

DOMANUS, Josef

Industrial application of large radiation sources. Przem chem 41 no.3:
114-117 Mr '62.

1. Zaklad Radiologii Przemyslowej Instytutu Elektrotechniki

DOMANUS, Jozsef (Varso); SMONIEWSKI, Jerzy (Varso)

Effect of attenuating gamma rays on the sensitometric
properties of X-ray films. Kęp hang 10 no.2:33-38 Ap '64.

DOMANUS, Stefania; PANAS, Jozef; GRZYBOWSKI, Zygmunt; CZARNOMSKA, Krystyna

Studies on obtaining uranium from Polish uranium ore. Nukleonika
7 no.7/8:487-493 '62.

1. Instytut Badan Jadrowych, Polska Akademia Nauk, Zaklad Technologii
Chemicznej, Warszawa.

L 31770-65 EWT(m)/EPP(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWI(b) Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WJ/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP506859A

P/0046/64/009/11-/0863687A

AUTHOR: Iosanus, S.

TITLE: Study of the precipitation of uranium concentrate from ionite eluates

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 9, no. 11-12, 1964, 863-870

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, chemical precipitation

22
21
B

Abstract: Research on the precipitation of a uranium concentrate from eluates obtained from ion-exchange columns [unspecified] after acid treatment of Polish domestic uranium ores has been carried out at the Laboratory of Chemical Engineering, Institute of Nuclear Research, Warsaw.

Low phosphate eluates have the following composition: U, 5-6 g/l; Fe, 0.12-0.16 g/l; PO_4^{3-} , 0.045 g/l; Cl^- , 25-30 g/l; SO_4^{2-} , 7-10 g/l. In view of the very low phosphate content, the eluate can be neutralized directly with NH_3 from pH = 1.2-1.5 to pH = 7.5-8.0. When eluates contain larger amounts of PO_4^{3-} (U, 5-6 g/l; Fe, 0.02-0.04 g/l; PO_4^{3-} , 0.46-1.15 g/l), phosphate ions are removed in fractional precipitation

Card 1/4

L 31770-65

ACCESSION NR: AP7008972

with the addition of Fe^{3+} in the form of FeCl_3 or $\text{Fe}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$. 0

Experimental data showed that hot precipitation (60°C) of ammonium uranate results in much faster filtration than cold precipitation (20°C). Variable pH precipitation (periodic) also improves the filterability of the sediment. It was also observed that the precipitate separated from the solution much more readily when the neutralization with NH_3 was carried out at a slow rate.

Fractional precipitation is best used for uranium concentrates obtained from solutions containing excessive amounts of phosphate ions, with preliminary removal of phosphates in the form of ferric phosphate. The optimum pH for the separation of the phosphate sediment is 2.5—2.8.

Pilot-plant experiments showed that relatively high uranium losses through phosphate sediments were caused by the difficulty in controlling the 2.5—2.8 pH level. In order to correct this deficiency it is recommended that continuous measuring of pH and an automatic cut-off of NH_3 for a given pH of the solution be introduced.

Card 2/4

L 31770-45

ACCESSION NR: AP9008991

The final product is a uranium concentrate adequate for TBP extraction. The following table gives a comparison of a uranium concentrate of Polish production with AEC (USA) specifications for the commercial product:

AEC		Polish Concentrate	
U ₃ O ₈ ---75% min.	H ---0.03% max.	U ₃ O ₈ ---81.8%	B ---1.6 ppm
Fe ---to 5%	V ₂ O ₅ ---1.0% "	Fe ---2.07%	V ---none
Mo ---0.6% max.	PO ₄ ³⁻ ---4% "	Mo ---0.08%	PO ₄ ³⁻ ---0.83%
Th ---2% max.	SO ₄ ²⁻ ---15% "	Th ---0.022%	SO ₄ ²⁻ ---trace
As ---0.8%	Cl ⁻ ---0.1% "	As ---0.031%	Cl ⁻ ---none

This study was presented at the Second Polish-Yugoslav Symposium at Zakopane (Poland), September 1963. (Domanus, S. Study of the Precipitation of Uranium Concentrate from Ionite Eluates. Nukleonika, v. 9, no. 11-12, 1964, 863-870)

Card 3/4

L 31770-65

ACCESSION NUM: AP5018591

Orig. art. has 3 graphs and 6 tables. 0

ASSOCIATION: Instytut Badań Jądrowych, Warsaw ; Zakład Technologii Chemicznej
(Department of Chemical Technology, Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 11Feb64

ENCL: CO

SUB CODE: D, GC

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

FSB v. 1, no. 4

Card 4/4

HUNGARY / Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21871.

Author : Domany Sandor, Csaba Imre, Szekely Josef.

Inst * : ~~Not given.~~

Title : In Vitro Utilization of O2 By Placentas Obtained in Normal and Pathological Pregnancies of Various Duration.

Orig Pub: Kiserl Orvostnd, 1956, 9, No 1, 48-53.

Abstract: The consumption of O2 by placentas (P) obtained in the first trimester of normal pregnancies was of 6.5mm3 per 1 mg/hour. P. in pregnancies with late toxemia absorbed 3.5mm3. Under favorable hypoxic conditions (20% O2) the consumption of oxygen was lower, and in P. of early pregnancy was 4.1, normal term. 2.3 and in preg-

** Pecs Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikája.*

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism.

T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 21871.

Abstract: nancies with late toxemias 2.lmm3 O2. It is concluded that the occurrence of placental infarcts at the end of pregnancy and in toxemia takes place through prolonged ischemia following as a result of arteriolar spasm.

Card 2/2

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~~DOMANY, SANDOR~~

CSABA, Imre; DOMANY, Sandor; SZEKELY, Jozsef; BREHA, Istvan

Anaerobic glycolysis in placentas from different phases of normal and pathological pregnancies. Magyar. orv. lap. 22 no.2:112-117 May 57.

1. A Pecséi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Inácz István dr. egyetemi tanár)

(PLACENTA, metab.

Glycolysis, anaerobic, in different phases of normal & pathol. pregn. (Hum))

(CARBOHYDRATES, metab.

placenta, anaerobic glycolysis in different phases of normal & pathol. pregn. (Hum))

DOMANY, S.

LAJOS, László; CSABA, Imre; DOMANY, Sándor; SZÉKELY, József; BRÉHA, István

Experimental studies on the conditions of the secretion of chorionic gonadotropins. Kísérletes orvostud 9 no.5-6:554-563 Oct-Dec 58.

1. Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikája.
(GONADOTROPINS, CHORIONIC, physiol.
secretion under various exper. cond. in vitro (Hun))

CSABA IMRE; LAJOS IASZLO; DOMANY SANDOR

Bioassay of choriogonadotropin (HCG) and luteinizing hormone (LH) on frogs. Kiserletes orvostud. 10 no.2-3:195-200 Apr-June 58.

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikája.
(GONADOTROPINS, CHORIONIC, determ.
bioassay on male frogs (Hun))
(GONADOTROPINS, PITUITARY, determ.
interstitial cell stimulating hormone, bioassay on male
frogs (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 10 Vol 12/9 Obstetrics Sept 59

1501. THE EFFECT OF ANTERIOR PITUITARY EXTRACT OF PREGNANT WOMEN ON THE CHORIONIC GONADOTROPHIN PRODUCTION OF THE PLACENTA IN VITRO - A terhes adenohypophysis hatása a lepény chorion-gonadotropin termelésére in vitro kísérletekben - Lajos L., Csaba I., Domány S., Székely J. and Brella J. Pécsi Orvostud. Egyet. Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klin., Pécs - KÍSÉRL. ORVOSTUD. 1958, 10/4 (359-371) Graphs 1 Tables 5

Pituitary extract of pregnant women stimulates the synthesis of chorionic gonadotrophin in the trophoblasts in vitro, while the extract of pituitary of non-pregnant women has no such effect. Some weeks after delivery this effect of pituitary extract is lost. Góth - Budapest (III, 10)

Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti
és Nőgyógyászati Klinikája

IAJCS, Iaszlo; CSABA, Imre; DOMANY, Sandor; SZEKELY, Jozsef; BREIIA, Istvan

Placental role of the adeno-hypophysis in labor and purperperium.
Kiserletes Orvostud. 12 no.2:157-164 Ap '60.

1. Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikája.

(PITUITARY GLAND ANTERIOR physiol.)

(PLACENTA physiol.)

(LABOR physiol.)

(PURPERIUM physiol.)

LAJOS, Laszlo; CSABA, Imre; DOMANY, Sandor; SZEKELY, Jozsef; BREILA, Istvan

Morphology and biology of experimental adeno-hypophysial conditions similar to changes caused by pregnancy. Magy. orv. lap. 25 no.5: 269-288 S '62.

1. A Pecsí Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Klinikájának közleménye (Igazgató: Lajos Laszlo dr. egyet. tanár).
(PITUITARY GLAND ANTERIOR) (ESTROGENS) (PREGNANCY)

GATI, Istvan; NAGY, Dezso; DOMANY, Sandor; MATZ, Laszlo

Statistical data on the problem of Sheehan's syndrome. Magy. noorv.
lap. 26 no.2:65-71 Mr '63.

1. A Pecszi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati Kliniká-
jának közleménye (Igazgató: Lajos Laszlo dr., egyetemi tanár).
(SIMMONDS' DISEASE) (HYPOPITUITARISM) (STATISTICS)
(CORTISONE) (DYSTOCIA) (HEMORRHAGE, POSTPARTUM)

DOMANY, Gyorgy; GATI, Istvan; NAGY, Dezso; DOMANY, Sandor

Intravenous application of Glanduitrin in the expulsion stage.
Magy. orv. lap. 27 no. 1: 24-28 J '64.

1. A Pecséi Orvostudományi Egyetem Szülészeti és Nőgyógyászati
Klinikájának (Igazgató: Lajos László dr. egyet. tanár) közlényé.

*

LAJOS, Laszlo; dr.; GORCS, Jano, dr.; SZEKELY, Jozsef, dr., CZABA, Imre, dr.
DOMANY, Sandor, dr.

Immunological and endocrinological conditions for successful
trophoblast hemotransplantation. Orv. hetil. 105 no.30:1398-
1403 26 J1'64

1. Pecsı Orvostudományi Egyetem, Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati
Klinika.

DOMANY, Z.;HIRSCHLER, I.;JENO, A.

Treatment of genital tuberculosis. Orv. hetil. 92 no.16:505-507 22 Apr
1951. (GIML 24:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Obstetric and Gynecological Department (Head -- Dr. Imre
Hirschler), Beno Gal Central Metropolitan Hospital (Director - Head
Physician -- Dr. Istvan Halasz).

DOMANYI, Robert, ins.; and others

High-voltage and low-voltage lines without insulators. Energetika
Cz 12 no.12:644-645, 650 D '62.

1. Stredoslovenske energeticke savody, Zilina.

TILICHENKO, M.N.; SOBOLEVA, R.G.; DOMANYUK, T.M.; GAVRILOVA, B.K.

New insecticides; nitrogen bases from polymethylenepolycyclohexanone
as insecticides against flies and horseflies. Soob. DVFAN SSSR no.18:
113-117 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR.

13575-23 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000189

8/0080/63/036/004/0890/0895

AUTHOR: Tilichenko, M. N.; Domanyuk, T. M.TITLE: Functional reactions of polymethylene-polycyclohexanone 7

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 4, 1963, 890-895

TOPIC TAGS: polymethylene-polycyclohexanone, carbonyl reagents, CO-groups, dinitrophenylhydrazine, hydroxylamine, perhydroacridine, octahydroacridine

ABSTRACT: The authors studied reactions of polymethylene-polycyclohexanone (PMPC) with some carbonyl reagents. Only the two terminal carbonyl groups of PMPC reacted with 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine, while 40-60% of the CO-groups in the chain reacted with hydroxylamine. In a modified Leuckart reaction with formamide, PMPC gave an almost quantitative yield of the perhydroacridine. The polyketone was dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of glacial acetic acid and 85% formic acid with gradual addition of formic acid and heated to 160C for 10 hours so that the acid was distilled over. PMPC gave the octahydroacridine in the Chichibabin reaction with ammonium acetate in glacial acetic acid. IR spectra of all compounds are presented. Both the perhydroacridine and octahydroacridine had an antihypnotic action on the central nervous system and were effective

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L-13575-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000189

insecticides. In both the Leuckart and Chichibabin reactions, 1-3 keto groups did not react. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya organicheskogo sinteza dal'nevostochnogo filiala Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Laboratory of Organic Synthesis, Far Eastern Branch, Siberian Department AN SSSR, Vladivostok)

SUBMITTED: 10Aug61

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER.: 002

Card 2/2

DOMANYI, Robert, inz.

Some problems of laying high-voltage lines on reinforced concrete poles without insulators. Energetika Cz 14 no.1:19-22 Ja'64.

1. Stredoslovenske energeticke zavody, n.p., Zilina.

DOMARADZKI, Stanislaw, mgr ins.

The Niethammer method of joint determination of time, latitude,
and azimuth. Pt. 2. Przegl geod 36 no.10:376-381 O '64.

DOMARATSKIY, A.N.; VORONTSOV, V.P.; DOVGIIY, V.A.; IVANOV, L.N.; KARYSHEV, Ye.N.

Specialized computer system for statistical investigations.

Trudy Inst. avtom. i elektrometr. SO AN SSSR no.9:94-102 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

L 3727-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5009895

UR/0044/65/000/002/V046/V046
519.2

27
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 2V283

AUTHOR: Domaratskiy, A. N.

TITLE: The calculation of correlation functions for normal random functions on digital computers

CITED SOURCE: Tr. In-ta avtomatiki i elektrometrii. Sib. otd. AN SSSR, vyp. 11, 1964, 56-62

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer system, random noise signal, correlation function

TRANSLATION: The author investigates the quantification in amplitude of continuous random functions while calculating their correlation functions. The quantification in amplitude of a continuous random function is represented in the form of a noise superimposed on the input function while passing through the nonlinear system which constitutes the quantifier. The passage of the quantified function is considered only through those quantifiers for which the noises, superimposed on the initial

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L 3727-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5009895

random function, assuming that it is normal and stationary. Formulas are given for calculating the correlation function. On the basis of this investigation, it is concluded that it is possible to design an analog-digital computer for calculating correlation functions. A block diagram of the computer is given. Into one input will be fed the continuous random function and into the other will be fed the same function, but after it has passed through the quantifier. In this article, the author does not consider questions of quantification in the domain of amplitude variation.

SUB CODE: DP, MA

ENCL: 03

Card 2/

DOMARADSKIY, I. V.

DOMARADSKIY, I. V. "Amino-acid metabolism of the microbes of plague and pseudotuberculosis." Min Health USSR. State Sci Res Inst of Microbiology and Epidemiology of the southeast of the USSR, "MIKROB." Saratov, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Sciences)
Medical

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.

"Certain Data on Culturing the Plague Microorganism on Synthetic Media," by I. V. Domaradskiy and V. A. Ivanov, Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology of the Southeastern USSR, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 2, Feb 57, pp 54-59

The article discusses various mutually contradictory works concerning the amino acid requirements of cultures used to grow plague microorganisms at various temperatures. The results are reported of extensive experiments carried out at the Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology of the Southeastern USSR [Saratov Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology of the Southeastern USSR, Institute "Mikrob"] using different combinations of amino acids prepared by the Laboratory for the Production of Amino Acids and Protein Preparations of the Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. The initial culture medium and subsequent changes in its composition are indicated. A photomicrograph of plague microorganisms grown on an experimental medium is given. A chart showing the results obtained with various media is presented. On the basis of the work done, the following conclusions were reached:

DMARADSKIY, I.V.

"1. The majority of the strains of plague microorganisms grew in liquid synthetic media containing various combinations of 17 amino acids as sources of nitrogen. However, at the very least, phenylalanine, methionine, cystine, serine, and threonine must be present in the medium to assure the growth of the plague microorganisms. Without phenylalanine and methionine, prolonged culturing of the plague microorganism on simple synthetic media is impossible. Proline and tryptophan are supplementary nutritional factors. The remaining amino acids are not essential.

"2. Prolonged culturing of the plague microorganism on liquid media had no pronounced effect on its morphology or biochemical characteristics."

(U)

~~MONARADSKIY, I.V.~~; SEMENUSHKINA, A.F.

Some data on the assimilation of glycocol by Pasteurella
pestis. [with summary in English] Vop. mel. khim. 3 no.1:30-35
Ja-F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mikrobiologii
i epidemiologii yugo-vostoka, Saratov.
(PASTURELLA PESTIS, metab.
glycocol assimilation)
(GLYCINE, metab.
assimilation by Pasteurella pestis)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.

USSR/Microbiology. General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No 7, 1958, 28860.

Author : Domaradskiy, I.V.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Metabolism of Sulfur-Containing Aminoacids in Cultures of Pest Microorganisms.

Orig Pub: K voprosu ob obmene serosoderzhashchikh aminokislot v kulturakh mikrobov chumy. Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiologii, 1957, No. 6, 7-12.

Abstract: In experiments with S^{35} labeled compounds it was shown that the pest bacilli do not assimilate sulfates. Cysteine, assimilated by them, is utilized for methionine synthesis and is included in the

Card : 1/2

USSR/Microbiology. General Microbiology.

F-1

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No 7, 1958, 28860.

composition of the microbial protein. Conversion
of methionine into cysteine by pest rods was not
established.

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Card : 2/2

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; ZHOVTYY, I.F.

Ivan Stepanovich Didschenko; from the history of the study of natural foci of plague in Transbaikalia. Izv. Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.pretivochn.inst. 16:250-252 '57. (MIRA 13:7)
(DUDCHENKO, IVAN STEPANOVICH, 1857-1917)
(TRANSBAIKALIA--BIBLIOGRAPHY--PLAGUE)

KOZAKEVICH, V.P.; DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; BAKHRAKH, Ye.B.; PASTUKHOV, B.N.,
red.; KARON, I.I., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Poisons used to control hosts and carriers of highly dangerous
infections] IAdy, primeniayemye dlia bor'by s khraniteliami i
perenoschikami osobo opasnykh infektsii. Pod red. B.N.Pastukhova.
Moskva, Gos.isd-vo med.lit-ry, 1958. 155 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(RODENTICIDES) (INSECTICIDES)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/9 Public Health Sept 59

2493. THE USE OF AN INCREASE IN BACTERIOPHAGE TITRE FOR RAPID DETECTION OF THE CHOLERA VIBRIO (Russian text) - Domaradsky I. V., Anokhina S. V., Kulikova V. L., Denisenko L. K. and Mosolova O. N. - Zh. MIKROB. EPID. I IMMUNOBIOL. 1958, 7 (111-114) Tables 3 illus. 2

For rapid detection of the cholera vibrio to 25-100 ml. of test liquid, bacteriophage is added to a dilution of 1:100. After incubation for 1 hr. the increase in bacteriophage titre is determined. This makes it possible to detect cholera vibrios within 3-6 hr. If bacteriophage is added to water after a preliminary 3-hour incubation of the latter in peptone solution, the sensitivity of the test increases 100-1000-fold, and the final result is obtained within 8-9 hr. (IV, 17)

State Scientific Res. Inst. Microbiology
& Epidemiology Yuzo-Vostok SSR

DOMARADSKIY, I.V., SEMENUSHKIHA, A.F.

Utilization of the carbon of acetic acid by the plague bacillus
[with summary in English]. Vop.med.khim. 4 no.1:21-26 Ja-F'58
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mikrobiologii
i epidemiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR, Saratov.

(*PASTEURILLA PESTIS*, metabolism
acetic acid carbon utilization & synthesis of other
cpds. (Rus))

(*ACETIC ACID*, metabolism
Pasteurella pestis, utilization in synthesis of
other cpds. (Rus))

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; BASHOVA, V.S.; SIDOROVA, N.K.

Cultivation of the plague microbe in media of a certain composition. Izv. Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.prirodovedch.inst. 18:55-63 '58. (MIRA 13:?)

(PASTEURILLA PESTIS)
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

DOMARADSKIY, I.Y.

Deamination of amino acids by microbes of plague and pseudo-
tuberculosis. Izv. Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.prirodoveden. inst. 18:
65-73 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

(AMINO ACID METABOLISM) (PASTEURURELLA PESTIS)
(PASTEURURELLA PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.

Further observations on the capacity of plague and pseudo-
tuberculosis microbes for the dissimilation of amino acids.
Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivozhum.inst. 18:75-80 '58.

(MIRA 13:7)

(AMINO ACID METABOLISM) (PASTEURILLA PESTIS)
(PASTEURILLA PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS)

YEGOROVA, V.D.; DOMARADSKIY, I.V.

Dissimilation of some amino acids under the influence of plague
and pseudotuberculosis microbes. Izv. Irk. gos. nauch.-issl. protsi-
vochum. inst. 18:81-82 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

(AMINO ACID) (PASTEURILLA PESTIS)
(PASTEURILLA PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; BUNTIN, Ye.V.; ZAKHAROVA, G.A.

Dehydrogenases of plague and pseudotuberculosis microbes. Izv.
Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochnm.inst. 18:83-96 '58.

(MIRA 13:7)

(PASTEURILLA PESTIS) (PASTEURILLA PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS)
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA) (DEHYDROGENASE)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.

Synthesis of aspartic acid and alanine by plague and pseudo-
tuberculosis microbes. Izv. Irk. gos. nauch. -issl. protivochn. inst. 18:97-101 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(ASPARTIC ACID) (ALANINE)
(PASTEURILLA PESTIS) (PASTEURILLA PSEUDOTUBERCULOSIS)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.

General characteristics of the metabolism of the plague
microbe. Izv. Irk. gos. nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. 18:
155-170 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

(PASTEURILLA PESTIS)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; YEGOROVA, V.D.

Cysteine metabolism in plague microbe cultures. Izv. Irk. gos.
nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. 18:103-110 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(CYSTEINE) (PASTEURILLA PESTIS)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; YEGOROVA, V.D.

Cysteine metabolism in Bacillus pestis cultures. Vop. med. khim.
5 no.1:60-66 Ja-P '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. The State Anti-Plague Research Institute of Siberia and the Far
East, Irkutsk, and the "Microbe" Institute, Saratov.

(PASTERURELLA PESTIS, metab.
cysteine (Rus))

(CYSTEINE, metab.
Pasteurella pestis cultures (Rus))

YEGOROVA, V.D.; DOMARADSKIY, I.V.

Saccharide composition of the polysaccharide-containing fraction
of the plague microbe. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochnm.inst.
20:343-345 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(SACCHARIDES) (PASTEURILLA PESTIS)

DOMARADSKIY, I. V.

Penetrating power of the plague³ microbe. Izv. Irk. gos. nauch.-issl.
protivochn. inst. 21:108-121 '59. (MIRA 24:1)
(PLAGUE)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.I.; APARIN, G.P.

Antifermentative action of antiplague sera. Izv. Irk. gos. nauch.-
issl. protivochum. inst. 21:122-127 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(SERUM) (PLAGUE)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; TROFIMENKO, N.Z.; NOSKOVA, L.I.

Method for the preparation of acid hydrolyzates of meat for
culturing the plague microbe. Izv. Irk. gos. nauch.-issl. protivochum.
inst. 21:370-373 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(BACTERIOLOGY--CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA) (PLAGUE)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.

"Biochemistry of the plague germ" by E.M. Gubarev, N.I. Ivanovskii.
Reviewed by I.V. Domaradskii. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30
no.9:149-150 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(PASTURELLA PESTIS) (GUBAREV, E.M.) (IVANOVSKII, N.I.)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.I.; APARIN, G.P.

Antienzyme activity of antirabies sera; author's abstract. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 30 no.11:111-112 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Iz Irkutskogo protivochumnogo instituta.
(RABIES) (ENZYMES)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; KLIMOVA, I.M.; PEREVALOVA, L.G.

Influence of plague microbe toxin on transamination in the liver.
Vop. med. khim. 6 no.3:288-290 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut
Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka, Irkutsk.
(PASTEURILLA PESTIS) (TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)
(LIVER)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; YAROMYUK, G.A.; VASIL'YEVA, Z.I.

Relation of plague microbe to hyaluronic acid and the presence of
of the spreading factor in the microbe. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i
immun. 31 no.7:113-117 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.
(PASTEURELLA PESTIS) (HYALURONIDASE)

DOMARSKIY, I.V.; YAROMYUK, G.A.

Lysis of fibrin of human and animal blood by *B. pestis*. *Biol. eksp. biol. i med.* 50 no.7:51-54 J1 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka (dir. -- prof. I.V. Domaradskiy). Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.
(PASTEURILLA PESTIS) (BIBRIN)

GRANINA, A.N., otv. za vypusk; DOMARADSKIY, I.V., otv. red.;
SILINSKIY, P.I., otv. red.; ZHOVTYY, I.F., red.;
NEKIPELOV, N.V., red.; SKALON, V.N., red.; TRUSHKINA, T.K.,
tekh. red.

[Collection of works on biology, 1960]Biologicheskii sbornik
1960 g. Irkutsk, Vostochno-Sibirskoe otd-nie geogr. ob-va
SSSR, 1961. 285 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(BIOLOGY)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; ILLIMOVA, I.M.; PEREVALOVA, L.G.

Effect of the plague microbe toxin on phosphorus metabolism in the liver. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.2:145-149. Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. The State Anti-Plague Research Institute of Siberia and the Far East, Irkutsk.

(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

(LIVER)

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

(PASTEURELLA PESTIS)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; KLIMOVA, I.M.; TOKAREVA, A.A.

Effect of plague microbe toxin on blood proteins and the
incorporation of methionine-³⁵S into tissue proteins. Vop.
med. khim. 7 no.6:614-619 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. State Research Antiplague Institute for Siberia and Far
East, Irkutsk.

(PASTEURELLA PESTIS)
(BLOOD PROTEINS)

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)
(METHIONINE)

NIKOLAYEV, N.I., otv. red.; LENSKAYA, G.N., zam. otv. red.; PASTUKHOV,
B.N., zam. otv. red.; FENYUK, B.K., zam. otv. red.; ISHUNINA, T.I.,
red.; AKIYEV, A.K., red.; ~~D. MARADSKIY, I.V., red.~~; DROZHEVKINA,
M.S., red.; ZHOVTYY, I.F., red.; KOROBEKOVA, Ye.I., red.;
KRAMINSKIY, V.A., red.; KRATINOV, A.G., red.; LEVI, M.I., red.;
LGBANOV, V.N., red.; MIRONOV, N.P., red.; PETROV, V.S., red.;
PLANKINA, Z.A., red.; PYPINA, I.M., red.; SMIRNOV, S.M., red.;
TER-VARTANOV, V.N., red.; TIFLOV, V.Ye., red.; FEDOROV, V.N.,
red.; PARNES, Ya.A., red.; PRONINA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Especially dangerous natural focus infections] Osobo opasnye i
prirodnoochagovye infektsii; sbornik nauchnykh rabot protivov-
chumnykh uchrezhdenii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 271 p.

(MIRA 16:5)

(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

YAROMYUK, G.A.; DOMARADSKIY, I.V.

Nature of a fibrinolytic substance in the plague microbe. Biul.
eksp. biol. i med. 53 no 4:87-91 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Irkitskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo instituta
Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka (dir. - prof. I.V.Domaradskiy). Predstavlena
deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.
(PASTEURELLA PESTIS) (FIBRINOLYSIS)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; KLIMOVA, I.H.

Effect of plague microbe toxin on diamine oxidase. Biol. eksp.
biol. i med. 53 no.5:69-72 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivochumnogo
instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka (dir. - prof. I.V.
Domaradskiy). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR
N.N. Zhukovym-Vereshnikovym.

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS) (PASTEURELLA PESTIS)
(DIAMINE OXIDASE)

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273305

2320

S/221/62/054/001/001/001
1016/1216

AUTHOR: Domaradkiy, I. V. (Irkutsk)

TITLE: The "toxin-enzyme" hypothesis and the role of bacterial enzymes in the pathogenesis of infections

PERIODICAL: *Uspekhi vremennoy biologii*, v. 54 no. 1 (4), 1962, 57-70

TEXT: The author discusses the hypothesis that all the toxins of gram-positive bacteria are enzymes. Quoting many Western and Soviet studies the author first points out the similarities between toxins and enzymes. The most important among these are: a) the toxicity of many enzymes when administered parenterally (e.g. urease trypsin, chymotrypsin, cathepsin etc.); b) both toxins and enzymes are antigenic; some enzymes can be transformed into anaenzymes by treatment with formaldehyde; c) both enzymes and toxins are proteins. Other data however, indicate that some toxins at least (e.g. diphtheria toxin, the toxin produced by *Fusarium lycopersici* etc.) are inhibitors of the metabolism or synthesis of essential components of the cell; rather than enzymes. The fact that certain toxins exhibit enzymatic activities may be due to the low degree of purity of the toxin preparation. It is also difficult to explain the great differences in toxicity of the same enzyme isolated from different bacteria. The author concludes that the toxin enzyme hypotheses may in no way be generally applied to all exotoxins. The author passes on to the discussion of the role of

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Card 1/2

The "toxin-enzyme"...

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1016/1216

enzymes in the pathogenesis of bacterial infections. A number of examples are given demonstrating the role of bacterial enzymes as pathogenic agents (e.g. thiaminase of *B. thiaminolyticus*, urease of *P. mirabilis* and staphylococcal coagulase). In many cases the activity of the enzymes merely creates suitable conditions for the multiplication of the microorganism in the body of the host (e.g. hyaluronidase, collagenase etc.). In certain cases however, the changes in the macroorganism brought about by the bacterial enzymes may serve as the cause of the disease or aggravate it (e.g. mucinase in cholera). Further, the author discusses the relationship between chemical composition and metabolism of pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria and virulence. No significant differences were found so far in the chemical composition of pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria (with the only exception of the "cord-factor" produced by virulent mycobacteria only). Several examples of differences in the metabolic patterns of pathogenic and non-pathogenic bacteria are cited. The author concluded by pointing out the fragmentary nature of our knowledge and the importance of studying the factors responsible for the pathogenicity of bacteria.

Card 2/2

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; KHUNDANOV, L. Ye.; KALMYKOVA, A.P.; SHKURKO, Ye.D.;
KRUTOVA, V.A.; TOKAREVA, A.A.

Study of the characteristics of serums obtained by the immunization of rabbits with plague bacillus fractions. *Biul. eksp biol i med.* 54. no.12:75-79 D'62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Iz Irkutskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo protivuchumnogo instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka (dir. - prof. I.V. Domaradskiy). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N.Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.
(PASTEURELLA) (SERUM)

RYKOVA, V.I.; DOMARADSKIY, I.V.

Lipolytic activity of some pathogenic microbes. Zhur. mikrobiol.
epid. i immun. 40 no.5:14-17 My '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
protivochnnogo instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.

TROFIMENKO, N.Z.; ~~DOMARADSKIY, I.V.~~; NOSKOVA, L.I.; MIKHALEVA, V. Ya.

Media from soybean acid hydrolysate for the cultivation of the
plague microbs. Dokl. Irk. gos. nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst.
no. 5:48-52 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

DOMARADSKY, V.V.; NOSKOVA, L.I. ; TROFIMENKO, N.Z.

Dry culture media from acid hydrolysates of blood proteins for
the cultivation of the plague microbe. Dokl. Irk. gos. nauch.-
issl. protivoozum. inst. no.5:57-58 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; MAKAROVA, L.K.; AZARGINOVA, F.S.; SHCHEKINOVA, Z.I.;
SHERSHNEV, P.A.

Immunological effectiveness of a lysed cholera vaccine. Dokl.
Irk. gos. nauch.-issl. protivochum. inst. no.5:61-66 '63
(NIRA 18:1)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; YAROMYUK, G.A.; VASYUKHINA, L.V.; KOROTAYEVA, A.V.

Coagulation of blood plasma by plague and pseudotuberculosis
microbes. Bul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.7:79-82 JI'63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Irkutskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'sko-
go protivochumnogo instituta Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka (dir.
doktor med. nauk prof. I.V. Domarrdskiy). Predstavlena deystvi-
tel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym- Verezhnikovym.

NIKOLAYEV, N.I., otv. red. (Saratov); LENSKAYA, G.N., zam. red.;
DOMARADSKIY, I.V., red.; DROZHEVKINA, M.S., red.;
KOROBKOVA, Ye.I., red.; AYKIMBAYEV, M.A., red.;
TER-VARTANOV, V.N., red.; STYCHINSKIY, G.A., red.

[Specific prevention of particularly dangerous infections; a collection of scientific papers of antiplague institutions] Spetsificheskaya profilaktika osobo opasnykh infektsii; sbornik nauchnykh rabot protivochumnykh uchrezhdenii. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 383 p. (MIRA 17:6)

DOMARADSKIY, I.V.; KLINOVA, I.M.

Antialdolase activity of the antiplague serum and the contra-
distinction of the Pasteurella pestis aldolase to its toxin.
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.4:84-87 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Irkutskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut
Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka (dir. - prof. I.V. Domaradskiy). Sub-
mitted January 23, 1963.

DOMARADZKA-WOZNIAK, Anna; SAWLEWICZ, Ludwika

A case of suppurative peritonitis and pleural empyema caused by *Bacteroides serpens* during the course of therapy of cancer of the cervix uteri. Pol. tyg. lek. 17 no.15:563-564 9 Ap '62.

1. Z Zakladu Radiologii AM w Gdansk, Oddzial Onkologii, kierownik: prof. dr med. S. Krynski.

(CERVIX NEOPLASMS compl) (PERITONITIS microbiol)

DOMARADZKA-WOZNIAK, Anna

Apropos of the interrelationship between blood groups and the frequency of breast and cervical cancer. Pol. tyg. lek. 19 no.45:1726-1729 N 9'64

1. Z Klinika Radiologii i Radioterapii Akademii Medycznej w Gdansk: (Kierownik: prof. dr. W. Grabowski) i z Oddziału Ginekologii Onkologicznej (Kierownik: doc. dr. T. Zielinski).

RYNKIEWICZ, Henryk; DOMARADZKA-WOZNIAK, Anna

Role of the hemolytic factor in the appearance of anemia in malignant granuloma. Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 35 no.8:1257-1261 ' 65.

1. z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych AM w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Penson); z Kliniki Radioterapii AM w Gdansk (Kierownik: doc. dr. med. T. Zielinski); z Zakładu Fizyki AM w Gdansk (Kierownik: prof. dr. fiz. J. Adamczewski).

DOMARADZKI, A., mgr.

From the Pharmaceutical Management for the Kielce District.
Farmacja Pol. 19 no.17/18:383-384 25 8'63

*

DOMARADZKI, Stanislaw, mgr inz.

The Niethammer method of determining time, altitude, and azimuth.
Pt. 1. Przegl geod 36 no.6:209-213 Ja '64.

DOMARAT'SKAYA, O.P.

✓ Phytochemical studies on plants of the *Prunella vulgaris* variety and of the type of the common meadow geranium. N. M. Dorosh and O. P. Domarat'skaya. *Sbornik Rabot Nauch. Sudensk. Otdel. Lening. Med. Inst.* 1954, No. 2, 61-7; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 17320.—Quant. and qual. studies indicated the presence in *Prunella vulgaris* of common tannin substances of the pyrogallol group, reducing and resinous substances, vitamin C, carotene, vitamin K, org. acids, and ash materials. In the plants of the common steppes geranium type the tannin substances found were of the pyrocatechol group, and alkaloids and other substances proved to be of a nature similar to those found in *Prunella vulgaris*. B. S. L.

(2)

L 45638-65 EIR(i)/T JP(o)

ACCESSION NR: 129011507

UR/0372/65/000/02/V046/V046

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika. Sv. t., Abs. 27283

22
B

AUTHOR: Demaratskiy, A. N.

16

TITLE: Calculation of correlation functions of normal random functions with digital computers

CITED SOURCE: Tr. In-ta avtomatiki i elektroniki. Sib. otd. AN SSSR, vyp. 2, 1964, 56-62

TOPIC TAGS: quantization, correlation function, normal random function, digital computer, analog digital computer, mathematical expectation

TRANSLATION: An investigation is made of amplitude quantization of continuous random functions during the course of calculation of correlation functions. Amplitude quantization of a continuous random function is represented in this case in the form of a superposition of a noise on an initial function that is made to pass through a nonlinear system (quantizer). The article considers the passage of the quantizing function through only such quantizers for which the noise superimposed

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L 45638-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5011507

on the initial random function has zero mathematical expectation. An estimate is made of the correlation function of the initial random function under the assumption that it is normal and stationary. Formulas are presented for the calculation of the correlation function.

It is concluded on the basis of the investigation that an analog-discrete computer for the calculation of correlation functions is feasible. A block diagram of the computer is presented. One input to the computer is the continuous random function and the other is the saw function after passing through the quantizer. Questions of quantization in the region of variation of the argument are not dealt with in the article.

SUB CODE: MA, DP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2/8

L 45660-65 EWT(d)/T IJF(c)
EXPRESSION NR: AR5011506

UR/0372/65/000/002/V046/V046

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika. (iv. T., Abs. 2V280

9
B

AUTHOR: Donaratskiy, A. II.

TITLE: Some problems in the accuracy of amplitude quantization of normal random functions in calculations of mathematical expectations

CITED SOURCE: Tr. In-ta avtomatiki i elektrometrii. Sib. otd. AN SSSR, vyp. 2, 1964, 63-68

TOPIC TAGS: quantization, normal, random function, amplitude quantization, mathematical expectation

TRANSLATION: The questions discussed are under what conditions the mathematical expectation of a Gaussian stationary process has the same value before and after amplitude quantization, or under what conditions the mean value of the quantization noise is equal to zero. In the particular case of quantization with respect to three levels only, parameters are determined for a quantizing unit for which the mean value of the quantization noise is equal to zero. V. Perlov.

SUB CODE: MA, DP
Card 1/1 *me*

ENCL: 00

DOMARATSKIY, A.N. (Novosibirsk)

Use of quasilinear components for correlation measurements.
Avtometriya no.4:81-88. '65. (MIRA 1819)

L 62693-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013039

UR/0000/64/002/000/0084/0087

AUTHOR: Domaratskiy, A. N. (Novosibirsk); Sinitsyn, B. S. (Novosibirsk) ³ BT1

TITLE: Polar correlators and their application

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 4th, Novosibirsk, 1962. Avtomaticheskoy kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsiy, t. 2: Teoriya izmeritel'nykh informatsionnykh sistem. Sistemy avtomaticheskogo kontrolya. Elektricheskiye izmereniya neelektricheskikh velichin (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 2: Theory of information measurement systems. Automatic control systems. Electrical measurements of nonelectrical quantities). Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib, otd. AN SSSR, 1964, 84-87

TOPIC TAGS: correlator; polar correlator

ABSTRACT: The functioning of two polar correlators developed by the authors is briefly described. One correlator handles the data recorded on a transparent tape

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L 62693-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013039

in the form of dark and light rectangles whose widths correspond to $\text{sgn } X_0(t)$ and $\text{sgn } Y_0(t)$; ten photodiodes perform the readout. The counting of 10 points takes 1-4 min; error, a few per cent. Another polar correlator is intended for processing run-of-line data and depends for its action on single-shot multi-vibrators. Block diagrams of both correlators are supplied. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Nov64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

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Card 2/2

L 39916-65 EED-2/EWP(d)/EWP(1) Pg-4/Pk-4/Pq-4 IJP(d) CC/BB

ACCESSION NR: AT5003157 S/3005/64/000/009/009/0102

AUTHOR: Domaratskiy, A. N.; Vorontsov, V. P.; Dvigni, V. A.; Ivanov, L. N.; Karyshev, Ye. N.

27
26
B+

TITLE: Specialized computer for statistical investigations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut avtomatiki i elektrimetrii. Trudy, no. 9, 1964. Elektricheskiye metody avtomaticheskogo kontrolya (Electric methods of automatic control), 94-102

TOPIC TAGS: statistical dynamics, digital computer, computer input device, computer memory, computer output device, magnetic drum storage, magnetic tape storage

ABSTRACT: A specialized computer for statistical investigations is proposed. The computer will be capable of determining auto- and cross-correlation functions, mathematical expectations, and spectral densities. An experimental laboratory model with four binary digits has already been constructed. (The final product will be an eight-binary-digit computer.) A universal magnetic-tape input unit is envisioned which would permit direct feed of graphical material and direct input of data without preliminary coding. Storage will be accomplished either by magnetic drum (17 tracks, each with a capacity of 1024 bits) or magnetic tape. The

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ACCESSION NR: ATJ003157

magnetic-tape unit can also serve as a delay unit to form the time shift required for calculating correlation functions. The processing unit consists of an accumulator, and a shift register or multiplier. The longest time it takes to add two codes is 17 μ sec; operating frequency is 47.7 kc; delay line in the accumulator is 1 μ sec; the multiplier operates on triggers with no delay line. In the output unit, results are printed in the form of three-digit ten-figure columns after conversion to the decimal system. The readout unit, still in the development stage, utilizes a vidicon with scanning conversion. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [DW]

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye, Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii (Academy of Sciences SSSR, Siberian Branch, Institute of Automation and Electrometry)

SUBMITTED: 21 May 62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3186

Card 2/2 n/2

I. 46290-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009053

8/0000/64/001/010/0166/0170

AUTHOR: Dovgii, V. A. (Novosibirsk); Domaratskiy, A. N. (Novosibirsk);
Sevast'yanov, S. S. (Novosibirsk); Sinitsev, B. S. (Novosibirsk)

8

8+1

TITLE: On the construction of arithmetic units for digital correlators

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 3d, Novosibirsk, 1961. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 1: Metody elektricheskikh izmereniy. Analiz i sintez sistem upravleniya i kontrolya. Elementy ustroystv avtomaticheskogo kontrolya (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 1: Electrical measuring techniques. Analysis and synthesis of regulation and control systems. Elements of automatic control devices). Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1964, 166-170

TOPIC TAGS: digital correlator, arithmetic unit, logic network, spectral density, correlation function

ABSTRACT: The arithmetic units intended for the calculation of the correlation function

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I. 46290-45

ACCESSION NR: AT5009053

$$R_x(\tau) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{t=1}^N x(t)x(t+\tau)$$

which involves the summation of N products and dividing the result by N . Four variants of performing the multiplication in the binary system and in a direct code are described, as is the logical circuit of the entire arithmetic unit. The arithmetic unit is also capable of calculating the spectral density if the correlation function is known beforehand. The procedure for this operation is described. If a magnetic drum memory is used and the integration interval is broken up into 1024 sections, the arithmetic unit can determine 128 points of the correlation function within 2-3 minutes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Apr64

ERUL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, IE

NR REF NOV: 0/2

OTHER: 003

MU
Card 2/2

I. 46291.63

ACCESSION NR: AT5609052

S/0000/64/001/000/0161/0165

AUTHOR: Vorontsov, V. P. (Novosibirsk); Domaratskiy, A. N. (Novosibirsk);

7

Ivanov, L. N. (Novosibirsk)

B+1

TITLE: On the choice of memory units for digital correlators

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 3d, Novosibirsk, 1961. Avtomaticheskii kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsii, t. 1: Metody elektricheskikh izmereniy. Analiz i sintez sistem upravleniya i kontrolya. Elementy ustroystv avtomaticheskogo kontrolya (Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference, v. 1: Electrical measuring techniques. Analysis and synthesis of regulation and control systems. Elements of automatic control devices). Novosibirsk, Redizdat Sib. otb. AN SSSR, 1964, 161-165

TOPIC TAGS: digital correlator, memory unit, tape memory, drum memory, magnetic memory

ABSTRACT: It is shown first that a simple and inexpensive memory unit of adequate capacity is an essential part of a digital correlator used to process data recorded on paper charts or films, since the nature of the data processing is such that fre-

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ACCESSION NR: AT5009052

quent referral to the original information is not advisable. The choice is thus restricted to magnetic film or magnetic drums. The methods used to record the information on magnetic tape, the block diagram for re-recording numbers, and the block diagram of the entire memory unit are given. It is shown that such a memory makes it possible to determine correlation functions with an integration interval broken up into 1024 intervals (or more, at the expense of increasing the operating time). Such a breakdown makes it possible to determine a 128-point correlation function for most stationary random processes encountered in practice. If necessary, a magnetic-tape memory can be used to determine a correlation function with a much larger number of points. It is proposed to use the magnetic drum from the M-3 or URAL-1 computer for the automatic correlator. Such a drum will produce a correlation function within 3 minutes, whereas a tape takes about one hour. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Apr64

ENCL: 001

SUB CODE: DP, IR

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 41158-66

ACC NR: AP6015385 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/65/000/004/0081/0088

AUTHOR: Domaratskiy, A. N. (Novosibirsk)

34
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Use of quasilinear elements for correlation measurements qm

SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 4, 1965, 81-88

TOPIC TAGS: data correlation, random noise signal, distribution function

ABSTRACT: A method of measuring the correlation function of stationary ergodic random signals by means of additional random noise, involving the application of a sign coincidence correlator to stationary ergodic random signals with an arbitrary mutual distribution function, is considered in terms of the measurement of the correlation functions and mathematical expectancy of nonstationary random signals. With all operations referring to random quantities, it is assumed that a sequence of possible values of this quantity is present at a given moment of time. For a nonlinear element with relay characteristic an analysis is made of the problem of determining the moments of the random quantities through an averaging of such values as reflect the sign of the sum of the random quantities under study and the additional continuous random quantities with uniform distribution functions. Also considered is the problem of

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determining the mathematical expectancy of a random function at a relay element output based on the statistical results of n independent experiments carried out under identical conditions, as well as the task of measuring the correlation moments of random quantities by means of a quasilinear element. An error estimation analysis is included. The method described for the use of quasilinear elements to determine the moments of random quantities makes it possible to construct simple correlation-type test instruments to be used in the measurement of the correlation functions and mathematical expectancy of nonstationary random signals for the binary conversion of input signals. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 23 formulas.

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Monograph

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Domaratskiy, A. N.; Ivanov, L. N.; Karyshev, YE. N.; Sinitsyn, B. S.

Discrete measurement correlation systems; (DIKS) (Diskretnaya izmeritel'naya korrelyatsionnaya sistema; DIKS) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1965. 107 p. illus., biblio. (At head of title: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye) Errata slip inserted. 2050 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: discrete measurement correlation system, ~~stationary~~ ergodic ~~function~~, ~~ergodic random function~~, ~~electric measuring system~~, ~~correlation function~~, function theory, *random process*, *logic circuit*, *computer component*

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for readers engaged in work with measurement systems. The discrete measurement correlation system (DIKS) developed at the Institute of Automation and Electrometry of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Novosibirsk is described. Problems connected with the design and development of the DIKS are covered fully. Some individual units of this system, especially the design of their inputs, may be of interest to computer engineers.

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