"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETTSEL', V.A., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby

Effectiveness of treating chronic gastritis and peptic ulcer with Sukhumi mineral water. Voen.-med.zhur. no.9:83-84 S '58. (MIRA 12:12)

(PEPTIC ULCER) (STOMACH--DISEASES) (SUKHUMI--MINERAL WATERS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4"

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETTSEL', V.A.; POLUBNEV, W.F.; VASIL'YEVA, L.L.; KULIKOV, [illegible]
IVANENKO, I.S.; SUGLOBOV, S.I.; BUD'KO, V.A.; GREBEN'[illegible], [illegible]

Experience in the prevention of chronic gastritis. Voen. [illegible]
zhur. no.10:61-63 O '65. (MIRA 18:[illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

61060

S/058/62/000/008/051/134
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Kosman, M. S., Pettsol'd, E. G.

TITLE: Electroluminescence of zinc oxide with bismuth oxide impurity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 45, abstract 8V321 ("Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta im. A. I. Gertsena", 1961, v. 207, 51 - 63)

TEXT: The electroluminescence of zinc oxide with bismuth oxide impurity was investigated by passing direct or alternating current through pressed samples. Two emission bands with maxima at 5,700 and 6,200 Å, related to two forms of luminescence centers at 0.08 and 0.2 ev depth, were established. The luminescence centers were formed by ions of the excess zinc. It is noted that the quantum yield in the samples increases with their dielectric constant. The appearance of luminescence is associated with the accumulation of space charge in the crystal section near the electrode. There are 37 references.

A. Burlakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

S/058/62/000/009/069/069
A057/A101

24730

AUTHORS: Kosman, M. S., Pettsol'd, E. O.

TITLE: On the possibility of production of symmetric zinc oxide varistors with bismuth oxide admixture

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no, 9, 1962, 25, abstract 9-4-49sh (("Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta im. A. I. Gertsena", 1961, v. 207, 191 - 197)

TEXT: Investigating the Losev effect it was observed that ceramic samples (S) of zinc oxide with a bismuth oxide admixture have properties of a nonlinear symmetric resistance and are suitable for use at low currents and voltages. The technology of their production is simple and needs no complicated equipment: the mechanical mixture is pressed at a pressure of $5 \cdot 10^4$ kg/m^2 into discs of 1.5 mm thickness and 12 mm in diameter. The per cent content of the admixture is determined by weight and varies from 0.5 to 60%. The electrical properties of the S depend on the temperature and duration of the calcination of the mixture, the cooling rate and content of admixture. S can be prepared with an

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L 41401-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWG(j)/EPA(s)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EWP(b)/EWP(e)/EWP(t) Pi-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4/Pab-10 IJP(c) WH/JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5009693 UR/0058/65/000/002/D063/D063

79

B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 2D463

AUTHOR: Pettsol'd, E. G.

TITLE: Spectra of photo- and electroluminescence (effect of O. V. Losev) of ceramic samples made of a mixture of zinc oxide and bismuth oxide

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Melekessk. gos. ped. in-t, v. 4, ch. 1, 1964, 67-88

TOPIC TAGS: zinc oxide, bismuth oxide, photoluminescence, electroluminescence, ceramic

TRANSLATION: A technology is described for the preparation of samples from a mixture of ZnO and Bi_2O_3, and their properties are described. Upon addition of Bi_2O_3, the green part of the emission spectrum drops out, leaving only the band with the maximum near 650 nm. When the current through the sample increases, the spectral distribution remains unchanged. On the whole, the characters of the photo- and electroluminescence spectra are similar. In both cases, the same formations,

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L 41401-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5009693

which are connected with the zinc oxide, are assumed to be responsible for the emission, since samples made of ZnO alone have the same spectral distributions as samples made of a mixture of the oxides. The 650-nm band is related to the adsorbed oxygen, while the 560-nm band is related to the excess zinc. The role of the bismuth oxide reduces to an easing of the diffusion of the oxygen in the zinc oxide. Bibliography, 42 titles. A. Burlakov.

SUB CODE: OP ENCL: 00

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

KOSMAN, M. S; PETTSOL'D, E.G.

Electroluminescence of zinc oxide with an addition of bismuth oxide. Uch.zap.Ped.inst.Gerts.no.207:51-63 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I. Gertsena.
(Zinc oxide) (Bismuth oxide) (Luminescence)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

KOSMAN, M.S.; PETISOL'D, E.G.

Producibility of symmetrical varistors from zinc oxide with the addition of bismuth oxide. Uch.zap.Ped.inst.Gerts.no.207:191-197 '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I. Gertsena.
(Electric resistors) (Zinc oxide) (Bismuth oxide)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

S/194/62/000/009/058/100
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Kosman, M. S. and Pettsol'd, E. G.

TITLE: On the possibility of fabricating symmetrical varistors of zinc oxide with bismuth-oxide doping

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1962, 25, abstract 9-4-49 snch (Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta im. A. I. Gertsena, no. 207, 1961, 191-197)

TEXT: It has been found, in investigating Losev's effect, that ceramic samples of zinc oxide with bismuth-oxide doping have properties of nonlinear symmetrical resistors and are suitable for use with small currents and voltages. The technology of their fabrication is simple and does not require complicated apparatus: A mechanical mixture is compacted under 5 x 10⁴ kg/m² pressure into discs of 1.5 mm thickness and 12 mm diameter. The impurity percentage is determined according to weight and varies from 0.5 to 60%.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

On the possibility of ... S/194/62/000/00[illegible]
D245/D306

The electrical properties of the samples depend on the temperature and time of heating of the mixture, cooling rate and impurity contents. Samples could be obtained with 10^{-6} - 10^{-11} $ul^{-1}cm^{-1}$ electrical conductivity. Investigations of electrical properties were carried out with direct, alternate and pulsed voltages. Measurements of the voltage-current characteristics show that, for sufficiently wide intervals of direct and alternating voltages, the characteristic is approximated by the equation $I = AV^{\alpha}$, where $\alpha = \log(I_1/I_2)/\log(V_1/V_2)$ is a non-linearity coefficient, I is the current and V is the voltage. Measurements of the characteristics of one and the same sample in vacuum and air and at the temperature of liquid air have shown a variation of α from 5 to 4 and 4.4 respectively. With pulsed voltage the current through the sample increases sharply, which is apparently connected with the time scale of space-charge build-up, which also causes a decrease of current at an increase of pulse length (for the same pulse repetition frequency and voltage). With alternating current the samples have fully symmetrical branches of the characteristics. An increase of the firing tempe-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

S/194/62/000/009/058/100
D295/D308

On the possibility of ...

rature of samples with the same impurity content and cooling rate causes, as a rule, an increase of electrical conductivity. The latter is also observed at an increase of cooling rate. Samples with 5 - 15% impurity have the lowest electrical conductivity α is completely determined by the latter. An increase of the frequency of the alternate voltage leads to the arising of a hysteresis loop, connected with an increase of reactance owing to the self-capacitance of the sample. The most probable explanation of the properties of nonlinear resistances is the hypothesis of the existence of thin barrier layers connected with the surface state of the sample, which is indicated by the modifications of the voltage-current characteristics in the presence of oxygen. In this connection surface energy levels are formed on the surface of grains of zinc oxide owing to the adsorption of oxygen, and occupied by conductivity electrons from the volume, thus modifying the electrical and optical properties of the grains. Apparently surface barriers are the cause of the symmetry of the current-voltage characteristics. Their influence is noticeable for a surface-to-volume ratio of 10^{-3} cm^{-1} or more.

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S/194/62/000/00[illegible]
D295, D308

On the possibility of ...

Since, according to data from the literature, the electrical resistance of baked zinc oxide increases at the places of fusion of grains, where the cross-section is considerably smaller than the cross-section of the grains themselves, then the surface-to-volume ratio is high and the surface state affects markedly the resistance of the sample. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card ~~2/2~~ 4/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

80031

S/048/60/024/01/09/009
B006/B014

24.7100

AUTHOR: Pettsol'd, E. G

TITLE: Some Electroluminescent Properties of Zinc Oxide With a Bismuth Oxide Admixture

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960 Vol. 24, No. 1, pp 104-107

TEXT: The article under review was read at the Second All-Union Conference on the Physics of Dielectrics (Moscow, November 20-27, 1958). O. V. Losev was the first to notice that at the interface between metal and semiconductor a light effect is produced by the current passing through. Later on, the Losev effect has been observed repeatedly. It yields more light than, for example, the electroluminescence of matter suspended in semiconductors. Thus, it is of special importance from both the scientific and technical point of view. The present paper gives a description of investigations of the electroluminescent properties of a mixture composed of a p-type and an n-type semiconductor through which a direct current flows. A yellow or blue light effect was visible on the

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8003.

Some Electroluminescent Properties of Zinc Oxide With a Bismuth Oxide Admixture

S/048/60/024/01/09/009
B006/B014

point electrodes, according to the annealing conditions of the sample and the concentration of the admixture The author studied concentrations of from 1 to 60%. The conductivity characteristics of the samples (Fig. 1) were dependent on the temperature and duration of heat treatment on the cooling rate, and on the admixture concentration Highly resistive samples showed a yellow light effect, while those having a low resistivity showed a green effect The light effects on the two electrodes were amplified by an FEU-19 photomultiplier and recorded by a mirror galvanometer. Two copper-constantan thermocouples were used to measure the temperature of the samples. Fig 2 shows the dependence of the intensity of this light effect on the current passing through the mixture It is shown that a temperature drop to 100°C renders this dependence considerably more distinct. The highly nonlinear volt-ampere characteristic (Fig. 4) was only slightly changed by such a temperature drop Fig 5 illustrates the field and current distribution in the sample Fig 6 the potential- and radiation intensity distribution between the electrodes, and Fig. 7 the variation of luminescence and current with time In conclusion, the author discusses the results obtained referring to papers by M. S. Kosman, who has repeatedly pointed out that on the passage of

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80031

Some Electroluminescent Properties of Zinc Oxide with a Bismuth Oxide Admixture

S/048/60/024/01/09/009
B006/B014

current through a dielectric or a semiconductor space charge must be accumulated, which may produce a number of secondary effects in the surroundings of the electrodes. The effects under consideration are undoubtedly connected with these space charges. There are 7 figures and 27 references, 9 of which are Soviet

Card 3/3

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MIKHEYEV, N.B.; PETTSOLD, V.

Distribution of radioactive cesium between the crystalline phase of aluminum potassium alums and solution. Radiokhimiia 5 no.1:22-28 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Cesium—Isotopes)
(Alum)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

S/186/63/005/001/001/013
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Mikheyev, N.B., Pettsol'd, V.

TITLE: Distribution of radioactive cesium between the crystalline phase of potassium aluminium alums and solution

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.5, no.1, 1963, 22-28

TEXT: As there are no literature data on the cocrystallization coefficient of Cs with alums, the authors attempted to determine it using three different methods. Khlopin's method of isothermal removal of supersaturation was unsatisfactory. This was due to the fact that thermodynamic equilibrium was not reached in the system $(K, Cs)Al(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$ - solution and the coefficient (D) did not reach a constant value during recrystallization of the solid phase. Grebenshchikova and Bryzgalova's method of partial recrystallization of the solid phase also failed to give constant values of D due to interference from the recrystallization of the solid phase. V.G.Khlopin and M.S.Merkulova's method (ZhFKh, v.13, 1939, 1282) was used successfully. In this method the fully recrystallized solid phase of the macrocomponent

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(alum) comes into contact with a saturated solution containing the microelement (Ce) isomorphous with the solid phase. Radioactive Ce is adsorbed on the surfaces of alum crystals and its distribution between the surfaces and the solution is given by Khlopin's law

$$\frac{x}{a - x} = D_1 \frac{y_1}{c}$$

where x - the quantity of microcomponent adsorbed by the solid phase, $(a - x)$ - its content in the solution, y_1 - the quantity of macrocomponent on the surface of the solid phase taking part in the adsorption of the microcomponent, c - the quantity of microcomponent in the solution, D_1 - cocrystallization coefficient of microcomponent with the surface layer of the solid phase. Khlopin and Merkulova showed that D_1 is numerically the bulk coefficient of cocrystallization. The establishment of the absorptional equilibrium took from 16 to 20 hours. After this time a constant value of D was obtained equal to about 20. The method of logarithmic cocrystallization was used to evaluate D.

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S/186/63/005/001/001/013
E075/E436

Distribution of radioactive ...

The maximum value obtained in this way was 19 ± 1 which is in good agreement with the values from the adsorptional experiments. There are 5 tables.

SUBMITTED: November 6, 1961

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PLOKH, S. [Plock, S.]; PETTSOL'DT, K. [Petzoldt, K.]

Manufacture of nonwoven textiles on the "Malipol" machine. Tekst.prom. 23 no.4:63-69 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy tekhnologii g. Karl-Marks, Germanskaya Demokraticheskaya Respublika.
(Germany, East--Nonwoven fabrics)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

22

Method for testing Russian bleaching clays. R. D. PETTY. *Repts. Lubr. Oil Comm.* (U. S. S. R.) 1, 226-9(1930). P divides clays into 2 groups: (A) natural clay used for neutralization, which is not activated and is comparable with fuller's earth, and (B) activated clays, which are compared with "Palex No. 1" or "Filtrol." Russian clays are tested, according to their classification, by checking their action against fuller's earth or activated clays such as "Palex No. 1" or "Filtrol." The procedure is described in detail.

A. A. BOHRTLINGK

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

22.

Method for testing Russian bleaching clays. R. D. Petty. *Repts. Lube. Oil Comm.* (U. S. S. R.) 1, 226-9(1930). P. divides clays into 2 groups: (A) natural clay used for neutralization, which is not activated and is comparable with fuller's earth, and (B) activated clays, which are compared with "Palex No. 1" or "Filtrol." Russian clays are tested, according to their classification, by checking their action against fuller's earth or activated clays such as "Palex No. 1" or "Filtrol." The procedure is described in detail.

A. A. Borhtlonok

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ca

22

Contact filtration. R. D. PETTY. *Repts. Lubr. Oil Comm* (U. S. S. R.) 1, 216-25 (1930). P divides clays into 3 groups: (A) bentonites, which are unsuitable as mined but are characterized by their high bleaching and neutralizing properties after activation. (B) clays which have had a subterranean treatment with water contg. CO_2, and (C) natural clays which are low in bleaching properties but are very efficient neutralizing media (for acid). The prepn. of clays and their analysis and action on various petroleum products are given in detail, as well as a layout for a treating plant for oil.

A. A. BOEHTLINGK

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

22

Contact filtration. R. D. Pretty. *Repts Lubr Oil Comm* (U. S. S. R.) 1, 216-25 (1930). P divides clays into 3 groups: (A) bentonites, which are unsuitable as mined but are characterized by their high bleaching and neutralizing properties after activation; (B) clays which have had a subterranean treatment with water contg. CO_2 and (C) natural clays which are low in bleaching properties but are very efficient neutralizing media (for acid). The prepn. of clays and their analysis and action on various petroleum products are given in detail, as well as a layout for a treating plant for oil.

A. A. Borhtlingk

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

BI 1

[Clays for] contact filtration. R. D. [illegible] (Rep. Lubr. Oil Comm., U.S.S.R., 1930, 1: [illegible]).—Clays are classified as (a) bentonites, having high bleaching and neutralizing properties after activation, (b) clays which have had subterranean treatment with H_2O containing CO_2, and (c) natural clays having a low bleaching power, but efficient as neutralizing agents. The prep., properties, and analysis of clays are discussed.

Ch. Abs.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

OPEN

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR INDEX

1ST AND 2ND LETTER

2ND LETTER

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

Testing Russian bleaching clays. R. D. Pavov (Rep. Lubr. Oil Comm., U.S.S.R., 1950, 1, 226—230).—A procedure is described. Clays are classified as non-activated (e.g., fuller's earth) and activated.

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PETUCH, B., Consulting Engineer (Vienna, Austria)

Results of the gas lift tests in Yugoslavia. Nafta Jug 13 no.6:132-133 Je '62.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

VEKSLER, V.J.; VODOPJANOV, A.F.; JEFREMOV, D.V.; MINC, A.Z.; VEISBEIN, M.M.; GASEV, M.G.; ZEJDLIC, A.J.; IVANOV, T.P.; KOLOMENSKIJ, A.A.; KOMAR, E. G.; MALYSEV, J.E.; MONOSZON, M.A.; NEVJAZSKIJ, J.Ch.; PETUCHOV, V.A.; RABINOVIC, V.A.; RUBCINSKIJ, S.N.; SINELNIKOV, K.D.; STOLOV, A.M.; KULT, Karel, inz.

The synchrophasotron for particle acceleration to 10 BeV energy of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Jaderna energie 3 no.1:5-9 Ja '57.

1. Ustav jaderne fysiky (for Kult).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

S/124/61/000/009/045/058
D234/D303

AUTHOR: Petukhov, I.M.

TITLE: A new measurement scheme based on the method of unloading for investigating the stressed state of a mountain massif

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 9, 1961, 27, abstract 9 V229 (Sb. statey po vopr. gorn. davleniya i sdvizheniya gorn. porod (VNIMI, sb. 34), M., 1960, 219-224)

TEXT: A new method of fixing tensometers in investigating the stressed state of a mountain massif according to the method of unloading is proposed. Gluing tensometers to the end of the well is replaced by clamping them with the aid of a special pneumatic holder. To check the reliability of work of clamped tensometers, experiments were carried out, in which it was established that the tensometers work in a stable way as well as experiments which showed

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

B-3-1

BC

Mobility of phosphoric acid in podsol and chernozem soils. M. P. Pokrishev (Pedology, 1939, No. 3, 57—[illegible]).—Citric-sol. P_2O_5 contents of soils in different stages of podsolization by the Arrhenius method are reported. Heavy chernozem soils had the highest P_2O_5 content. S. and F. (m)

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETUININ, P. A.

Petuinin, P. A., and Kuchina, A. S.-"2,4-Dihalogen—substituted of Resorcin. III. 2—Bromo-4-chloro-resorcin and its Derivatives" (p. 1355)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1947, Vol. 17, No. 7

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETYUKH, I.M.; POPOVICH, I.D., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Efficient utilization of land. Zemledelie 8 no.7:35-37 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Pervoye Maya", Makarovskogo rayona, Kiyevskoy oblasti (for Petyukh).
(Makarov District (Kiev Province)-- Agriculture)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETUKH, M.L.

Effect of third elements in the spectral analysis of solutions. Zav lab 30 no.12:1451-1454 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. 11-y Gosudarstvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod.

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S/081/62/000/020/004/040
B166/B186

AUTHORS: Pavlyuchenko, M. M., Petukh, M. L.

TITLE: Radioisotope study of the diffusion of sulfur in steels, cast irons and cobalt

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1962, 33, abstract 20B211 (In collection: Geterogen. khim. reaktsii. Minsk, 1961, 249-252)

TEXT: Diffusion of sulfur was studied by the methods of layer stripping and autoradiography. Sulfur in the diffusion layers in steels and cast irons is distributed nonuniformly in separate inclusions, such inclusions being greater in cast irons than in steels. The intense spots on the autoradiograms correspond to the nonmetallic inclusions which can be seen on the specimens through a microscope. In cobalt the sulfur is concentrated along the grain boundaries. In pure metals (Fe, Co) the sulfur is distributed either throughout the metal or along the grain boundaries, depending upon the temperature and nature of the metal, whilst in steels and cast irons it penetrates and is concentrated mainly along the boundaries of the inclusions. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETUKHIN, G. M.

AID P - 1594

Subject : USSR/Electricity

Card 1/2 Pub. 27 - 3/27

Author : Petukhin, G. M., Kand. of Tech. Sci., Moscow

Title : Characteristics and calculation of electromagnetic clutches with ferromagnetic filling

Periodical : Elektrichestvo, 3, 10-16, Mr 1955

Abstract : The author made an experimental and theoretical study of electromagnetic clutches of the cylindrical and disc types with a liquid filler and with capacities from 1.0 to 7.5 kw at 1000 to 1500 r.p.m. The drive consisted of a d-c motor with generator-motor set regulation. An electromagnetic dynamometer was used as load. The characteristics of the clutches were taken with a wide range of speed, slip and load-moment variations. The influence of the working gaps on the performance was reflected in the characteristics. A

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PETUKHIN, G.M.

USSR

621.825 : 621.318.3

3993. Characteristics and calculation of electromagnetic couplings with ferromagnetic filler. G. M. PETUKHIN. *Elektrichestvo*, 1955, *No.* 3, 10–16. In Russian.

Designs and applications of electromagnetic couplings are outlined, experimental characteristics and oscillograms of various coupling types being shown. The possibility of regulating the speed of the driven shaft and the torque transmitted are discussed as well as methods of keeping the latter constant against slip variations. The effect of the width and number of working air gaps and of filler concentration on the relation between torque and exciting ΔT is pointed out. The relation between specific coupling force and flux density in the air gaps is calculated from experimental characteristics. The most reliable design is claimed to be a cylindrical coupling with two air gaps on account of its simple construction and favourable operating characteristics. The method given for calculation of the main dimensions and thermal conditions of operation is straightforward. It also gives the optimum diameter for the transmission of a certain torque. The calculation of the magnetic circuit is by sections which are suitable for representation by equivalent circuits. Comparison of theory with experiment leads to a number of correction factors to be applied to the results of the computations. The method given also includes the design of the exciting winding, wire diameter, number of turns and limiting temperature rise of this winding.

B. F. KRAUS

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

AID P - 5314

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - Model Building

Card 1/1 Pub. 58 - 8/15

Authors : Yermakov, A., Ye. Kucherov, V. Subbotin, V. Petukhin

Title : The victory of the Soviet model-builders

Periodical : Kryl. rod., 11, 13-14, N 1956

Abstract : An account of the International Competitions of the Builders of Soaring Aeroplane Models Equipped with Piston Engines, held in 1956 in Yugoslavia under the auspices of the F.I.A. The main features of the design of some competing models are outlined. The model presented by the champion of Europe, Soviet sportsman V. Petukhov, is described in detail. 1 drawing, 1 photo.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

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PETUKHOV

V

946. NUCLEAR SCATTERING OF ELECTRONS IN THIN METALLIC FILMS. I [Measurements on 40-120 ekV Electrons agree with Mott's Theory. Neher's Results completely inexplicable] Petukhov & Vyshinsky. (Journ of Phys (of USSR), No 1, Vol 4, 1941, pp 235-240 in English)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

General Physics

[illegible] Nuclear Scattering of Electrons in Thin Metallic Films I (Measurements on [illegible] eV Electrons agree with Mott's Theory. Neher's Results completely Inexplicable) Petukhov & Vyshinsky (Journ of Phys (of USSR), No 3, Vol 4 1941, pp 235-240 in English)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETUKHOV.

946. NUCLEAR SCATTERING OF ELECTRONS IN THIN METALLIC FILMS. I (Measurements on 40-120 ekV Electrons agree with Mott's Theory. Neher's Results completely Inexplicable) Petukhov & Vyshinsky. (Journ of Phys. (of USSR), No. 3, Vol 4, 1941, pp 235 246 in English)

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PETUKHOV

946 NUCLEAR SCATTERING OF ELECTRONS IN THIN METALLIC FILMS. I. (Measurements for 40-120 keV Electrons agree with Mott's Theory. Neher's Results completely Inexplicable). Petukhov & Vyzhlusky. [Journal of Phys. (of USSR), No. 5, Vol. 4, 1941, pp. 235-240, in English.]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETUKHOV, A.

Urgently needed corrections. Den. i kred. 17 no.8:65-67 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Nachl'nik finansovogo otdela upravleniya pishchevoy promyshlennosti Belorusskogo sovnarkhoza.
(White Russia--Agricultural credit)

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ZINOV'YEV, I., vtoroy pilot; PETUKHOV, A., vtoroy pilot; PORTYKO, G., vtoroy pilot; BELYAKOV, P., vtoroy pilot; SENCHA, G., vtoroy pilot; SMIRNOV, L., vtoroy pilot; SERGEYEV, A., vtoroy pilot; KUZNETSOV, L., vtoroy pilot

When sealing becomes a problem.... Grazhd.av. 17 no.6: 20-21 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Dal'nevostochnoye upravleniye Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota (for all except Sergeyev, Kuznetsov). 2. Severnoye upravleniye Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota(for Sergeyev, Kuznetsov). (Aeronautics, Commercial--Freight)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETUKHOV, A.

USSR (600)

Insurance, Social

Planning is the most important condition for successful work by the social insurance council, V pom. profaktivu, 13, No. 16, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

GLEBOV, P.V., inzhener; PETUKHOV, A.A., inzhener.

New regulations for major and minor repairing of railroad passenger cars. Zhel.dor.transp. 39 no.8:52-53 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Railroads--Cars--Maintenance and repair)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETUKHOV, A.A.

Adapter for cutting spiral burrs. Bum.prom. 22 no.9:31 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Nov-Lyalinskiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat.
(Grinding wheels) (Paper-making machinery)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETUKHOV, A.F.; NEYPERT, Yu.N.

Put an end to the formal attitude towards an important matter. Zashch.rast.ot vred.i bol. 4 no.3:16-17 My-Je '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Velikolukskim punktom sluzhby uchata i prognozov (for Petukhov). 2. Korrespondent zhurnala "Zashchita rasteniy ot vreditelej i bolezney" (for Neypert).
(Pskov Province--Plants, Protection of)

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PETUKHOV, A.F.

BORZOV, A.A.; PETUKHOV, A.F.; GVOZDETSKIY, N.A., redaktor; DIK, N.Ye., redaktor; SOLOV'EV, A.I., redaktor; TUSHINSKIY, G.K.; redaktor; KOSTINSKIY, D.N., redaktor; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Geographical works] Geograficheskie raboty. 2-e, ispr. izd. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo Geograf. lit-ry, 1954. 523 p. (MIRA 8:4)
(Physical geography) (Geography--Study and teaching)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240630010-4

PETUKHOV, A.F.; MURZAYEV, E.M., redaktor.

P.K.Kozlov. Pod red. E.M.Murzaeva. Moskva, Geografgiz, 1954. 38 p. (MLRA 7:11D)

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