"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

Strong Focusing in a Linear Accelerator

77242
SOV/89-8-2-7/30

(Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences) showed constant interest and discussed the experiments. There are 7 figures; and 4 references, 1 Soviet, 3 U.S. The U.S. references are: L. Smith, R. Gluckstern, Rev. Scient. Instrum., 26, 220 (1955); T. Blewett, Phys. Rev., 88, 1197 (1952); E. Courant, M. Livingston, H. Snyder, Phys. Rev., 88, 1190 (1952).

SUBMITTED: April 27, 1959

Card 15/15

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

BOLOTIN, L.I.; KLYUCHAREV, A.P.; KULYGIN, Yu.F.; RANYUK, Yu.N.; REVUTSKIY, Ye.I.; RUTKEVICH, N.Ya.

Interaction between the ions of carbon and the nuclei of the photoemulsion. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 24 no.12:1502-1504 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR.
(Photography, Particle track)
(Carbon)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

28429
S/185/61/006/002/001/020
D210/D304

24.6731

AUTHORS: Bolotin, L.Y., Bomko, V.O., and Revuts'kyy, Ye.I.

TITLE: High frequency characteristics of a "long" resonator for linearly accelerating heavy particles

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 2, 1961, 157 - 161

TEXT: The authors investigated the difference between the principal oscillation E_{010} wave, used for accelerating, and the neighboring E_{011} waves of a drift tube resonator. The work was done on a new, 10 MeV, ion accelerator built in one section, 18 m long, at the Technical Physics Institute of the AS UkrSSR. With a wavelength of 2 m it was necessary to insert 101 drift tubes into the resonator. When the resonator is empty its electrical length is $N = 9$ ($N = L/\lambda_0$, L -- physical length of resonator; λ_0 -- wavelength of E_{010}). This can be compared with the electrical length

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of the Berkeley resonator of 8.3. The authors first determined the quality factor and the shunt impedance of their accelerator. The quality factor, given by

$$Q = \frac{W}{w_0 P} \qquad (1)$$

where W - energy accumulated in the resonator, P - mean power losses, was determined by exciting the resonator with a special generator allowing wide frequency separation. Amplitude of the vibrations generated in the resonator was determined by measuring the current form a magnetic detector probe with a sensitive microammeter. From the experimental resonance curves (relative probe current against frequency difference) the quality factor was determined by dividing the frequency of the working vibration by the width of the resonance curve at the height of 0.71. The quality factors for the empty and the loaded resonators were found to be 122,000 and 69,000, and the half width 1.95 and 3.8 kc/s respectively. The quality factor for the empty resonator was also calculated theoreti-

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D210/D304

High frequency characteristics ...

cally from the formula

$$Q = 10^5 \ ^{1/2}/ \ ^{1} + R/L) \qquad (3)$$

where R - radius of the resonator, L - length of the resonator. The calculated value was 138,000, the discrepancy being explained by possible differences in the quality of copper and its surface, and also by the fact that the resonator is not round but sixteen-sided. The shunt impedance was determined on a model resonator 1 m long and of the same diameter as the working one. The shunt impedance was found to be 20 Mohm/m. Of all the oscillations E_{mnl} and H_{mnl} which can occur in the space of the resonator $E_{01\ell}$ are of the greatest importance as these are close to the principal oscillation E_{010} used for accelerating the particles. The authors investigated the behavior of $E_{011\ell}$ using the general equation for the wave frequencies in an unloaded resonator

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$$f_{mnl} = c\sqrt{\left(\frac{\nu_{mn}}{2\pi R}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{l}{2L}\right)^2}, \qquad (5)$$

where ν_{mn} - roots of the derived Bessel functions; R - radius of the resonator; L - length of the resonator; m, n, l - integers specifying the number of half waves along the semi-perimeter, the radius, and the length of the resonator. The effect of the electrical length of the resonator, N, on the relative frequency displacement, $\Delta f_e/f_o = (f_1 - f_o)/f_o$ was obtained theoretically by modifying expression (5) to

$$(f_1 - f_o)/f_o = l^2/8N^2 \qquad (6)$$

[Abstractor's note: In the original Δf_1 was wrongly defined as $\Delta f_1 = (f_1 - f_o)/f_o$]. Results of these calculations show that the

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D210/D304

High frequency characteristics ...

separation between the frequencies decreases sharply as the electrical length increases. For a 2 m wave in a 18 m resonator the difference between the principal and the nearest frequencies is only 230 kc/s. The experimental results for the resonator loaded with drift tubes are given in tabulated form, and show that the difference between the frequencies of E_{010} and E_{011} amounts to only 93.8 kc/s as compared to the calculated difference of 230 kc/s. The authors state that the insertion of the drift tubes into the resonator is equivalent to extending its electrical length, at least as far as the difference between the principal and the nearest neighbor field intensities is concerned. Thus, for the loaded resonator N = 13.8 which corresponds to an unloaded length of 27 m for λ_0 = 2 m. The authors finally point out that the appearance of possible vibration modes close to the principal ones may seriously impede the input of high frequency energy when the energy source is an autogenerator. There is always danger of a drift or even a jump to the neighboring frequency. This is aggravated by the fact that

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High frequency characteristics ... D210/D304

at the ends of the resonator the amplitude of the neighboring frequencies is nearly 1.5 times greater than that of the principal one, and it is at the ends of the resonator that the generators drift towards the neighboring frequency f_1. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The 2 references to the English-language publications read as follows: E.A. Day, R.P. Featherstone, L.H. Jonston, E.E. Lampi, E.B. Tucker, and J.H. Williams, Rev. of Sc. Instr. 29, N 6, 1958, p. 457; L.W. Alvarez, H. Bradner, J.V. Frack, H. Gordon, J.D. Gow, L. C. Marshall, Openheimer, W. Panowsky, C. Richman and J.R. Woodyard Rev. of Sc. Instr., 26, N 2, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut, AN URSR, m. Kharkiv (Technical Physics Institute, AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1960

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

28430

S/185/61/006/002/002/020
D210/D304

24.6731

AUTHORS: Bolotin, L.Y., Bomko, V.O., and Revuts'kyy, Ye.I.

TITLE: Smoothing of the accelerating field in a "long" resonator for linearly accelerating heavy particles

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 2, 1961, 163 - 166

TEXT: The author described methods of accurately levelling a field of large electrical length. The levelling was done on a resonator 18 m long loaded with 101 drift tubes and having an electrical length of N = 13.8. This problem had to be studied specially because of the difficulty of aligning fields in resonators containing many drift tubes. For making field measurements the resonator was excited with a highly stable generator. The electric field strength at the axis of the resonator was determined by measuring the magnetic field at its surface, using a magnetic probe. The measurements were carried out on a compensating bridge and were

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D210/D304

Smoothing of the accelerating ...

accurate to about 0.1 %. The levelling of the field along the accelerating path can be achieved either by varying the drift tube diameter along the resonator, or by tuning discs attached to the drift tubes. Although the latter method reduces the high frequency energy (~ 20 %) it was adopted because of its convenience for field levelling. The diameter of the tuning discs was chosen at 20 cm. This allowed satisfactory tuning for each segment of the resonator. The first step in the alignment was to determine the frequency characteristics for the drift tubes, 8 cm diameter, and discs, 20 cm diameter. This was done on an experimental resonator with a diameter of 1.5 m and 1 m long, and the results are shown in Fig. 2. Using these curves the resonator field was adjusted at a frequency of 142.5 Mc/s to within ± 10 % of the average. The second step of the alignment was to use the method of harmonic analysis which is based on the expansion of waves $E_{01\ell}$ into Fourier series. Using this method the authors levelled the electric field in the resonator to with in ± 1 %, although the electrical length of the resonator is 1.5 times greater than that of the longest

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28430

Smoothing of the accelerating ... S/185/61/006/002/002/020
D210/D304

existing resonator at Berkeley. There are 5 figures, and 4 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: L.W. Alvarez et al. Ref. of Sc. Instr., 26, N2, 1955, p 111.

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut, AN URSR, m. Kharkiv (Technical Physics Institute, AS UkrSSR, Khar'kov)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1960

Card 3/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

31717

S/057/61/031/012/003/013
B108/B138

24.6730

AUTHORS: Bolotin, L. I., Bomko, V. A., Revutskiy, Ye. I., and Sidorenko, I. S.

TITLE: H-mode accelerator

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 12, 1961, 1426-1430

TEXT: The Berkeley type linear accelerators working on the E_{010} mode have several disadvantages. An H_{111}-mode linear accelerator is suggested. A particular feature of such an accelerator is the much lower resonance frequency. 8-cm wide drift tubes are connected to opposite sides of the cylindrical copper resonator (75 cm wide, 120 cm long). The electrical field has a sinusoidal distribution along the resonator. The best way of preventing the maximum of the E_z component in the loaded resonator from moving toward the smaller accelerating gaps is either to change the ratio $\alpha = \frac{\delta}{L}$ (δ = gap length, L = length of accelerating section or to change the inductance of the accelerating units. The increase in the length of the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

H-mode accelerator

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S/057/61/031/012/003/013
B108/B138

accelerating sections from period to period was calculated from the formula $\Delta L_n = \frac{e\bar{E}_{max}\lambda^2}{4mc^2} G_n \cos\varphi_s \sin\frac{\pi z}{h}$ where $\bar{E}_{max}$ denotes the maximum of the time average of electrical field strength, G_n = field consumption factor at the n-th gap, φ_s = synchronous phase. The plant yielded protons with energies of 1.5 - 2 Mev which is in good agreement with the theoretical calculations. The Q factor was 6250. The shunt resistance was 28 megohms, which requires an h.f.-power of some 20 kw for acceleration. The device described can be used for the acceleration of heavy ions (carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, neon, etc.) with low initial energies ($\beta \approx 0.01$). There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 4 references: 1 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 4,1961

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

L 42952-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(b)-2/EWP(1)/EWA(h) Pi-4/Pj-4/Pm-4/
Pab-10/Pac-4/Pt-7/Peb IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5010813 UR/0057/65/035/004/0748/0750

AUTHOR: Sidorenko, I. S.; Revutskiy, Ye. I. 56

TITLE: Investigation of properties of superconducting resonators at a frequency of 1100 megacycles B

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 4, 1965, 748-750

TOPIC TAGS: resonator, superconducting resonator, particle accelerator, commercial lead, lead resonator, hf resonator

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the possibility of using an ordinary commercial lead (type B-2) as a material for the resonator of a particle accelerator. Preliminary results of tests at a frequency of 1100 megacycles are summarized. Surface resistance, determined by measuring the resonator Q-factor (a function of the rise of induced oscillations and the attenuation time of free oscillations in the resonator) decreased by 6—7 orders of magnitude from the value at 300K (330) when the resonator was cooled down to 4.2K. The resonator and its cooling equipment are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure, respectively. The resonator, which consists of a section quarter-wave

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

L 42952-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010813

coaxial line, has a natural frequency of 1100 megacycles. It can be used in accelerators in which the maximum magnetic field is less than 500 gauss. Such resonators can be used as tank circuits of master oscillators and as hf filters for frequency stabilization. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 2 figures. [YK]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Jun64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: EC, NP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3236

Card 2/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

IVANOV, Vadim Nikolayevich, akademik; MAKARCHENKO, A.F., prof., akademik, otv. red.; BURCHINSKIY, G.I., prof., red.; PELESHCHUK, A.P., prof., red.; PUTILIN, N.I., prof., red.; REVUTSKIY, Ye.L., st. nauchn. sotr., red.; SKOPICHENKO, N.F., dots., red.; CHEBOTAREV, D.F., prof., red.; OMEL'CHENKO, A.T., st. nauchn. sotr., red.; MATYASHEVSKAYA, T.I., red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965. 334 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Ivanov). 2. AN Ukr.SSR (for Makarchenko, Ivanov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Chebotarev).

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L 58399-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)-2/EWG(c) Pe-5 DD

ACCESSION NR: AP5014839 UR/0238/65/011/003/0380/0384

28
27
B

AUTHOR: Revuts'kyy, Ye. L. (Revutskiy, Ye. L.)

TITLE: The effect of HF, VHF, and UHF on the secretory and excretory functions of the human stomach

SOURCE: Fiziolohichnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1965, 380-384

TOPIC TAGS: HF, UHF, VHF, biological effect, human physiology, gastrointestinal tract, stomach secretion, hydrochloric acid

ABSTRACT: The effect of HF (13.56 Mc/s), VHF (39—41 Mc/s), and UHF (2375 Mc/s) was studied, using human subjects exposed to inductothermal- and microwave-therapy generators. The fields were applied locally to the anterior abdominal wall. The strength of the fields was weakly or moderately thermal. Some results of the experiment are given in Table 1 of the Enclosure. It was found that HF and UHF stimulated HCl production under conditions of normal or deficient secretion and decreased its production under conditions of increased secretion. Stomach pepsin secretion was stimulated by HF and UHF. In general, VHF had the same effect as HF. Changes in dye excretion by the stomach corresponded to changes in acid production. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [CD]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

L 58399-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014839

ASSOCIATION: Viddil klinichnoyi fiziologiyi Instytutu fiziologiyi im. O. O. Bohomol'tsya Akademiyi nauk URSR, Kiev (Division of Clinical Physiology, Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences, URSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Jan65 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 006 ATD PRESS: 4043

Card 2/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

L 58399-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014839 ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1. Changes in HCl production and amount of pepsin in the period following secretion

Type of test	HCl (mg)			Amount of pepsin (mg)
	Decreased secretion	Normal secretion	Increased secretion	
	n M±m	n M±m	n M±m	n M±m
Control	10 7,56±2,15	10 64,92±12,21	12 218,24±29,6	14 44,71±55,43
HF	14,92±7,29	88,5±13,56	198,0±29,2	516,57±67,73
	10 29,2±2,58	8 74,22±10,1	12 146,89±35,92	11 296,36±16,34
Control UHF	32,29±7,05	73,79±12,89	123,17±26,63	390,55±40,12

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

L 42952-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(b)-2/EWP(1)/EWA(h) Pi-4/Pj-4/Pm-4/
Pab-10/Pac-4/Pt-7/Peb IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5010813 UR/0057/65/035/004/0748/0750

AUTHOR: Sidorenko, I. S.; Revutskiy, Ye. I. 56 B

TITLE: Investigation of properties of superconducting resonators at a frequency of 1100 megacycles

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 4, 1965, 748-750

TOPIC TAGS: resonator, superconducting resonator, particle accelerator, commercial lead, lead resonator, hf resonator

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the possibility of using an ordinary commercial lead (type B-2) as a material for the resonator of a particle accelerator. Preliminary results of tests at a frequency of 1100 megacycles are summarized. Surface resistance, determined by measuring the resonator Q-factor (a function of the rise of induced oscillations and the attenuation time of free oscillations in the resonator) decreased by 6—7 orders of magnitude from the value at 300K (330) when the resonator was cooled down to 4.2K. The resonator and its cooling equipment are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure, respectively. The resonator, which consists of a section quarter-wave

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

L 42952-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010813

coaxial line, has a natural frequency of 1100 megacycles. It can be used in accelerators in which the maximum magnetic field is less than 500 gauss. Such resonators can be used as tank circuits of master oscillators and as hf filters for frequency stabilization. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 2 figures. [YK]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Jun64 ENCL: 02 SUB CODE: EC, NP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3236

Card 2/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

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L 42952-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010813

ENCLOSURE: 01

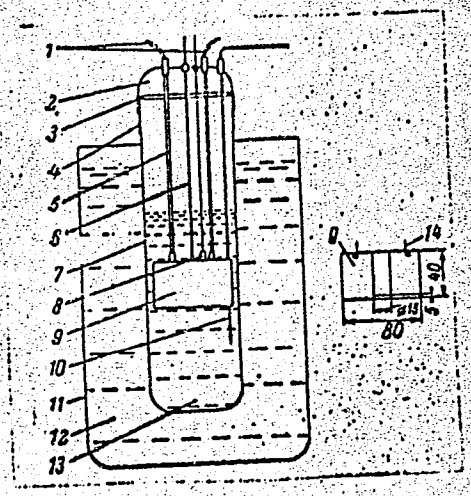

Fig. 1. Resonator

1 - PK -1 cable; 2 - lid; 3 - plastic foam ring; 4 - rubber collar; 5 - ac link conduit; 6 - resonator suspension rod; 7 - Dewar flask; 8 - gas temperature sensor; 9 - test resonator; 10 - overflow; 11 - Dewar flask; 12 - nitrogen; 13 - helium; 14 - antenna.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

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ACCESSSION NR: AP5010813

ENCLOSURE: 02

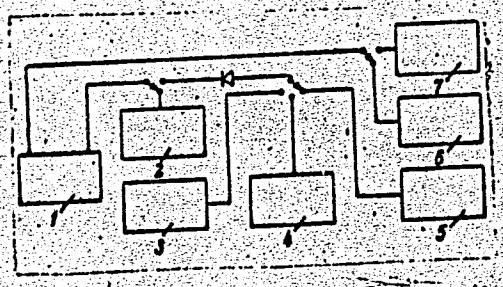

Fig. 2. Cooling equipment

1 - Test resonator; 2 - frequency meter; 3 - Q meter; 4 - indicator; 5 - oscillograph; 6 - pulse generator; 7 - signal generator.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

S/0238/64/010/005/0636/0640

ACCESSION NR: AP4045933

AUTHOR: Revuts'ky"y, Ye. L. (Revutskiy, Ye. L.)

TITLE: Effect of high-frequency electromagnetic vibrations on the motor function of the human stomach

SOURCE: Fiziologichny"y zhurnal, v, 10, no. 5, 1964, 636-640

TOPIC TAGS: high frequency electromagnetic vibration, motor function, human stomach, epigastric region, microwave, biological microwave effect, UHF, SHF, ultrahigh frequency wave, superhigh frequency wave

ABSTRACT: The action of a high-frequency electromagnetic field on the epigastric region was studied. It was determined that such action does not disturb the periodic motor activity of the stomach, other than that of digestion with an empty stomach. Application of short and ultrashort waves together with weakly thermal or thermal high-frequency dosages was, in a number of cases, attended by a shortening of the periods of relative dormancy and a lengthening of the periods of energetic motor activity of the stomach. In this case, the changes observed in the motor activity of the pyloric part of the stomach may result from an

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

ACCESSION NR: AP4045933

increase in sensitivity to mechanical irritation with a bulb. The electrogastrographic investigations indicated that under the influence of an electromagnetic shortwave field acting on the epigastric region, the motor activity of the stomach during digestion was intensified. Exposure to a superhigh-frequency field had a similar but less pronounced effect. The data obtained are considered to be of importance in defining the principles of applying high-frequency electrotherapy in the treatment of diseases of the stomach. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Viddil klinichnoyi fiziologiyi Instytutu fiziologiyi im. O. O. Bogomol'tsya Akademiyi nauk URSR, Kiev (Department of Clinical Physiology, Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences URSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

ACCESSION NR: AP4042003 S/0057/64/034/007/1266/1271

AUTHOR: Bomko, V. A.; Revutskiy, Ye. I.; Bolotin, L. I.

TITLE: The high-frequency characteristics of a linear accelerator for multicharged ions of energy up to 1 Mev per nucleon operating on an H_{111}-wave

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 34, no. 7, 1964, 1266-1271

TOPIC TAGS: multicharged ion linear accelerator, linear accelerator

ABSTRACT: A linear accelerator has been designed for multicharged ions accelerating up to 1 Mev per nucleon operating on an H_{111}-wave. The 6-m wavelength was selected. The diameter of the drift tubes was 8 m, which was constant along the whole accelerating system. The maximum voltage in the gap was 72 kv/cm. Experimental investigation of the high-frequency characteristics of the accelerating system showed that proper frequency of the resonator, corresponding to the excitation of H_{111}-oscillations in it, is 50.1 Mcps, almost the same as the calculated value. The Q-factor is 7363, and the shunt resistance is 228.2 Mohm. It is seen that this system, designed for a 6-m wavelength, has a rather high shunt resistance, approximately four times

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042003

higher than that of the E_{010} system on the same wavelength. Thus, the accelerating system on H_{111}-wave appears to be much more effective than the E_{010} for the investigated energy range. The value of high-frequency power needed to establish the calculated value of the accelerating field at the shunt resistance value shown is 80 kw per pulse, in contrast to 400 kw needed in Berkeley, Yale, and England for the same energy at the output. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Aug63 ATD PRESS: 3063 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

ACCESSION NR: AP4042002 S/0057/64/034/007/1259/1265

AUTHOR: Bomko, V. A.; Revutskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: Investigation of accelerating system based on the H_{111} mode

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 34, no. 7, 1964, 1259-1265

TOPIC TAGS: heavy particle accelerator, particle accelerator, linear accelerator

ABSTRACT: An accelerating system is described in which the H_{111} mode is used for excitation and the drift tubes are attached separately and alternately to the opposite side of the lateral wall of the resonator cylinder, thus maintaining independent compartments. In the course of investigation the following high-frequency characteristics were determined: the absolute value of the proper resonator frequency which can be obtained with this system, the dependence of proper resonator frequencies on the length of acceleration periods and diameter of drift tubes, the dependence of proper frequencies of the resonator on its length and diameter at different acceleration periods, the character of field distribution in the resonator loaded by the accelerating system, the methods of adjustment of the resonator

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042002

sections and of obtaining the assigned distribution of fields along the accelerating system, the Q-factor and shunt resistance for different parameters of the accelerating system, and the simulation coefficient and the change in magnitude of parameters (investigated on models) when passing to operating systems. The experimental investigation shows that it is possible to reduce considerably the bulk of a heavy-particle linear accelerator in comparison to the E_{010}-type system at the same wavelength. The transition to long waves, without which the acceleration of very heavy ions is impossible, can be accomplished with the aid of this accelerating system at small cross dimensions of the resonator (a wavelength more than 10 m can be obtained at resonator diameter of 3 m, while on an E_{010} system the diameter must be more than 7 m). When the acceleration is 10 to 20 Mev per nucleon, the shunt resistance is higher than that for an E_{010} system. The investigations showed that a gradual alteration of the resonator diameter is the most convenient means for adjustment. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 table, and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye. L.

"The Temperature of the Human Esophagues, Stomach, Duodenum, and Initial Portions of the Large Instestine in the Absence of Digestion." Cand Med Sci, Kiev Medical Inst, Kiev, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye.L.; ZHIRNOVA, P.D.

Modifications of gastric temperature and its relation to periodic motor activity. Vop. fiziol. no.5:88-94 '53. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra gospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki.

(STOMACH, physiology,
temperature, relation to periodic motor changes)
(BODY TEMPERATURE,
stomach, relation to periodic motor changes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTS'KIY, E.L.

E. L.

Temperature of the human esophagus. Medych. zhur. 23 no.3:28-34 '53. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Kiivs'kiy medichniy institut, gospital'na terapevtichna klinika.
(BODY TEMPERATURE) (ESOPHAGUS--EXPLORATION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTS'KIY, E.L.

REVUTS'KIY, E.L.

Methodology for studying the temperature of the human digestive tract. Medych. zhur. 23 no.5:78-83 '53. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Kiivs'kiy medichniy institut, gospital'na terapevtichna klinika.
(ALIMENTARY CANAL) (BODY TEMPERATURE)
(PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye.L.

Effect of irradiation with a "solux" lamp and an infrared lamp on the temperature in the human digestive tract. Vop. fiziol. no.10:118-124 '54. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut, Gospital'naya terapevticheskaya klinika.
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BODY TEMPERATURE)
(DIGESTIVE ORGANS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

Revutskiy, Ye.L.

USSR/Medicine - Physiology FD-2555

Card 1/1 Pub. 17-8/23

Author : Revutskiy, Ye. L.

Title : On the temperature in the digestive tract of man and the effect of physiotherapeutic measures on it

Periodical : Byul. eksp. biol. i med. 5, 29-32, May 1955

Abstract : Investigated the temperature in the digestive tract of man (both healthy and ill) and the effect on this temperature of various physiotherapeutic measures, as the application of heat pads to the anterior abdominal wall, application of paraffin, infrared radiation, and diathermy. Graphs. Four references, all USSR (3 since 1940).

Institution : Hospital Therapeutic Clinic (Head - Prof. V. N. Ivanov. Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR) of the Kiev Medical Institute

Submitted : June 6, 1954 by V. N. Ivanov, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye.L. [Revuts'kyi, IE.L.]

Some debatable points in appraising the clinical importance of changes in gastric temperature [with summary in English]. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 3 no.6:102-106 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut fiziologii im. O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR, viddil klinichnoi fiziologii
(STOMACH) (BODY TEMPERATURE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye.L.

Ante cibum changes in the gastrointestinal temperature and their relation to periodic activities of the digestive organs in man. Biul. eksp. biol. med. 47 no.5:29-32 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. otdela klinicheskoy fiziologii (zav. otdelom - deystv.chlen. [illegible], akademik AN USSR, prof. V.N. Ivenov) Instituta fiziologii im. [illegible]ad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AN USSR A.F. Makarchenko) AN USSR, Kiyev. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V. N. Ivanovym.

(PERIODICITY,
gastrointestinal periodic activities, relation to digestive temperature anti cibum(Rus))
(GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM, physiol.
temperature, relation to digestive periodicity ante cibum (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye.L. [Revuts'kyi, E.L.]; EYDEL'MAN, F.M.

Effect of 1 centimeter and 1 meter electromagnetic waves on the content of biologically active substances in human blood. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.3:379-383 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy fiziologii Instituta fiziologii im. A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

GUBERGITS, Aleksandr Yakovlevich, zasl. deyatel' nauki prof.; TSIMMERMAN, Yakov Saulovich, dots.; REVUTSKIY, Ye.L., red.

[Therapeutic nutrition in internal diseases; a brief manual for doctors and students] Lechebnoe pitanie pri vnutrennikh bolezniakh; kratkoe posobie dlia vrachei i studentov. Kiev, Zdorov'ia, 1965. 69 p. (MIRA 18:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye.L. [Revuts'kyi, IE.L.]

Changes in the temperature of the contents of the alimentary tract in man. Fiziol. zhur [Ukr]8 no.4:497-500 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy fiziologii Instituta fiziologii im A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye.L. [Revuts'kyi, IE.L.]; EYDEL'MAN, F.M. [Eidel'man, F.M.]; SEMENCHUK, D.D.

Proteins and mucoproteins of the gastric juice in various forms of chronic gastritis. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] 9 no.6:775-780 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy fiziologii Instituta fiziologii im. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

BOMKO, V.A.; REVUTSKIY, Ye.I.

Study of an accelerating system operating on an H_{111} wave.
Zhur. tekh. fiz. 34 no.7:1259-1265 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

BOMKO, V.A.; REVUTSKIY, Ye.I.; BOLOTIN, L.I.

High-frequency characteristics of a linear accelerator of multiply charged ions of an energy up to 1 Mev. per nucleon operating on an H_{111} wave. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 34 no.7:1266-1271 Jl '64 (MIRA 17:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye.L., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev)

Use of microwave therapy in gastric disaeaae. Vrach. delo no.11: 59-62 N'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy fiziologii Instituta fiziologii imeni A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye.L. (Kiyev)

Plenum of the Board of the State Scientific Society of Therapeutists of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Vrach.delo no.2:154-155 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(HEMATOLOGY—CONGRESSES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye.L.; FYDEL'MAN, F.M.; SEMENCHUK, D.D. (Kiyev)

Study of proteins and mucoproteins of the gastric juice by paper electrophoresis. Vrach.delo no.2:42-44 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy fiziologii Instituta fiziologii imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR.
(PAPER ELECTROPHORESIS) (PROTEINS) (GASTRIC JUICE)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

PELESHCHUK, A.P.; REVUTSKIY, Ye.L.; SKOPICHENKO, N.F. (Kiyev)

Fifteenth All-Union Congress of Therapeutists. Vrach.delo no.11:152-155 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(THERAPEUTICS—CONGRESSES)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

S/903/62/000/000/015/044
B102/B234

AUTHORS: Bolotin, L. I., Klyucharev, A. P., Rutkevich, N. Ya., Revutskiy, Ye. I., Rudyak, B. I.

TITLE: Angular distributions of 5.4-Mev protons elastically scattered from Ca, Ni and Zn isotopes

SOURCE: Yadernyye reaktsii pri malykh i srednikh energiyakh; trudy Vtoroy Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, iyul' 1960 g. Ed. by A. S. Davydov and others. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 180-184

TEXT: Elastic proton scattering was investigated with even-even isotopes exhibiting great differences in their neutron numbers: Ca^{40} and Ca^{48}, Ni^{58} and Ni^{64} and Zn^{64} and Zn^{68}. The protons were accelerated with a linear accelerator to 5.40 Mev and were, after scattering, recorded by photographic plates arranged about the incident beam in the interval 20-160°C. The targets were thin foils (1.12 - 3.0 μ) enriched in the isotope to be investigated. The angular distributions of the protons were measured and are represented in a plot with $\theta_{c.m.s.}$ as abscissa and

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$[N(\theta)/N(120^\circ)]/[(\sin\theta/2)^4/(\sin 60^\circ)^4]$ as ordinate. The ratio at 160° between the measured cross section and the Coulomb cross section is, for Ca^{48}, smaller by a factor of 2.5 than for Ca^{40}; for Ni^{64} smaller by a factor of 1.9 than for Ni^{58}; and for Zn^{68} smaller by a factor of 1.3 than for Zn^{64}. The large-angle maxima may be explained by a considerable contribution of scattering with compound-nucleus formation. The possible decay channels are (p,n), (p,p), (p,p'), (p,α) and (p,γ), the two latter are of little probability. The (p,n) reaction thresholds were also determined. They were 15.0 and 0.52 for $Ca^{40,48}$, 10.48 and 2.45 for $Ni^{58,64}$ and 8.0 and 3.81 for $Zn^{64,68}$, i.e. for even isotopes they decrease with increasing neutron number. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS UkrSSR)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

S/903/62/000/000/025/044
B102/B234

AUTHORS: Klyucharev, A. P., Rutkevich, N. Ya., Ranyuk, Yu. N., Bolotin, L. I., Kulygin, Yu. F., Revutskiy, Ye. I.

TITLE: Nuclear reactions induced by heavy ions

SOURCE: Yadernyye reaktsii pri malykh i srednikh energiyakh; trudy Vtoroy Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, iyul' 1960 g. Ed. by A. S. Davydov and others. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 329-333

TEXT: Nuclear photoemulsions НИКФИ (NIKFI)(type D) were irradiated by carbon (112 Mev) and beryllium ions (84 Mev) and then subjected to microscopic scanning. On the average 2200 Be ions (or 4400 C ions) were necessary for producing one star. A total of 130 stars due to Be and of 140 due to C ion-bombardment were analyzed. The events may be attributed to two groups: collisions with light (C,N,O,H) and heavy (Br,Ag) nuclei, and among them to three groups: production of singly-, doubly, or multiply charged particles. Since it was not possible to identify the prongs the stars were analyzed on the basis of the particle evaporation from compound nuclei. The reaction products were alphas and protons with $\alpha/p = 10$ for light and $\alpha/p \approx 20$ for heavy nuclei. For C, N, O + C the main reactions were

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

Nuclear reactions induced by heavy ions S/903/62/000/000/025/044
B102/B234

2α, 3α, p2α, αp, and α (enumerated according to decreasing probability) and for Br, Ag + C they were 2α, α, αp, 3α, p, p2α; for C, N, O + Be they were 2α, α, 3α, pα and 5α (the latter two with equal probability) and for Br, Ag + Be 2α, α, 2pα, p. Also energy spectra and angular distributions were measured. The course of the latter indicates the considerable contribution made by direct processes. It could be shown that the six-pronged stars observed were formed by α-particles, the disintegration products of the carbon projectile. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN USSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS UkrSSR)

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

BURCHINSKIY, Georgiy Iosifovich, doktor med. nauk, prof.; REVUTSKIY, Ye.L., red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Erythrocyte sedimentation reaction]Reaktsiia osedaniia eritrotsitov. Izd.3., perer., ispr. i dop. Kiev, Gosmedizdat, USSR, 1962. 204 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(BLOOD--SEDIMENTATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

IVANOV, V.N., akademik, prof., otv. red.; BURCHINSKIY, G.I., prof., zam. red.; LIKHTENSHTEYN, Ye.I., doktor med. nauk, red.; MIKHNEV, A.L., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., red.; PELESHCHUK, A.P., dots., red.; REVUTSKIY, Ye.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; SKOPICHENKO, N.F., dots., red.; CHEBOTAREV, D.F., prof., red.; YANOVSKIY, D.N., prof., red.; GITSHTEYN, A.D., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the 7th Congress of Therapeutists of the Ukrainian S.S.R.]Trudy VII s"ezda terapevtov Ukrainskoi SSR. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1962. 610 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. S"yezd terapevtov Ukrainskoy SSR. 7th, 1957. 2. Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR i deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, predsedatel' Pravleniya Respublikanskogo nauchnogo obshchestva terapevtov Ukrainskoy SSR (for Ivanov). 3. Glavnyy terapevt Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Ukrainskoy SSR (for Chebotarev). 4. Otvetstvennyy sekretar' Pravleniya Respublikanskogo nauchnogo obshchestva terapevtov Ukrainskoy SSR (for Revutskiy). 5. Zamestiteli predsedatelya Pravleniya Respublikanskogo nauchnogo obshchestva terapevtov Ukrainskoy SSR (for Mikhnev, Chebotarev).

(THERAPEUTICS--CONGRESSES)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

S/185/62/007/002/002/01
D299/D302

44 673

AUTHORS: Bolotin, L.Y., Suprunenko, V.O., Revnts'kyy, Ye.I., and Bomko, V.O.

TITLE: Design and construction of an accelerating system for linear strong-focusing accelerator

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 2, 1962, 132 - 136

TEXT: A semi-empirical method is proposed for designing the accelerating system of a linear accelerator. This problem amounts to studying the distribution of the longitudinal electric field in the gap along the resonator axis and to determining the efficiency factors of the acclerating gaps. These factors are empirically found; they depend on the distribution of the field along the axis. It is assumed that the drift tubes are symmetrical. A comparison of the values of the period Lm, calculated by the approximate and the accurate method, showed that the approximate method is satisfactory. It is assumed that the length of the drift tubes is considerably

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smaller than the wavelength; hence the field can be considered as electrostatic. The problem reduces to the solution of Laplace's equation with given boundary conditions. Thereby one obtains a formula for the efficiency factor:

$$G_n(r) = \frac{I_o\left(\frac{2\pi r}{L_n}\right)}{I_o\left(\frac{2\pi a}{L_n}\right)} \Psi_1(\pi\alpha). \qquad (8)$$

The quantity Ψ_1 depends only on the ratio $\alpha = \delta_n/L_n$, (δ denoting the gap between the drift tubes); it is constant for a given accelerating system; I_o denotes a modified Bessel function. The quantity Ψ is estimated for 2 types of actual boundary conditions: 1) The field at the periphery of the drift tubes is constant, and 2) the field is infinite. It was found that the values of G_n, corresponding to these 2 cases, differed by 6 % only, which is entirely satisfactory for practical purposes. It is noted that the weak dependence of G_n on the boundary conditions, applies only in the case of

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Design and construction of an ... S/185/62/007/002/002/016
D299/D302

moderate values of α. Formula (8) was experimentally verified by the electrolytic-bath method. In conclusion, the obtained formulas can be used in practice. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: L. Smit and R.L. Gluckstern, Rev. of Sc. Instr., 26, 2, 220, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Fizyko-tekhnichnyy instytut AN URSR (Physicotechnical Institute of the AS UkrRSR), Kharkiv

SUBMITTED: March 21, 1961

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye.L., kand.med.nauk

Influence of inductothermy on intragastric temperature, secretory function, and motor activity of the stomach in the absence of digestion. Vrach. delo no.12:62-68 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy fiziologii (zav. - akademik AN USSR, deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Ivanov) instituta fiziologii imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (STOMACH--SECRETIONS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVUTSKIY, Ye. L., kand. med. nauk (Kiyev).

Activity of the Society of Therapists of the Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1957. Terap. arkh. 30 no.12:87-88 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(UKRAINE--THERAPEUTICAL SOCIETIES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVVA, F.

KHARKHURIM, Ye., inzh.-podpolkovnik; SHVEBIG, A., inzh.-polkovnik; REVVA, F., inzh.-kapitan; VEREVKIN, I., kapitan; AFONIN, B., inzh.-kapitan.

Training of repairmen. Tankist no.1:22-25 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Tanks (Military science)--Maintenance and repair)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

CHEBOTKEVICH, G.V., inzh.; RENVA, G.M., inzh.

Testing of the newly designed safety valve of an impulse-type safety device. Elek. sta. 31 no.8:12-14 Ag '60. (MIRA [illegible])
(Boilers--Safety appliances)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

RAVVA, F.K., dotsent

Preparation of high polymer materials as mastics for the filling of gaps and joints in wooden deck coverings. Sudorem. i sudostr. no.2:187-200 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

Extraction of iodine from seaweed by treating with bleaching liquids. F. K. Reyva. *Trans. VI Mendeleev Congr. Theoret. Applied Chem.* 1932 2, Pt. 1, 783-5 (1935).—By treating seaweed by solns. of hypochlorites, its I goes into soln. as iodate. The output depends wholly on the concn. of active Cl. After reaching a max., the rate of output falls, owing to absorption. E. E. Stefanowsky

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

Determination of halogens in organic substances. F. K. Revva. *Khim. Farm. Prom.* 1933, 117-8. Place 2 g. of the powder in a 500-cc. flask connected with a Lunge's absorber contg. NaOH soln. Cover the sample with concd. H_2SO_4, heat to boiling and pass the air through the app. for 1 hr. Det. the halogen content of the dild. NaOH soln. by the method of Fresenius. L. N.

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CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Determination of halogens in organic substances. F. K. Revva. *Khim. Farm. Prom.* **1933**, 147-8. Place 2-3 g. of the powder in a 300-cc. flask connected with a Lunge's absorber contg. NaOH soln. Cover the sample with concd. H_2SO_4, heat to boiling and pass the air through the app. for 1 hr. Det. the halogen content of the dild. NaOH soln. by the method of Fresenius. I. N.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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7

CA

Hypochlorite determinations. E. K. Reyva and V. V. Illarionov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 568-70 (1933).—A comparative study was made of the bromate and permanganate methods. Both are capable of giving good results, but HCl is better than H_2SO_4 for making the soln. acid. A. A. Boehtlingk

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

7

Ca

Hypochlorite determinations. F. K. Revva and V. V. Illarionov. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 568-70 (1933).—A comparative study was made of the bromate and permanganate methods. Both are capable of giving good results, but HCl is better than H_2SO_4 for making the soln. acid. A. A. Boehtlingk

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

8-I-8

Extraction of iodine from seaweed by treating with bleaching powder. [illegible] (Trans. VI Mendeleev Congr. (1932), 1935, 2, Pt. 1, 783—788). — I goes into solution as iodate on treating seaweed with aq. OCl'. After reaching a max. the yield falls, owing to adsorption. Ch. Abs. (e)

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

A-1

Determination of hypochlorite. F. K. Revva and V. V. Illarionov (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1955, 28, 566—570).—Equally accurate results are obtained by titrating excess of H_3AsO_3 not oxidised by HOCl with I, $KMnO_4$, or $KBrO_3$. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

BC

A-3

Determination of halogens in organic substances. K. [illegible] (Khim. Farm. Prom., 1933, 147—[illegible]).—The sample is treated with H_2SO_4 and air is passed through the boiling liquid for 1 hr., the halogen being collected in dil. aq. NaOH and determined by Fresenius' method. Ch. Abs.

COMMON ELEMENTS

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR INDEX

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

15

Investigations on the seed-preserving influence of copper sulfate-mercuric chloride mixtures. D. RÁVY AND J. FLEIDELL. *Kísérlet. Közlemények* 32, 299–304(1920).—The addn. of $HgCl_2$ (equiv. to 0.3–2.8% Hg) increased the influence of $CuSO_4$ in lengthening the period during which germination is possible. The insecticidal and germicidal action will be investigated later. S. S. DE FINALY

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

TERESHCHENKO, D.; REVVA, K.

Results of changing the No.2 M.ning Administration to operation without subsidies. Ugol' 39 no.10:43-44 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Trest Krasnoarmeyskugol'.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

ACC NR: AM6032613 (A,N) Monograph UR/

Strunge, Boris Nikolayevich; Revva, Leonid Dorofeyevich; Raskin, Veniamin Geselevich; Epshteyn, Abram Semenovich

D100 automated high-power diesel generators (Avtomatizirovannyye dizel'-generatory bol'shoy moshchnosti tipa D100) Moscow. Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1966. 259 p. illus., biblio. 1800 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, marine engineering, generator, electric generator, electric generator unit, automation, automation equipment/D100 diesel generator

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for technical and engineering workers engaged in the planning and operation of stationary and shipboard automated diesel generators. The book discusses the principles and methods of automating the control, servicing, emergency-warning signalling, and the protection of high powered, type D100 stationary and shipboard diesel generators. Technical characteristics are presented, and domestic systems of automation, remote control, emergency-warning signalling, and the protection of diesel generators are described. The peculiarities of automation systems, their electrical diagrams, and the design of separate elements of the devices for monitoring these systems are examined. Recommendations are given for the installation, check-out, and operation of automated diesel generators. There are 14 references, all Soviet.

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UDC: 621.313.322-843-52

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVVA, M.K.; SEMENENKO, D.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; SMIRNOV, V.G.

Investigating the process of underground gasification of coal in Poland. Trudy VNIIPodzemgaza no.12:161-163 '64.
(MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

GERSHEVICH, E.G.; KASHKIN, A.A.; KREYNIN, Ye.V.; [redacted]

Basic results of the work of the south Abinskiy underground gasification station in 1961. Nauch. trudy VNIIPodzemgaza no.8:87-91 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Laboratoriya gazifikatsii kamennykh ugley Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta podzemnoy gazifikatsii ugley i Yuzhno-Abinskaya stantsiya "Podzemgaz".
(Abinskiy region--Coal gasification, Underground--Accounting)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

YUDIN, I.D., kand.khim.nauk; TURCHANINOV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; REVVA, M.K.

Erroneous analysis of the performance of gas producer no.1 at the Yuzhno-Abinskaya "Podzemgaz" Station. Podzem. gaz. ugl. no.3: 68-69 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Podzemgaz i Yuzhno-Abinskaya stantsiya "Podzemgaz."
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal gasification, Underground)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

YUDIN, I.D., kand. khim. nauk; REVVA, M.V.

Some of the techniques used at the Yuzhno-Abinsk "Podzemgaz" plant. Podzem. gaz. ugl. no.1:13-15 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. VNIIPodzemgaz, Yuzhno-Abinskaya stantsiya.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal gasification, Underground)
(Kiselevsk--Gas producers)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVVA, V.F.

Using nonlubricated friction vibration dampers for reducing vibrations of the boring bars of a diamond boring machine. Trudy Od. tekh. inst. 14:17-21 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Rabota vypolnena na kafedre soproitivleniya materialov Odesskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta. Rukovoditel' raboty - doktor tekhn. nauk, prof. Lunets. Ye.B.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVVA, V.F.

Effect of cutting-tool yeilding on the generation of vibrations in fine boring. Stan. i instr. 34 no.12:24-26 D '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVVA, V.F.

Investigating vibrations caused by fine boring with rigid boring bars. Stan.i instr. 34 no.4:24-25 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Drilling and boring machinery--Vibration)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVVA, V.F.

Using dynamic vibration dampers for damping the vibration of boring bars during fine boring. Stan.i instr. 33 no.7:20-21 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Drilling and boring machinery—Vibration)
(Damping (Mechanics)—Equipment and supplies)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

S/121/62/000/007/003/006
D040/D113

AUTHOR: Revva, V.F.

TITLE: Dynamic vibration dampers for boring bars in fine boring processes

PERIODICAL: Stanki i instrument, no. 7, 1962, 20-21

TEXT: The suggested damper design (Fig. 1) for cantilever boring bars of small diameter eliminates vibration in bars with a 4 D ratio of up to 5. The damper is a massive steel cylinder (2) placed in a bore, made in the bar end and resting in 2 belts (3) of raw rubber per Ty815-53p, rp. IIIa (TU815-53r, gr.IIIa), and plasticized by heating. Recommendations: (1) the bore diameter (d_1) should be as large as possible; (2) 1 mm space between the damper and the bore wall when d_1 = 6-10 mm, 1.5 mm space when d_1 = 10-15 mm, and 2.0 mm when d_1 = 15-20 mm; (3) the mass of the damper should equal 1/8 of the mass of the boring bar; (4) the width of the rubber belts $a = (1/6 \div 1/8)l$. The length of the damper is determined by the formula

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVVO, Ye.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of moisture content of the regulated atmosphere in the heat treatment of cast iron on its enameling capacity. Mashinostroenie no.2:79-81 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

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L 40255-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WW/JD/WB/GH

ACC NR: AP6019851 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0418/66/000/001/0062/0064

38
35
B

AUTHOR: Revvo, Ye. B. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: Protecting high-carbon steel from corrosion by enameling

SOURCE: Tekhnologiya i organizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 1, 1966, 62-64

TOPIC TAGS: carbon steel, corrosion protection, protective coating, chemical laboratory apparatus, ~~metal heat treatment~~, steel microstructure, pearlite

ABSTRACT: Techniques for enameling commercial and high-carbon grades of steel are discussed. These new methods make it possible to expand the selection of grades of steel for making chemical equipment, save metal by reducing wall thickness, and reduce production cost. The effect of heat treatment in protective atmospheres on the enamelability of grades 45 and St.3 steel is studied. Specimens made of these grades of steel are heat treated in controlled atmospheres before enameling. The equipment used for heat treating the specimens consists of a generator for producing the controllable atmosphere, furnace for tempering, drier, scrubber for humidifying the protective atmosphere and necessary control and measurement units. The specimens are heated and cooled in the same protective atmosphere. Metallographic analysis both before and after heat treatment shows that the microstructure of the original steel is mainly com-

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L 40[illegible]-66

ACC NR: AP6019851

posed of ferrite and pearlite. Slag products are found very rarely. The distribution of pearlite is very uniform throughout the cross section of the specimen. Study of the microstructure of the specimens after heat treatment shows partial or full decarbonization of the surface layers. The depth of decarbonization varies with the conditions of heat treatment. Tempering temperature has the greatest effect on the microstructure of the surface layers. The depth of decarbonization increases with heat treatment temperature for both St.3 and 45 grade steel. Atmospheric composition and humidity do not have a significant effect on the microstructure of the surface layers. Specimens heat treated in air are enameled to determine the effect of heat treatment in protective atmospheres on enamelability. 3132-50 primer and 2/3a enamel were used. The coating was tested with a high-frequency flaw detector at 3000, 4000, 6000 and 8000 volts, and electrolytically. The results show better enamelability as a result of heat treatment of high-carbon steel in controlled atmospheres. A 100% coating was obtained for St.3 steel products which were heat treated in protective atmospheres as compared to 50% coating for specimens which were heat treated in air. Corresponding data for 45 grade steel products are 96.6 and 55.5% respectively. Enamels were also treated to determine the effect of heat treatment in controlled atmospheres on their indices. The results show that heat treatment in protective atmospheres increases the mechanical strength and heat resistance of enamel. Heat treatment of enameled parts can be done in PS-06 and PS-08 type atmospheres at 850°C with holding at this temperature for 120 minutes. This treatment improves the physical and mechanical properties of enameled coatings. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVVO, Ye.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of the annealing of cast iron in a protective atmosphere on the quality of enamel coating. Khim. i neft. mashinostr. no.5: 31-32 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVVO, Ye.B., kand.tekhn. nauk

Feasibility of enameling cast iron after its heat treatment in protective atmospheres. Mashinostroenie no.1:37-38 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:7)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVYAGIN, E.S., slesar' po remontu avtotormoznogo oborudovaniya (Kazakhskaya doroga)

Improving the design of air distributors for sanding devices. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 14 no.3:16 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Diesel locomotives--Cold weather operations)

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ISMAILOV, R.G.; SULTANOV, Z.A.; ALIYEV, D.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: GOL'SHTEYN, G.; IVANOVA, T.; REVYAGINA, K.; GUREVICHEV, A.; ALIYEVA, S.; DZHAFAROVA, M.

Selecting the crude oil for the production of petroleum electrode coke. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.2:25-29 F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Sovnarkhoz Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR i Bakinskiy zavod "Neftegaz".
(Petroleum coke)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

SELEZNEV, A.K.; STEPURO, S.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: PONOMAREVA, G.F.; LITVINOVA, L.I.; RAKITSKAYA, N.M.; REVYAGINA, M.I.

Using β-chloroethers in a mixture with dichlorides for low-temperature dewaxing of lubricants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.4:55-57 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut i Groznenskiy neftemaslovyy zavod.

(Lubrication and lubricants)
(Ethers) (Chlorides)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVYAKIN, A.A., referent

Origin and elimination of nitrogen oxides in coke-oven gas (from "Chemie et Industrie," 78 no.3 1957). Koks i khim. no.5:62-63 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Coke-oven gas) (Nitrogen compounds)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVYAKIN, A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Four ways. Znan.sila 34 no.2:4-5 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Steel--Metallurgy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVYAKHIN, A.A., referent.

Purification of crude benzene by means of hydrogenation in Great Britain (from "Gas Journal," no.4908 1957). Koks. i khim. no.2: 63 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Metallurgizdat.
(Great Britain--Benzene) (Hydrogenation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

RYABIN'KIY, Bronislav Yakovlevich; ADARYUKOV, G.I., inzh., retsenzent; BERLYAND, S.S., inzh., retsenzent; GERASIMENKO, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; GRUDSKIY, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; DASHEVSKIY, Ye.B., inzh., retsenzent; KARPMAN, Ya.I., inzh., retsenzent; KOROLEV, M.N., inzh., retsenzent; KORSAKOV, A.A., inzh., retsenzent; LISENKO, T.P., inzh., retsenzent; PEKILIS, I.B., inzh., retsenzent; REVYAKIN, A.A., inzh., retsenzent; ROMANOVICH, N.D., inzh., retsenzent; FILIPPOV, S.M., inzh., retsenzent; BRUSHTEYN, A.I., red.izd-va; DOBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Planning and the economics of metallurgical plants] Planirovanie i ekonomika metallurgicheskikh zavodov. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 754 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Steel industry--Management)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

Revyakin, A. A.

✓ 2426. THE CHEMICAL BRANCH OF THE COKE AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY. Tyutyunnikov, U.N., Revyakin, A.A., and Taicher, M.M. (Koks i Khim. (Coke & Chem., Moscow), 1957, (11), 40-47). An historical review, with tables showing the increase in percentage yields of tar, ammonia and benzol per ton of charge. The 1956 figures were 3.24, 0.309 and 0.976%. Illustrated descriptions are given of a mechanical clarifier for tar, a tubular gas cooker, and a centrifuge for continuous extraction of ammonia from coke oven gas. Over 70 products are now produced by the industry. (L).

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

RYABIN'KIY, Bronislav Yakovlevich; BERLYAND, S.S., inzh., retsenzent; GERASIMENKO, V.F., inzh., retsenzent; GRUDSKIY, Ye.B., inzh., retsenzent; DASHEVSKIY, Ya.I., inzh., retsenzent; DVORIN, S.S., inzh., retsenzent; KAMALOV, O.M., inzh., retsenzent; KARPMAN, M.A., inzh., retsenzent; KASHCHENKO, D.S., inzh., retsenzent; KOROLEV, M.N., inzh., retsenzent; KORSAKOV, A.A., inzh., retsenzent; LISENKO, T.P., inzh., retsenzent; PEKELIS, I.B., inzh., retsenzent; REVYAKIN, A.A., inzh., retsenzent; ROMANOVICH, N.D., inzh., retsenzent; PRIYMAK, I.A., prof., red.; AVRUTSKAYA, R.F., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Planning and economics of metallurgical plants] Planirovanie i ekonomika metallurgicheskikh zavodov. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 736 p. (MIRA 13:2)

(Metallurgical plants)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

TYUTYUNNIKOV, F.N.; REVYAKIN, A.A.; TAYCHER, M.M.

Chemical branch of the by-product coking industry. Koks i khim. no.11:40-47 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Gosplan RSFSR (for Tyutyunnikov). 2. Metallurgizdat (for Revyakin).
(Coke industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVYAKIN, A.A., referent

Eliminating carry-over from quenching towers of coke batteries (from "Gas journal" 290 June 26, 1957). Koks i khim. no.12:56-57 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Metallurgizdat.

(Coke industry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001444720012-6

REVYAKIN, A.A.

68-11-8/11

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TITLE: Chemical Side of the Coking Industry (Khimicheskoye krylo koksokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, No. 11, pp. 40 - 47 + 4 plates(USSR)

ABSTRACT: A historical survey of the development of the by-product side of the coking industry in Russia is outlined. The yield of main by-products (tar, ammonia, raw benzole) per ton of dry coal charge during 1913-1956 is shown in Table 1, and increase in the processing of tar during 1924-1956 in Table 2. There are 2 tables and 7 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Gosplan RSFSR and Metallurgizdat.

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Coal chemical industry of the German Federal Republic in 1955.
Koks i khim. no.5:63 '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Germany, West--Coal-tar industry) (Germany, West--Coke industry)

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