ANDRASFAI, B.

Extremen problems of the theory of graphs. Acta mat Hung 15 no.3/4:413-438 '64.

1. Mathematischer Lehrstuhl 4 der Technischen Hochschule, Budapest.
Submitted October 30, 1963.

SARKANY, S.; ANDRASFALVY, A.; RIEDEL, L.F.

Data on growth and development in the poppy. Acta agronom Hung 9 no.3/4:341-362 '59. (EEAI 9:7)

1. Institute for Applied Botany and Histogenetics, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest.
(Hungary--Poppy)

ANDRASFAY, Ernő

High-pressure coiled devices. Magy kem lap 15 no.5/6:261-263 My-Je '60.

1. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat.

ANDRASFAY, Erno, okleveles gepesmernok

New methods for strength calculation of installations operating at high temperature. Gep 16 no. 4:129-134 Ap '64.

1. Designing Enterprise for Chemical Plants, Budapest.

ANDRASFAY, Erno, okleveles gepeszmernok

New methods for endurance dimensioning of installations operating at high temperatures. Magy kem lap 19 no.5:277-282 My '64.

1. Designing Enterprise for Chemical Plants.

L 00041-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5023713 UR/0075/65/020/008/0820/0823
543.70

AUTHOR: Bakosh, L.; Andrash, L.

TITLE: Indirect determination of uranium in organic solvents

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 20, no. 8, 1965, 820-823

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, titrimetry, organic solvent

ABSTRACT: Sakharov's method of determining uranium (VI) in the aqueous phase, involving reduction with Mohr's salt to U(IV) in phosphoric acid solution then titration with ammonium vanadate in the presence of sodium diphenylsulfonate until a stable violet color appears, was applied by the authors to the determination of uranium in organic solutions. The endpoint was determined with a "Titrigraph" recording compensograph over a range of 1×10^{-1}-3×10^{-5} mol/l. The effect of the following factors on the accuracy of the analysis were studied: purity and quantity of Mohr's salt, duration of boiling of the solution during reduction, amount of phosphoric acid, and time elapsed between the end of oxidation and start of titration. The possibility of determining uranium was studied in aqueous solutions and kerosine, ethyl ether and ethylacetate, and also in the following extracting agents:

Card 1/2

ANDRASHKO, M.I.

Extremal indicator of an entire function of an order less than unity with positive zeros. Dop.AN URSR no.7:869-872 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR B.V.Gnedenko [B.V.Hniedenko].
(Functions, Entire)

ANDRASHKO, M.T.

Approximation in the mean of analytic functions in regions with smooth boundaries. Vop. mat. fiz. i teor. funk. no.1:3-11 '64. (MIR 18:2)

ANDRASHKO, V.V.

The composition of myometrial proteins in experimental hypothyroidism in pregnancy. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 36 no.3:400-403 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii No.1 Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo institute.

АНДРАШНИКОВ, Б. И.

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries - Control and Measuring Devices. Automatic Regulation, K-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 64015

Author: Andrashnikov, B. I.

Institution: Scientific Research Institute of Rubber Consumers' Goods

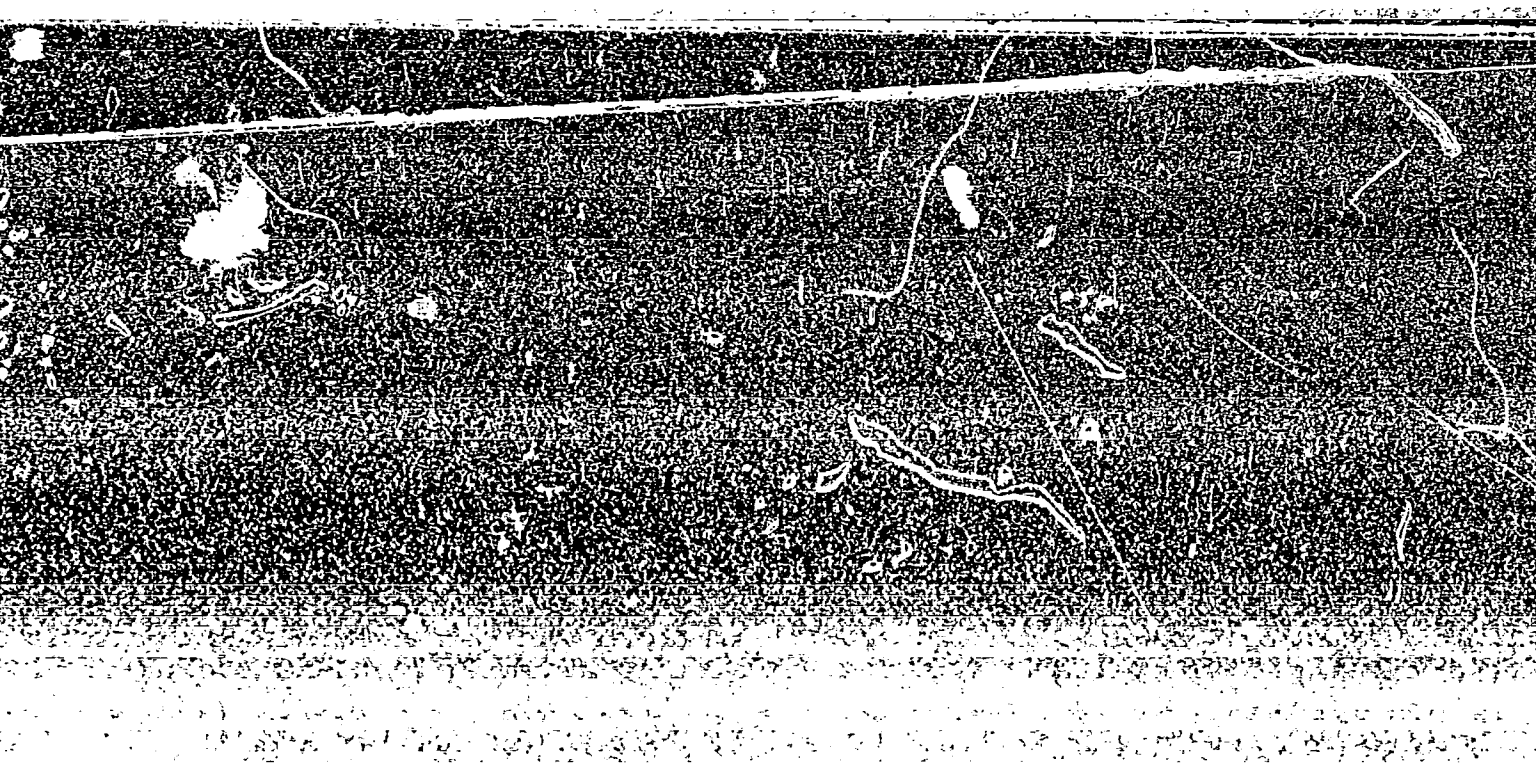
Title: Utilization of Electropneumatic Dispatcher Instrument in Scheduled Regulation Systems

Original Periodical: Khim. prom-st', 1956, No 1, 42-44

Abstract: Description of a modernized system of automatic regulation of vulcanization of rubber footwear in pots under pressure, developed by the Scientific Research Institute of Rubber Consumers' Goods. The system ensures the reaching of definite temperature values within set duration intervals. With optimal values of the process parameters parallel operation of KEP and an automatically equilibrated bridge ensure minimum duration of performance of vulcanization cycle operations. In cyclic operations analogous to those of vulcanization of rubber

Card 1/2

Card 2/2



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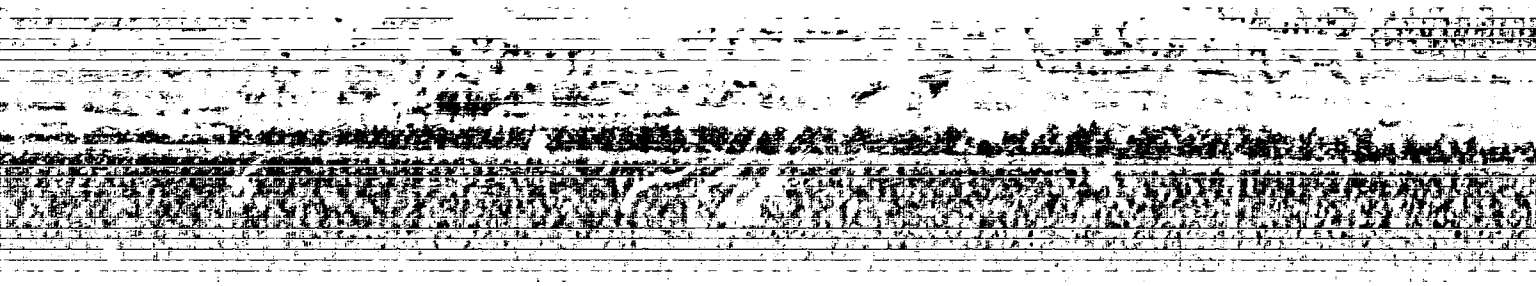

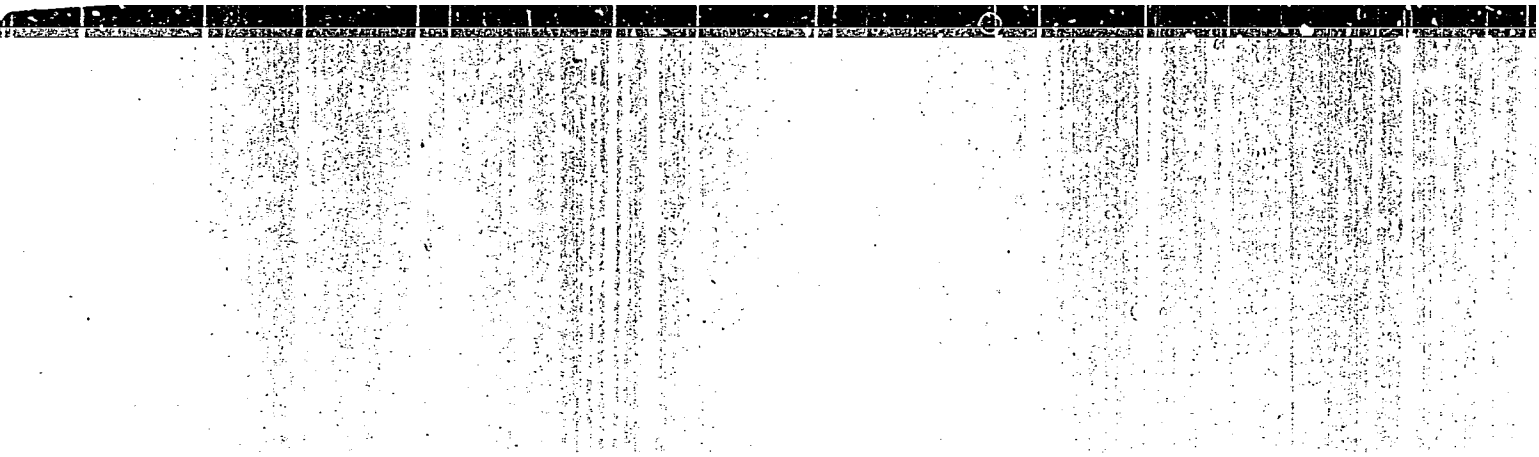

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R/014/63/000/002/001/001

AUTHOR: Andreescu, D. St., Lt. Col., Engineer

TITLE: The use of radio location in the teleguidance of rockets. Part 2

PERIODICAL: Viata Militara, no. 2, 1963, 31.

TEXT: An "Answers to Readers' Questions" article discussing teleguidance by means of radio location beams. The guidance of a rocket by means of radio location beams can be achieved either by radio "sighting" or by keeping the rocket within a zone of equal signal. Radio "sighting" means putting the rocket within the beam of a radio locator and transmitting orders to keep it within this beam; thus the rocket is not really led by the beam but rather uses it as a reference line while it moves on its trajectory. The two methods possible in this system are: 1. Leading toward the expected position where the target will meet the rocket, as calculated on the basis of the data of the rocket and the coordinates of the target as determined with the aid of other radio location stations. The calculating installations continuously feed corrections to the radio locator so that its beam will continuously intercept the path of the target. 2. Keeping the rocket on the path of the radio locator, which is following the target. — Keeping the rocket within a zone of equal signal differs from the above in that the orders for the correction of the trajectory

Card 1 of 2

R/014/63/000/002/001/001

The use of radio .....

originate within the rocket itself, on a special receptor to signal deviations from the guidance beam. This method allows the use of the same beam for more than one rocket, which is not the case for the "sighting" methods, and thus permits the simultaneous launching of many rockets toward the same target.

Includes 4 diagrams.

Card 2 of 2

R/014/63/000/003/001/001

AUTHOR: Andreescu, D. St., Lt. Col. Engineer

TITLE: Automatic guidance and combined guidance systems for rockets. (Answer to Readers).

PERIODICAL: Viata Militara, no. 3, 1963, 31.

TEXT: Briefly outlines the operation of automatic rocket guidance systems, emphasizing the requirement that the target must stand out clearly from its environment. This type of guidance system has an element sensitive to heat, sound, electromagnetic or light impulses which, together with the devices processing the information, form the target coordinator. There are 4 variants of automatic guidance systems: active systems, where a small radio locator is installed in the front of the rocket and guides it to the target; passive systems, using one of the above stimuli (heat, sound etc.) radiated by the target to guide the rocket; semi-active systems, which use "illumination" of the target by an external source on a ship or plane; and semi-passive systems, which are like the passive ones but utilize "illumination" originating with the party that launched the target rather than signals emitted by the target itself. All automatic guidance systems cannot analyze data and thus are easily "cheated" by false targets or disturbances. Therefore, combined systems are often used,

Card 1 of 2

R/014/63/000/003/001/001

Automatic guidance and ....

in particular autonomous and automatic guidance systems, especially suited for land-to-land rockets, and teleguidance and automatic guidance systems, especially suited for air-to-land rockets.

Includes 4 diagrams showing active guidance systems and 2 illustrating passive systems.

Card 2 of 2

AID Nr. 987-13 11 June

ANDREESCU, D.

AUTOMATIC LUNAR PROBE (RUMANIA)

Andreescu, D. Ştiinţa şi tehnica, no. 3, Mar 1963, 24-26.

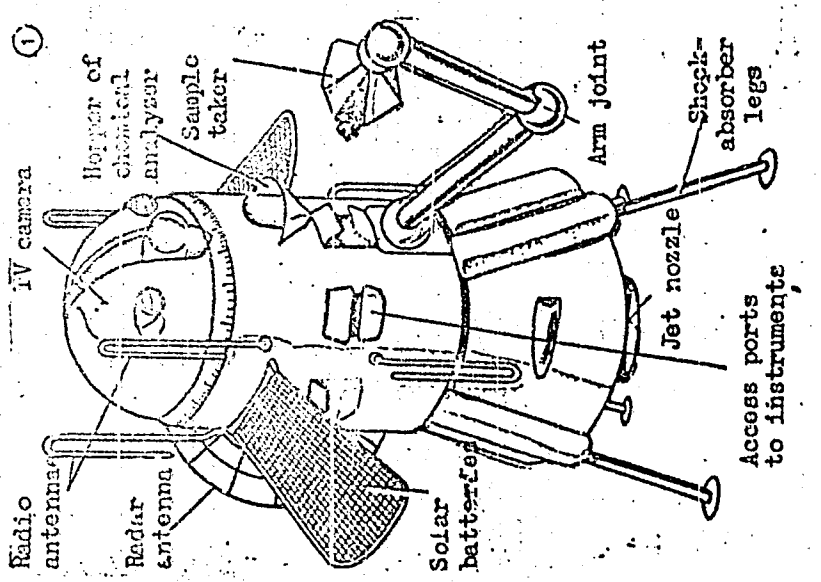
R/002/63/000/003/002/002

The possible design of an automatic lunar probe which could be launched directly from earth or from a heavy earth satellite is shown in the illustration. For purposes of observation the TV camera would rotate 360° in a horizontal plane and -40° to +90° in a vertical plane. Since aerodynamic maneuvers could not be used for a landing on the moon, decleration would be accomplished by rocket motors. The landing sequence is described. At a predetermined distance (100 to 200 km) from the lunar surface the probe's radio altimeter would activate the gas attitude jets located on the periphery of the probe. The flight velocity of 2500 to 3000 m/sec would be reduced to 300 to 400 m/sec by a solid-fuel retro rocket which would be jettisoned after burn out. A few kilometers from the moon a liquid-fuel retro rocket would be ignited which would cut off within several tens of meters from the surface of the moon to prevent possible rousing of the dust surface. The probe could drop 60 m with a velocity not exceeding 14 m/sec and land safely on its metal legs.

Card 1/2

AUTOMATIC LUNAR PROBE (RUMANIA) [Cont'd]

R/002/63/000/003/002/002



[TBT]

Card 2/2

ANDREESCU, D. St., ing.

Lunar vehicles. St si Teh Buc 15 no.9:30-32 S '63

1. Committee on Astronautics, Rumanian Academy.

R/0002/64/000/005/0041/0043

ACCESSION NR: AP4039634

AUTHOR: Andreescu, Dumitru (Engineer, Member)

TITLE: When will man reach the moon?

SOURCE: Stiinta si tehnica, no. 5, 1964, 41-43

TOPIC TAGS: moon spaceship, manned flight, earth orbit, space station, space assembly, radiation belt, space fuel, moon landing, protective devices, earth satellite, moon satellite, astronaut, astronautics, moon environment, space travel, spaceship weight

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the equipment needed and some of the problems to be overcome for a manned trip to the moon. Since a moon spaceship would have to accelerate, maneuver, and decelerate several times during the round trip, the weight of the fuel it would have to carry initially would make the ship too heavy -- over 15,000 tons -- to launch from earth. The solution is to assemble the spaceship from components launched separately into an earth orbit and joined in space. The round trip should take about ten days, and three astronauts would be needed to man the ship. A spaceship of this type, with a 3-man crew, would need 40.8 kilograms of

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4039636

food, 95 kilograms of water, 47.5 kilograms of oxygen, and about 470 kilograms of air conditioning and power generating equipment. In addition, there would be 227 kilograms of other equipment, 454 kilograms of instruments and gauges, radiation and meteor protection devices, etc. According to this project, total weight of the spaceship, not including motors and fuel reserves, would be 13.4 tons. Other projects, which call for a landing on the moon, estimate the total weight at between 50 and 70 tons. One of the main problems with regard to a moon flight is the radiation belt. This is now being studied by means of the two Soviet satellites, Elektron 1 and Elektron 2, placed in orbit on 30 January 1964. Another problem is that of the moon's environment. The American satellite, Ranger 6, also launched on 30 January 1964, was supposed to take photographs while descending for a landing on the moon. Because of a malfunction, however, none of the six cameras aboard the satellite worked. The sending of other measuring instruments to the moon is being contemplated. It is now impossible to say when man will first land on the moon. According to a recent statement of the Soviet professor G. Pokrovski, "the next step in the development of astronautics will be a manned landing on the moon (after low-altitude flights around the moon and return trips to the earth). This must be preceded by a detailed study -- by means of automatic devices landed on the moon by

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039636

rockets -- of all conditions necessary to man's existence on the moon's surface. All this will, no doubt, take much time." Yuri Gagarin, Soviet astronaut, said the same thing at the 14th Congress of the International Federation of Astronautics in Paris. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Comisia de astronautica a Academici R.P.R. (Astronautic Commission of the R.P.R. Academy)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 24Jun64	ENCL: 01
SUB CODE: SV	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4039636

ENCLOSURE: 01

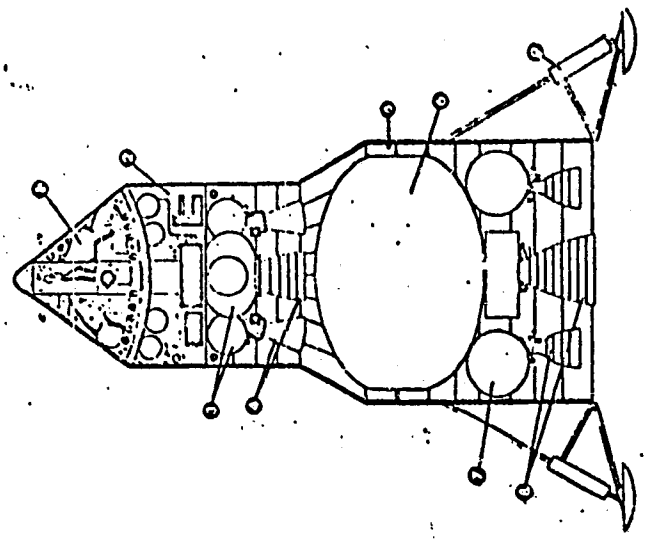


Figure 1. Simplified section of a moon spaceship (project): 1 - crew's quarters; 2 - equipment; 3 - fuel; 4 - launching motors for return trip from moon; 5 - moon landing stage; 6 - hydrogen tank; 7 - liquid oxygen; 8 - moon landing motors; 9 - supports.

Card 4/4

ANDREESCU, E.; PEIU, M.; FILIPESCU, C.

Additions to the knowledge of the biology and destruction of curculio Sciaphobus Squalidus, Gyll. P. 239.

LUSCRARI STIINTIFICE. (Institutul Agronomic "Profesor Ion Ionescu de la Brad," Iasi) Bucuresti, Rumania.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959

Uncl.

ANDREESCU, D. St.
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: -Engineer-

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, Vol XIII, No 12, Dec 1961, pp 8-9.

Data: "The Construction of Interplanetary Stations."

Interception

of the target missile, sending first data to an electronic computer. (3) and (4) escorting radiolocation stations for localization of the ballistic trajectory parameters from a distance of 1500-2000 km, which are transmitted directly to the electronic computing complex (c) which transmits the results to the launching guidance installation (6), the data obtained at the radiolocation station for the antimissile rockets (5) being compared in the same complex with further data from (6) in order to provide eventual correction of the intercept trajectory. The difficulties in destroying the protected warhead are then discussed, showing that a well protected warhead can pass through a thermonuclear sphere of explosion when the latter's diameter is less than 1 km, due to the high thermal resistance of the protective layer and the short duration of 0.15 - 0.2 sec in traversing. A thermonuclear warhead of 20,000 TNT would destroy another warhead only if at a distance of less than 300 m from the explosion epicenter. After mentioning in addition the "evasion" possibilities - masking the launching, confusing the radiolocation stations by escorting rocket fragments or transmitters - the achievements of Soviet scientists in developing an improved anti-missile rocket and an invulnerable rocket

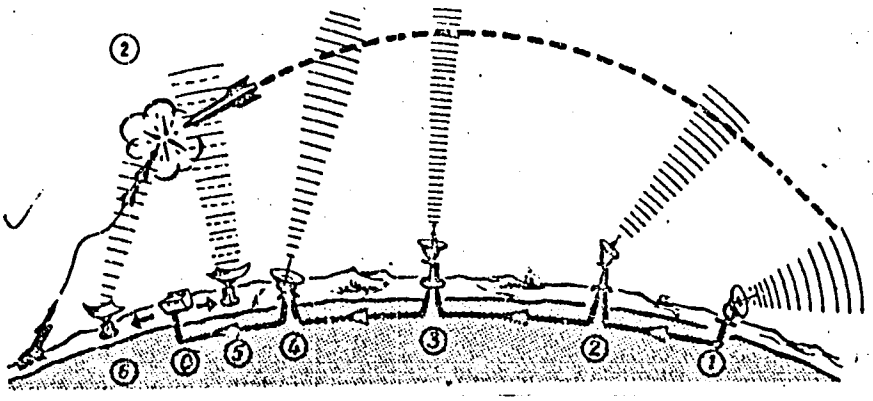
Card 2/3

R/002/62/000/004/004/004
D272/D304

Interception

weapon, including the new "global" inter-continental ballistic missile, invulnerable to the ati-missile missile are described briefly. There are 4 figures.

Fig. 2. O variantă simplificată a unui sistem de apărare antirachetă



Card 3/3

ANDRONESCU, Fl., dr.; [illegible], M., div.

Considerations on a case of the trisomy 13-15 syndrome (Patau syndrome). Pediatria (Bucur) 14 no.1:39-43 Ja-F'65.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Spitalul unificat din Corabia, Sectia maternitate.

ANDREESCU, Gh.

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 3. - Treatment of Natural Gases and Mineral Oil, Motor and Rocket Fuel, Lubricants. H-23

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 14, 1958, No 48061.

Author : Cl. Speranta, Gh. Andreescu.

Inst : -

Title : Upon the Improvement of Some Processes of Catalytic Alkylation.

Orig Pub : Petrol si gaze, 1956, 1956, 7, No 12, 639 - 646.

Abstract : The improvement of the sulfuric acid process of olefin alkylation by isobutane (I) in modern installations consists in cooling the mixture after contacting and separating H_2SO_4 in order to return it into the reactor, in consequence of which a great excess of I is produced for recirculation without supplying it to a special separating column. The excessive I rises the alkylate yield, decreases

Card 1/3

23

FILOTTI, Tr.; ANDREESCU, Gh.; CONSTANTINESCU, Eugenia; BUCUR, V.

Platinum catalysts for gasoline reforming. Petrol se gaze 13 no.3:129-134 Mr. '62

1. Institutul Petrochim.

ANDRIESCU, I; HOROVITZ, B.; GHEORGHIU, M.

Testing of transmission belts. Pt. 1.

P. 13 (INDUSTRIA USOARA) (Bucuresti, Rumania) Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

ANDREESKU, M.

KAZHAL, N. [Cagal, N.]; DANIYELESKU, G.; ANDREYESKU, M.

Comparative study of the antigen structure of the liver of patients with epidemic hepatitis and healthy subjects. Vop. virus. 5 no. 6:691-695 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut inframikrobiologii Rumynskoy akademii nauk, Bukharest.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (ALLERGY) (LIVER)

ATHANASIU, Pierette; CAJAL, N.; IALOMITEANU, M.; ANDREESCU, M.; SFERDIAN, I.

Comparative studies of the hepatic and muscular serous aldolase in epidemic hepatitis. Studii cerc inframicrobiol Special issue-supplement to 12:295-299 '61.

1. Institutul de inframicrobiologie al Academiei R.P.R. 2. Membru al Comitetului de redactie si redactor responsabil adjunct, "Studii si cercetari de inframicrobiologie" (for Calaj).

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (ALDOLASE)

ATHANASIU, Pierrette; CAJAL, N., IALOMITEANU, M.; ANDRESCU, M.; SFERDIAN, I.

Comparative investigations on hepatic and muscular serum aldolase in epidemic hepatitis. Rev. sci. med. 6 no.3/4:137-140 '61.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS blood) (ALDOLASE blood)
(MUSCLES chemistry) (LIVER chemistry)

PORTOCALA, R.; ANDREESCU, M.

Reproduction of influenza virus with the aid of viral ribonucleic acid. V. Influence of the quality of the phenol on the ribonucleic acid activity. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. Bucur. 12 no.1:77-81 '61.

1. Comunicare prezentata la Institutul de inframicrobiologie al Academiei R.P.R.

(INFLUENZA VIRUSES culture) (RIBONUCLEIC ACID pharmacology)
(PHENOLS pharmacology)

ATHANASIU, Pierrette; ANDREESCU, M.; IALOMITEANU, M.

The study of serotonin in epidemic hepatitis. Stud. cercet. infra-microbiol. Bucur. 12 no.1:129-135 '61.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS metabolism)
(SEROTONIN metabolism)

CAJAL, N.; BURDUCEA, O.; ANDREESCU, M.

Study of the action of radiophosphorus (P-32) and radioiodine (I-131) on serum properdin values. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 12 no.3:297-301 '61.

(PROPERDIN) (PHOSPHORUS radioactive)
(IODINE radioactive)

PETRESCU, Al.; ATHANASIU, Pierrette; ANDREESCU, M.; BOERU, Vera; RUTTER, G.

Cellular morphological and functional changes in white mice during anti-influenza immunization. I. The cytochemical and biochemical study of nucleic acids and nucleases in the pulmonary tissue. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 13 no.2:217-221 '62.

1. Comunicare prezentata la Institutul de inframicrobiologie al Academiei R.P.R.

(INFLUENZA immunology) (NUCLEIC ACIDS chemistry)
(NUCLEASES chemistry) (LUNG chemistry)

PETRESCU, Al.; ATHANASIU, Pierrette; ANDREESCU, M.; BOERU, Vera; RUTTER, G.

Morphofunctional changes in the cells of white mice during influenza immunization. I. Histochemical and biochemical investigation of the nucleic acids and nucleases in the lung tissue. Rev. sci. med. 7 no.3/4: 185-188 '62.

(INFLUENZA) (VACCINATION) (LUNG) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)
(RIBONUCLEASE) (DESOXYRIBONUCLEASE)

ROMANIA

ANDREESCU, M., MD.

Bucharest, Sanatatea, No 12, Dec 65, pp 12-13

"Tobacco Smoking."

PETRESCU, Al.; ATHANASIU, Pierrette,; ANDREESCU, M.;
BOERU, Vera; RUTTER, G.

Morphological and cytochemical changes in white mice during immunization against influenza. Rev. sci. med. 8 no. 1/2:83-85 '43

(INFLUENZA VACCINE) (LUNG)

ANDREESCU, N.

"Petr Nicolaevich Nesterov, the originator of acrobatic flying. p. 8" AVIATIA SPORTIVA, Vol. 4, no.2, Feb. 1953. Bucuresti, Rumania.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C. Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1954, Uncl.

N. ANDREESCU

Distr: 4E2c

"Influence of the degree of sintering on the properties of mixed nickel ferrite," Elena Tăbuşcă, Gh. Stancu, and N. Andreescu, *Rev. mct., Acad. rep. populaire Roumaine* 3, No. 3, 70-80(1958)(in German).—The properties of sintered ferrites are closely related to the temp. of heat treatment, which, in turn, dets. a definite degree of sintering. By varying the degree of sintering, a particular ferrite of given compn. may be given different magnetic properties. Sintering at temps. lower than the optimum causes a rise in the porosity and a deterioration in magnetic properties. Tables are presented of magnetic permeability, specific resistance, and d. resulting from different sintering temps. for ferrites of the following compns. (wt. %): 15 Ni, 35 ZnO, 50 Fe_2O_3; 25 NiO, 40 ZnO, 35 Fe_2O_3; and 10 CuO, 4 NiO, 30 ZnO 50 Fe_2O_3.

E. M. Sherwood

LABUSCA, E.; ANDREESCU, N.; TEODORESCU, I.; MIRION, I.

Contributions to the indentification of the causes determining the appearance of rectangular cycles of hysteresis in ferrites. Studii cerc fiz 11 no.3:765-778 '60. (EEAI 10:2)
(Ferrates) (Hysteresis)

ANDREESCU, N.

A new method of measuring the permeability and permittivity in high frequencies. Studii cerc fiz 11 no.4:1048-1054 '60.
(KRAI 10:8)

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.
(Electric fields) (Permeability) (Dielectric constants)
(Electric measurements)

24136
R/005/61/000/004/001/001
D015/D105

9,4300

AUTHOR: Andreescu, N., Engineer

TITLE: A simplified method of measuring permeability and permittivity at high frequency

PERIODICAL: Telecomunicatii, no. 4, 1961, 176-181

TEXT: The article describes a method of measuring the complex permeability and permittivity of ferrites at frequencies ranging from 200 to 5,000 Mc. This method is based on the use of the coaxial measuring standard line and is of great help in establishing the technological processes necessary for studying the properties of ferrites within the above-mentioned frequency intervals. This paper deals only with μ and ε of the sample, because these are the results of measurements, and because they can be used for making the necessary corrections. The stationary-wave method permits the determination of μ and ε, if the characteristic impedance, Z, of the test section of the coaxial line, and the wave propagation complex constant, γ, within the section are known. This calculation is obtained from the

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A simplified method of measuring .....

equations:

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\epsilon}}$$

$$\gamma = j \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \sqrt{\mu\epsilon} \qquad (4)$$

in which z is the relative characteristic impedance of the line section, i.e.

$$z = \frac{Z}{Z_0} \qquad (4')$$

where Z_0 is the characteristic impedance of the no-load coaxial line and λ_0, the wave length in the no-load line. For the determination of

Card 2/10

A simplified method of measuring .....

z and γ, it is necessary to accomplish two, or even three measurements of the input impedance, for two or three different positions of the sample in the measuring line. z and γ may then be determined according to one of the following methods: (1) the method of measuring the input impedance, the sample being in the no-load and short-circuited condition, worked out by J.B. Birks [Ref 5: Proc. Phys. Soc. 60, 1948, 282]; (2) the method of the three reactive loads, recommended by I. N. Kolli and K. M. Polivanov [Ref 6: Izv. Ak. Nauk USSR, 1954, no. 3]; and (3) the method of the two identical samples, worked out by E. B. Zaltsman [Ref 7: Izmeritelnaya tekhnika, 1957, no. 2]. Since these methods are fairly complicated, the author suggests measuring the input impedance inside the section which disconnects the sample from the rest of the line when this is short-circuited even beyond the sample, as shown in Fig. 1a, and measuring the input impedance within that section, when the line is short-circuited at a distance g, subsequent to the sample, as shown in Fig. 1b. Thus, a single sample of the material studied has to be used and the two positions to be measured are easily achieved since g is constant over a large frequency interval. The input impedance of the condition shown in Fig. 1a is given

A simplified method of measuring .....

by

$$Z_A = Z \text{th} \gamma d, \qquad (5)$$

in which d is the thickness of the sample. Dividing by Z_o, the author obtains the reduced impedances expressed by:

$$z_A = \frac{Z_A}{Z_o} = z \text{ th} \gamma d. \qquad (5')$$

He then establishes the expression of the impedances at points A and B and finally derives the equation

$$\text{th} \gamma d = \frac{z_A}{z} = \sqrt{\frac{z_A}{z_B} \cdot \frac{z_A - z_B + j\text{tg}\beta_o g}{j\text{tg}\beta_o g}} \qquad (11)$$

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A simplified method of measuring .....

Knowing $\text{th}\gamma d$, γ can be determined by solving the transcendental equation $\text{th}\gamma d = Te^{j\pi}$. Having determined γ and z, μ and ϵ can finally be determined by using equations (4) and (5). However, this calculation is very difficult and should be simplified. Having accomplished the simplifications, the equation (11) may be expressed by

$$\text{th}\,\gamma d \simeq \sqrt{\frac{a_1 - ja_2}{b_1 - jb_2} \cdot \frac{a_1 - b_1 + j(b_2 - a_2 + g)}{jg}}, \qquad (11').$$

μ and ϵ may now be derived from the equations, (4) and(5') being expressed by

$$\mu \simeq \frac{\gamma(a_1 - ja_2)}{j\,\text{th}\,\gamma d} \qquad (31')$$

and

$$\epsilon \simeq \frac{\gamma\,\text{th}\,\gamma d}{j\beta_o^2 (a - ja_2)} . \qquad (33')$$

Card 5/10

A simplified method of measuring .....

The values a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2 and g being known, one may calculate $\text{th}\,\gamma d = Te^{j\tau}$. From here, the determination of γd is made by a graph shown in Fig. 2, which has T in the ordinate and τ in the abscissa, and in which the curves ρ = ct. and θ = ct., are represented. Having now the values of γ, the values of μ and ε may be determined by using the equations (31') and (33'). If $|\gamma d| \ll 1$, μ and ε are given by

$$\mu \simeq \frac{a_1 - ja_2}{jd} = -\frac{a_2}{d} - j\frac{a_1}{d} \qquad (31")$$

and

Card 6/10

A simplified method of measuring .....

$$\varepsilon = \frac{a_1 - b_1 + j(b_2 - a_2 + g)}{(b_1 - jb_2)\beta_0^2 \, gd} \cdot \qquad (33"),$$

which represent the maximum simplicity. The approximations used introduce additional errors, which in average operational conditions attain approximately 5%. The measuring is accomplished as follows: three measurements are performed for each frequency, one for a no-load characteristic of the line to establish the position of a minimum, and two others in the two positions mentioned above. The method was applied in practice by using a measuring line at frequencies of 500 - 1,000 Mc to determine the complex permeability and permittivity of ferrites of the series F_6Ca and G_4, developed at I.F.A. Compared to the Birks' method, the method described has the advantage that no determination at a distance $\frac{\lambda_o}{4}$ from the short-circuited terminal has to be accomplished, this being

Card 7/10

A simplified method of measuring .....

replaced by a determination at a constant distance g for a wide field of frequencies. Compared to the Kolli and Polivanov method, the author's method requires only simple calculations, while compared to the Zaltsman method the method described requires only a single sample of the material to be tested. The measuring accuracy is increased by the fact that a direct measuring of the position of the voltage minimum is avoided. There are 5 figures and 10 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: J. B. Birks, Proc. Phys. Soc., 60, 1948, 282; and Tables of inverse hyperbolic functions, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1949.

Card 8/10

RUMANIA

S/058/63/000/002/051/070
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Lăbuşcă, E., Andreescu, N., Teodorescu, I.

TITLE: An electron-microscopic study of the structure of ferrites with a great permeability and a study of some of their specific properties

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 2, 1963, 84, abstract 2E563 ("Rev. phys. Acad. RPR", no. 2, 1962, v. 7, 261 - 267)

TEXT: The effect of the duration of sintering of mixed Fe_2O_3 - MnO - MgO - - ZnO ferrites on their structure and properties was studied. A comparison of the ferrites' macrostructures (obtained by the electron-microscopic method) with their magnetic properties reveals that the greatest permeability possess those ferrites which have the maximum structure homogeneity. In such ferrites, the maximum permeability increases with an increase of the sintering duration. A change of the maximum induction B_m is only observed at the first sintering stage until a stable ferrite structure develops, and then the magnitude B_m remains constant. The field corresponding to the maximum permeability decreases with an increase of the sintering duration. Investigated were also the temperature de-

Card 1/2

S/058/63/000/002/051/070
A160/A101

An electron-microscopic study of the...

pendence of permeability, its dependence on the field, and the spectra of the complex magnetic permeability in the frequency range of up to 300 kilohertz.

L. Sobolev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/196/63/000/002/006/026
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Andreyesku, N., and Motsok, K.

TITLE: The influence of irradiation in the nuclear reactor of the Bucharest Institute of Atomic Physics on the magnetic properties of certain ferrites used in automatic devices

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.2, 1963, 4, abstract 2 B 27. (Rev. phys. RPR, v.7, no.2, 1962, 183-191)

TEXT: The influence of irradiation on the magnetic characteristics (H_M, B_B, H_s, B_r/B_M and μ_{BH}) of ferrites with a rectangular hysteresis loop and ferrites of high permeability prepared in the Institute of Atomic Physics was investigated. Toroidal cores of the following analysis were irradiated: $Fe_2O_3 \cdot ZnO \cdot Me_1O \cdot Me_2O$, where Me_1 and Me_2 are ions of Mn, Mg, Ni. The samples were irradiated in a neutron flux with an intensity of 6×10^{12} neutrons/cm^2.sec. The magnetic properties of ferrites

Card 1/2

The influence of irradiation in ... S/196/63/000/002/006/026
E194/E155

with a rectangular hysteresis loop were little changed by an irradiation dose of (1.7 - 2.6) x 10^{18} neutrons/cm^2. In ferrites of high H_s and very rectangular permeability curves, the permeability falls and the curve is somewhat less rectangular after irradiation. Test results on ferrites of high permeability show that the maximum hysteresis loop is little changed by neutron irradiation although the initial permeability and the permeability in weak fields are diminished. The diminution is associated with changes in the grain structure of the ferrites, perhaps due to dislocation or to defects in the crystal lattice. Changes in the rectangularity after irradiation may be due to reduction in the degree of uniformity caused by radiation.
5 figures, 6 references.

ASSOCIATION: In-t atomnoy fiziki, Bukharest, RNR
(Institute of Atomic Physics, Bucharest, RPR)

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101320014-9"

LABUSCA, Fl.; ALECU, M.; ANDREESCU, N.; MOTOC, C.

Wear of the refractory lining in blast furnaces studied with the aid of radioisotopes. Studii cerc metalurgie 7 no.4:465-477 '62.

(3)

ROMANIA

LABUSCA, Elena; ANDREESCU, Nicolae; MOTOC, Cornelia

Done during the Institute of Atomic Physics of the Rumanian Academy (Institutul de fizica atomica al Academiei R.P.R.) - (For all).

Bucharest, Studii si Cercetari de Metalurgie, No 2, 1963, pp 215-229

"The Effects of Irradiation With Neutrons On Structures and Magnetic Properties of Manganese and Lithium Ferrites of High Permeability."

(5)

ANDREESCU, N., ing.

A simplified method for permeability and permittivity measurements at high frequencies. Telecomunicatii 5 no. 4: 176-181 Jl-Ag '61.

LABUSCA, Elena; ANDREESCU, N.; MOTOC, C.

Effects o neutron irradiation on the magnetic structure and properties of manganese ferrites and lithium with high permeability. Rev Roum metalurg 8 no. 2:183-194 '63.

LABUSHKE, E. [Labusca, E.]; ALEKU, M. [Alecu, M.]; ANDREESKU, N. [Andreescu, N.] MOTSOK, K. [Motoc, C.]

Study on the wear of the refractory lining of blast furnaces with the aid of radioisotopes. Rev Roum metalurg 8 no. 2:251-263 '63.

ANDREESCU, P.

Organization of help in heart and vascular diseases. p. 21.
(Ocrotirea Sanatatii In R.PR.; Vol. 7, No. 1. Jan/Mar. 1957. Bucuresti, Rumania)

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

ANDREESCU, P.dr.

Social importance of heart diseases and organization of their prevention. Med. intern., Bucur. 11 no.5:652-664 '60.

1. Lucrare efectuata la ASCA (Control de asistenta a cardiacilor)
(HEART DISEASES, prev. & control)

ZAPAN, M.; CONSTANTINESCU, M.; COSOCARU, Z., ANDREESCU, V.; TITIRICA, G.

Method for the continuous determination of water softening by ion exchangers. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no.9:553-555 S '64.

1. Chair of General Chemistry, Institute for Petroleum, Gas and Geology, Bucharest.

ZAPAN, M.; NARTI, D.; VRABIESCU, E.; ANDREESCU, V.; COSOCARU, Z.

The Techirghiol mud as an ion exchanger. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no. 10:637-640 O '64.

1. Chair of General Chemistry, Institute for Petroleum, Gas and Geology, Bucharest.

L 41549-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWG(m)/EPA/EWP(b) Pr-4/Ps-4
RWH/WW/RM/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5012409 RU/0003/64/015/009/0553/0555 41 B

AUTHOR: Zapan, M.; Constantinescu, M.; Cosocaru, Z.; Andreescu, V.; Titirica, G.

TITLE: Method for the continuous determination of water softening by means of ion exchangers

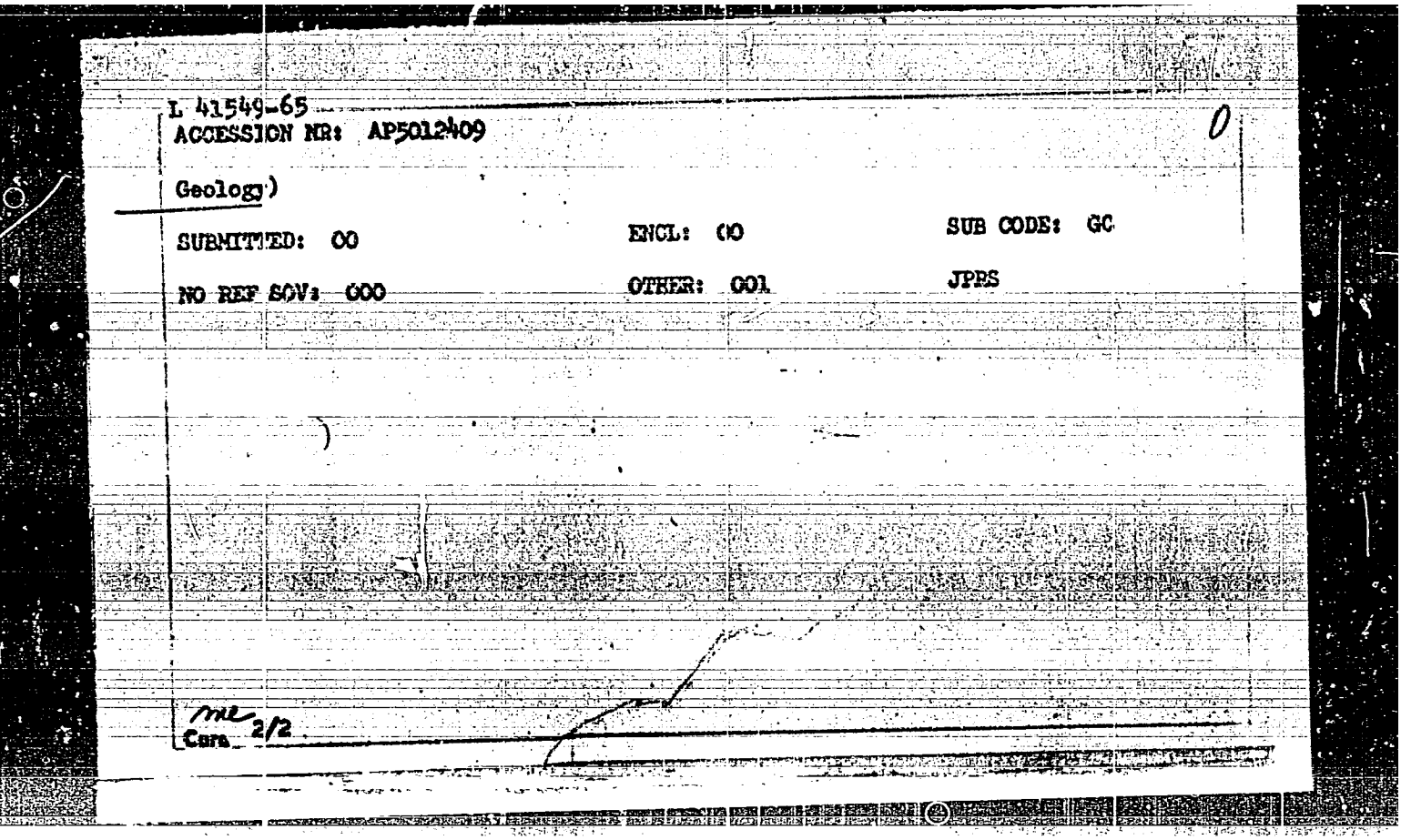
SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 9, 1964, 553-555

TOPIC TAGS: electrochemistry, ion exchange

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The authors describe an original technique for the direct following of water softening and similar reactions by means of measurements of the difference in potential appearing during the ion exchange. The measurements are made by introducing into the ionite mass in an ionic column a set of graphite electrodes which are connected to sensitive millivoltmeters (without a source of dectric current). Proper calibration of the voltmeters will allow direct reading of the degree of water softening.
Orig. art. has 2 figures, 3 graphs, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Catedra de chimie generala a Institutului de petrol, gaze si geologie, Bucharest (Department of General Chemistry, Institute of Petroleum, Gases and

Card 1/2



L 41549-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012409

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Geology)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 001 JPRS

me
Cord 2/2

CONSTANTINESCU, M.; VRABIESCU, Elvira; ANDREESCU, Verona; ZAPAN, M.

Kinetic study on the electric effects during the ion exchange of some granular cationites. Rev chimie Min petr 16 no.1:35-39 Ja '65.

1. Chair of General and Physical Chemistry of the Petroleum, Gas, and Geology Institute, Bucharest.

L [illegible]-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5023232 RU/0003/64/015/010/0637/0640

AUTHOR: Zapan, M.; Andreescu, V.; Cosocaru, Z.; Narti, D.; Vrabiescu, E.

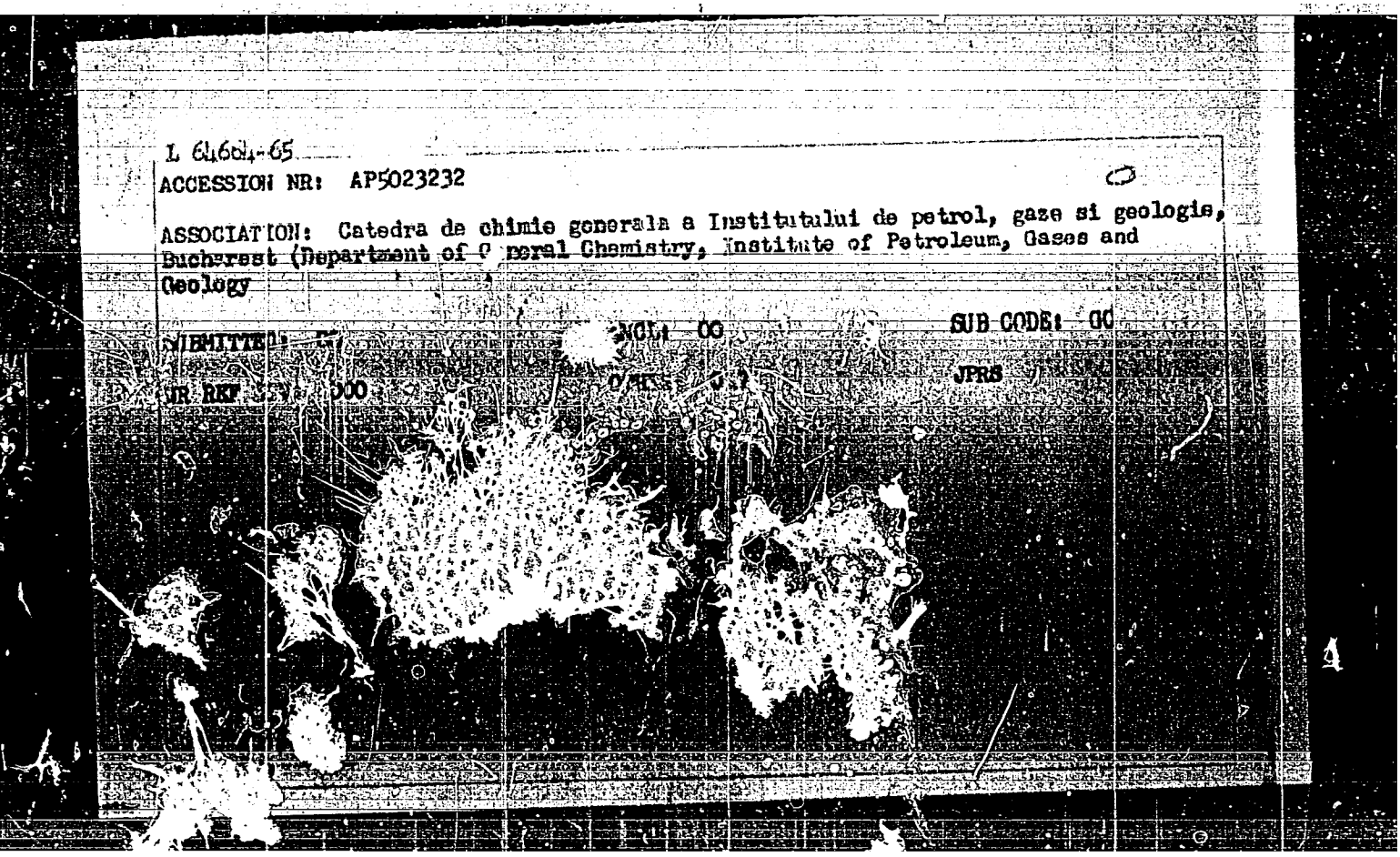
TITLE: Techirghiol mud as ar ion exchanger

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 10, 1964, 637-640

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange, electric potential

ABSTRACT: The authors tested the mud from Techirghiol Lake by various methods, and particularly by the recording of the electrical potential during ion exchanges. The mud was found to possess ion-exchanging qualities for lower-valence ions, especially Ca^{++}, Mg^{++}, Fe^{++}, and K^{+}. It behaved like synthetic ion exchangers when subjected to regeneration with a sodium chloride solution. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 2 figures, 1 graph.

Card 1/2



L 64664-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5023232

ASSOCIATION: Catedra de chimie generala a Institutului de petrol, gaze si geologie, Bucharest (Department of General Chemistry, Institute of Petroleum, Gases and Geology

SUBMITTED: [illegible] ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC

NR REF SOV: 000 OTH: [illegible] JPRS

L 31862-[illegible]

ACC NR [illegible] SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/001/0035/0039

AUTHOR: [illegible]nstantinescu, M.--Konstantinesku, M.; Vrabiescu, Elvira--Vrebiyesku, Ye.--Vrabiyesku, Ye.; Andreev[illegible] Verona--Andreyesku, V.

ORG: Department of General and Physical Chemistry, Institute of Petroleum, Gases, and Geology, Bucharest (Catedra de chimie fizica si generala, de la Institutul de petrol, gaze si geologie)

TITLE: Kinetic study concerning the electrical effects during the ion exchange of some granular cationites [Presented at the Republic Chemistry Symposium at Iasi, 1964]

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 1, 1965, 35-39

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange, chemical kinetics

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the kinetic processes occurring during the ion exchange of water-softeners of the cation type under the influence of voltages of 0 to 90 volts of continuous and alternating current. The effect of the voltage in terms of the concentration of the solution flowing over the cationite is studied and compared to the effect with distilled water, and some electrokinetic processes and their possible interaction in the ion-exchange process are discussed. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [Based on authors' Eng. abstract] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 002 / SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1 [illegible] UDC: 661.183.123.2:537.36

CIUCA, M.; POPOVICI, Marcella; NESTORESCO, N.; [illegible]ORESCO, Colette; ANDREESCO, Viorica; SOARE, Luiza

Persistence of the polylysogeny of lysogenic strains of E. coli M (1920-1921) and of S. typhi 0901 in various environmental conditions.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino".
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (SALMONELLA TYPHOSA)
(SALMONELLA PHAGES) (COLIPHAGES)

CIUCA, M., academician; POPOVICI, Marcela, [illegible]TORESCU, N.; ANDREESCU, Viorica, GEORGESCU, Colette; COARE, Luize; DRAGOI, Tatiana; FESSLER, Nina

Research on some genetic aspects of the biological evolution of "lytic" and "lysogenic" enteric bacteriophages. Stud. cercet. inframicrobiol. 14 no.5 541-550 '63.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Andreescu).
(COLIPHAGES) (SALMONELLA PHAGES) (GENETICS)

ANDRESCU-CALE, I.

Purification and utilization of town and industrial waste waters for agricultural purposes. p. 34

HIDROTEHNICA. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Tehnicienilor din Romina) Bucuresti, Rumania Vol. 4, no. 2, Feb. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959

Uncl.

[redacted], Henrieta; ANDREESCU-TIGOIU, Viorica

Investigations on anti-pertussis gamma-globulin isolated from anti-pertussis goat serum. Rev. sci. med. 5 no.3/4:251-256 '60.
(WHOOPING COUGH immunol.) (GAMMA GLOBULIN)

POZSGI, N.; ANDREESCU-TIGOIU, Viorica; DONA, D.

Cytotoxic effect of Bordetella pertussis on HeLa, Kb, Detroit and human-embryo tissue cultures. I. Arch. Roum. path. exp. microbiol. 20 no.3:431-440 S '61.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" Service de Pertussis et de la Chaire de Micribiologie II de l'Institut Medico-Pharmaceutique de Bucurest.

(TISSUE CULTURE) (BORDETELLA PERTUSSIS)

CIPLEA, Al. Gh.; POZSGI, N.; ANDREESCU-TIGOIU, Viorica; IANCO, Larissa

Contribution to the study of tissue reactivity in experimental infection with Bordetella pertussis. Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.1:47-58 Mr '62.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" -- Services de la B. pertussis et d'Anatomie Pathologique -- et de la Chaire de Microbiologie II de l'Institut Medico-Pharmaceutique de Bucarest.
(WHOOPING COUGH) (BONE MARROW) (SPLEEN) (LIVER)

L 62650-65 FSS-2/EEC(k)-2/ENG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pz-6 IJP(c) TT/WW/JD/
ACCESSION NR: AP5019585 BU/0011/65/018/003/0203/0205 GG/AT

42
41
B

AUTHOR: Kisabov, J.; Bakalska, S.; Andreev, A.

TITLE: Effective solar cells from p-type silicon of very low resistivity

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 3, 1965, 203-205

TOPIC TAGS: solar cell, solar battery, battery, solar cell battery

ABSTRACT: A study is made to prove that solar cells with sufficiently high efficiency can be produced from very-low-resistivity (0.05—0.1 ohm·cm) p-type silicon, which is obtained from industrial silicon by means of the zone-melting technique without chemical purification. Single crystals obtained from industrial silicon (purity 98—99%) and zone melted in vacuum from 5 to 50 times were used as experimental specimens. All crystals showed a p-type conductivity which is primarily determined by the concentration of the boron (about 10^{18} cm^{-3}) remaining in the silicon single crystals. The experiments showed that solar cells with satisfactory characteristics can be obtained from even a single crystal, merely by fivefold zone melting. Quite frequently, however, the characteristics of such cells are poor, owing to strong leakages through the p-n junction. Solar cells with such defects are rare when the material used has been zone-melted 50 times. The best cells were

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L 62650-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5019585

obtained from silicon purified 50 times, showing the importance of the purity of the material with respect to impurities other than boron. An effeciency of 8 to 8.5% was reached. The current-voltage characteristic was represented by a logarithmic curve. The value of constant A in the exponent of the expression for the current-voltage characteristic of the p-n junction was determined as 3.26 in the range of 0—400 millivolts and as 1.92 in the renge of 400—600 millivolts. The value of the saturation current amounted to 9—10 microamperes. The series resistance of the solar cells was of the order of 0.3 ohms. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JA]

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Physics, Bulgarian Academy of Science

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: EES	
NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 004	ATD PRESS: 4060	

Card 2/2

ANDREEV, A.

"Utilization of Karnak Cotton Scraps for Manufacturing Yarns Up to No. 120."

p. 31 (Elektroenergiia, Vol. 7, No. 3, 1958, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 11, Nov. 1958

ANDREEV, A.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical LEKA PROMISHLENOST. TEKSTIL. Vol. 7, no. 7, 1958.

ANDREEV, A. Modern high-speed productive carding machines. p. 12.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3, March, 1959. Uncl.

ANDREEV, A.

"Exchanging the lap winder in combing processes through the common drawing machine"

Leka Promishlenost. Tekstil. Sofiia, Bulgaria. Vol. 7, no. 10, 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Uncles

ANDREEV, A.

"Investigation of Compressing machinery and installations."

ELEKTROENERGIIA, Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 10, no. 3, Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East Europe Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept. 59, Unclas

ANDREEV, Aleksandur D-r, mladshi nauchen sutrudnik

Qualification and classification of the cotton in Poland. Tekstilna prom 10 no.5:7-10 '61.

1. Nauchnoizsledovatelskii institut za trikotazhna promishlenost, Sofia.

ANDREEV, Aleksandur, d-r inzh.

Influence of cotton ripeness on the neatness of combings. Tekstilna prom 11 no.4:4-5 '62.

1. Nauchnoizsledovatelski institut za trikotazhna promishlenost.

ANDREEV, Aleksandur, d-r

Syrian cotton. Tekstilna prom 12 no.2:10-12 '62.

1. Nauchnoizsledovatelski institut za trikotazhna promishlenost.

ANDREEV, Andrei.

Oldest Bulgarian literature on dentistry and teeth. Stomatologiia, Sofia no.2:10-16 1955.
(DENTISTRY, history,
in Bulgaria, oldest dent. literature)
(LITERATURE,
dent., oldest dent. literature in Bulgaria)

ANDREEV, Andrei, inzh.

Technical standardization of labor in the furniture industry. Drevmebel prom 5 no.5:[illegible] '64.

1. Normativno-izsledovatelsko biro (NIB) kuza DIP "Moskva," Sofiia.

NESTOROV, Nikola; MADZHAROV, Ivan; ANDREEV, Andrei

Effect of the placenta tissue preparation on the feeding of pigs. Izv Zhivotn nauki 1 no.3:45-54 '64.

1. Vasil Kolarov Higher Agricultural Institute, Plovdiv, and Institute of Animal Husbandry, Kostinbrod.

SHOPOV, D.; PENCHEV, V.; ANDREEV, A.

Hydrocarbon changes in hydrocarbon naphthene-paraffin part of fraction 400-450° of Tyulenovo oil after-low-temperature catalytic treatment. Doklady BAN 16 no.1:81-84 '63.

1. Submitted by Corresponding Member B. Kourtev [Kurtev, B.].

SHOPOV, D.; ANDREEV, A.

Kinetics of catalytic cracking of tetralin. Doklady BAN 16 no.6:625-628 '63.

1. Submitted by Corresponding Member B.Kourtev [Kurtev, B.].

ANDREEV, A.; KHRISTOV, KH.

Formula for computing the losses from mechanically incompletely burned pulverized coal in steam boilers. p. 49.

Spravochnik po tsvetni metali i splavi. Sofiia, Bulgaria. Vol. 10, no. 8/9, Aug./ Sept. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, February, 1960, Uncl.

ANDREEV, Andrei, inzh.; MASLINKOV, Ivan, inzh.

Steam boilers BKZ-210-140-FB of the Maritsa-Iztok I. Thermoelectric Plant. Elektroenergiia 13 no.5/6:39-41 My-Je '62.

ANDREEV, Andrei, inzh.

Some new processing methods for the combustion of Bulgarian lignites. Elektroenergiia 13 no.10:2-6 O '62.

ANDREEV, A., inzh.

Apropos of the article "Connections and dependences between basic indexes of the 'Maritsa-Iztok' coal basin." Elektroenergiia 13 no.12:19-20 D '62.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Elektroenergiia."

ANDREEV, Andrei, inzh.

Burning of lignite in cyclone furnaces at the liquid slag separation. Elektroenergiia 14 no.5/6:41-43 My-Je '63.

ANDREEV, Andrei, inzh.

A new interpretation of the concept of conditions for lignite coals. Elektroenergiia 14 no.10:12-15 O '63.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Elektroenergiia".

L 00911-67 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP6035443 SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/66/019/001/0037/0040

AUTHOR: Shopov, D., Andreev, A., Institute of Organic Chemistry, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

TITLE: Dehydrogenation of tetralin and cis- and trans-decalin on alpha-iron 25 B

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 19, no. 1, 1966, 37-40

TOPIC TAGS: dehydrogenation, x ray analysis, iron compound

ABSTRACT: [English article] In the past the low catalytic activity of iron was pictured in several different ways because insufficient attention was paid to the electronic structure of the catalyst or of the organic molecules. Consequently, the authors carried out experiments in a semimicroflow system. The catalyst was obtained by decomposing the iron oxalate in a hydrogen current by a method described earlier (A. A. Balandin, A. I. Kukina, Chang Hou-Sheng, I. Ya. Kostinskaya, Zh. Fiz. kh. ni, 37, 1963, 2504). The structure of the α-iron thus obtained was determined by an X-ray structural analysis. The catalyst contained less than 0.0001 p. c. of nickel. Results show that tetralin and decalin dehydrogenation can occur on α-iron. This reaction is obviously closely connected with the molecular structure of tetralin and decalin. The transformation of tetralin in the direction of dehydrogenation only is connected with the energy of localization and delocalization of the respective aromatic systems.

Card 1/2

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L 00911-67

ACC NR: AP6035443

O

This paper was presented by Academician D. Ivanov on October 18, 1965.
Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS: 36,862]

SUB CODE: 07,20 SUBM DATE: 18 Oct 65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002
SOV REF: 003

hs

Card 2/2

ANDREEV, A. [deceased]

Tuberculin allergy and tuberculin tests. Suvr. med. (Sofiia) 15 no.2:51-55 '64