, N. G.

6

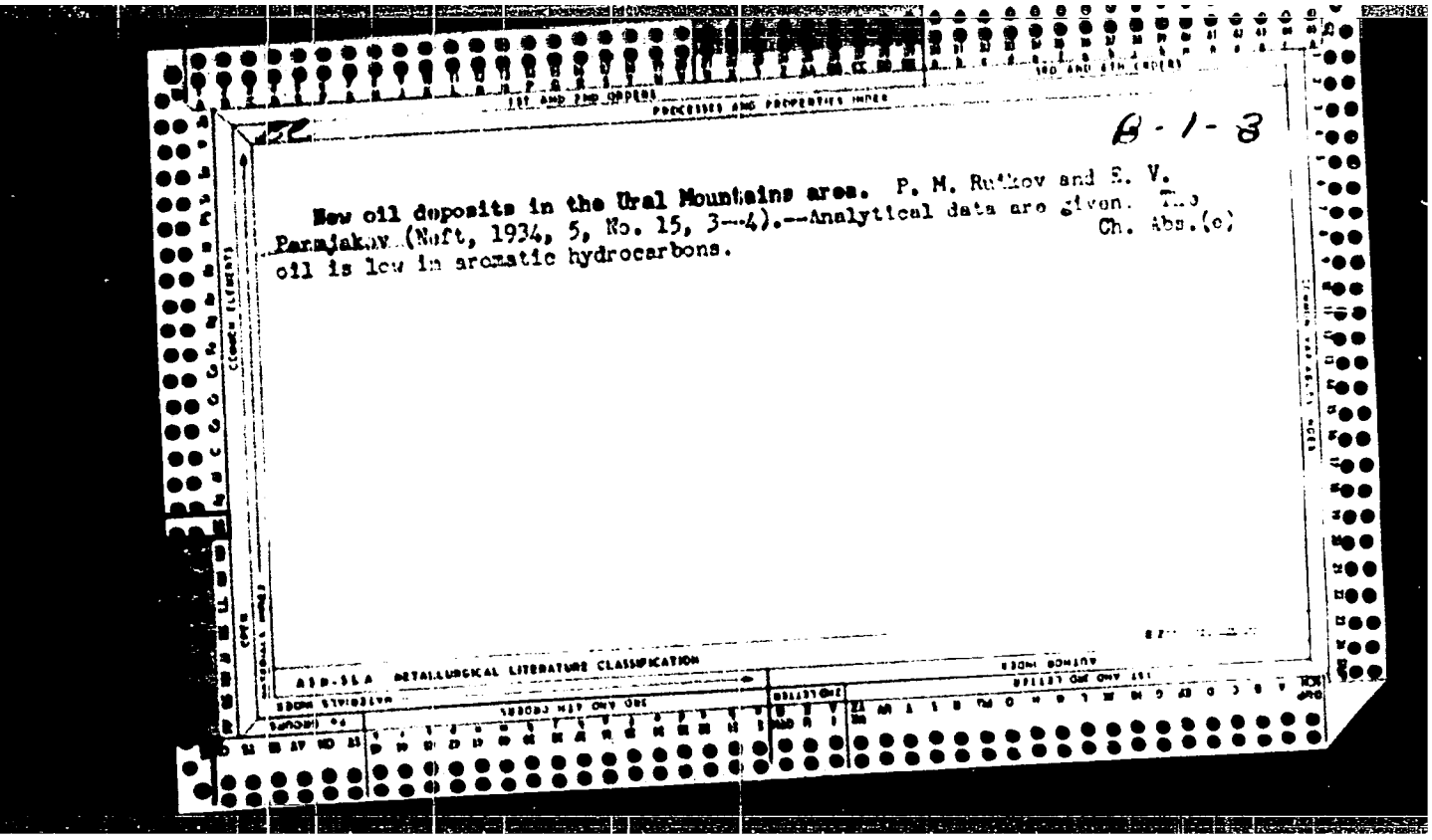
Dependence of adsorption and catalytic properties of a catalyst on its structure. A. I. Shlygin and N. G. Permitina. *Kataliticheskoe Gidrirovanie i Okislenie, Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Trudy Konf.* 1955, 233-40; cf. *C.A.* 30, 4005[a], 47, 3077*f*.—The effect of c.d. during prepn. of platinized electrodes on their properties was examd. Increase of c.d. during platinization raises the catalytic activity as tested on hydrogenation of MeEtC(OH)C:CH. This is caused both by increase of the no. of active centers and by increase of rate of adsorption of H_2. It is suggested that the presence of some amorphous areas and defective lattice in the catalyst permits a more satisfactory realization of optimum distances between surface atoms for rupture of H_2 mols. and activation of org. mols. The platinized catalyst shows improved catalytic activity when the soln. used for platinising is dild.; similar improvements result from chem. pptn. of Pt in the presence of gelatin. G. M. K.

2

RM

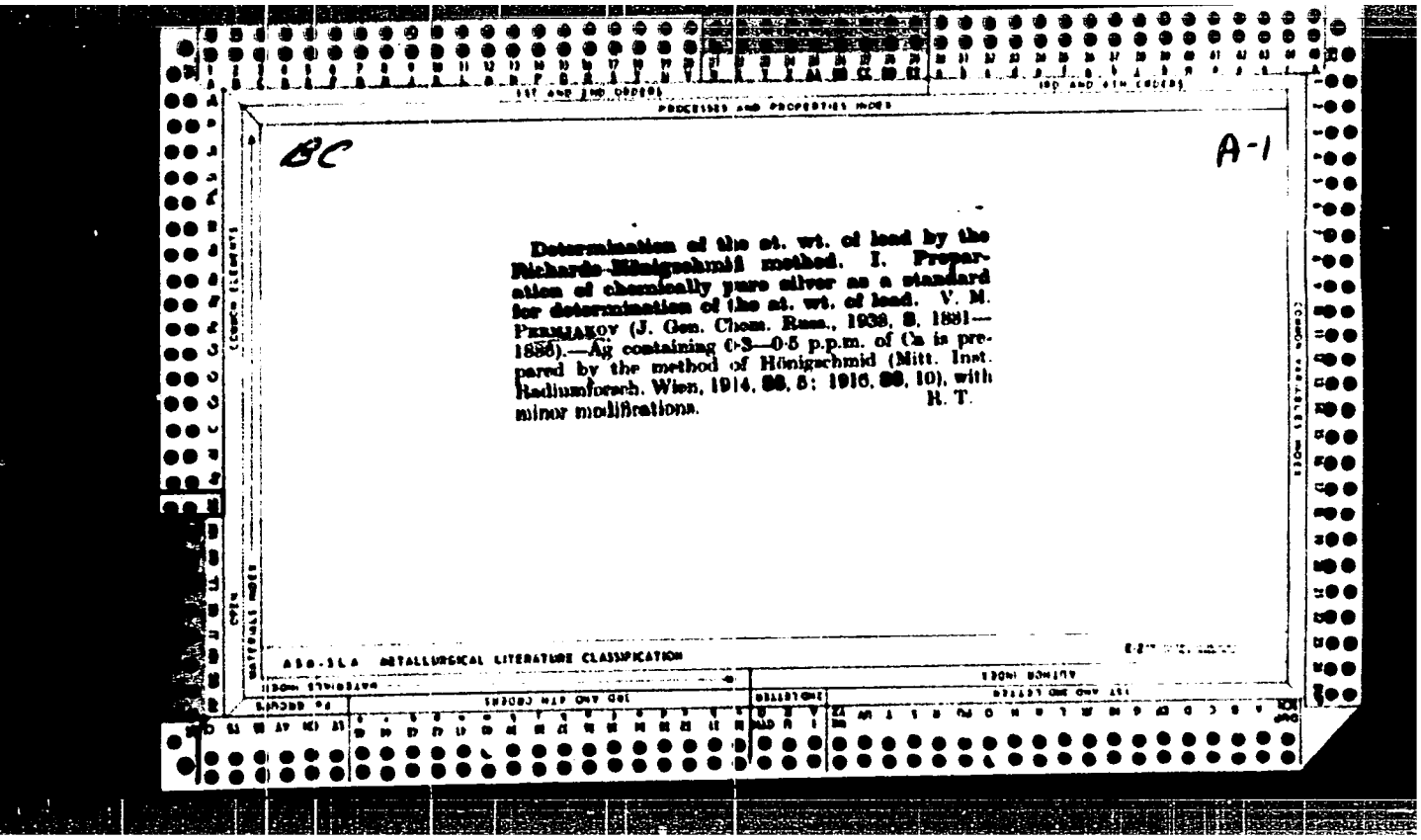
SOKOLOV, D.V.; KHOKHLOVA, V.V.; PERMITINA, N.G.

Condensation of 1,2,5-trimethyl-4-piperidone with formaldehyde.
Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 14 no.10:63-70 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Piperidone) (Formaldehyde) (Condensation products (Chemistry))



B-1-8

New oil deposits in the Ural Mountains area. P. M. Rukhov and S. V. Parmjakov (Neft, 1934, 5, No. 15, 3—4).—Analytical data are given. The oil is low in aromatic hydrocarbons. Ch. Abs.(c)



BC

A-1

Determination of the at. wt. of lead by the Richards-Hönigschmid method. I. Preparation of chemically pure silver as a standard for determination of the at. wt. of lead. V. M. PERMIAKOV (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1939, 9, 1851—1856).—Ag containing 0·3—0·5 p.p.m. of Cu is prepared by the method of Hönigschmid (Mitt. Inst. Radiumforsch. Wien, 1914, 88, 5; 1916, 98, 10), with minor modifications. R. T.

A50-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

B 1-0

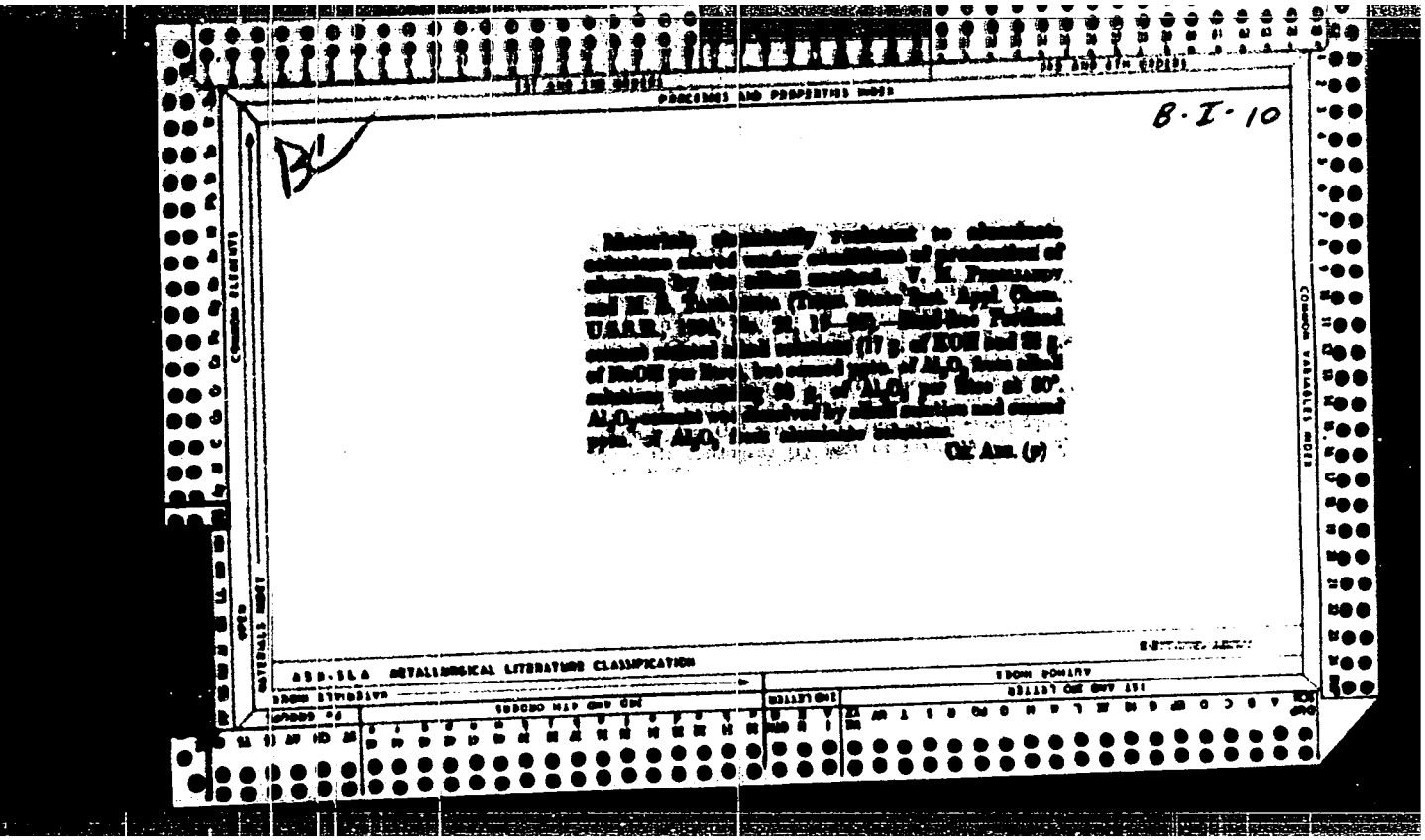
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

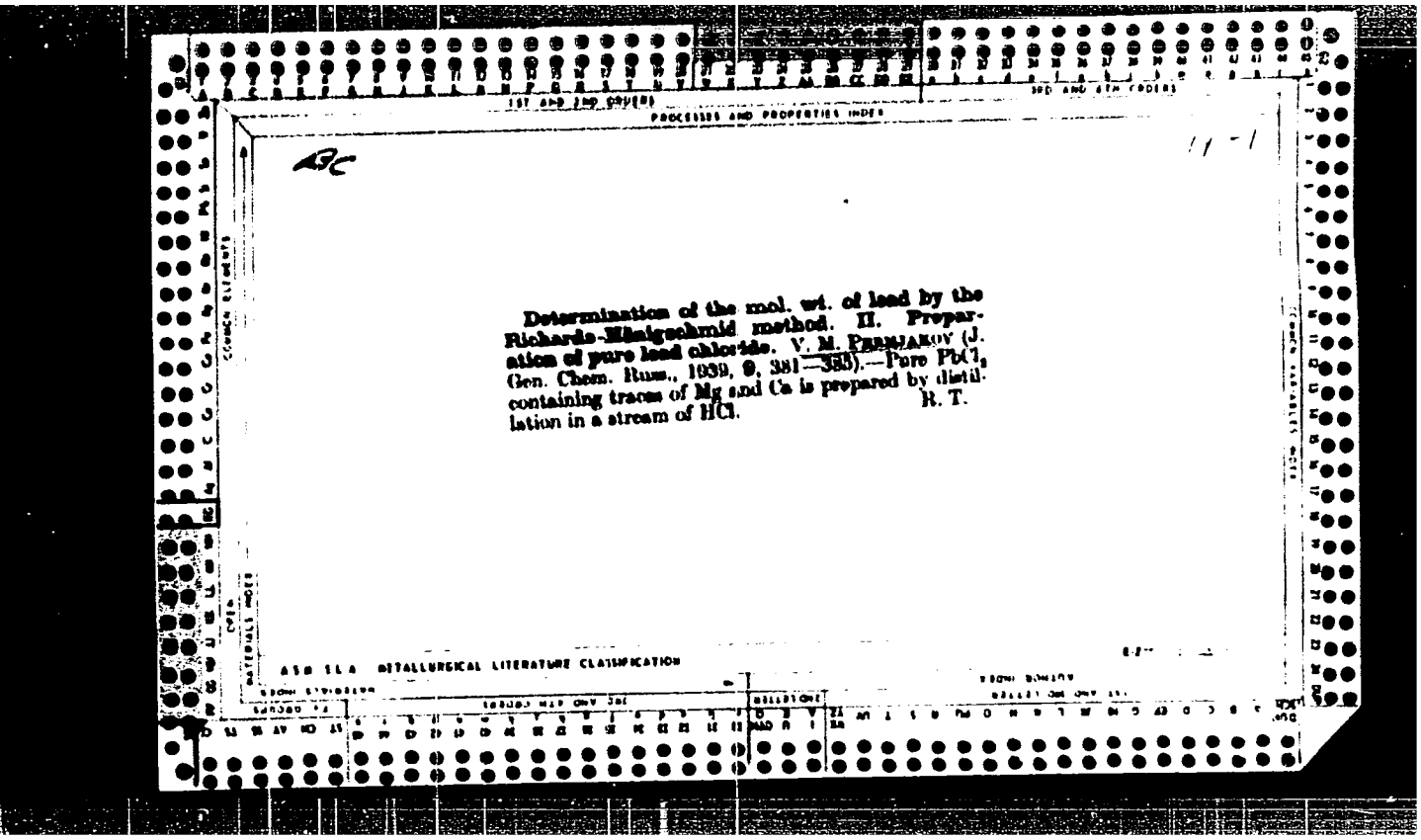
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

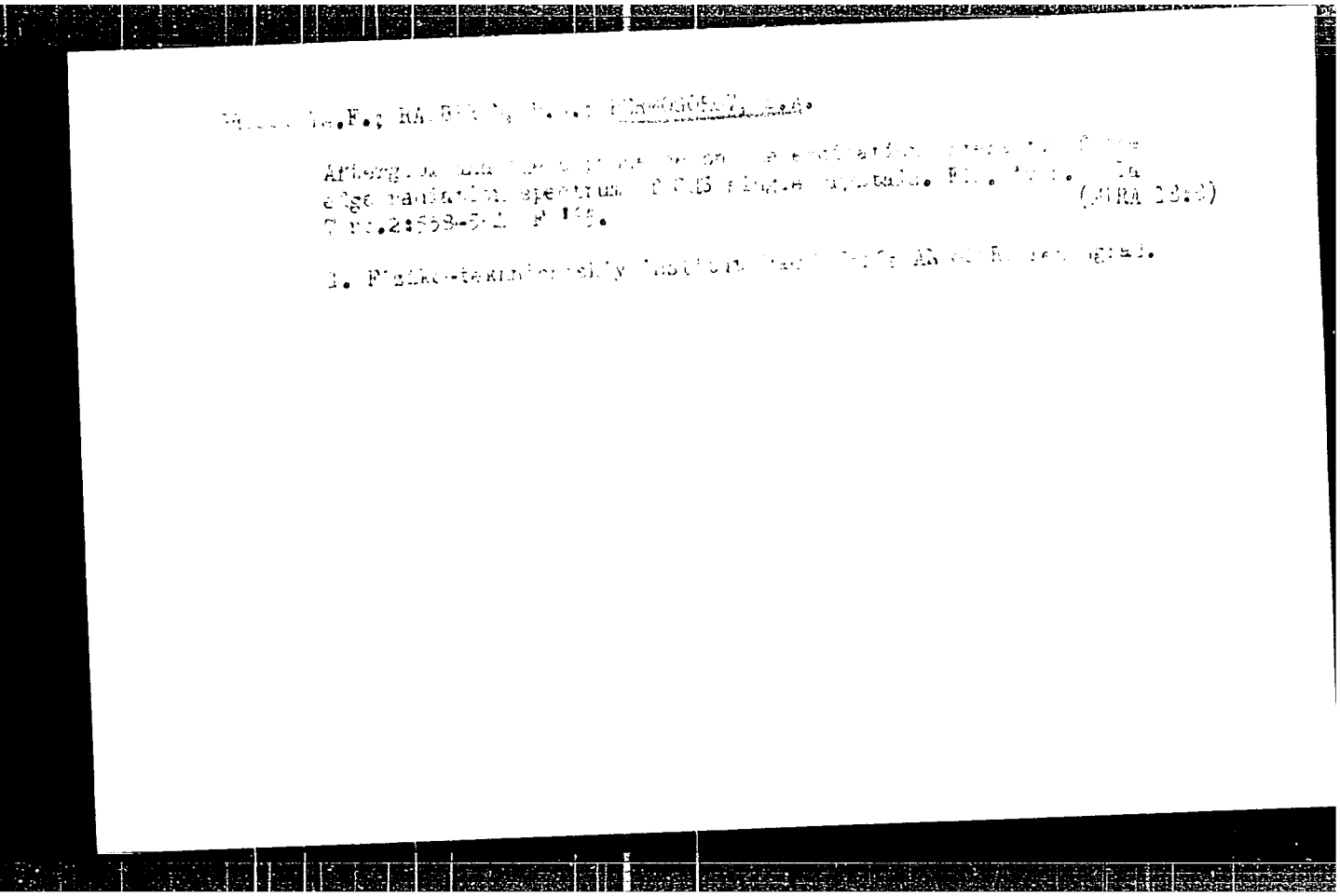
Dolomite cement. V. [illegible] and V. P. Sheraviev (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., [illegible]).—Cement can be obtained by heating a Russian dolomite at [illegible]°, grinding it finely, and mixing with sand. J. J. B.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





Determination of the mol. wt. of lead by the Richards-Hönigschmid method. II. Preparation of pure lead chloride. V. M. PAVLIAKOV (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1939, 9, 381—385).—Pure $PbCl_2$ containing traces of Mg and Ca is prepared by distillation in a stream of HCl. R. T.



ACCESSION NR: AP4019969 S/0020/64/154/006/1306/1309

AUTHORS: Gross, Ye.F. (Corr. member AN SSSR);); Permogorov, S.A.; Razbirin, B.S.

TITLE: An optical analog of the Mossbauer effect

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 6, 1964, 1306-1309

TOPIC TAGS: optics, Mossbauer effect, phononless transition, crystal, crystal spectrum, cadmium sulfide, cadmium selenide, zinc sulfide

ABSTRACT: Very sharp lines have been found in crystals such as CdS, CdSe, ZnS, and some others in both emission and absorption at 4K near the fundamental absorption edge (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Their width is about 10^{-4} ev. The purely electronic (phononless) transitions which correspond to these lines seem to be similar to the narrow lines in the gamma spectra (Mossbauer effect). The present authors have investigated the temperature dependence of these lines in the range between 4 and 26K (see Fig. 2 of the Enclosure). This dependence is similar to that of the Mossbauer effect except that the tempera-

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4019969

ture range is much lower than that for the latter. "The authors are grateful to Ye. D. Trofimov for many discussions." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F. Joffe Akademii nauk SSSR. (Physicotechnical Institute, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Sep63 ATD PRESS: 3055 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: SS, OP NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 008

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019969

ENCLOSURE: 01

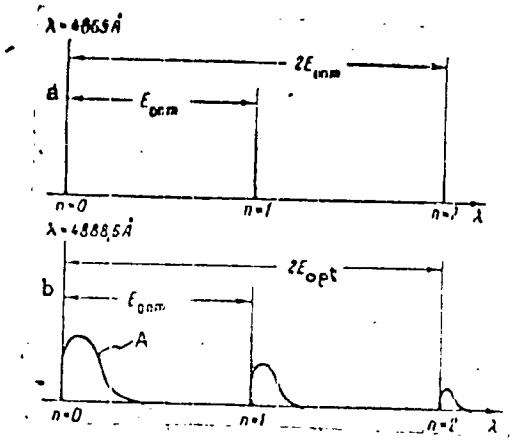

Fig. 1. Schematic representation of electron vibrational spectrum for the irradiation of CdS crystal at T = 4.2K: a - in the case of the interaction with optical phonons only; b - in the case of interactions with optical and acoustic (A) phonons

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019969

ENCLOSURE: 02

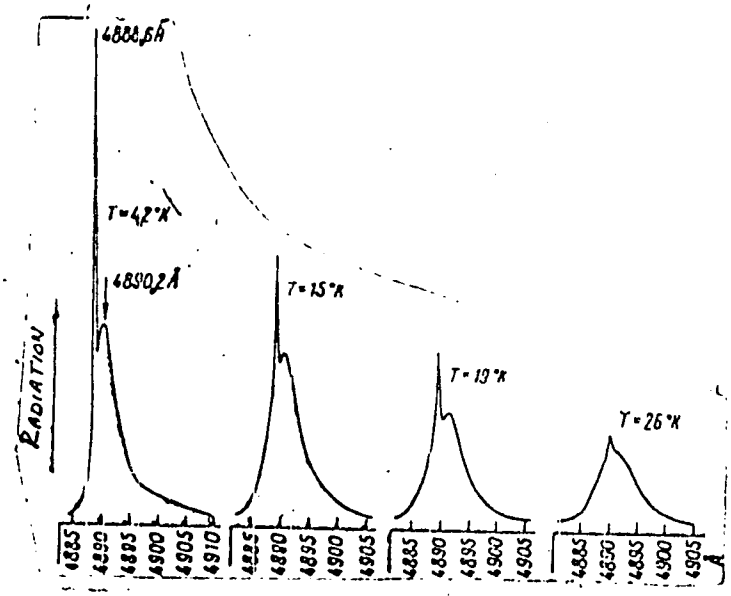

Fig. 2. Change of the line λ = 4888.6Å and the band, depending upon interactions with acoustic phonons and the temperature

Card 4/4

GROSS, Ye.F.; RAZBIRIN, B.S.; PERMOGOROV, S.A.

Free and bound excitons in cadmium sulfide crystals and the analogue of the Mössbauer effect in optics. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.2:338-341 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Gross).
(Cadmium sulfide crystals)
(Excitons) (Mössbauer effect)

L 16312-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)-2/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5005301 S/0181/65/007/002/0558/0564

AUTHOR: Gross, Ye. F.; Razbirin, B. S.; Permogorov, S. A.

TITLE: Afterglow and dependence of the edge radiation spectrum of single-crystal cadmium sulfide on the excitation intensity

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 558-564

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, single crystal, edge radiation, spectrum analysis, afterglow, luminescence center

ABSTRACT: The spectrum was investigated at temperatures of 4.2--77K. The luminescence was excited with light at a wavelength in the region of the intrinsic absorption of the crystal. The light source was a high-pressure mercury arc VRSh-250. A monochromator with photoelectric attachment was used to record the spectra. The results show that the spectrum of the edge radiation depends on the intensity of the exciting light. This dependence is due to the fact that different portions of the spectrum have different luminescence times. The spectrum of the afterglow of the edge radiation of CdS was investigated at T = 4.2K, as well as the temperature dependence of the afterglow spectrum in the interval 4.2--77K. Although early in-

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L 36312-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5005301

vestigations have shown that at low intensities there are three groups of CdS crystals, each with a different type of edge luminescence spectrum, the differences become less pronounced at increased intensity. This indicates that the different sections of the spectrum have a different intensity dependence. It is concluded on the basis of the results that the edge radiation is a consequence of a transition of an electron from a shallow level in the conduction band to a deeper level in the valence band. This is confirmed by the strong temperature dependence of the edge luminescence at low temperature (4—30K). The center responsible for the edge luminescence can be described by the donor-acceptor pair model proposed by F. E. Williams (J. of Phys. Chem. of Solids, v. 12, 265, 1960). The differences between the de-excitation times of the portions of the edge radiation maxima can be attributed to differences in the distances between the donors and the acceptors. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [02]

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 009 ATD PRESS: 3219

Card 2/2

L 47053-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6015467 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1483/1492

57
53
B

AUTHOR: Gross, Ye. F.; Permogorov, S. A.; Razbirin, B. S.

ORG: Physics Engineering Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: The motion of free excitons and their interaction with phonons

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1483-1492

TOPIC TAGS: exciton, phonon interaction, phonon spectrum, cadmium sulfide crystal, crystal optic property, luminescence, luminescent crystal

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the possibility of the manifestation of the kinetic energy of freely moving excitons in an exciton luminescence spectrum. Differences are noted among the processes of a phononless, a one-phonon, and a two-phonon optic annihilation of excitons, related to the different formulation of the law of conservation of momentum for these processes. The results are used to analyze the exciton luminescence spectrum of CdS single crystals in the temperature range of 4—77K. It is shown that excitons in this case may be considered as free quasiparticles following the Maxwell distribution in the kinetic energies and interacting with phonons with the fulfillment of the law of the conservation of momentum. In

Card 1/2

L 47053-66

ACC NR: AP6015467

conclusion, the authors consider it their pleasant duty to express their gratitude to K. K. Rebane, V. V. Khizhnyakov, and A. A. Klochikhin for a fruitful discussion of the results, and to V. A. Abramov for assistance in making the measurements. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas and 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 12Oct65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 ULR

ACC NR: AP6036321 SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/66/018/011/K001/K004

AUTHOR: Lider, K. P.; Novikov, B. V.; Permogorov, S. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics, State University, Leningrad

TITLE: Application of bound-exciton optical spectra in the study of radiation damage in crystals

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 18, no. 11, 1966, K1-K4

TOPIC TAGS: radiation damage, ~~irradiation damage~~, ionizing irradiation, exciton, crystal lattice defect, optic spectrum, luminescence spectrum

ABSTRACT: Radiation damage in crystals was investigated by means of excitons bound to lattice defects. The radiative annihilation of bound-exciton states gives rise to emission lines which are resonant with the absorption lines. Of the bound-exciton lines, the most intensive are the I_1 line (4888.6 Å) and the group of I_2 lines (I_{2A}: 4867.2 Å; I_{2B}: 4869.1 Å; I_{2C}: 4870.2 Å). Bound-exciton emission was studied at 77 and 4.2K in CdS crystals bombarded with ions and deuterons. Ion bombardment caused the I_2 to appear in the luminescence spectrum at 77K of those specimens for which it had not been observed before bombardment; it intensified those which had been present before bombardment. At 4.2K a new line with a 4870.1 Å wavelength appeared in the luminescence

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ACC NR: AP6036321

and absorption spectra of ion-bombarded crystals. The stimulated line corresponded to the I_{2C} line. To prove that the changes observed in the luminescence spectrum resulted from the radiation damage, CdS crystals were bombarded with a flux of $10^{16}/cm^2$ 6-Mev deuterons. Essentially the same changes occurred in the luminescence spectrum as occurred after bombardment with ions. At 77K a line appeared in the luminescence spectrum with its center near 4886 Å. As compared to the line obtained by ion bombardment, it was considerably broader and did not exhibit an apparent dependence on light polarization. All the radiation induced changes were stable at room temperature. The appearance of an emission line at 4886 Å at 77K as well as the emission and absorption line at 4870.1 Å corresponding to it at 4.2K can be associated with the increased sulphur vacancies in the near-surface layer. They act as donors and produce a change of dark resistance. When such crystals are excited by light, exciton neutral-donor complexes are formed near these vacancies, which cause the appearance of a new spectral line. The energy of the bombarding ions and deuterons is sufficient to displace atoms of both sulphur and cadmium. However, in this case sulphur vacancies are primarily formed. [WA-95]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Aug66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

MKRTUMYAN, N.M.; [illegible]

Production and some [illegible] of [illegible] of antibiotic [illegible] Actinomyces strepto[illegible] [illegible]. Biokhimiia 30 no. [illegible] My-Je '65 [illegible]

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni Kurchatova, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240110011-0"

PERE[illegible]KA, T.B.; [illegible], G.D.; [illegible], A.V.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], V.A.

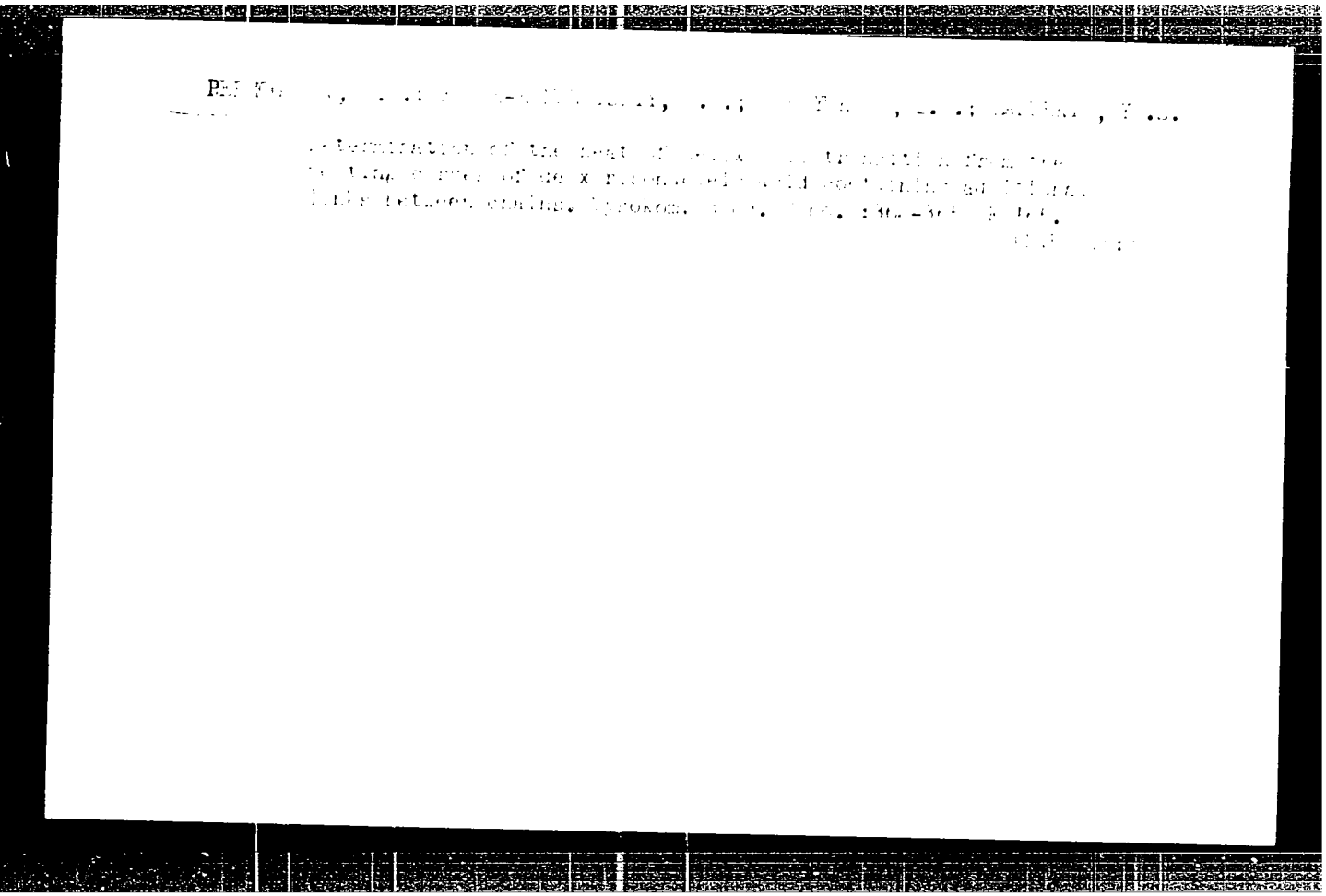
Photoelectric spectropolarimeter for measuring the rotation of the light polarization plane in crystals. Kristallografiia 10 no.2:270-272 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

ALEKSEYEV, V.G.; MOKUL'SKIY, M.A.; PERMOGOROV, V.I.

Study of bicpolymers by using a new photoelectric spectropolarimeter of high sensitivity. Biofizika 10 no.2:347-349 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut atomnoy energii imeni Kurchatova AN SSSR.



PERMOGOROV, V.I.; LAZURKIN, Yu.S.; SHMURAK, S.Z.

Study of the complexes of nucleic acids with acridine orange by the optical activity dispersion method. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.6: 1440-1443 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.P. Aleksandrovym.

S/051/61/010/004/007/007
E032/E314

24,3300 (1051, 1106, 1227)

AUTHORS: Kizel', V.A. and Permogorov, V.I.

TITLE: Photo-electric Spectropolarimeter

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1961, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 541 - 544

TEXT: The instrument described in the present paper was designed to measure the magnitude and dispersion of natural optical activity and magnetic rotation although it can be used for other polarisation measurements. A block diagram of the apparatus is shown in the figure. The light sources are a strip lamp or the DKSSh (DKSSh) krypton lamp (depending on the spectral region under investigation). The apparatus incorporates the UM-2 (UM-2) monochromator and the polariser and analyser are in the form of Glan prisms (15 x 15 mm). The beam is carefully collimated by slits, the beam diameter being 8 mm. The image of the exit slit is projected onto the cathode of a photomultiplier. Light leaving the polariser is modulated by a Faraday cell working at a frequency of ν = 485 c.p.s. If the specimen under

Card 1/7

Photo-electric ...

investigation does not rotate the plane of polarisation, then light transmitted through the crossed analyser-polariser system is modulated at a frequency of 2ν. In the presence of rotation an off-balance signal having a frequency ν is present. The latter is detected by a system consisting of a photomultiplier (ФЭУ-29 (FEU-29)), a narrow-band amplifier tuned to the frequency ν (bandwidth 15 c.p.s.), a synchronous detector and an output micro-ammeter. In this way, photomultiplier and amplifier noise can be considerably reduced. Interference is prevented by screening the electrical circuits and the photomultiplier by iron and copper screens. The above frequency is also convenient from the point of view of reducing mains interference. The measuring procedure consists of reducing the reading on the output micro-ammeter to a minimum by rotating the polariser (the angle of the polariser can be read to within $0,001^{\circ}$). The analyser remains fixed in order to avoid changes in the sensitivity of the photocathode. The amplitude of the oscillations in the plane of polarisation introduced

Photo-electric

by the Faraday cell is determined as follows. With the polariser and analyser in the crossed position the transmitted light intensity is given by

$$I_m = I_s + I_o \sin^2 \alpha$$

where α is the angle of rotation of the modulator,
I_o is the intensity of light incident on the analyser and
I_s is the intensity of light scattered in the analyser and the preceding component.

The scattered intensity is then assumed to be given by

$$I_s = aI_o + bI_m$$

and hence the off-balance signal per unit angle of rotation is given by

$$S = \frac{\Delta I_m}{\Delta \alpha} = \frac{I_o}{1 - b} \sin 2\alpha .$$

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Photo-electric ....

Experiments showed that the main source of noise in the detecting apparatus is the photomultiplier. It may therefore be assumed that

$$S_n = cI_m^2 .$$

The signal-to-noise ratio is therefore characterised by the quantity

$$A = \frac{S}{S_n} = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{(a + \sin^2\alpha)^2} \cdot \frac{1 - b}{I_o c} .$$

From this expression it is found that when $a = 0.01$, $\alpha_{max} \sim 3^o$, while when $A = 0.1$ $\alpha_{max} \sim 15^o$ and $A_{0.01} = 2A_{0.1}$. It follows that the scattered light must be reduced as far as possible. This design can therefore be used to choose the optimum conditions for each case by changing the current in the cell. From this point of view it

Photo-electric ....

is superior to that described by Gillham (Ref. 3). The cell was in the form of a thin-walled tube filled with α-bromo-naphthalene having a large Verdet constant. It is exceedingly important for the windows of the container to be non-birefringent. The accuracy is ± 0.003 deg. This accuracy can be maintained for specimen densities up to 0.8.
Acknowledgments to G.I. Gorchakov and V.I. Letokhov, who took part in the development of the device; Yu.V. Denisov is thanked for directing the design of the oscillator.
There are 1 figure and 5 non-Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 31, 1960

Card 5/7

Photo-electric . . .

Figure: Block 1 - modulator; Block 2 - recording apparatus; Block 3 - supplies for the recording apparatus; Block 4 - Faraday coil; Block 5 - light source. ЛН, ЛК - strip and Krypton lamps, respectively; M - monochromator; $Л_1$ and $Л_2$ - lenses; П, А - polariser and analyser; О - specimen; ФЭУ - photomultiplier. 1 - pre-amplifier; 2 - narrow-band amplifier; 3 - synchronous detector; 4 - vacuum-tube micro-ammeter; 5, 6, 7, 8 - supplies; 9 - power amplifier of the modulator; 10 - pre-amplifier; 11 - master oscillator; 12 - supplies; 13 - phase-shifter; 14 - supplies for the lamp. U_1 - rough zero indicator; U_2 - fine zero indicator, U_3 - magnet current; U_4 - modulation amplitude.

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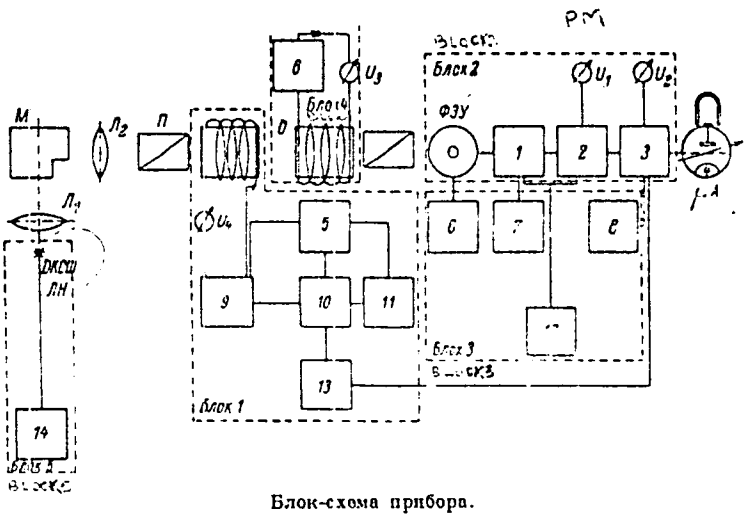
E032/E314

Photo-electric ....

Figure:



Card 7/7

Блок-схема прибора.

PERMOGOROV, V.I.; LAZURKIN, Yu.S.

Mechanism of actinomycin - DNA complex. Biofizika 10 no.1:17-25 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut atomnoy energii Kurchatova, Moskva.

L 35481-65 EWT(m)/EWA(b) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5005607 S/0190/65/007/002/0362/0365

AUTHORS: Permogorov, V. I.; Frank-Kamenetskiy, M. D.; Serdyukova, L. A.; Lazurkin, Yu. S.

TITLE: Determining heats of helix-coil transition from the melting curves of desoxyribonucleic acid having additional interchain linkages

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyy soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 362-365

TOPIC TAGS: desoxyribonucleic acid, binding energy, dye, nucleotide

ABSTRACT: There are as yet no reliable data on the binding energy of the complementary chains in the double helix of DNA. This is due chiefly to the experimental difficulty of direct microcalorimetric determination. The authors worked out a method of determining the binding energy by introducing into DNA a small number of local intermolecular or covalent supplementary bonds (or clips) between the complementary chains. When a dye (actinomycin or acridine orange) acts on DNA, the melting curve of DNA changes characteristically. The melting point and the melting-temperature range increase. If all dye molecules introduced into the solution are bound to DNA so that each clip is formed by one dye molecule, the clip concentration is determined by the formula $c = 2D/P$, where D is the molar concen-

Card 1/2

L 3541-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5005607

tration of the dye and P is the molar concentration of DNA nucleotides. By measuring the dependence of the melting point and melting range on this concentration, it is possible to determine from simple formulas the binding energy and the additional energy. This requires, however, that, as the DNA melts, the dye must not go into solution but stay bound to the DNA molecules. This condition is essential only till melting reaches 60-70%, and it was found that actinomycin, proflavine, and acridine orange meet it at low ionic strength of the solution. Results show that the heat of the helix-coil transition in DNA depends markedly on the ionic strength of the solution. At a melting point of 55C, this heat of transition is 2.7 ± 0.7 kcal/mole. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, LS

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

KIZEL', V.A.; PERM GOROV, V.I.

Photoelectric spectropolarimeter. Opt. i spektr. 10 no.4:541-544 Ap '61. (MIRA 14: 3)
(Polariscope)

PERMONOV, P. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts 1 Jun 52

"The Effect of Pressure on the Solubility of Molecular Hydrogen in the Beta-Phase of the System Palladium - Hydrogen," P. S. Permonov, A. A. Orlov, Acad A. N. Frumkin

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 84, No 4, pp 749-752

It was found that the soly of hydrogen in palladium in the region of the beta-phase can be represented by a logarithmic function at least up to 0.92 g-atm H/g-atm Pd. Measurements were made at 100, 50, 0, -32, and -78°. At -78°, pressure has the lowest effect on soly. The results are in good agreement with electrochem data.

232T12

232T12

232T12

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Reproduction T

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 8361

Author : Kostyurina, P.; Drozdova Z.; Permskaya V., Tit-
Institut. : kova, V.; Chaykovskaya A.
Title : Leningrad Medical Institute
An Evaluation of the Functional Properties of the Pregnant Uterus Prior to the Onset of Labor.

Orig Pub. : Sb. nauchn. tr. Kafedry akusherstva i ginekol. l-l Leningr. Med. in-t, 1957, 1, 34--41

Abstract : no abstract

Card: 1/1

YAKOVLEV, I.I.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, A.L.; PERMSKAYA, V.A.; TITKOVA, V.S.; DROZDOVA, Z.A.

Characteristics of vascular reactions and contractions of the uterus in pregnant women prior to labor as a result of the use of caffeine and bromine; according to data of clinical and physiological examinations. Sbor.nauch.trud.Kaf.akush. i gin. 1 IMI no.2:174-181'61. (MIRA 16:7)
(UTERUS, PREGNANT) (CAFFEINE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BROMINE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

PERMSKAYA, V.A.

Comparative evaluation of various techniques for administering proserine in weak labor contractions. Akush. i gin. no.5:23-29 S-O '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii(zav.-prof. I.I. Yakovlev) i kursa toksikologii (nauchnyy rukovoditel' -prof. M.Ya Mikhel'son) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P. Pavlova.

(NEOSTIGMINE, eff.
acceleration of labor)
(LABOR,
acceleration with neostigmine)

PERMSKAYA, Ye. M.

PERMSKAYA, Ye. M. Can Tech Sci -- (diss) "Use of a Combined Filter, my charge for the Purpose of Increasing the Sludge Capacity of Super speed pressure Filters." Len, 1958, 16 pp. (Ministry of Higher Education USSR. Len Order of Labor Red Banner Eng Const Inst). 100 copies. (KL, 10-58, 120).

PERMSKAIA ZHELEZNAIA DOROGA.

Alfavitno-predmetnyi ukazatei prikazov, tsirkuliarov, rasporiazhenii instruktsii, polozhenii i pravil [S] 1920 po 1-e ianvaria 1929 goda, sokhraniaiushchikh silu na 1. ianv. 1929 g. [Alphabetical subject index of orders, circulars, decrees, instructions, and regulations]. 3. izd. Sverdlovsk, 1929. 372 p.

DLC: TF9.K75 1946

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

PERMUT, N., pensionerka

Practical help is the main thing. Sov. profsoiuzy 18 no.21:20-21 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Neshtatnyy instructor oblastnogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh mestnoy promyshlennosti i kommunal'nogo khozyaystva, g. Leningrad.
(Trade unions--Officers)

[redacted], A., khudozhnik-konstruktor

In the creative laboratory of the industrial designer. Tekh. est. 2 no.7:25-26 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Spetsial'noye khudozhestvenno-konstruktorskoye byuro Leningradskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

FERMYAK, E. A.

Kem byt' [What to be]. Moskva, Trudrezervizdat, 1953. 367 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 3, June 1954.

PREMYAK, Yaugeni.

"About mothers' idols and patent leather shoes. Rab. i sial. 32 no.7:22-23 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Children--Management)

PERMYAK, Yevg.

The communist ascension. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.24:4-5 D '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Communism) (Social conditions)

PERMYAK, Ye.

Is a heated garage needed for an automobile? Avtomobilist 1:22 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Garages)

PERMYAK, YE.

20755. Permyak, Ye. [illegible]. (Iz knigi. [illegible] . . . .
Katkovskiy. Znaniye - sila, 1947, No. 1, s. 4-5.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL'NYKH STATEY - Vol. 1, Moskva, 1947.

FER-YAK, YE.

Excavating Machinery

Excavator. tekh. [illegible]

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, [illegible]

PERMYAK, Yevgeniy Andreyevich.

A word about the mountain Blagodat'. Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 194[illegible]. [illegible] p. (53-27882)

HD9525.R92B56

PERMYAKOR, G.

USSR
On Railway lines under construction

SOURCE: N: Kazakhstanskaya Pravda 16 Nov 1947, Alma Ata
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 38011.

PERMYAKOR, G.

USSR
ON: Railway lines under construction

SOURCE: N: Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 16 Nov 47 Alma Ata.
Abstracted in USAF "Treasure Island", on file in Library of Congress, Air Information Division, Report No. 38011

PERLYAKOV

Box-container for glass. Rats. i izobr.predl. v strei. no.123:
28-29 '55.(Glass--Transportation) (MLRA 9:7)

ACC NR: AP6036804 A SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/66/000/011/0078/0081

AUTHOR: Bashmakova, T. A.; Sukal'skaya, S. Ya.; Nikiforova, O. A.; Permyakov, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiation-hygienic evaluation of ground in which radioactive wastes are buried

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 11, 1966, 78-81

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive waste disposal, radioactive waste disposal equipment, radioactivity measurement

ABSTRACT: The area observed, in use since 1962 has a complex of installations, including depositories for fluid and solid waste products, a place for decontaminating machines, and containers, etc. The study tested air pollution and variations in the radioactivity rate in operations connected with the transport and disposal of the waste products. Two main sources of pollution were the ventilation systems in the buildings and the sewage where it reached open reservoirs. Sr^{90}, Cs^{137}, Ce^{144}, and Ra^{226} were used as indicators. For control of the radioactivity level determined by aerial fallout, activity of the deposits and the settled dust, density fallout rate of Sr^{90} and Cs^{137}, aerosol air activity on the studied territory, adjacent ground, including plants, were measured. Samples were selected at various times of year. The control point was 8 km from the object. A total of 107 deposit and dust samples and 46 plant

UDC: 614.73:621.039.7

Card 1/2

PERMYAKOV, A.I.

Characteristics of the [illegible] and the sporo-pollen [illegible] of recent continental sedimentary deposits as revealed [illegible] in the Yenisey basin. Trudy [illegible] no.25:[illegible]

LAVRUSHIN, Yu.A.; PERMYAKOV, A.I.; TROFIMOV, Yu.M.

Taz interglaciation in Western Siberia. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25 no.7:82-88 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Siberia, Western--Glaciological research)

PERMYAKOV, A.P., inzh.

Improving the quality of raw materials used in the manufacture of magnesite refractories. Ogneupory 19 no.4:232-235 '54. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Rudnik zavoda "Magnezit." (Magnesite)

PERMYAKOV, A.P., gornyy inzh.

New developments in cutting access ramp and working trenches in rock. Gor.zhur. no.10:22-23 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Satkinskiye rudniki zavoda "Magnezit".
(Earthwork) (Strip mining)

PERMYAKOV, A.P.

Developing and perfecting mining operations in "Magnezit" plant mines. Ogneupory 27 no.8:372-376 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Zavod "Magnezit".
(Magnesite) (Strip mining)

SERGEYEVA, N.D., inzh.; PERMYAKOV, B.A., inzh.; KLYACHKO, B.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROSYAN, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Contamination factor and use of the convective heating surfaces of boilers with led shot cleaning, operating on high-sulfur mazut. Teploenergetika 10 no.10:38-41 O'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.

KLYACHKO, B.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SERGEYEVA, N.D., inzh.; PERMYAKOV, B.A., inzh.; IVANOV, B.V., inzh.

Corrosion of low-temperature heating surfaces of boilers operating on mazut with high sulfur content. Teploenergetika 10 no.8:33-38 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Boilers—Corrosion)

PERMYAKOV, B.A., inzh.; [illegible]

Study of heat [illegible]
Teploenergetika 11 no. 5 [illegible]

1. Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy [illegible].

VORONIN, I.V.; PERMYAKOV, B.G.

Results of draining the Sibay strip mine. Gor. zhur. no.5:19-22 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Bashkirskiy medno-sernyy kombinat, g. Sibay (for Voronin).
2. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut (for Permyakov).

BATMANOV, Vyacheslav Alekseyevich; MIKHAYLOV, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PERMYAKOV, E.Ye., inzh., red.; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

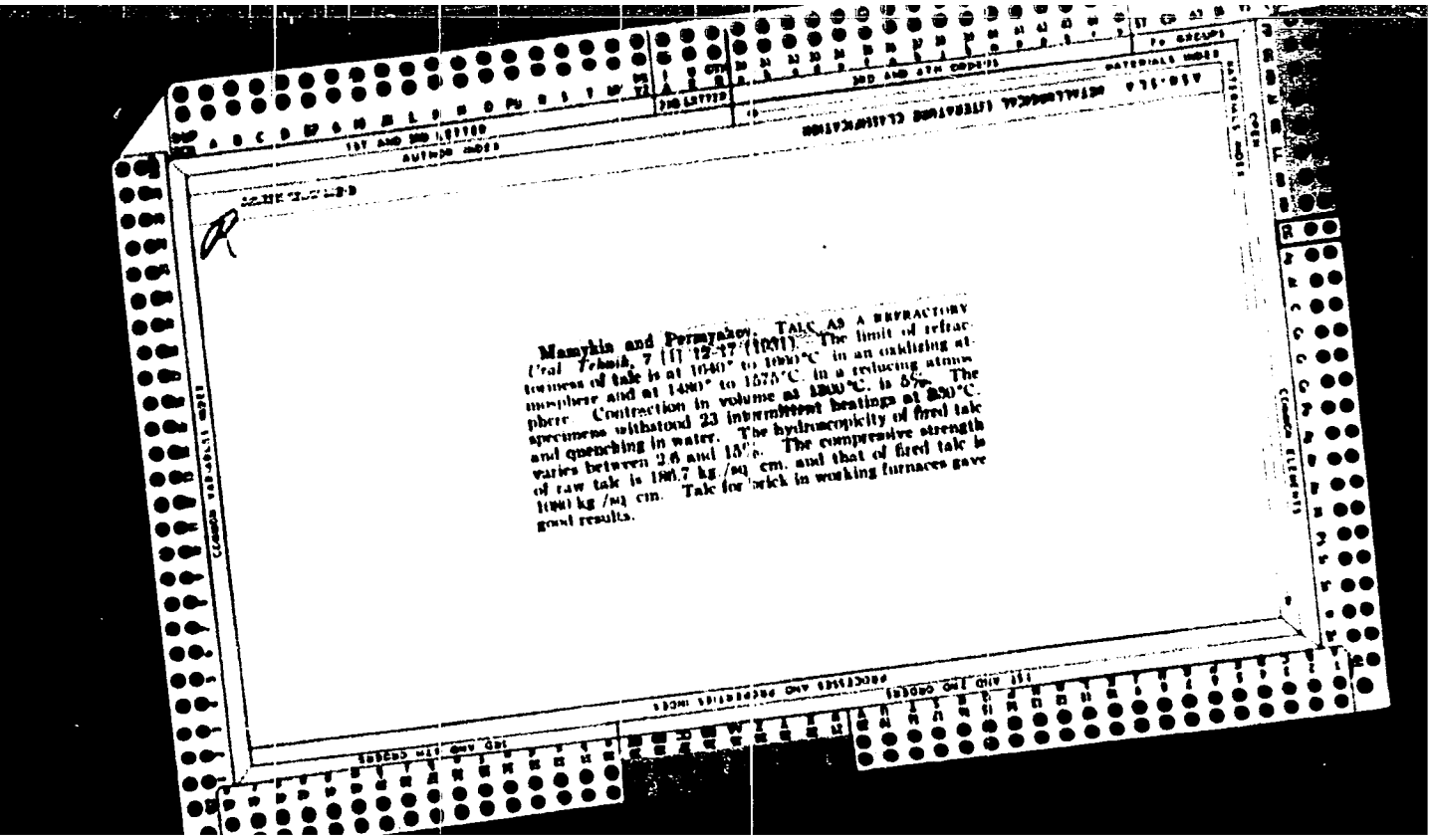
[Welding of cast iron] Svarka chuguna. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 143 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Cast iron—Welding)

PERMYAKOV, G.

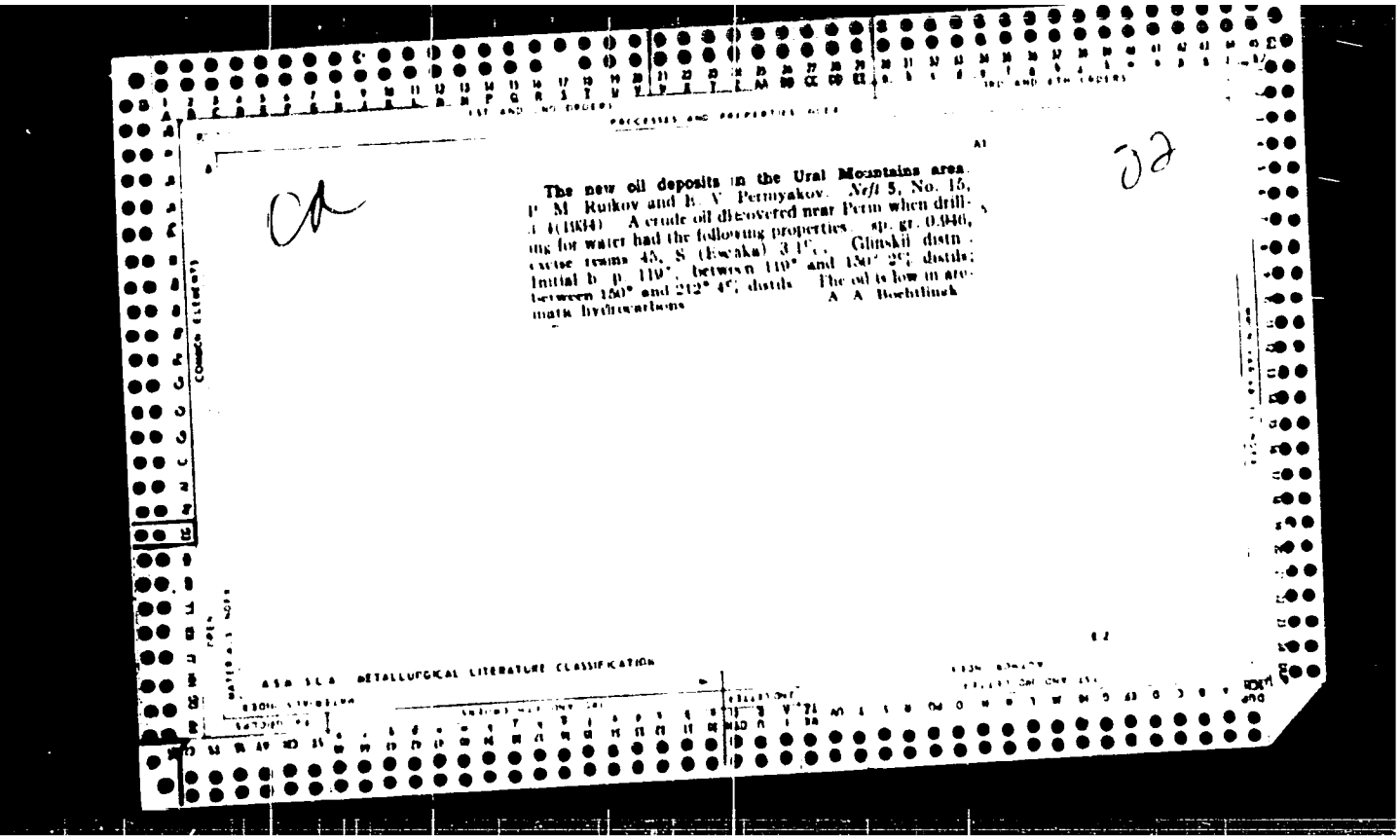
To the young travelers. IUn. nat. no.7:26-27 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Arsen'ev, Vladimir Klavdievich, 1872-1930)

PERMYAKOV, Il'ya Grigor'yevich; UL'YANOV, Andrey Vladimirovich [deceased]; KHEL'KVIST, German Avgustovich; BEKMAN, Yu.K., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of oil and gas geology] Osnovy geologii nefti i gaza. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 292 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

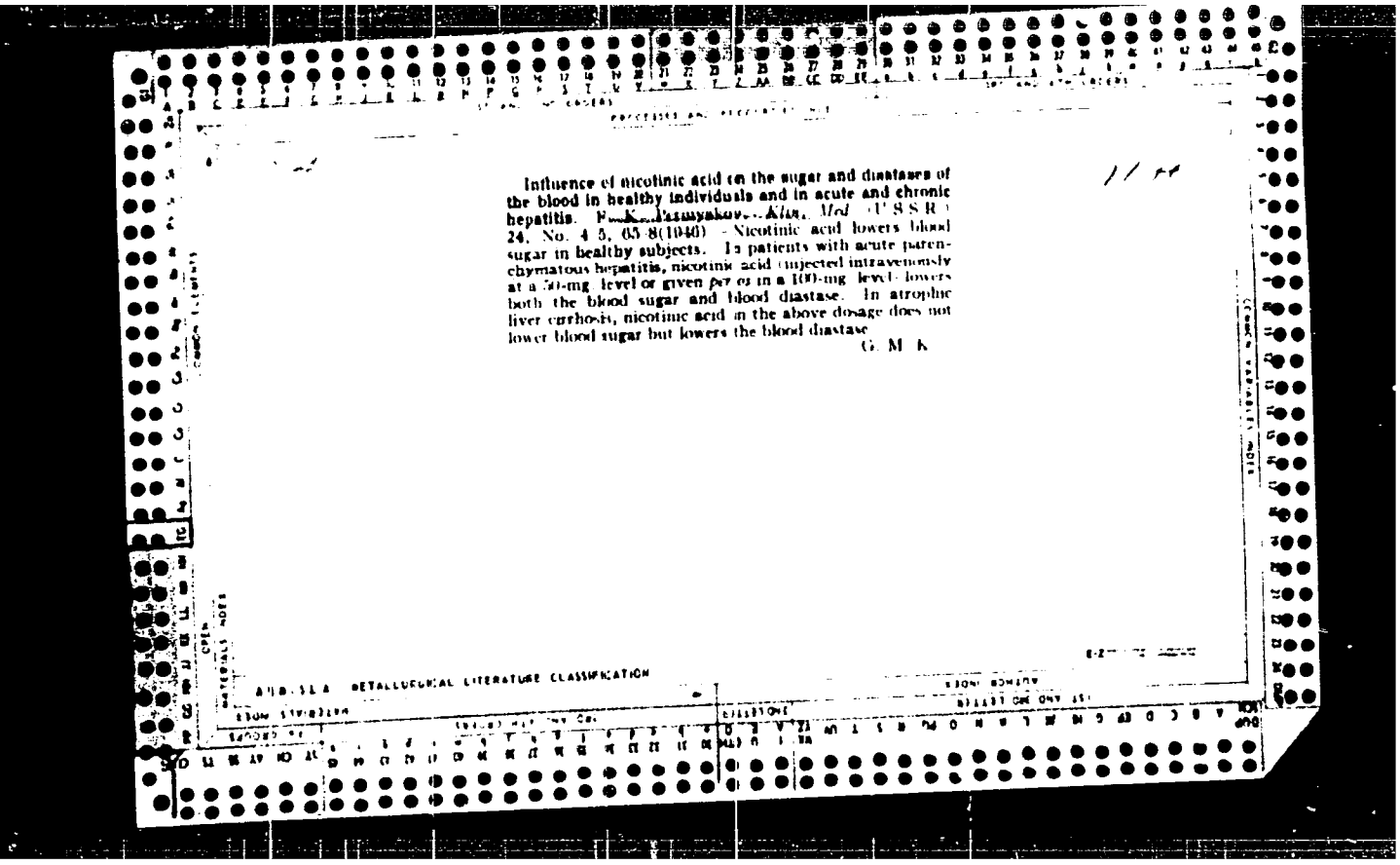


Manykin and Permyakov. TALC AS A REFRACTORY (Ural Tekhnik, 7 [1] 12-17 [1931]). The limit of refractoriness of talc is at 1040° to 1090°C. in an oxidizing atmosphere and at 1480° to 1570°C. in a reducing atmosphere. Contraction in volume at 1300°C. is 6%. The specimens withstood 23 intermittent heatings at 850°C. and quenching in water. The hydroscopicity of fired talc varies between 2.6 and 15%. The compressive strength of raw talc is 180.7 kg./sq. cm. and that of fired talc is 1000 kg./sq. cm. Talc for brick in working furnaces gave good results.



The new oil deposits in the Ural Mountains area. P. M. Rutkov and B. V. Permyakov. *Neft* 5, No. 15, 1-6(1864). A crude oil discovered near Perm when drilling for water had the following properties: sp. gr. 0.846, excise resins 45, S (Ewcaka) 3.1%, Glinskii distn.: Initial b. p. 110°, between 110° and 150° 25% distds; between 150° and 212° 4% distds. The oil is low in aromatic hydrocarbons.

A. A. Boehtlingk



Influence of nicotinic acid on the sugar and diastases of the blood in healthy individuals and in acute and chronic hepatitis. F. K. Tsymyalov. *Klin. Med.* (U.S.S.R.) 24, No. 4-5, 65-8(1946). - Nicotinic acid lowers blood sugar in healthy subjects. In patients with acute parenchymatous hepatitis, nicotinic acid injected intravenously at a 50-mg. level or given *per os* in a 100-mg. level lowers both the blood sugar and blood diastase. In atrophic liver cirrhosis, nicotinic acid in the above dosage does not lower blood sugar but lowers the blood diastase.

G. M. K.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

1A

Effect of nicotinic acid on the acidity and digestive capacity of digestive juice. F. K. Permyakov. *Klin. Med.* (*U.S.S.R.*) 21, No. 9, 63-9(1943).—Nicotinic acid (I) has a pronounced effect on the gastric juice and has possible medicinal use in gastric catarrh and in gastric, intestinal, and duodenal ulcers. I shows a 2-phase action, first lowering and then raising the acidity and digestive capacity of the gastric juice. Treatment with I over a period of 10-15 days has the effect of normalizing the stomach function.

S. Gottlieb

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PERMYAKOV, G.

Grass wool. Vokrug sveta no.11:16 N '55. (MLRA 9:1)
(Sedges)

PERMYAKOV, G.

Chinese magnoliavine. Vokrug sveta no.1:7 Ja'55. (MLRA 8:2)
(Botany, Medical)

PERMYAKOV, G.I., inzh.

Electrolytic polishing of stainless steel. Prib. mash. no.4:47-48 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Steel, Stainless) (Electrolytic polishing)

PERMYAKOV, G. M.

"The Question of the Etiology of So-Called Toxicoseptic Diseases of the Newborn," Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 1, 1953.

Molotov Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology

PERMYAKOV, G.N.; GORDEYEV, A.I., slesar'.

Using the S-251 mortar pump for whitewashing. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.5:18-20 no.5:18-20 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Glavnyy mekhanik stroitel'nogo uchastka Zhilstroy tresta Kuznetsktyazhstroy (for Permyakov) 2.Stroitel'nyy uchastok Zhilstroy treste Kuznetsktyazhstroy (for Gordeyev).
(Painting, Industrial--Equipment and supplies)
(Pumping machinery)

PERMYAKOV, I.

"Development of oil- and water-bearing beds with nonsteady state flow" by V.M.Shchelkachev. Neft. khoz. 39 no.2:71-72 F '61. (MIRA 17:2)

PERMYAKOV, I.A., inzhener.

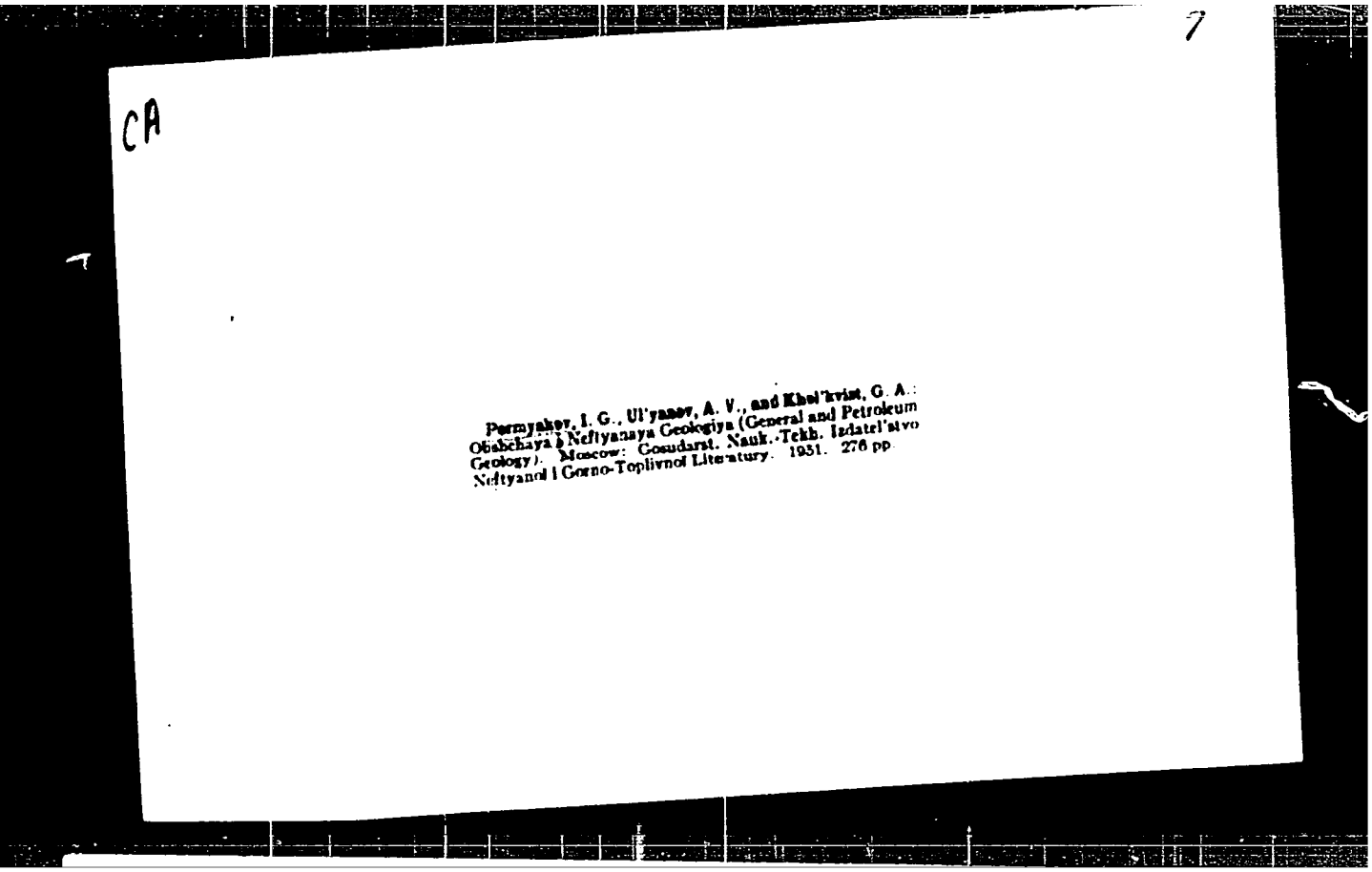
Optimum electric regime for arc steel smelting furnaces.
Prom.energ. 12 no.9:17-20 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Uralenergochermet.
(Electric furnaces)

PERMIAKOV, I. P.

PERM'AKOV, I. P. -- "Methods of [illegible] Electric Drives in [illegible] With an Impact Load." Sub [illegible], All-Union Correspondence Poly-technic Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December [illegible]



CA

Permyakov, I. G., Ul'yanov, A. V., and Khel'kvist, G. A.: Obshchaya i Neftyanaya Geologiya (General and Petroleum Geology). Moscow: Gosudarst. Nauk.-Tekh. Izdatel'stvo Neftyanoi i Gorno-Toplivnoi Literatury. 1951. 276 pp.

PERMYAKOV, I. G.

AID P - 2092

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 5/24

Author : Permyakov, I. G.

Title : Control of the flooding process of a pool outside its boundaries in the oil recovery of large petroliferous areas of a terrace type under conditions of uneven oil strata.

Periodical: Neft. khoz., v.33, no.4, 20-28, Ap 1955

Abstract : The author analyses different possibilities in oil recovery of large terrace deposits with uneven petroliferous strata and non-uniform permeability. He considers the processes of flooding, starting with the wells inside the pool boundaries, and advocates the flooding of smaller areas at the same time. The most efficient way of flooding as dependent on the permeability of adjoining strata is outlined. Diagrams table.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date