

AUTHORS:

Ambrozhiy, M. N., Osipova, Yu. A.

SOV/78-3-12-19/36

TITLE:

Thermographic Investigation of the Decomposition of the
Formates of the Rare Earths of the Cerium Group (Termo-
graficheskoye issledovaniye razlozheniya formiatov redkozemel'-
nykh elementov tseriyevoy gruppy)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 12,
pp 2716-2720 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The thermal decomposition of the formates of lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, and samarium was investigated. The formates have the following composition: $\text{La}(\text{HCO}_2)_3$, $\text{Ce}(\text{HCO}_2)_3$, $\text{Pr}(\text{HCO}_2)_3$, $\text{Nd}(\text{HCO}_2)_3$, and $\text{Sm}(\text{HCO}_2)_3$. On the basis of the nature of the decomposition curves obtained the formates of rare earths were divided into two groups: first group - those of lanthanum and cerium; second group - those of praseodymium, neodymium, and samarium. The thermal decomposition of the lanthanum and cerium takes place in two stages with the formation of an intermediate product of unknown composition. In the thermograms of the lanthanum formate the following effects occur: thermal effect, 225-310° and 330-355°C; exothermal

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Thermographic Investigation of the Decomposition of the Formates of the
Rare Earths of the Cerium Group

effect at 330-460°C, as the result of an inner crystalline process; the endothermal effect at 480-540° with the formation of La_2O_3 . The decomposition products were examined under the polarization microscope. The course of the thermal decomposition of the cerium formate is similar to that for lanthanum formate. The decomposition of the formates of praseodymium, neodymium, and samarium leads to the direct formation of oxides. The decomposition temperatures of the individual formates are the following: praseodymium, 450-475°; neodymium, 450-455°; and samarium, 460-465°C. On the basis of these investigations it follows that the dissociation of the formates of the rare earths is not a catalytic process. There are 5 figures and 13 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. G. Chernyshevs-
kogo (Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1957

Card 2/2

5(2)

PLATE : MAX EXPLANATION

30/2452

Academy of Sciences, Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii

Redoxometric analysis; plumbimetry, analitic, primerenye (New Earth Elements)
Production: Analytic, and the) Moscow, 1959. 351 p.
5,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: D. I. Repnikov, Professor, Ed. of Publishing House: D. I. Repnikov
and T. G. Levi, Tech. Ed.: D. I. Repnikov, Editorial Board: T. P. Alimarin,
Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, L. V. Shostakovskiy, Doctor of
Chemical Sciences, R. V. Polubnyy, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, V. I.
Kuznetsov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M. K. Kargin, Candidate of Chemical
Sciences, and Yu. S. Malyshevskiy, Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

Foreword: This book is intended for chemists in general and for geochemists and
analytical chemists in particular.

Contents: This collection of articles consists of reports presented at the New
Earth Elements Symposium held in June 1959 at the Institute of Geochemistry
and Analytical Chemistry (Leningrad). The book may be divided into
three main sections: the characteristics, uses and production of new earth
elements (NBE); the methods of analyzing NBE; and the application of li-
quidation of new earth elements and NBE mixtures in the glass and metallurgical
industries, and their use as catalysts. Considerable space is devoted to the
application of the redoxometric method in the production of pure NBE
of all new earth elements. The combination of this method with other methods
in separating NBE as an industrial scale are discussed by D. I. Repnikov,
Yu. S. Malyshevskiy, and M. K. Kargin. Chemical methods of separating
NBE compounds are discussed by L. V. Shostakovskiy, V. P. Polubnyy, L. P.
Alimarin, A. V. Kabanov, and O. P. Alekseyev. Spectroscopic X-ray spectral
analysis of NBE compounds are described by E. Ya. Yezhovskiy, and chemical methods
of analysis by L. P. Alimarin and P. I. Rylovskiy. The determination of
NBE separation in pure products and atomic materials are discussed at length
in these articles by L. P. Repnikov and his associates. All articles are ac-
companied by photographs, diagrams, tables, and bibliographic references.

Repnikov, L. P.	Certain Problems of Chromatographic Separation of NBE	112
Alimarin, L. P., V. P. Polubnyy, V. S. Malyshevskiy	Separation of the anion of Elements of the Actinide Sub-Group by NBE Oxidation	121
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Kabanov, O. M., and M. K. Kargin	Separation of NBE by Ion-Exchange Chromatography	138
Malyshevskiy, Yu. S., L. P. Repnikov, and V. A. Kabanov	Comparative Evalua- tion of Electrochemical Methods of Producing Nitrogen	143
Zaitsevskiy, E. V.	Study of the Method of Separating Radioisotopes on Paper Filters for the Purpose of Obtaining ²³⁵ U Without a Carrier	151
Alimarin, L. P., and P. I. Rylovskiy	The Separation of New Earth Elements in the Form of Oxides and Fluorides in the Presence of Large Quantities of Other Elements	162
Malyshevskiy, Yu. S., L. P. Repnikov	A Rapid Method of Determining Cesium in Lignite	176
Repnikov, D. I.	On the Problem of the Chemical Analysis of Compound Fertilizers of New Earth Elements of the Actinide Sub-Group	179
Androschuk, M. P., and M. P. Lashchinskaya	In the Presence of a Quali- tative Determination of Nitrogen and Sulfur	186
Polubnyy, R. V.	On the Reaction of the NBE of New Earth Elements with Nitrosulfuric Acid	190
Kuznetsov, V. I., and Yu. V. Malyshevskiy	Chemical Analysis in the Sep- aration of New Earth Elements of the Actinide Sub-Group	192
Polubnyy, R. V., E. E. Reizner, and E. Ya. Yezhovskiy	The Ap- plication of Micro-Detector Chromatography on Paper for an Approximate Determination of the Composition of New Earth Elements	199

SOV/78-4-5-3/46

3(2)
 AUTHORS: Ambrozhiy, M. N., Gol'tsev, A. M.
 TITLE: On the Problem of the Composition of the Oxides of Praseodymium
 (K voprosu o sostave okislov prazeodima)
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5,
 pp 969-971 (USSR)
 ABSTRACT: The compositions of the praseodymium oxides produced by
 thermal decompositions of praseodymium oxalate and praseo-
 dymium nitrate were investigated. By praseodymium dioxide
 Mn^{2+} is oxidized to MnO_4^- in an acid medium. Oxidation develops
 according to the following reaction:
 $10PrO_2 + 2MnSO_4 + 13H_2SO_4 \rightarrow 2HMnO_4 + 5Pr_2(SO_4)_3 + 12H_2O$ (1).
 The permanganic acid formed is titrated with oxalic acid,
 after which the PrO_2 -content is indirectly determined. The
 composition of the oxide after the thermal decomposition of
 the spectrally pure praseodymium oxalate is found to be only
 34.5% PrO_2 . The composition of the oxide is not Pr_6O_{11} but
 Pr_3O_5 . The existence of praseodymium (V) in praseodymium oxide

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On the Problem of the Composition of the Oxides of Praseodymium

is doubted. The quantitative PrO_2 -content in praseodymium oxide was determined after the thermal decomposition of praseodymium nitrate ($\text{Pr}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$). The PrO_2 -content is 51.4%. The empirical formula is Pr_4O_7 . The method suggested is used for the purpose of an exact determination of the composition of the praseodymium oxides and quantitative determination of praseodymium in a mixture of oxides of the rare earth elements of the cerite group after previous separation of the cerium. Tables 1 and 2 show the results obtained by the titration of manganese acid. There are 2 tables and 7 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. G. Chernyshevskogo (Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1958

Card 2/2

68229

S/078/60/005/02/020/045
B004/B016

5(2) 5.2300
AUTHORS:

Ambrozhiy, M. N.,
Luchnikova, Ye. F., Sidorova, M. I.

TITLE:

The Thermal Decomposition of Carbonates of Rare Earths²⁷ of the
Cerium²¹ Subgroup

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 5, Nr 2, pp 366-371
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors investigated the thermal behavior of the carbonates of La, Ce, Pr, Nd, and Sm. The analyses of these substances are given in table 1. L. S. Shrayber took the thermograms (Figs 1-5) by means of the Kurnakov pyrometer. Table 2 presents the data of thermal dissociation of the carbonates, and table 3 the temperatures, at which the decomposition is completed. The decomposition proceeds according to the following scheme:
a) Discharge of the crystal water, b) formation of intermediates, except for $\text{Sm}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$, c) formation of the oxide.

As far as the thermal stability is concerned, the compounds investigated may be arranged in the following order:

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The Thermal Decomposition of Carbonates of
Rare Earths of the Cerium Subgroup

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S/078/60/005/02/020/045

B004/B016

$\text{Pr}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3 < \text{Ce}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3 < \text{Sm}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3 < \text{Nd}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3 < \text{La}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$ ✓

There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 11 references, 7 of which
are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. G. Cherny-
shevskogo (Saratov State University imeni N. G. Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1958

Card 2/2

AMBROZHIY, M.N.; LUCHNIKOVA, Ye.F.

Thermographic study of the decomposition of citrates of rare
earth elements of the ceria group. Zhur. neorg. khim. 7 no.8:
1874-1879 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Rare earths) (Citrates)
(Thermal analysis)

ACCESSION NR: AR3010344

S/0137/63/000/008/K010/K010

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 8K69

AUTHOR: Ambrozhiy, M. N.

TITLE: Detection of terbium in the presence of other rare-earth elements of yttrium subgroup

CITED SOURCE: Uch. zap. Saratovsk. un-t, 75, 1962, 8-9

TOPIC TAGS: Tb detection, yttrium subgroup, rare-earth, sulphate, o-nitrophenylantranilic acid

TRANSLATION: Detection of Tb in the presence of rare-earth elements of Y-subgroup is based on the oxidation properties of Tb superscript plus 4 in acidic media. The substance to be analyzed is placed in a platinum spoon and heated for 1-2 minutes by a gas burner. On cooling, the oxides formed are placed on a porcelain plate, a drop of sulphate solution of o-nitrophenylantranilic acid is added and mixed with the oxides. In the presence of Tb the green-yellow color of the

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ACCESSION NR: AR3010344

reagent turns to dark-violet. Detection minimum of Tb is 0.01g. CeO sub 2 and
PrO sub 2 hinder the reaction. L. Sin'kova

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

Card 2/2

AMBROZHIY, M.N.; KARPOVA, K.F.

Comparative characteristics of the methods of preparation of
the carbonates of lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium,
samarium. Uch.zap. SGU 75:9-11 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

AMBROZHIY, M.N.; LUCHNIKOVA, Ye.F.

Detection of lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, and neodymium
when present together. Uch.zap. SGU 75:11-12 '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

L 10655-63

EPF(c)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--Pr-4--WW/JW/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001215

S/0078/63/008/006/1345/1354

AUTHOR: Ambrozhiy, M. N.; Dvornikova, L. M.

TITLE: Thermal decomposition of samarium and tetravalent cerium hydroxides

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 6, 1963, 1345-1354

TOPIC TAGS: samarium, cerium, tetravalent cerium hydroxides, dissociation products

ABSTRACT: Thermal decomposition curves for samarium and for tetravalent cerium hydroxides are given. The composition of the thermal dissociation products was determined analytically by the third component method, using the hydroxide-water-NaCl. Freshly-prepared hydroxides at ambient temperature have the composition $\text{Sm}(\text{OH})_{\text{sub } 3} \cdot \text{H}_{\text{sub } 2} \text{O}$ and $\text{Ce}(\text{OH})_{\text{sub } 4} \cdot \text{H}_{\text{sub } 2} \text{O}$. Water splits out at about 100° to form $\text{Sm}(\text{OH})_{\text{sub } 3}$ and $\text{Ce}(\text{OH})_{\text{sub } 4}$. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 9 figures and 4 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. G. Cherny'shevskogo
(Saratov State University)

SUBMITTED: 25Aug62

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

AMEROZHII, N.M.; DVORNIKOVA, L.M.; LAZAROVA, L.S.

Europium and gadolinium hydroxides and products of their
thermal decomposition. Zhur.neorg.khim. 11 no.1:86-89
Ja '66. (MIRA 1961)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Nauchno-issledova-
tel'skiy institut khimii, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
Submitted February 1, 1964.

Ambrozova, Banekh

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Soil Science. Soil Biology.

I-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22474

Author : Ambrozova, Banekh

Inst :

Title : The Effect of Irrigation on the Soil and Rhizospheric
Microflora.

Orig Pub: Sbor.Ceskosl. akad. zemed. ved. Rostl. vyroba, 1955,
28, No 8, 587-596

Abstract: Results of laboratory investigations conducted in the Research
Institute of grassfields system in Pogorzhelitsa (Czechoslovakia)
are reported. It was noted that the increase of soil humidity
is accompanied by a decrease of total quantity of bacteria and
molds; the total quantity of sporogenous bacteria increases under
these conditions. The tests were conducted on samples of diffe-
rent cultivated soils. Under field conditions, irrigation of

Card : 1/2

-8-

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Soil Science. Soil Biology.

I-4

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22474

chernozem in the upper soil layer (2-5 cm) caused an intense multiplication of microorganisms which assimilate forms of mineral nitrogen, and of bacteria which participate in pectin decomposition. The upper soil layers proved most favorable for development of azotobacter; at a depth over 20 cm, its quantity decreased markedly. In a layer of 20-25 cm of irrigated soil, the group of microorganisms which assimilate humates and organic nitrogen, predominated. Soil irrigation considerably lowered the mold content. In hydrophyte wheat varieties, a considerable quantity of bacteria was noted in the rhizosphere; in xerophyte and summer wheat types, a larger number of actinomycetes. The data are presented in 4 tables.

Card : 2/2

-9-

36717

S/194/62/000/002/039/096
D201/D301

9.4175
AUTHOR:

Ambroziak, Andrzej

TITLE:

A miniature glass-enclosed germanium photo-diode

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 2, 1962, abstract 2-3-76p (Przegl. elektron; 1961,
2, no. 1, 52-59)

TEXT: A description of the construction of a photo-diode is given. The diode is hermetically sealed in a glass capsule, with a diameter of about 2 mm, without the use of any of the sealing compounds. Since the photo-diode properties are influenced by changes in humidity - a certain amount of moisture absorbing material - silica gel - is introduced into the capsule. Before sealing, the capsule is heated in dry air for several hours at a temperature of about 100°C. The volt-ampere, temperature and spectral characteristics of the diode are given. The maximum of the photo-diode sensitivity lies in the region of about 1.5 microns. The maximum modulating frequency is about 300 kc/s. The small inertia of photo-diodes is made note

Card 1/2

AMBROZIAK, A. ✓

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: Not stated

Affiliation: Department of Electronics, Institute of Fundamental
Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences (Zakład
Elektroniki, Instytut Podstawowych Problemów Techniki,
PAN)

Source: Warsaw, Bulletin de l'Académie ^{Polonaise} des Sciences, Série
des Sciences Techniques, Vol 9, No 3, Mar 61, pp 179-183.

Data: "A Semiconductor Pulse Counter."

AMBROZIAK, A.

A semiconductor pulse counter. Bul Ac Pol tech 9 no.3:179-183 '61.

1. Department of Electronics, Institute of Fundamental Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by J. Groszkowski.

AMBROZIAK, A.

Designing of Germanium diodes with thin base. Archiw elektrotech
10 no.1:251-268 '61.

1. Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki, Zaklad Elektroniki,
Warszawa.

AMBROZIAN, Andrzej, mgr inż.

Germanium photoelectric cells. Pomiary 7 no.8:308-313 Ag
'61.

40817

9.4/60

P/05/62/000/004/003/005
1010/1210

AUTHOR: Ambroziak, Andrzej
TITLE: A glass-enclosed miniature silicon photodiode
PERIODICAL: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 4, 1962, 181-183

TEXT: A silicone photodiode has been developed at the IPPT Electronics Institute. A comparison of this new diode with the earlier Polish FGM5 germanium photodiode is given. The silicon plates and the ready-made p-n junctions were etched in a mixture of HNO_3 , HF, CH_3COOH (4 : 1 : 1). The junctions were enclosed in an all-glass case. The sensitivity of the silicon diode was 5 times lower than that of the germanium diode, and since the black current is lower by two orders of magnitude, the light to black current ratio was much higher for silicon diodes. The temperature coefficient of this ratio is lower for silicon diodes than for germanium diodes. A table comparing average parameters of the silicon and of the FGM5 germanium diode is given. The spectral characteristics of the silicon photodiode show a maximum at $\lambda = 0.9\mu$. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Elektroniki IPPT-PAN (Electronics Institute of the IPPT-PAN)

Card 1/1

AMBRCZIAK, Andrzej; SWCBODA, Jerzy; SWIDERSKI, Jaroslaw

A miniture germanium photodiode with liquid nitrogen cooling. Przegl
elektroniki 3 no. 5:286-288. My '62

1. Zaklad Elektroniki, Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki,
Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

AMEROZIAK, A.

A monolithic diode multivibrator. Bul Ac Pol tech 10 no.2:[111]-
[114] '62.

1. Department of Electronics, Institute of Fundamental Technical
Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by
J.Groszkowski.

37089

P/019/62/011/001/009/010
D265/D302

9.4170

AUTHOR: Ambroziak, A.

TITLE: A germanium double-base photodiode and its application

PERIODICAL: Archiwum elektrotechniki, v. 11, no. 1, 1962, 181-185

TEXT: Reference is made to the author's*previous paper where a double base germanium diode was used to build a relaxation oscillator with the amplitude and frequency of oscillations depending on the intensity of incident light. Such an oscillator finds application in telemetry and as an infrared radiation detector with an audio-indicator. Influence of the intensity of incident light on the parameters of the double-base photodiode and on the performance of the relaxation oscillator is studied in this paper. The double-base diode is made of a strip of a semi-conductor with 2 ohmic contacts at its ends and a p-n junction in the middle. The relaxation oscillator circuit is shown. The influence of light illumination of intensity $\Phi = 3500$ Lux to which the side opposite to the p-n junction was exposed is shown against the non-illuminated diode characteristics. Formulas were deduced for the amplitude and period of

Card (1/2)

* P/034/60/000/008/001/003

S/274/63/000/001/019/020
D469/D308

AUTHOR: Ambroziak, A.

TITLE: A monolithic diode multivibrator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz',
no. 1, 1963, 87, abstract 1B582 (Bull. Acad. polon.
sci. Ser. sci. techn., 1962, v. 10, no. 2, 11-14
(Eng.))

TEXT: The author gives the circuit diagram and describes
the design of a multivibrator consisting of a diode with two bases,
a semiconductor diode, three resistors and a condenser. Whereas up
to now multivibrators have been mounted from two separate circuit
elements, the present method proposes a monolithic block made of an
n-type semiconductor; p-n junctions and ohmic contacts are fused on
both sides of this block. The size of the block is governed by the
required values of resistances. The exact values of these resis-
tances are obtained by chemical etching of the block after fusing.
The capacitance < 500 pF is formed in the block by biased p-n junc-

Card 1/2

AMBROZIAK, A.

Germanium double base photodiode and its use. Archiw elektrotech 11 no. 1:181-185 '62.

1. Zaklad Elektroniki, Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

L 10771-63

EWT(1)/HDS/ED-2--AFPTC/ASD/AFGC/AFWL--F1-1

ACCESSION NR: AP3003186

P/0053/63/000/004/0251/0254

AUTHOR: Majewski, Zdzislaw; Ambrosiak, A.; Swiderski, J.

TITLE: Detection of infrared radiation using gold-doped germanium

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 4, 1963, 251-254

TOPIC TAGS: infrared radiation detector, gold-doped germanium, photoconductivity measurement

ABSTRACT: Problems arising in the design of infrared detectors based on the photoconductivity of gold-doped germanium, problems connected with the gold doping of germanium, photoconductivity measurements, and the selection of detector windows and cooling systems are described. The selection of a properly doped germanium sample was accomplished by measuring the resistivity of the sample as a function of temperature in the range from 78 to 300K. A special photoconductivity meter was developed for this purpose. In addition to the properly prepared germanium sample, some preliminary improvements such as an amplifier suitable for use with a specific sample and of an improved shielding system, make it possible to detect greatly reduced power. A model of the detector is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The inner glass cylinder of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003186

detector is filled with liquid nitrogen, has a kovar base and maintains a temperature of 78K for 20 minutes. The pressure on the germanium sample is less than 10^{-3} mm Hg. The windows are made of pure germanium plates with highly polished surfaces. Special windows made of lithium fluoride (imported from the USSR) permit passage of visible light and infrared radiation of 6 microns. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki Polska Akademia Nauk
(Institute of Basic Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 12Jul63

ERCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 2/32

AMBROZIAK, A.

Semiconductor pulse counter. Archiw elektrotech 12 no.2:363-402
'63.

1. Zaklad Elektroniki, Instytut Podstawowych Problemow Techniki,
Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

MAJEWSKI, Zdzislaw; AMBROZIAK, Andrzej; SWIDERSKI, Jaroslaw

Infrared radiation detector made of gold-doped germanium.
Przegl elektroniki 4 no.4:251-254 Ap '63

1. Zaklad Elektroniki, Instytut Podstawowych Problemow
Techniki, Polsk Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

L 17568-65 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EEC(k)-2/T-2/EWA(h) Pz-6 IJP(c)/ASD(p)-2/
FSH(gs)/ES(t) RWH/TT/WW/GG/AT
ACCESSION NR: AP4046795

P/0053/64/000/008/0388/0390

AUTHOR: Ambroziak, A.; Janicki, T.

SOURCE: Przegląd elektroniki, no. 8, 1964, 388-390

B

PICT TAGS: silicon photocell, p n coupling, solar cell battery, silicon photo-
cell structure, current voltage characteristic, solar cell battery efficiency

ABSTRACT: This large-surface cell was designed at the Zakład Elektroniki IFPT PAN
Electronics Plant (IFPT PAN) for use in measuring apparatus at low-current density.
It was prepared from n-type single cell silicon with 1000 resistivity and 100-
150 ohm-cm. After grinding and polishing, plates of 1-cm diameter were
subjected to oxidation in steam and to passivation with a thin layer of silicon
oxide. The surface of each plate was etched with a solution of 10% HF in
water. The infused layer and make contact with the p-type silicon. The other contact
in the form of an infused aluminum ring was made with the p-type silicon after re-
moval of the SiO₂ layer. The etching of isles completed the operations and the
p-n couplings are shown in Fig. 1. After preparing the leads to the aluminum ring,
the couplings were soldered in casings as shown in Fig. 2 (which also gives a
general view of the completed photocell). During illumination with a tungsten fila-

Cord 1/4

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046795

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ment bulb of 2400 K, the rectangularity coefficient of the cell's current-density characteristic is good when the short-circuit current density does not exceed 5 mA/cm², but during illumination with solar radiation the rectangularity is substantially off at a short-circuit current density of 15 mA/cm². It is concluded that the photocells have poor properties as solar cell batteries. They display an efficiency of about 3% at a solar radiation density of 70 mW/cm², which is three times less than that of regular solar batteries. "The authors thank Kazimierz Krawczynski and Janusz Jedrasik of the Electronics Plant for their aid in preparing the photocells and in carrying out the measurements." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Zaklad Elektroniki IPPT PAN (Electronics Plant IPPT PAN)

SUBMITTED: 30 May 64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: EM, EE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 002

Card 2/4

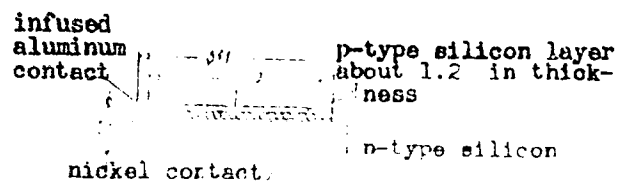
L 17568-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046795

ENCLOSURE: 01

0

infused
aluminum
contact



p-type silicon layer
about 1.2 in thick-
ness

n-type silicon

nickel contact

Fig. 1. Structure of the p-n coupling
used in the photocells

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046795

ENCLOSURE: 02

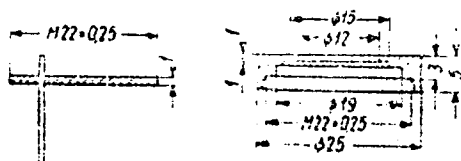


Fig. 2a. Structure of the photocell casing Fig. 2b. View of completed photocells

Card 4/4

AMEROZIAN, A.

Analytical determination of the resistance of diffusion resistors
in semiconductor solid state circuits. *Radio Engng. Electron. Phys.* 13 no. 4:
281-290 1964.

1. Department of Electronics, Institute of Basic Technical
Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Submitted February
18, 1963.

AMBROZIAK, A.; MARKOWSKA, E.

Double-base magnetodiode. Bul Ac Pol tech 12 no.6:407-412 '64.

1. Department of Electronics, Institute of Basic Technical Problems,
Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw. Presented by J. Groszkowski.

SNEIDERIS, M.; AMBROZAITIS, K.

Apropos of the diagnosis of the malignant degeneration of
giant cell tumors. Sveik. apsaug. 8 no. 9: 51-52 S'63.

1. Lietuvos TSR Onkologijos m.t. institutas.

*

AMBROZIC, J.

Yugoslavia (130)

issued by the Administration for the Improvement of Production
attached to the Planning Commission of Slovenia. Summaries in
English. Articles classified according to Decree classification).
Vol. 1, no. 2-3-4, Dec. 1. 1950.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress.
Vol. 1, no. 13, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

"Card 2 of 2"

AMBROZIC, J.

Yugoslavia (130)

Technology - Serials

The importance of control of the compressed air-tube system in mining installations. p. 6 . NOVA PROIZVODENJA. (Uprava za napredek v proizvodnji pri planski komisiji LR Slovenije) Ljubljana. (Illustrated bimonthly on production.

East European Accessions List. Library of Congress, Vol. 1, no. 13, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

"Card 1 of 2"

AMERICAN, I.

"Happy Day; Eleven Years of the Yugoslav National Army" p. 1
(ZER SVOL, Vol. 2, no. 20, Dec. 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5, May 1954/Uncl.

AMBROZIC, Matija, prof. dr., Beograd

Observations on the actual principal task of pediatrics in Yugoslavia.
Med. glasnik. 8 no.7-8:240-242 July-Aug. 54.

(PEDIATRICS
in Yugosl.)

AMBROZIC, M., Dr.

Prof., Dr., Dimitrije Antic. Med. glasnik 10 no.11-12:514
Nov-Dec 56.

(OBITUARIES

Antic, Dimitrije (Ser))

AMBROZIC, N.; JAKOVLJEVIC, S.

Morbidity of acute respiratory diseases in school age. Higijena,
Beogr. 11 no.2-3:202-207 '59.
(RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS in inf. & child)

KOVACEVIC, B.; AMBROZIC, N.; BORJANOVIC, R.

Results of the surveys made in 2 summer camps for children.
Higijena 12 no.1:51-60 '60.
(CHILD WELFARE)

AMBROZIC, N.

Hygienic and micro-climatic studies in an elementary school in
Belgrade. Higijena 13 no.1:11-26 '61.
(SCHOOL HEALTH)

AMBROZIE, C. FREDA, M.

Possibilities of measuring reactive power and reactive energy in three-phase
asymetric network. p. 19.

(Electrotehnic, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan. 1957, Bucuresti, Rumania)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (MEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

AMBROZIE, L., student (Cluj)

Propounded problems; 5191. Gaz mat B 13 no.3:172 Mr '62.

AMBROZIEWICZ, Z.

The problem of building materials. p. 1.
(RACJONALIZATOR. Vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1957, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

AMBROZOVA, Miroslava

Effect of the form of mineral fertilizers and their application
with irrigation on the activity of soil microorganisms.
Rost výroba 9 no.7/8:759-763 J1-Ag '63.

1. Vyzkumna stanice zakladni agrotechniky a hnojeni, UVURV,
Pohorelice u Brna.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Soil Science. Organic Fertilizers.

J-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24769,

Author : Sefranek, Boh.; Ambrozova, M.; Talafantova, A.
Inst :

Title : Study of the Effect of the Application of Peat and
Drown-Coal Wastes as Organic-Mineral Fertilizers.

Orig Pub: Sbor. Ceskosl. akad. zemed. ved. Rostl. vyroba, 1955,
28, No 2, 143-152.

Abstract: On loamy soil, containing 1.96% of humus, 0.8 mg.
 P_2O_5 and 12 mg. K_2O ; pH salt 6.1 in the experiment
with barley, the application of the wastes of
coal (so-called capuchin) and peat in doses from
40 to 160 t./ha did not give stable harvest increases.
Combined application with mineral fertilizers notice-

Card : 1/2

AMEROZY, A.

Measurement of output power of electron tubes, p.65. MAGYAR
HIRADASTECHNIKA, (Hiradastechnikai Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest, Vol. 7, No. 3, June 1956

SOURCE: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 11, Nov. 1956

AMBFOZY, A.

"A new phase-sensitive-indicator arrangement for alternating-measuring bridges." In German, p.333

PERIODICA POLYTECHNICA (Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem) Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 2, No. 4, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

AMBROZY, A.

"Layer-thickness measurement of enamel-covered wire." In. English, p. 355

PERIODICA POLYTECHNICA. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem, Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 2, No. 4, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

Ambrozy, A.; Tarnay, K.; Prinkl, H.

Continuous measuring of layer thickness of enamel-covered wires during manufacturing process. p.56

MERES ES AUTOMATIKA. (Merstechnikal es Automatizalasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol.7, no. 2/3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (ERAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

AMBROZY, A. (Budapest, XI., Stoczek u 2., Hungary)

Statistical quality control using an analogue computer. Periodica
polytechn electr 4 no.2:97-116 '60. (EPAI 10:4)

1. Department of Electronic Valves, Polytechnical University,
Budapest.
(Electronic analogue computers)

AMBROZY, Andras

Statistical quality control with analogue computer. Meres automat 8
no.6:172-178 '60.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Elektroncsoteknikai Tanszek.

(Statistics) (Calculating machines)

24795

H/012/61/009/007/001/001

B122/B2 27

9,1560(1139,1159,1160)

AUTHOR: Ambrózy, András

TITLE: Transistorized microammeter with low voltage drop

PERIODICAL: Mérés és Automatika, v. 9, no. 7, 1961, 202-206

TEXT: The author describes a simple transistorized microammeter assembled by himself, which, through its low internal resistance, is suitable for measuring very weak currents, as required in checking transistor circuits etc. Two transistors are connected in a symmetrical circuit with grounded common base. The current to be measured is connected across the emitters and is added to the emitter circuit of one transistor and subtracted from the other. Under the effect of the change of the emitter current, the collector current changes at the rate of: $\Delta I_c = \alpha \Delta I_e$, where α is the current-amplification factor of the grounded-base circuit with grounded common base. For conventional transistors, α is somewhat less than unity. The voltage drop of the moving-coil instrument connected to the collector circuit is: $\Delta U_m = \Delta I_c R_m = \alpha \Delta I_e R_m$, where R_m is the instrument resistance.

Card 1/3

24795

H/012/61/009/007/001/001

B122/B227

Transistorized microammeter with ...

Hence, the voltage amplification is: $A_u = \Delta U_m / \Delta U_e$. For instance, if $\alpha = 0.98$, $R_m = 1$ kilohm and $I_e = 1$ milliamper, and R_{bb} , the volumetric resistance of the base layer = 300 ohms, $A_u = 15.3$. That is, when using a moving-coil instrument of 50 millivolt extreme deflection, a microammeter of 3.3 millivolt extreme deflection can be assembled. To increase voltage sensitivity, high collector supply voltage is recommended. The output current versus temperature was found to be constant within a temperature range of -63°C and $+37^\circ\text{C}$. For constant voltage sensitivity, the input resistance had to be kept constant; therefore, I_e had to be regulated according to the temperature. To assure high temperature stability, it is advisable to place the two transistors into holes drilled in a metal block of high thermal conductivity. Four units of such instruments were produced, and their stability behavior was found to be excellent. The instrument is mainly used in transistor measuring technique, e.g., for recording their grounded emitter characteristics. Low voltage drop is an advantage in the measurement of heavy currents too, since the resistance of the shunt connected to the circuit to be measured may then be very small. Combined with

Card 2/3

AMEROZY, Andras

Dynamic errors of square detectors of fractional linear approximation. Hir techn 13 no.4:142-148 Ag '62.

1. Híradastechnikai Tudományos Egyesület tagja; Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Elektronosok és Felvezetők Tanszéke.

45754

S/194/62/000/012/039/101
D413/D308

8.3120

AUTHORS: Fischer, Ferenc and Ambrózy, András

TITLE: An apparatus for measuring the impedance of the cathode intermediate layer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 12, 1962, 2, abstract 12-3-3 (Hiradástech., ipari kutatás int. közl., v. 1, no. 1, 1962, 26-28, 59 (Pol.; summaries in Ger., Eng. and Rus.))

TEXT: The AF impedance of the intermediate layer of barium orthosilicate, formed on oxide cathodes during use, has a basically resistive nature and gives rise to a current feedback which is absent at RF. The intermediate layer impedance is not the same at AF and RF. This difference is used as the basis of a method for measuring the impedance. Two voltages of the same amplitude, one RF and one AF, are fed simultaneously to the grid of the tube, which is operated under normal conditions. The plate circuit contains a tuned circuit resonating at RF. The resonant amplitude is

Card 1/2

AMEROZY, Andras, dr.; NAGY, Sandor; TASSINE ROSTAS, Marta;
~~VAKAR~~, Ivan Peter, dr.

Telemetry of physiological data. Meres automat 11 no.3:
74-79 '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem.

AMBROZY, Andras, dr.

A source of current with very high internal resistance. Mérés
automat 11 no.4/5:124-129 '63.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Elektroncsövek és Felvezetek
Tanszéke.

AMBROZY, Andras, dr.; HIDAS, Gyorgy; VALKO, I. Peter, dr., a muszaki
tudományok kandidátusa

Direct reading transistor noise factor meter. Hir techn 14
no.1:5-8 F '63.

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Elektroncsoteknikai Tanszek (for Ambrozy).
2. Híradastechnikai Ipari Kutató Intézet (for Hidas).
3. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Elektroncsoteknikai Tanszek, és "Híradastechnika" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja.

AMBROZY, Andrasne, dr.

Mechanical construction in telecommunication engineering.

Musz elet 18 no.22:11 24 0 '63.

AMBROZY, Andras, dr.; KAUKER, Janos

Transistor noise measurement in the 25 MHz mixer circuit.
Hir techn 14:19-22 N Special issue '63.

AMBROZY, A. (Budapest. XI., Stoczek u.2)

Current source with very great resistance. Periodica polytechn
electr 7 no. 3:185-195 '63.

1. Department of Electron tubes and Semiconductors, Polytechnical
Univeristy, Budapest. Presented by Dr.I.P.Valko.

AMBROZY, Andras, dr.

New method for brightness adjustment in electrostatically
focused oscilloscopic tubes. Meres automat 13 no.4:106-
110 '65.

1. Chair of Electron Tubes and Semiconductors of Budapest
Technical University.

AMBROZY, B.; FAUDROWICZ, A.; JASINSKI, A.; KOWNACKI, J.; LANCMAN, H.; LUDZIEJEWSKI, J.

Measurement of the mean life of the first excited state of Na^{23} .
Acta physica Pol 20 no.7:537-544 '61.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

AMBROZY, Gyorgy, dr.; ECKHARDT, Sandor, dr.; GALLAI, Margit, dr.

Neural complications in malignant tumors of the hemopoietic system. Ideg.szemle 12 no.12:367-379 D '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Neurológiai Klinikája
(Igazgató: Dr. Horányi Béla egyetemi tanár) Országos Onkológiai
Intézet (Igazgató: Dr. Víkai János, főorvos: Dr. Sella Camillo)
közleménye.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM dis)

(HEMATOPOIETIC SYSTEM neopl)

GALLAI, Margit, dr.; ECKHARDT, Sandor, dr.; AMBROZY, Gyorgy, dr.

A case of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy associated with Hodgkin's disease. Ideggyogy. szemle 15 no.9:257-264 S '62.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Neurológiai Klinikájának (Igazgató: Horányi Béla dr. egyetemi tanár) és az Országos Onkológiai Intézet belgyógyászati osztályának (Főorvos: Sella Camillo dr.) közleménye.
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE) (BRAIN DISEASES)

AMBROZY, Gyorgy; GALLAI, Margit, dr.

Thrombosis of the posterior cerebral artery in vertebral angiography verified by patho-anatomical examination. Grown-Sequard syndrome complicating angiography. Ideggyogy. szemle 15 no.6;168-174 Je '62.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Neurológiai Klinikájának közleménye
(Igazgató: Horányi Béla dr. egyetemi tanár).
(SPINAL CORD dis) (ANGIOGRAPHY compl)
(CEREBRAL EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS etiol)

GALLAI, Margit, dr.; ECKHARDT, Sandor, dr.; AMBROZY, Gyorgy, dr.

A case of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy associated with Hodgkin's disease. Ideggyogy. szemle 15 no.9:257-264 S '62.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Neurológiai Klinikájának (Igazgató: Horányi Béla dr. egyetemi tanár) és az Országos Onkológiai Intézet belgyógyászati osztályának (Főorvos: Sellei Camillo dr.) közleménye.
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE) (BRAIN DISEASES)

AMBROZY, Gyorgy, dr.

Symptoms in cysts of the septum pellucidum. Ideg. szemle 14 no.2:
33-43 F '61.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Neurológiai Klinikájának
(Igazgató: Dr. Horányi Béla egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(CEREBRAL VENTRICLES neopl)
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS diag)
(CYSTS diag)

HUNGARY

LANG, Sandor, Dr, AMBROZY, Gyorgy, Dr, HAITS, Geza, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, Psychiatric Clinic (director: NYIRO, Gyula, Dr, prof.) and Neurological Clinic (director: HORANYI, Bela, Dr, prof.) (BOTE -- Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, Pszichiatriai Klinika és Neurológiai Klinika).

"Study of the Changes in Blood Coagulation in the Course of Carotid Angiography."

Budapest, Ideggógyászati Szemle, Vol XIX, No 8, Aug 66, pages 252-254.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The effect of the contrast material, used in carotid angiography, on blood coagulation was studied in 50 cases. It was found that the average amount of contrast material administered in the course of angiography has no notable effect on blood coagulation.
3 Hungarian, 1 Western references.

1/1

- 71 -

KOZLOWSKI, Czesław; AMBROZY, Jerzy; LASKOWSKI, Tadeusz; LACH, Ryszard;
NOWAK, Zygfryd; WINNICKI, Jerzy

Evaluation of the exploitation profitability of coal deposits.
Przeegl gorn.18 no.6:347-354, Je '62.

1. Komisja Przerobki Mechanicznej i Wykorzystania Hald, Rada Techniczno-
Ekonomiczna, Ministerstwo Gornictwa i Energetyki, Warszawa

AMBRÓZSY, László, dr.

Diagnostic difficulties in postoperative acute abdomen following
pulmonary resection for tuberculosis. Orv. hetil. 106 no.13:
602-604 28 Mar '65

1. Bókes megyei Tanács József Attila Tbc. Szanatorium, Tude-
Mellkassebeszeti Osztály (feorvos: Hutter, Károly, dr.).

AMBROZY, Laszlo

Sports are gaining at the Szeged Hemp Spinning Mill.
Munka 12 no.9:32-33 S '62.

L 38639-66 FCC

ACQ NR: AP6027675

SOURCE CODE: HU/0033/66/000/002/0123/0123

AUTHOR: Ambroz, P.

ORG: none

28
13

TITLE: Scientific Council of the Hungarian Meteorological Society

SOURCE: Idojaras, no. 2, 1966, 123

TOPIC TAGS: meteorologic conference, research program, hydrometeorology, antarctic climate

ABSTRACT: The Scientific Council of the Hungarian Meteorological Society (Magyar Meteorologiai Tarsasag Tudomanyos Tanacsa) held a meeting 10 Feb 1966. The agenda was (1) finalization of the program for the 12th regional meeting to be held during Aug 1966 and (2) discussion of the hydro-meteorological aspects of floods. Re (1): the meeting will be held in Esztergom; it will deal with the bioclimatology of the Danube bend, exploration of outer space, and research in Antarctica; re (2): it was decided to invite other societies also to cooperate in the planning of this item.

[JPRS: 36,457]

SUB CODE: 04, 05 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 shu

0717 1128

AMERGZY, P.

AMERGZY, P. Natural synoptic periods. p. 214.

Vol. 60, No. 4, July/Aug. 1956

ITCJAS

SCIENCE

Budapest, Hungary

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb. 1957

AMBROZY, P.

"The use of electronic-computing machines for numerical forecasting of pressure." p. 360

IDOJARAS. (METEOROLOGIAI INTEZET ES MAGYAR METEOROLOGIAI TARSASAG)
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 62, No. 6, Nov./Dec. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959.
Uncl.

AMBROZY, P.; GOTZ, G.; TANCZER, T.

Numerical forecasting of contour charts by the aid of Buleev's barotropic method. In Russian. P. 74.

IDOJARAS. (Meteorologiai Intezet es Magyar Meteorologiai Tarasag)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 63, No. 2, Mar./Apr. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan.
1960 Uncl.

AMBROZY, Pal

New Hungarian meteorologic instruments. Musz elet 15 no.9:12 Ap '60.
(EEAI 9:8)

(Hungary--Meteorology)

AMBROZY, Pal; GOTZ, Gustav

On the meteorological use of the URAL-I, electronic computer. Idojaras
64 no.3:152-154 My-Je '61.

AMBROZY, Pal

"An experiment in numerical forecasting" by E. Knighting, G. A. Corby, F. H. Bushby, and C. E. Wallington. Reviewed by Pal Ambrozy. Idojaras 65 no.5:310 S-O '61.

(Weather forecasting) (Knighting, E.) (Corby, G. A.)
(Bushby, F. H.) (Wallington, C. E.)

AMBROZY, Pal

The 7th itinerant meeting of the Hungarian Meteorological Society at
Pecs. Idojaras 65 no.5:316-318 S-O '61.

(Hungary—Meteorology)

S/194/62/000/004/005/105
D222/D309

AUTHORS: Ambrózy, Pál and Götz, Gusztáv

TITLE: The application of the УРАЛ-1 (URAL-1) computer in meteorology

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1962, abstract 4-1-96b (Időjárás, 1961, 65, no. 3, 152-154)

TEXT: It is stated that in the autumn of 1960 the Central Statistical Authority of Hungary put into operation a URAL-1 computer. The first meteorological problem programmed for this digital computer was the calculation of the vortex field velocity, which forms part of the calculations for a numerical prognosis of pressures. The calculations were executed for points located at 200 km from each other, on the basis of the absolute topography of 700 mbar. The initial field of geo-potential, including Europe and the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, was covered by a network of points numbering 23 x 17. The initial data given to the computer.

Card 1/2

AMBROZY, Pal

Automation of the meteorological services. Term tud kozl 5 (93)
no.3:106-108 Mr '62.

1. Orszagos Meteorologiai Intezet, Budapest

AMEROZY, P.; GOTZ, G.

In commemoration of Vilhelm Bjerknes on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Idofaras 66 no.2:121-122 Mr-Apr '62.

AMBROZY, Pal

"Numerical weather analysis and prediction" by P.D. Thompson.
Reviewed by Pal Ambrozy. Idojaras 66 no.3:189 My-Je '62.

AMBROZY, Pal

Smoothing of geopotential fields. Orsz meteor int besz tud kut
25:33-36 '61 (publ.'62).

GOTZ, Gusztav; AMBROZY, Pal

Harmonic analysis programing on an Ural I electronic computer.
Orsz meteor int besz tud kut 25:331-337 '61 (publ.'62).

AMBROZY, Pal; TANCZER, Tibor

Forecasting the maximum velocity of thunderstorms. Orsz meteor int
besz tud kut 26:84-87 '62(publ.'63).

AMBROZY, Pal

The 8th itinerant meeting of the Hungarian Meteorological Society in
Veszprem. Idojaras 66 no.4:255-256 J1-Ag '62.

AMBROZY, Pal

"Numerical and graphoanalytic method for making maps of 24 hours' forecasting" by A. Doneaud, N. Besleaga, R. Stoian. Reviewed by Pal Ambrozy. Idojaras 67 no.1:58 Ja-F '63.

AMBROZY, Pal; GOTZ, Gusztav; TANCZER, Tibor

Examination of sudden windstorms in the region of Lake Balaton.
Idojaras 67 no.3:153-158 My-Je '63.

AMBROZY, Pal

Conference on numerical forecast in Moscow. Idojaras 67 no.4:
255-256 J1-Ag '63.

AMBROZY, Pal

Seminar on statistical analysis and forecasting in Paris.
Idojaras 66 no.6:381-382 N-D '62.

KOPPANY, Gy.; HILLE, Alfred; KAKAS, Jozsef; FUTO, Jozsef; KERI, Menyhart; PECZELY, Gyorgy; KOZMA, Bela; SZAPPANOS, Andras; AMBROZY, Pal; GOTZ, Gusztav; PAPP, Laszlo; BELL, Bela; MARTOS, Andras; BACSO, Nandor; HAJOSY, Ferenc; CSAPODY, Istvan; NAGY, Laszlo, igazgato foorvos; DONASZY, Erno; BORONKAI, Pal; ANTAL, Emanuel; TANCZER, Tibor; OZORAI, Zoltan

The 10th itinerant meeting of the Hungarian Meteorological Society in Sopron. Idojaras 68 no.4:249-250 J1-Ag '64.

1. President, Hungarian Meteorological Society (for Hille).
2. Editor, "Idojaras" (for Kakas).
3. Editorial Board Member, "Idojaras", Budapest (for Ambrozy, Bell, Keri, Ozorai).

AMBROZY, Pal (Budapest)

Forecasting meteorograms. Idojaras 68 no.1:21-25
Ja-F '64.

1. Editorial board member, "Idojaras."