"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABCHYAN, Z.L.

Right unipolar precordial leads in patients with mitral disease.
Klin.med. 38 no.6:107-113 Je '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (MITRAL VALVE--DISEASES)

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OGANESYAN, Leon Andreyevich; MIRZOYAN, G.I., red.; DOLABCHYAN, Z.L., red.

[Correlations between the mental and somatic spheres in the clinical aspects of internal diseases] O vzaimootnosheniiakh mezhdu psikhicheskoi i somaticheskoi sferami v klinike vnutrennikh boleznei. Erevan, Izd-vo AN Armianskoi SSR, 1961. 463 p. (MIRA 18:6)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABCHYAN, Zaven Levonovich; OGANESYAN, L.A., otv. red.; NALCHADZHYAN, Zh.V., red.izd-va; KAPLANYAN, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Synthetic electrocardiology] Sinteticheskaia elektrokardiologiia. Erevan, Izd-vo AN Arm.SSR, 1963. 411 p. (MIRA 17:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2"

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DOLABCHYAN, Z.L.

Ballistocardiographic study in hypertension. Trudy Inst. klin. i eksper. kard. AN Gruz. SSR 8:247-251 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut kardiologii i serdechnoy khirurgii AN Armyanskoy SSR, Yerevan.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABCHYAN, Z.L.

Phonocardiographic study in hypertension. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.3:33-40 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut kardiologii i serdechnoy khirurgii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABCHYAN, Z.L. (Yerevan)

Foundation of the Society of Cardiologists in Armenia.
Kardiologiia 3 no.4:94 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Sekretar' Obshchestva kardiologov Armenii.

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Ballistocardiographic changes in hypertension. Zhur. eksp. i klin. med. 3 no.6:19-25 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut kardiologii i serdechnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

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DOLABCHYAN, Z.L.

Vector study of the electric forces of the heart in hypertension. Dokl. AN Arm. SSR 36 no.4:249-255 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)
1. Institut kardiologii i serdechnoy khirurgii AN Armyanskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Armyanskoy SSR L.A. Oganesyanom.

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DOLABCHYAN, Z.L.

Study on the dynamics of heart contraction in hypertension.
Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 16 no.6:55-60 Je '63.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut kardiologii i serdechnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

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DOLABCHYAN, Z.L.; KUZNETSOVA, M.M.; SAFARYAN, A.Kh.; ASATRYAN, S.I.

Types of the electromechanical activity of the heart in mitral stenosis. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 17 no.7:37-43 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut kardiologii i serdechnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

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KYANDARYAN, K.A.; MOLABCHYAN, Z.I.

Acoustic diagnosis of Ebstein's disease. Zhur.eksp.i klin.med. 4 no.5:32-36 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Yerevanskiy institut kardiologii i serdechnoy khirurgii AMN SSSR.

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DOLABERIDZE, A.M.

Dolaberidze, A.M.--Doc Tech Sci--(Diss) "Theory of Design of Mechanized Classification Hump Yards." Len, 1958, 32 pp. (Min of Railways USSR) (Len Order of Lenin Inst of Engineers of Railroad Transport im Acad V.M.Obraztsov) 160 copies (KL,24-58,118)

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DOLABERIDZE, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

Automation of intermediate and directional braking. Trudy KHIIT no.27: 139-176 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Railroads—Brakes) (Railroads—Automatic train control)

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DOLABERIDZE, A.M.

DOLABERIDZE, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk (Khar'kov)

Mechanization and automatic control in marshalling yards.
Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no.1:29-31 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Railroads--Making up trains)

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STEFANOV, N.Y., kand. tekhn.nauk, prof.; OLESHKO, Grigoriy Ivanovich, kand. tekhn.nauk,dots.; DEL RIO, Bernardo, kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; GRITSENKO, V.I., inzh.; KOSTENKO, O.A., inzh.; PARKHOMENKO, N.V., inzh.; KULESHOV, V.M., inzh.; GONCHAROV, N.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; LESHCHINSKIY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; DOLABERIDZE, A.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ZLATKOVSKIY, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; DMITRIYEV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SHIPULIN, A.P., inzh.; SHISHLYKOV, Ye.S., red.

[Automation of the operation of hump yards using electronic computers] Avtomatizatsiia sortirovochnykh stantsii (s primeneniem vychislitel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 175 p. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2"

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STEFANOV, N.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, prof.; OLESHKO, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; DEL RIO, B., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; GRITSENKO, V.I., inzh.; KOSTENKO, O.A., inzh.; PARKHOMENKO, N.V., inzh.; KULESHOV, V.M., inzh.; GONCHAROV, N.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; LESHCHINSKIY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; DOLABERIDZE, A.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ZLATKOVSKIY, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; DMITRIYEV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SHIPULIN, A.P., inzh.; SHISHLYKOV, Ye.S., red.

[Automation of the operation of hump yards (using electronic computers)] Avtomatizatsiia raboty sortirovochnykh stantsii (s primeneniem vychislitel'nykh mashin). Moskva Transport, 1964. 175 p. (MIRA 17:7)

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ROZENFEL'D, V.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHEVCHENKO, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYBOGA, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOLABERIDZE, G.P., inzh.

Increasing of the voltages of d.c. electrified railroads. Elektrichestvo no.7:37-44 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABERIDZE, G.P., inzh.

Conversion of direct current into alternating current with controlled frequency for electric transport systems. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.4:58-62 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABERIDZE, L. D.

USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61837

Author: Dolaberidze, L. D., Kamkamidze, D. K., Bugianishvili, V. K.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of Polarographic Characteristics of Antimony and Arsenic Depending on Composition of the Solution and Temperature

Original Periodical: Sb. nauchn.-tekhn. inform., M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr., 1955, No 1, 128-129

Abstract: With a background of 3-6 N NaOH containing mannitol (I) As^{3+} and Sb^{3+} give well defined anodic waves. In 5 N NaOH containing 60 g/l I, $E_{1/2}$ As^{3+} = 0.29 v and $E_{1/2}$ Sb^{3+} = 0.48 v (standard calomel electrode). Height of waves is proportional to concentration of As^{3+} and Sb^{3+}. Temperature coefficient in the interval 20-40° is 1.9% for As^{3+} and 1.4% for Sb^{3+}. Determinations of As^{3+} and Sb^{3+} in these solutions are not interfered with by Cd, Pb, Zn, Bi, Mo, V, W, Cr, Al, Ca, Ba, K, Na, Fe^{3+}, Sn^{4+}, As^{5+}, Sb^{5+}, SO_4^{2-}, SO_3^{2-}, CO_3^{2-}, PO_4^{3-} and F^-.

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USSR/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances, G-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61837

Abstract: Determination of As^{3+} is interfered with by CO^{2+} and Mn^{2+}, and that of Sb by Cu^{2+} and Mn^{2+}. There must be not present any Hg ions which oxidize As^{3+} and Sb^{3+}. Large amounts of Fe^{2} interfere. For determination of As in ores containing up to <5% As, <3% Sb and no Hg. Sample of the ore is decomposed with $HNO_3 + H_2SO_4$, insoluble residue is separated and in the filtrate are precipitated As together with Fe by NH_4OH. Precipitate dissolved in H_2SO_4, As^{5+} is reduced with $N_2H_4 \cdot H_2SO_4$ and As^{3+} is determined, with a background of NaOH containing I, in the presence of thymolphthalein and Na_2SO_3 by polarographic method of additions.

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MERABISHVILI, M.S., glavnyy red.; AVALIANI, G.A., red.; BAKRADZE, I.V., red.; DOLABERIDZE, L.D., red.; KAKABADZE, N.A., red.; KOMETIANI, G.A., red.; TVALCHRELIDZE, G.A., red.; TEGONIDZE, G.I., red.; FOKIN, A.M., red.; FILATOV, S.S., red.; EDILASHVILI, V.Ya., red.; BEREZOVSKAYA, L.I., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Yearbook of the Caucasus Institute of Raw Minerals for 1957] Ezhegodnik Kavkazskogo instituta mineral'nogo syr'ia za 1957 god. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1959. 54 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Tiflis. Kavkazskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Caucasus--Mines and mineral resources)

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DOLABERIDZE, L.D.

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2505

Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil

Prirodnyye resursy Gruzinskoy SSR. t. 2: Nemetallicheskiye poleznyye iskopayemyye (Natural Resources of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. v. 2: Nonmetallic Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 379 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,500 copies printed.

Ed.: F.N. Tavadze, Corresponding Member, Gruzinskoy SSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: K.M. Feodot'yev; Tech. Ed.: A.P. Guseva; Editorial Board: R.I. Agladze, Sh. R. Archvadze, N.D. Vachnadze, G.G. Gvelesiani, B.I. Gudzhedzhiani, A.I. Dzhanelidze, G.S. Dzotsenidze, S.V. Durmishidze, N.N. Ketskhoveli, I.S. Mikeladze, M.M. Rubinshteyn, A.A. Tvalchrelidze (Deceased), G.V. Tsitsishvili, and P.G. Shengeliya.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for economic geologists and mineralogists.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes the nonmetallic mineral deposits of the Gruzinskaya SSR and the extent to which they have been exploited. Individual articles discuss the importance of barite, diatomite, talc, andesite, and other minerals to the chemical industry; of barite, gumbrine, and bentonitic clays to the petroleum industry; and of marble, slate, and limestones to the construction industry. A map depicting the major nonmetallic mineral deposits is included with the work. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

S/137/62/000/001/217/237
A154/A101

AUTHORS: Dolaberidze, L. D., Kamkamidze, D. K.

TITLE: Refinement and elaboration of methods of determining indium in complex ores

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 2, abstract 1K6 ("Yezhegodnik Kavkazsk. in-ta mineral'n. syr'ya za 1957 g.", Moscow, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1959, 49)

TEXT: Colorimetric and fluorescent methods of determining indium based on the properties of its hydroxyquinolate, and different variants of the polarographic method of determining this metal, were studied and simplified. It was found necessary to separate In from considerable amounts of Cu and Zn by ammonia and to regulate the pH of the solutions by using 0.2 normal solutions of NH_4OH and HCl. In the case of large contents of interfering elements it is recommended, for verification purposes, to complete the determination process by two methods (colorimetric and fluorescent), using aliquot parts of the solution obtained after the separation of In from the interfering elements.

L. Vorob'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

S/081/62/000/012/017/063
B168/B101

AUTHORS: Dolaberidze, L. D., Kamkamidze, D. K.

TITLE: Colorimetric and fluorometric determination of indium in complex ores and their concentrates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 152, abstract 12D72 (Tr. Kavkazsk. in-ta mineral'n. syr'ya, no. 1(3), 1960, 121 - 130)

TEXT: An improved method has been devised for separating indium by extracting it in the form of bromide by means of butyl acetate. By this method it is possible to separate indium from other elements and to determine 0.001 - 0.035 % indium in ores of complex composition. 0.2 - 1.0 g of the ore or concentrate to be analyzed is moistened with water in a porcelain dish, 15 ml HCl (s.g. 1.19) is added and the solution is boiled on a water bath until evolution of H_2S ceases; 5 ml HNO_3 (s.g. 1.4) is then added, the dish is covered with a clock glass, and after the vigorous reaction has ceased the solution is evaporated almost to dryness. 5 ml HBr (s.g. 1.38) and 1 ml bromine water (or 5 - 6 drops of perhydrol) are added

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to the residue and this again is evaporated almost to dryness. Treatment with HBr in the presence of an oxidizing agent is repeated, the residue is dissolved in 10 ml 5 N HBr, 0.1 g KI is added, and then $Na_2S_2O_3$ is gradually introduced until decolorization, after which a few extra crystals are added. After 5 min the solution is filtered, the deposit is washed three times with 2 ml 5 N HBr each time. 6 ml butyl acetate is added to the filtrate, which is then extracted for 1 - 2 min. The extract is separated, 3 ml 5 N HBr and a crystal of $Na_2S_2O_3$ are added and the mixture is agitated for ~30 sec. The extract is twice washed with 3 ml 5 N HBr (no $Na_2S_2O_3$ is added the second time), 20 ml 6 N HCl and 5 drops of perhydrol are added and the indium is reextracted for 1 min. Reextraction is repeated, the united reextracts are evaporated on a water bath to 5 - 10 ml and diluted with water to 25 or 50 ml. To 5 - 10 ml of the solution are added 1 ml 2 % solution of ascorbic acid, 1 ml 20 % solution of sodium citrate and 1 drop 0.02 % solution of methyl orange, the mixture is neutralized with a solution of NH_4OH (1:8) or HCl (1:8), 1 ml 0.2 N HCl, 1 ml 5 % solution of thiourea and 5 ml 0.2 M solution of potassium diphthalate are added and the mixture is diluted with water to 20 ml.

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After 10 - 15 min 3.0 ml of a 0.2 % chloroform solution of hydroxyquinoline is added and the indium content is determined by fluorometric (0.5 - 5 γ) or colorimetric (5 - 50 γ) titration. The method is used for determination of indium in zinc and lead concentrates and in complex and arsenopyritic ores. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABERIDZE, L.D.; POLITOVA, Yu.V.; GVELESIANI, L.T.; DZHALIASHVILI, A.G.

Colorimetric determination of aluminum in geologic rocks. Zav.lab. 30 no.12:1439-1441 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kavkazskiy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABERIDZE, L.D.; KAMKAMIDZE, D.K.; ZHGENTI, K.A.; TAUGLIKH, P.A.

Faster methods of determining barium in ores and concentration products. Trudy KIMS no.5:57-79 '63.

(MIRA 18:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABERIDZE, I.D.; POLITOVA, Yu.V.; GVELESIANI, L.T.; DZHALIASHVILI, A.G.

Determination of aluminum in silicates and carbonates, and in iron, titanomagnetite, and manganese ores. Trudy KIMS no.5:81-94 '63. (MIRA 18:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

POLITOVA, Yu.V.; DOLABERIDZE, L.D.

A simplified method of determining copper in secondary sulfides after its extraction by thiocarbamide solutions in the course of chemical phase analysis. Trudy KIMS no.5:113-115 '63.

(MIRA 18:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABERIDZE, M. M.

Experience of outstanding agricultural workers in growing subtropical plants. Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1945. 52 p. (Peredovoi opyt v sel'skom khoziaistve) (55-59790)

SB111.064

1. Tropical plants. 2. Agriculture - Georgia (Transcaucasia) I. Dolaberidze, M. M.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABERIDZE, Mikhail Melitonovich; KATSNEL'SON, S.M., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Subtropical crops of Georgia; tea, citrus fruits, laurel, and others] Subtropicheskie kul'tury Gruzii; chai, tsitrusovye kul'tury, blagorodnyi lavr i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1960. 30 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.5, Sel'skoe khoziaistvo, no.20). (MIRA 13:10)

(Georgia--Tropical crops)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABERIDZE, T. M.: Master Pharmaceut Sci (diss) -- "The problem of using in medicine certain species of wormwood growing in Georgia". Tbilisi, 1958. 32 pp (Tbilisi State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 147)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLABERIDZE, T.M.

Medical use of some species of Artemisia growing in Georgia.
Apt. delo 9 no. 5:90 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(WORMWOOD)

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Uncondensed refinery gases and their utilization. A. DOLADUGIN AND S. ISARVA. *Gromenskii Neftyanik* 1, No. 1, 54-6(1930).—Tests carried out with cracked gases made in the Vickers unit showed the following compn. (by vol.): H_2 6-10, CO_2 0.3-0.6, CH_4 27-30, C_2H_6 + C_3H_8 19.5-22.1, C_3H_6 + C_4H_8 22.5-25, C_4H_{10} + butylenes 13.1-14.0, higher mol. wt. hydrocarbons 4.4-4.6, unsatd. hydrocarbons by the Br method 16.5-17.5% and sp. gr. (air = 1) 1.0-1.1. The amt. of gas obtained per ton of crude distd. oil is calcd. for various units and the amt. of gasoline which could be recovered is evaluated. A table contg. the compn. of gases obtained in 11 different units (cracking and straight distn. units) is given. A. A. BORHILINGK

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CA

22

The chemical composition of petroleum. I. The chemical composition of petroleum gases. A. N. Sakhanov, A. I. Doladuguin and I. I. Lapkin. *Gosudarstvennoe Nauch.-Tekh. Izdatelstvo Moscow-Petro rad* 1931, 3-17; cf. *C. A.* **27**, 1151.—Various methods for analyzing gases are described. Grozny natural gases are characterized by a high content of casing-head gasoline (25-30% by vol.) due to the high temp. of the petroleum in the well, 75-80°. The compn. of gases, depending on the depth (sand layer), is (av.): CH_4 31.6-51.0, C_2H_6 7.9-12.8, C_3H_8 14.0-24.7, iso-C_4H_{10} 7.3-11.8, C_4H_{10} 6.0-9.5, C_5H_{12} and higher 7.4-13.4% and sp. gr. 1.207-1.411. The detns. were carried out with gases freed from air and gasoline. Gas used in gasoline compressing plants from the New Grozny field contains CH_4 44-8, C_2H_6 7.5-8, C_3H_8 14-17, C_4H_{10} 8-9, iso-C_4H_{10} 7-9 and C_5H_{12} and higher homologs 12.5-15%. The Old Grozny district has 2 types of gas. (1) is similar to gas from New Grozny fields and (2) contains CH_4 70-75, C_2H_6 6-7, C_3H_8 8-10, C_4H_{10} 5-7 and C_5H_{12} and higher homologs 4-5%. Gases from the Maikop oil field C horizon contain CH_4 85, C_2H_6 3.5, C_3H_8 3.8, C_4H_{10} and higher homologs 3.3 and CO_2 5; those from the B horizon contain: CH_4 7-10, C_2H_6 17-26, C_3H_8 35-40, C_4H_{10} 18-19 and C_5H_{12} and higher homologs 7-8%. The amt. of casing-head gasoline found in gas from the New Grozny fields is 1050-1100 g. per cu. m., Old Grozny fields (*a*) 350 g. per cu. m., and (*b*) 200 g. per cu. m. and that from the Maikop gas is insignificant. Properties of some stabilized gasolines are given. II. **Method for the determination of the chemical composition of straight-run gasolines and the determination of aromatic compounds.** A. N. Sakhanov, M. D. Tilicheev and A. I. Dumskaya. *Ibid.* 18-79.—A large no. of synthetic mixts., individual compds. and fractions from petroleum were investigated. It is concluded that the detn. of "benzene," "toluene" and "xylene" fractions can be carried out by the aniline pt., nitrobenzene, refractometric and sp. gr. methods. The refractometric method is given preference because of its simplicity and the small amt. of substance needed. The detn. of aromatic compds. in the 150-200° fraction is made by the aniline or nitrobenzene method because of the smaller influence of the varying structure of aromatic compds. in this fraction on the crit. soly. temp. method in aniline than on the sp. gr. and the *n*. Accordingly, the refractometric and the sp. gr. methods can be applied only to fractions b. below 150°. All 4 methods can be used in detg. the aromatic compds. in the fraction b. below 150° and the refractometric and the sp. gr. methods are preferred. For gasolines b. to 200° the aniline and the nitrobenzene methods of detg. the aromatic compds. are best. Volumetric methods are not sufficiently accurate for the detn. of aromatic compds. III. **Methods for the determination of the chemical composition of straight-run gasolines and the determination of naphthene and paraffin hydrocarbons.** A. N. Sakhanov and M.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CARD NO 1 OVER

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS — PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX — 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

B-1-3

Influence of Paraflow on the pour point of Diesel fuels. A. I. Doladugin, M. S. Solodovnik, and B. A. Englin (Neft. Choz., 1935, 28, No. 4, 68—78).—Compounding of high- and low- products without additions does not depress the pour point (P) satisfactorily. A 0.5—1.0% addition of Paraflow to gas oils with low paraffin content lowers P to —25° to —30°. The P of Grozny products from kerosene down to heavy oils can be lowered only by compounding and the introduction of Paraflow. Removal of aromatic hydrocarbons from asphalt-base petroleum products permits a lowering of P of Grozny mixed-base products. The P of products with 2—5% of paraffin is not lowered by addition of Paraflow. Ch. Abs. (e)

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DOLADUGIN, A.

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A method for the determination of moisture in gases. A. I. Doladugin, Yu. L. Khmel'nitskii, and Yu. M. Kachmarchik. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 530-4(1945).—The method is based on the reaction between CaC_2 and water with the formation of $Ca(OH)_2$ and C_2H_2. The completeness of the absorption of water by CaC_2 was detd. by the test for C_2H_2 with the Ilkaya reagent. Pass 100 l. of gas through 3 U-tubes filled with CaC_2 and dry N_2 and measure the gain in wt. 6 references. W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C4

7

Determination of moisture in aromatic hydrocarbons. Yu. L. Khmel'nitskii, A. I. Doladugin, and A. V. Guseva. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 11, 534-7(1945).—The method is based on measurement of the C_2H_2 formed when the sample is mixed with powdered CaC_2. W. R. Henn

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Alkylation of benzene over alumina-silica catalysts. A. I. Doladuguin, Yu. L. Khinel'nitskii, and A. V. Guseva. *Neftyanoe Khoz.* 24, No. 3/4, 44-51(1940).—Benzene was alkylated with propylene at 10-30 atm. pressure over a synthetic silica-alumina catalyst at various temps. The max. yield is 120-130% by wt. of the olefin, at 350°. A large excess of C_6H_6 over olefins (3.5:1) and flow velocities of the order of 3.5-4 kg. feed per kg. catalyst are favorable to increased yields. At 470-320° the main reaction is accompanied by destructive alkylation to form 15-16% C_3H_8, based on the wt. of olefins. An activated Russian clay showed similar results. H. C. Metzner

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

F

2576. CATALYTIC ALKYLATION OF BENZENE. Khmel'nitskii, Yu. L., Doladugin, A. I., Guseva, A. V. and Kropacheva, M. V. (Neft. Khoz., 1947, (5), 42-47). Alkylation of benzene (d_4^{20} 0.856, 92% distilled between 79-82°C.) was carried out with cracking gases containing 37.9 vol. -% butylenes and 3.6 vol. -% propylene using a phosphoric-acid catalyst mounted on Kieselguhr. Reaction temperature was 186-240°C. and pressure 15-30 atm. Alkylation in stages gave better yields than single-stage addition of all the olefin fraction. The yield of alkylate (120-180°C.) was 57% of theory, which is less than is obtained when propylene is used. Decrease is probably due to higher ploymerization rate of butylenes as compared with propylene; alkylate contains appreciable amount of unsaturateds, as shown by iodine value (13-36).

I.P.

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... of pentene with chloromethane Yu L...

... high ...

... IV ...

following data are given [reaction temp ... cal/mole), and VI given]. For I: 25°, −12,...

... 0.5 hr. ... pressure and the ... 2:1. At 280-90° and the vol. rate of 0.18 hr.$^{-1}$, the yield of C_2H_{14} was 12.7%. At 319° and 1.09 hrs.$^{-1}$ vol. rate approx. 45% of I reacted to yield 9.2% and 4.0% C_6H_{12} and C_6H_{14}, resp., and 18.4% polymerization products boiling above ... The ... actants were the main factors ...

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Dolnadugin, A. I.

Methylation of pentenes with methyl chloride. A. I.

[illegible] Nesterovskii and Yu. I. Khnjelnitskii

[illegible]

tained of 60-84% 2,3-dimethylbutane and [illegible]-16% methylpentanes; the 75-100° fraction, 48-73% 2,2,3-trimethylbutane, 6-10% 2,4-dimethylpentane, 14-34% 2,3-dimethylpentane, and 7-8% 2-methylhexane; the 100-25° fraction, 22% 2,3,4-trimethylpentane, 24% 2,3,3-trimethylpentane, [illegible]% 2,2,3-trimethylpentane, 10% 2,5-dimethylhexane, and 2,4-dimethylhexane, 2,3-dimethylhexane, 3-methyl[illegible]

[illegible]

A. P. Kotlov

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLADUGIN, A.I.

BLAGOVIDOV, I.F.; POTOLOVSKIY, L.A.; DOLADUGIN, A.I.

Manufacture of alkylaryl sulfonates (sulfonol-np) from propylene polymers. Khim. i tekh.topl. i masel no.8:4-13 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.
(Sulfonic acids) (Propene) (Cleaning compounds)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLADUGIN, A. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2659

Osnovy tekhnologii neftekhimicheskogo sintesa (Fundamentals of Synthesis Technology in Petroleum Chemistry) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1960. 852 p. 3,800 copies printed.

Eds.: Bistsev, Arkadiy Il'ich, Professor, and Lev Aleksandrovich Potolovskiy, Professor; Executive Ed.: L.A. L'vova; Tech. Ed.: E.A. Nukkina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and chemists of petroleum refineries and chemical plants, for councils of the national economy, planning organizations and scientific research institutes engaged in chemical processing and large-scale utilization of petroleum stock for the production of synthetic products.

COVERAGE: The book describes important commercial methods of producing hydrocarbon petroleum and gas stock and coal stock for the manufacture of alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, detergents, synthetic fibers, and synthetic rubber. Flow sheets are included, and the basic equipment of the petrochemical industry is described. The physicochemical properties and use of intermediate and end synthetic products are also described. The state of the petrochemical industry outside the USSR and prospects for its development are covered. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each chapter.

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5. Some special features of production technology for alkylbenzene sulfonates in the United States of America 421
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III. Alkyl sulfonates 430
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IV. Secondary alkyl sulfates 437
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V. Nonionic detergents 443
1. Properties and use 443
2. Production technology of nonionic detergents 452
VI. Production technology of detergents on the base of synthetic detergents [A.I. Doladugin and L.A. Potolovskiy] 454
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

POTOLOVSKIY, L.A.; DOLADUGIN, A.I.; BLAGOVIDOV, I.F.

Synthesizing sodium alkylbenzene sulfonate (sulfonol NP-1) on a base of propylene polymers. Trudy VNII NP no. 9:110-170 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

L 6870-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 ASD(m)-3/AFETR RM
ACCESSION NR: AR4041677 S/0081/64/000/007/P020/P021

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 7P143

58

AUTHOR: Chkheidze, O. Ya., Potolovskiy, L. A.; Doladugin, A. I.; Korshunova, L. N.; Zharov, G. A.

TITLE: Polymerization of propylene to obtain a trimeric fraction (nonylene) as a basic product

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t po pereabotke nefti, vy'p. 9, 1963. 228-240

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, propylene, trimerization, thermal cracking, oil

TRANSLATION: Trimerization of propylene was produced on experimental installation with catalyst H_3PO_4 on kieselguhr (TU 405 - 51). Propane-propylene fraction [illegible] of thermal cracking of black oil containing 22 - 26% propylene by weight with additional propane-propylene fraction of gases of kerosene pyrolysis was the raw material. The results of polymerization of propylene in trimers w[illegible]

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ACCESSION NR: AR4041677

and without recirculation of dimers are given; the material balances of both processes are compared. Total transformation of propylene and yield of fra[illegible] of polymerizate depend comparatively little on propylene content in ini[illegible] material. At 200° total transformation of propylene during change [illegible] from 1.0 to 2.5/hour changes within limits of 88 - 60%; at 220° -- [illegible] of 92 - 75%. Yield of trimeric fraction at 200° without recirculat[illegible] is 30 - 35% (at volume velocity of 2.0 - 2.5/hour); at 220 degrees, other conditions being equal, it is 28 - 32%. Upon returning into the process ~50 - 60% dimers of propylene, transformation of propylene is practically constant (2 - 5% higher than during work without recirculation). During further increase of quantity of recirculate, transformation of propylene is lowered. Maximum quantity of dimer fraction which can be returned into the process for recirculation is [illegible] propylene; in this the yield of trimeric fraction (125 - 150°) is [illegible] initial propylene and 60 - 70% for the reacting propylene; this [illegible] expediency of carrying out the process at 200°. Yield of trimeric fra[illegible] reacting propylene increases with increase of volume velocity of supply of raw material. During removal of all sulfurous compounds from the initial propane-propylene fraction, the trimeric fraction obtained in process of polymeri[illegible]

Card 2/3

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L 6870-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4041677

of propylene satisfies requirements presented to raw material for synthesis of alcohols used as materials for preparation of plasticizer. Under optimum conditions of propylene trimerization, the yield of tetra- and pentamers of propylene is ~50% of yield of propylene trimers.

SUB CODE: OC, GC ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

IVANOVA, Ye.K.; POTOLOVSKIY, L.A.; DOLADUGIN, A.I.

Continuous alkylation of benzene with olefins obtained in the thermal cracking of paraffin. Trudy VNII NP no. 9:241-255 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLADUGINA, V.S.

New trends in the technology of pressing minor blanks made of optical glass. Opt.-mekh.prom. 25 no.1:40-47 Ja '58.

(MIRA 11:7)

(Glass, Optical) (Power presses)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLADUGINA, V.S.

Nonuniformity of optical properties of quartz. Opt.-mekh.prom. 25 no.5:45-50 My '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Quartz--Optical properties)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

L 36823-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(e) IJP(c) WH

ACC NR: AT6020042 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/2564/65/005/000/0410/0417

AUTHOR: Doladugina, V. S.; Berezina, Ye. Ye.; Tikhonova, N. P.

48

B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Some results of the homogeneity study of synthetic corundum crystals by the interferometer method

21

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografii. Rost kristallov, v. 5, 1965, 410-417

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, crystal imperfection, optic interference, refractive index, corundum

ABSTRACT: The paper presents results of investigations of the homogeneity of synthetic corundum crystals by means of a Michelson interferometer using a method described earlier (Rost kristallov, v. 5, 1965, p 391). The variation Δn of the index of refraction, measured along and across the growth direction of crystals of varying orientation, diameter, and length, was used as the homogeneity index. An analysis of numerous ruby and leucosapphire interference patterns shows that 1) the corundum crystals of intermediate size do not exhibit any Δn along the growth direction; 2) the quality of crystals grown by the Verneuil method depend on their diameter; 3) in most crystals the index of refraction increases from the center of the crystal toward its boundaries; 4) in ruby crystals with a 90° oriented optical axis, the oriented anastigmatism

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ACC NR: AT6020042

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is caused by the presence of block boundaries and slipping traces on the base plane; 5) the Δn in leucosapphire crystals is comparable in magnitude to the one found in ruby; 6) radial nonuniform admixture distribution is the basic cause for the appearance of radial Δn's; and 7) the thermoelastic stresses and inhomogeneities in lattice structure play a secondary role in the production of Δn's. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 000

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30090
S/057/61/031/011/005/019
B104/B108

26.2331

AUTHORS: Doladze, Ts. D., and Tsintsadze, N. L.

TITLE: Non-linear oscillations of a two-component plasma in a magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 11, 1961, 1298- 1301

TEXT: Non-linear oscillations of a two-component plasma in a magnetic field perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation are investigated. The plasma pressure is assumed to be small as compared to the magnetic pressure ($p \ll H^2/8\pi$). Neglecting the displacement current, the equations of a one-dimensional plasma motion are given in the form

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$$
\left.
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial x} &= -\frac{4\pi e}{c}(n_i v_i - n_e v_e),\\
0 &= \frac{4\pi e}{c}(n_i u_i - n_e u_e),\\
\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial H_z}{\partial t},\\
\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} &= 4\pi e(n_i - n_e),\\
\frac{\partial u_e}{\partial t} + u_e\frac{\partial u_e}{\partial x} &= -\frac{e_e}{m_e}E_x - \frac{e}{m_e c}v_e H,\\
\frac{\partial v_e}{\partial t} + u_e\frac{\partial v_e}{\partial x} &= -\frac{e}{m_e}E_y + \frac{e}{m_e c}u_e H,\\
\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + u_i\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x} &= \frac{e}{m_i}E_x + \frac{e}{m_i c}v_i H,\\
\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial t} + u_i\frac{\partial v_i}{\partial x} &= \frac{e}{m_i}E_y - \frac{e}{m_i c}u_i H,\\
\frac{\partial n_e}{\partial t} &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(n_e u_e),\\
\frac{\partial n_i}{\partial t} &= -\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(n_i u_i),
\end{aligned}
\right\} \quad (1),
$$

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where $\vec{v}_e(u_e, v_e, 0)$ and $\vec{v}_i(u_i, v_i, 0)$ are the electron and ion velocities, respectively; $\vec{E}(E_x, E_y, 0)$; $\vec{H}(0, 0, H_z)$; n_e and n_i are the electron and ion densities. Electron-ion collisions are neglected, and in all equations (except Poisson's equation) plasma is assumed to be quasi-neutral. Under these conditions system (1) can be given as

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{dH}{d\xi} &= \frac{4\pi env}{c}, \\ \frac{dE_y}{d\xi} &= \frac{V}{c}\frac{dH}{d\xi}, \\ (u-V)\frac{dv}{d\xi} &= -\frac{e}{\mu}\left(E_y - \frac{uH}{c}\right), \\ (u-V)\frac{du}{d\xi} &= -\frac{evH}{MC}, \\ (u-V)\frac{dn}{d\xi} &= -n\frac{du}{d\xi}, \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (2),$$

where $M = m_e + m_i$, $\mu = m_e m_i/M$, $v = v_e - v_i$. It is shown that, under given conditions, the general solution which has an oscillatory character

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30090
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B104/B108

Non-linear oscillations of a two-...

degenerates to a single pulse. The velocities of non-linear waves and the width of the single pulse are determined. R. Z. Sagdeyev ("Fizika plazmy i problema upravlyayemykh termoyadernykh reaktsiy", v. 4, 384, 1958) is mentioned. There are 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: D. Bohm a. E. P. Gross. Phys. Rev., 75, 1851 - 1864, 1949.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN Gruz. SSR (Physics Institute AS Gruzinskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1961

Card 4/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53828

Author : Doladze, V.R.

Inst : Institute of Viticulture and Wine Making, AS Georgian SSR

Title : Sowing Periods and the Development of the Seedlings.

Orig Pub : Sadovodstvo, vinogradarstvo i vinodeliye Moldavii, 1956, No 3, 44-45

Abstract : The experiments were conducted at the Telav Experimental Station of the Institute of Viticulture and Wine Making of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR. Hybrid seeds obtained by crossing the following were used in sowing: Saperavi x Mtsvane, Rkatsitele x Mtsvane and Chinuri x Mtsvane and Chinuri x Mtsvane. The seeds were sown in 10 periods directly into the ground, at a distance of 60 cm between the rows and 5-6 cm within the row,

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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53828

with the seed depth at 1-2 cm. The seedlings of the first 5 periods of sowing (12/9, 1/9, 2/9, 3/9, 3/9-4/9) were stronger, but a more matured vine was produced by the seedlings of the late sowings (May, June). In the early sowings the percentage of the ability to germinate is somewhat higher than in late sowings. Experiments confirm the expediency of the early sowing of the seeds in southern regions. In order to obtain frost resistant forms, the late sowing is the best. -- Ye.T. Zhukovskaya

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L 30922-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6022921 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/66/000/001/0023/0025

37
B

AUTHOR: Schiller, Pavel; Dolan, Pavel; Hudec, Pavel

ORG: Section on Radioisotopes, Department of Analytical Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Faculty, Comenius University, Bratislava (Radioizotopove oddelenie katedry analytickej chemie Farmaceutickej fakulty University Komenskeho); Developmental Section for Automatic Heat Control, ORGREZ, n. p., Bratislava (Vyvojove oddelenie tepelnej automatizacie n. p. ORGREZ)

TITLE: Study of some pertinent factors influencing determination of ash in coal by the method of beta radiation reflection

14

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 1, 1966, 23-25

TOPIC TAGS: beta radiation, coal, error

ABSTRACT: The most important factor inducing errors in the determination is the changing proportion of the concentration of the ash components. The component inducing greatest errors is iron. The influence of the water content and of the grain size is relatively unimportant. The greatest advantage of the method is that it may be operated continuously; the accuracy is, however, smaller than that of gravimetric methods. This paper was presented by V. Dedek. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 UC UDC: 543.822 543.52

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLANSKY, Jaromir

The role and tasks of the State Commission for the Development and Coordination of Science and Engineering. Tech praca 14 no.10:775-777 '62.

1. Mistopredseda vlady; predseda Statni komise pro rozvoj a koordinaci vedy a techniky.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

28

Adsorption upon insoluble calcium salts. J. DĚDEK AND F. DOLÁK. *Listy Cukrovar.* 48, 451-7(1930).—The addn. of insol. Ca salts to solns. of aniline dyes causes very little adsorption; the best adsorption occurred when the Ca salts were pptd. from soln. Sucrose had no effect upon the color but decreased the adsorption somewhat. Adsorption is not a property of all dyes; the quantity of dye adsorbed is a property of the dye. For decolorization in the satn. process, the addn. of $CaCO_3$ is not recommended. CaC_2O_4 is less effective in adsorption than $CaCO_3$. $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ adsorbs more dye than activated charcoal. The satn. of $CaCO_3$ with dye takes place more slowly than with charcoal. In strong dye solns., the adsorption by $CaCO_3$ and CaC_2O_4 is decreased.

FRANK MARSH

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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B-III-2

BC

Adsorption by insoluble calcium salts in the carbonatation of beet juice. J. DRUMK and F. DOLAK (Z. Zuckerind. Czechoslov., 1930, 54, 507—513).—EXperiments on the elimination of colouring matters from solutions in which different precipitates were produced showed little effect in the case of the formation of calcium oxalate. Calcium carbonate was more effective, but the best result was obtained with calcium phosphate, which adsorbed 7—10 times as much as either of the other two precipitates. J. P. OGILVIE.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

28

Affination. J. LEDER AND F. DOLAK. *Listy Cukrovar.* 51, 289-92(1933).—Affination is the washing of sirups adhering to the surface of the grains of sugar without disturbing the substance of the grains. The Berlin method of detg. the color of the washings and the Prague method of detg. the ash, polarization or n were tried simultaneously on Czechoslovakian sugars. No preference is given to either method. Large errors, 10-25%, in reproducing the results were encountered. The affination nos changed when app. of a different design or manuf. was used. The nos. also changed with the size of the grains of the sugar, although the compn. of the sugar was the same.

FRANK MARKSH

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

B-III-2

J. P. O.

Affinability [of raw beet sugars]. J. Dědek and F. Dolák (Z. Zuckerind. Czechoslov., 1933, 58, 41—44).—Samples of artificial raw sugars (white crystals of known size of grain covered with molasses) were affined by the Berlin (*A*) and Prague (*B*) (Šanders) methods. Using method *A*, the no. of crystals (*n*) remained almost unaltered, and about 90% of the white crystals remained unaltered in size, or practically so. On the other hand, in method *B*, *n* was 50% less and the sizes of the fractions had much diminished, due to the much greater amount of H_2O used for washing.

J. P. O.

COMMON ELEMENTS

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

M

4

The Testing of Heating Tubes for Evaporators for Their Resistance to Corrosive Liquids. J. Dědek and F. Dolák (*Listy Cukrovar*, 1937, **55**, 181–188; also *Z. Zuckerind. Techoslovak. Rep.*, 1937, **61**, 265–271, 273–276; and (summary) *Cuivre et Laiton*, 1937, **10**, (213), 561–563; *C. Abs.*, 1937, **31**, 3728).—19 steel or brass tubes (5 cm. long and with a surface area of 100 cm.^{2}) were boiled for 10–12 hrs. in sugar juices, 15% sucrose, 0·01% potassium chloride or soda, and the rates of solution of the iron or copper were determined. For a universal, reproducible procedure D. and D. propose a 15% sucrose solution containing glycerine, determining the iron in solution as $Fe(CNS)_3$, or treating the copper with sodium diethyldithiocarbamate in AmOH, and measuring the colour with a Pulfrich refractometer after the third and the sixth hour of corrosion in the boiling solution. In a sucrose–glycerine solution the amount of iron in solution per hr. per cm.^{2} of surface for 19 commercial iron tubes ranged from 0·155–0·551 mg. at p_H 8·1, 0·006–0·199 mg. at p_H 8·8, and 0·072–0·155 mg. at p_H 9·5. For comparisons, the general average corrosion in steel tubes was 0·173 mg. of iron per hr. per cm.^{2} and in the brass tubes 0·00723 mg. of copper per hr. per cm.^{2}. In the series of tubes used, 11 were considered normal in their resistance to corrosion, 5 were better than the normal, and 3 were below normal. Although the sugar–glycerine solution was most corrosive at p_H 8·1, it also gave the widest dispersion of corrosion values at this p_H and will be very useful for separating tubes according to their corrosion-resistance. In a boiling 15% sucrose solution containing enough Na_2HPO_4 to give a p_H of 9·2 or enough of the mixture Na_2HPO_4 + KH_2PO_4 to give a p_H of 8·0 only 0·0014 mg. of iron and 0·00030 mg. of copper dissolved per hr. per cm.^{2}. An addition of sodium chloride to the sucrose–phosphate solution increased the corrosion by about 20%.—S. G.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Ca

28

Sugar solutions in theory and in experiments. František Dolák. *Listy Cukrovar.* 55, 503-4, 518-20, 520-7 (1937).—Accepting the views of Kukharenko (C. A. 19, 1978), D. considers the crystallons as a group of oriented mols. without a sphere of water but forming a center of crystn. and having the ability to grow. From the rates of crystn. of these crystallons D. constructs a mechanism to show how the formation of solid solns., the growth of occlusions and the action of adsorption are influenced or modified by impurities (electrolytes, colloids, etc.) in a sugar soln.

Frank Maresh

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

28

A table of specific gravities and degrees of apparent solid matter [of sugar solutions] at higher temperatures. F. Dolák. *Listy Cukrovar.* 65, 144(1949).—The sp. gr. and degrees Brix of sugar solns. ranging from 15° to 95° are given for the temp. range 20-95°. F. M.

COMMON ELEMENTS

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OPEN

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAN, D. (Prague); NOVACEK, J., inz. (Prague); SUSTR, K. (Prague)

Electric power distribution in residential buildings and public buildings. Pt.1. Elektrotechnik 20 no.4:103-106 Ap '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLANSKY, Otakar

Filtration of lubricants and auxiliary liquids by magnetic filters made in Czechoslovakia. Ropa a uhlie 5 no.6:188-189 Je '63.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda, Ostrava.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLANSKY, Otakar

Education of lubrication technicians. Ropa uhlie 7 no.2:33-34 F '65.

1. Vitkovicke zelezarny Klementa Gottwalda National Enterprise, Ostrava.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

SAEV, G.K. [deceased September 18, 1962]; MARKOV, K. Iv.; DOLAPCHIEV, L.B.

Content of nucleic acids in Staphylococcus aureus-209 and its penicillin-resistant variant Staphylococcus aureus-209-P. Izv biokhim BAN 2:57-60 '64.

1. Central Laboratory of Biochemistry of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia, and Chair of Microbiology at the Higher Medical Institute, Sofia.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

BULGARIA

HADJIOLOV, A. A., VENKOV, P. V., DOLAPCHIEV, L. B., Biochemical Research Laboratory, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

"Stepwise Degradation of Liver Ribosomal Ribonucleic Acids With Snake Venom Phosphodiesterase"

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 19, No 12, 1966, pp 1203-1205

Abstract: [English article] The bulk of ribosomal RNA in animal cells is represented by 28 S and 18 S RNA molecules. Recently, several authors determined the mononucleotide composition of the two ribosomal RNA's. In all cases studied, the 18 S RNA displayed a much lower GC/AU ratio than the 28 S RNA. No studies on the distribution of nucleotides along the chain of ribosomal RNA's have been published yet. This last mentioned problem may be approached by the stepwise exonucleolytic degradation of RNA molecules. Consequently, appropriate experiments were carried out with male albino rats (body weight: 100 to 160 g), fed ad libitum with the standard laboratory diet. Rat liver cytoplasmic RNA's were isolated by a modified cold phenol procedure. An analysis of the results indicates that rat liver ribosomal RNA's show a heterogeneous distribution of nucleotides along the polynucleotide chain. The RNA segment near the 3'- end of the molecule has a higher content of pA and pU and a lower content of pG and pC molar ratios when compared with the RNA segment near the 5'- end of the molecule. References: 1 Bulgarian and 7 Western

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DOLAPCHIYEV R

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

Dolgopischijew, B.

[illegible] Kegelschnittsysteme [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

Dolaptschiew, Bl. Eine Art von Flächenkurven. Zylinder-kettenlinien. Mat. Fiz. Lapok 50, 24-28 (1943) (Hun.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAPTCHIEV, B. C.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

AMR

Hydraulics; Cavitation; Transport 16

4190. Dolapchiev, B., General method for determining the stability of arbitrarily situated vortex streets (in Russian), *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.)* 77, 6, 985-988, Apr. 1951.

Author derives in a simple and very general manner the necessary conditions for the equilibrium of a vortex street composed of equally spaced point vortexes in two parallel and arbitrarily situated rows. These conditions permit one to solve the problem of stability or instability in each of the three possible cases: (1) symmetric, (2) alternating, and (3) asymmetric vortex streets. The method used is that of Kochin [*Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR* 24, 18-22, 1939 = *Sobranie sochinenii* 2, 470-485, Izd. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1949, or Kochin, Kibel' and Roze, AMR 3, Rev. 510] for small finite displacements of vortexes as applied in cases (1) and (2), and, on the other hand, that of solution of the equations for the perturbed motion of the vortexes as outlined by the author in an earlier paper [*Z. angew. Math. Mech.* 17, p. 313, 1937]. Author shows that the most general necessary condition for stability of a vortex street is the fulfillment of the relation (*) $\sinh \kappa\pi = \sin \lambda\pi$, obtained first by a different method by the author [*Godishnik Sof. Univ.* 30, 287, 1942], where $\kappa = h/l$, $\lambda = d/l$, h the distance between the rows, l spacing of the vortexes in each row, and d the shift of one row with respect to the other from the symmetrical configuration of the vortex street. From this it follows that an asymmetric vortex street is stable, provided the parameters κ and λ of the configuration satisfy the relation (*). For $\lambda = 1/2$, the well-known necessary condition of stability for von Kármán's alternating vortex street is obtained. Symmetric vortex streets turn out to be unstable. It should be noted, however, that this theory of stability of generalized (two parameter) vortex streets for small displacements is only an approximative one, and a revision of this theory will be given in a future paper in the same Journal.

E. Leimanis, Canada

Nov 51

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAPCHIYEV, B.I.

Dolapčiev, Bl. Application of N. E. Kočin's methods to the investigation of the equilibrium conditions of two-parameter vortex streets. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 78, 29–32 (1951). (Russian)

L'auteur étudie la stabilité d'une rue de tourbillons plans (formée de deux files parallèles). Si les perturbations initiales sont quelconques, la configuration précédente est instable au sens absolu, même si la condition nécessaire de Kármán est remplie: car, on peut toujours particulariser les conditions initiales de manière que l'axe du système tourbillonnaire s'écarte indefiniment de sa position primitive en se déplaçant parallèlement a lui-même. L'auteur cherche alors les conditions de stabilité au sens restreint de Kotchine [C. R. (Doklady) Acad. Sci. URSS (N.S.) 24, 18–22 (1939); ces Rev. 2, 26]; il est conduit ainsi à caractériser les configurations les moins instables. *J. Kravtchenko.*

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 13 No. 1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAPCHIYEV, B.

Dolapčiev, Bl. The stability of vortex streets. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 78, 225-228 (1951). (Russian)

Développant ses études antérieures [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAPCHIYEV, Bl.

USSR/ Physics - Hydromechanics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 7/48

Authors : Dolapchiev, Bl.

Title : About stability and oblique flow of double-parameter turbulence paths

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/3, 349-352, Sep 21, 1954

Abstract : A special law governing the displacement of turbulences, the so-called "group-alternating displacement", at which the turbulences with even index pertain to one specific group of displacements and turbulences with uneven index pertain to another group, is described. Conditions directly responsible for the instability or stability of double-parameter turbulence paths, in the case of oblique flow, are analyzed. The factors leading to instability of symmetrical turbulence paths and stability of checkered (Karman) turbulence paths are discussed. Nine USSR references (1935-1951).

Institution : Mathematics Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria

Presented by: Academician A. I. Nekrasov, July 14, 1954

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAPCHIEV, BL

1

[illegible]. Dolapchiev, Bl., Approximate determination of vortex resistance (in Russian). *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR* [illegible] 98 [illegible] Oct. 1954

Applications of the well-known von Kármán formula for vortex [illegible] with some difficulties due to the [illegible] determining the vortex [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAPCHIEV, B.

Scheme for approximate determination of eddy resistance. p. 55. (GODISHNIK. MATEMATIKA I FIZIKA, Vol. 49, No. 1, 1954/55 (published 1956), Sofia, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sep 1957. Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAPCHIEV, B. ; PASKALEV, G. ; CHOBANOV, I.

On the differential equation of J. Halm. p. 67

GODISHNIK. MATEMATIKA I FIZIKA. Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50 No. 1, 1955/56 (published 1957)

Monthly List of East Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAPCHIEV, B.; [redacted]

SCIENCE

Periodical IZVESTIIA. Vol. 2, no. 2, 1957.

DOLAPCHIEV, B.; CHOBANOV, L. On the integrals of motion of an ideal fluid in the presence of Karman's votex paths. p. 181.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959.
Unclassified

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAPCHIEV, B.

SCIENCE

Periodical: IZVESTIIA. Vol. 3, no. 1, 1958

DOLAPCHIEV, B. On a differential equation of J. Halm. p. 51.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC. Vol. 8, no. 2
February 1959, Unclass.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAPCHIEV, B.

"Postgraduate studies and the academic degree 'Candidate of Science'."
p. 16

NAUCHEN ZHIVOT. Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 5, No. 4, September/
October, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 2,
February, 1960. Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

DOLAPCHIEV, Blagovest; CHOBANOV, Ivan

The fluid transport induced by the Karman street of vortices. Pt. 2. Godishnik fiz mat 53 no.1:37-89 '58/'59 [publ. '59].

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

10 (2)

AUTHORS: Dolapchiyev, Bl.; Sendov, Bl. SOV/20-128-1-12/58

TITLE: Symmetrical Flow About a Circular Cylinder With Two Vortices Behind It. Trajectories of the Vortices and Resistance of the Cylinder

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 1, pp 53 - 56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article presents an exact solution of the hydrodynamical problem cylinder - pair of vortices in an ideal liquid, which has already been investigated by L. Foeppl (Ref 1) and H. Rubach (Ref 2). The solution suggested by the authors of this article together with results obtained by the afore-mentioned authors offer a profound analysis of the problem cylinder - pair of vortices. Problems concerning the origin of these vortices and the existence of other pairs of vortices during the flow of a real liquid about the cylinder are not taken into account. The authors first write down an expression for the complex potential of the system cylinder - pair of vortices. The differential equations for the desired vortex trajectories read as follows:

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Symmetrical Flow About a Circular Cylinder With Two Vortices Behind It. Trajectories of the Vortices and Resistance of the Cylinder SOV/20-128-1-12/58

$$u = \frac{dx}{dt} = U\left(1 - \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{2y^2}{r^4}\right) + \frac{\Gamma y}{2\pi}\left\{\frac{r^2+1}{R^2} - \frac{1}{r^2-1} - \frac{1}{2y^2}\right\}$$

$$v = \frac{dy}{dt} = -2U\frac{xy}{r^4} - \frac{\Gamma x}{2\pi}\left\{\frac{r^2-1}{R^2} - \frac{1}{r^2-1}\right\}, \quad R^2 = (r^2-1)^2 + (2y)^2,$$

where U denotes the velocity of undisturbed flow, and Γ the invariably constant absolute value of circulation. The above set of differential equations is to be investigated for determining the trajectory of the pair of vortices. After some transformations the equation

$$\frac{d\alpha}{d\beta} = -\frac{1}{2}(1+\alpha)\frac{2(\beta^2+4\alpha^2) - \alpha\beta^3(1+\alpha)}{\beta(\beta^2+4\alpha^2) - 2a\alpha\beta^2(1+\alpha)^2}$$

is obtained for the trajectory of the vortices, in which the variables can be separated. The integral of this equation reads:

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000410730004-2

Symmetrical Flow About a Circular Cylinder With Two Vortices Behind It. Trajectories of the Vortices and Resistance of the Cylinder

SOV/20-128-1-12/58

$$\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{4}{(r^2-1)^2} = Ce^{\frac{-4y}{a}\frac{r^2-1}{r^2}} \quad (r^2=x^2+y^2).$$

It is a two-parameter family of integral lines (with the parameters a and $C>o$). The course of the integral lines is discussed more in detail. A figure shows the flow about the cylinder and the two vortices according to Rubach, and another figure illustrates the position of the two vortices in a real liquid. The third figure presents the vortex trajectories resulting from the solution written at last for $a = 1.94$ and for various values of the constant of integration. The vortices travel in orbits in the direction of their circulation. At the intersections of all non-degenerate trajectories with the Foeppl line the velocity of motion of the vortices is unequal to zero. The authors then investigate the resistance of a cylinder in the presence of two vortices (z_1, z_2); various formulas are written down and discussed. The mean resistance of the cylinder during one revolu-

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Symmetrical Flow About a Circular Cylinder With Two Vortices Behind It. Trajectories of the Vortices and Resistance of the Cylinder SOV/20-128-1-12/58

tion of the vortex in an orbit equals zero. The "total" resistance of the cylinder in an unclosed arc of the trajectory depends on the ends of the arc. There are 4 figures and 6 Soviet references.

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