"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

SHIKHOBALOVA, N.P.; PARUZHINSKAYA, L.S.

Variation in the radiosensitivity of eggs separated from individual females of Ascaris and Ascaridia. Trudy Gel'm.lab. 11:337-339 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

(Ascarids and Ascariasis)
(Radiation—Physiological effect)
(Worms—Eggs)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

SHIKHOBALOVA, N.P., PARUZHINSKAYA, L.S.

Studying the effect of ionizing radiation (X rays) on the eggs of Trichocephalus muris Schrank, 1788. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 10:248-253 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(X rays--Physiological effect) (Nematoda)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

LEYESMENT, L. [Leesment, L.], kand. veter. nauk; PARVE, T.

Vibrionic hepatitis of [illegible] in the Estonian S.S.R. Veterinaria [illegible] Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:[illegible])

1. Tallinskiy [illegible] epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (for Leesment). 2. Zavedyushchaya stantsiyey po bor'be s [illegible] zhivotnykh Estonskoy SSR (for Parve).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVE, T.M.

Competition power in practical work. Veterinaria 41 no.3:11-14 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Rakvereskogo proizvodstvennogo upravleniya Estonskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVE, T.P., veter. vrach (Rakvereskiy raj n, Estonskaya SSR)

Achievements in the control of cattle and poultry tuberculosis. Veterinariia 40 no.2:12-15 F '63. (MIRA 1[illegible]:[illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVE, Valdar, dots., kand. vet. nauk; KRUUS, A., red.; LUMET, E., tekhn. red.

[Fur farming] Karusloomakasvatus. Tallinn, Eesti riiklik kirjastus, 1961. 497 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Estonia--Fur farming)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVE-KOPTELOVA, T.E.

Malaria on the motor ship "Faleshty". Med.paraz. i parazit.bol. 33 no.3:315-317 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Basseynovaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Chernomorsko-Azovskogo vodzdravotdela.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVE-KOPTELOVA, T.E.

Organization of antimalarial preventive measures on ships going to foreign countries. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.3:262-267 My-Je'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Parazitologicheskiy otdel Basseynovoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Chernomorsko-Azovskogo vodnogo otdela zdravookhraneniya (glavnyy vrach N.V. Pavlov).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

METSA, Herbert; PARVEL, Kalju; JUSKE, M., red.; KOHU, H., tekhn. red.

[Main problems of the interrelation between production and consumption during the transition to communism]Tootmise ja tarbimise seostamise pohikusimusi ulemineku kommunismile. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1961. 41 p. (Eesti NSV Poliitiliste ja Teadusalaste Teadmiste Levitamise Uhing, no.312) (MIRA 15:7)

(Economics)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

L 12384-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/EPA(bb)-2/EWP(b) Pab-10/
ACCESSION NR: AP4048556 Pg-4/Pt-10/Pu-4 S/0286/64/000/019/0032/0032
WW/WH

AUTHOR: Kitaygorodskiy, I. I.; Bondarev, K. T.; Barsukov, M. I.; Lazorenko, V. I.; Minin, V. T.; Mitkevich, G. I.; Parvenkov, G. S.; Boyko, G. V.

TITLE: Method for manufacturing flat foam pyroceram products. Class 32, No. 165528

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarny*kh znakov, no. 19, 1964, 32

TOPIC TAGS: An Author Certificate has been issued for a method of manufacturing flat foam pyroceram (sitall) products based on glass made from slag. The glass is heat-treated in two stages in order to obtain a porous surface, while maintaining a nonporous subsurface. While the subsurface is being cooled, the surface is heated to 100—150C above the crystallization point to a viscosity not to exceed 400—500 poise, and maintained under these conditions for 10—30 minutes.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVENT'EV, L.M.

a50/1889 (The action of ethylorthoformate on diacetyl- and acetyl-acetone) Deistvie ortomurav'inogo efira na diatsetil i atsetil-atseton.
ZHURNAL OBSHCHEI KHIMII, 11(9): 707-712, 1941.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

SYCHEV, P.M.; PARVIAYNEN, A.E.

Dependence on the propagation velocity of elastic waves on the density of rocks in Sakhalin. Geol. i geofiz. no.6:103-106 '63. (MIRA 19:1

1. Sakhalinskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo neftyanogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo geologorazvedochnogo instituta, Okha-na-Sakhaline.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

S/264/62/000/010/003/006
I006/I206

AUTHORS: Parvitskaya, A.A., Zhukov, V.I.

TITLE: On use of casein-cement glue in wooden aircraft structures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Vozdushnyy transport. Svodnyy tom. no. 10, 1962, 9, abstract 10A65. (Tr. Kazansk. khim. - tehnol. in-ta, 1961, 27, 224-238)

TEXT: Casein-cement glue, having practically equal strength coefficients with casein glue, differs from it by higher qualities with respect to humidity endurance, and besides it is cheaper. An experimental investigation of casein-cement glue has been carried out from the point of view of the possibility of its application in thin-walled aircraft structures instead of casein glue. Comparative tests were conducted on strength of glue joints with casein and casein-cement glue in static and dynamic splitting off. Strength characteristics of glue joints with each glue were obtained for plywood and pine wood. The investigations showed that casein-

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

S/264/62/000/010/003/006
I006/I206

On use of casein-cement...

cement glue is fully adequate for joining elements of wooden aircraft structures and has, with regard to operation, considerable advantages as compared with pure casein glue, having endurance to humidity and decay.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVITSKAYA, A.A.

Designing wooden beams subjected to simultaneous action of transverse bending and axial forces. Trudy KAI 23:99-131 '49.(MLRA 10:6)
(Girders)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

S/081/62/000/004/073/087
B138/B110

AUTHOR: Parvitskaya, A. A.

TITLE: Plastic section bending calculations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 556, abstract 4P8 (Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, no. 29, 1960, 172-174)

TEXT: For bending calculations for plastic sections simplified schemes have been compiled for the distribution of stresses along the section. These stresses correspond to the moment of rupture in bending and from this formulae are derived which relate the tensile strength of the material in tension, compression and bending σ_{dest}, σ_{compr} and σ_{bend}. Using these formulae it is shown for a number of plastics which scheme of stress distribution in the height of a section in bending may satisfy published values for tensile strength in tension, compression and bending all together, and the problem of the compatibility of these values is postulated. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Realization of the fundamental reference point of optical pyrometry. V. N. Bozhovskii and V. I. Parvitzkii. *Vsesoyuznii Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Metrol. i Standartizatsii* No. 132, 34-40(in French 12-21)(1936). App. and method are described. F. D. Rossini

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

12

Realization of the Fundamental Reference Point of Optical Pyrometry. V. N. Bozhovskii and V. I. Parvitskii (*Vsesoyuznii Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Metrol. i Standartizatsii*, 1933, (132), 12-21 (in French), 34-40 (in Russian); *C. Abs.*, 1935, **29**, 4641).—Apparatus and method are described. — S. G.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

MATERIALS INDEX

AUTHOR INDEX

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVO, A., red.; ALEKSANDROV, V., red.; EINBERG, K., tekhn. red.

[Unified norms and evaluations for building, installation, and structural repair work for 1960; evaluations recalculated to fit the new price scale] Ehitus-, montaazja remont-ehitustoode uhtsed normid ja hinded 1960. a.; hinded on umber arvestatud vastavalt uuele hindade mastaabile. Tallinn, Eesti NSV Ministrite naukogu riiklik ehituse ja arhitektuuri komitee. Vol.2.[Earthwork] Mullatood. Part 3. [Drilling and blasting works] Puurimis-lohkamistood. 1961. 90 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.
(Estonia--Standards, Engineering) (Earthwork)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVOV, V.F.

Growing crystals from a solution using a special centrifugal pump as a mixer. Kristallografiia 10 no.2:263 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVOV, V.F.; SHUBNIKOV, A.V.

Zero growth velocity faces in $K_2Cr_2O_7$. Kristallografiia 9 no.3:435-436 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:6

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

GOVORKOV, V.G.; PARVOV, V.F.

Time interval indicator for cinematography. Trudy Inst.krist. no.11:243-246 '55. (MIRA 9:6)
(Cinematography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

SHUBNIKOV, A.V.; PARVOV, V.F.

Generation of crystallization centers in a drop of ammonium chloride solution under the action of an electric field. Kristallografiia 6 no.3:443-450 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.
(Ammonium chloride) (Electric fields)
(Crystallization)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

ACCESSION NR: AP4043201 S/0070/64/009/004/0584/0585

AUTHOR: Parvov, V. F.

TITLE: Apparatus for growing crystals from aqueous solutions by solvent evaporation

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 584-585

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growth, evaporation, solvent extraction, aqueous solution

ABSTRACT: A glass crystallizer 2 (see Enc. 01) is immersed in a water thermostat 1 containing a heater, stirrer, and thermometers. The upper part of the crystallizer is a glass cylinder with an organic glass cover 5 on which a motor 6 is mounted. The cylinder is surrounded by the heater 7 which can be independently adjusted. The parts of the crystallizer are connected by means of an organic glass ring 3 with an inner groove which collects the condensate. When the

Card 1/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

ACCESSION NR: AP4043201

temperature of the solution differs sufficiently from that of the surrounding air the water condenses on the inner surface of the cylinder below the heater, is collected in the groove and runs through the tube 8 and a valve into the measuring glass 9. The rate of evaporation can be controlled by opening and closing the valve and changing the position of the heater on the cylinder. The higher the heater the greater the rate of evaporation. The maximum rate attained in our setup (at an ambient temperature of 23°C and a solution temperature of 40°C, without using the heater on the cylinder and with open valve) is 100 cm^3/24 hours. A 0.55-kg aluminum potassium alum crystal was grown on the setup after 52 days. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografii AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

Card 2/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

ACCESSION NR: AP4043201

ENCL: 01

SUBMITTED: 22Jan64

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 000

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVOV, V. F.

7821. PHASE TRANSITIONS AND DOMAIN STRUCTURES IN BARIUM TITANATE AT 120 AND 5°C. I.S. Zheludev and V.F. Parvov. Kristallografiya, Vol. 1, No. 4, 482-3 (1956). In Russian.

Case films of the cubic—tetragonal transition at 120°C and of the tetragonal—rhombic transition at 5°C are reproduced and described.

R.F.S.Hearmon

MT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVOV, V.F.

Apparatus for growing crystals from aqueous solutions by evaporation of the solvent. Kristallografiia 9 no.4:584-585 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVOV, V. F.

SOKOLNIKOV, A. V., PARVOV, V. F.

"The Formation of Crystals"

a report presented at Symposium of the International Union of Crystallography, Leningrad, 21 - 27 May 1959.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

ZHELUDEV, I.S.; PARVOV, V.P.

Phase transitions and domain structures in barium titanate at temperatures. of 120°C and 5°C. Kristallografiia 1 no.4:482-483 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Barium titanates) (Chrystallography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVOVA, E.V.

3

4E2D-1

535.514.4

7797. DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF THERMALLY STABLE POLARIZATION FILTERS. G.I.Distler and E.V.Parvova. Kristallografiya, Vol. 1, No. 2, 221-7 (1956). In Russian.

See preceding abstract. Thermally stable polaroid for the visible spectrum was produced from dehydrated films of polyvinyl alcohol. Curves of dichroism are given for a number of specimens and the nature of the dichroism investigated by extending the measurements to the infrared.

R.F.S.Hearmon

MT

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

KOZHANSKIY, V.N.; PARVOVA, Ye.V.; STEPANOVA, V.M.; PREDVODITELEV, A.A.

Kinetics of selective etching and polsihing of NaCl crystals.
Kristallografiia 6 no.5:704-713 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:1[illegible])

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Salt) (Crystallography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

ROZHANSKIY, V.N.; STEPANOVA, V.M.; PARVOVA, Ye.V.; PREDVODITELEV, A.A.

Nature of dislocation jumps in crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.2: 634-639 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova i Institut kristallografii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Dislocations in crystals)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

S/181/63/005/002/040/051
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Rozhanskiy, V. N., Stepanova, V. M., Parvova, Ye. V., and Predvoditelev, A. A.

TITLE: The causes of the jump-like motion of dislocations in crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 634 - 639

TEXT: The formation of etching tracks on the (100) face was investigated on two types of NaCl crystals of almost equal composition containing the following impurities Ca 0.05%, Mg 0.001%, Fe 0.03%, Ag 0.1%, Al 0.01%, Sn 0.005%, Si 0.001%. According to the compressibility of the crystals the rigid type was distinguished from the soft type. The dislocation jumps of the rigid crystals are about twice as large as those of the soft ones (10 and 4.5 μ). V, the velocity of the dislocations was measured in dependence on the stress τ (kg/cm^2). In all cases log V increased linearly with τ, and decreased linearly with T^{-1}. The straight lines for rigid and soft crystals are in different positions but parallel. The difference of the rigid and soft types consists in a different impurity distribution. The mean dislocation velocity obtained from 20-30 measurements can be described

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

DISTLER, G.I.; PARVOVA, Ye.V.

Development and study of heat resistant polarizers. Kristallografiia 1 no.2:221-227 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Polarograph)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVSEIWICZ, W.

(1)

Fuel Abst.
Vol. 15 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Natural Solid Fuels:
Winning

2714. INFLUENCE OF STOWING ON ROCK PRESSURE AND ROCK BURSTS IN MINE WORKINGS. Parvsewicz, W. (Przegl. gorn. (Min. Rev.), Oct. 1953, vol. 9, 350-355). The influence of different types of roof rock on stowing material of different densities is discussed. The density of the stowing material affects pressures at the face, and if these attain certain values, rock bursts occur. (L).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

FARVU, A.

The plane problem of elasticity for a circular crown ring in the case of two fundamental problems of limit.

I. 415 (Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Institutul de Mecanica Aplicata. STUDII SI CERCETARI DE MECANICA APLICATA. Vol. 7, no. 2, Apr./June 1956, Bucuresti, Romania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVU, A.

About the deformations of gravity dams subjected to subpressure. p. 15.
(ANALELE. SERIA STIINTELOR NATURII. Rumania. Vol. 5, no. 10, 1956)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVU, I.

7

A rapid gravimetric method to separate aluminum from zinc. Raluca Ripan and I. Parvu (V. Babeş Univ., Cluj, Romania). *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Filiala, Cluj, Studii cercetări chim.* 3, No. 3/4, 39-43(1952).—Al is ppt'd. as $Al(BzO)_xOH$ with BzOH in the presence of urotropine (I) by boiling at a pH of 3.5 to 5, the pH which will establish itself automatically if I is boiled in acid soln. Under these conditions, Zn will not ppt. The ppt. is cryst. and can be easily filtered on a Gooch crucible, as it does not adsorb Zn. A single pptn. will lead to a complete sepn. and detn. The results are good. Werner Jacobson

Chem 2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

C. A.
1951

Analytical Chemistry

The analysis of light alloys. I. A new gravimetric method for the rapid determination of aluminum. Rahn Ripan and I. Parvu (Univ. Cluj, Rumania). *Acad. Rep. Populare Romane, Bul. Stiinj.* A, 1, 1007-11(1949). A neutral soln. of an Al salt contg. not more than 0.06 g. Al_2O_3 in 20-25 ml. H_2O is heated to 60-70° and 4.5 ml. of alc. benzoic acid soln. (3.5 g. in 40 ml. EtOH) is added. The mixt. is boiled, stirred, and 5 ml. of a fresh 3% soln. of urotropin in H_2O is added dropwise. After pptn., the soln. is boiled for another 5-10 min. with continuous stirring. The soln. is then filtered through a filter crucible and washed 10 times with a small quantity of a hot wash soln. prepd. by boiling 5 ml. urotropin soln. in 500 ml. H_2O for 2 min. and then mixing with 6 ml. of the benzoic acid soln. as was used for the pptn.; then washed 4-5 times with 2% EtOH in H_2O. The mixt. is dried at 100-105° for 1.5 hrs. and weighed. It is possible to transform the ppt. into Al_2O_3 which is less hygroscopic than the one obtained by classical methods. By the same method other trivalent elements can be detd. and also easily sepd. from bivalent and univalent cations.

Gerhard Auflrger

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVU, Monica Pavel

2-

Pârvu, Monica Pavel. Sur les espaces quasi normés. An. Univ. "C. I. Parhon" Bucureşti. Ser. Şti. Nat. 6 (1957), no. 14, 15–23. (Romanian. French and Russian summaries)

The author considers vector spaces E with a topology defined by a "quasi-norm" $x \to \|x\| = p(x)$ which is subadditive and satisfies the modified homogeneity condition $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda|^r \|x\|$ for some r satisfying $0 < r \leq 1$. These are spoken of as (CN)-spaces. A few concrete examples are given. Product and quotient spaces are considered, as well as the concept of (CN)-algebra. The principal results are extensions to (CN)-spaces and algebras of well-known facts about normed spaces and algebras, the proofs being simple, and direct adaptations of those current in the normed cases. *R. E. Edwards* (Woking)

GW 1/1

Good

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARVULESCO, CONST.

Parvulesco, Const. Sur les pulsations des systèmes stellaires. Acad. Roum. Bull. Sect. Sci. 25, 8-14 (1943).

The author distinguishes between two phases in the evolution of a galaxy. In the first phase a nonrotating galaxy left by itself is shown to have a spherical shape. The most massive stars will have the greatest concentration about the center. The author attempts to demonstrate that close encounters and actual collisions will tend to increase the degree of central condensation. The second phase begins when an encounter between two galaxies takes place. The tidal forces between the two galaxies result in an elongation of the perturbed galaxy in the direction of the perturbing galaxy. At diametrically opposite points, the tidal forces from the passing galaxy, combined with the effect of the centrifugal force of rotation, lead to instability, with as a result material flowing outward along spiral arms. Certain gyroscopic effects tend to speed up the dissolution of the system as a spiral.

The paper is in the nature of a brief and general exploratory treatment. Without a more extensive analysis, one cannot accept the conclusions as demonstrated. No attempts are made to relate the new approach to those suggested by Lindblad and other authors and there is no indication as to how the author expects to be able to justify his conclusions on observational grounds. *B. J. Bok.*

Source: Mathematical Reviews Vol. 8, No. 10

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARWI, H.

New standards of traffic load on railroad bridges. p. 271. PRZEGLĄD KOLEJOWY. Warswawa. Vol. 7, no. 7, July, 1955

Source: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Lc, Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1956

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYBOK, V.P.

SESSION D - 5 - 6 - The Effect of Oxygen at the Cellular and Mutational Level II.

(a)

Desorption Hypothesis of the Oxygen Effect

V. P. Parybok, G. F. Krupnova and S. I. Pravdina

Monatomic narcotics (inert gases) and low molecular narcotics (N_2, N_2O, CH_4, cyclopropane), under pressure and added to air, diminish the radiosensitivity of animal, plant and bacterial cells to the anoxic level. The mechanism of this protection, observed by Ebert, Howard and Hornsey (1958, 1961), is probably the competition between narcotics and oxygen in the lipid structures of the nucleus. The other low molecular narcotics also have antioxygen protective activity; they reduce the inhibition of the growth and the number of abnormal anaphase and telophase cells in the roots of *Vicia faba*. But the maximal protective effect of alcohols, hydrocarbons and fluoro-chloro-hydrocarbons is less than the effect of inert gases. The protective activity of alcohols becomes less from methyl to butyl alcohol, though the capacity of alcohols to concentrate into the cell and to replace other substances (dyes) in the cell varies inversely.

Comparing the protective effectiveness of low molecular narcotics and their molecular volume, we found a distinct negative correlation. The substances with a molecular volume of about 100 Å have no protective effect of this type.

We suppose that competition of narcotics and O_2 takes place, not only on the surface of radiosensitive polymers, but also in those pores whose dimensions slightly exceed those of O_2 molecules. In this case, adsorption competition with oxygen will involve only molecules of equal or lesser size. Results are discussed in order to determine the nature, configuration and localization of radiosensitive structures.

Institute of Cytology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Leningrad

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYGIN, B.D.

Conference on the problems of social psychology. Vop. psikhol no.3:181-183 My-Je'63. (MIRA 17:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYGIN, B.D. (Leningrad)

On the subject of social psychology. Vop. psikhol. 8 no.5:107-112 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Social psychology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

GOYKHENBERG, B.; PARYGIN, D.

Calculation of the optimum number of grinding and polishing machines for the production of perarl barley. Muk.-elev.prom. 28 no.3:14-15 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Mirgorodskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Barley) (Grain milling machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

AUTHOR: Parygin, M.V.

TITLE: A Study of the Effect of the Phases of Admission and the Length of the Feed Pipe in the Pumpless Pressure Feed of a Four-Cycle Engine (Issledovaniye vliyaniya faz vpuska i dliny truboprovoda na beznasosnyy nadduv chetyrekhtaktnogo dvigatelya

PERIODICAL: Energeticheskiy Byulleten', 1958, No. [illegible], pp. [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests of the pumpless pressure feed of a four-cycle engine were made with a broad range of phase angles of the beginning and end of fuel admission and with various lengths of feed pipe. The results were drawn in graph form (Figures [illegible]) to show the relation of the [illegible] of the beginning and end of admission and various lengths of pipe to the effective power of the engine. The results disprove the assumption that pumpless pressure feed is conditioned by a strong vacuum formed in the cylinder at the beginning of the [illegible] and that the start of admission should therefore be retarded. The greater pressure feed is obtained when the start and end phases of admission are near to normal with perhaps a slight bias in favor of preadmission gained by advancing the admission cam. For any given engine, the length of the feed pipe should be equal to or greater than an op-

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90-58-6-5/7

A Study of the Effect of the Phases of Admission and the Length of the Feed Pipe on the Pumpless Pressure Feed of a Four-Cycle Engine

timum figure, after which pressure feed remains more or less constant. The optimum volume of the pipe must be equal to the full volume of the cylinder multiplied by the surplus air factor which is approximately two. Specific fuel consumption is cut by 10% and the power of the engine can be increased by 20-30% when these adjustments are made. There are 6 graphs and 7 Soviet references.

Card 2/2 1. Internal combustion engines-Performance 2. Internal combustion engines-Fuel systems-Test results 3. Internal combustion engines-Test results

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYGIN, M.V.

Investigation of the effect of the inlet phase and length of the inlet pipe on pumpless supercharging of a four-stroke engine. Energ.biul. no.6:24-28 Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Superchargers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYGIN, M.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Possibility of increasing the power of four-cycle engines to 20-30 according to the simplified method of pumpless supercharging. Trudy GISI no.25:261-280 '56. (MIRA 11:5)
(Superchargers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYGIN, M. V.

Investigation of the [illegible] Phases in an Exhaust Valve on the Purpless Pressure [illegible] Cycle Engine." Cand Tech Sci, Gor'kiy Inst of Water Transport Engineers, Min River Fleet, Gor'kiy, 1954. (KL, No 11, Mar [illegible])

SO: Sum. No. [illegible], [illegible] Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at [illegible] Higher Educational Institutions [illegible]

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S/107/60/000/009/001/002
E192/E482

9.2570

AUTHOR: Parygin, V.

TITLE: Molecular Amplifiers and Oscillators

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1960, No.9, pp 16-19

TEXT: The ordinary vacuum tube amplifiers cannot be employed in radio communications for very long distances (for example, interplanetary communications) because of their comparatively large inherent noise. Consequently, attempts have been made in recent years to develop amplifiers free from this defect and, as a result of these investigations, the so-called molecular amplifiers and oscillators have been developed. A device of this type is based on the following principle. It is known that molecules of various substances have a certain internal energy corresponding to their rotation velocity. The internal energy of a molecule can change in steps. If a suitable amount of energy is added to a molecule its energy increases by a discrete amount. On the other hand, if a molecule changes its energy from W_3 to W_2, where W_2 is lower than W_3, it emits radiation whose frequency f_{23} is determined from the following formula: $W_3 - W_2 = hf_{23}$. In this formula h is the Planck constant. This effect can be used for the purpose of amplification in such a way that the internal energy of molecules

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Molecular Amplifiers and Oscillators

increases the energy of electromagnetic oscillations of suitable frequency. This can be done by artificially producing suitable "active" medium in which there are more molecules at the higher energy level than at the lower one. The simplest known means of producing an active medium is employed in the so-called molecular oscillator (maser)[2] employing a beam of molecules The block diagram of such an oscillator employing a beam of ammonia molecules is shown in Fig.3 The ammonia molecules in this device pass along a narrow tube and issue through several apertures. The molecules then enter a sorting structure 2 which is in the form of a multi-pole electrical condenser During their passage through the condensers the molecules are separated and the molecules having the lower energy level are ejected On the other hand the molecules with the higher energy levels are directed towards the axis of the device; consequently the necessary active medium is produced and the electromagnetic waves can thus be amplified. In general this is achieved by passing the active molecules through a cavity resonator which is tuned in to the given frequency This amplifier system has a very high positive feedback and it can easily become an

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Molecular Amplifiers and Oscillators

oscillator. The power produced by the oscillator is extremely small. Another disadvantage of this system is its extremely narrow bandwidth. Consequently, the so-called paramagnetic amplifiers have been developed. Since such a device is based on the molecules in a solid substance it is not possible to eject the low energy molecules by the same means as that employed in the ammonia molecular oscillator. The method of producing the active medium in solids is based on 3 energy levels (see Fig 5). The length of each energy level (as shown in Fig.5) is proportional to the number of molecules at this level. In the normal equilibrium state the lower level 1 contains less molecules than the medium level 2; also the upper level 3 has more molecules than the medium level 2. Such a system can only absorb the incident wave. If a wave of frequencies f_{13} such that $W_3 - W_1 = hf_{13}$ is applied to this system the molecules from the lower level will be forced to the upper level. In this way the number of molecules at levels 1 and 3 can be equalized. Consequently the number of molecules at level 3 can be greater than that at a medium level. In this case the oscillations corresponding to the energy-difference

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Molecular Amplifiers and Oscillators

frequency of levels 3 and 2 can be amplified, since a large number of molecules would change the energy from the upper level to the lower one. The medium is thus active with regard to the frequency $f_{23} = (W_2 - W_3)/h$. The block diagram of a paramagnetic amplifier is shown in Fig.6. Here a paramagnetic crystal is placed inside a cavity resonator 1 which simultaneously resonates at two frequencies. The higher of these frequencies corresponds to the auxiliary radiation which equalizes the number of molecules at the first and third energy levels. The lower resonator frequency corresponds to the frequency of transition from the lower to the medium level; this is the frequency which is amplified. The resonator is fitted in a special double Dewar vessel and the whole system is placed between the poles of a strong magnet. By changing the magnetic field the operating frequency of the amplifier can be varied over a wide range. The operating bandwidth of the system is primarily determined by the quality factor of the resonator and the gain of the system. The amplifier is regenerative and providing the feedback is sufficiently strong it can become an oscillator. One of the disadvantages of the paramagnetic amplifier

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Molecular Amplifiers and Oscillators

is the strong coupling between its input and output consequently this device can be employed in wave guides only when the output is sufficiently isolated by means of a ferrite isolator There are 6 figures.

Card 5/5

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

BOBRINEV, V.; PARYGIN, V.

Light wave generators and amplifiers. Radio no.7:24-27 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Masers)

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L 42963-65 EEO-2/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EPF(c)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EEC(b)-2/EED-2 Pm-4/Pi-4/Pac-4 IJP(c) GG/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5010115 UR/0109/65/010/004/0770/0772

AUTHOR: Dianova, V. A.; Mustel', Ye. R.; Parygin, V. N.

TITLE: Modulation of light by means of toroidal resonators with ADP crystals

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 4, 1965, 770-772

TOPIC TAGS: nonlinear optics, ADP crystal, light modulation, pulsed modulation, toroidal modulator

ABSTRACT: Modulation of light by ADP crystals is discussed. A modulator of the type shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure was used in the study. The ADP crystal was placed in a toroidal resonator with its optical axis in the direction of the electric field. The light was propagated in the same direction. If the light is polarized along one of the main crystal planes, the light behind the resonator is elliptically polarized. In the experiments, light was pulse-modulated (pulse width, 3 μsec; repetition rate, 800 cps; pulse power, ~ 400 w) at frequencies of 204 Mc and 700 Mc. In the first case an ADP crystal (C_{cr} ≈ 12 pf) 40 mm in diameter and 12 mm thick was used. The loaded Q of the resonator was ~ 500. The percentage modulation was ~ 18%, which corresponds to a phase shift of ~ 50%. A mirror placed on the output side of the modulator causes the beam to pass twice through the crystal. This doubles the phase shift and increases the percentage modulation to ~ 45%.

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L 42963-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010115

In the second case (700 Mc), the capacitance of the crystal was reduced to 0.5 pf as a result of which the percentage modulation (at a pulsed power of ~ 27 w) was ~ 13%. In both cases the length of crystal was $\ll \ell_{max}$. A further decrease of C_{cr} to 0.2 pf resulted in modulation with a duty factor equal to two. The percentage modulation was 33% at a 1.2-w modulating signal and 10% at an input power of 100 mw. The percentage modulation was determined by means of an FEU-17A photomultiplier (maximum response at 3900 ± 300 Å) and an oscillograph. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 3 figures. [YK]

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova, Kafedra teorii kolebaniy (Physics Department, Moscow State University, Chair of the Theory of Oscillations)

SUBMITTED: 21Dec63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: SS,OP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 003 ATD PRESS: 3236

Card 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

ACCESSION NR: AR4028226 S/0274/64/000/002/B057/B057

SOURCE: RZh. Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 2B375

AUTHOR: Pary*gin, V. N.

TITLE: Broadening of spectral line in frequency multiplication

CITED SOURCE: Vestn. Mosk. un-ta. Fiz., astron., no. 4, 1963, 42-46

TOPIC TAGS: frequency multiplication, spectral line broadening, multiplier noise, natural line broadening, technical line broadening, signal to noise ratio

TRANSLATION: The influence of two factors on the broadening of a spectral line during frequency multiplication is considered: (1) change in distance between spectral components of the input signal, due to the nonlinear transformation; (2) internal noise of the amplifier. The natural width of the spectral line increases k^2 times

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ACCESSION NR: AR4028226

during multiplication while the technical line width increases k times (k is the multiplier factor). Low internal multiplier noise does not cause broadening of the spectral line, but only deterioration of signal/noise ratio at its output. The phase fluctuations of the multiplier output signal are usually affected principally by the noise of frequency kp (p -- quantity close to the input frequency), and not by the noise of the input circuit. Bibliography, 8 titles. V. L.

DATE ACQ: 30Mar64 SUB CODE: GE ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYGIN, V.N.

Spectral line broadening due to frequency multiplication.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 18 no.4:42-46 Jl-Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra teorii kolebaniy Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Photoelectric multipliers)
(Spectrum analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

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L 19058-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Peb AFETR/ESD(c)/ESD(dp)

ACCESSION NR: AP4040918 S/0109/64/009/006/1079/1081

B

AUTHOR: Dianova, V. A.; Maneshin, N. K.; Mustel', Ye. R.; Pary*gin, V. N.

TITLE: Frequency multiplier with a nonlinear capacitance and high-Q circuits

25

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 6, 1964, 1079-1081

TOPIC TAGS: frequency multiplier, nonlinear capacitance frequency multiplier, 120 mc frequency multiplier

ABSTRACT: A new design (see Enclosure 1) of frequency multiplier is reported. The input resonator with an internal helical conductor is tuned to 120 mc; its cold Q-factor is about 600. The output toroid resonator is tuned to an n-th harmonic of the input signal; its cold Q-factor is about 700-900. The nonlinear element is represented by a p-n diode which acts as a coupling between the two resonators. For maximum output, the distance x is selected between $\lambda_{out}/4$ and $\lambda_{out}/2$. Outputs of 10 and 5 mw were obtained experimentally with multiplication factors

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040918

18 and 24, respectively; the input power was 250-300 mw. Another multiplier was tested which had a multiplication factor of 2 and was intended as one stage of a multistage converter. It was found that: (1) the single-stage converter with a nonlinear capacitance has a conversion factor higher by 10 db than the multiplier with a nonlinear resistance; (2) the single-stage multiplier has a higher conversion factor than the multistage multiplier. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09May63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040918

ENCLOSURE: 01

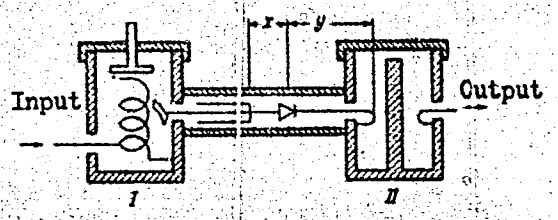

Fig. 1- Single-stage nonlinear-capacitance frequency multiplier

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6475
SOV/141-1-5-6-19/28

AUTHOR: Parygin, V.N.

TITLE: Radiation From the Electron Bunches Over a Diffraction Grid

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, 1958, Vol 1, Nr 5-6, pp 139 - 145 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The work investigates the possibility of constructing the electronic frequency multipliers which employ the radiation of a density-modulated electron beam moving in the vicinity of a corrugated metallic surface. The problem is solved under the following assumptions: 1) the metallic surface is ideally conducting; 2) the problem is assumed to be two-dimensional; 3) the surface is only slightly corrugated, i.e. $2h \ll \lambda$, where $2h$ is the depth of the corrugation and λ is the radiated wavelength; 4) the corrugation is described by the sinusoidal law, i.e. $z = h \sin(2\pi y/l)$. Since the system is linear, it is sufficient to consider only one harmonic component of the current. This is given by the first equation on p 140, where I_0 is the amplitude of the harmonic (per unit width of the beam), ω is the frequency of the harmonic,

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Radiation from the Electron Bunches Over a Diffraction Grid

If the corrugation is non-sinusoidal and is represented by the first equation on p 143, the change in the field is given by Eq (8). From this it follows that the m-th space harmonic reaches a maximum when $k^2 = (k_{\gamma n} - mk_o)^2$. The harmonic forms a wave which "slides" along the surface with the velocity of light. Eq (8) shows also that, provided the depth of the corrugations is small, the surface can be regarded as a superposition of a number of independent sinusoidal surfaces each of these produces its own space harmonic The above theory was confirmed by some experimental data. The experiments were carried out on a specially constructed tube. This is shown in Figure 2. The electron beam of the tube was velocity-modulated by applying an alternating voltage to the grids 1, 2. The bunching of the electrons took place between the grids 2 and 3. The electron bunches achieved the necessary velocity between the grids 3 and 4, thereafter, they moved over the corrugated surface (Figure 2). The measurements were carried out at wavelengths from

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DIANOVA, V.A.; MANESHIN, N.K.; MUSTEL', Ye.R.; PARYGIN, V.N.

Frequency multiplier with nonlinear capacitance and high Q circuits. Radiotekh. i elektron. 9 no.6:1079-1081 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

MUSTEL', Ye.R.; PARYGIN, V.N.; SOLOMATIN, V.S.

Two-stage parametric frequency dividers. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.7:1156-1164 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova, kafedra teorii kolebaniy.
(Frequency changers)
(Parametric amplifiers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYGIN, V.N.

Bunching of electrons in the field of a delay system. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.4:591-599 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova, kafedra teorii kolebaniy.
(Delay lines) (Traveling-wave tubes) (Microwaves)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

MEDNIKOV, O.I.; PARYGIN, V.N.

Grading of ammonia molecules in a maser. Radiotekh.i elektron. 8 no.4:653-658 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova, kafedra teorii kolebaniy. (Masers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

L 12961-63 EWT(1)/BDS/EEC(b)-2 AFFTC/ASD/RADC Pi-4 GG/IJP(C)
S/109/63/008/004/015/030

62

AUTHORS: Mednikov, O. I., and Purygin, V. N.

TITLE: On the sorting of ammonia molecules in a molecular generator 23

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 4, 1963, 653-658

TEXT: The author compares the effectiveness of sorting ammonia molecules in a molecular generator with either a transversal or a longitudinal field. Sorting systems such as a bifilar spiral and a set of diaphragms are investigated both theoretically and experimentally. Maximum power output of the molecular generator was recorded with the use of a bifilar spiral for sorting the molecules. The relationship between the power generated and the length of the sorting in the diaphragm system was studied. The author comes to the conclusion that a bifilar spiral constitutes an effective system for sorting molecules and makes it possible to obtain a signal strength five times stronger than can be done—with identical parameters—by using a quadrupole capacitor.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova Kafedra teorii kolebaniy (Physics Department, Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Chair of Oscillation Theory.)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1962

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

L 12963-63 BDS/EWT(1)/EEC(b)-2/ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/SSD Pab-4 IJP(C)
S/109/63/008/004/007/030

61
60

AUTHOR: Parygin, V. N.

TITLE: Grouping electrons in a field of a delaying system.

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 4, 1963, 591-599

TEXT: The article investigates the formation of electric current harmonics in an electron stream reacting with a field of a delaying system. Amplitudes of the first ten harmonics of the current are determined under conditions of varying velocities of electrons and the wave. Performance of harmonics in a traveling-wave tube is researched at different levels of the input signal. The article stresses the growing importance of electronic frequency multipliers which, it explains, are devices where frequency conversion takes place by utilizing non-linear processes within the electron stream and which make possible the obtaining of a high power output with a considerable frequency multiplication factor. The article describes the use of a multiplier with a delaying system to affect the grouping of electrons, and cites a spiral as one type of delaying system for which it claims great efficiency. The author concludes that: 1) Electron streams, reacting with a delaying system, can be grouped and enriched by a system of high harmonics in conjunction with frequency multipliers; 2) The maximum amplitude of the harmonics exceeds that

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

L 12963-63

Grouping electrons in ....

S/109/63/008/004/007/030

which can be reached with a klystron grouping. He notes, however, that his calculation is carried out without taking into account the Coulon interaction of electrons, and is therefore valid only for low-density electron streams. The influence of repelling forces on the amplitude of the harmonics will—he says—have to be studied separately. 3) The amplitude of the harmonics depends only to a small degree on the initial speed of the electrons. While the power output achieved in a delaying system, at saturation, may vary by a factor of 16, the maximum of the harmonic current changes only from 10 to 20%. 4) Amplitudes of all harmonics oscillate along the delaying system. The size of the oscillation period is the shorter, the greater the sequence number of the harmonic. The amplitude of the first maximum—for all harmonics—exceeds the amplitudes which can be reached in subsequent maxima. 5) Changes in input power alter the position of the optimum grouping point within the delaying system. 6) Given a certain value of A_0, there is a sharp increase in harmonics. This improvement in the grouping of electrons is especially noticeable in the higher-numbered harmonics when $b = 1.5$

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova Kafedra teorii kolebaniy (Physics Department of Moscow State University; Chair for Oscillation Theory.)

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1962

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

L 11274-63 BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3003716 S/0109/63/008/007/1156/1164

46

AUTHOR: Mustel', Ye. R.; Paryagin, V. N.; Solumatin, V. S.

TITLE: Two-circuit parametric frequency dividers

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 7, 1963, 1156-1164

TOPIC TAGS: parametric frequency divider, series-connected divider, parallel-connected divider, pumping frequency generator, frequency division band, oscillation amplitude, pumping current, diode bias

ABSTRACT: A two-circuit parametric frequency divider with a series- or parallel-connected pumping frequency generator is studied. The study includes a theoretical summary of the operation of the device and an analysis and comparison of the operations of both types of circuits for the case when division factor $n = 4$. A parametric frequency divider with a D7 diode and a pumping frequency of 8—10 Mc was investigated. For the circuit with the series-connected pumping frequency generator, small relative frequency division bands were achieved. At $n = 4$ the relative band, $\Delta f/f = 1\%$. With an increase in the division factor, the band decreased, and at $n = 8$ division no longer took place. In the case of the parallel-connected pumping frequency generator

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

DIANOVA, V.A.; MANESHIN, N.K.; MUSTEI', Ye.R.; PARYGIN, V.N.

Microwave frequency multiplier with a high multiplication factor. Radiotekh. i elektron. 7 no.2:348-349 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Microwaves) (Frequency multipliers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYGIN, V.N.; SHIKHLINSKAYA, R.E.

Emission of electron bundles by a goffered wave guide. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly; radiotekh. i elektron. no.2:66-73 '58.(MIRA 12:1)

1. Kafedra teorii kolebaniy fizicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Microwaves) (Wave guides) (Electrons)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYGIN, V.N.

Making the theory of mutual synchronization of two oscillators more exact. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat.,mekh., astron.,fiz., khim. 12 no.2:139-144 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Kafedra kolebaniy Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Oscillators, Electron-tube)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

Category : USSR/Radiophysics - General Problems I-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 1790

Author : Parygin, V.N.
Title : Mutual Synchronization of Three Loosely Coupled Self-Oscillating Generators

Orig Pub : Radiotekhn. i elektronika, 1956, 1, No 2, 197-204

Abstract : The method of slowly varying amplitudes is used to analyze the mutual synchronization of three loosely-coupled oscillators, connected to a line. The behavior of this system in the mutual-synchronization region is examined for two cases: when the oscillators differ substantially in power, and when the oscillators are of nearly equal rating. The forms of the stable regions of mutual synchronization are investigated. It is indicated that the amplitudes and phases of the oscillator output may change abruptly when the parameters change within the mutual-synchronization region. The calculated relationships are checked experimentally.

Card : 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYGIN, V.N.

Mutual synchronization of self-excited oscillators in a weak coupling arrangement. Radiotekh.i elektron. 1 no.2:197-204 F '56. (Oscillators, Electron-tube) (MLRA 9:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

S/109/62/007/002/020/024
D256/D303

9,4 000

AUTHORS: Dianova, V. A., Maneshin, N. K., Mustel, Ye. R., and Parygin, V. N.

TITLE: UHF-multiplier with a high multiplication factor

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 2, 1962, 348 - 349

TEXT: Preliminary results are reported on investigating a frequency multiplier with a p-n diode used as a non-linear capacity. The construction of the multiplier was essentially identical to that described previously by V.B. Braginskiy, et al. (Ref. 4: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 6, no. 7, 1961, 1173), but the output frequency was increased to 24,000 Mcs/sec. The dependence of the output power upon the number of the harmonic is presented in the form of a graph showing that between the 32nd and 85th harmonics the power decreases smoothly by 14 db. The maximum signal observed was 70 db above the noise level. The time constant of the diode measured at - 10 V was 1.14×10^{-13} sec. At 660 Mcs/sec input frequency the multiplier

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

L 26016-66 EWT(d)

ACC NR: AP6014255 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/005/0947/0949

AUTHOR: Dianova, V. A.; Mustel', Ye. R.; Parygin, V. N.

ORG: Physics Department, Oscillation Physics Section, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Kafedra fiziki kolebaniy)

TITLE: Light modulation by 3.2 cm wave

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 947-949

TOPIC TAGS: modulated light, optic modulator

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of light modulation was made at a frequency of 9260 Mc using the linear electro-optic effect in a single ADP crystal. A cylindrical resonator, in which E_{010}-type oscillations were excited, was used to produce the required longitudinal electric field. To reduce losses due to ubf and to increase the modulation efficiency, the resonator was partially filled with an electro-optical medium. A crystal, 3 mm in diameter and 10 mm long, was used for this resonator. Light modulation was accomplished in a pulsed regime with a large duty factor. With a 145-w modulating power a phase shift of 0.46 was obtained, which in turn corresponded to a modulation depth of 44%; with a modulating power of 9 w the modulation depth was 12%. The quality of the modulator for such a system was $1.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ rad^2/w.

Card 1/2 UDC: 535.241.13

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

L 26148-66

ACC NR: AP6014255

A modulator consisting of two identical resonators with ADP crystals was also investigated. Both resonators were excited by the same generator. An increase of 1.75 in the phase shift at crystal output was obtained for the case of an optimum phase. A shift in the uhf field phase by π from the optimum phase at wavelength $\lambda = 3.2$ cm reduced the modulation depth to zero. This confirmed the fact that light modulation actually occurred at $\lambda = 3.2$ cm. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 11Jun65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004/ ATD PRESS: 4261

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

ACC NR: AP6023873 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/007/1275/1284

AUTHOR: Parygin, V. N.; Maneshin, N. K.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Frequency multiplication by a diffusion capacitance

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 7, 1966, 1275-1284

TOPIC TAGS: frequency multiplication, semiconductor diode, diode capacitor

ABSTRACT: The W. Shockley formula for the diffusion capacitance of a semiconductor diode was developed for the case of a small harmonic signal when the a-c voltage amplitude is much lower than $kT/q \approx 0.025$ v. As much higher amplitudes are used in frequency multipliers, the present article deduces an integral formula for the diffusion current corresponding to a strong a-c signal and, from this formula, calculates the efficiency of frequency multiplication by the diffusion capacitance. It is assumed that: (a) the resistance of the semiconductor body is much lower than that of the p-n junction and (b) the contribution of the barrier capacitance to the frequency

 UDC: 621.374.4:621.382.2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

ACC NR: AP6023873

conversion is small. The diffusion-capacitor Q-factor vs. frequency is evaluated assuming that the impurities in the diode base are distributed according to a power law. An experimental verification included the determination of: (a) frequency-conversion efficiency vs. harmonic no. and (b) saturating input power vs. harmonic no. These results were obtained:

Harmonic no.	2	3	4	5	6
With 400-mv input, the output mw is	240	175	130	75	56
Multiplication efficiency, %	60	44	32	18	13
Saturating input, mw	over 1000	700	400	350	330

The table illustrates the feasibility of one-stage high-ratio frequency multipliers. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank K. S. Rzhevkin for his valuable advice and comments." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 46 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 10Feb65 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1753

Parygina, Natal'ya Diomidovna

Novotul'skiy metallurgicheskiy...; iz istorii zavoda (Novotul'skiy Metallurgical Plant; a History of the Plant) /Tula/ Tul'skoye knizhnoye izd-vo, 1957. 53 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: S.M. Yudkevich; Tech. Ed.: L.I. Pulin.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this booklet is to acquaint the general reader with the history and development of the Novotul'skiy Metallurgical Plant.

COVERAGE: The author describes the developments at the Novotul'skiy plant starting in 1931 when the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR decided to build a plant at Osinovaya Gora near the town of Tula. One furnace was built first, and later another furnace went into operation. When in 1941 the Fascist armies converged on Tula, the plant was evacuated and the furnaces plugged. Postwar

Card 1/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYGINA, Natal'ya Diomidovna; YUDKEVICH, S.M., red.; PULIN, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Novo-Tulski metallurgical...; a history of the plant] Novotul'skii metallurgicheskii...; iz istorii zavoda. [Tula] Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 53 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Novo-Tul'skiy--Metallurgical plants)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

Distr: 4E2c(J)

Complex compounds of sulfur dioxide with hydrogen chloride, hydrogen bromide, and hydrogen iodide. Stanisława Witekowa, Tadeusz Paryczak, and Tadeusz Witek (Politech. Łódź, Poland). Zeszyty Nauk. Politech. Łódź. No. 22, Chem. No. 7, 17-34(1958)(English summary).—Aq. solns. contg. SO_2 and HCl, HBr, or HI were investigated. Specific cond. at 0 and 25°, and pH at 25°, were detd. for solns. prepd. by mixing 0-50 ml. of 0.17-0.83M solns.; light absorption was measured at 272 mμ and various concns., and within 200-480 mμ for acid:SO_2 1:1 molar ratio. The existence of complexes SO_2.HCl, SO_2.HBr, and SO_2.HI, was confirmed (C.A. 52, 850d). Absorption max. were at 272, 282, and 400 mμ, resp.

J. Steski

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

WITEKOWA, Stanislawa; WITEK, Tadeusz; PARYJCZAK, Tadeusz

Coagulating effect of ultrasonic vibration. I. The effect of ultrasonics upon the coagulation of hemicellulose in waste after cellulose alkali. Przem chem 41 no.4:195-197 Ap '62.

1. Zaklad Chemii Ogolnej, Politechnika, Lodz.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

Parylis, E. Ya.

Purification of reagent-grade sulfuric acid from nitrogen oxides. E. Ya. Parylis and M. S. Shevchuk (State Chem. Plant, Krasnoural'sk). *Khim. Prom.* 1954, 244.—Hydrazine sulfate was found to be a suitable reducing agent for the purification of H_2SO_4 and is used in proportion of 4 g. of the solid salt per ton of acid. The reaction is usually complete in 2 hrs. W. M. Sternberg

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYLIS, E.Ya.; SHEVCHUK, M.S.

Purification of reagent sulfuric acid from nitrogen oxides. Khim.prom. no.4:244 Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Krasnoural'skiy gosudarstvennyy khimicheskiy zavod. (Sulfuric acid industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

GABRIYELOVA, M.G.; SEMENOV, A.N.; PARYLIS, E. Ya.; NIKITASH, V.G.

Separation of fluorine in the production of double superphosphates.
Khim. prom. 41 no. 12:924-925 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

APAKHOV, I.A.; KALYAZINA, V.S.; PARYLIS, E.Ya.; KLYUKINA, E.P.; POSTNIKOVA, A.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: BASHKIROVA, Ye.M.; NAZAROVA, A.E.; KOSTOUSOVA, A.S.

Improving the quality of contact sulfuric acid. Khim. prom. 41 no.10:745-746 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

KOGON, M.G.; SVIDLER, K.N.; PAPYLIS, M.E.

Control recorder of the length of the rubberized fabric strip.
Kauch. i rez. 23 no.2:49-51 F '64. (MIRA 17:[illegible])

1. Promenergoavtomatika, g.Sverdlovsk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

L 39486-66 EWT(d)/EEC(k)-2 GD/GS

ACC NR: AT6002987 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0196/0200

AUTHOR: Kogon, M. G.; Parylis, M. E.; Svidler, K. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Magnetic-element digital measuring instruments

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. 9th, Yerevan, 1963. Magnitnyye tsifrovyye elementy (Magnetic digital elements); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 196-200

TOPIC TAGS: digital measuring instrument, magnetic element, industrial automatic control

ABSTRACT: Two applications of ferrite-diode logical systems to industrial automatic controls are described. A control counter intended for regulating the process of vulcanization of rubberized fabric consists of a fabric-strap-travel sensor, a photo transducer, a signal shaper, a switch, a travel counter, a programing unit, amplifiers, etc. This data of an experimental hookup is reported: maximum travel,

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

ACC NR: AT6002987

12 m; error of travel measurement, ± 5 cm; maximum total length, 1000 m; error of total-length measurement, ± 10 cm; maximum frequency of counting pulses, 200 cps; the overall error is claimed to be 0.005%. A digital gauge for measuring diameters intended for heavy-machine building application operates on the roller principle and consists of a roller, a transducer, a computing device, a pulse generator, a storage-and-correction unit, and an rpm sensor. "Laboratory tests" of the gauge are mentioned. "Besides the authors, Yu. M. Pavlov, V. A. Bragin, M. V. Busygina, I. V. Zhukova, and D. A. Korol'kov took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 23Apr65

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

L 44287-65 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EED-2/EWP(1) Po-4/Pf-4/Pq-4/Pk-4 IJP(c)
BB/GG/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5011614 UR/0000/64/000/000/0414/0420

AUTHOR: Kogon, M. G., Parylis, M. E., Svidler, K. N.

TITLE: Magnetic elements in digital computers used for the control of continuous transportation systems with automatic load directing

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Lvov, 1962. Magnitnyye elementy avtomatiki, telemekhaniki, izmeritel'noy i vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements of automatic control, remote control, measurement and control engineering); trudy soveshchaniya. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1964, 414-420

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control system, digital computer, automatic transportation system, automated sheet sorting, automated log classification, magnetic element, control computer

ABSTRACT: From the very beginning of the work on the automation of continuous transportation systems with automatic addressing of loads, the construction bureau "Promenergoavtomatika" avoided the use of relays and concentrated rather on the use of reliable magnetic elements. At the same time, the goal extended far beyond the simple substitution of relays and the related investigations resulted in new automation principles based on the

Card 1/2

L 44287-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011614

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0"

use of the principles of computer technology. The paper describes two new digital computers (using ferrite-diode elements) for: 1) the control of the unit for the sorting of sheets, and 2) the semiautomatic lines for the classification and sorting of logs. Special emphasis was placed on the reliability of operation because the control computers are earmarked for industrial use. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 29Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: DP, IE

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239310020-0

PARYS, JAN

Determination of acidity of some food products. Edmund Przybylski and Janina Parys. *Roczniki Panstwowego Zakladu Hig.* 6, 119-[illegible] (English summary).—A potentiometric titration with NaOH has been used to det. the total acidity and mineral acids in vinegar, wine, beer, flour, and coffee substitutes. Small amts. of mineral acids were titrated after adding a known quantity of the acid to the sample. Michael Falk

MD

1

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[illegible] method [illegible] determining the [illegible] of sea [illegible] [illegible] apparatus" by [illegible]. Reviewed by [illegible]. [illegible] patent [illegible] 478 '63.

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