

L 26367-66 EWI(I)/EWI(D)/ENR(U)/ENR(C) 10/10/66

ACC NR: AP6012497 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1265/1267

AUTHOR: Agranovskaya, A. I.; Karlov, N. V.; Krynetskiy, B. B. 56
53

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev AN SSSR, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR) B

TITLE: Effect of temperature on line width and resonance field of ferromagnetic resonance in polycrystalline specimens of $\text{Ca}_3\text{V}_{1.5}\text{Fe}_{3.5}\text{O}_{12}$

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 1265-1267

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic resonance, low temperature effect, SHF, ferrite, line width, magnetic anisotropy

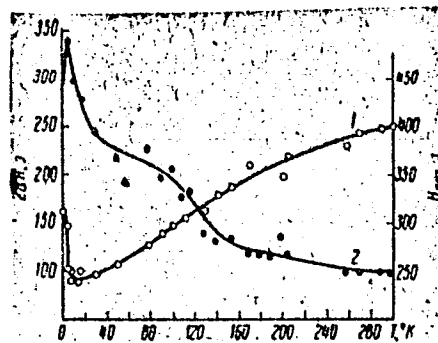
ABSTRACT: The ferromagnetic properties of $\text{Ca}_3\text{V}_{1.5}\text{Fe}_{3.5}\text{O}_{12}$ are studied in an attempt to determine the possibilities for using this material in SHF ferrite devices which operate at low temperatures. Line width and resonance field were measured as functions of temperature in polycrystalline specimens of this ferrite. Powder metallurgy methods were used for making the specimens. The results show an increase in line width and reduction in field intensity at low temperatures (see figure). These phenomena may be due to an increase in the magnetic anisotropy of the crystal. The temperature curve for the line width shows two maxima: the first at 4°K and the second at 7-100°K. The first is apparently due to rapid relaxation of bivalent iron ions

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ACC NR: AP6012497

Temperature curve for resonance field intensity (1) and line width (2) of a polycrystalline specimen of $\text{Ca}_3\text{V}_{1.5}\text{Fe}_{3.5}\text{O}_{12}$.



while the second is probably associated with another phase. The rather narrow ferromagnetic resonance line at helium temperatures indicates that these ferrites may be used in low-temperature SHF devices. The authors thank A. M. Prokhorov for interest in the work and V. I. Solov'yev for discussion of problems encountered in this work.

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 13Oct65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *CC*

ACC NR: AP7006228

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/67/012/001/0038/0043

AUTHOR: Vinnik, M. A.; Agranovskaya, A. I.; Semonova, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: X-ray diffraction and microstructural study of the phase relationships in the formation of barium cobalt hexaferrite $\text{BaCo}_2\text{Fe}_{16}\text{O}_{27}$

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 12, no. 1, 1967, 38-43

TOPIC TAGS: barium compound, cobalt compound, ferrite

ABSTRACT: The compound $\text{BaCo}_2\text{Fe}_{16}\text{O}_{27}$, designated Co_2W , was synthesized by a solid phase reaction from Fe_2O_3 , Co_3O_4 and BaCO_3 , and the phase composition of the products (kept at 500-1440°C for 4-20 hr, then quenched in air or furnace-cooled) was determined by x-ray diffraction and microstructural methods. Co_2W does not form directly from the initial oxides, but via the intermediates $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ (barium hexaferrite) and cobalt ferrite CoFe_2O_4 . The compound Co_2W begins to form at 1150°C and is stable at temperatures below 1350°C. At 1350°C and above, Co_2W decomposes, the products being $\text{BaFe}_{12}\text{O}_{19}$ and $\text{Co}_8\text{Fe}_4\text{Fe}_2^{3+}\text{O}_4$. The decomposition is due to the reduction of Fe^{3+} to Fe^{2+} at high temperatures. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 546.732'723'431--31:539.26

AGRANOVSKAYA, E.A.; BLEKHMEN, I.I.

Selecting optima parameters for shaking conveyors with the help of an
electron model. Obog. rud 7 no. 5:40-44 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Conveying machinery) (Electronic analog computers)

AGRANOVSKAYA, E.A. (Leningrad)

Using electronic analog computers for the solution of nonlinear differential equations containing periodical functions of a dependent variable. Izv.AN SSSR. Mekh. i mashinostr. no.4: 175-177 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:4)

S/179/63/000/001/029/031
E191/E135

AUTHOR: Agranovskaya, E.A. (Leningrad)
TITLE: Investigations into the mechanism of a vibrator with automatic unbalance control
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.1, 1963, 190-193

TEXT: Reference is made to the German description of an inertia vibrator in which the unbalance forces are automatically reduced during running up and traversing of resonant conditions. The device consists of a disk on which the unbalance mass slides radially along guides. When stationary and in slow rotation, the mass is pressed by a spring towards the center so that the eccentricity and the unbalance force are small. Under working conditions, the mass is thrown outwards and develops the required unbalance force. The following conditions have to be met:
1) The rotational speed at which the unbalance mass overcomes the spring force should be about twice the maximum natural frequency of the vibrating machine. 2) The maximum value of the restoring
Card 1/2

Investigations into the mechanism... S/179/63/000/001/029/031
E191/E135

force arising as a result of the mass being thrown against the peripheral stop must be limited. 5) The device should be small and reliable in operation. Fulfilment of the second condition requires the solution of the differential equation of motion of the unbalance mass, which is of the second order and has variable coefficients. An electronic analog computer was used to obtain solutions for many special cases. The differential equation is formulated. The block diagram of the analog computer is illustrated and the method by which the mechanical quantities are transformed into computer inputs is given. For different values 4, 6, 8, and 10 of the ratio of the initial and working eccentricities of the vibrator, graphs are reproduced, derived by the computer, in which the velocity of the moving unbalance mass at the instant of impact against the stop is plotted against the rotational speed as a multiple of the natural frequency of the unbalance mass on its spring. Each graph contains a family of curves corresponding to constant values of the vibrator shaft acceleration. Evaluation of the main design parameters of the device, with the help of graphs provided, is described in detail. There are 7 figures.

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1962

Card 2/2

AGRANOVSKAYA, E.A. (Leningrad)

Investigating the process of the passage through resonance
in units with inertia exciters. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.4:101-
107 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

AGRANOVSKAYA, I.A.; ASATKINA, Ye.F.; BOYTSOVA, Ye.P.; BOCHARNIKOVA, A.D.;
BOYTSEL', Z.A.; IVANOVA, Ye.A.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.A.; KLIMKO, S.A.;
KRUCHININA, N.V.; MALYASOVA, Ye.S.; MARKOVA, L.G.; MARTYNOVA, Z.I.;
POKROVSKAYA, I.M.; POLUKHINA, V.A.; ROMANOVSKAYA, G.M.; SAMIGULINA,
Ye.P.; SEDOVA, M.A.; SIGOVA, N.N.; STEL'MAK, N.K.; PERLIN, S.S., re-
daktor izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Atlas of Oligocene spore and pollen complexes in various regions of
the U.S.S.R.] Atlas oligotsenovykh sporovo-pyl'tsevykh kompleksov
razlichnykh raionov SSSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry
po gologii i okhrane neдр. 1956. 312 p. (Leningrad, Vsesoyuznyi
geologicheskii institut. Materialy, no.16) (MLRA 10:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut
Ministerstva geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR. (for Asatkina, Boytsova,
Kalashnikova, Kruchinina, Pokrovskaya, Romanovskaya, Sedova, Stel'-
mak).
2. Yuzhno-Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Sigova)
3. Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye (for Agranovskaya, Bocharni-
kova, Martynova, Polukhina, Samigulina).
4. Trest "Zapsibneftegeologiya"
(for Boytsel', Ivanova, Klimko, Markova).
5. Geograficheskii fakul'tet
Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Malyasova)
(Pollen, Fossil) (Spores (Botany), Fossil)

AGRANOVSKAYA, I.A.; ALYUSHINSKIY, Yu.A.; ASATKINA, Ye.F.; BOYTSOVA, Ye.P.;
BOCHARNIKOVA, A.D.; VOYEVODOVA, Ye.; GROMOVA, H.S.; ZAUER, V.V.;
MARTYNOVA, Z.I.; PANOVA, L.A.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M.; ROMANOVSKAYA, G.M.;
SEDOVA, M.A.; STEL'MAK, N.K.; KHAYKINA, S.L.; EDEL'SHTEYN, L.I.
[deceased]; MAKRUSHIN, V.A.; tekhn.red.

[Atlas of upper Cretaceous, Paleocene and Eocene spore and pollen complexes in certain regions of the U.S.S.R.] Atlas verkhnemelovykh, paleotsenovykh i eotsenovykh sporovo-pyl'tsevykh kompleksov nekotorykh raionov SSSR. Leningrad. 1960, 574 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.30). (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Alyushinskiy, Asatkina, Boytsova, Gromova, Panova, Pokrovskaya, Romanovskaya, Sedova, Stel'mak, Edel'shteyn). 2. Ural'skoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Agranovskaya, Bocharnikova, Martynova). 3. Severo-Vostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR (for Voevodova, Khaykina). 4. Leningradskiy filial Hidroproyekta Ministerstva elektrostantsiy (for Zauer). (Palynology)

MUSTAFIN, I.S.; FRUMINA, N.S.; AGRANOVSKAYA, L.A.

Determination of gold in tungsten-based platings by means
of variamine blue. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.9:1054-1058
S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. N.G. Chernyshevsky Saratov State University.

L 15988-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG/GS

ACC NR: AT6005602

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/64/000/000/0193/0195

AUTHOR: Frumina, N. S.; Mustafin, I. S.; Agranovskaya, L. A.; Karakhtanova, Z. G.

ORG: Saratov State University (Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Determination of noble and certain other metals in protective and antithermoemissive coatings ²⁷

53
57
B+1

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya rabotnikov metallurgicheskoy i khimicheskoy promyshlennosti i sotrudnikov vuzov. Rostov-on-Don, 1962. Peredovyye metody khimicheskoy tekhnologii i kontrolya proizvodstva (Progressive methods of chemical engineering and production control): trudy konferentsii. Rostov-on-Don, Izd-vo Rostovskogo univ., 1964, 193-196

TOPIC TAGS: gold, tungsten, copper alloy, nickel alloy, aluminum alloy, tin alloy, protective coating, quantitative analysis

ABSTRACT: Analytical methods were developed for determining the quality and thickness of protective coatings made of copper-nickel, copper-aluminum, tin-nickel, tin-copper, and gold and used on tungsten and molybdenum articles. After reduction of ²⁷

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ACC NR: AT6005602

cupric ions to cuprous ions with hydroxylamine, bichinonic acid was used to determine copper photometrically in the presence of nickel by means of the colored complex formed by this acid with copper ions at pH 5-12. To determine gold deposited on tungsten, methods of separating the gold from the tungsten backing were studied, and it was found that treatment of the sample with aqua regia inevitably caused some tungsten to go into solution with the gold. It was thus necessary to find a method of determining gold in the presence of tungstate ions and of the components of aqua regia, since evaporation of the latter would cause tungstic acid to precipitate, adsorb gold on its surface, and reduce it to the metallic state. None of the known methods of determining gold was suitable. The problem was successfully solved by using the reagent variamine blue, which was applied to the determination of gold for the first time. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 24Mar64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

AGRANOVSKAYA, N.

The law comes into force. Izobr. i rats. no. 11:22-24 N '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Moscow--Cables)
(Technological innovations)

AGRANOVSKIY, A.

Agranovskiy, A. "The university of Karavayevo," (The dairy-breeding state farm of Karavayevo, Kostroma Oblast. Outline), In the collection: Kostroma (Kostroma), 1948, p. 136-57.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

AGRANOVSKIY, Anatoliy.

[Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station, a great construction project of
Communism] Stalingradskaia GES - velikaia stroika kommunizma. [Moskva]
Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1953. 87 p. (MLRA 6:7)
(Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520018-4

~~SECRET~~

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520018-4"

SOV/137-58-8-16626

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 53 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Agranovskiy, A.A., Montvid, A.E.

TITLE: New Engineering Solutions in the Design of Alumina Plants
(Novyye tekhnicheskiye resheniya pri proyektirovanii glinozemnykh zavodov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. materialov tekhn. inform. Gos. in-t po proyektir. alyumin., magniyevykh i elektrodn. z-dov, 1957, Nr 1, pp 13-20

ABSTRACT: A presentation is made of the major trends in the development of alumina production: The utilization of complex types of raw material, increases in the capacities of alumina department, modernization of equipment design and - in particular - sintering processes, reductions in the consumption of raw materials and energy, increase in productivity, and improvement in working conditions. Examination is made of the planning solutions of various conversions occurring in the production process: Acceptance of ore and conditioning it to uniform properties, receipt and storage of materials in powdered form for metering into and grinding with the raw material, sintering

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SOV/137-58-8-16626

New Engineering Solutions in the Design of Alumina Plants

of the charge in rotary ovens, leaching of the sinter and separation of the slime from the solution, thickening and filtration of the slimes and the $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, and decomposition of aluminate solutions by evaporating return solutions. Ideas are put forth on the introduction of sintering processes for nepheline and bauxite mixtures, and for fluidized-solid calcination and cooling of alumina. Problems of mechanization of minor processes in alumina production are examined.

V. Shch.

1. Aluminum--Production
2. Industrial plants--Design

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-10-20696

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 51 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Agranovskiy, A.A., Labutin, G.V.

TITLE: Complex Processing of Alunite Ore (Kompleksnaya pererabotka alunitovoy rudy)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Legkiye metally. Nr 4. Leningrad, 1957, pp 51-55

ABSTRACT: The complex processing of the ore envisages utilization of all its useful components: Al_2O_3 , SO_3 , Na_2O , and K_2O . The caustic, ammonia-caustic, and reduction methods of processing the ore are examined. The last yields the best technical and economic indices. The method is based on removing the SO_3 in the Al sulfate by reducing roast with a gaseous or vaporizing liquid reductant. The roast gases contain up to 70% SO_2 . The roasting is performed in fluidized-solids furnaces. Reduction in accordance with the countercurrent principle provides 95% decomposition of the $Al_2(SO_4)_3$. The reduced ore is leached at $100^\circ C$ by circulating caustic solution containing 120 g Na_2O /liter. The aluminate solution is freed of silicon at 105° and is centrifuged. As the solution is evaporated after

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SOV/137-58-10-20696

Complex Processing of Alunite Ore

separation of the Al hydroxide, Na and K sulfates are liberated. Sintering of a portion of the resultant sulfates with the return hydroxide and leaching of the Na aluminate derived compensate for the loss of caustic in the process. The reducing method, with a sintering arm, makes it possible to obtain Al_2O_3 , H_2SO_4 , and K_2SO_4 .

L.P.

1. Aluminum-potassium-sulfate--Processing 2. Minerals--Separation 3. Centrifuges
--Applications 4. Sulfates--Sintering

Card 2/2

USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms.

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 950

Author : Agranovskiy, A.M.

Inst : Leningrad Sanitation and Hygiene Medical Institute

Title : Sanitary-Helminthologic Analysis of Fish as the Means of Prophylaxis of Diphylobothriasis

Orig Pub : Tr. Leningr. san.-gigiyen. med. in-ta, 1958, 44, 283-306

Abstract : For the purpose of lowering the morbidity rate of diphylobothriasis a system is presented by means of sanitary-helminthologic analyses of fish (F) and includes in the determination a series of such examinations and an attainment of F affected by larvae of the tapeworm (T). The system includes: organization of the study of F for infection by T, establishment of the intensity of infection

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USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms.

G

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 950

of F in individual water basins (water basin regions), establishment of a permissible norm for the number of T, and the order of uses of F in relation to the data of the investigation. Studies of strains of F of primary intermediate hosts of the tapeworm are extensively conducted once every 10 years by activities of the sanitary-epidemiological plants. Sampling of F in lakes and inlets was arranged every 125 - 150 km and in rivers every 100 - 125 km. Small water basins were explored in one unit. 75 specimens (25 of the large species and 50 small) were examined, and complete helminthologic explorations were performed with conversion of the number of T in 1 kg of product. In determining the degree of contamination of F by T, the former were divided into two groups: F used for food purposes on general grounds, and F conditionally suitable and usable after special treatment and decontamination. To the second group

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USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms.

G

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000, No 1, 1959, 950
CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520018-4"

belonged F, having on an average of 1 kg weight 10 T and more in ruff, 8 in perch, 4 in carpout, and 3 in pike. The invasion hazard of this group is insignificant, but it is necessary to treat them through the preparation of canned foods, pickling, etc. For the small species of F (perch, ruff), heat treatment by frying for 15 - 20 minutes is sufficient. -- L.P.
Shuvalova

PA 171T36

USSR/Electricity - Installation Regulations
Electrical Equipment Oct 50

"Regulations for Installing Electrotechnical Equipment," D. V. Agranovskiy, Engr, Teplo-elektroproyekt Trust, P. F. Solov'yev, Engr, Glavelektromontazh Trust, Min of Constr. of Heavy Ind Enterprises, M. S. Trifel', Engr, Baku

"Elektrichestvo" No 10, pp 88-90

Concludes discussion conducted by editor on regulations for installing electrotechnical equipment, and claims exchange of views between all

USSR/Electricity - Installation Regulations (Contd) 171T36 Oct 50

Interested branches has been of great value. Conclusions reached were expected to influence meeting convened by VNIIE at Leningrad in Oct 50 to discuss All-Union regulations on this subject.

AGRANOVSKIY, D. V.

171T36

SOV/137-59-2-4412

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 2, p 297 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Agranovskiy, G. A.

TITLE: Selection of Protective Atmospheres and Selection of Standard Industrial Apparatus for Their Preparation (Podbor zashchitnykh atmosfer i vybor tipovykh promyshlennykh ustanovok dlya ikh prigotovleniya)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy Soveshchaniya glavn. metallurgov z-dov i in-tov avtomob. prom-sti. Nr 3. Moscow, 1958, pp 127-133

ABSTRACT: An intermittent-action apparatus for the control of the moisture content of the atmosphere (A) was constructed and its automation is being developed in the thermal division of the NIITavtoprom (Scientific Research Institute of the Motor Vehicles Industry). The calculation of the mechanics and economics of 14 projects for creating a controlled A leads to two projects which produce gas at the lowest cost per m^3 . 1) Endothermic A, and 2) Exothermic A without the removal of CO_2 and H_2O . A catalyst for the endothermic A was selected. Exothermic A without the removal of CO_2 and H_2O are suitable only for the protection of low-carbon steel, whereas purified exothermic A are suitable for high-carbon steel, also. However, they are less efficient than

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SOV137-59-2-4412
Selection of Protective Atmospheres and Selection of Standard Industrial (cont.)

endothermic A. Industrial endothermic A generators have been put into operation in the Moscow im. Likhachev automobile plant.

A. S.

Card 2/2

Engineers G. A. Agranovskiy, N. M. Levitanskaya, A. G. Kalinin (NIIAvtoprom), G. Ye. Litvin, A. A. Bulatnikov (Automobile Works imeni Likhachev) were awarded the First N. A. Minkevich Prize for the paper "Investigation and Introduction of a Standard, Controlled Atmosphere for Heat Treatment and Chemical-Heat Treatment of Steel", wherein these authors propose an original method of purification of town gas by passing it through zinc-chromium catalysts.

Results of the 1958 Competition for Obtaining imeni D. K. Chernov and imeni N. A. Minkevich Prizes, Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1959, No. 6, pp 62-64

AGRANOVSKIY, G.G. (Leningrad)

Precast foundations under machinery with dynamic loads. Osn., fund.
1 mekh.grun. 6 no.6:22-23 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

AGRANOVSKIY, G.G. (Leningrad)

Conference on Precast Reinforced Concrete Foundations under
Machinery. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 7 no.3:32 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

AGRANOVSKIY, G.G.

Results of the examination of precast and precast monolithic
foundations for machinery. Prom.stroi. 43 no.12:20-21 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

AGRANOVSKIY, I.

"Beyond the Arctic Circle," Krest'yanka, 30, No.4, 1952

AGRANOVSKIY, I.

"In the Kuban' Steppes," Krest'yanka, 31, No.2, 1952

AGRANOVSKIY, I.; ARANOVICH, B.; BELYAYEVA, V.; BOL'SHAKOV, A.; GRUZDEV,
V.; DICH, S.; ZELENTSOV, I.; KONKIN, A.; LEVIT, R.; MIKHAYLOV,
N.; MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.; SERKOV, A.; SMELKOV, G.; SNETKOV, N.;
SOROKIN, Ya.; SHIFRIN, L.

In memory of Vladimir Sergeevich Smurov, 1897-1965. Khim.
volok. no.2:78 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

AGRANOVSKIY, I.N.

Operation of a pilot electric furnace for the production of hydrogen sulfide. Khim.volok. no.1:40-45 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

(Electric furnaces)

(Hydrogen sulfide)

AGRANOVSKIY, I.N.; TITOVA, T.F.

Electric conductivity of the carbon containing materials used in the production of carbon disulfide. Khim. volok. no.3:40-44 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institut iskusstvennogo volokna.

L 65293-65 EWT(1) MDW(EH)

ACCESSION NR: AP5020416

UR/0375/65/000/008/0076/0079

AUTHORS: Zabney, A. F. (Engineer, Commander); Agranovskiy, K. Yu. (Doctor of
Physical sciences); Derzhavets, I. K. 76

TITLE: Methods of measuring the parameters of the motion of projectiles under
water 27

SOURCE: Morakoy sbornik, no. 8, 1965, 76-79

TOPIC TAGS: underwater ^{40, 55}photography, tracking system, underwater ballistics,
underwater acoustics, underwater camera, underwater sound equipment, torpedo 3

ABSTRACT: Low precision and the high cost of magnetic systems for underwater
projectile tracking led to the development of acoustic systems based on signal
travel time. The particular type of equipment used and the arrangement of the

AIR MAIL

STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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S/155/60/000/004/006/012
A104/A129

AUTHORS: Agranovskiy, L.Ye., Radzhabov, M.M.

TITLE: Prospecting by the correlation method of refracted waves on the southern slope of the Kara-Kum Plateau

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, Izvestiya, Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1960, 46-52

TEXT: The advantages of the correlation method of refracted waves (KMPV) for the prospecting of the Kara-Kum Plateau are discussed. The latter gained special interest after rich gas wells were struck in the albite deposits of the central region near Darvaza, Shikh, Serapay Zavod. The southern slope of the Kara-Kum is covered with a wide stratum of fine to medium-grained micaceous sand, interspersed by clay layers. Ground waters occur in depths of 5 - 50 m. KMPV registered a number of refracted waves corresponding to different strata bedded within Tertiary deposits in carbonaceous Cretaceous rocks and below these. Boundary velocities of the most intensive waves are shown in Table 1. A comparison of stratum velocities to boundary velocities shows that the latter exceed the former by 1.4 - 1.6. This sharp differentiation renders the KMPV method

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Prospecting by the correlation method ...

S/105/50/000/004/006/012
A104/A129

eminently suitable for investigations of structural and regional problems in this area. KMFV investigations comprised longitudinal and transverse profiling and were carried out by 26-channel (C-26-51, Д, (98-26-51-D) stations. Maximum frequency response of modified amplifiers was reached at 25 c/s. Solitary СП-48 (SF-48) seismographs with a natural frequency of 26-27 c/s acted as receivers of electric oscillations. The distance between profiles varied from 5 to 1.5-2 km. The net of profiles formed close polygons at a maximum perimeter of 40 km. Experimental data proved that the waves corresponding to basic refraction boundaries are distinguished by recording stability, unbroken phase correlation and extensive tracing ranges. The seismic profiles based on hodographs were compiled according to t_0 and time fields laid down by G.D. Gamburisev (Ref. 1: "Korrelatsionnyy metod prelomlennykh voln" [Correlation method of refracted waves], Akademiizdat, 1952). The method was applied to 1-1.5 m deep refracting boundaries; deeper boundaries were shown with the help of time fields and ray diagrams with due consideration to the vertical mean velocity gradient. The relative error $\Delta H/H$ at the determination of the depth of boundary lines due to inaccurate determination of boundary velocity V_r is calculated according to.

Card 2/4

S/165/60/000/004/006/012
A104/A129

Prospecting by the correlation method ...

$$\Delta H/H = \frac{V \sqrt{1-n^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{n}{1 + \frac{\Delta V_r}{V_r}}\right)^2}} - 1,$$

$n = \bar{V}/V_r$, $\Delta V_r = V_r - V_{eff}$ (ΔV_r - absolute error in the determination of velocity V_r).
 The Izgant Fold revealed refracted strata bedded in Tertiary and upper-Cretaceous deposits; it forms a sub-latitudinal brachyantycline. The structure of Kazy has been prepared for deep drilling. The structural layout was traced along the refracting stratum with $V_r = 5,500 - 5,700$ m/sec and bedded in Cretaceous deposits. Two further not defined structural complexes were revealed northwest of Kazy; their presence appears to confirm the theory of Yu.N. Godin (Ref. 2; "Glubinnoye geologicheskoye stroeniye Turkmenii i yego izucheniye geofizicheskimi metodami" [Plutonic geological formations of Turkmenia and the exploration by geophysical methods], 1959) on the existence of a Tuarkyr - Karatakshinskiy Bank. Described explorations provide the basis for further prospecting of sloping structures by the KMPV method in the region of Southern Kara-Kum. There are 5 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/4

S/165/60/000/004/006/012
A104/A129

Prospecting by the correlation method ...

ASSOCIATION: Upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete Ministrov Turkmen-skoj SSR (Administration of Geology and Protection of Mineral Re-sources in the Council of Ministers of the Turkmen-skaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 1, 1960

Район работ a)	Обозначение волны b)	V_r (м/сек.) c)
Изгонт	t_1	3200-3400
	t_2	3900-4000
	t_3	4500-4600
	t_4	6400-6500
Казы	t_1	2600-2700
	t_2	3200-3300
	t_3	5500-5700

Table 1: Boundary velocities of refracted waves

- a) Area
- b) Design waves
- c) V_r (m/sec)

Card 4/4

86205

9.9865
3.9300

S/049/60/000/006/005/005/XX
E191/E381

AUTHORS: Radzhabov, M.M. and Agranovskiy, L.Ye.

TITLE: Determination of the Depth and Profile of the Separation Boundary from the Individual Transverse Hodographs of V Refracted Waves

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1960, No. 6, pp. 854 - 862 + 2 plates

TEXT: The problem of determining the profile of the refracting boundary from the individual transverse hodograph is considered for the case of a single flat inclined separation boundary. Formulae are given for determining the depths of the refracting boundary in the immersion zone from the individual transverse hodographs of refracted waves at each point of the profile. The errors in the determination of the effective depths of the refracting boundary in the immersion zone are considered. The accuracy of the determination of the profile of the refracting boundary in the immersion zone is formulated. Examples of experimental data are given. It is shown that
Card 1/3

86205

S/049/60/000/006/005/005/XX
E191/E381

Determination of the Depth and Profile of the Separation
Boundary from the Individual Transverse Hodographs of
Refracted Waves

only in the case of a straight line transverse profile orientated across the direction of the spread of the refracting boundary and on condition that the separation boundary along the perpendicular line is horizontal, does the individual transverse hodograph of the refracted wave at given values of the velocities in the top layer and the refracting layer offer the possibility of determining the depths at each point of the line of observation. Under actual conditions, these requirements are satisfied adequately in the exploration of structural elements of the type of an inclined monocline layer. In all other cases, additional data are required apart from the values of the velocities. When these data are known, the formulae given permit the plot of the boundary of separation, also in the case when the boundary velocity in the refracting layer varies along the

Card 2/3

AGRANOVSKIY, L.Ye.

25th anniversary of the Board of Geology. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. nauk no.5:12-15 1964.

(NIRA 17:12)

1. Upravleniye geologii i okhrany neдр pri Sovete Ministrov Turk-menskoy SSR.

AGRANOVSKIY, I.N.; GAYLEVSKIY, L.I.

Electric conductivity of carbon-containing materials used in the production of carbon disulfide. Report No.1. Khim.volok. no.3:38-41 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta iskusstvennogo volokra.
(Carbon disulfide)
(Coal--Electric properties)

L 33115-66

ACC NR: AP6024083

SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/66/000/002/0235/0236

AUTHOR: Zav'yalov, A. S.; Get'man, A. A.; Molchanov, V. D.; Krasyuk, N. P.;
Agranovskiy, K. Yu.; Borger, A. Ya.; Greyor, L. K.; Yesakov, V. P.; Miller, Ye. V.;
Pyatman, K. I.; Abryutin, V. N.; Gubanov, V. V.; Oranskiy, M. I.; Yevseyev, M. Ye.;
Merklin, G. B.; Sinol'nikov, Ye. M.; Avilov-Karnaukhov, B. N.; Bogush, A. G.;
Bolyayev, I. P.; Pokkor, I. I.; Chornyavskiy, F. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: O. B. Bron (on his 70th birthday)

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 2, 1966, 235-236

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, circuit breaker

ABSTRACT: Osip Borisovich Bron was born in 1896 in Klitsi. In 1920, he graduated from the physics-math faculty of Khar'kov Technological Institute. He became a professor in 1930. He defended his doctor's thesis in 1940. During the second world war, he was in the navy. After demobilization in 1950, Engineer Colonel Bron went to work teaching at the Leningrad Industrial Correspondence School. He became the head of the Chair of Theoretical Bases of Electrical Technology in 1958. He is closely associated with scientific and development work, and has cooperated closely in this area with the Leningrad "Elektrosila" plant since 1946. His work has been in the areas of spark-damping and high-power circuit breakers. He has published over 140 scientific works and 19 inventions. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 05, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

So

0965

1647

AGRANOVSKIY, E. R.

LYZHNYI SPORT. DOPUSHCHENO V KACHESTVA UCHEB. POSOBIYA DLYA TEKHNIKUMOV
FIZICHESKOY KUL'TURY. MOSKVA, FIZ-KUL'TURA I SPORT, 1951.
312 p.

H. BRANOVSKIY, A. H.

5(3)

AUTHORS:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

SOV/GJ-A-3-19/3
Mogilevskiy, Ye.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Finger, G.O. Scientific-Technical Conferences and a Seminar on the Production and Processing of Chemical Fibers
Khimicheskiye nauki i promyshlennost', 1969, Vol. 4, Nr. 3, pp. 398-401 (1968)

In November-December 1968 the All-Union Scientific-Technical Conference on Problems of the Application of Chemical Fibers in the Textile, knit goods and footwear industries was held in the city of Novosibirsk. It was attended by 300 persons of plants and scientific research and design installations. The President of the Comrastruyemye komsobli Sovetskoye ministroy SSSR po khimii (State Committee for Chemistry in the Council of Ministers of the USSR) Y.S. Fedory pointed out the great importance of developing the production of chemical fibers. A.M. Rudin (Upravleniye khimicheskimi volokna - Board of Chemical Fibers) read a paper on the tasks of workers of the industry of chemical fibers; candidates of Technical Sciences G.I. Ruditskiy (VNIIT) on the subjects of new technologies for the production of artificial fibers; S.L. Dich (GIPROIT) on new technologies for the production of artificial fibers; research conducted in the combine concerning the production of caprone fiber and artificial silk; Y.F. Khimichkiy (Kalininskoye kombinat khimicheskoye volokna - Kalinin Combine) on technical improvements in the combine; Professor M.L. Rikhsaylov on "Work in the Field of Preparing Highly-Resistant Viscose Cord"; J.M. Geyzberg (Kombinat khimicheskoye volokna - Kalinin Combine) on the work of viscose fiber plants and the production of artificial silk; Ye.M. Mogilevskiy (VNIIT) on the development of apparatuses for the continuous production of viscose silk; I.P. Sabirsky (VNIIT) on increasing the spinning rate for viscose silk; I.P. Sabirsky (VNIIT) on the electric spindle NV-3 developed by the Kalinin Combine, on the method of regenerating the spinning solution by contact with such gases which has been developed in the USSR; B.G. Zhelezovskiy (Kalininskoye kombinat khimicheskoye volokna - Kalinin Combine) on the work of viscose fiber plants and the production of artificial silk; Ye.M. Mogilevskiy (VNIIT) and Ye.S. Markov (GIPROIT) on the production of carbon fibers; G.A. Borovichenko, Kalinin Combine, on the work of a laboratory for the regeneration of carbon disulfide; V.A. Zhuravlin (VNIIT) on the continuous production of caprolactam and the spinning of caprone silk; Candidate of Technical Sciences M.V. Zhelezovskiy (VNIIT) on the continuous production of caprolactam and the spinning of caprone silk; Candidate of Technical Sciences M.V. Zhelezovskiy (VNIIT) and Candidate of Technical Sciences M.V. Zhelezovskiy (VNIIT) on the production of the fibers silk; Ye.M. Mogilevskiy (VNIIT) on the improvement of the quality of caprone cord and silk. A seminar on the subject: "New Technological and Spinning Technology in the Production of Artificial and Synthetic Fibers and Related Products for Them" took place December 18-20, 1968. M.Ye. Alshitskiy (Kalininskoye kombinat khimicheskoye volokna - Kalinin Combine) read a paper on the development of chemical fibers; Candidate of Technical Sciences G.I. Ruditskiy on achievements in the field of the production of synthetic fibers; Candidate of Technical Sciences Ye.M. Mogilevskiy on achievements in the production of viscose fibers; G.O. Finger (VNIIT) on the acceleration of the desulfuration process of viscose silk without the application of alkali reagent; A.F. Kravtsov (Branch of Technical Sciences Kalinin Combine) on the preparation of Monomers for Synthetic Fibers Based on the Work of the Institute of Monomers for Technical Sciences A.A. Adzhimayev and Ye.V. Gordin (GIMF); Candidate of Technical Sciences A.A. Adzhimayev and Ye.V. Gordin (GIMF) on the preparation of raw material for polyamide fibers; Candidate of Technical Sciences Y.S. Rikhsaylov and Ye.O. Vozdvyzhenko (GIMF) on the preparation of diacetylterephthalate for polyester fiber.

Card 3/6

Card 4/6

Card 5/6

AGRANOVSKIY, V.

"Sakhiurt" means spark. IUn.tekh. 5 no.3:13-14 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Buryat Mongolia--Building stones)

AGRANOVSKIY, Yu., *Eng.*; VIL'KOVSKIY, V., *Eng.*

New system of controlling the mechanisms of portal and floating
electric cranes. *Rech. transp.* 21 no.8:15-16 Ag '62.
(MIRA 18:9)

AGHAROVSKIY, Yu.V., starshiy inzh.

Ensuring optimal working conditions for the electric drives of
bucket crane winches during scooping. Tr. LIT no. 7119-16 1986.
(1986)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M., dotsent.

Problems of food hygiene as illustrated in Russian manuscript medical books of the 17th and 18th century. Trudy ISGMI 14:211-219 '59. (MLRA 7:9)

(Food--Early works to 1800)

USSR/Medicine - Nutrition

Card 1/1

Pub. 141-17/19

Author : Agranovskiy, Z. M.; Gessen, A. I. (Reviewed by Bychkov, I. Ya.)

Title : Guide for specialization of subordinates in nutritional hygiene

Periodical : Vop. pit., 47-48, Jul/Aug 1955

Abstract : Gives favorable review of above guide for students about to become specialists in nutritional hygiene. The few errors found in the book are due to faulty editing, according to the reviewer. No references.

Institution :

Submitted :

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M.

Basic problems of hygiene in studying public nutrition. Trudy
LSGMI 25:5-11 '55. (MIRA 12:8)

(NUTRITION,
in Russia, hyg. aspects (Rus))

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M.

Problems in the epidemiology and prevention of diphyllbothriasis
in fishing areas. Trudy LSGMI 25:127-167 '55. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyeniche-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy .. dotsent Z.M. Agranovskiy).
(TAPEWORM INFECTION, epidemiology,
diphyllbothriasis in Russia, in fishermen (Rus))

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M.

Sanitary and epidemiological considerations on food poisoning.
Trudy LSGMI 25:177-188 '55. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - dotsent Z.M. Agranovskiy).
(FOOD POISONING,
(Rus))

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M., dotsent

Method and practices in teaching a course in the hygiene of nutrition.
Trudy LSGMI 36:39-81 '56. (MIRA 14:1)
(NUTRITION--STUDY AND TEACHING)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z. M.: Doc Med Sci (diss) -- "Diphyllbothriasis as a problem in marginal pathology". Leningrad, 1958. 53 pp (Min Health RSFSR, Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene Med Inst), 300 copies (KI, No 6, 1959, 140)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M.

"Manual for laboratory work in food hygiene," Reviewed by Z.M.
Agranovskii. Vop.pit. 17 no.3:90-91 My-Je '58. (NIRA 11:6)
(FOOD HANDLING)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M.

Problems of food hygiene in "Food regulations"; on the 200th anniversary of the first edition. Vop.pit. 17 no.6:64-67
N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RUSSIA--ARMY--COMMISSARIAT)
(FOOD)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M., dots

Sanitary and helminthological examination of fish as a means of preventing diphyllobothriasis [with summary in English]. Trudy ISGMI 44:283-306 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TAPEWORM INFECTION, prev. & control.

exam. of fish prev. of diphyllobothriasis (Rus))

(FISH, exam in prev. of diphyllobothriasis (Rus))

(FOOD,

fish exam. in prev. of diphyllobothriasis (Rus))

AGAPKOVSKIY, I. V.

"Problems of prophylaxis of allergic rhinitis and means of its prevention."

Report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectiologists, 1959.

AGRANOVSKIY, Khaim-Zalman (Zinoviy) Mendeleev (Markovich) for Doc Med Sci on the basis of dissertation defended 2 Feb 59 in the Council of Len Sanitary Hygienic Med Inst, entitled "Diphyllobothriosis as a problem of marginal pathology."
(BMVISSO USSR, 1-61, 20)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.H.

"Food hygiene" by A.V.Reisler. Reviewed by Z.H.Agranovskii.
Vop.pit. 18 no.2:91-94 Mr-Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(FOOD HANDLING) (REISLER, A.V.)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M., dotsent

Experimental investigation on the effect of various physico-chemical factors on the survival of *Diphyllbothrium latum* plerocercoid and their significance for the prevention of diphyllbothriasis. Report No.1. Trudy LSGMI no.47:7-70 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - dotsent Z.M.Agranovskiy).

(DIPHYLLOBOTHIUM)

(FISH, parasitology)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M., dotsent

Experimental investigation on the effect of various physico-chemical factors on the survival of *Diphyllbothrium latum* plerocercoid and their significance for the prevention of diphyllbothriasis. Report No.2. Trudy LSGMI no.47:71-113 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - dotsent Z.M.Agranovskiy).

(DIPHYLLOBOTHRIMUM)

(FISH - parasitology)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M., dotsent

Conference of graduates in sanitary medicine from the Leningrad
Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene. Gig i san, no. 10:103-107
0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(PUBLIC HEALTH--CONGRESSES)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M.

Clinic for alimentary diseases as an academic and scientific
basis for a department of the hygiene of nutrition. Vop.pit.
19 no.1:81-86 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny pitaniya (zav. - dotsent Z.M. Agranovskiy)
Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(NUTRITION education)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M.

"Hygiene in public eating establishments" by I.IA. Moreinis.
Reviewed by A.M. Agranovskii. Vop.pit. 19 no.4:88-89 JI-Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

(RESTAURANTS, LUNCHROOMS, ETC.--SANITATION)
(MOREINIS, I.IA.)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M.

Some causes of erroneous diagnosis and unsatisfactory sanitary and epidemiological examination in food poisonings. Vop. pit. 20 no.5: 72-74 S-0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry pitaniya (zav. Z.M.Agranovskiy) i kliniki alimentarnykh zabolovaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(FOOD POISONING)

IVANOV, A.Ya., prof., otv.red.; AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M., prof., red.;
ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., prof., red.; ANICHKOV, S.V., prof.,
red.; BABAYANTS, R.A., prof., red.; BASHENIN, V.A., prof., red.;
GUTKIN, A.Ya., prof., red.; KAMYSHANOV, A.F., dotsent, red.;
KLIONSKIY, Ye.Ye., prof., red.; RYSS, S.M., prof., red.;
SMIRNOV, A.V., prof., zasluzhenny deyatel' nauki, red.;
TIKHOMIROV, P.Ye., prof., red.; CHISTOVICH, G.N., prof., red.

[New informative material on the methodology for sanitation of the environment, and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of some diseases; results of research at the Leningrad Medical Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene to assist in the practice of public health] Novye informatsionnye material po metodike ozdorovleniia vneshei sredy, preduprezhdeniiu, diagnostike i lecheniiu nekotorykh zabolevani; rezul'taty nauchnykh issledovani LSGMI v pomoshch' praktike zdravookhraneniia. Leningrad, 1961. 105 p. (Leningrad. Sanitarно-gigienicheski meditsinski institut. Trudy, vol.73).

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Anichkov). 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Babayants, Ryss).

AGRANOVSKIY, Z. M., prof.; LEBEDEVA, Ye. A.; MAYKOVA, O. P.;
KHARAKHORKINA, K. D.

Nutrition in old age as a hygienic problem and methods for its
combined study. Trudy LSGMI 67:8-17 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabo-
levaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(NUTRITION) (GERIATRICS)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z. M.

Distribution and characteristics of diphyllbothriasis morbidity
in Leningrad. Trudy LSCMI 67:259-301 '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabo-
levaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(LENINGRAD REGION--TAPEWORMS)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z. M.; ZHUKOVA, N. M.

Some problems of pathogenesis in diphyllbothriasis. Trudy LSGMI
67:309-325 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny pitaniya s klinikoy alimentarnykh zabo-
levaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (sav. kafedroy - prof. Z. M. Agranovskiy).

(TAPEWORMS)

AGRANOVSKIY, Z.M.

[Perspectives for the development of nutritional hygiene]
Perspektivy razvitiia gigieny pitaniia. Moskva, Meditsina,
1964. 17 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence

48-5-50/56

AUTHORS: Agranyan M.I. and Gorbachev N.V.

TITLE: Manufacture of Luminescent Multiplication Paints and Their Application for Luminescent Filming (Izgotovleniye svetyashchikhaya mul'tiplikatsionnykh krasok i primeneniye ikh pri lyuminesstsentnykh kinos"yemkakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademi Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #5, pp 763-770 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Experimental research for the manufacture of luminescent paints was carried out and methods of their application in multiplication of movies were developed.

The basic raw material for the manufacture of luminescent paints are: zinc-sulfide and cadmium-sulfide luminophores produced by the "Krasnyy Khimik" plant, and lumogen produced by the Khar'kov Plant of Chemical Reagents.

As a result of experimentation, 24 paints were produced. They can well be photographed on the 3-layer color cinema-film. Ten of them are mixtures of luminophores and pigments, and

Card 1/3

48-5-50/56

TITLE:

Manufacture of Luminescent Multiplication Paints and Their Application for Luminescent Filming (Izgotovleniye evetyash-chikhaya mul'tiplikatsionnykh krasok i primeniye ikh pri "lyuminestsentnykh kinos'yemkakh)

were devised to contain saturated colors for filming in mixed light. Ten others were produced without pigments, and were devised for filming under ultraviolet illumination alone. The two-year experience of using them has shown that these paints fully met the requirements of multiple filming. They possess a good adhesion to celluloid sheets, sufficiently elastic, and dry quickly. The composition and color characteristics of these paints are given in Table 1 of the paper.

A comparison of conventional and luminescent paints used for cinema films led to a conclusion that luminescent paints gave colors of greater purity than the conventional ones.

The luminescent paints were used in several movies produced by the studio "Soyuzmul'tfil'm" (Union Multiplication Film) during the time from 1954 to 1956.

Luminescent paints are of special importance for representing such light effects as polar light, fireworks, rainbows, thunderstorms, etc.

Card 2/3

AGRAKTINA, Anatolie, ing.

Following up the labor productivity in the leather industry.
Industria ussara 12 no.1:4-6 Ja '65.

1. Director of the "8 Mai" Enterprise, Medias.

AGRAYEV, V. A. (Gor'kiy)

"Concerning the Algorithm of Translation of French Texts by the Calculated
Technique in Russian."

Theses - Conference on Machine Translations, 15-21 May 1958, Moscow.

ACC NR: <u>KT6036468</u>	SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0013/0014
AUTHOR: <u>Agro, A. L.; Ivanov, V. M.; Trukhachev, V. T.</u>	29
ORG: none	B+1
TITLE: Problem of the possibility of mineralizing water-fecal mixtures by the pressure cooking method [Paper presented at conference on problems of space medicine held in Moscow from 24-27-May-1966]	
SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 13-14	
TOPIC TAGS: life support system, biologic metabolism, <u>metabolic waste</u>	
ABSTRACT: 2	
Experiments have demonstrated that it is possible to mineralize 90—93% of a urine-fecal mixture by a pressure cooking (wet combustion) method with air as the oxidizing agent.	
Card 1/3	

L 08283-67

ACC NR: AT6036468

The effects of various factors (temperature, pressure, and duration) were carefully studied under laboratory conditions. The relationships between feces and water, the required amount of the oxidizing agent (oxygen of the air) and the degree of mineralization were carefully observed. The degree of mineralization was determined on the basis of the difference between the initial chemical oxygen requirement and its terminal value expressed in terms of percentage. The chemical requirement of oxygen was determined by a bichromatic method.

In the course of the experiments it was determined that the optimum duration of cooking was 2 hr, with a temperature of 275° C, and pressure between 120 and 130 atm. This process, which develops a slight excess of air-oxygen in comparison with the initial chemical-oxygen requirement, results in mineralization of 90—93% of the fecal mixture.

The liquid which forms after mineralization is a transparent solvent with a specific aroma and a small amount of flaky sediment, which consists largely of non-water-soluble calcium and magnesium salts. The gas which forms during mineralization of the water-fecal mixture consists chiefly of carbon dioxide and residual oxygen and nitrogen.

Card 2/3

L 08283-67
ACC NR: AT6036468

The water-fecal solvents which result from the pressure cooking method contain 5—7% residual organic substances, which act as inhibitors during cultivation of higher and lower plants on a mineralized medium. The extraction of residual organic substances results in a nutrient solution which is nontoxic for plants. [W. A. No. 22; AID Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3 LS

AGRE, A.L.; KOROGODIN, V.I.

Distribution of radioactive pollutions in stagnant water. Med.
rad. 5 no.1:67-73 Ja '60. (MIRA 15:3)

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Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(WATER POLLUTION) (RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES)

KOL'S, Ol'ga Romanovna; LIMARENKO, Iya Mikhaylovna. Prinsipal uchastiye
AGRE, A.L.; TARUSOV, B.N., prof., red.; CHERKASOVA, V.I., red.
Izd-va; YEZHOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[Practical work in general biophysics in eight issues]Praktikum
po obshchei biofizike v vos'mi vypuskakh. Pod obshchei red.
B.N.Tarusova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Vysshaia shkola." No.6. [Work
with radioactive isotopes]Rabota s radioaktivnymi izotopami.
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Some data on the migration of cesium and strontium radioisotopes
from reservoirs with slow circulation. Report No.1. Biul.MOIP.
Otd.biol. 67 no.3:154-155 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Radioisotopes) (Water--Purification)

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in reservoirs with slow circulation. Report No.2. Biul.MOIP.Otd.
biol. 67 no.3:155-156 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Plants, Effect of radioactivity on) (Water--Purification)

AGRE, A.L.; RAYKO, A.P.; TIMOFEYEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Effect of the various biomass of aquatic plants on the concentration of microquantities of cesium and strontium in tanks with slow circulation. Biul.MOIP.Otd.biol. 67 no.5:120-127 S-0 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(FRESHWATER FLORA)

(WATER--PURIFICATION)

(RADIOISOTOPES)

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Accumulation of radiostrontium by hydrophytes and detritus. Biul.
MOIP. Otd. biol. 68 no.1:133-137 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 17:4)

AGRE, A.L.; MOICHANOVA, I. V.; TIMOFEYEV-BESOVSKIY, N.V.

Self-purification of water from cesium-137 in bodies of water with slow circulation at different speeds and volume of water and cesium concentration. Biul. NOIP. Otd. biol. 69 no. 3: 20-24. My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

AGRE, A.L.; RAYKO, A.P.

Accumulation of microquantities of strontium by green and
blue-green algae. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.1:135-137 Ja-F '64.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D. Pamfilova,
Moskva.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015738

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16
B

AUTHOR: Timofeyeva, N. A.; Agre, A. L.

TITLE: Coefficients of accumulation of strontium-90 by fresh-water plants from solutions differing in specific activity

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 457-458

TOPIC TAGS: strontium 90, radiobiology, hydrobiology, algae, radioisotope, radioactivity

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of experiments on the relationship between the coefficient of accumulation of Sr^{90} by the fresh-water plants *Elodea canadensis* Rich. and *Cladophora fracta* Kütz and the specific activity of microconcentrations of the radioisotope. (The coefficient of accumulation is the ratio of the concentration of an element in some substance to its concentration in water.) Two series of experiments were performed: (1) 4 modifications with *Elodea* (with Sr^{90} concentrations of 10^{-5} , 10^{-6} , 10^{-7} , and 10^{-8} c/liter) repeated 6 times; (2) 2 modifications with *Cladophora* (with Sr^{90} concentrations of 10^{-5} and 10^{-8} c/liter) repeated 4 times. Since the Sr^{90} concentration was found to increase in both

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species of plants in proportion to the isotope's concentration in water, the co-
efficients of Sr⁹⁰ accumulation remained constant, with an average value of 540 for
Elodea and 754 for *Cladophora*. Thus, no relationship was noted between the co-
efficient of accumulation of Sr⁹⁰ and its specific activity. That is to say, there
was no indication of an "isotopic effect" with the concentrations used. Orig. art.
has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologii UFAN SSSR, Sverdlovsk (Institute of Biology, UFAN
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(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/66/000/008/0117/0119

AUTHOR: Rovinskiy, F. Ya. (Candidate of Chemical Sciences); Agre, A. L. (Candidate of Biological Sciences) 26

ORG: Institute of Applied Geophysics, Moscow (Institut prikladnoy geofiziki) B

TITLE: Prediction of ⁹⁰strontium accumulation in fish

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 8, 1966, 117-119

TOPIC TAGS: strontium, isotope, radio strontium, radiation, ^{tolerance}radioactive fallout, food sanitation, ~~radiation biology~~, ~~radiation sources~~ radioactive contamination, commercial animal

ABSTRACT: Under specific conditions the Sr and Sr⁹⁰ accumulation factors F_a are equal in magnitude if the chemical state of the Sr and Sr⁹⁰ solutions is identical and the accumulation time of Sr⁹⁰ in the organism is long enough for the establishment of an equilibrium between the organism and the solution. In view of this it is possible to predict maximum accumulations of Sr⁹⁰ in fish under various specific conditions by the determination of the F_a of Sr under the same conditions. Experimental determinations of the F_a of Sr⁹⁰, Sr, and Ca in perch, crucian carp, and one-year-old carp show that 1) a relationship exists between the F_a of Sr⁹⁰ and the type of fish, 2) the F_a Sr⁹⁰ of the perch is highest and amounts to ~270, 3) the F_a Sr⁹⁰ of the one-year-old carp

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UDC: 614:31:639.2]:614.777:546.42.02.90

1. 01510-57

ACC NR: AP6030291

is the lowest and amounts to ~ 130 , 4) the $F_a \text{Sr}^{90}$ of the crucian carp is of intermediate value and amounts to ~ 190 , 5) the magnitude of $F_a \text{Sr}^{+2}$ and of $F_a \text{Ca}^{+2}$ in the three types of fish is the same as the $F_a \text{Sr}^{90}$ magnitude, and 6) the ratio of $F_a \text{Sr}^{90}; F_a^{+2}$ practically equals 1 indicating that when the fish spends a sufficiently long time in the water with the Sr^{90} and Sr^{+2} an equilibrium is established between the organism and the medium at which the $\text{Sr}^{90}/\text{Sr}^{+2}$ in the fish equals $\text{Sr}^{90}/\text{Sr}^{+2}$ in the water. The method for predicting Sr^{90} accumulation is unsuitable for general application inasmuch as in highly contaminated water the mineral exchange between the water could be disrupted owing to the radiation injury sustained by the fish. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

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ACC NR: AT6036467

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0012/0013

AUTHOR: Agre, A. L.; Nilovskaya, N. T.; Tsitovich, S. I. Bokovaya, M. M.
Varlanov, V. F.; Chernovich, I. L.

36
E71

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the possibility of cultivating higher plants on a nutrient medium of biological mineralizers under conditions of a closed gas cycle (Paper presented at conference on problems of space medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966)

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 12-13

TOPIC TAGS: life support system, closed ecological system, plant physiology, photosynthesis, plant metabolism

ABSTRACT:

The creation of a closed cycle of substances for experimental ecological systems is unthinkable without a stage of recycling human metabolic wastes, in order to transform organic substances into elements for mineral feeding of lower and higher autotrophs.

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One of the possible and promising methods of mineralizing human metabolic wastes is to use aerobic oxidation of organic materials with the aid of biocenosis of microorganisms, carried out in a biological mineralization chamber. At the present time, the aeration tank (aerotank) as a biological mineralization chamber is highly developed from the point of view of both engineering and construction and is quite useful for conducting experiments with short closed cycles.

In these experiments (the very first), two linked but contradictory processes were utilized. The first process was the synthesis of organic compounds from inorganic ones using the energy of light (photosynthesis of higher plants). The second process was the biochemical oxidation of organic substances (mineralization of the urine and fecal mixture in the aeration chamber).

Higher plants (head cabbage) were grown for a period of twelve days in an open assimilation chamber on a urine-fecal liquid which had been mineralized biologically. After this, they were grown under conditions of a closed exchange of a gas-air mixture between the assimilation chamber and the aeration tank for periods of four and eleven days.

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During the process of biological mineralization, a certain amount of CO₂ gas was extracted from the aeration tank and allowed to pass into the assimilation chamber with the higher plants. In turn, oxygen which had been produced by the plants passed into the aeration tank. These experiments with the "assimilation chamber-aeration tank" system made it possible to establish a practical gas exchange between higher plants and the biocenosis of mineralizing microorganisms. The experiments also established the possibility of using a mineralized urine-fecal liquid as a nutrient medium for higher plants. In the course of these experiments a somewhat lowered photosynthetic rate was observed. It is assumed that this can be explained by the action of some kind of gaseous micro-admixtures which are metabolites of plants and of activated sludge.

Experimentation with short closed cycles of the "assimilation chamber-aeration tank" type showed that they are practical for obtaining information necessary for the creation of closed ecological system.

[W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

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Card 3/3 *29/6*

ACC NR: AT7011648

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0001/0007

AUTHOR: Yazdovskiy, V. I.; Tsitovich, S. I.; Agre, A. L.; Gusarov, B. G.; Sinyak, Yu. Yo.; Chizhov, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Transformation of wastes in a closed ecological system

SOURCE: International Astronautical Congress. 17th, Madrid, 1966. Doklady. no. 10. 1966. O transformatsii produktov zhiznedeyatel'nosti chelovcka i biokompleksa pri osushchestvlenii krugovorota veshchestv v nalydih zamknutykh prostranstvakh, 1-7

TOPIC TAGS: life support system, metabolic waste, closed ecology system

ABSTRACT:

Successful operation of life-support systems based on partial recycling of substances depends on mineralization of human wastes and other life-support system byproducts, such as refuse from the space greenhouse, garbage, etc. Biological, physical and chemical methods of mineralization can be used alone or in combination. Criteria for judging the efficiency of these methods include the completeness of mineralization, the degree of change in chemical composition and aggre-

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gate state of the products, the coefficient of return of substances to the cycle, the weight and dimensions of equipment, the expenditure of energy, and the toxicity of end products.

The high-temperature and catalytic oxidation methods are most suitable for mineralizing solid and dehydrated human waste and life-support system refuse. The high-temperature method is technologically simple, but requires a temperature of 700—800°C. However, it mineralizes nearly all wastes, producing ash and gaseous products (CO₂, sulfur oxides, etc.). Within a range of combustion regimes the mineral composition of the ash is fairly constant, although its physical and chemical properties may change. One disadvantage of the high-temperature method is the possibility of forming free nitrogen, which must be bound (with additional energy expenditure). It should be noted that some type of high-temperature mineralization must be included in a life-support system because this step burns up the end-products of other forms of processing. This method can be successfully used in partially closed systems.

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The catalytic oxidation method of mineralization requires comparatively little energy and produces an acid solution useful for dissolving ash and treating nutrient media for autotrophs. Lower initial temperatures (200°C are required, and the ash formed by this mineralization process is more suitable for further processing. However, experimental conditions must be strictly controlled and long-acting, stable catalysts must be found. The catalytic oxidation method can be advantageously combined with the high-temperature method previously described. This combination can be used in partially closed systems, when the desired end-product is solutions of mineral salts.

The "pressure-cooking" method (oxidation of wastes in the liquid state) utilizes high pressure and high temperature and can be used to mineralize liquid human wastes, diluted urine-fecal mixtures and plant residue. This complicated method deserves more study because it produces a solution of mineral salts directly. Owing to the variety of organic substances subjected to mineralization, it is difficult to obtain a solution of constant composition. Experimental investigation of this self-sustaining exothermal process showed 90% minerali-

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