CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LUKASOVA, E.; BOHACEK, J.; SORKA, J.

Institute of Biophysics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Brno - (for all).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 11, November 1965, pp 3972-3975.

"Separation of the alkaline hydrolysate of ribonucleic acid on Dowex 1 using concentration gradients of chloride ions and $_{p}h$".

BCHACEK, J.

Packing technique in the machinery industry.

p. 688 (Strojirenstvi. Vol. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

BOHACEK, J.

Use of returnable folding packing cases in the food industry. p. 298.

(Prumysl Potravin. Vol. 8, no. 6, 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

BOHACEK, J.

Effect of different stitching methods on the strength of paperboard boxes. p.87. (Papir A Celulosa, Vol. 12, No. 4, Apr. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

BOHACEK, J.

Effect of standardization on the quality and faster circulation of cardboard containers. p.113.
(Papir A Celulosa, Vol. 12, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

BOHACEK, J.

New type of corrugated paperboard for export packaging.

P. 206. (PAPIR A CELULOSA) (Praha, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 12, no. 9, Sept. 1957

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BOHACEK, J; PALECEK, E.

Biophysical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Biophysikalisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften), Brno (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 10, 1965, pp 3455-3460

"Determination of the Base Content in Desoxyribonucleic Acids with the Method of Oscillographic Polarography."

BOHACEK, J.; SINGH, C.

Oscillographic polarography of inorganic polyphosphates and certain polymeric substandes having the character of polyanions isolated from biological material. Chem zvesti 18 no.5/6:341-346 '64.

1. Institute of Biophisics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Brno (for Bohacek). 2. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, India (for Singh).

BOHACEK, Jiri

Precision forgings. Stroj vyr 12 no. 5:364-365 My '64.

1. Metalurgicke zavody National Enterprise, Prague.

BOHACEK, Josef

Very low frequency generator. Energetica Cz 13 no.11:606-607 N'63.

1. Organizace pro racionalizaci energetickych zavodu, n.p. Brno.

NEUZIL, Josef; BOHACEK, Ludvik

How to elaborate and use the typification technology in foundries. Slevarenstvi 12 no.4:140-144 Ap '64.

1. Zavody V.I. Lenina, Plzen.

BOHACEK, N.

Tristan da Cunha and Susak. Lijecn. vjesn. 86 no.11:1412-1416 N '64.

BOHACEK, N.

Tofranil - a new anti-depression drug. (Our first experiences).
Neuropsihijatrija 8 no.1/2:18-29 '60.

1. Iz Neurolosko-psihijatrijske klinike Med. fakulteta u Zagrebu
(Predstojnik: prof. dr.R.Lopasic)
(PHSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY)
(DEPRESSION ther)

BOHACEK, N.; BOLCIC-WICKERHAUSER, J.; HERCEG, N.; BETRIANI, M.

Mitigated electroconvulsive therapy. Neuropsihijatrija 8 no.4:271-277 '60.

1. Iz Neurolosko-psihijatrijske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik: Prof. dr. R. Lopasic) Iz Kirurske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik: Prof. dr. D. Jusbasic).

(SHOCK THERAPY ELECTRIC)

BOHACEK, N.

Therapy of manic states. Neuropsihijatrija 9 no.2/3:177-187 '61.

1. Iz Neurolosko-psihijatrijske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik: Prof. dr R. Lopasic).
(PSYCHOSIS MANIC DEPRESSIVE ther)

HAJNSEK, F.; BOHACEK, N.

Our experience with therapy of some refractory forms of epilepsy with Ospolot. Neuropsihijatrija 9 no.4:316-324 '61.

1. Iz Neurolosko-psihijatrijske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik: Prof. dr R. Lopasic)

(EPILEPSY ther)
(HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS ther)
(MUSCLE RELAXANTS ther)

BOHACEK, N.; SARTORIUS, N.

Evaluation of psychopharmacological preparations by means of successive rating scales. ("The standardized record method"). Neuropsichiatria 11 no.2:199-206 '63.

1. Iz Neurolosko-psihijatrijske klinike Med. fakulteta u Zagrebu (Predstojnik: Prof. dr. R. Lopasic).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part III. Fermentation Industry. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51765

Author : Bohacek, Rudolf
Inst : -
Title : Experiments in Malt Production Using Kropff's Method.

Orig Pub : Kvasny prumysl, 1957, 3, No 10, 222

Abstract : Technological features of malt growing using Kropff's cells for final dissolution were indicated. The use of these cells permitted an increase in the production rate of the current malts, while production efficiency and automation potential of the

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products H
and Their Uses. Part III. Fermentation
Industry.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51765

process were improved by this method. --
A. Yemelyanov

Card : 2/2

DATLOV, J.; BOHACEK, V.; JAKUBKA, K.; KLIMA, R.; VANA, J.

Circular electron accelerator with toroidal wave-guide. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 12 no.12:894-910 '62.

1. Institut vakuumnoy elektroniki, Chekhoslovatskaya akademiya nauk, Praga.

BOHACEK, Vladislav

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Radio Physics - Radio Frequency Measurements I-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1959, No 1668

Author : Bohacek Vladislav
Inst : -
Title : Simple Method of Measuring the Coefficient of High Frequency Conductance of Coatings in the Centimeter-Wave Band.

Orig Pub : Slaboproudy obzor., 1958, 19, No 2, 72-75

Abstract : Description of a method of measuring the high frequency conductance of metallic coatings, based on the measurement of the Z factor of a cylindrical resonator into which the tested specimen, in the form of a rod, is inserted. A measurement setup is proposed for investigation of coatings at a 3.4 cm wavelength. The Z factor of the measuring resonator was determined graphically by measuring the frequency dependence of the VSWR in the supply line. Results of the investigation of 18 specimens of coatings are reported. Bibliography, 11 titles.

A.N. Gridin

Card : 1/1

Z/055/62/012/012/002/004
D256/D308

AUTHORS: Datlov, J., Bohacek, V., Jakubka, K., Klima, R. and Vana, J.

TITLE: Orbital electron accelerator with ring waveguide

PERIODICAL: Czechoslovak Journal of Physics, v. 12, no. 12, 1962, 894-910

TEXT: A small model of a weak-focusing electron synchrotron with a betatron injection stage has been built and tested. The work was conducted to investigate the practical feasibility of synchronous acceleration of relativistic particles in a smooth ring-shaped waveguide without any decelerating structure in the presence of a strong radial component of the HF field. The feasibility of such a system has been predicted theoretically by R. Klima in a paper dealing with phase motions in orbital accelerators with waveguides (Czechosl. J. Phys., v. 10 B, 1960, 136), where it was shown that the radial component of the HF field should not excessively increase the amplitude of the radial phase oscillations. This theory was applied to the design

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of the model, and a $E_{3,1,1}$ - mode of excitation of the rectangular ring waveguide was chosen. An existing magnet of an experimental synchrotron was adapted by fitting it with flat pole-pieces made of sheet discs from a core of a 15 MeV betatron. A tunable pulsed magnetron working in the 10^6 Mc/s band was employed as a source of the HF power; its capacity was 40 - 50 kW in a 100 μ sec pulse, the output being supplied to the resonator via a waveguide power divider. The excitation of the magnet circuit was synchronized using 50 c/s mains frequency; the modulator of the HF oscillator was controlled by a peak transformer connected in series with the coils of the magnet. The electrons were pre-accelerated in the betatron mode up to an energy of 1 MeV, and were then picked up by the partial travelling wave at a radius of 4 cm. The energy gain in the HF acceleration was limited by the magnet excitation system and the final energy did not exceed 1.5 MeV, but this was sufficient for the purpose of testing the principle of the arrangement. The tests were carried out by observing the following signals on the screen of a c.r. oscilloscope: the magnetron pulse and its shifts, gamma-ray signal from a scintillation detector and the coherent radiation of the harmonics of the main

accelerating frequency. The determined characteristics of the accelerator included: the trajectories of constant orbital frequency, the radii of the trajectories, the amplitude of betatron oscillations and the amplitude of the radial scatter of the equilibrium orbits. The results proved the possibility of accelerating charged particles in the presence of a strong radial component of HF field and it was shown that the phase motion of particles in an accelerator with a ring waveguide is similar to the motion in a conventional synchrotron, in agreement with the theoretical predictions. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vakuumnoy elektroniki CHSAN, Praga (Institute of Vacuum Electronics, Czechoslovak AS, Prague)

SUBMITTED: November 30, 1961

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Surface Phenomena. Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion Exchange. B-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 76846.

Author : Knor, Z., Kalousek, M., and Bohackova, V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : The Investigation of Monolayers. VII. The Determination of Surface Viscosity by the Entrained Disc Method.

Orig Pub: Chem Listy, 51, No 6, 1036-1045 (1957) (in Czech).

Abstract: Two variants are proposed of the entrained disc method for determining the surface viscosity of liquids. For measurements in a circular canal the formula of Fowkes [?] for the drag on a cylinder moving in a viscous medium bound by two parallel surfaces is used. For free-surface

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Surface Phenomena. Adsorption. Chromatography. Ion Exchange. B-13

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 23, 1958, 76846.

Abstract: measurements, was calculated from a formula containing an instrument constant determined by auxiliary measurements. The experiments proved the applicability of both formulas. For Communication VI see RZhKhim, 1958, 46534.

Card 2/2

BOHACKOVA, V.; KNOR, Z.; KALOUSEK, M.

"Investigation of monomolecular films." VII. Measurement of the sure viscosity by the drawn disc method. In German. p. 1373.

COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS, Praha, Czech., Vol 24, No. 5, May 1959.

Monthly Lest of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Sept. 59
Unclassified

BOHACKOVA, Zlata, ina.

Exhibition "Soil improvement, the basic condition for increasing soil fertility". Vestnik CSAZV 8 no.12:673 '61.

BOHACKOVA-EICHEIMANNOVA, L.

Artificial greasing for washing experiments in laboratories. p. 190. (Prumysl Potravin, Vol. 8, No. 4, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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

ORT, M.; REZNIK, Z.; BOHACOVA, A.

Lowe's syndrome. Cesk. pediat. 16 no.9:816-822 S '61.

1. I detska klinika, prednosta prof. MUDr. J. Svejcar, a detske oddeleni OUNZ Kladno, prim. T. Adler.

(ABNORMALITIES) (KIDNEY abnorm)
(DWARFISM diagn)

BOHACOVA, Marie

Palynologic determination of the Lubna horizons in the Slany and Nove Straseci areas and the problem of the Kacice seam. Cas min geol 9 no.2:143-152 '64.

1. Geologicky pruzkum, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BOHACOVA, M.

Geological Department (Geologicky pruzkum), Prague

Prague, Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii, No 2, 1964, pp 143-150

"Palynological Determination of the Lubna Zone in the Slany and Nove Straseci District, and the Problem of the Kacice Seam."

BOHACOVA, Zlata, inz.

The exhibition "Pedology and Plant Nutrition". Vestnik vyzk zemedel 9 no.6:304-305 '62.

1. Ustav vedeckotechnickych informaci, Ministerstvo zemedelstvi, lesniho a vodniho hospodarstvi.

BOHACOVA, Z.; VESELY, F.

The cooperation between the agricultural research and farms.
Vestnik vyzk zemedel 9 no.7:365-371 '62.

1. Ustav vedeckotechnickych informaci, Ministerstvo zemedelstvi, lesniho a vodniho hospodarstvi.

CERNY, M.; SOUKUP, F.; CERNA, M.; MISAROVA, Z.; SIMANKOVA,N.; ELEFANT, E.; BOHACOVA, Z.

Karyological findings in multiple malformations. Acta univ. Carol.[med] (Praha): Suppl. 18: 111-118 '64.

1. Ustav obecne biologie fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. B. Sekla); I. detska klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. J. Svajcar); III. detska klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. O. Vychytil) a IV. detska klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. F. Blazek).

REMENYI, Laszlo (Pecs); BALOGH, Jozsef (Dunaujvaros); BACSALMASI, Mihaly (Pecs); BOHACSEK, Rudolf (Beremend); SCHMIDT, Antal (Beremend); FAZEKAS, Jozsef (Ozd)

Forum of innovators. Ujit lap 17 no.3:31 10 F '65.

HADJIOLOFF, A.; BOHADJIEV, G.; DOKOV, V.; TCHAKAROFF, E.

Morphological and histochemical study of lipids in yolk globules.
Doklady Bolg. akad. nauk 7 no.1:49-51 Jan-Mar 54.
(EGG YOLK, metabolism,
lipids, determ.)
(LIPIDS, determination,
in egg. yolk)

KRASIN, A.K.; DUBOVSKIJ, B.G.; BOHAL, L., inz. [translator]

Physical beryllium reactor. Jaderna energie 3 no.2:62-63 F '57.

JOFFE, B.L. [Ioffe, B.L.]; OKUN, L.B. [Okun, L.B.]; BOHAL, L., inz. [translator]

Burning out of fuel in nuclear reactors. Jaderna energie 3 no.6:168-177 Je '57.

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A201/A026

21.1920 (1033, 1482)
26.1300

AUTHORS: Sterman, Lev, Samoilovich; Bohal, Ladislav

TITLE: Selection of Optimum Thermal-Economy Cycle for the First Czechoslovak Nuclear Power Plant

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, 1960, No. 4, pp. 110 - 115

TEXT: The paper deals with a basic method of thermal economy analysis for nuclear power plants with gas-cooled reactors, as developed by the Department of Nuclear Power Plants at the MEI (Moscow Power Institute). The method is applied to the analysis of the first Czechoslovak nuclear power plant with a gas-cooled, heavy-water moderated reactor using natural uranium. A basic block-schematic of the nuclear power plant is shown in Figure 1. The plant provides for a two-pressure steam cycle. Feed-water heating for the low-pressure stage is done in two stages. The first stage of the heater is common to both pressures. This arrangement of the thermal cycle yields a better thermal efficiency than a cycle, in which both heaters are placed immediately before their respective steam generators. To determine the optimum thermal efficiency, the method uses the calculus of variations assuming the steam pressure of one stage to be constant, while the

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pressure of the other one is varying (Fig. 2). The values of the working fluid are calculated for certain characteristic points of the high- and low-pressure stages. In these calculations, made for a chosen pressure value p_v (in atmospheres) of the high-pressure stage, a T - Q diagram was prepared and the electric efficiency η_e of the cycle was determined. In all cases (of the T - Q diagram), the minimum temperature difference between the primary-loop coolant and the working fluid (at its boiling point) was assumed to be $\Delta t = 15^{\circ}C$ for the high-pressure steam, and $\Delta t = 10^{\circ}C$ for the low-pressure steam (both values in conformity with the projected values for the steam generators of the Czechoslovak nuclear power plant). The temperature drop at the steam outlets from both superheaters was assumed to be $\Delta t = 20^{\circ}C$. Pressure losses in the feed piping to the turbine and in the regulation valves were assumed to be 5% of the initial pressure for each (i.e., a total of 10%). Pressure losses in piping and fittings of regenerative heaters were assumed to be 10% of the pressure at the bleeding point of the turbine. The calculations of the thermal efficiency of the turbine's high- and low-pressure stages were made on the basis of the following relations:

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$$\eta^{v}_{oix} = 0.85 \left[1 - y_s \left(1 - \frac{h^{v}_{oc}}{h^{v}_{op}}\right)\right] \quad (1)$$

$$\eta^{n}_{oix} = 0.84 \left[1 - y_s \left(1 - \frac{h^{n}_{oc}}{h^{v}_{op}}\right)\right] \quad (2)$$

where y_s is the average steam moisture during steam expansion, h^{v}_{oc} the overall temperature drop of the high-pressure stage (in kcal/kg), h^{n}_{oc} the overall temperature drop of the low-pressure stage (in kcal/kg), h^{v}_{op} partial temperature drop in the superheated-steam region of the high-pressure stage (in kcal/kg). The condenser pressure was assumed to be 0.05 atm, exhaust losses 5.0 kcal/kg. The calculation procedure was as follows: First, optimum feed-water temperature t_{nv} was established, and the gross electric efficiency η_{er} of a plant with regenerative heating was determined for a varying number of heaters. By comparing the results obtained, the influence of the number of heaters on η_{er} was investigated for a chosen value of the coolant temperature at the steam generator inlet t_{m1} and outlet t_{m2} and a given p_v, assuming that the feed-water heating was equal

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in each heater. Curves indicating the changes of η_{er} in various cases are shown (Figs. 3, 4 and 5). It can be seen that the electric efficiency increases with the increasing t_{m2}. At the same time the losses are growing owing to the circulation of the coolant; however, they are returned to their greater part into the cycle in the form of thermal energy. The net electric efficiency of the cycle with the consideration of the losses for the coolant circulation can be calculated from the equation:

$$\eta_e^n = \frac{1 - k}{1 - k\varphi\eta_e} \cdot \eta_e \qquad (6)$$

where k is the relative part of the power plant's total gross electric output consumed for the coolant circulation, and φ that part of the energy needed for the circulation, which is returned to the cycle. Assuming a constant thermal output of the reactor, the proportion of the relative losses for the coolant circulation can be established from the expression

$$\frac{k''}{k'} = \left(\frac{t_{m1} - t''_{m2}}{t_{m1} - t'_{m2}}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{(\overline{\gamma} \cdot \gamma_2)''}{(\overline{\gamma} \cdot \gamma_2)'} \cdot \left(\frac{c_p''}{c_p'}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{\eta_e''}{\eta_e'} \qquad (7)$$

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where k' is the value of the part of electric energy consumed for the coolant circulation, $\bar{\gamma}'$ the average specific weight of the coolant (in kg/m^3), γ_2' the specific weight of the coolant at the turboblower input (in kg/m^3), c_p' the average specific heat of the coolant at a given pressure (in kcal/kg °C), for a given temperature of the coolant at the steam generator output t_{m2}'; and k", $\bar{\gamma}''$, γ_2'', c_p'', the same values for a temperature of the coolant at the steam generator output t_{m2}''. Figures 6 and 7 show the curves of the net electric output changes in a cycle without regenerative heating and with regenerative heating respectively in dependence on t_{m2}, prepared on the grounds of the equation (6). It can be seen from the curves (Figs. 6 and 7) that, at a constant value of the reactor thermal output Q_r (removed by the coolant), the η_g^n and η_{er}^n increase within a certain range with increasing t_{m2} in spite of the increasing k. With a further increase of the losses for circulation, however, these values start decreasing with increasing t_{m2}. An increase of the reactor thermal efficiency can, therefore, be accomplished either at the expense of the coolant flow-speed through the reactor or at the expense of the coolant heating in the reactor ($\Delta t_2 = t_{m1} - t_{m2}$). It can be seen

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Selection of Optimum Thermal-Economy Cycle for the First Czechoslovak Nuclear Power Plant

that there is a direct relation between the output losses due to coolant circulation and the coolant temperatures at the inlet and outlet of the steam generator. The project of the Czechoslovak nuclear power plant provides for the following operational parameters: t_{m2} = 97°C; losses for coolant circulation: 18% (k=0.18). Regenerative heating is not considered. These conditions give a maximum efficiency value of 0.217 (Fig. 6, Point I). Optimum thermal efficiency could be achieved at t_{m2} = 109°C, but it would increase the maximum efficiency value by a mere 0.06%. Table 1 shows a comparison of the parameters chosen for the Czechoslovak nuclear power plant to the optimum parameters, as follows: (Abstracter's note: First figures are the parameters as chosen for the Czechoslovak nuclear plant, figures in parentheses are the optimum values.) It can be seen that the values chosen differ only slightly from the optimum ones. It is noted that at t_{m2} = 97°C and a pressure (p_v) variation within the range from 30 to 42 atm, the efficiency remains practically unchanged. It is, therefore, of advantage to choose as low a pressure as possible, as has been done in the object of the Czechoslovak nuclear power plant. Table 2 shows a comparison of optimum parameters of a cycle without re-

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generative heating to those of a cycle with regenerative heating. This comparison shows that even with a larger number of regenerative heaters the efficiency increases only 0.7%, while considerably complicating the whole design and increasing capital investments. For these reasons a cycle without regenerative heating has been chosen for the Czechoslovak nuclear power plant. (Translated from Russian by Engineer Oldrich Šima, edited by A. Ševčik.) There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 10 references: 2 Czechoslovak, 5 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATIONS: Moskevský energetický institut (Moscow Power Institute) (Sterman, L.S.); Energoprojekt, Praha (Power Plant Design Engineering Institute, Prague) (Bohal, L.)

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BOHAL, LADISLAV

3
5

Distr: AE3c 2 cys/4TIA 3 cys

Problem of thermal shocks in the main gas ducts of nuclear power stations using a reactor of low thermal inertia. Ladislav Bohal (Energoprojekt, Prague). *Jaderná energie* 6, 369-403(1960). Calcns. are made of the temp. changes in the gas coolant and in the duct walls caused by a sudden shutdown of the reactor, and of the resultant mech. stresses in the ducts. Suggested measures for preventing mech. damage are: decrease the flow of coolant simultaneously with reactor shutdown, use materials more resistant to thermal shock, arrange ducts differently, decrease the no. of thermal shocks during operation, and use interior insulation in the ducts, which are made of metal lined with an immobile gas layer. The no. of shocks to be expected in normal operation is estd.

H. Newcombe

STERMAN, Lev Samoilovic; BOHAL, Ladislav

Choice of the most convenient thermal cycle of the first Czechoslovak nuclear power station. Jaderna energie 6 no.4:110-115 Ap '60.

1. Moskevsky energeticky institut (for Sterman); 2. Energoprojekt, Praha (for Bohal).

BOHAL, Ladislav

Thermal shocks in the main gas duct of a nuclear power station with a small thermal inertia reactor. Jaderna energie 6 no.12:398-403 D '60.

1. Energoprojekt, Praha.

Z/038/62/000/010/002/005
D267/D307

AUTHOR: Bohal, Ladislav

TITLE: The solution of the complex optimization of parameters in a nuclear power station with a heavy-water gas-cooled reactor by means of automatic digital computers

PERIODICAL: Jaderná energie, no. 10, 1962, 348-355

TEXT: The solution described in the article was developed by the working team of the State Institute 'Energoprojekt' and by the Institute of Energy Research. Although the task has not as yet been completed, the partial results available indicate that the computers used (National Eliott 803 and Zuse Z-23) are suitable for the purpose involved. A brief set of instructions is given for the use of computers, viz. (1) general formulation of the problem and choice of the criterion function, (2) determination of the function to be evaluated, and (3) sub-programs. Some results obtained are adduced in the last section of the article. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Energoprojekt, Praha

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DRAHNY, MILOS; JANUSKA, Karel; LEHL, Pavel; NOVAK, Stanislav; BARTL, Josef; BOHAL, Ladislav; HAVLICEK, Rostislav; KORINEK, Stanislav.

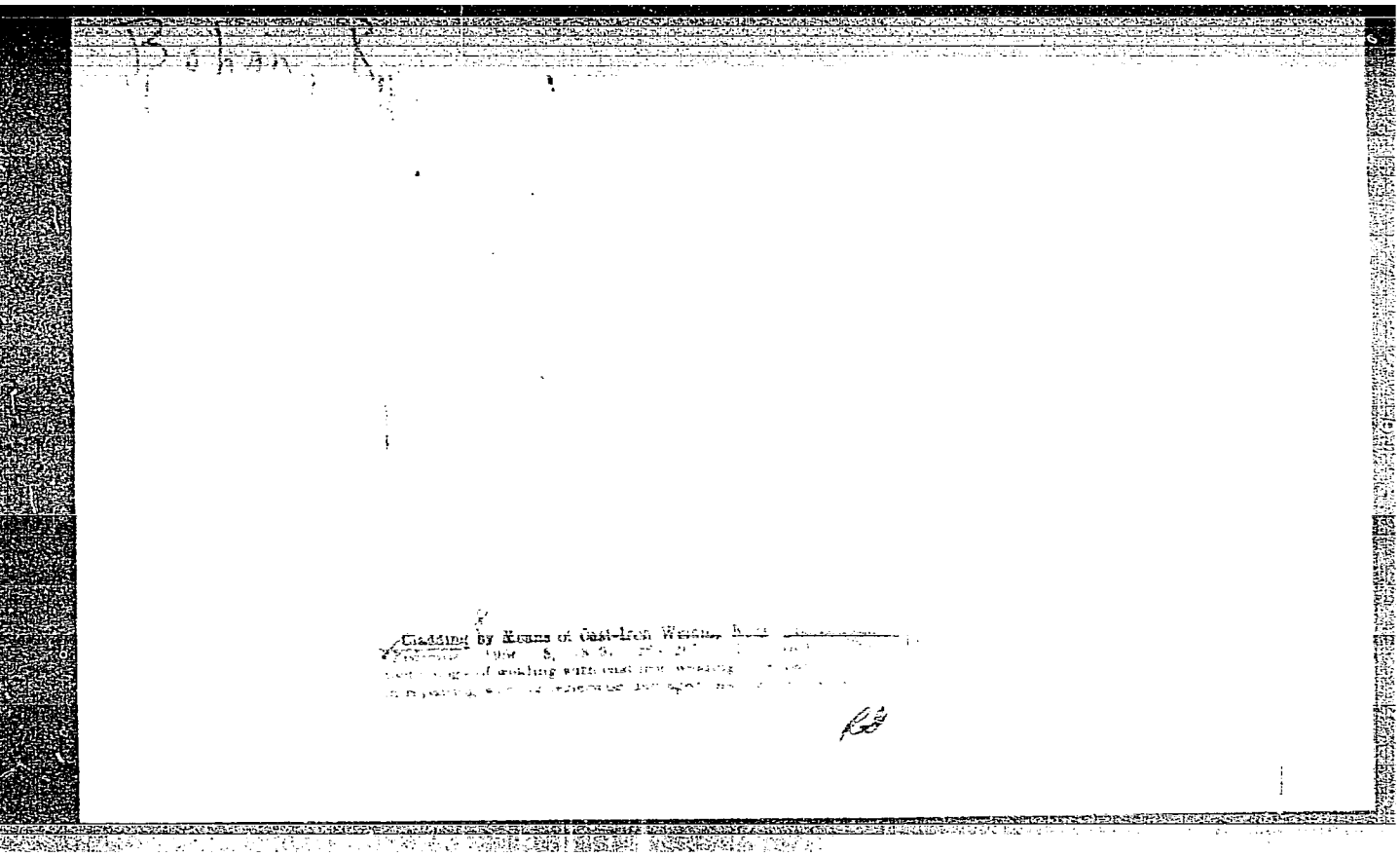
Optimization of parameters of a nuclear power station with heterogeneous heavy water reactor on CO_2- cooled natural uranium. Jaderna energie 10 no.7:254 Jl'64

1. Research Institute of Power Engineering, Prague (for Drahny, Januska, Lehl, Novak, Bartl). 2. State Institute Energoprojekt, Prague (for Bohal, Havlicek, Korinek).

BOHAL, Ladislav; DRAHNY, Milos; HAVLICEK, Rostislav; JANUSKA, Karel

Methods of optimalization of parameters of nuclear power plants with heavy water gas-cooled reactors. Jaderna energie 10 no.12: 432-438 D '64.

1. State Design Institute Energoprojekt, Prague (for Bohal and Havlicek). 2. Research Institute of Power Engineering, Prague (for Drahny and Januska).



BOHANES, Ctibor, dr.; DVORAK, Jan

Care for workers and their placement. Prace mzda 11 no.5:239-243 My '63.

DVORAK, Jan, promovany pravnik; BOHANES, Ctibor, dr.

Compensation of workers for the state holidays. Prace mzda 12 no. 7:326-328 Jl '64.

BOHANES, Mojmir; STRNAD, Antonin

Ornithosis in neurology. Cesk. neur. 23 no.1/2:99-106 Ja '60.

1. Neurologicke oddeleni OUNZ Uh. Hradiste, prednosta prim. Dr. A. Strnad.
(ORNITHOSIS compl.)
(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS etiol.)

BOHANES, M.; GROMBIR, J.; GRUNNER, O.; KNOZ, J.; STRNAD, A.; VALIHRACH, J.

Ornithosis neuroinfection. Cas.lek.cesk.99 no.39:1238-1242 23 S '60.

1. Neurologicke oddeleni OUNZ Uh. Hradiste, prednosta prim.dr. A. Strnad. KHES v Gottwaldove, oddeleni v Uh. Hradisti, virologicka laborator, prednosta prim.dr. J.Valihrach.
(NEUROLOGY)
(ORNITHOSIS compl)

CSEPAI, K.; BOHANSZKY, F.

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(CEREBRAL ANOXIA, exper.
eff. of arterial anoxia on pulm. circ. in dogs (Hun))
(BLOOD CIRCULATION
pulm. eff. of exper. cerebral arterial anoxia in dogs (Hun))

BOHANSZKY, FERENCNE

GOMORI, Pal; TAKACS, Lajos; KALLAY, Kalman; BOHANSZKY, Ferencne; VECSEY, Gezane; KARAI, Antal

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(SPLEEN, physiol.
eff. of exper. cerebral arterial anoxia on mass in dogs (Hun))

BOHAR, Anna.

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(CORNEA, diseases,
familial nodular dystrophy)

BOHAR, ANNA

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(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, blood supply
vasc. permeability, exper. studies on relation to vasc. permeability in eyes (Hun))
(EYE, blood supply
vasc. permeability, exper. studies on relation to vasc. permeability in CNS (Hun))

STERNBERG, Alice R.; BOHAR, Anna

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(STRABISMUS ther)

BOHAR, Anna; CSANDA, Endre

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(RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA exper)

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(TOXOPLASMOSIS diag) (FUNDUS OCULI)

HUNGARY

KOHAR, Anna, Dr, CSAPODY, Istvan, Jr., Dr, VARY, Istvan, Dr, VELY, Gergely, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, II. Eye Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Szemklinika).

"Retinopathy of Premature Infants."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 13, 31 Mar 63, pages 579-583.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary modified] The authors review the experiences, investigations, results, theories published on the subject as well as the cases observed in their institute. They call attention to the fact that prolonged or concentrated doses or abrupt discontinuation of oxygen therapy can cause severe, irreversible changes in the eye of premature infants. Because of the increasing number of such cases in Hungary, the authors call for an increased caution. 3 Eastern European, 54 Western references.

1/1

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(RETROENTAL FIBROPLASIA)

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(HAPTOGLOBINS) (HEMOGLOBIN)
(BLOOD PROTEIN ELECTROPHORESIS)

KORINEK, J.; BOHATOVA, Jana

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(SPECTROPHOTOMETRY) (BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

BOH'TYREW, M.; SZAWIAWSKI, T.

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1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu Praha, reditel doc. MUDr. J. Masek, M. N., Praha 16, Ostrovskelho 32.
(CHOLESTEROL, determ.
total cholesterol in bile, technic (Cz))
(BILE
total cholesterol determ., technic (Cz))

BOHDAL, M.

SURNAME, Given Names

(2)

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: not given

Affiliation: Intitute for Nutrition Research , Director-Docent J.Masek,MD.
(Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu, reditel doc.MUDr.J.Masek, Dr.SC.
Praha-Krc.

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KONIG, B.; BOHDALKOVA, D.; ZAHRADNICEK, K.

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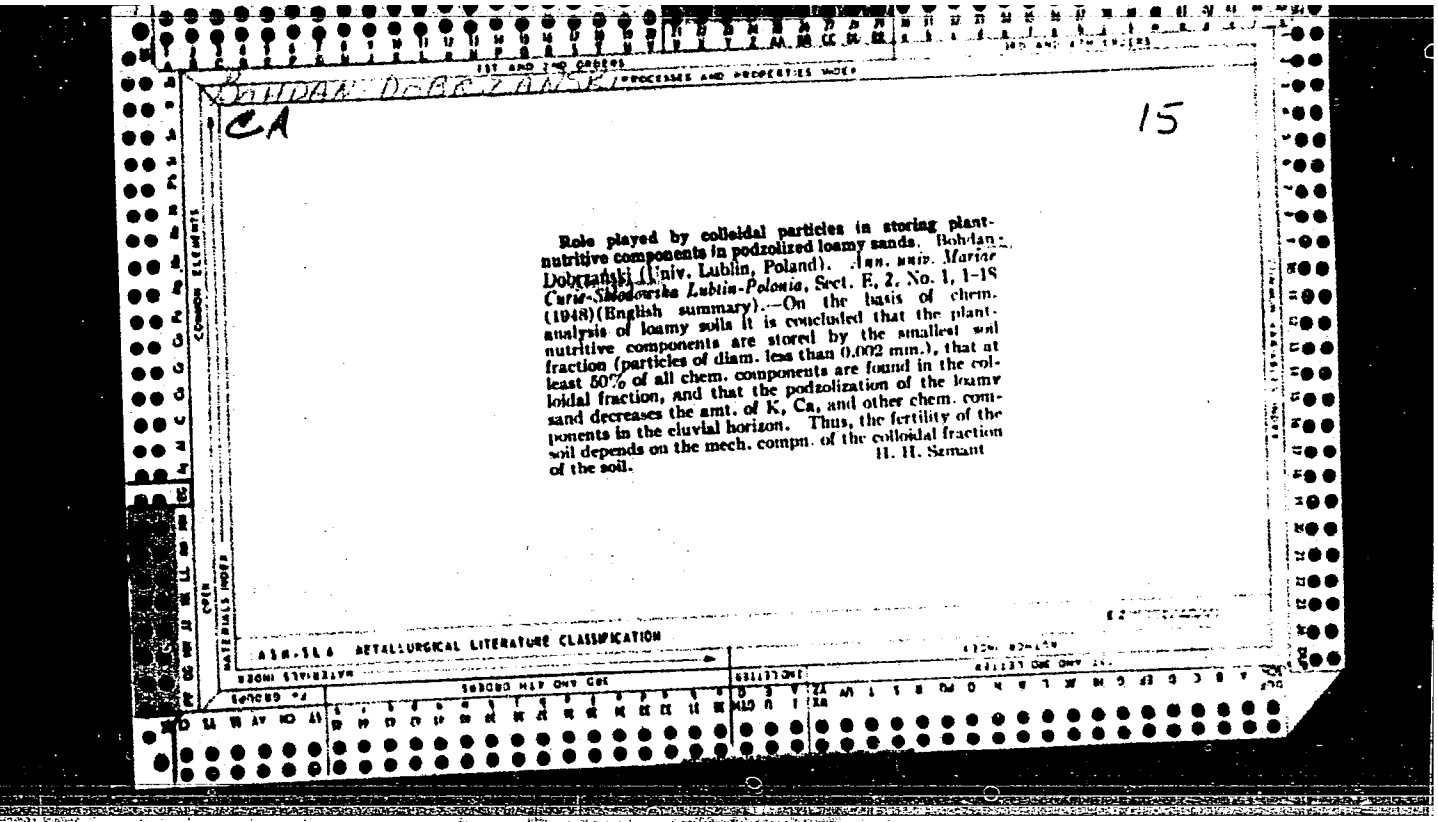
(HYPERTENSION, therapy
diets)
(DIETS, ther. use
hypertension)



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H. H. Szmant

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Millisecond open-cut blasting in the Defender of Peace Mine in the North Bohemian Brown-coal basin. p. 403. UHLI. (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky) Praha. Vol. 5, no. 12, Dec. 1955.

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(Lignite) (Mining engineering)

BOHDANECKY, Jan, ing.

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1. Research Institute of Lignite, Most.

BOHDANECKY, M.

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M. Hudlicky

BOHDANECKÝ, M.

CZECH

USSR

2473. **Use of Gibbs' reagent for the analysis of phenol mixtures.** M. Bohdaneckỳ (*Chem. Průmysl*, 1954, **4** [1], 25–26). *Referativnyi Zh., Khim.*, 1954, Abstr. No. 59,252).—The determination of small quantities of phenols in solutions of *p*-cresol (I), *p-tert.*-butylphenol (II), salicylic acid (III) and *p*-hydroxybenzoic acid (IV) is based on their reaction with 3:5-dibromoquinonechloroimine (V) to form a blue colour. I, II, III and IV do not react with V. 3:5-Dichloroquinonechloroimine (VI) can be used instead of V. One ml of a soln. of VI (8 mg in 2 ml of 95 per cent. ethanol and diluted to 25 ml) and 2 ml of a borate buffer soln. (pH 9·6) are added to 2 ml of the test soln. (≯ 10 μg of phenol per ml), and the colour is measured after 45 min. in a Pulfrich photometer with filter S53, S57, S61 or S66. The relative error is 2·5 per cent. The reagent soln. is stable for ≯ 2 days in the cold.

E. HAYES

CH

~~Miloslav Bohdanecky~~

Bohdanecky, Miloslav

5

Copolymerization of itaconic acid and methyl methacrylate. Josef Šaher and Miloslav Bohdaneckỳ (Výzkumný Ústav Synth. Pryskyřic, Pardubice, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 48, 483-5(1954).—The copolymerization parameters of $CH_2=CMeCO_2Me$ and itaconic acid have been detd.: $r_1 = 1.14$; $r_2 = 0$. The polymerization has been carried out in a dioxane soln. at 90°. B. Erdős

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BOHDANECKY

Polarographic determination of autoxidation products in methacrylates. Miloslav Bohdanecký and Josef Exner (Výzkumný ústav synth. pryskyric, Pardubice, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 48, 1506-10(1954).—Autoxidation of methacrylates forms peroxides and pyruvates, which are determinable polarographically within 2% and ±5% of the truth, resp. The detn. is carried out in a mixt. of equal vols C_6H_6 and MeOH with 0.3*M* LiCl as a basic electrolyte. The min. amt. determinable is 0.04 micromol. of peroxidic O and 0.001% pyruvate in one l. of monomethacrylate.

M. Hudlický