MANEVICH, A.Z., ERIVANTSEV, N.A., SEVADZHYAN, E.P.

"Fluothane anaesthesia in old patients."

Report submitted to the First European Congress of Anesthesiology
Vienna, Austria 3-9 Sep 1962

KOTOV, V.I., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk (Dubna); VEKSLER, V.I., akademik; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; SETVAK, M., doktor (Chekhoslovakiya); MINTS, A.L., akademik; DZHELEPOV, V.P., prof.; VAL'TER, A.K., prof.; KOLOMENSKIY, A.A., prof.

Accelerators of the future; articles and speeches of the participants in the international conference in Dubno. Priroda 53 no.1:44-56 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Vladimirskiy).

VULETIN, Vladimir, Potpukovnik doc., dr.; SEVALJEVIC, Ljiljana, dipl., hem.

Polarographic behavior of blood proteins in infectious hepatitis and of bilirubin. Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 13 no.5-6:250-255 May-June 56.

1. Patofiziloski Institut VMA.
(POLAROGRAPHY, in various dis.
blood proteins & bilirubin changes in infect. hepatitis (Ser))
(HEPATITIS INFECTIOUS, blood in
blood protein & bilirubin polarography (Ser))
(BILIRUBIN, in blood
polarography in infect. hepatitis (Ser))
(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various dis.
infect. hepatitis, polarography (Ser))

VULETIN, Vladimir, sanitetski pukovnik prof. dr; SEVALJEVIC, Ljiljana, dipl. hemicar

Polarogarphic activity of serum proteins in acute phases of certain diseases. Vojl.san.pregl., Beogr. 17 no.11:1147-1151 N '60.

1. Vojnomedicinsak Akademija u Beogradu, Patofizioloski institut
(BLOOD PROTEINS)
(RHEUMATIC FEVER blood)
(PLEUROSY blood)
(LIVER CIRRHOSIS blood)

SEVALJEVIC, Ljiljana M.; BOJANOVIC, Jelena J.

Proteins, lipides, and glycides with respect to age and aging. III. Dialysis of blood serum of the young and old guinea pigs. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.5/7:353-360 '60/'61.

1. Vojno-medicinska akademija, Patofizioloski institut, Medicinski fakultet, Hemijski institut, Beograd.

SEVALJEVIC, Lj.

Polarographic analysis of serum proteins. II. Polarographic characterization of different fractions of native serum proteins. Acta med. iugosl. 16 no.2:222-223 '62.

1. Institut za eksperimentalnu medicinu Vojnomedicinske akademije u Beogradu.

(BLOOD PROTEINS)

BOJANOVIC, Jelena J.; SEVALJEVIC, Ljiljana M.; CORBIC, Milanka O.

Effect of insulin on the metabolism of proteins, lipides, and glucides. Glas Hem dr. 27 no.7/8:427-433 '62

1. Faculty of Medicine, Chemical Institute and Military Medical Academy, Institute of Pathophysiology, Beograd, Yugoslavia.

*

BOJANOVIC, Jelena J.; SEVALJEVIC, Ljiljana, M.; PAVLOVIC, Danica, B.;
PANJEVIC, Dorde J.

Prealbumins, Pt.1. Glas Hem dr 27 no.7/8 435-446 '62

BOJANOVIC, J.J.; PAVLOVIC, D.E.; SEVALJEVIC, Lj.M.

Effect of small amounts of heparin on blood proteins in vitro. Electrophoretic patterns of protein fractions of heparinized guinea pig blood plasma. Acta med. Iugosl. 18 no.1:1-9 '64

1. Hemijski institut Medicinskog fakulteta, Hemijski institut Veterinarskog fakulteta i Patoloskofizioloski institut VMA u Beogradu.

BOJANOVIC, J.J.; SEVALJEVIC, Lj. M.

Proteins, lipids and glycides in the course of aging. IV. Polarographic analysis of some blood protein fractions in guinea pigs of various ages. Acta med. Iugosl. 18 no.3:204-218 '64.

1. Hemijski institut Medicinskog fakulteta i Patofizioloski institut VMA u Beogradu.

3(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1451

Pagava, S.T., N.A.Aristov, L.I. Blyumina, N.M. Zakharova, and N.A. Sevalkina

Vliyaniye Severnoy Atlantiki na razvitiye sinopticheskikh protsessov (Influence of the North Atlantic on the Development of the Synoptic Processes) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 70 p. 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov, and USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

Resp. Ed.: Sagatovskiy, N.V.; Ed.: Sadovskiy, V.N.; Tech. Ed.: Zemtsova, T. Ye.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for meteorologists and climatologists, particularly those engaged in long range weather forecasting.

COVERAGE: This book discusses the results of research on problems concerning the interaction between the ocean and atmosphere with emphasis on the North Atlantic area. A connection is shown to exist between the amount of heat transferred by the water to the air and the thermal processes in the atmosphere. The character of the heat emission from the ocean surface to the

Card 1/3

air is also described. An analysis of these air-water actions and relationships is made in terms of their effects on European temperature patterns. Included are data which can be used in long range weather forecasting. There are some tables of daily air and water temperature readings and numerous charts. The authors thank A.M. Aleshina, V.V. Anikiyeva, Ye. A. Anosova, G.V. Litvinovich and T.I. Chekrygina for their technical assistance in preparing the work. There are 13 references of which 6 are Soviet, 3 German, 2 English, and 1 Danish.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MM/mas
6-3-59

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4352

Pagava, S.T., N.M. Zakharova, and N.A. Sevalkina

Atmosfernyye makroprotsessy, obuslovlivayushchiye znachitel'nyye mesyachnyye anomalii temperatury vozdukha na Yevropeyskoy territorii SSSR (Atmospheric Macroprocesses Causing Considerable Monthly Anomalies in the Air Temperature Over European USSR) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1960. 111 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov; Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: N.V. Sagatovskiy; Ed.: M.I. Sorokina; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Zarkh.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for meteorologists specializing in long-range weather forecasting.

COVERAGE: The authors describe improved methods for determining the character of atmospheric circulation anomalies and types of thermobaric fields in the troposphere in European USSR during months of great temperature extremes. These methods facilitate the forecasting of air temperature anomalies for the second

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month after the initial date. Relationships are discussed which make it possible, in certain cases, to prepare forecasts of the distribution of the sign of air temperature anomalies in European USSR in the third month after the initial date. A study of atmospheric macroprocesses enabled the authors to evolve principles to be used in forecasting the general character of the progress of weather during the second and third months after the initial date. No personalities are mentioned. There is one Soviet reference.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

ZAKHAROVA, N.M.; SEVALKINA, N.A.

Relationship between temperature anomalies in November and December in the European part of the U.S.S.R. Trudy TSIP no.89:167-171 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Weather forecasting)

PAGAVA, S.T.; SEVALKINA, N.A.

Method for determining the sign of the five-day air temperature anomaly two months in advance. Trudy TSIP 103:3-15 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Weather forecasting) (Atmospheric temperature)

ACCESSION NR: AT4035458 S/2546/63/000/127/0003/0030

AUTHOR: Pagava, S. T.; Zakharova, N. M.; Sevalkina, N. A.

TITLE: Refinement of certain aspects of the method of compiling seasonal weather forecasts

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'ny*y institut prognozov. Trudy*, no. 127, 1963, Voprosy* sezonny*kh prognozov pogody* (Seasonal weather forecasting), 3-30

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, weather forecasting, seasonal forecast, natural synoptic season

ABSTRACT: A report has been published on the results of an investigation of atmospheric macroprocesses for the purpose of refining certain aspects of the method of compiling weather forecasts for natural synoptic seasons. New methods are developed for determining the first natural synoptic period not typical for the current natural synoptic season, determining the date of onset of natural synoptic seasons and computing the mean H500 values for the approaching natural synoptic season. The proposed method is more objective than that used earlier, which was based only on a qualitative analysis of mean H500 charts for the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4035458

corresponding natural synoptic periods. The increase in accuracy of determination of the first natural synoptic period not typical for the current natural synoptic season increases the success of forecasts for the natural synoptic season because the natural synoptic periods characteristic of both the approaching and subsequent natural synoptic seasons are determined on the basic of the first natural synoptic period not typical for the current natural synoptic season. These characteristic natural synoptic periods are the basis for computing the corresponding data for compilation of H_{500} and H^{500}_{1000} prognostic charts and forecasts of air temperature and precipitation anomalies for natural synoptic seasons. The date of commencement of the next natural synoptic season also is determined on the basis of the first natural synoptic period not typical of the current natural synoptic season. In the discussed method of seasonal weather forecasts it is of great importance to determine properly the date of commencement of a natural synoptic season. A new method therefore has been proposed for taking into account the characteristics of heat exchange between the ocean and atmosphere in the North Atlantic in the cold half-year when determining the boundaries of natural synoptic seasons. This method is of great assistance in determining the dates of onset of the natural synoptic seasons of winter and spring. These refinements of the natural synoptic season method will result in appreciable improvement in overall weather forecasting. "The authors wish to thank A. M. Aleshina and T. I. Chekry*gina for

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ACCESSION NR: AT4035458

assistance in preparation of the study." Orig. art. has: 18 figures, 4 formulas and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov, Moscow (Central Institute of Forecasts)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 20May64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ES	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SEVAL'NEV, A.G.

Speed up and raise the quality in building communications installations. (MLRA 9:10)
Vest.sviazi 16 no.8:14-15 Ag '56.

1.Nachal'nik upravleniya kapital'nogo stroitel'stva Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.
(Telecommunication) (Building)

SEVAL'NEV, L.A.

Color television system with separate subcarriers. Elektrosviaz' 16 no.3:13-18 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Color television)

SEVAL'NEV, L.A.

Requirement to color signal level stability in a color television system with outlyaing subcarriers. Elektrosviaz' 17 no.1:31-35 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Color television)

SEVAL'NEV, L.A.

Choice of the optimum color parameters of a color television system with outlying subcarriers. Elektrosviaz' 18 no.1:45-52 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

SEVAL'NEVA, P.

Retreat of death... Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.4:45-50 Ap '60.
(MIRA 14:5)
(Resuscitation)

S/025/62/000/006/001/005
D296/D304

AUTHOR: Seval'neva, P

TITLE: The interoceptors signalize ...

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1962, no. 6, 19 - 22

TEXT: This popular article begins with the description of a working day of V.N. Chernigovskiy, Director of the I.P. Pavlov Institute of Physiology in Leningrad. It then explains the importance of his publication 'Interoceptors' - a book of over 600 pages. After a definition of the term 'interoceptors', the author discusses the basic theme of this work: although there is no plain sensation in the internal organs, centripetal stimuli from the interoceptors nevertheless exert an important influence upon the activity of the central nervous system. The author mentions some practical clinical applications of this thesis in the field of endarteritis obliterans, in the case of local anaesthesia during surgical interventions, in hypertension, arteriosclerosis, tuberculosis and other conditions. Finally,

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The interoceptors signalize ... S/025/62/000/006/001/005
D296/D304

the author mentions the fact that V.N. Chernigovskiy was elected Chairman of the Section of Cosmic Physiology at the forthcoming International Congress of Physiologists in Holland. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

SOVAL'NEVA, P.A.

Sowing [illegible] ground. [illegible] no. 1:56-59 [illegible] (MIRA [illegible])

(Sowing)

S/025/61/000/012/001/001
D298/D304

AUTHOR: Seval'neva, Polina

TITLE: Professor Panchenko's biotron

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', no. 12, 1961, 10-13

TEXT: The biotron was designed by Professor Dmitriy Ivanovich Panchenko and is installed in the Neurological Department of the Kiyevskaya gorodskaya bol'nitsa (Kiyev City Hospital). It is used mainly for treating patients with first or second degree hypertonia. The biotron consists of 4 "wards", in each of which a specific temperature, humidity, saturation with negative ions and other factors can be maintained at an absolutely steady level. The wards are completely isolated from the external electromagnetic field and from cosmic radiation. The nursing and medical personnel observe the patients via closed-circuit television and communicate with them by telephone. Only the doctor

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S/025/61/000/012/001/001
D298/D304

Professor Panchenko's biotron

enters the wards after passing through a special air lock. Ionization is affected via a special device which forms a powerful water curtain. The jets of water strike the granite walls of a chamber, eject electrons from them and ionize the air, saturating it with negative ions. The treatment of hypertonia in the biotron is based on the idea that hypertonia is, to a large extent, angioneurosis. By creating optimum climatic conditions in the biotron ward and preventing fluctuation of the environmental factors, normalization of all the disturbed functions in the patient's body is facilitated. The blood vessels relax and dilate and the blood pressure drops. Treatment is apparently effective in 10-14 days. The biotron has also proved efficacious for patients suffering from bronchial asthma. Asthmatic attacks cease in 1-2 days. People suffering from severe disturbances of the cerebral blood circulation have also recovered as a result of biotron treatment. The biotron is at present being used for

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Professor Panchenko's biotron

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studying the effects of artificial climate on the body. Experiments with animals have shown that the healing of wounds pursues a quite different course than normal in the biotron; wounds heal much quicker, although the reason for this is not yet clear. Speaking of Panchenko's biotron, Nikolay Nikolayevich Blokhin, president of the Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), stated that it could be viewed partly as a health resort factor which facilitates the normalization of all the functions and systems of the human body. Professor Panchenko is assisted by Candidate of Medical Sciences, Docent Aleksandr Romanovich Vinnitskiy. The chief engineer of the biotron is Yuriy Andreyevich Isakov. There are 5 figures.

Card 3/3

SEVAL'NEVA, Polina

"Young old age" is now not only the oxymoron of a poet but also a scientific problem. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.2:70-73 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Old age)

SEVAL'NEVA, Polina

Interoceptors are signalling. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.6:19-22 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Receptors (Neurology))

SEVAL'YOVA, P. (Moskva)

Man will live long. Nauka i zhtttia 12 no.6:1-2, 2 of cover Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(MEDICAL RESEARCH)

SEVAN, G.V.

SEVAN, G.V., arkhitektor.

Let's have efficient planning for Moscow schools. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 25 no.6:20-23 Je '51. (MLRA 10:9)

(Moscow--Schoolhouses)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042713 S/0000/63/000/000/0431/0433

AUTHOR: Sevan'kayev, A. V.

TITLE: Functional state of the vestibular analyzer in the first hours following irradiation with various doses

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963. Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 431-433

TOPIC TAGS: radiation effect, vestibular function, ionizing radiation, vestibular stimulation, rabbit, vestibular analyzer, Coriolis acceleration

ABSTRACT: The effect of ionizing radiation on the functional state of the vestibular analyzer was investigated in 120 rabbits. A new apparatus providing a wide range of angular and Coriolis accelerations and velocities, capable of producing practically any level of vestibular stimulation from subliminal to superliminal, was used. The new device incorporates biocurrent pickups for

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accurate registration of vestibular-somatic (nystagmus) and vestibular-involuntary (respiration and pulse rate) reflexes. Five groups of 20 rabbits were exposed to total body irradiation with doses of 50, 100, 500, 800, and 5000 r. Threshold sensitivity and reactivity of the vestibular analyzer were determined 2 or 3 times before, immediately following, and 2 and 5 hr following irradiation. The control group was examined at the same times as the experimental animals. Since primary reactions are functional and ordinarily manifested as changes in threshole sensitivity, such changes were taken as an early index of impairment of vestibular function by radiation. After irradiation with 50 and 100 r, 23 of 40 rabbits reacted, 13 with lowered and 10 with increased threshold sensitivity. Reactivity tests with rising stimuli of 30, 60, and 120°/sec followed by a stop-stimulus also indicated increased excitability of the vestibular analyzer. Of 20 rabbits irradiated with 500 r, a total of 18 reacted, all with lowered threshold sensitivity. The maximum decrease occurred 2 hr after irradiation; 5 hr after irradiation their responses were almost identical to those of the controls. Increasing the radiation dose (to 800 r and 5000r) produced an even more marked suppression of vestibular

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042713

function, with a tendency to restoration after 5 hr. Irradiation also affected vestibular-involuntary reactions. The changes were particularly marked following irradiation with 500, 800, and 5000 r. Instead of the ordinary increase in intensity and duration of reaction with increase in stimulus, the response (respiration rate change) was about equal for both strong and weak stimuli. In some animals the reaction appeared only in response to rather strong (120°/sec) stimulation of the labyrinth, and was weaker than before irradiation. It has thus been extablished that ionizing radiation in doses of 500 to 5000 r results in a 90% to 100% reduction in vestibular sensitivity and reactivity. It is notable that smaller doses (50 to 100 r) evoked an opposite reaction (increased excitability) in some of the animals. It is also significant in designing practical measures that doses $\geq$ 500 r suppress not only the vestibular-somatic reflex but also vestibular-involuntary reactions, so that the probability is lessened that vestibular analyzer dysfunctions will occur when adequate stimulation of the semicircular canals is combined with exposure to ionizing radiation. The opposite tendencies of vestibular excitability and reactivity changes following large and small doses of radiation permit conjecture as to the dominant reaction in different areas of different functional mechanisms

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042713

of the analyzer.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 4/4

SEVAN'KAYEV, A.V.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A.

Effect of ionizing radiation on the function of the vestibular analyzer. Med. rad. 8 no.7:82-87 Jl '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

ACCESSION NR: AT4037705 S/2865/64/003/000/0355/0365

AUTHOR: Sveshnikov, A. A.; Sevan'kayev, A. V.

TITLE: Changes in sensitivity and reactivity of the vestibular analyzer due to the influence of ionizing radiation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy* kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 355-365

TOPIC TAGS: ionizing radiation, vestibular reflex, vestibulography, dog, rabbit

ABSTRACT: Experiments have been performed to determine the amount of ionizing radiation required to effect the first functional changes in the vestibular analyzer. Dogs and rabbits were subjected to gamma irradiation in doses ranging from 50 to 5000 r. Another group of dogs was irradiated with protons ranging from 500 to 350 r (proton energy, 510 Mev). Threshold sensitivity and reactivity were determined by means of a rotating device. "Vestibulograms" were plotted. It was found that small doses of radiation (50 to 100 r) tend to increase the excitability of the analyzer. A dose of 200 r can be considered as threshold because the first regular decrease in labyrinth excitability is observed. Higher doses lead to a

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037705

considerable inhibition of the function of the vestibular mechanism.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PH, LS

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001548210009-1"

L 14154-66

ACC NR: AP6001315 SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/009/0037/0040

AUTHOR: Bochkov, N. P.; Antoshchina, M. M.; Bulanov, A. G.; Khlestova, R. A.; Sevan'kayev, A. V.

ORG: Institute of Medical Radiology, AMN SSSR, Obninsk (Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR); Maternity Hospital No. 26, Moscow (Rodil'nyy dom No. 26)

17
B

TITLE: Frequency of spontaneous noncleavage of sex chromosomes in man

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 9, 1965, 37-40

TOPIC TAGS: human genetics, infant disease

ABSTRACT: An examination was made for the presence of sex chromation in cells from newly born girls and boys. No anomalies were found in the girls, while four of the boys had sex chromatin, i. e., Kleinfelter's syndrome. Reexamiation of these four infants 2-6 months later showed a high percentage of cells with sex chromatin. None of the infants' parents had been exposed to ionizing radiation or other injurious factors. Among stillborn infants, 2 of 57 boys and 1 of 46 girls had sex chromosome anomalies. Referring to the frequency of such anomalies in spontaneous abortions

UDC: 576.312.332 : 616-053.1+616.053.1 : 576.312.332

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ACC NR: AP6001315

reported in the literature, the author suggests that chromosome mutations in man are eliminated at different stages of ontogenesis; the rate of spontaneous noncleavage of chromosomes cannot be accurately determined without examining aborted and stillborn infants as well as live-born children. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 017

Card 2/2

SEVAR, Stefan, inz.

Heavy-duty rutile electrode VUS -VR 2. Zvaranie 13 no. 1: 17-19 Ja '64.

1. Vyskumny ustav zvaracsky, Bratislava.

SEVARAC, I.

Yugoslavia (430)

Technology

The application of modern physics in solving technical problems. Part 2.
p. 14. NAFTA. Vol. 2, no. 12, Dec. 1951.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress. Vol. 2, no. 3, March 1953.
UNCLASSIFIED.

SEVARAC, I

"Isolating Isotopes by the Electromagnetic Method", p. 255 (NAUKA I PRIRODA) (Vol. 6, No. 6, 1953, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C. Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954

SEVARAC, I. Sevarac

YUGOSLAVIA/Electronics - Electrical Discharges in Gases and Gas Dis-H-7
charge Apparatus

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizike, No 10, 1958, No 23354

Author : Perovic Brenislava, Severac Ivan
Inst : Not Given
Title : Characteristics of Ion Source for Solids

Orig Pub : Publ. Elektrotechn. fak. Univ. Beogradu, Mat. i fiz., 1957, No 15, 12 p.

Abstract : Description of the operating principle and list of characteristics of an ion source, used in a setup for electromagnetic isotope separation. The electrons ionizing vapors of the substance are emitted by an incandescent filament and move under the influence of magnetic and electric fields along a spiral, leading to a lengthening of their path. The electric fields of the cathode-reflector-anode system causes the electron to perform a large number of oscillations before they reach the walls of the chamber. The ions formed in the discharge plasma are drawn out by the electric field,

Card : 1/2

SEVARAC, Ivan

Some elements necessary to the construction of high vacuum systems.
Nova prozv 13 no.1:20-25 '62.

SEVARAC, Ivan, dr inz., naucni saradnik (Beograd, Bulevar revolucije 432)

Recent achievements in the development of high-intensity ion sources. Tehnika Jug 18 no.9:Suppl.: Radioizotopi zrac 2 no.9: 1620-1627 S '63.

1. Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric", Beograd-Vinca.

ACCESSION NR: AP4023174 Y/0001/64/000/004/0630/0634

AUTHOR: Sevarac, Ivan (Doctor of engineering)

TITLE: Plasma jets

SOURCE: Tehnika, no. 4, 1964, 630-634

TOPIC TAGS: plasma jet, plasma physics, plasma jet application, plasma jet chemistry, high temperature technology, metallurgy technology, industrial chemistry

ABSTRACT: An elementary explanation and description of the plasma jet is given. Its various applications in metallurgical processes are noted. Particular attention is paid to coating surfaces with a layer of refractory metal. A section of the article is devoted to applications in the chemical industry. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut za nuklearne nauke "Boris Kidric," Belgrade-Vinca (Institute for Nuclear Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec63 DATE ACQ: 10Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, ML NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 020

Card 1/1

SEVARAC, Ivan, dr inz., nauoni saradnik (Beograd, Bulevar revolucije 432)

Welding and smelting by electron jets. Tehnika Jug 19 no.5: Suppl:Radioizotopi zrac 3 no.5:828-832 My '64.

1. Boris Kidric Institute of Nuclear Sciences, Belgrade-Vinca.

SEVARLIC, B.M.

SEVARLIC, B.M.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science

Results of observations on meridian passage through a new device constructed in Belgrade, p. 1, Astronomska I Hetororoloska Saopstenja, No. 7, Aug. 1, 1951.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 14, Dec. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

SEVARLIC, B.M.

SEVARLIC, B.M.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science

Total moon eclipse of October 7th 1949, p. 48.
Astronomska I Meteoroloska Saopstenja, No. 7,
Aug. 1, 1951.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress,
Vol. 1, no. 12, Dec. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SEVARLIC, B.M.

SEVARLIC, B. M.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science

Astronomical observation on 12 comets discovered in 1948 and on two periodical comets, p. 51. Astronomska I Meteoroloska Saopstenja, No. 7, August. 1, 1951.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 14, Dec. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

SEVARLIC, B. M.

SEVARLIC, B. M.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science

New building of the Astronomical observatory. p. 63. Astronomska observatory. p. 63. Astronomska I Meteoroloska Saopstenja, No. 7, Aug 1, 1951.

East European Accessions List, Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 14, Dec 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

SEVARLIC, B. M.

SEVARLIC, B. M.

Yugoslavia (430)

Science

New satelites, p. 75. Astronomska I Meteoroloska Saopstenja, No. 7, Aug 1, 1951.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 11, Dec. 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

[illegible]C, S.

"Shifting of geographic latitudes and moving of the earth's poles; mathematical foresight of phenomena. p. 325, (NAUKA I PRIRODA, Vol. 7, No. 3, 1954, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 4, Apr 1955, Uncl.

SEVARLIC, B.

SEVARLIC, B. Determination of the latitude of the Observatory by means of a prismatic astrolable. p 56

Vol. 19, no. 1, 1954
BULLETIN
SCIENCE
Beograd

SO: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (EEAL), LC, BOL. 19, no. 1
Sept. 1954, Encl.

SEVARLIC, B.

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(EEAI 10:9)

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SEVARLIC, B.M.; TELEKI, G.

Design of a new program for the Latitude Service of the Observatory of Belgrade. Bul Obs Beograd 24 no.3/4:19-27 1959 (pub. '60) (EEAI 10:9)

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TELEKI, G.; SEVARLIC, B.M.

Comparison between the old and the new program of the service of latitude of the Belgrade Observatory, based on simultaneous observations made in 1960. Bul Obs Beograd 25 no.3:73-86 '64.

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Influence of the velocity and direction of winds on the variations of latitude. Zbor Geod inst Beograd no.3:66-80 '60

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions List (EEAL) LC, Vol 4, No. 11 November 1955, Uncl.

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POLJOPRIVREDA
AGRICULTURE
Beongrad, Yugoslavia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

30(1) YUG/1-59-3-46/57

AUTHOR: Ševarlić, Jaroslav, Engineer and Associate Professor. (Nr 12 Lole Ribara St., Beograd)

TITLE: Distribution of Work Between Male and Female Labor on Individual Farms in Vojvodina (Podela radaizmedju muške i ženske radne snage u individualnim poljoprivrednim gazdinstvima Vojvodine)

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 515-517 (YUG)

ABSTRACT: The author analyzes the statistics compiled by the Institut za ekonomiku poljoprivrede (Institute for Agricultural Economy) in Beograd on the distribution of work between male and female workers on farms in Vojvodina in 1955. The statistical data are based on study of 296 farms. The author gives the percentage of various types of agricultural land and crops, and the yearly working days put into cultivation of land by male and female farm members. Various age groups

Card 1/2

SEVARLIC, J., dr. (Beograd); OTASEVIC, S., ing. (Beograd)

Labor productivity in the State Farm "Tamis", Pancevo, during the period 1956-1959. Produktivnost 3 no.7/8:529-542 Ag '61.

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UNGER, Yu. [Ungher, J.]; MARINESKU, K. [Marinchescu, C.]; SEVASTOPOL', N.; MIKHAILESKU, L. [Mihailescu, L.]

Dynamic studies on verbo-verbal connections and on vegetative components in the association experiment. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 12 no.4:578-586 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut nevrologii imeni Pavlova AN Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.

KHRENNIKOVA, Vera Yevgen'yevna[Khriennikova, V.IE.]; VOPYLKIN, Vadim Alekseyevich[Vopylkin, V.O.]; RUSNAK, Nikolay Terent'yevich; SEVASTOPOL'SKIY, Natan Ottovich [Sevastopol's'kyi, N.O.]; YURCHENKO, P.M., red.

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SEVAST'YAN, V.V.

Nonferrous metallurgy in Bulgaria. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:79-80 '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Bulgaria--Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy)

BIBERMAN, L.M.; SEVAST'YANENKO, V.G.; YAKUBOV, I.T.

Photodissociation of oxygen in front of a shock wave in the air.
Teplofiz. vys. temp. 2 no.3:333-336 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

L 26614-66 EWT(1)/T IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6013933 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/66/000/002/0122/0125

AUTHOR: Onufriyev, A. T. (Novosibirsk); Sevast'yanenko, V. G. (Novosibirsk)

59
55
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Transfer of radiant energy in spectral lines with regard to reabsorption

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 2, 1966, 122-125

TOPIC TAGS: spectral line, heat transfer, absorption coefficient

ABSTRACT: The authors compare the diffusion approximation method for calculating radiation energy transfer in a plane layer of gas with the exact solution for this problem and propose a method for calculating the characteristics of heat exchange by radiation in spectral lines. Localized thermal equilibrium is assumed for a given temperature distribution in a plane layer of argon. The 3P-4S resonance line of this gas with an oscillator strength of 0.2 is selected for calculating the radiant energy transfer. A comparison of exact and approximate calculations of the energy flux density in a cross section of the layer for various frequencies shows a maximum error of about 20% for the diffusion approximation in the intermediate range of absorption coefficients. At lower coefficients of spectral absorption, the error decreases and the approximation gives exact results in the transparent region. This comparison indicates that the diffusion approximation may be used for most practical calculation

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ACC NR: AP6013933

with satisfactory accuracy. A method is proposed for averaging a small number of absorption coefficients which is applicable to a wide class of problems in calculating radiation transfer in a system of reabsorbed lines. The proposed method may be used for any approximate description of radiation energy transfer as well as for exact calculations and may be extended to the continuous spectrum. The authors are grateful to G. E. Norman, I. T. Yakubov, A. N. Lagar'kov and A. Kh. Mnatskan for useful consultation. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Oct65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

S/0051/64/016/001/0003/0010

ACCESSION NR: AP4011479

AUTHOR: Sevast'yanenko, V.G.; Yakubov, I.T.

TITLE: Radiative cooling of gas heated by a strong shock wave

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.16, no.1, 1964, 3-10

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, shock wave front, shock wave heating, radiative cooling, plasma cooling, argon, inert gas, shock wave tube, shock wave temperatures

ABSTRACT: Propagation of a shock wave through gas is accompanied by changes in the state of the gas, which leads to formation of a region of hot strongly radiating gas behind the shock wave front. Although local thermodynamic equilibrium is rapidly established, this region of hot gas is not uniform. Experiments with argon in shock tubes carried out by H.Petschek, P.Rose, H.Glick, and A.Kantrowitz (J.Appl. Phys.26,83,1955) have shown that the gas behind the shock wave front cools rapidly, and that in studying this region in a shock tube the rate of cooling must be taken into account. Petschek et al also carried out theoretical calculations for the rate of cooling based on the assumption that the radiation is mainly in the continuum and that the radiation in the regions of the spectrum lines is negligible. The results

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ACC.NR: AP4011479

of their calculations are in reasonable agreement with the experimental data but careful analysis shows that their approach is not entirely satisfactory. Accordingly, in the present paper more detailed and comprehensive calculations are carried out for the rate of cooling of the gas behind the shock wave front. The calculations are based on expressions for the energy balance. All the radiative processes (radiation in the continuum and in the regions of the lines) are considered and their relative roles are evaluated. The set of equations describing the state of the gas is solved approximately and then integrated to obtain a final solution for the cases of interest. Numerical evaluations are made for the case of argon and the results are in good agreement with the data of Petschek et al. Although the specific calculations are made for the case of argon plasma in a hemispherical volume, the equations and computation procedure should be applicable to any atomic gas. Evaluations of thermal conductivity show that the temperature field in the proximity of the tube walls is virtually time independent. From this it follows that although the temperature is virtually constant over most of the cross section of the tube, it falls off rapidly at the walls. "The authors are grateful to L.M.Biberman for suggesting the topic and following the course of the work. The authors are also indebted to V.S. Vorob'ev and G.E.Norman for discussion of individual problems." Orig.art.has: 32 formulas and 4 figures.

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L 9092-65 EWG(j)/EWT(l)/EPA(b)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(q)/FCS(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)
Pd-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pi-4 AFETR/ASD(f)/ASD(p)-3/AFWL/ESD(c)/AEDC(a)/BSD/SSD/RAEM(t)/
AS(mp)-2/RPL JD/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP4042458 S/0294/64/002/003/0333/0336

AUTHOR: Biberman, L. M.; Serast'yanenko, V. G.; Yakubov, I. T. B

TITLE: Photodissociation of oxygen ahead of the front of a shock wave in air

SOURCE: Teplofizika vy*sokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 3, 1964, 333-336

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, dissociation, photodissociation, air absorption, photoionization

ABSTRACT: A theoretical investigation has been made of photodissociation ahead of a shock wave front due to absorption of radiation emitted by air heated by a strong shock wave. The degree of dissociation (β) of oxygen as a function of the pressure (p) of the air behind the shock wave front was calculated numerically and plotted in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure: $\beta(x) = \frac{n_O(x)}{n_O(x)+n_{O_2}(x)}$; n_O and n_{O_2} are the densities of oxygen atoms and oxygen molecules expressed in terms of (x), the distance from the wave front measured along a normal to the front. The calculations were conducted for a homogeneous layer of emitting gas 10 cm thick in a

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042458

state of equilibrium. Fig. 1 shows that the degree of dissociation of oxygen is considerable at 14,000K. At 17,000K the degree of dissociation is close to unity at pressures between 1—10 atm, i.e., an almost total dissociation of oxygen molecules takes place at the front of the shock wave. It is shown that the assumption used in calculating $\beta(o)$ given in Fig. 1, that is that the recombination of oxygen atoms in a cold gas can be neglected, is justified for a wide range of parameters and up to values of β equal to several tenths. The collision processes leading to formation of O_2 and N_2O molecules were found to have little effect on the density of oxygen atoms. As a result of elastic collisions, the excess energy of about 1.2 ev attained by oxygen atoms during dissociation is transferred to other gas particles. Therefore, when oxygen is completely dissociated, the temperature of gas at the front increases by approximately 1000—3000K. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 1 table, and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: 24Feb64 ATD PRESS: 3105 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GC, ME NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 003

L 9092-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4042458

ENCLOSURE: 01

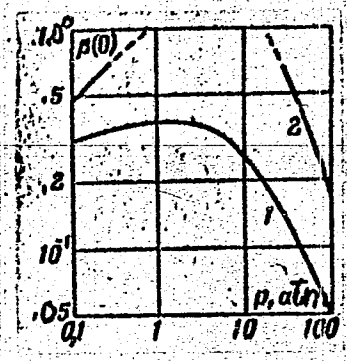

Fig. on p. 335

Fig. 1. The degree of dissociation of oxygen at the front of a shock wave β(o) in air as a function of gas pressure behind the wave front. The temperature of the emitting gas behind the wave front: 1 - T = 14,000K, 2 - 17,000K. The values of β(o) close to unity are shown by a dashed line indicating that calculations were conducted without taking into account recombination processes, which for large β(o) decrease its value.

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L 3965-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/FCS(k)/EWA(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5025296 UR/0051/65/019/004/0515/0518
534.222.2+535.23

AUTHOR: Sevast'yanenko, V. G.; Yakubov, I. T.

TITLE: Cooling of the gas behind shock waves due to emission of radiation

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 4, 1965, 515-518

TOPIC TAGS: xenon, argon, plasma, shock wave, shock tube, argon plasma, radiation cooling, photoionization

ABSTRACT: The equations describing the radiation cooling of gas behind strong shock waves in shock tubes are discussed. The dependence of the cooling rate of gas on the pressure behind the strong shock wave is analyzed for almost completely ionized and partially ionized atomic gases. The theoretically calculated cooling rate of xenon due to emission of radiation is compared with the experimental data of F. H. Mies (Journal of Chemical Physics, v. 37, 1962, p. 497). The transition probabilities for Ar were used in calculating the energy of the linear emission of Xe (at T = 9750K at a pressure of 3.6 atm linear emission was ~40° of the total radiated energy). The intensity of continuous emission was obtained by means of the Norman-Biberman method. The theoretical results were found to be in excellent agreement with the experimental data. The results obtained show that throughout

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L 3965-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5025296

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the whole frequency range the excited molecules of Xe make no significant contribution to the energy radiated by the Xe plasma in a shock tube. Therefore, radiation cooling of Xe is similar to that of Ar. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 2 figures. [CS]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME, OP

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 4118

PC

Card 2/2

L 8518-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/AT

ACC NR: AP5021906 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/004/0071/0078

44,55 44,55 44,55

AUTHOR: Vetlutskiy, V. N. (Novosibirsk); Onufriyev, A. T. (Novosibirsk); Sevast'yanenko, V. G. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of an electrical wall-stabilized argon arc with consideration of radiative energy transfer

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 4, 1965, 71-78

TOPIC TAGS: argon, plasma arc, plasma radiation 21, 44, 55

ABSTRACT: The calculation of the argon arc parameters are presented with consideration of the radiation processes. The laminar arc with local thermodynamic equilibrium is considered to be stabilized by cooled walls. The electric field in the arc is taken to be constant along the axis and radially. The transport equation for the arc is solved by successive approximations. The degree of ionization is determined by Saha's equation with a lowered ionization potential. The electrical conductivity and heat conductivity consisting of the heavy component conductivity, electron conductivity and conductivity due to ionization are calculated. The behavior of the radiation is considered for several kinds of transitions with special attention given to resonance lines and transitions to the ground state. The calculated parameters for the

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L 8518-66

ACC NR: AP5021906

3

arc are tabulated for the temperature range from 6000°K to 17,000°K at 1 and 10 atmosphere pressures. The radial distributions of the various components are also given. The results confirm the experimentally obtained values of other workers. "The authors are indebted to I. T. Yakubov for giving them data on argon plasma emission." Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 21 formulas, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2

SEVAST'YANNIK, M.M.

Using water circulation to cool soap. Masl.-zhir.prom. 18 no.9:27 S '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Slavyanskiy masloshirkombinat. (Soap)

SEVAST'YANNIKOV, E.

The purpose of life. Sov.profsoiuzy 17 no.12:24-26 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

(Izhevsk—Gauging) (Socialist competition)

SEVAST'YANNIKOV, Ed.

Bard of the people on the 150th anniversary of the birth of A.V. Kol'tsov. Rabotnitsa 37 no.10:26 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Kol'tsov, Aleksei Vasil'evich, 1809-1842)

DUSETSKIN, V., red.; ISSAKO, L., red.; MIHHAILOV, O., red.; PERK, A., red.; PRIILINN, O., red.; SUNDEMA, S., red.; SEVASTYANOV, A., red.; TOOMSALU, E., tekhn. red.

[Proceedings of the Republic Conference on Plant Physiology and Genetics] Toimetused Vabariikliku konverentsi taimefusioloogia ja genetika alal, Tallinn, Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia, 1963. 314 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Vabariiklik konverents taimefusioloogia ja geneetika alal Tallinn, 1961.
(Plant--Physiology) (Genetics)

PEGEL'MAN, S.G. [Pöögelmann, S.], red.; SEVAST'YANOV, A., red.

[Studies of animal physiology] Issledovaniia po fiziologii zhivotnykh. Tallinn, 1964. 138 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Eksperimentaalbioloogia Instituut.

KUUSK, V., red.; LAASIMER, L., red.; TRASS, Kh.[Trass, H.], red.; SEVAST'YANOV, A., red.

[Study of the vegetation of Saaremaa Island] Izuchenie rastitel'nosti ostrova Saaremaa. Tartu, 1964. 285 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Zoologia ja Botaanika Instituut.

TERAS, Yu.Kh.[Teras, J.], red.; LAAN, I.A., red.; PIKHL, Kh.O. [Pihl, H.], red.; TALLMEYSTER, E.T.[Tallmeister, E.], red.; YANNUS, L.E.[Jannus, L.], red.; KLENSKIY, K.S., nauchnyy red.; SEVAST'YANOV, A., red.; TOOMSALU, E., tekhn. red.

[Investigations in microbiology] Issledovaniia po mikrobiologii. Tallinn. Vol.1. 1961. 221 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia. Eksperimentaalse ja Kliinilise Meditsiini Instituut.

(MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY)

KOPVILLEM, Khel'dur Khermanovich; KRALL', E., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, A., red.

[Cabbage moth, its biology and insect parasites] Kapustnaia mol', ee biologiia i entomofagi. Tartu, Akad. nauk Estonskoi SSR, 1965. 60 p. (MIRA 19:1)