

MANUSADZHIAN, V.G.; VARSHAVSKIY, Ya.M.

Use of the mass spectrometric method for studying the derivatives of amino acids and smaller peptides, Part 3: Mass spectrometry of amino alcohols. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Khim.nauki 17 no. 2:156-163 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1 Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.

SMIRNOV, V.N.; KULLYEV, P.; VARSHAVSKIY, Ya.M.; SPIRIN, A.S.

Participation of ribosomes in the biosynthesis of silk fibroin.
Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 5:1221-1224 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR
i Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.N.Belozerskim.

ABATUROV, L.V.; VARSHAVSKIY, Ya.M.

Deuterium exchange between transport RNA and D_2O in solution.
Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.2:464-467 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR.
Submitted May 19, 1964.

L 4956-66 EWT(m)/ENP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) RM

ACC NR: AP5025681

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0027/0027

AUTHORS: Orlov, V. M.; Varshavskiy, Ya. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for determining primary structure of peptides. Class 12, No. 174633 / announced by Institute for Radiation and Physico-chemical Biology, AN SSSR (Institut radiatsionnoy i fiziko-khimicheskoy biologii AN SSSR)

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 27

TOPIC TAGS: peptide, primary structure, mass spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for determining primary structure of peptides by a mass-spectroscopic method, using the volatile derivatives of the peptides. To increase the intensity of the characteristic mass-spectrum peaks, the volatile peptide derivatives are subjected to photoionization by vacuum ultraviolet radiation.

SUB CODE: OC/ SUBM DATE: 13Jan65

Card 1/1

UDC: 547.466.04.02

0921 1576

VARSHAVSKIY, YU. S.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Solutions. Theory of Acids and Bases, B-11

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61141

Author: I. Lilich, L. S., Mogilev, M. Ye.; II. Lilich, L. S., Varshavskiy, Yu. S.

Institution: None

Title: On Hydrolysis of Salts. I. Perchlorates of the Elements of Group II of the Periodic System; II. Halides of Zinc, Cadmium and Mercury

Original
Periodical: Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 2, 312-322

Abstract: I. Determined were the pH of solutions of perchlorates of Be, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Cd and Hg in the concentration interval from 0 to 1. The acidity of the solutions in all instances increases with increasing concentration. pH of equimolal solutions of the perchlorate of investigated cations changes symbatically with the ionization potential I, and for pH as well as there is observed the phenomenon of secondary periodicity; which indicates that

Card 1/2

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Solutions. Theory of Acids and Bases, B-11

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61141

Abstract: deformation of water molecules in the ion field depends primarily on I.

II. Determined were pH of solutions of $ZnCl_2$, $ZnBr_2$, ZnI_2 , $Zn(NO_3)_2$, $Zn(ClO_4)_2$, $CdCl_2$, $CdBr_2$, CdI_2 , $HgCl_2$, $HgBr_2$ in the concentration interval from zero to saturation. In all the solutions investigated acidity increases with concentration. For zinc halides holds the correlation $a_{H^+} \cdot 10^7 = 0.30 m^2 + 0.85 m$ (m -- molal concentration; formula applicable for $m < 4$), for $Zn(NO_3)_2$ $a_{H^+} \cdot 10^7 = 6.67 m$. Solutions of halides of above-stated elements have lower acidity than equimolar solutions of perchlorates which is due essentially to complex formation. Parallelism was ascertained between stability of the complex formed by cation and anion and the acidity of the solution.

Card 2/2

VARSHAVSKIY, YU. S.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, B-8
Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 370

Author : Yu.S. Varshavskiy, A.Ya. Kapnis, A.B. Sheynin

Inst : Academy of Sciences of USSR

Title : Composition of Equilibrium Gaseous Phase above Binary
Solution and Van der Waals Equation.

Orig Pub : Zh. fiz. khimii, 1957, 31, No 5, 1166-1168

Abstract : Discussion article. See Reshetnikov M.A., Dokl. AN
SSSR, 1949, 68, 531.

Card 1/1

VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.S.; SHEYNIN, A.B.

Entropy of systems containing scarcely distinguishable components.
Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.5:1099-1101 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.A.Grinbergom.
(Entropy) (Gases)

GRINBERG, A.A., akademik; IN'KOVA, Ye.N.; VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.S.

New modification of cis-platodiglycine. Dokl. AN SSSR 150
no.4:805-808 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Platinum compounds) (Glycine)

GRINBERG, A.A. akademik; YUAN' KAN [Yüan K'ang]; VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.S.

New geometric isomers $[Pt_2Cl_2Cl_2]$. Dokl. AN SSSR 154
no.2:375-378 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

BARVINOK, M.S.; VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.S.

Compound between aniline and copper nitrate. Zhur.neorg.khim.
6 no.4:851-856 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Copper compounds)

BARVINOK, M.S.; VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.S.; PUTSEYKO, L.K.

Infrared spectra of some compounds of copper with aniline. Zhur.
neorg.khim. 6 no.5:1125-1128 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Copper compounds--Spectra) (Aniline)

VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.S.

Relation between the frequencies of symmetrical and antisymmetrical
N-H vibrations in molecules of primary amines. Opt. i spekt.
11 no.5:686-688 H '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Molecular dynamics)
(Amines)

VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.S.; IN'KOVA, Ye.N.; GRINBERG, A.A.

Infrared spectra and the structure of the glycine derivatives of
bivalent platinum. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.12:2659-2667 D '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

GRINBERG, A.A., akademik; VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.S.

Acidic properties of ammoniates and the deformation vibration
frequencies of coordinated ammonia molecules. Dokl. AN SSSR
159 no.5:1072-1074 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.S.; KUKUSHKIN, Yu.N.

Infrared spectra of tetravalent platinum complex compounds
containing chloramines. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.6: 332-337
Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GRINBERG, A.A., akademik; VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.S.

Coordination sensitivity of the frequency of wagging vibrations of the amino group in the spectra of cyclic ethylenediamine complexes. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.3:646-649 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut im. Lensoвета.

BARVINCK, M.S.; BUKHAREVA, I.S.; VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.S.

Stretching vibration frequencies of NH in the infrared spectra of complex compounds of aniline with metals of the first insertion decade. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.8:1799-1802 Ag '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted May 16, 1964.

1. 23110-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP5009488 UR/0020/66/167/001/0099/0101

AUTHOR: Grinberg, A.A. (Academician); Babitskiy, B.D.; Bezhan, I.P.; Varshavskiy, Yu.S.; Gel'fman, M.I.; Kiseleva, N.V.; Kormer, V.A.; Smolenskaya, D.B.; Chesnokova, N.N. 32

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber im. S.V. Lebedev (Vsesoyuzn y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo au huka); Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N.S. Kurnakov of the AN SSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR) 8

TITLE: The effect of the composition of rhodium(III) complexes on their catalytic activity in the process of stereospecific polymerization of butadiene-1,3 in an aqueous medium 41.56

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v.167, no.1, 1966, 99-101

TOPIC TAGS: rhodium compound, polymerization catalyst, butadiene, aqueous solution

ABSTRACT: The complexes to be investigated, synthesized by known methods, were analyzed for their rhodium and halide content. The polymerization was carried out by methods described in a previous article. A table shows results of using fifteen different rhodium complexes as catalysts in the polymerization of butadiene in an aqueous emulsion at 50 and 70°. It follows from these results that the gradual replacement

Card 1/2 UDO: 66.095.264:678.672:661.897 2

L 23110-66

ACC NR: AP6009488

of chlorine ions by ammonia molecules leads to a decrease in the polymerization rate. The catalytic activity of bromine derivatives also decreases with an increasing accumulation of ammonia molecules in the inner sphere of the complex. Comparison of the catalytic effect of the halides of rhodium shows that the chlorides and the bromides of rhodium have almost identical catalytic ability and stereospecificity. The iodide is inactive at 50°, while in its presence at 70° there takes place a polymerization process of the free radical type. With the presence of three ammonia molecules in the inner sphere of the iodide the polymerization proceeds by a coordination-ionic mechanism. Results also show that the stereospecific polymerization of butadiene in the presence of the Rh^{3+} complexes studied leads to the formation of trans-1,4-polybutadiene, regardless of the number and nature of the bonds. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: C7/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

Card

2/2 VHS

SHEKHTER, I.A., prof.; ANDROSOV, P.I., prof.; AKIMOV, A.M., kand. tekhn.
nauk; VARSHAVSKIY, Yu.V.

X-ray study of the morphology and function of the gastrointestinal tract following resection of the stomach and its substitution with a section of small or large intestine. Vest. rent. i rad. (MIRA 18:9)
40 no.4:24-30 J1-Ag '65.

1. Kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (zav.- prof. I.A. Shekhter) i kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav.- prof. P.I. Androsov) Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta na baze Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta skoroy pomoshchi imeni Sklifosovskogo.

VARSHAVSKIY, Z.S.; OKHAPKIN, V.G.

The ShPM-02 crosstie tamping machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.
inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. no.9:71-73
'62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Railroads--Track)

VARSHAVSKIY, Z.S., inzh.; OKHAPKIN, V.G., inzh.

The ShPM-02 tie tamper. Stroitel'mash. 7 no.10:16-18 0
'62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

VARSHAY, B. G.

17 Crystallization properties of window glass as a function of the alumina-magnesia coefficient. I. I. Kitakovskii, T. N. Keshishyan, and B. G. Varshay. *Stklo i Keram.* 12, No. 2, 4-6 (1956).—Crystn. properties were studied under conditions of gradient heating. Low crystn. capacity of alumina-magnesia glasses containing a total of over 1% Al_2O_3 is detd. in addn. to the abs. amts. of Al_2O_3 and MgO , also by the proportion of the percent content of these oxides. Glasses with an alumina-magnesia coeff. of $K_{AlMg} = 0.330-0.500$ have a min. rate of crystal growth and a very narrow temp. interval of crystal. B. Z. Kamich

STYUSHIN, N. G.; VARSHNEY, B. S.; RYABININ, G. A.

"On some characteristics of heat transfer and of flow resistance in subcooled boiling."

paper submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Moscow Inst of Chemical Apparatus.

L 40884-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m) IJP(c) JAJ/WW/CD

ACC NR: AT6021835 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0052/0059

AUTHOR: Styushin, N. G.; Varshney, B. S. 52

ORG: Moscow Institute for Fabrication of Chemical Equipment
(Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya) L+1

TITLE: Characteristics of heat transfer in surface boiling

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. III: Teplo- i massoperenos pri fazovykh prevrashcheniyakh (Heat and mass transfer. v. 3: Heat and mass transfer in phase transformations). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 52-59

TOPIC TAGS: convective heat transfer, heat transfer coefficient, boiling

ABSTRACT: The experiments were carried out with water in the following range of variation of the basic parameters: pressure--1.5 and 2.5 atmosphere (absolute); specific heat flux--125,000 to 800,000 kcal/m²-hr; circulation rate--1.2-2.5 meters/sec; underheating at the entry of the experimental tube--3-60°C. The experimental unit consisted of a closed loop made up of an experimental tube, a separator, a condenser, a circulating pump, a cooler, and a preheater. The article gives a diagram of the apparatus. Each series of experiments was done at fixed

Card 1/2

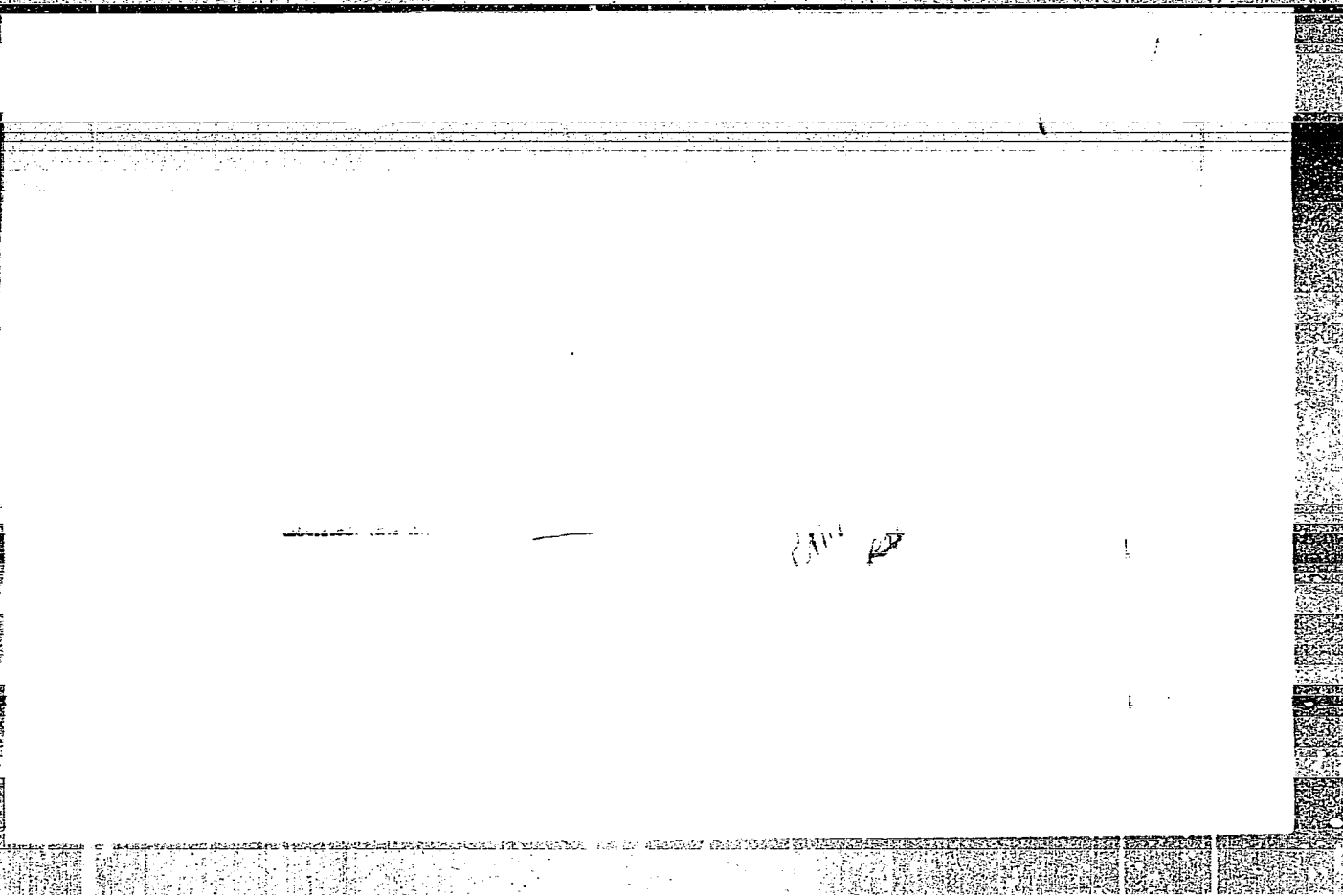
L 40884-66

ACC NR: AT6021835

pressure, heat flux, and liquid flow rate. Based on the experimental data, the article proposes a new method of correlating the data on the intensity of heat transfer in surface boiling. The method is based on determination of the following parameters: pressure, temperature and flow rate of the liquid at the entry of the experimental tube, diameter and length of the tube, and the magnitude of the specific heat flux. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Dec65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2 MLP



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2

GERM

539.132

7241. Relation of the vibrational constant ω_e of molecule XY with those of XX and YY. Y. J. VAPSIKI. *Z. phys. Chem [Leipzig]* 204, No. 3-4, 185-93 (May, 1955).

The proposed relation between a , b and c , the ω_e values for XY, XX and YY, when X and Y are in the same sub-group, is $a = 0.3(bc)^{1/2} + 0.35(b + c)$. Agreement with experiment is good, except for PN, AsN and SbN. J. HAWGOOD

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MA

VARSHNI, Y. P.

517.531 - 535.33

✓ 5136. ON SCREENING CONSTANTS IN X-RAY SPECTRA.

R.C.Karnatak and Y.P.Varshni.

Z. Phys., Vol. 145, No. 3, 344-6 (1956).

Fresh calculations of the X-ray screening constants σ_2 for L_{II} , L_{III} , M_{II} , M_{III} and M_{IV} , M_V have been made. It has been found that σ_2 is not absolutely constant for different Z. Some regular variations in σ_2 with electronic shell structure have been noted.

3

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Red

COUNTRY : GDR E-4
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : *RZKhim.*, No. 21 1959, No. 73927
AUTHOR : Varshni, Y. P. and Srivastava, G. P.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : Temperature Dependence of the Dielectric Constant

ORIG. PUB. : *Z phys Chem (DDR)*, 210, No 3-4, 144-150 (1959)

ABSTRACT : On the basis of a discussion of the Clausius-Mosotti equation for liquids, the authors propose the following expression for the description of the temperature dependence of the dielectric constant D:

$$D = A + B/(T + C)$$

where A, B, and C are constants. The above expression is assumed to hold for gases as well. Direct verification for water vapor, 1,2-dichloro-

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : GDR 5-4
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 73927

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : 2-ethylpropane, chloroform, propane, 1-bromobutane, and 1-iodobutane in the temperature range 0-330° indicates that the error in the proposed formula does not exceed 1%.

Ye. Nikitin

CARD: 2/2

VARSHURIN, A.A., inzh.; KHLEBNIKOV, N.I., inzh.; SIBAROV, Yu.G.,
inzh.; FOMICHEV, V.A., inzh.; MELAMED, M.F., inzh.;
POTAPOVA, T.I., inzh.; KOLYUZHNYY, G.G., inzh.; TAGIROVA,
M.I., inzh.; SHIFMAN, O.I., inzh.; STORTS, A.A., inzh.;
VASHURIN, A.A., inzh., otv. za vypusk; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.
red.

[Safety engineering regulations for operating traction substations and sectionalization posts of electrified railroads] Pravidla tekhniki bezopasnosti pri ekspluatatsii tiagovykh podstantsii i postov sektionirovaniia elektrifitsirovannykh zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1962. 202 p.

(MIRA 15:8)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye elektrifikatsii i energeticheskogo khozyaystva. 2. TsE Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Khlebnikov). 3. Tsentral'nyy komitet profsoyuza (for Fomichev). 4. Moskovskaya zheleznaya doroga (for Kolyuzhnyy). 5. Sverdlovskaya zheleznaya doroga (for Tagirova). 6. Yuzhno-Ural'skaya zheleznaya doroga (for Shifman). 7. Zapadno-Sibirskaya zheleznaya doroga (for Storts).

(Electric railroads - Safety regulations)

VARSIMASHVILI, E.V.

Lithology of the Upper Cretaceous sediments in the upper Rioni
Valley. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 35 no.1:117-124 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

56-6-43/47

AUTHORS: Varsimashvili, T. V. , Kostanashvili, H. I.

TITLE: The Transition Effect of the "Stars" in a Lead Absorber
(Perekhodnyy effekt "zvezd" v svintsovom poglotitele)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33,
Nr 6 (12), pp. 1530 - 1531 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper contains the results of a controlling experiment carried out for the purpose of observing the transition effect of the "stars" under a lead absorber by means of photographic emulsions. The plane lead absorbers were arranged one on top of the other. Each lead layer had a dimension of 40 x 60 cm². The photographic emulsions were located separately between the lead absorbers. Exposure took place in an altitude of 3100 m above (sea level). The results obtained are shown in form of a diagram, according to the curve of which the maximum of the transition effect amounts to 30 %. This transition effect is only weak on the peaks of mountains and amounts, according to data obtained from various authors, only to 15 - 30 %. Experimental results are noticeably influenced by the nature of the process and by the quality of evaluation. The authors evaluated one and the same volume of the photo emulsion three

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The Transition Effect of the "Stars" in a Lead Absorber

56-6-43/47

times with the help of three different persons. In this way the accuracy of the evaluation was considerably increased and a distinctly marked maximum was determined. The results obtained here do not contradict those obtained by other authors. There are 1 figure and 9 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: **Institute of Physics AN Georgian SSR**
(Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR)

SUBMITTED: September 16, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VARSIMASHVILI, T.V.; SHAKHULASHVILI, O.A.

Transition effect of pi-mesons. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 23 no.5:527-533
N '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom
E.L.Andronikashvili.
(Mesons)

VARSIMASHVILI, T.V.

Transition effect of stars in dense absorbents. Trudy Inst.
fiz. AN Gruz.SSR 7:19-27 '60. (MIRA 14:10)
(Photography, Particle track)

VARSEASHVILI, T.V.

Comments on the paper by K.H. Höcker, E. Kuhn, and M. Ritzel,
entitled "Analysis of the absorption of the star-producing
component of cosmic rays". Trudy Inst. fiz. AN Gruz.SSR
7:29-35 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

(Photography, Particle track)
(Cosmic rays)
(Hoeker, K.H.)
(Kuhn, E.)
(Ritzel, M.)

VARSIMASHVILI, T. V.

82007
S/056/60/038/02/02/061
B006/B011

21.5200

24.6600

AUTHOR: Varsimashvili, T. V.

TITLE: Transition Effect of Stars in Lead and Graphite
Absorbers Produced by Cosmic Rays

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,
Vol. 38, No. 2, pp. 319 - 323

TEXT: The author of the present paper reports on results of an investigation on the transition effect of stars in photographic emulsions. The experimental setup (schematic representations in Figs. 1, 3, and 5) was placed on Mount Terskol at an altitude of 3,100 m above sea level. A photographic emulsion of the type НИКФИ-БР-400 (NIKFI-BR-400) with a diameter of 5 cm was used for the purpose. The layer was wrapped in black paper and placed in a rubber box (thickness 10^{-2} g/cm²). Stars with three or more prongs were selected for the analysis by threefold evaluation. The experimental setup in the case of the lead absorber is shown in Fig. 1, and is dealt with in greater detail including the precise

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Transition Effect of Stars in Lead and Graphite Absorbers Produced by Cosmic Rays

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B006/B011

indication of dimensions. The results of interpretation are illustrated in Fig. 2. A diagram shows the number of stars as a function of the lead thickness. The distribution of the stars has a maximum at a lead depth of 5-6 mm, and the transition effect attains 30%. It vanishes almost completely at a depth of 2.5-3 cm, and the further course of the curve corresponds to the absorption of the N-component in lead. Investigations with graphite absorbers are described next. The author again determined the number of stars as dependent on depth, and the stars released by the N-component. The arrangement consisted of four 60.60 cm² graphite blocks, each 8 cm thick, arranged one upon the other at intervals of 6 cm

(Fig. 3); 15.15 cm² large, 3 cm thick lead plates were placed between them. Experiments showed that at a depth of 3 cm of lead the transition effect had almost completely vanished, and the photographic emulsions underneath showed practically only stars produced by the N-component. From the difference of stars in the layers above and underneath the lead it is possible to determine the number of transition effect stars if the absorption of the N-component is taken into account. Results are illustrated in Fig. 4. It was found that underneath the graphite absorber

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Transition Effect of Stars in Lead and Graphite Absorbers Produced by Cosmic Rays S/056/60/038/02/02/061
B006/B011

more stars were recorded (Curve 1) than were caused by the N-component only (Curve 2). From the difference, the transition effect was found to be 10-15%. It follows from the appearance of this effect in graphite that the particles causing the effect are unstable, and the curve peak allows the conclusion that they are secondaries produced in lead. On the strength of data from Ref. 2 they can be assumed to be neutral, and data from Ref. 4 allow the assumption of these particles being in equilibrium with the N-component. For further investigations, experiments were made with an arrangement from lead and graphite, as schematically shown in Fig. 5. The graphite block was surrounded by a lead shield. Experimental results are shown in Fig. 6, namely, the relative number of stars as a function of the depth in graphite. The results allow conclusions to be drawn concerning primary and secondary particles. The author finally thanks E. L. Andronikashvili for his interest, N. I. Kostanashvili, G. S. Sherezadashvili, D. B. Bokhua, I. B. Amirkhanov for interpretation of the photographic emulsions, and T. V. Gvaladze for discussions. There are 6 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet, 1 German, and 1 American.

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Card 3/4

Transition Effect of Stars in Lead and Graphite Absorbers Produced by Cosmic Rays S/056/⁸²⁰⁰⁷60/038/02/02/061
B006/B011

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Institute of Physics of the Gruzinskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1959

W

Card 4/4

L 4461-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACC NR: AP5024629

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/009/1669/1669

AUTHOR: Varsimashvili, T.V.

27
03

ORIG: none

TITLE: Anomalous transition effect for nuclear disintegrations induced by high energy particles /Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray Physics held at Apatity 24-31 August 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 9, 1965, 1669

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear disintegration, nuclear particle, high energy particle, particle interaction, lead

ABSTRACT: The author has employed the synchrophasotron of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research to investigate the anomalous transition effect in lead for nuclear disintegrations induced by high energy nuclear active particles reported by E.Schopper, K.H.Hoecker, and E.Roessle (Z.Naturforsch. A, 9, 839, 1954) for cosmic ray particles. The nuclear active particles were produced by incidence of the 10 BeV proton beam on a 10 g/cm² polyethylene target, and the transition effect was observed by counting the stars produced in nuclear emulsions stacked between lead slabs. The relative number of stars produced at depth x in the lead was found to be given by $0.98 + 0.48(x/L) \exp(-x/L)$ with $L=5$ mm. This anomalous transition effect was not present in control runs without the polyethylene target. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 2 figures.

Card 1/2

09010341

L 4461-66

ACC NR: AP5024629

SUB CODE: NP/ SUBM DATE: 00/

ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

OC
Card 2/2

VARSIMASHVILI, T.V.

Anomalous transition effect of nuclear spallations caused by
high-energy particles. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.9:1669
S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. ARNHAROV, V. I.; VARSHATA, A. E.; ZHURAVILEVA, M. G.; GIBSAROV, I. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Oxides
7. Reduction of mixtures of magnetic ferric oxide with nickelous oxide and cobaltous oxide. Dokl. AN SSSR 87, No. 1, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

S/126/60/009/01/005/031
E111/E191

AUTHORS: Varskaya, A.K., Kompaneytsev, N.A., Sokolov, B.K.,
and Sadovskiy, V.D.

TITLE: X-Ray Investigation of Phase Recrystallization during
Heating of Steel

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 1,
pp 28-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It has been reported (Refs 1, 2) that metallographic investigation of phase recrystallization during heating of some structural alloy steels, which have in their initial state a crystallographically ordered structure of martensite or bainite, showed that heating rates influence austenite structure formed above A_{c3} . The object of the present investigation was to check this effect by X-ray diffraction and also the reported (Ref 3) existence of intragranular texture in the austenite at intermediate heating rates. An axial camera with unfiltered iron radiation was used, with a special holder to ensure that the same spot was photographed before and after the selected heat treatment. Commercial steels type 40KhS, 35KhGS and 37KhN3A previously hardened from 1300 °C were used; parallel

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E111/E191

X-Ray Investigation of Phase Recrystallization during Heating of Steel

tests were made on the same steels in the cast state (hardened immediately after solidification). Slow-heating was effected in vacuum. With slow-heating directly above A_{c3} all the original texture maxima are reproduced in the X-ray diagrams (Fig 1 a-6), but new orientation appears if the heating is at 50-80 °C and more above A_{c3} . Very rapid heating of untempered steel similarly restores (above A_{c3}) the original grain with slightly redistributed orientations (Fig 2 a-6) and the texture disappears if the temperature is high enough for austenite recrystallization. With intermediate heating rates the austenite grains obtained above A_{c3} are generally considerably finer than originally and have a different and weaker texture (Fig 3 a-6), the same effect being obtained with very rapid heating of tempered specimens. At temperatures of 1100 °C and over texture disappears. This work was reported at the VI Vsesoyuznoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po primeneniyu rentgenovskikh luchey k issledovaniyu materialov (All-Union Scientific-Technical Conference on

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E111/E191

X-Ray Investigation of Phase Recrystallization during Heating of
Steel

the Use of X-rays for Materials Testing), June 24, 1958.

There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals, Acad.Sci. USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 25, 1959

Card 3/3

USSR/ Electronics

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 32/32

Authors : Gaft, M., Varskiy, B., Fayzulaev, B., and Leonov, K.

Title : Exchange of experiments

Periodical : Radio 2, pages 24, 33 43, and 58, Feb 1955

Abstract : The following innovations and devices are briefly described: a triode converter for the 6N15P tubes used in amateur television sets and UHF radio receivers; a universal brace for holding coil bodies in place on a winding machine; a method for eliminating self-excitations in an intermediate frequency amplifier; and a method for calibrating scales on measuring instruments. Circuit diagrams; drawings.

Institution:

Submitted:

KETOV, A.N.; PECHKOVSKIY, V.V.; STARKOV, N.P.; VARSKOY, B.N.

Preparation, composition, and certain properties of basic cadmium sulfate. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.9:2009-2013 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Cadmium sulfate)

18.7530

1145.1555

S/076/61/035/003/011/023
B121/B203

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V. V. and Varskoy, B. N.

TITLE: X-ray study of structural changes of steel in electrolytic hydrogen saturation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1961, 595-599

TEXT: The authors studied the structural changes of steel in electrolytic hydrogen saturation by determining the changes in width and intensity of X-ray diffraction lines. Specimens of Armco iron, steel 10, and steel 50 (20 x 20 x 0.2 mm), and 08П-0.50 (OVP-0.50) wire made of У9А (U9A) steel were tested. The change in width of diffraction lines was determined with the K_{α} radiation of Co at $V = 30$ kv and $i = 10$ ma. The change in intensity of diffraction lines was determined with the K_{α} radiation of Mo at $V = 42$ kv and $i = 10$ ma. The intensity of diffraction lines was found to decrease at first, and then slightly increase again, with increasing saturation time of specimen with hydrogen. This increase is probably due to a noticeable oxidation of the specimen surface with oxygen which is anodically formed in prolonged polarization at high amperage. The second-order stresses and

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X-ray study ...

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third-order distortions were found to increase regularly after cathodic polarization in sulfuric acid. The third-order distortions are due to formation of a solid solution between hydrogen and metal; the second-order stresses are explained with the development of molecular hydrogen in the micropores. Small amounts of arsenic were found to affect negatively the hydrogen saturation of steel specimens. The decrease in the limiting value of second-order stresses with increasing carbon content in steel is explained with the formation of large quantities of the carbide phase. The described method of studying the intensity and width of diffraction lines is generally recommended for studies of structural changes in metals after electrolytic hydrogen saturation. There are 6 figures and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. [Abstracter's note: Perm' is now called Molotov.]

ASSOCIATION: Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. M. Gor'kogo
(Perm' State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1959

Card 2/2

AMIROVA, S.A.; PECHKOVSKIY, V.V.; TYULENEVA, G.Ye.; VARSKOY, B.N.

Investigation of the mineral constituents of oxidized vanadium
slags. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.5:937-941 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Permskiy politekhnicheskiy insittut.
(Vanadium ores) (Metallic oxides)

AMIROVA, S.A.; PECHKOVSKIY, V.V.; VARSKOY, B.N.; TYULENEVA, G.Ye.

Mechanism of the oxidation of a vanadium-containing spinellide. Zhur.
fiz.khim. 37 no.7:1603-1606 J1 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Permskiy politekhnicheskij institut.

259T20

VARSKOY, B. N.

USSR/Metallurgy - Nonferrous Alloys, 21 Apr 53
Aging

"Concerning the Causes of the Modifying Effect of Small Dissolved Additions on the Kinetics of Aging in Alloys," V. I. Arkharov, B. N. Varskoy, N. N. Skornyakov, Inst of the Physics of Metals, Ural Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR

3
DAN SSSR, Vol 89, No 6, pp 1003-1006

Investigates accelerating effect of Sb on aging of Cu-Ag alloys and similar effect of Ag and Zn on aging process in Al-base 4% Cu-alloy. Concludes

259T20

that acceleration of aging process in all cases is attributed to internal adsorption of small additions. X-ray method for studying changes in alloys was used in investigation. Presented by Acad I. P. Bardin 12 Jan 53.

ARKHAROV, V.I.; VARSKOY, B.N.

Solubility of silver in copper in the presence of small quantities
of antimony admixtures. Trudy Inst. fiz. met. no.16:82-90 '55. :
(Copper-Silver alloys--Metallography) (MIRA 9:2)

VARSLAVANS, A.

Struggle of England to induce the participation of bourgeois
Latvia in the united imperialistic anti-Soviet front (1920-
1923). Vestis Latv ak SSR no.8:13-23 '62.

VARSOBIN, V.I. (Volokolamsk, Moskovskoy oblasti, Kolkhoznaya ul. d.2);
NIKULAYENKOV, G.A.

Continuous drip lavage of fistulae following surgery of osteotuberculous lesions. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.9:49-51 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz Volokolamskoy protivotuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy.

VARSOBIN, V.I. (Volokolams, Moskovskoy oblasti, Kolkhoznaya ul. d.2)

Homotransplantation of a frozen knee joint; preliminary report.
Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no. 10:66-67 0 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Iz Volokolamskoy protivotuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach
M.I. Solomonova). Submitted October 6, 1964.

VARSURO, E. G.

"Some New Principles in the Study of higher Nervous Activity." Zif. Zhur., Vol 33,
No 3, 1947, p327. Inst of Evolutionary Physiology and Pathology of Higher Nervous
Activity imeni Acad I. P. Pavlov, Acad Med Sci USSR.

SO: U-4396

VARSZEGI, Ferenc

The innovation clubs of collective farms started their operations in a satisfactory way. Ujit lap 13 no.20:21 0 '61.

VARSZEGI, Ferenc

Forestry and wood industry education in the past ten years.
Erdo 13 no.10:482-484 0 '64.

VARSZEGI, Karoly, dr., fokonyvelo

Up-to-date production organization in construction industry enterprises by means of electronic computers. Epites szemle 7 no. 8:244-257 '64.

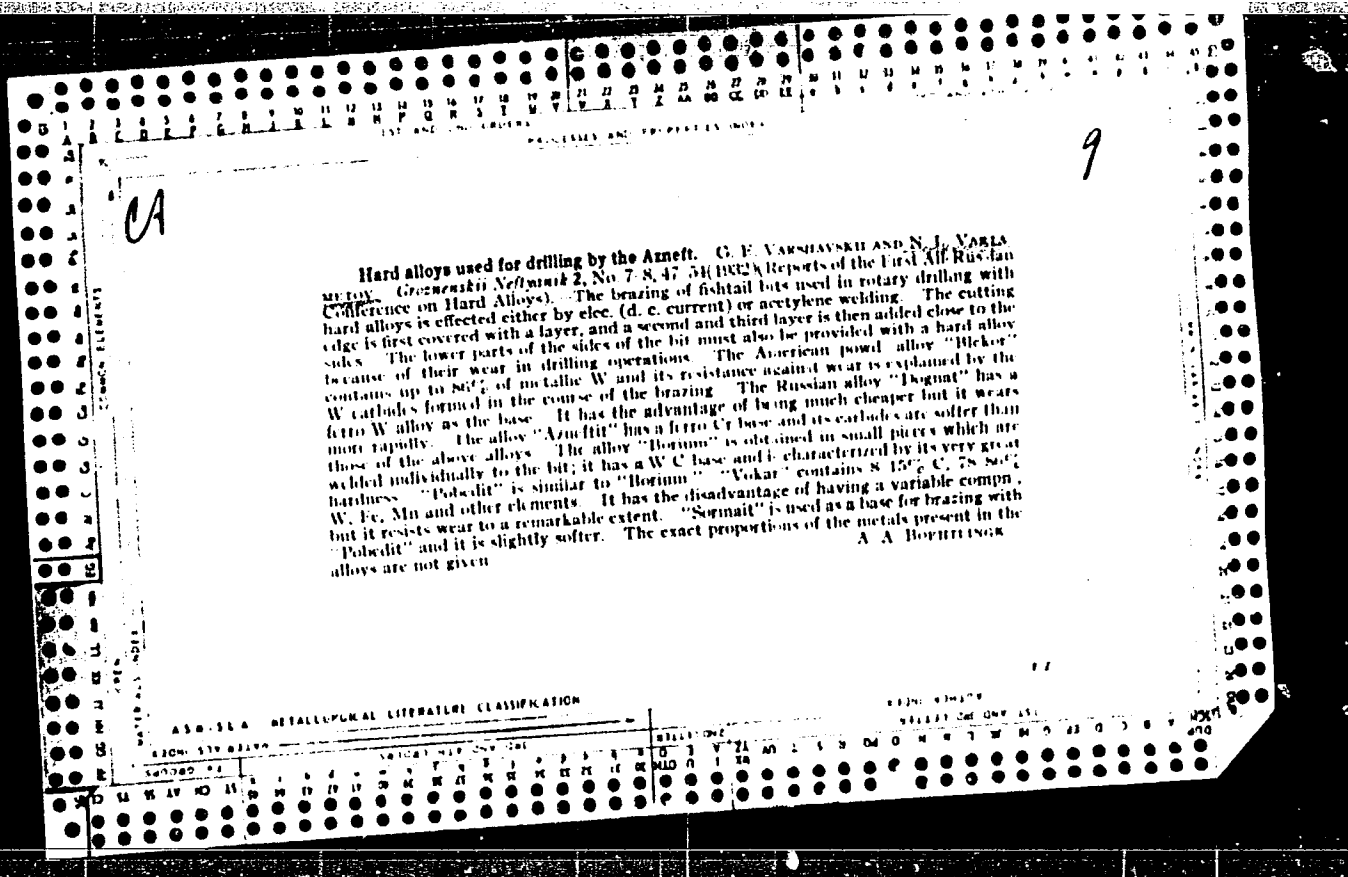
1. Barnaya County State Construction Industry Enterprise, Ministry of Construction.

DECSI, L.; VARSZEGI, Maria; MEHES, Gy.

Tolerance to tremorine. Acta physiol. hung. 18 no.4:353-356 '61.

1. Institute of Pharmacology, Medical University, Pecs.

(HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS pharmacol)



VARTAMOV, S.P.

Additional possibilities of geological interpretation of seismic prospecting by the reflection method under deep-water conditions as exemplified in the southeastern Caspian Sea. Razved. i prom. geofiz. no.42:19-28 '61.
(MIRA 16:11)

VARTAN, Iacob, correspondent

Utilization of radioactive isotopes. Constr Buc 14, no. 674:
4 8 December 1962.

VARTAN, Iacob

In the middle of the workers. Constr Buc 15 no.700:3
8 Je '63.

1. Responsabilul comisiei cultural-educative a comitetului
sindicatului de la Trustul de instalatii mantaj no.21,
Bucuresti.

VARTAN, Iacob, economist

Specialty team of construction site 214 of Trust No.21.
Constr Buc 16 no.730:1 4 Ja'64.

VARTAN, Iacob, economist

Prefabrications for installations and assembly work. Constr
Bus 16 no.771:3 17 0 '64.

VARTAN, Jacob, coresp.

In full activity of assembling. Constr Bus 17 no. 789:1 20 F '66.

VARTAN, Iacob, coresp.

The various activities of the Technical Quality Control.
Constr Buc 17 no.797:4 17 Ap '65.

COUNTRY : Rumania H-29
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88420
AUTHOR : Vartanean, R.A.
INST. :
TITLE : The Use of Polymers in Medicine
ORIG. PUB. : An. Rom.-Sov. Ser. Chim., 1958, No 129, 13,
No 4, 169-180
ABSTRACT : A translation. See RZKhim, 1959, No 9,
33280.

CARD:

VARTANESOV, I., zasluzhennyy inzhener AzSSR; SHEYMIN, Ye., zasluzhennyy
inzhener AzSSR

Large-panel housing construction in earthquake districts. Zhil.
stroi. no.11:25-29 N '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Earthquakes and building)

ISMAYLOV, E.; VARTANESOV, I., arkhitektor; ABDULLAYEV, T., arkhitektor

Housing construction in Azerbaijan. Zhil. stroi. no. 3:2-5 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosstroya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR
(for Ismaylov).
(Azerbaijan--Apartment houses)

VARTANESOV, I., inzhener-arkhitektor; GOL'DSHTEYN, A., inzh.

Zoning an area for the planning of construction. Zhil. stroi.
no.5:13-15 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Azerbaijan—Architecture and climate)

TSAMERYAN, P.P. ; VARTANESOV, V.Y.

Prospecting methods for the Dzhindar deposit. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Geol.
i geog. nauki 16 no. 1: 17-29 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.
(Armenia—Prospecting)

TSAMERYAN, P.P.; VARTANESOV, V.Ye.

Assaying of the Dzhindarinskoye deposit. Izv. AN Armz.SSR. Geol.i
geog.nauki 16 no.4/5:123-130 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Armyanskoy SSR.

ACC NR: AM60009948

(A)

Monograph

UR/

Vartanegyan, Vartges Agaronovich; Goykhman, Emmanuil Shlemovich; Rogatkin, Mikhail Ivanovich

Radio direction finding (Radiopelengatsiya), Moscow, Voenizdat M-va obr. SSSR, 1966, 247 p. illus., biblio. 11,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS. guidance system, radio guidance, radio antenna, radio wave, direction finder receiver sensitivity

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE. This book presents theoretical principles of radio direction finding, principles of operating various types of radio direction finders, as well as problems of practical application of ground devices. Special attention is given to the precision of radio direction finding and sensitivity of the devices depending on the conditions of radio wave propagation and on the scheme determinations of antennae and receiver-indicator systems. The various uses of radio direction finders are shown. This book is recommended as a textbook for preparing for the cadre of radio direction finding in secondary technical education.

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UDC:621.396.663.0013(07)

ACC NR:

AM60009948

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Ch. II. Propagation of radio waves -- 11

Ch. III. Antenna-feeder systems and elements of input of radio direction finders -- 40

Ch. IV. Radio direction finders with a small base and their receiver-indicator devices -- 85

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SUB CODE: 17

SUBM DATE: 09Feb65 ORIG REF: 046 OIH REF: 032

Card ²/₂

VARTANIAN, A.; MANOLOV, A.; PERFANOV, G.; KOLEV, D.; MILIANCHEV; GULUBOV,
St.; KOSTIANEV, St.

Spring soil tilling, and its influence on the development,
yield and quality of tobacco. Izv Inst tiutiun BAN 1:73-118
'61.

VARTANIAN, A.

Research on the grass mixtures and their influence on soil
fertility and tobacco yields and quality. Izv Inst tiutium BAN
1:135-154 '61.

VARTANIAN, V. Ye.

Management of the bronchial stump in pulmonary resection. Grad.
khir. 3 no.2:57-62 '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(LUNGS—SURGERY)

VARTANOV, A.

USSR Georgian SSR
Head Epizootic Section of Georgian Republic Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary
Administration

"Organize Supply of Biological Preparations"
Izvestiya, p. 2, 1951

Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol 3 No 14, 1951 p 35

VARTANOV, A. A.

Vartanov, A. A. -- "Some Epizootiological Aspects of Asiatic Bird Plague and the Comparative Effectiveness of Methods of Specific Prophylaxis." Min Higher Education USSR. Azerbaydzhan Agricultural Inst. Kirovabad, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Veterinary Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 10, 1956, pp 116-127

VARTANOV, A.A., dotsent

Eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in its initial focus.
Veterinariia 40 no.7:12 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Gruzinskiy zooveterinarnyy uchebno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Georgia--Foot-and-mouth disease--Preventive inoculation)

MAMEDOV, U.A.; VARTANOV, A.A.

Use of vacuum filters with a diatomaceous filtering layer in the final stages of the purification of oils by the contact process. Khim.i tekhn. topl. 1 masel 7 no. 11:37-40 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Filters and filtration) (Lubrication and lubricants)

BUKSAEV, A.M.; VAREANOV, A.A.

Use of continuous filters for separating suspensions. Neftteper. i
neftekhim. no.3:33-34 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Bakinskiy neftemaslozavod im. Dzhaparidze.

VARTANOV, A.A.; ALKHAZOV, T.G.; BELEN'KIY, M.S.

Studying the effect of oxygen and isoamylene concentrations of their oxidative dehydrogenation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.3:72, 34 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova.

VARTANOV, A.A.; BELEN'KIY, M.S.; ALKHAZOV, T.G.

Investigating the effect of the volumetric speed and temperature on the oxidative dehydrogenation of isomilenes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.4:40,52 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

L 11319-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pa-4/ST-4 EM

ACCESSION NR: APL042484

8/0152/64/000/005/0045/0048

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: The possibility of producing isoprene by the oxidative dehydrogenation of isoamylenes

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 6, 1964, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: isoprene, butadiene, isoamylenes, isoprene preparation, dehydrogenation, oxidative dehydrogenation, hydrocarbons, propylene

ABSTRACT: The possibility of producing isoprene by the oxidative dehydrogenation of isoamylenes is investigated. The apparatus and conditions for the oxidative dehydrogenation of isoamylenes are described. The yield of isoprene is 10-15% at 450-560°C. The apparatus is described, and data for trial runs with isoamylenes are given. The yield of isoprene is 10-15% at 450-560°C.

perature (450-565C). The apparatus is described, and data for trial runs with isoamylenes are given. The yield of isoprene is 10-15% at 450-565C.

Card 2/2

VARTANOV, A.

Serious obstacle. Sov.torg. 35 no.7:34 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Zamestitel' direktora Narimanovskoy rayonnoy trgovoy
organizatsii po trgovle pishcheproduktami, Baku.
(Baku--Packaging)

VARTANOV, A.

Progressive forms of trade in a department store. Sov. tovg.
37 no.10:29-31 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

VARTANOV, A.G., dotsent.

Thermal characteristics of banks of steam turbines. Trudy Azerb.ind.
inst.no.7:152-164 '54. (MIRA 9:9)
(Steam turbines)

ALFSKEROV, S.S.; VARTANOV, B.G.; MANYUKHIN, N.M.; CHUBANOV, O.V.

Exploiting wells with a filter covered by coarse sand.
Neft.khoz. 41 no. 12:36-40 D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

LUKOSHKIN, A.I.; MAKSIMENKO, B.P.; BAGIROV, R.Ye.; VARTANOV, B.N.

Efficiency of 3TS5A-8" trisectional turbodrills.
Azb. neft. khoz. 41 no.11:12-14 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Turbodrills)

VARTANOV, E.D. (Leningrad)

Improving working conditions in clothing factories using
gluing assembly methods. Shvein.prom. no.2:15-16 Mr-Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(Clothing workers--Diseases and hygiene)