

ACC NR: AP7005584

than along the Y-axis. This suggests that viewing of an image is more convenient if the line of sight forms a small angle with the Y-axis. This can be accomplished readily if the virtual instead of the real image is considered. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 20 formulas. [YK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Sep66/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ASO ENR WP6014253

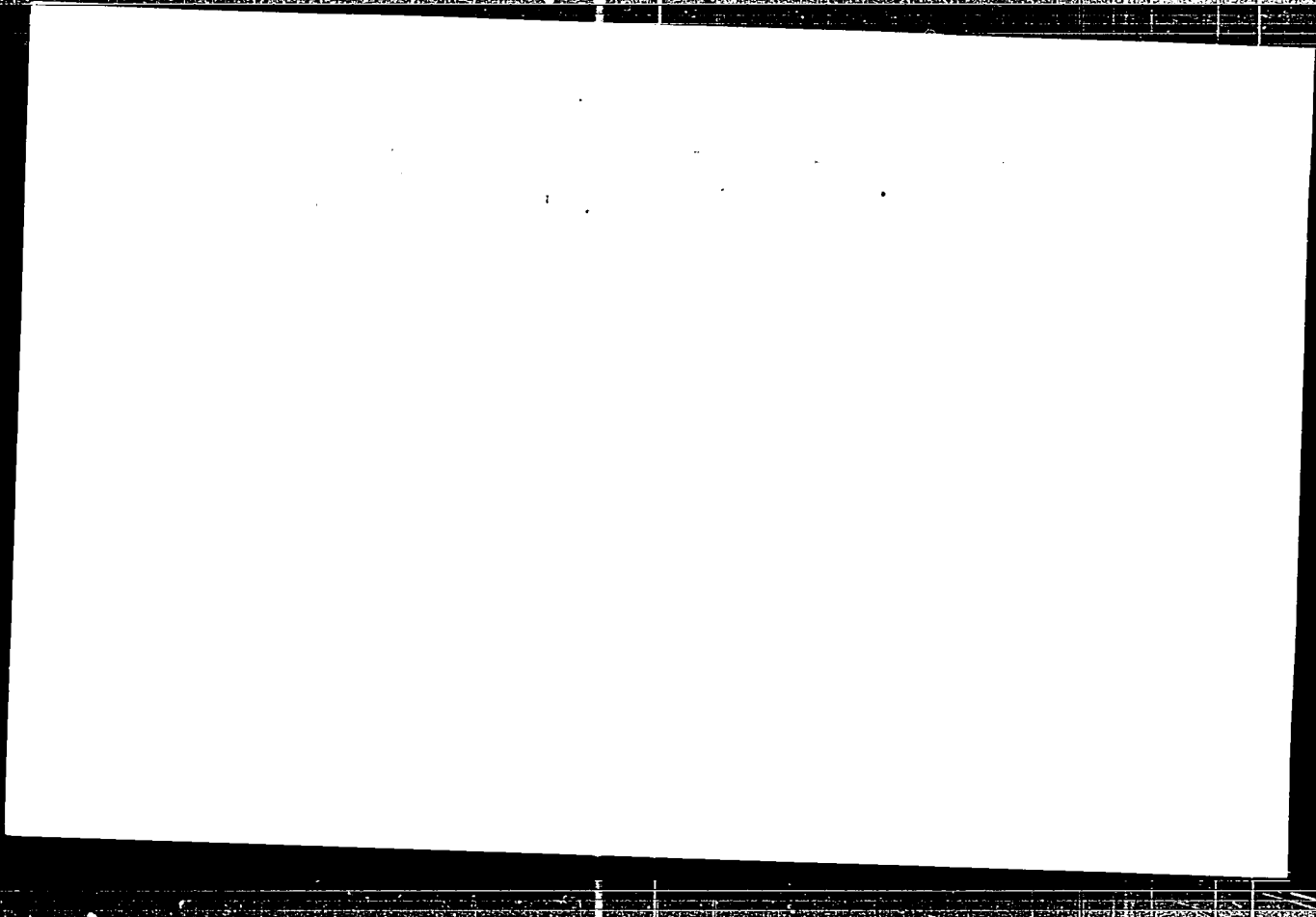
frequency band, the received powers in the major and side lobes are...
The cosmic radio source should be tracked by a continuous variation of the
receiver frequency together with the side-lobe direction in correspondence
the source position with respect to the array axis. To suppress reception
undesirable directions, it is recommended that the cophasal array be
the focal line of a parabolic-cylinder reflector; also, a modified radiating
connection scheme can be used for undesirable-signal rejection. The
tracking method ensures analysis of the radio spectrum within a more than 20%
frequency band and can also be used for studying brilliance distribution in
weak sources. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 14 formulas.

SUB CODE: 03 09 / SUBM DATE: 27Jul65 / ORIG REF: 000 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1 of 2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0013411

... akademik; KILLYN, H.V., akademik; ...
 ... akademik; ...
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... problems in the development of ...
 ... work of the ...
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... members of the ...
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L 19L32-65 EWT(1)/EEG(t)/EEC(b)-2 ASD(a)-5/RAEM(a)/RAEM(c)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4048879

S/0109/64/009/011/1948/1957

AUTHOR: Kaplun, V. A.; Pistol'kors, A. A.

TITLE: Diffraction of a plane electromagnetic wave by a cylindrical wire embedded in a flat dielectric layer

16
B

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 11, 1964, 1948-1957

TOPIC TAGS: diffraction, electromagnetic wave diffraction

ABSTRACT: An equation (17) is developed which connects the propagation constant of the electromagnetic waves moving along a thin wire embedded in a flat dielectric layer parallel to the faces of the latter with the parameters of a wire-dielectric system. The propagation constant α can be calculated from the equation by referring to the curves (Fig 4) representing a numerical solution of the integral $R(\alpha)$ which is a part of the equation. A formula for the current induced by a plane electromagnetic wave falling upon the above wire is developed.

Card 1/2

L 19132-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048879

Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 46 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 11 May 64

SUB CODE: OP, EM

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

GOLOVASHCHUK, S.I. [Holovashchuk, S.I.]; SOKOLOVSKIY, I.L. [Sokolovs'kiy, I.L.]; BONDARCHUK, V.G. [Bondarchuk, V.H.], akademik, otv.red.;
DYATKOVSKAYA, M.P. [Dziatkivs'ka, M.P.], red.-leksikograf;
BABINETS, A.E. [Babynets', A.IE.], kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.;
DYADCHENKO, M.G. [Diadchenko, M.H.], kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.;
KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA, O.K., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk, red.;
NOVIK, K.O., red.; PISKORS'KA, O.K., red.; SOROCHAN, O.A.,
red.; USENKO, I.S., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; SHUL'GA, P.L.
[Shul'ha, P.L.], doktor teol.-mineral.nauk, red.; SHTUL'MAN, I.F.,
red.izd-va; BUNII, R.O., tekhn.red.

[Russian-Ukrainian geological dictionary; 19000 words] Russko-
ukrainskii geologicheskii slovar'. 19000 terminov. Sost.S.M.
Golovashchuk i I.L.Sokolovskii. Kyiv, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR,
1959. 280 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR, Kiyev. 2. AN USSR (for Bondarchuk).
 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Novik).
- (Geology--Dictionaries)
(Ukrainian language--Dictionaries--Russian language)
(Russian language--Dictionaries--Ukrainian language)

ROZYNEK, Marian; PISKORZ, Adam

Comparative clinical and histopathological studies in cases of arteriosclerosis obliterans and arteritis obliterans of the extremities. Poznan. tow. przyjaciel nauk, wydz. lek. 18 no. 4: 55-91 '60.

(ARTERITIS)

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

YEREMIN, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; PITIN, R.N., kand.tekhn.nauk;
CHEREDKOVA, K.I.

Permeability to gas and the fracturing of some Kuznetek Basin
coals. Podzem.gaz.ugl. no.4:13-17 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Coal gasification, Underground)

S/079/60/030/06/07/009
B002/B016

AUTHORS: Levchenko, Ye. S., Piven', Yu. V., Kirsanov, A. V.

TITLE: Alkylation of Phosphorus Diiodide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 6, pp. 1976-198

TEXT: In the present paper the alkylation of PI_3 and especially of P_2I_4 by means of alkyl halides is investigated. The phosphorus iodides are strongly nucleophilic compounds (the addition of an electrophilic group such as alkyl halides takes place readily in this case according to A. Ye. Arbuzov (Ref. 3) and other scientists). The reaction mechanism is explained. The reactions were carried out with benzyl iodide and benzyl chloride, further with CH_3I , C_2H_5I , $n-C_3H_7I$, $n-C_4H_9I$, and $iso-C_5H_{11}I$ iodide. The mixture of P_2I_4 + benzyl iodide was heated up to $110-115^\circ$. the reaction at this temperature was exothermal. An intermediate complex was formed first, which was converted to tribenzyl phosphine, yield 95%, under the action of alkali and reducers, but not on moderate heating in

Card 1/3

Alkylation of Phosphorus Diiodide

S/079/60/030/06/07/009
B002/B016

vacuo. The reaction also proceeds in solvents with chlorobenzene being most suitable. The reaction was further shown to be possible also with red phosphorus + iodine + benzyl iodide and red phosphorus + benzyl iodide. $P_2I_4 + I$ must be added in this connection in catalytic quantity only. It was concluded therefrom that the reaction presumably takes place via P_2I_4 being formed. $PI_3 +$ benzyl iodide gave only a small yield of tribenzyl phosphinic oxide and dibenzyl phosphinic acid. The alkylation proceeds via the formation of P_2I_4 which was confirmed by the fact that the yield was considerably increased in the latter reaction by further phosphorus addition. p-benzyl chloro-iodide reacted like benzyl iodide. p-nitrobenzyl iodide rapidly formed resinous products. It was not possible to isolate mono and dibenzyl phosphinic acids from the reaction $P_2I_4 +$ benzyl iodide, since the partly alkylated products are further alkylated much more easily than P_2I_4 itself. The reaction $P_2I_4 +$ alkyl iodides took place only in a sealed tube at 200-220°C. After hydrolysis the oxides of the corresponding trialkyl phosphines were formed. The properties of the compounds thus obtained correspond with data from publications

Card 2/3

Alkylation of Phosphorus Diiodide

S/079/60/030,06/07 009
B002/B016

(Table). This reaction, too may be performed in the autoclave and with vigorous mixing of the reaction products with P + I + alkyl iodide or also with P + alkyl iodide alone and catalytic quantities of I and P_2I_4 . But the latter must be present, from which it may be concluded that also in this case the alkylation of phosphorus does not take place directly but only via P_2I_4 . There are 1 table and 16 non-Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk Ukrainekoy SSR
(Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences
of the UkrSSR)

SOV 112-57-5-11528

Translation from Reference Journal Elektrotehnika, 1957, No. 5, p. 286 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pisarevskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Ultrasonic Machining of Hard Materials
(Ul'trazvukovaya obrabotka tverdykh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vuzov, Tekhnicheskaya Seriya, No. 2, pp. 84-89

ABSTRACT: Principles of ultrasonic machining of hard materials are set forth and analyzed. The author describes the construction of a laboratory LMZ (Leningrad Metal Working) machine. The machine is driven by a linear or exponential vibration vibrator having a frequency of 20,000 cycles per second. The tools used in the process were soldered law carbide. The surface finish obtained was 0.02-0.03 mm. An experimental comparison of the productivity of ultrasonic machining with other methods is given.

M G S

Card:

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SOV 112-58 5 1 1 1

AUTHORS: Pistol'kors, A.A., Marshak, M.I.

TITLE: On Reflexion and Refraction of Electromagnetic Waves at the Boundary of Air-Ferrite in a Rectangular Wave Guide

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - radiotekhnika, 1958, No. 7, pp 594-598 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the reflexion and refraction of high type waves (waves H_{10}) on the boundary of air. It also discusses slightly magnetized ferrite by a transverse field. It is shown, that these phenomena can be neglected. The authors state, that the article of Sharpe and Heim does not overlap the results of this article (Ref. 1). The article is recommended by the Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR (Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics AS USSR). There are 1 figure, 1 table 13 equations and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 2 English.

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1958

Card 1/1

PISTOL'KORS, A.A.; MARSHAK, M.L.

Passage of electromagnetic waves through a plate with weak
gyrotropic properties in a wave guide. Izv.vys.ichob.zav.;
radiotekh. no.6:731-738 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Rekomendovana Institutom radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR.
(Radio waves) (Wave guides)

AUTHOR: Pistol'kors, A.A., Laureate of S.S. Popov Medal. SOV/106-59. 3-1/12

TITLE: Aleksandr Stepanovich Popov and Present-Day Radio Engineering (Aleksandr Stepanovich Popov i sovremennaya radiotekhnika)

PERIODICAL: 'Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 3, PP 3-7 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 16th March 1959, will be celebrated in the Soviet Union as the centenary of the birth of A.S. Popov. He is celebrated for his discovery of radio. Although the discovery was made in Russia in 1895, the state of industry at that time did not permit its immediate development and it was left to Marconi in 1900 to demonstrate radio-telegraphy over an ocean path. In those days wavelengths of 5000 - 10000 m were used and as aerials the curtain arrays were employed with areas of 1-2 km²; the receivers used crystal detectors. Shipping and the armed services began to use both spark and high frequency machine transmissions on medium waves. The radio art was revolutionized in the second half of the First World War by the invention of the thermionic valve by Lee de Forest. It was first used as a low frequency amplifier but was later developed by M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich

Card 1/3

Aleksandr Stepanovich Popov and Present Day Radio Engineering

SOV/106-50 3-1/12

as a water-cooled power amplifier. Broadcasting started in Moscow in 1922 on a wavelength of 3000 m and an aerial power of 12 kW. At that time the most powerful in the world. Further developments assisted by A.I. Mintz have led to the present position where the radiated power on long waves is 1200 kW. The wavelengths used for broadcasting became lower, the medium waveband became occupied and by the early thirties short wave broadcasting had been initiated at wavelengths down to 12 m. By the outbreak of the Second World War the exploitation of very short waves, coupled with the development of more powerful valves and more sensitive receivers, led to the introduction of a practical form of electronic television. The war years saw the development of radar and its accompanying technology of waveguides, resonators and centimetric valves. The post war years have seen the introduction of vhf broadcasting and of color television. The most recent advance is radio astronomy. The next advances appear to depend on the newly developed devices, such as semiconductor units, ferrites and masers. The

Card 2/3

Aleksandr Stepanovich Popov and Present-Day Radio Engineering SOV/106-59-3-1/12

future applications of radio engineering would appear to include the following: further extensions of broadcasting and television systems, more intensive development of radio and radar devices for war purposes, the application of information theory to communication, the use of electronic control and communication devices in space technology, a considerable improvement in reliability of the very complex devices which will be used in the future. A great debt is owed to A.S.Popov for his pioneer work in this field.

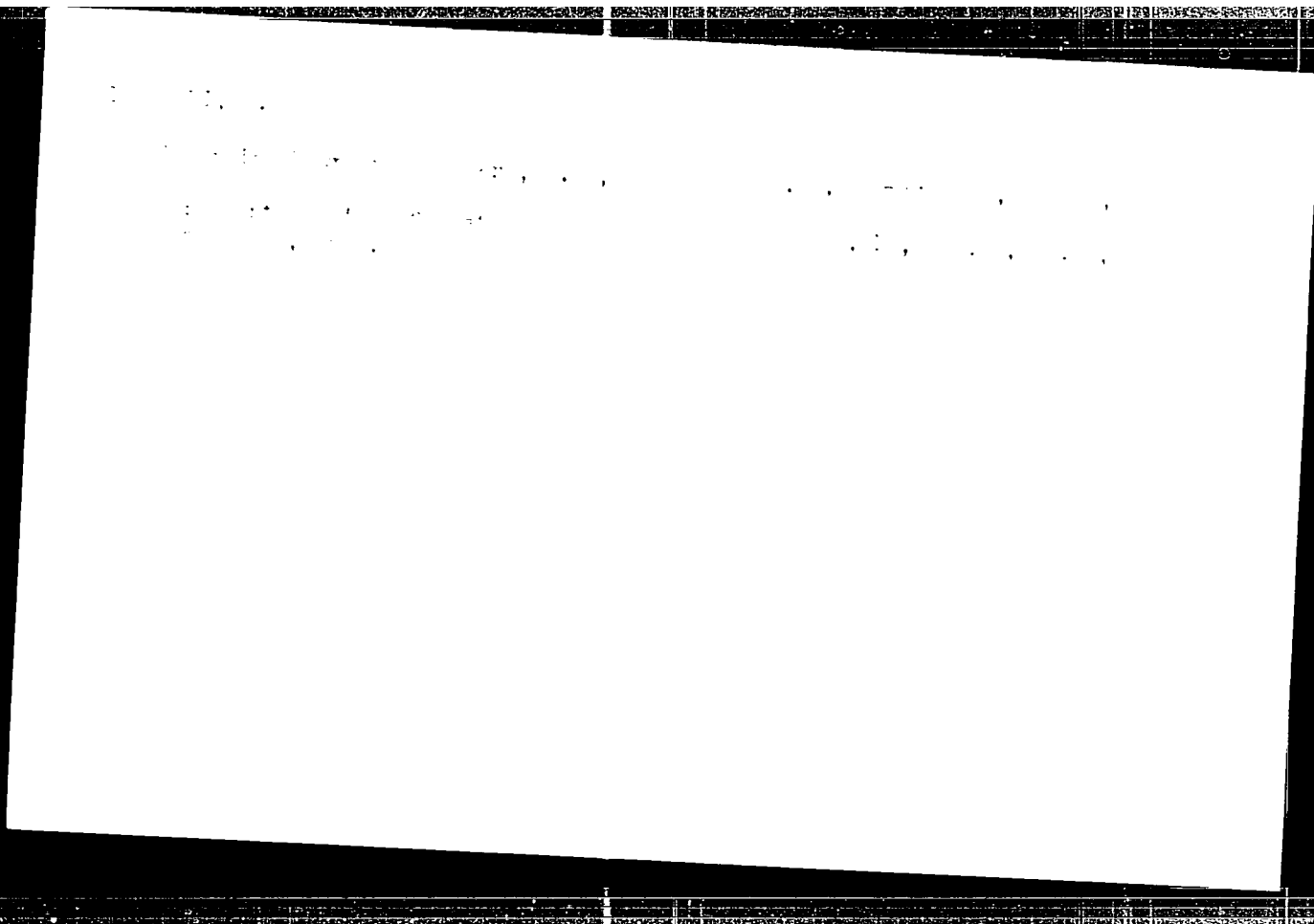
Card 3/3

FISTOLYAKA, I.P., agronom

We are mechanizing the placement of fertilizers. Zemledelie 25
no.12:78-79 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

PISTORA, Z.; promovany, geolog; STAVA, M., promovany geolog

Filter galleries in wells with horizontal collectors. Vodni
hosp 14 no.7:251-253 '64

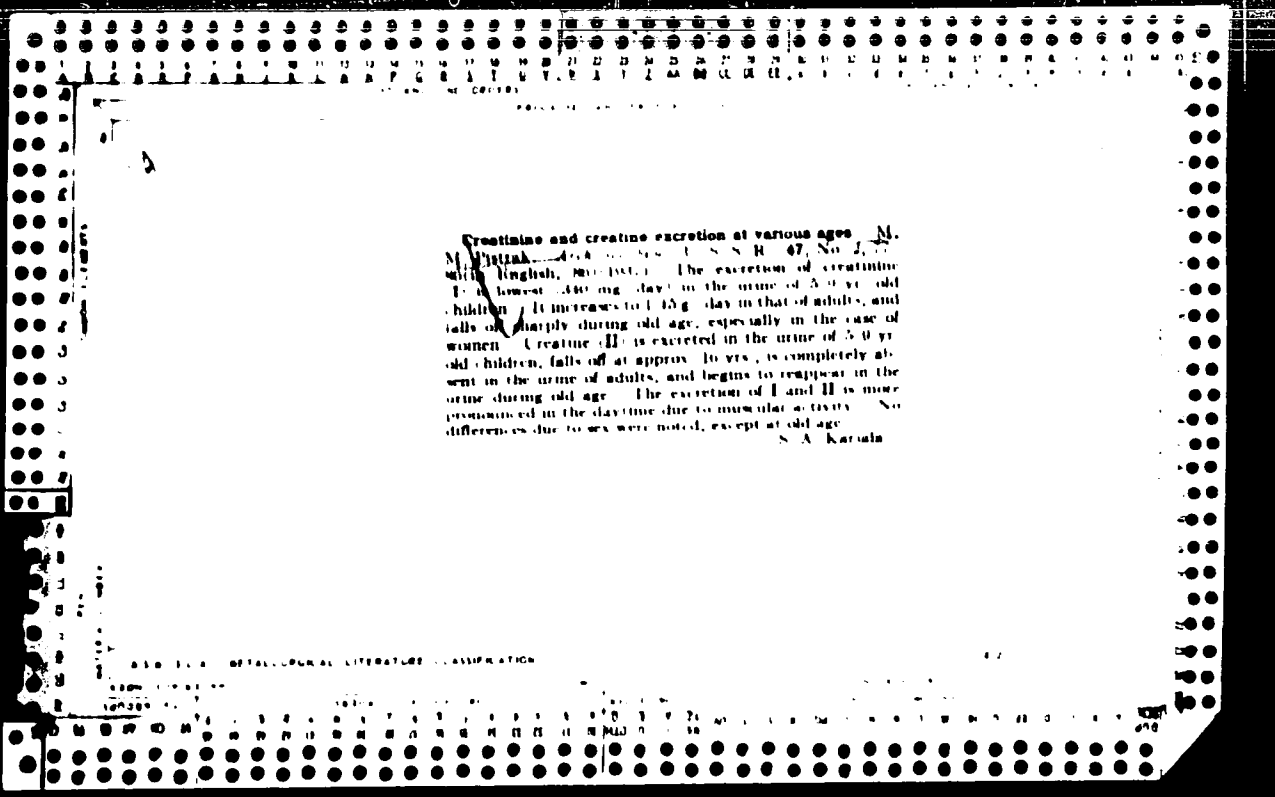


GREKHOV, N.T., inzh.; PISTOV Yu.N., inzh.; ZERNITSKIY, V.G., inzh.;
KARTOKHIN, I.I.

Raising heat loads during the combustion of low-grade fuels.
Obog. i brik. ugl. no 28:58-68 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

GREKHOV, I. I., kand. tekhn. nauk; PISTSOV, Yu. N., inzh.

Effect of aerodynamic conditions on the combustion of low-grade
fuels in layered-bed furnaces with an atomizer. Obog. i briq. ugl.
no. 90:90-100 '63. (MIRA 17:4)



PISTRAK, M. Ya., inzh.

Maximum control angles of a reversible electronic converter. Elektrichesvo no. 6:27-32 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut po avtomatizirovannoy elektroprivodu v promyshlennosti, sel'skom khozyaystve i transporte.

BYKOV, G.A., inzh.; BIRFELD, A.G., inzh.; GENDEL'MAN, B.R., inzh.;
YEGORYCHEV, G.M., inzh.; KRICHEVSKIY, G.M., inzh.;
PISTRAK, M.Ya., inzh.; TAYTS, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
FRIMES, A.P., inzh.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; IVANOV, A.N., red.;
LANOVSKAYA, M.R., red. izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Electric power engineering] Elektroenergetika. [By] G.A. Bykov i
dr. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 190 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electric motors) (Automatic control)
(Metallurgical plants—Electric equipment)

PISTRAK, M.Ya., insh. (Moskva); SHAGAS, L.Ya., insh. (Moskva)

Electric drive of the flying shears in continuous billet mills.
Elektrichestvo no.5:31-38 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Shears (Machine tools)) (Electric driving)

ACCESSION NR: AP5010882

UR/0286/65/000/007/0063/0064

AUTHORS: Pistrak, M. Ya.; Slezhanovskiy, O. V.

TITLE: Device for limiting the balancing current in reversible converters.
Class 21, No. 169660

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 7, 1965, 63-64

TOPIC TAGS: current control

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for limiting the balancing current in reversible converters with two simultaneously controllable groups of rectifiers. The device contains current detectors connected in the cathode circuits of both groups of rectifiers (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To increase the reliability and to simplify the adjustment, the operating coils of the detectors are connected as a cross circuit such that the detector signal of one group of rectifiers is fed to the control system by the rectifiers of the other group. Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 11Jun63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5010882

ENCLOSURE: 01

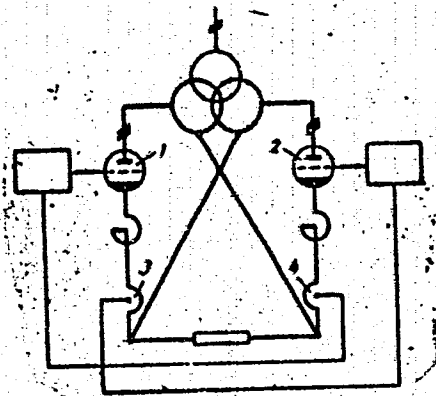


Fig. 1.

Device for limiting the balancing current in reversible converters
1 and 2- first and second groups of rectifiers; 3 and 4- current detectors

Card 2/2

GENDEL'MAN, B.R., inzh.; PISTRAK, M.Ya., inzh.; FLSHBEYN, V.G., inzh.

Electric equipment of the 250 high-speed continuous mill for
aluminum wires. Vest.elektroprom. 32 no.8:17-24, Ag '61.

(MIRA 12,13)

(Wire drawing)

PISTRAK, M.Ya., inzh.; BALABUYEV, L.M.

Tube excitation of machines in the main drive of reversing
rolling mills. Elektrichestvo no.4:13-20 Ap '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Elektroprivod" Vsesoyuznogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektromekhaniki.
(Rolling mills--Electric driving) (Electric machinery)

SLEZHANOVSKIY, Ol'gerd Vladislavovich. Prinsipal uchastnye PISTRAK, M.Ye.
DRUZHININ, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; APANAS'YEV, V.D.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KISELEVA, T.I., red.izd-vs; MIKHAYLOVA,
V.V., tekhn.red.

[Electric drives on reversing rolling mills] Elektroprivod
reversivnykh stanov gorjachei proklatki. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961.
444 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Rolling mills--Electric driving)

S/137/62/000/001/080/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Gendel'man, B. R., Pistrak, M. Ya., Fishbeyn, V. G.

TITLE: The electrical equipment of the high-speed continuous mill 250 for rolling aluminum wire

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 8 - 9, abstract 1D55 ("Vestnik elektroprom-sti", 1961, no. 8, 17 - 24)

TEXT: The mill is designed for rolling Al wire 7, 9, and 11 mm dia. from billets with cross-section 100 x 100 mm, length 2 - 2.6 m, and weight 55 - 72 kg. The wire is rolled at a speed of 25 m/sec. The mill has 20 stands, arranged in roughing, intermediate, and finishing groups. The technical characteristics of the principal equipment are cited. In the finishing group the pinion stands are absent, and each roll of the stand is driven by its own motor. The system for controlling the mill is analyzed.

N. Yudina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Pistrak, M. Ya., Engineer. S/105/60/000/04/OC3/024
Balabuyev, L. K., Engineer. B007/B008

TITLE: Electronic Excitation for Machines of the Main Drive of Reversing Rolling Mills¹⁴

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, Nr 4, pp 13 - 20 (USSR)

TEXT: It is the purpose of this paper to show the advantages of electric excitation of d.c. machines in comparison with the use of electric machine amplifiers. The use of electronic exciters with three-phase circuits for rectifying the current is to be considered most suitable under consideration of the high inductivity of the load. The exciter current of the generators feeding the rolling-mill motors is usually not more than 150-200 a, and the exciter current of the motors 500 a. Sealed valves with 3 anodes are used in the first case, sealed multianode and single-anode valves in the second case. Circuits with 2 valve sets, or with 1 valve set and a pole reverser in the rectified circuit, can be used for the excitation of generators. The former circuit is usually preferred in practice. The valves can be connected with each other either according to a cross circuit or a counterparallel circuit. The cross circuit is more suitable for the excitation of d.c. machines with reversing control. The existence of a joint grid-control system for 2 valve groups (feeding the

Card 1/3

Electronic Excitation for Machines of the Main Drive
of Reversing Rolling Mills

S/105/60/000/04/003/024
B007/B008

exciting coils of the first and second generator, and the first and second motor, respectively) is the characteristic of the circuit shown in figure 1. The joint exciting-voltage level is controlled with the aid of a phase-shifting capacitor. The unbalance of voltages in the 2 valve groups, necessary according to the working conditions of the system, is achieved by a polarization of peak chokes. The control of electronic exciters is described here. It is shown that a circuit with 2 simultaneously working anode groups is to be preferred. The control system of the main drive of a blooming mill with electronic exciters is shown in figure 1. The simplified curves of the anode voltages and compensation currents of the exciter, as well as the compensation voltages and compensation currents of the 4 characteristic ranges of the angle α , are given in figure 2. $\alpha = \beta$ was assumed for the total range of angular variation. The problem of extreme values of the angle of lead β_{\min} in the ignition of the inverter in electronic exciters is investigated. The control with electronic exciters, and the control process, respectively, used in systems with individual drive for the rolls, is investigated. The circuit of such a drive is shown in figure 4. Systems of electronic excitation for main drives of reversing rolling mills were worked out during recent years at the TsKB "Elektroprivod" VNIIEM (Central Design Bureau

Card 2/3

Electronic Excitation for Machines of the Main Drive
of Reversing Rolling Mills

S/105/60/000/04/003/024
B007/B008

"Elektroprivod" of the VNIIEM), and taken into operation in industry. The control system of the blooming mill 1150 with individual drive of the rolls shown in figure 1 is described here, and the oscillograms for its various modes of operation are given. The results of industrial operation of the systems with electronic excitation have proved their advantages as compared with the systems with electric machine amplifiers. There are 9 figures and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: TsKB "Elektroprivod" VNIIEM (Central Design Bureau "Elektroprivod" of the VNIIEM)

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1959

Card 3/3

PISTRAK, R.M.; SEMIKHATOVA, S.V.; PASHKEVICH, Ye.I.; VEREYSKAYA, K.B.

Stratigraphy and lithology of the lower Carboniferous of White
Russia. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 21 no.4:59-76 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Soyuznaya geologo-poiskovaya kontora Ministerstva neftyanoy pro-
myshlennosti SSSR, Moskva.
(White Russia--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BALAYEV, Vasilii Alekseyevich; PISTRAK, A.A., retsenzent; SARKISYAN, S.G., retsenzent; TROFIMUK, A.A., retsenzent; KOROBOVA, I.E., red.; ZENIN, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Devonian sediments in the central and southern regions of the Volga-Ural Province in connection with oil potential. 28 diagrams and maps] Devonskie otlozheniia tsentral'nykh i iuzhnykh raionov Volgo-Ural'skoi provintsii v sviazi s perspektivami ikh neftenosnosti. Saratov, Izd-vo Saratovskogo univ., 1961. 294 p. — 28 skhem i kart. (MIRA 15:6)
(Volga-Ural region--Petroleum geology)

PISTRAK, R.M.

PISTRAK, R.M.

Carboniferous deposits of the Fripet depression. *Biul. MDIP. Otd.*
geol. 30 no.6:92 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Fripet Marshes--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LISTRAK, R. M.

"On the influence of the activity of the ..."

A paper presented at the ... The Activity of the ... of ...
... ..

... ..
... ..

TIKHOMIROV, S.V.; ~~PISTRAK, R.M.~~

Development of the Pripet Depression at the end of the Frasnian and
Famennian stages. Dokl.AN SSSR 105 no.6:1315-1317 D '55.(MLRA 9:4)

1.Predstavlene akademikem N.S.Shatskin.
(Pripet Marshes--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MAKHNACH, A.S.; PISTRAK, R.M.; STEPANENKO, A.Ya.; TIKHOMIROV, S.V.

Stratigraphy of Devonian subsalt deposits of the Pripet depression plain.
Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 20 no.3:122-124 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:9)
(Pripet marshes—Geology, Stratigraphic)

ARSERIY, Yu.A.; BLANK, M.I.; BLIZNYUK, V.F.; GLUSHKO, V.V.;
KALITCHENKO, I.F.; LITVINOV, V.R.; PALIY, A.M.; PAN'KOV, A.I.;
PISTRAK, R.M.; CHERPAK, S.Ye.; CHIRVINSKAYA, N.V.; YAROLENE, . . .

Plan for the areal study of the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Study
VNIIGAZ no.14:3-17 '62. (MIRA 1965)

(Dnieper-Donets Lowland--Petroleum geology)

(Dnieper-Donets Lowland--Gas, Natural--Geology)

FIGURE 1.1.

role of transverse movements in the history of the development of
the Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Trudy VNIIGAZ no. 14, 43-61 (1961).

(MIRA 15:5)

(Dnieper-Donets Lowland-- Petroleum geology)
(Dnieper-Donets Lowland-- Gas, Natural Geology)

PASHKEVICH, Ye.I.: PISTRAK, R.M.: SAMORSKIY, N.A.

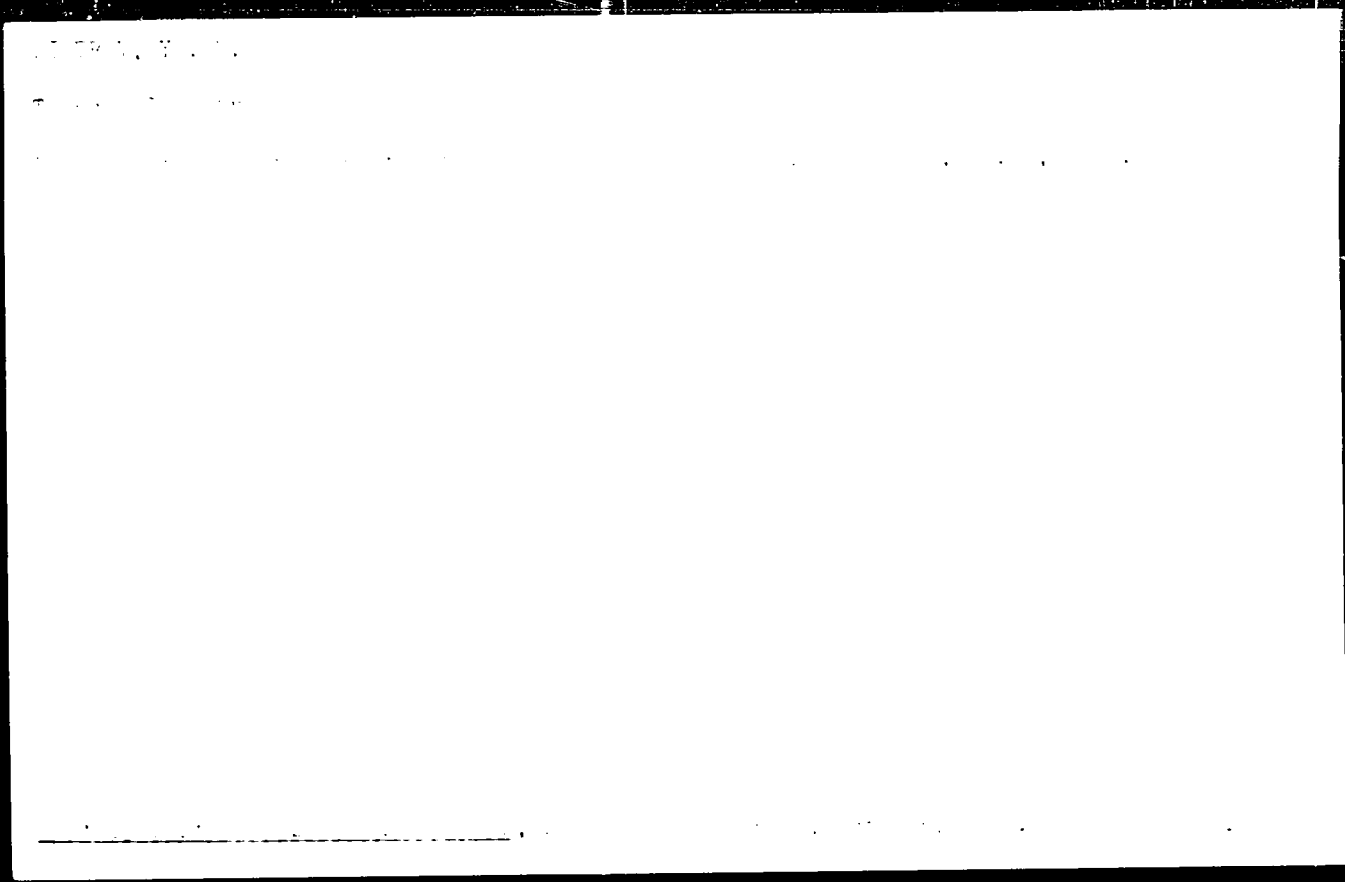
Devonian stratigraphy of the southern marginal zone of the
Dnieper-Donets Lowland. Study VNIIGAZ no.7:3-35 1989. (MIR. 13:

(Dnieper Lowland-Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Donets Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh., doktor geol.-min.nauk; LEVINA, L.M.; LIYEPIN'SH.
P.P.; MOKSYAKOVA, A.M.; PISTRAK, R.M.; SHEBUYEVA, I.N.;
GENTAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Geology, and oil and gas potentials of White Russia and
the Baltic region] Geologicheskoe stroenie i perspektivy
neftegazonosnosti Pribaltiki i Belorussii. Leningrad, Gos.
nauchn.-tekhn.izd-vo nefte i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry.
Leningr.otsd-nie, 1959. 178 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-
issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi neftianoi institut.
Trudy, no.18) (MIRA 13:2)

(White Russia--Petroleum geology)
(White Russia--Gas, Natural--Geology)
(Baltic Sea region--Petroleum geology)
(Baltic Sea region--Gas, Natural--Geology)



I 2494-66 EWT(1)/ETC/EPT(n)-2/EWO(n)/EPA(w)-2 LJP(o)---AT
 ACCESSION NR: AP8020728 UR/0087/68/038/008/1405/1407

AUTHOR: Azovskiy, Yu. S. ^{44.55}; Gushovskiy, I. T. ^{44.55}; Masalov, Yu. P. ^{44.15}; Pietryak, V. M. ⁶²

TITLE: On the motion of plasma bursts in a uniform axially symmetric magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 8, 1985, 1408-1407

TOPIC TAGS: plasmoid, magnetic field plasma effect, plasma temperature, plasma density, homogeneous magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The authors have continued their previous investigation of the motion of plasma bursts in axially symmetric fields (ZhTF, 34, No.12, 1964). The work reported here concerns mainly the motion of the plasmas in the uniform portion of the field. The apparatus is described in the previous paper. The plasmas had charged particle densities of about $2 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and velocities near $6 \times 10^8 \text{ cm/sec}$, and contained 10% of heavy ions. The gas pressure within the plasmas was measured with a compensated magnetic probe of the type described by F.Waelbroeck et al. (Nuclear fusion, Suppl. 2, 675, 1962) and the diameters of different sections of the plasmas were measured with a pulsed plasmascope consisting of a light-shielded 7 cm diameter scintillator with control grids. The variations of the

Card 1/3

L 2494-66

ACCESSION NR: AP 8020726

duration of the magnetic probe signal, the charged particle density, and the plasma temperature as the plasma drifts in the uniform field are shown graphically for different values of the magnetic field strength. As the plasma moved down the field its length increased, its radius remained practically unchanged, and its temperature and charged particle density decreased. The possibility of a decrease of temperature during longitudinal expansion of a plasma in a magnetic field has been pointed out by F.Waslbroek et al. (loc. cit.) and by F.R.Scott and O.C. Eldridge (Phys. Fluids, 4, 1888, 1961). Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Feb
Card 2/2

L 43914-00

ACC NR: AT6020403

field. While most of the results can be reconciled with the qualitative theoretical descriptions of this phenomenon published by others, the plasmoid exhibited an unexpected acceleration in the region beyond the point corresponding to the maximum current. It is noted in conclusion that the results differ greatly from the earlier investigation, primarily because the plasma used there consisted essentially of heavy carbon and oxygen ions. The maximum compression rate in the magnetic field was produced where the magnetic field had a maximum gradient. The induced current first increased with the field, and then more rapidly than the field. However, once the plasmoid has been radially compressed, the induced current began to decrease rapidly. A noticeable crowding out of the magnetic field was observed, causing the axial field in the plasma to drop to about 15% of the vacuum field. The induction of the current was accompanied by a certain slowing down of the plasmoid motion, thus indicating that the translational energy was converted partially into radial and rotational energy. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 pb

ACC NR: AT6020404

(N)

SOURCE CODE: 14

AUTHOR: Azovsky, Yu. G.; Akhmerov, B. I.; F.stryak, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Interaction of plasmoids with an axially symmetrical magnetic field.
SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Issledovaniye plazmennykh sgustkov (Study of plasma clusters).
Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 76-84

TOPIC TAGS: plasmoid, plasma interaction, plasma magnetic field, plasma density, plasma shock wave, plasma injection, plasma radiation

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of the preceding article in the same source (Acc. Nr. AT6020403), which in turn is a continuation of an article published in ZhTF v. 33, 10, 1963. In this part of the investigation, a denser plasma was used (10^{14} cm⁻³), and the plasma diagnostics was essentially by optical means (photometry, spectrographs, and high-speed camera). The plasma was produced by a cathode arc discharge in a glass tube, and interacted with a magnetic field. The results are presented in photographs near the maximum magnetic field. The interaction of the plasma with the magnetic field is shown in the photographs. The interaction of the plasma with the magnetic field is shown in the photographs. The interaction of the plasma with the magnetic field is shown in the photographs.

Card 4

ACC NR A.1.1.1.1.1

characteristics and the size of the plasmoid, which is the
 glow due to the hydrogen and helium ions. The
 latter is due to the laser recombination of the
 of the hydrogen. An increase in the magnetic
 field increased all the components of the radi-
 ation (approximately by 3 times as the field
 increased from 0 to 0.2 - 0.3 Tesla), after
 which the increase slowed down. Measurements
 were also made of the dependence of the radius,
 density, and electron temperature of the plasmoid as functions of the analytic field
 and the dependence of the position of the injected plasmoid and the reflected shock
 wave in the plasma as functions of the time. Attention is called to the fact that at
 fields up to 0.20 - 0.25 Tesla all the plasmoids are compressed to an equal degree,
 but at larger magnetic fields only the first plasmoid is compressed, and the others
 are not. This is related to the occurrence of a shock wave at stronger magnetic
 fields. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

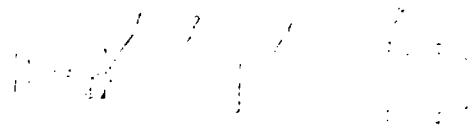


Fig. 1. Diagram of setup. 1 - tube,
 2 - induction source, 3 - glass tube,
 4 - magnetic coils.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *PB*

ACCESSION NUMBER: AT5029419 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0203/0212

AUTHOR: Azovskiy, Yu. S., Guzhovskiy, I. T., Mazalov, Yu. P., Pistryar, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Plasmoid motion in a field-free region

SOURCE: AN USSR. Issledovaniye plazmennyykh klastrov (Study of plasma clusters).
Kiev, Naukovo dumka, 1965, 203-212

TOPIC TAGS: plasmoid, plasma generator, plasma density

ABSTRACT: Plasma expansions in a field free region were investigated by observing the density and energy profile of the plasma. A theoretical review of a simple plasma configuration is given and compared with the experimental results. The plasma was generated by a conical electrodeless discharge and injected into a 250 cm tube. The measurements were limited to the third and densest plasmoid (10^{11} cm⁻³ to 10^{12} cm⁻³). The density distribution at any time was measured with a microwave interferometer. The measurements of ion and electron velocities and temperatures in all three dimensions are tabulated and the weak dependence on the initial density and type of expansion of these quantities is pointed out. A rather strong effect of neutral gas density became apparent from studying the expansion parameters as a function of the delay between the neutral gas injection into the plasma generator and the discharge of the capacitors to pro-

Card 1/2

L 41069-66

ACC NR: AT6020419

duce the plasma. However, the theoretical predictions indicate that the experimental results can serve as an estimate of plasma expansion. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 6 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 11Nov65/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *hh*

L 23811-65 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EPA(sp)-2/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWA(m)-2
Pg-6/Po-4/Pab-10/P1-4 IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR.: AP5000835

S/0057/64/034/012/2129/2134

AUTHOR: Azovskiy, Yu.S.; Guzhovskiy, I.T.; Mazalov, Yu.P.; Pistryak, V.M.

TITLE: Interaction of plasma bursts with an axially symmetric magnetic field. 2.

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.12, 1964, 2129-2134

TOPIC TAGS: plasma interaction, plasmoid, magnetic field plasma effect, plasma diffusion

ABSTRACT: The present study was a continuation of earlier work (K.D.Sinel'nikov, Yu.S.Azovskiy, I.T.Guzhovskiy, V.Ye.Panchenko and B.G.Safronov, ZhTF 33,10,1963) devoted to investigation of the interaction of plasma bursts with an axially symmetric magnetic field. As compared to the earlier work, in the present study there were used purer hydrogen plasma bursts, produced by a conical source with pulsed gas injection. Primary attention was given to the interaction of the bursts with an inhomogeneous field (only preliminary measurements were made in a uniform field). The theoretical aspects of the phenomenon are reviewed briefly. The apparatus was basically the same as in the earlier work. Typical oscillograms of the signals from the magnetic probe are reproduced. These indicate the distribution of the field and

1/2

L 23811-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000835

current over the length of the burst; the initial density of the bursts was evaluated by the microwave cutoff technique. The results are presented in the form of curves characterizing the induced current versus the position of the burst in the magnetic field, the value of the induction coefficient versus the position of the burst, the density and radius of the burst versus its position, the position of the burst versus time, the radial density distribution of the particles in the burst, the variation of the "vacuum" magnetic field, the induced current field and their ratio in function of the field at the center of the solenoid, and the variation in the density and radius of the burst in function of the magnetic field. It is tentatively concluded that under the given experimental conditions the diffusion of the plasma is not anomalously rapid (measurements in a much larger field region are necessary to confirm this). "In conclusion, the authors express their deep gratitude to K.D.Sinel'nikov, N.A.Khishnyak and B.G.Safronov for discussion of the experimental results." Orig.art.has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

2/2

Fq-4/Pg-4/P1-4/Pk-4/P1-4 IJP(c) WW/AT UR/0057/65/035/004/0643/0849

ACCESSION NR: AP5010802

AUTHOR: Azovskiy, Yu.S.; Gushovskiy, I.T.; Nazalov, Yu.P.; Pistryak, V.M.

TITLE: On the motion of plasma bursts in field free space

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 4, 1965, 643-649

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasmoid, velocity measurement, doppler effect, expanding gas, electron temperature

ABSTRACT: The authors have measured the velocities of plasma bursts from a conical plasma gun by means of the Doppler effect. Two different frequencies were employed (3.2 and 9.0 Gc/sec); the measured velocities therefore correspond to the motions of two different density regions within the burst. The plasma bursts were produced by the 28 KV discharge of a 27 μfd capacitor through a conical plasma gun containing approximately 3 cm³ of hydrogen, and traveled in a 9 cm diameter 50 cm long glass tube and subsequently in a 18 cm diameter 200 cm long plastic tube. The measured motions of the two particle density regions (1.1 x 10¹¹ and 1.1 x 10¹² cm⁻³) are presented graphically. A theory of a freely expanding plasma is briefly developed for both the one- and three-dimensional cases. This theory was employed to

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L 4925-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010802

3

calculate from the measured velocities the velocity of the center of gravity of the burst and the sum of the ion and electron temperatures. Because of the uncertainty concerning several factors involved in the calculation, the calculated value of 5 eV for the sum of the electron and ion temperatures is regarded as in satisfactory agreement with the value of 8 eV previously obtained for the electron temperature in similar plasma bursts from the intensity ratio of the HeI 4831 and HeI 4713 lines (Yu.S.Azovskiy et al., ZhTF, 34, 2135, 1964). "In conclusion, the authors express their gratitude to B.G.Safronov and H.A.Khizhnyak for discussing the results of the work, and to R.V.Akhmerov for participating in the preparation of the experiment." Orig. art. has: 7 formulas, 6 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 11Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 23814-65 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EPA(sp)-2/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWA(m)-2
Pr-6/Pr-4/Pab-10/Pl-4 IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5000838

S/0057/84/034/012/2135/2139

AUTHOR: Azovskiy, Yu.S.; Akhmerov, R.V.; Guzhovskiy, I.T.; Mazalov, Yu.P.; Pistryak, V.M.

TITLE: Interaction of plasma bursts with an axially symmetric magnetic field. 3.

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.12, 1964, 2135-2139

TOPIC TAGS: plasma interaction, plasmoid, magnetic field plasma effect, plasma diffusion

ABSTRACT: In the present work, as in the study described previously (preceding article in this issue of the journal (p.2129) - see Abstract ACC.NR:AP5000838), there was investigated the interaction of plasma bursts with an inhomogeneous magnetic field, the difference being that in the present work there were used denser bursts ($n > 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$). The experimental setup is diagramed in the Enclosure. The two series-connected coils were located 80 cm from the source and produced a double hump field. The source was filled with either 100% hydrogen or 75% H and 25% He; in both cases each gas injection equalled 3 cm³ (atmospheric pressure). The source was triggered 8 millisecc after switching on the magnetic field, so that the burst interacted with the maximum field. The following equipment was used to measure the burst

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L 23814-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000838

parameters incident to the interaction: a photomultiplier (usually an FEU-19) to detect the integral radiation, and ISP-51 spectrograph with a short-focus camera for photographing the plasma radiation spectrum, an ISP-51 spectrograph with a long-focus camera for following the behavior of individual spectrum lines and the continuous radiation, a high-speed photographic device for recording the radial compression of the burst, and a magnetic probe for recording the current induced in the burst. The photomultiplier and probe output signals were displayed on an oscillograph. Some typical oscillograms are reproduced. The experimental results are presented mainly in the form of curves giving the variation of the burst radius, density and electron temperature as a function of the variation of the burst radius. With arrival of successive plasma bursts in the nonuniform field region there builds up a "cushion", resulting in a shock wave propagating in the opposite direction to the plasma stream. "In conclusion, the authors express their gratitude to K.D. Sinel'nikov, N.A. Khizhyan and B.G. Safronov for discussion of the results, to V.G. Padalka for useful advice, and to V.F. Gaydukov who participated in some of the preliminary experiments." Orig.art.has: 6 figures.

2/4

L 23814-65

ACCESSION NR: APS000838

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Dec63.

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

3/4

L 23814-65

ACCESSION NR: APS000838

ENCLOSURE: 01



Diagram of the setup: 1 - valve, 2 - induction cone source, 3 - glass tube (8 cm inside diameter), 4 - magnetic coils

4/4

ACC NR: AP6028606

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/008/1357/1363

AUTHOR: Azovskiy, Yu.S.; Guzhovskiy, I.T.; Pistryak, V.M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Interaction of plasma bursts with an axially symmetric magnetic field. 4.

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1357-1363

TOPIC TAGS: moving plasma, plasma density, magnetic field plasma effect, plasma temperature, plasma structure, plasmoid, *AXIAL MAGNETIC FIELD, PLASMA INTERACTION*

ABSTRACT: The present paper presents results of a continuation of earlier work of the authors and Yu.P.Mazalov (ZhTF, 34, 2129, 1964; ZhTF, 35, 1405, 1965) on the interaction of the plasmas from a conical-electrode plasma gun with an axially symmetric magnetic field. The apparatus has been described in the earlier papers. The plasmas from the conical gun entered the 20 cm diameter plastic drift tube with a velocity of about 6×10^6 cm/sec and a charged particle density of about 2×10^{13} cm⁻³. A longitudinal magnetic field of up to 1.2 kOe was maintained in the drift tube by a solenoid. In the work reported here the plasmas were investigated with a double electric probe consisting of two parallel 0.8 mm diameter 5 mm long molybdenum wires mounted 2 mm apart. The probe could be moved both radially and axially and was used to investigate the structure of the plasmas and their radial and longitudinal expansion in different parts of the drift tube. Three regions of extreme values of

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ACC NR: AP6028606

different plasma parameters were noted; a region of maximum induced current (recorded with a magnetic probe), a region of maximum particle density, and a region of minimum radius and maximum temperature. The maximum induced current and particle density regions occurred in the inhomogeneous portion of the magnetic field; the minimum radius region was farther from the plasma gun in the homogeneous part of the field. In strong magnetic fields a portion of the plasma was reflected by the field and formed a peculiar plasma "cushion" which exerted a definite influence on the interaction between the plasma and the field. The longitudinal expansion of the plasma in the uniform field region was much more rapid than the radial expansion. Plasma temperatures derived from longitudinal expansion velocities were in good agreement with the temperatures given by the probe measurements. The authors thank K.D. Sinel'nikov and B.G. Safronov for discussing the results. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20

SUIM DATE: 07Aug65

ORIG. REF: 005 OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

1955-1956, T. 200, . . .

1957-1958, T. 200, . . .
Instructional material. In: [unclear] . . .

1. 1, no. 1, 1955. [unclear] . . .

1. 1, no. 1, 1955. [unclear] . . .
February, 1955.

PISTSIKOWSKI, T.

The Polish Scientific Institute of the Sugar Industry Aiding the Production.
Leka Promishlenost (Light Industry), #7-12:43:July-Dec 1955

FIGURE 4.11

Device for the determination of residual volume of the lungs and inspiratory capacity ventilator. Rev. med. Tech. 1963; 11:119-120.

i 17020-00

ACC NR: AP6006347

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0070/0071

INVENTOR: Kisselov, M. T.; Logvinov, I. A.; Namerovskiy, L. I.;
Peretyagina, T. N.; Pistsov, A. P.; Tsarevskiy, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: A spirometabolograph, Class 30, No. 178027

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki,
no. 2, 1966, 70-71

TOPIC TAGS: spirometabolograph, human physiology, human respiration,
human metabolism

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a spirometabolo-
graph consisting of a dry cavity sensor, absorber, valve housing,
mouthpiece, and a system of tubes. To reduce dead space and to
maintain the physiological conditions for respiration of the subject,
a stopcock has been situated between the inhale and exhale valves and
between the absorber and dry cavity sensor. A variation of the above
can purify the breathing system by virtue of a bellows connected to
the dry cavity sensor which is mounted by means of screws on a
stationary lid. The bellows has a movable cover which can be dis-
connected from the recording mechanism. A third variation is designed

Card 1/2

UDC: 616.24—073.173—7

L 17020-66

ACC NR: AP6006347

Inhale
exhale

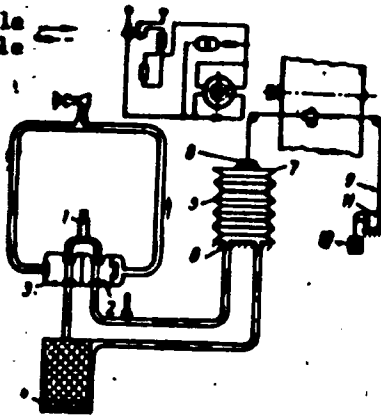


Fig. 1. Spirometabograph

1 - Stopcock; 2 - inhale valve; 3 - exhale valve; 4 - absorber; 5 - bellows connected to the dry cavity sensor; 6 - stationary lid; 7 - movable lid; 8 - spool; 9 - cable of the balancing mechanism; 10 - weight; 11 - cam with adjustable arm.

to increase the accuracy of the investigation: A spool is attached to the movable bellows cover. A cable is attached to the spool which leads to a balancing mechanism consisting of a weight connected to a cam with an adjustable arm (see Fig. 1). Orig. arb. has: 1 figure. [CD]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 08Sep64/ ATD PRESS: 4207

Card 2/2 *mgs*

PISTSOV, D.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using graphic methods to determine diesel fuel consumption. Elek. i
tepl. tiaga no.6:26-28 Je '58. (MIRA 1958)

(Diesel locomotives--Fuel consumption)

PISTSOV, D.V., kand.tekhn.nauk (g.Tashkent)

TS-1 fuel gauge for diesel locomotives. Elek. i tepl. tiaga ⁴
no. 12:14 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Diesel locomotives--Testing)

PISTSOV, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich; SIVAK, Vladimir Yefimovich; BELKN'KIY,
Aleksandr Davydovich; RAKHMATULIN, M.D., inzhener, redaktor;
KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Fuel economy on locomotives] *Ekonomiia topliva na teplovozhakh.*
Moskva, Gos.transp.shel-dor izd-vo, 1955. 71 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Locomotives--Fuel consumption)

RODIN, I.M.; SERGEYEV, N.N.; PISTSOV, N.G.; SHOSHIYEV, L.N.

Experimental serotherapy in Omsk hemorrhagic fever. Vop. virus
8 no.2:193-199 Mr-Apr'63 (MIRA 1c:12)

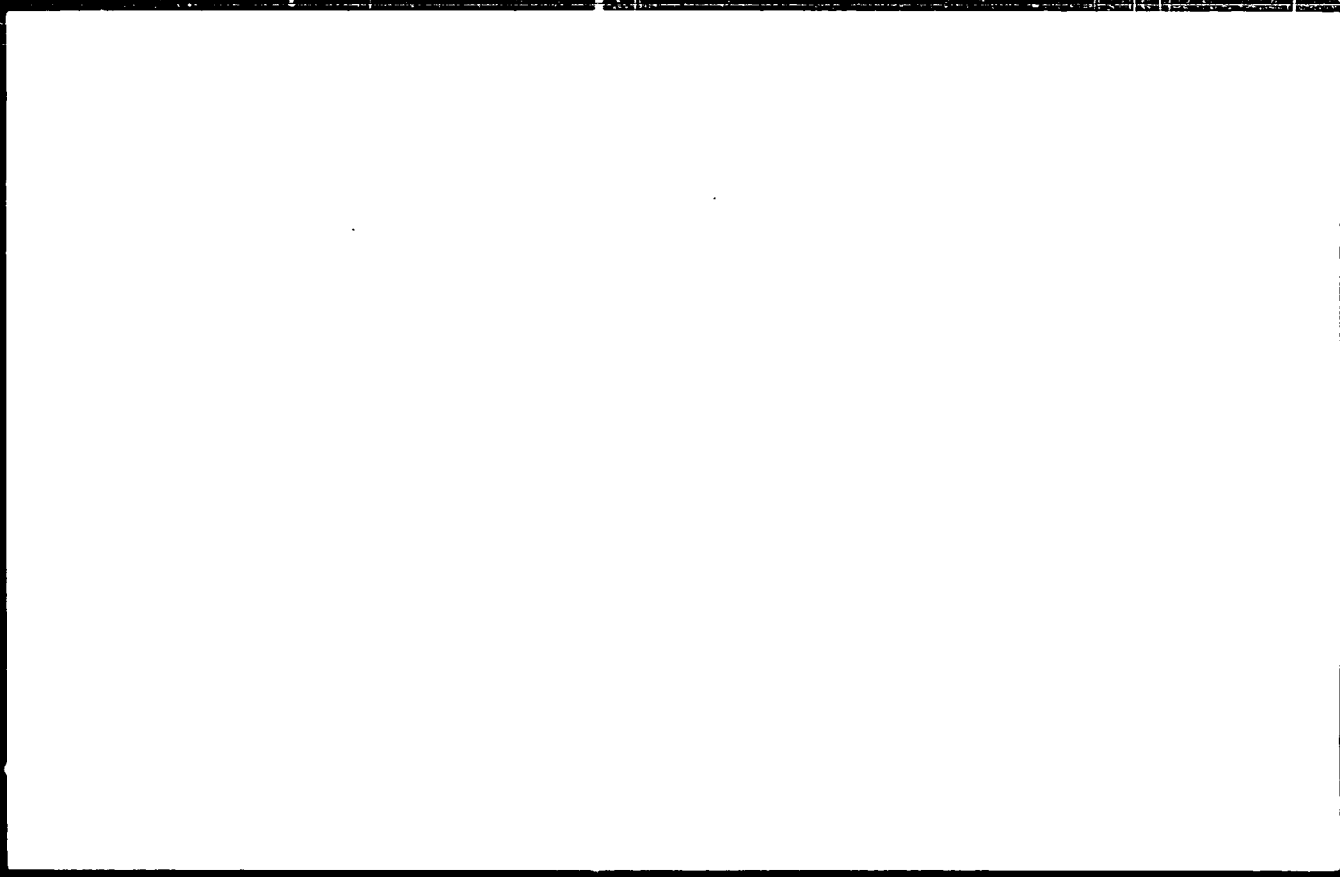
1. Institut poliomyelita i virusnykh entsefalitov AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

TATISHCHEV, S.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; PISTSOV, Yu.N., inzh.

Operation of a flame layer furnace on coal dressing waste product.
Prom. energ. i no. 1119. 1965. MIRA (1965)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001341



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0013411

PISTSOV, Yu.P.

Efficient geological prospecting. Razved. i okh. nedr 23 no.7:
35-37 JI '57. (MLRA 10:11)

1. Chitinskoye geolupravleniye.
(Prospecting)

AUTHOR: Pistsov, Yu.F. 11-58-3-10, 14

TITLE: The Age of Poly-metallic Ore-Formation of the Nerchinsk-Zavod Group of Deposits in the East Trans-Baykal Region (O vozraste Polimetallicheskogo orudneniya Nerchinsko-Zavodskoy gruppy mestorozhdeniy v Vostochnom Zabaykal'ye)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, # 3, pp 110 - 112 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the question of the age of the Nerchinsk-Zavod group of deposits has not as yet been determined. The largest part of these deposits is found in the carbonate rocks of the Paleozoic Period to a lesser degree in the deposits of the Jurassic Period, and none in the deposits of the Lower Cretaceous Period. On this basis, the epoch of their formation is placed between the Post-Jurassic and Pre-Cretaceous periods.

ASSOCIATION: Berezovskaya geologorazvedochnaya partiya Chitinskogo geologicheskogo upravleniya (Berezovskaya Geologic Prospecting Team of the Chita Geologic Administration)

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Muratov, V. I. and G. I. Yuzvich
TITLE: The Bereznovskiy iron deposit - description of the deposit and its reserves
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologiya, 1977, No. 1, pp. 1-10, 11 illus.
ABSTRACT: The Bereznovskiy iron deposit is situated in the eastern part of the Dnieper basin, 200 km from the Azov river. The deposit consists of three very large and three lesser reserves. It is one of the largest in the eastern part of the USSR. Its reserves are 1.5 billion tons. Moreover, as these deposits are situated very close to the surface of the earth, 10% of the reserves extracted in open-pit mining, considerably reducing the cost of development. By their composition, the deposits are divided into two groups: the primary and secondary. The primary deposits are characterized by the presence of magnetite and hematite, and the secondary deposits are characterized by the presence of hematite and goethite.

BUNIN, K.V., prof.; BURASHNIKOVA, N.M.; VERISOVA, M.A.; GUTOP, O.G.;
KRUGLOVA, Ye.V.; LAGOVSKAYA, N.A.; PISTSOVA, M.N.

Some complications after smallpox vaccination. Sov. med. 25 no.5:
73-80 My '61. (MI: A 14:6)

1. Iz Infektsionnoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy
vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR N.G.Zaleskver, nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
prof. K.V.Bunin).

(SMALLPOX)

PISTSOVA, M. N.

Dysentery and its therapy. Med. sestra, Moskva no. 7: 2-11
July 1951. (CML 7: 11)

1. Author is a physician.

YEGOROV, A.Ye.; SIMONOV, L.V.; PISAR, A.Ye.

Aligning strip steel. Metallurg 2 n .11:1-2 N 16.

MIRA 18:7

1. Starshiy otzhigal'shchik tsekh beloy zhesti Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Yegorov). 2. Nachal'nik otdeleniya neprerybnogo otziga tsekh beloy zhesti Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Simonov). 3. Starshiy master-elektrik tsekh beloy zhesti Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Pisar).

FIS

11/7/71, R.I.

Message: [Illegible]
Message #: [Illegible]

PISTUNOV, Nikolay Ivanovich [Pistunov, M. I.]; LIVENSKAYA, O. I. [Livens'ka, O. I.], red.; GLUSHKO, G. I. [Hlushko, H. I.], tekhn. red.

[Expert corn growers] Maistry - kukurudzovody. Dnipropetrovs'k, Dnipropetrovs'ke knyzhkove vyd-vo, 1961. 44 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Ukraine—Corn (Maize))

PISTUNOV, S.

We have a continuous production line! Pozh.delo 7 no.5:4 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Novotorzhskogo zavoda protivopozharnoy oborony.
(Fire extinction—Chemical systems)
(Fire departments—Equipment and supplies)

PISTON VICH. N.P.

Billet cutting machine. Mashinostroitel' no.7:43 11 '69.
(Cutting machines) (MIRA 10:9)

AUTHOR TEL'KOVSKIY V.G., PISTUNOVICH V.I. 20-5-25/67
TITLE The Transition of Ions of Different Gases Through a Thin Silver Foil. (Prokhozheniye ionov razlichnykh gazov cherez ton'kuyu serebryanuyu fol'gu.- Russian)
PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957, Vol 113, Nr 5, pp 1035-1038 (USSR)
ABSTRACT The authors of the paper under review developed a method with the aid of which it is possible to obtain a thin silver foil (thickness up to 40 millimicrons), and investigated the transition of ions of He⁺, H⁺, C⁺, N⁺ and O⁺ through the foils of a thickness of 40 to 60 millimicrons. The dimensions of the crystals must be considerably smaller than the thickness of the foil. The manufacturing and production of the foils are discussed in great detail. The investigations were carried out with the aid of a device of the type of a large magnetic mass spectrometer of a length of approximately 5 m and with a rotation of the bundle by 25 degrees. An arc discharge in a longitudinal magnetic field served as ion source. The density of the ion current in the neighborhood of the slot of the gas discharge chamber amounted up to 100 milliamperes/cm², and it was possible to continuously regulate it during the operation of the device. The receiver is surrounded with a copper cover at the temperature of liquid nitrogen. The energy loss of the ions at the transition through the foil was determined by means of the method of the retaining potential. The measurement errors remained below

CARD 1/2

SUBMITTED: 5.11. 1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

L 58332-65 EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPA(w)-2 Pz-6/Po-4/Pab-10/Pi-4 IJP(c)

WW/AT

ACCESSION NR: AT5010439

UR/3136/64/000/497/0001/0087

AUTHOR: Pistunovich, V. I.

50
B+1

TITLE: Cyclotron instability of an anisotropic plasma

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, no. 497, 1964. Tsiklotron-naya neustoychivost' anizotropnoy plazmy, 1-87

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma stability, cyclotron instability, anisotropic plasma, hot plasma, plasma trap, magnetic trap/ Ogra

ABSTRACT: This is a Doctoral Dissertation devoted to a study of the existence of an instability mechanism which would afford an explanation of the experimental behavior of an anisotropic plasma. Principal attention is paid to cyclotron instability. A comparison is made between the obtained experimental results and theory for an unbounded plasma. The development of a cyclotron instability is analyzed by using a model in which the plasma is replaced by an assemblage of ions rotating about a common axis at the different radii, the electrons being assumed at rest. The stability of such a plasma is analyzed against build-up of longitudinal oscillations due to charge separation. The conditions under which cyclotron instability

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ACCESSION NR: AT5010439

can develop are determined, and the growth increments are calculated for a δ -function ion-velocity distribution, such as is produced in apparatus of the Ogra type. The cyclotron instability is then studied in the general case of a homogeneous isotropic Maxwellian plasma. The minimal values of the anisotropy, starting with which the plasma becomes unstable against perturbations, is calculated. The effect of the electron temperature on development of cyclotron instability is considered. The theoretical results are compared with experimental data obtained with Ogra. The possible influence of cyclotron instability on accumulation of hot plasma in magnetic traps is briefly discussed. Orig. art. has: 28 figures, 112 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 020

OTHER: 003

Cord $\frac{2}{2}$

PLUTONOVICH, V. I.

The Measurement of the Electron Temperature and Ionization Profile in an Atmosphericless Discharge. (Work carried out in 1964-65, pp. 13-15).

The Physics of Plasma in Some of the Most Important Nuclear Reactors. Vol. 10, published by Inst. At. Energy, Acad. Sci. USSR, resp. ed. M. A. Leont'ev, editorial work by V. I. Kargin.

Available in Library.

S/OH7/60/009/004/014/027
B006/B070

AUTHOR Pistunovich, V

TITLE Second Conference on Magnetohydrodynamics /

PERIODICAL Atomnaya energiya, 1960 Vol. 4 No. 5 pp. 41-44

TEXT. The Vtoroye soveshchaniye po teoreticheskoj i prikladnoj magnetnoy gidrodinamike (Second Conference on Theoretical and Applied Magnetohydrodynamics) was held in Riga from June 27 to July 2, 1960. It was organized by the Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Latvyskoy SSR (Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences, Latvyskaya SSR). The work of the conference was divided into four sections. Seven general lectures were held, including those by D. A. Frank Kamenetskiy (Plasma 2) the Fourth State of Matter and V. D. Shafranov (Stable Plasma) read by B. B. Kadomtsev. 5 lectures were held on theoretical plasma physics. There were following lectures by workers of the IAE AN SSSR (Institute of Atomic Energy of the AS USSR): V. I. Kogan (Fluctuation Effects); A. M. Morozov and L. S. Solov'ev (Calculations of Transition Layers Between Plasma and Magnetic Field).

Card 1/3

Second Conference on Magnetospheric Dynamics S/089/60/009/009/014/010
B306/B070

D. A. Frank-Kamenetskiy (Characteristic Oscillations in a Bounded Plasma); L. I. Rudakov (Non-linear Damping of Waves in Unbounded Plasma); B. B. Kadomtsev and A. V. Nedospasov (Instability of a Plasma Column in a Magnetic Field; Anomalous Diffusion); S. V. Iordanskii of Matematicheskii Institut im. V. A. Steklova AN SSSR (Institute of Mathematics imeni V. A. Steklova AS USSR) spoke about the excitation of linear electron vibrations in a plasma. M. V. Konyukov of Tula State Pedagogical Institute spoke about non-linear Langmuir vibrations of ions in plasma. L. S. Bogdankevich, B. M. Bolotovskiy and A. A. Rikhadze of IAN (Institute of Physics of the AS USSR) spoke about transition radiation on shock wave fronts. There were 35 lectures on experimental plasma physics. I. M. Podgornyy and V. N. Sumarokov of the Institute of Atomic Energy of the AS USSR spoke about experiments on injection of plasma clusters; D. V. Orlovskiy of the same institute spoke about shock waves in conical discharge tubes. L. V. Duboviy, O. M. Shvets and A. G. Ponomarenko spoke about the study of plasma conductivity in strong electric fields; I. P. Kharchenk and Ya. B. Faynberg spoke about the interaction of a modulated electron beam with plasma in a magnetic field.

Card 2/3

Second Conference on Magnetohydrodynamics

S/089/60/009/009/014/011
BC06/BC7C

and B. G. Safronov and R. V. Mitin spoke about high frequency plasma oscillations; all these speakers belonged to FTI AN USSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the AS UkrSSR)

Card 3/3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

80V/5425

Fedorov, N.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Compiler

Kratkiy spravochnik inzhenera-fizika: Yadernaya fizika, Atomnaya fizika
(Concise Handbook for the Engineering Physicist: Nuclear Physics. Atomic
Physics) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1961. 507 p. 28,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A.F. Alyab'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This reference book is intended for engineers and physicists working
in the field of atomic and nuclear physics.

COVERAGE: The first seven parts of the book contain the most necessary reference
material on atomic and nuclear physics. The remaining parts present information
and data from other related fields. The last part gives the information on
systems of units compiled from the new GOST specifications, physical constants,
and some mathematical data. No personalities are mentioned. References
accompany each part of the book.

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