

LENDVAI, V.

Ourcombine operators in the EMAC factory. p. 27
(Allami Gazdasag. Vol. 8, no. 3, Mar 1956, Hungary)

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

Lendvai, Z.

Mej 2678. On the "living proteins" (filtrable form) of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. II. Methodological problems. T. Keleti, Z. Lendvai, L. Takács, and G. Szabolcsi. *Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. hung.* 1938, 9, 407—414 (Biochem. Inst., Hung. Acad. Sci., Budapest, Hungary).
In about 200 experiments cells of 2 strains of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* were mechanically destroyed. The yeast homogenate filtered through different types of Seitz filters under different physical conditions and at different chemical compositions of the homogenate. The aim of the work was to find out the conditions under which regeneration of the yeast cells from their cell-free filtrate takes place regularly. It was found that certain filters absorb components of the homogenate necessary for regeneration. The concentration of the yeast homogenate must be high. A "Kochsaft" from fresh yeast, but not from dried, is necessary for regeneration. When an active, sterile "Kochsaft" is filtered through a Seitz filter it loses its activity. The stages of cell regeneration, coccus-like, coccobacillus-like, "small yeast" and normal yeast, are presented in microphotographs. (German)
A. B. L. BEZNAK

4

LENDVAL, S.; FEHER, O.; VARCHA, L.

Synthesis of new sugar derivatives having cytostatic effect. IV. 2-dichlorine-diethylamine derivatives of monosaccharides. p. 431.

KOZLEMEENYEL. Magyar Tudományos Akademia. Kemiai Tudományok Osztálya.
Budapest, Hungary Vol. 11, no. 4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

LENDVAY, B.

JARARI, I.; LENDVAY, B.

The action of a-dinitrophenol on heat production and body temperature in hypoxic hypoxia. Acta physiol. hung. 13 no.2:147-151 1958.

1. Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University, Pecs.

(ANOXIA, exper.

eff. of 2,4-dinitrophenol on heat prod. & body temperature in hypoxia of rats)

(NITROPHENOLS, eff.

2, 4-dinitrophenol on heat prod. & body temperature in hypoxia of rats)

(BODY TEMPERATURE, eff. of drugs on same)

LENDVAY, E.

The role of surface hydroxyls of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in the luminescence of adsorbed fluorescein molecules. Acta phys Hung 13 no.3:333-340 '61.

1. Research Institute for Technical Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest. Presented by G. Szigetl.

S/081/63/000/001/025/061
B144/B186

AUTHOR: Lendvay, E.

TITLE: Luminescence of phosphors based on adsorbed fluorescein

PERIODICAL: Referativnyi zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1963, 91, abstract
1B632 (Acta phys. Acad. scient. hung., v. 13, no. 3, 1961,
289-302 [Eng.; summary in Russ.])

TEXT: Organic substances showing in most cases an intensive luminescence in dissolved state, do not exhibit this effect when they are in solid state or adsorbed on solid bodies. It is shown in the paper that fluorescein adsorbed on the surface of an $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ film obtained by anodic Al oxidation emits under the effect of UV light an intensive green luminescence. It is established that the intensity and the wave-length of the emission maxima depend on the method of chemical surface treatment of the $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ film. Treatment of the film with alkalis yields the highest effect. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

LENDVAY, E.; SCHANDA, J.; RICHTER, K.; KOVACS, P.; SOMOGYI, M.

On the luminescent properties of ZnS phosphors prepared at the room temperature. Chekhosl fiz zhurnal 13 no.2:142-147 '63.

1. Research Institute for Technical Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary.

LENDVAY, E.

On the nucleation in diffusion crystal growing. Acta phys
Hung 17 no.3:315-340 '64.

1. Research Institute of Technical Physics, Hungarian
Academy of Sciences, Budapest. Presented by G. Szigeti.

LENDVAY, Edmond

Luminescence and activation of unfired ZnS-s. Acta physica
Pol 26 no.3/4:689-695 S-O '64.

1. Research Institute of Technical Physics of the Hungarian
Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

L 42287-65 EEC(b)-2/EWA(c)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T/EWP(t) PL-4 IJP(c) GG/JD
 G/0030/65/008/003/K125/K128
 ACCESSION NR: AP5007128 (H) 37
 35
 6

AUTHOR: Lendvay, E.; Kovacs, R.

TITLE: Growth spirals on ZnS crystals

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 8, no. 3, 1965, K125-K128, and both sides of page preceeding p. K121

TOPIC TAGS: crystallography, crystal growth, dislocation motion, zinc compound

ABSTRACT: Frank's theory is applied to extend the small amount of existing work on the dislocation mechanism of ZnS crystal growth. The microspiral growth process was observed with a double beam interferometer. Spiral growth steps were often found on the basal planes of ZnS needles if the basal or top planes were intact. It is shown that the step height of the rounded spiral cannot be adequately measured with the interference tester. Step height is only about a few unit cells. Macrospirals formed due to the presence of screw dislocations were observed on the basal planes of ZnS needles. The spiral steps appearing in a photomicrograph show a six-fold symmetry corresponding to the crystal symmetry. Patterns were also observed that originate from emerging screw-dislocations of close proximity and

Card 1/2

L 42287-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007128

opposite sign. A microphotograph of such a pattern is shown. After some curved steps the growth layers are polygonal with a high kink density at the edges. This is a very rare pattern, only observable at very low screw-dislocation densities. "The authors' thanks are due to Prof. G. Z. Szigeti for his valuable interest and to Mrs. T. Sellei and P. Lorik for their assistance."

ASSOCIATION: Research Institute for Technical Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

SUBMITTED: 28Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 017

Card 2/2 CC

LENDVAY, J.

"Experiences in merging the hospital and dispensary on Sandor Peterfy Street.
p. 176." (NEPEGESZSEGUGY, Vol. 34, no. 7, July 1953, Budapest, Hungary.)

SO: East European, L. C. Vol. 2, No. 12, Dec. 1953

LENDVAY, Laszlo, gepeszmernok

New drives designed at the Csepel Automobile Factory. Jarmu
mezo gep 9 no.6:210-216 Je '62.

1. Csepel Autogyar Kiserleti Uzem muszaki vezetoje.

LENDVAY, Odon

Some practical applications of luminescence. Musz elet 16 no.22:7 '61.

S/081/63/000/003/009/036
B144/B186

AUTHOR: Lendvay, Öndön

TITLE: Apparatus for rapid analysis of organic natural and synthetic substances

PERIODICAL:: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 150, abstract 3D18 (Hung. patent 147826, November 30, 1960)

TEXT: The apparatus patented comprises an activator, a light source (LS), and a measuring part (MP). The activator serves to apply and fix the fluorescein on the surface of the component tested, and consists of a washing system and a drier with IR lamps. Some organic fluorescein compounds in adsorbed state are capable of emission, if the adsorbent contains the groups -OH, -NH, -NH₂, etc. In the LS, the excitation of the activated component is effected. The LS comprises Hg of hydrogen lamps and an optical system, by means of which the incident as well as the emitted light is fixed. The MP which receives and records the incoming signs, contains a monochromator for decomposing the fluorescent light and measuring devices recording the fluorescent light

Card 1/2

Apparatus for rapid analysis of ...

S/081/63/000/003/009/036
B144/B186

in the form of photocurrent. An electronic device amplifies the photocurrent. This apparatus is suitable for determining quantitatively and qualitatively the composition of textiles containing hydrocarbons, for investigating substances of animal and plant character, if they contain polyalcohols or polypeptides, as well as for analyzing plastics, textiline, and products of the food industry. 2 diagrams of the apparatus are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 30156-66 T/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/JD

ACC NR: AP6020619

SOURCE CODE: HU/0034/65/013/003/0231/0249

AUTHOR: Lendvay, Odon

ORG: Research Institute for Physical Technology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences,
Budapest (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Muszaki Fizikai Kutato Intezete)

TITLE: Diffusion method for crystal growing

SOURCE: Magyar fizikai folyoirat, v. 13, no. 3, 1965, 231-249

TOPIC TAGS: crystal growing, chemical decomposition, nucleation

ABSTRACT: The diffusion method for crystal growing was discussed in detail on the basis of references in the literature. A description was given of the theoretical and apparative aspects involved and the advantages of the technique were outlined. It can be employed with especial advantage for compounds that are insoluble and decompose at temperatures below their melting points, such as complexes and organic salts. The mechanisms involved in diffusion nucleation and crystal growth were discussed and various parameters employed in practical applications were described and illustrated. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUEM DATE: 01Oct64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 012

Card 1/1 *TM*

LENDVAY, S.

Antituberculous agents. II. *p*-Aminosalicylic acid and analogues. L. Vargha, L. Toldy, S. Lendvay, I. Kocska, and G. Ivancsics (*Acta chim. Hung.*, 1934, 6, 345-354).—Deriv. and analogues of *p*-aminosalicylic acid show weaker activities than *p*-aminosalicylic acid. The following compounds are prepared (the smallest active mol. concn. are recorded): 4-nitro-2-acetoxybenzyl acetate, $C_{11}H_{13}O_6N$, m.p. 75-76°, 4-nitro- α -naphthol (p-nitrobenzoate), $C_{11}H_{11}O_6N$, m.p. 202-203°, 4-amino- α -naphthol, $C_{11}H_{11}O_3N$, m.p. 271-273°, and 4-chloro-2-hydroxybenzyl alcohol, $C_8H_9O_3Cl$, m.p. 119-120°. Et *p*-N-p'-nitrosalicyloylamido-, $C_{11}H_{11}O_5N_2$, m.p. 251-252°. Et *p*-N-p'-aminosalicyloylamido-salicylate, $C_{11}H_{11}O_6N_2$, m.p. 200-201° (acid, $C_{11}H_{11}O_6N_2$, decomp. 242-243°). N-o-carboxybenzoyl-*p*-amino-salicylic acid, $C_{11}H_{11}O_6N$, m.p. 188-190° (decomp.) and 216-220° after resolidification (Et ester, $C_{11}H_{11}O_6N$, m.p. 179-180° (decomp.) (inactive at $M/10000$)). Et *p*-phthalimidosalicylate, $C_{11}H_{11}O_6N$, m.p. 192-193°, *p*-benzamidosalicylic acid, $C_{11}H_{11}O_6N$, m.p. 230-231° (decomp.) (inactive at $M/10000$), propyl *p*-aminocinnamate (hydrochloride, $C_{11}H_{13}O_3NCl$, m.p. 210° (decomp.)). H. WARR.

LENDVEY, Ivan, inz.

Automatic control system of river boats built in the Komarno
shipyards. Doprava no.2:134-138 '63.

37762

S/661/61/000/006/042/081
D244/3302

5.3700

AUTHORS: Lendyel', B., Sekey, T. and Chuppon, A.

TITLE: On the hydrolysis and polycondensation of the methyl chlorosilane

SOURCE: Khimiya i prakticheskoye primeneniye kremneorganicheskikh soedineniy; trudy konferentsii. no. 6: Doklady, diskussii, resheniya. II Vses. konfer. po khimii i prakt. prim. kremneorg. soved., Len. 1958. Leningrad, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 184-194

TEXT: The object of the work was to investigate the system of methyl siloxanes with a high average functionality and to find a quantitatively measurable property of the hydrolysate depending on the hydrolysis parameters. It was thus desired to establish the dependence of the product properties on the conditions of hydrolysis. The hydrolysis was conducted in butyl acetate saturated with water. For the gel-forming systems, the fraction of polysiloxane which gels was determined by changing the composition of the hydrolysing

Card 1/3

S/661/61/000/006/042/051
D244/D302

On the hydrolysis ...

medium. For the systems in which there was no gelation the first portion of polysiloxane formed was examined in relation to the conditions of hydrolysis. Diffusion constant measurements were used for characterizing average degree of the polymerization, using dry butyl acetate as a solvent. The method of moments was used for calculating the diffusion constants on the basis of

$$\frac{M_2}{2\beta^2 M_0 t} = \frac{1}{c_1 - c_2} \int_{c_2}^{c_1} Ddc = \bar{D}$$

where M_0 is the zero moment, M_2 - the moment of the second order, t - time in seconds, c - concentration and β a constant equal to 10^2 . It was found that $\bar{D}$ increases in an alkaline or buffered me- ✓

Card 2/3

On the hydrolysis ...

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D244/D302

dium. The presence of certain cations, in particular Mg^{++} during hydrolysis showed the same action as the increase in pH. $\bar{D}$ in all concentration regions investigated decreased if pH of the hydrolyzing medium (distilled water) had a lower value than that of the Na_3PO_4 solution used. The authors concluded that in the presence of Mg^{++} the increasing pH during hydrolysis is connected with the increasing diffusion constants or the mean diffusion constants of the primary hydrolysate. A decrease of the mean molecular weight of methyl siloxanes with increasing pH and the accompanying low, weak tendency towards gel formation in $SiCl_4 - (CH_3)_2SiCl_2$ systems indicated clearly the decreasing degree of polydispersion which favored the condensation. A discussion followed in which N. N. Sokolov (VEI, Moscow), N. S. Leznov (Moscow) and K. A. Andrianov took part. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii universiteta im. L. Etvesha, Budapest (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the University im. L. Etvesh, Budapest)

Card 3/3

X

LEND'YEL, P.I.

Method for rapid separation of gastric mucosa in the formation
of a gastric pouch by I.P.Pavlov's method. Fiziol.zhur. 45
no.8:1029 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. From the department of internal medicine, Faculty of Medicine,
University of Uzhgorod.
(STOMACH surgery)

KHOLLO, Ya. [Hollo, J.] (Budapesht); UZONI, D. [Uzonyi, G.] (Budapesht);
LEND'YEL, T. [Lengyel, T.] (Budapesht)

Differential ebulliometric measurement of the shifts of
azeotropic point in the system ethanol-water induced by CaCl_2 .
Zhur. fiz khim. 36 no.1:53-56 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Budapeshtskiy tekhnicheskii universitet.
(Ethyl alcohol) (Azeotropy) (Calcium chloride)

L 16504-63

EWI(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3005282

S/0056/63/045/002/0294/0302

AUTHOR: Isayev, P. S.; Lend'yel, V. I.; Meshcheryakov, V. A.

55
53

TITLE: Partial Pi-N scattering waves with account of Pi-Pi interaction
19

SOURCE: Zhur. eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 45, no. 2, 1963, 294-302

TOPIC TAGS: pion nucleon scattering, pion pion interaction, partial wave, dispersion relation

ABSTRACT: The effect of $\pi\pi$ interaction in the $T = J = 0$ state on the N scattering partial waves is investigated by the dispersion relations method; this study is a continuation of previous work by the authors (ZhETF v. 43, 1339, 1962 and OIYaN preprint R-938, 1962). The method used for taking into account the $\pi\pi$ interaction makes it possible to choose between various forms for the energy dependence of the phase shift, and the results obtained prove the self-consistency

Card 1/3

L 16504-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005282

of the method when used to describe phenomena in the low-energy region. It is shown that the s-wave dominant solution of Chew, Mandelstam, and Noyes (Phys. Rev. v. 119, 478, 1960) does not describe the energy dependence of the partial waves in N scattering. The approximations for the scattering length and the resonant behavior of the phase shift on the solution of the set of equations for scattering partial waves is also discussed. The most probable form of the $\pi^0\pi$ scattering phase shift is discussed. Relations between the contributions of the $\pi\pi$ interaction to the s and p πN scattering waves are obtained and their implications for the static limit are considered. The static limit is taken in the final expressions and is compared with the experimental data. Satisfactory description of the experimental data on πN scattering is obtained if the $\pi\pi$ interaction is taken into account, and satisfy certain conditions, and if it is assumed that the phase shifts have a resonant character. "The authors are grateful to D. V. Shirkov for useful advice. One of us

Card 2/3

L 16504-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005282

(V. I. L.) is grateful to the management of the Laboratory of Theoretical Physics of the Joint Institute for the hospitality extended to him." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 24 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb63

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 012

Card 3/3

45580

S/881/57/000/001/006/013

A066/A126

241500

AUTHORS: Shkoda-Ul'yanov, V. A., Lend'yel, V. I., Krivskiy, I. Yu.

TITLE: Determination of the total cross sections of γ n-reactions for medium and light elements with the aid of the avalanche theory

SOURCE: Uzhgorod. Universitet. Nekotoryye problemy sovremennoy fiziki yadra i elementarnykh chastits; sbornik statey, no. 1, 1957, 60 - 72

TEXT: It has been shown earlier (V. I. Gol'danskiy and V. A. Shkoda-Ul'yanov. ZhETF, 28, 623 (1935)) that the total cross sections of γ n-reactions for heavy elements can be calculated precisely enough by using the equilibrium spectrum obtained with the help of the avalanche theory, i.e., the photon spectrum integrated over the entire length of the spectrum. This method is now applied to light and medium nuclei, and the resulting spectrum is used to calculate the total γ n-reaction cross section for iron which is in good agreement with experimental

Card 1/2

S/881/57/000/001/006/015
A066/A126

Determination of the total cross

data of several authors. Thus, $\sigma_{\text{tot}} = 0.50 \text{ Mev} \cdot \text{b}$, the experimental value being $0.43 \text{ Mev} \cdot \text{b}$ (cf. L. I. Katz and R. G. Baker. Phys. Rev., 82, 271 (1951); L. I. Katz and A. G. Cameron. Can. Journ. Phys., 29, 518 (1951)). For elements heavier than iron it is shown that σ_{tot} can be determined from the photoneutron yield of a lump 10 cm thick. There are 4 tables and 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1956

Card 2/2

S/881/57/000/001/009/013
A066/A126

24.6610
AUTHORS:

Krivskiy, I.Yu., Lend'yel, V.I.

TITLE:

The equilibrium spectrum of photons near the initial energy

SOURCE:

Uzhgorod. Universitet. Nekotoryye problemy sovremennoy fiziki yadra i elementarnykh chastits; sbornik statey, no. 1, 1957, 86 - 88

TEXT:

A comparison was made between S.Z. Belen'kiy's (Lavinye protsessy v kosmicheskikh luchakh - Avalanche processes in cosmic rays, GTTI, 1948) approximate equilibrium spectrum

$$\Gamma_{LE}(E_0, E) = \frac{z_0}{\beta z_0} \left\{ e^{\int_0^E \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} dx} - \frac{1}{z_0^2} [1 - e^{-(z_0 - z)}] + \frac{f(0)}{z_0} \delta(z_0 - z) \right\} \quad (5)$$

and the spectrum obtained by Lend'yel et al. (Nauchnyye zapiski Uzhgorodskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, v. 18, 1957):

$$\Gamma_{LR}(E_0, E) = \frac{z_0}{\beta z_0} \left\{ e^{\int_0^E \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} dx} - \frac{1}{z_0^2 z_0} [1 - e^{-(z_0 - z)}] + \frac{f(0)}{z_0} \delta(z_0 - z) + \tau(z_0, z) e^{-(z_0 - z)} - \tau(z_0, z) \right\} \quad (4)$$

Card 1/2

The equilibrium spectrum of photons near the

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A066/A126

where $\varphi(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0^2 \sigma_0} \left[\frac{\varepsilon^2 (\varepsilon+1)^2 + 1}{4} - \frac{\sigma \varepsilon + 1}{3} \right]$, $\varepsilon = \frac{E f(0)}{\beta}$, $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{E_0 f(0)}{\beta}$, $f(0) = 2.29$, $\sigma_0 = 0.773$.

Here, E_0 is the energy of the primary photon producing the avalanche, E the photon energy, and, β the critical energy of the medium. The number of photons given by Belen'kiy's spectrum for the energy range near the initial energy is shown to be too small by 20%. There is 1 table. VB

SUBMITTED: October 1, 1956

Card 2/2

SCV/58-59-10-21847

Translation from: Referativnyi Zhurnal, Fizika, 1958, Nr 10, p 17 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Lend'yel, V.I., Lomsadze, Yu.M.

TITLE: Application of the Modified Method of Perturbations to N-P-Scattering
Using the PS(PS)-Variant

PERIODICAL: Dokl. i soobshch. Uzhgorodsk. un-ta, 1958, Nr 2, pp 7 - 9

ABSTRACT: The presence of neutron-proton scattering was calculated using the symmetrical PS(PS)-variant of pion theory in a first non-vanishing approximation of the modified method of perturbations (cf. e.g. abstract 21842). Adopting the modified method of perturbations apparently somewhat improves the agreement between theory and experiment in comparison with the usual method of perturbations, although it is not possible to achieve complete agreement. If it be assumed that the coupling between the nucleon and pion fields is only effected through the PS(PS)-variant, the modified method leads to a resonance peak of the cross section in the vicinity of ~ 4 Bev energy in the laboratory system.

Yu.M. Lomsadze

Card 1/1

67181

SOV/58-59-7-14826

24.6510

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 36 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Krivskiy, I.Yu., Lend'yel, V.I., Lomsadze, Yu.M.

TITLE: On a Possible Explanation of N-P Scattering¹⁹

PERIODICAL: Dokl. i soobshch. Uzhgorodsk. un-t, 1958, Nr 2, pp 11 - 14

ABSTRACT: It is suggested that an ordinary pion beam¹⁷ contains, in addition to the usual pseudo-scalar pions, an admixture of scalar pions that form an isotopic sextet together with the former. Using the Hamiltonian of interaction

$$H(x) = ig : \bar{\Psi} \gamma_5 \tau_1 \Psi \varphi_1 : + g' : \bar{\Psi} \tau_1 \Psi \varphi_1 : ;$$

the neutron-proton scattering process (the nucleons not being polarized) is then calculated by the usual method of perturbations. In the case of the constants $g = 7.6$ and $g' = 0.96$, it is possible to achieve sufficiently satisfactory agreement between the magnitudes of the differential, as well as total effective cross sections and the experiments in a wide energy range from ~ 100 to ~ 600 mev. If it can be admitted that the principle of the independence of nuclear forces is violated while retaining their symmetry at high energies, and if one assumes that $\varphi_3 =$

Card 1/2

On a Possible Explanation of N-P Scattering

67181

SOV/58-59-7-14826

= $\sqrt{2} \varphi_0$ (in contrast to the usual $\varphi_3 = \varphi_0$), it then becomes possible to achieve just as satisfactory an agreement between theory and experiment in the case of p-p and n-n scattering as well. Such violation of the charge independence of nuclear forces at high energies (at 10 Mev amounting to less than 1% and at 40 Mev amounting to less than 10%) apparently does not contradict experimental data available.

Yu.M. Lomsadze

4

Card 2/2

24.6510
24.4500

SOV/58-59-7-14827

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 36 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Krivskiy, I.Yu., Lend'yel, V.I., Lomsadze, Yu.M.

TITLE: π^+ -P Scattering^a in the Light of the Pion^g Doublet Hypothesis

PERIODICAL: Dokl. 1 soobshch. Uzhgorodsk. un-t, 1958, Nr 2, pp 39 - 42

ABSTRACT: The process of π^+ -p scattering is examined on the basis of the hypothesis contained in the authors' preceding study (abs. 14826) but with a substitution of the PS(PS) variant for the PS(PV) variant without affecting the results of that study. It is shown that it is possible to achieve agreement between theory and experiment up to energies of ~ 200 mev in the framework of the usual method of perturbations if it be assumed that the scalar pions in the beam account for approximately 1 or 2% of the total. In this case the coupling constant in the PS(PV) variant corresponds exactly to the constant obtained for the PS(PS) variant in the authors' preceding study on the basis of examining nucleon-nucleon scatterings (with allowance for the equivalence theorem).

Yu.M. Lomsadze ✓

Card 1/1

67182

SOV/58-59-7-14828

24.6900

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 36 - 37 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Krivskiy, I.Yu., Lend'yel, V.I., Lomsadze, Yu.M.

TITLE: Some Considerations Concerning Pion Parity¹⁹

PERIODICAL: Dokl. 1 soobshch. Uzhgorodsk. un-t, 1958, Nr 2, pp 43 - 46

ABSTRACT: Since the hypothesis of the parity pion doublet (abs. 14826, 14827) leads to satisfactory agreement between theory and experiment (mainly in connection with nucleon-nucleon scattering), the authors proceed to an analysis of the basic experimental and theoretical data available at the present time. These data lead the authors to conclude that pions have a pseudo-scalar character. The authors examine data concerning neutral pion decay into two gamma quanta, negative pion capture by the deuteron, π^- -p scattering entailing charge-exchange, and the photoproduction of pions; they conclude that these data in principle do not contradict the hypothesis of the parity pion doublet. The authors suggest a number of experiments for the direct verification of the existence of a slight admixture of scalar mesons in the pion beam. H

Yu.M. Lomsadze

Card 1/1

S/058/61/000/010/005/100
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Lomsadze, Yu. M., Lend'yel, V. I., Krivskiy, I. Yu.
TITLE: On the problem of nucleon-nucleon scattering at high energies
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 10, 1961, 24-25, abstract 10A256
(V sb. "Probl. sovrem. teorii elementarn. chastits", no. 2, Uzhgorod, 1959, 195-210, Engl. summary)
TEXT: The consequences of the hypothesis on existence of a scalar $\tilde{\eta}$ -meson triplet in addition to pseudoscalar mesons, are studied in detail. It is shown that an assumption of the presence in a $\tilde{\eta}$ -meson beam of 1-2% admixture of scalar $\tilde{\eta}$ -mesons does not contradict available experimental data; moreover, it is possible, even in the framework of the perturbation method, to obtain characteristics of a number of processes concordant with experiments. In particular, the following results are obtained on the basis of this hypothesis: 1) correct ratio of cross sections for processes of $\tilde{\eta}$ -meson scattering on deuterons, 2) good value for the Panovsky ratio, 3) correct ratio of cross sections for photoproduction processes, etc. Experiments are proposed for detecting scalar π -mesons. Considerations are presented on violation of charge independence of

Card 1/2

On the problem of nucleon-nucleon scattering ...

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A001/A101

nuclear forces at high energies. Total and differential cross sections of NN-scattering (calculated to the first approximation of the perturbation theory) agree well with experiments in the 100 - 600 Mev range. ✓

V. Lend'yel

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/058/61/000/010/006/100
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Lomsadze, Yu. M., Lend'yel, V. I., Krivskiy, I. Yu., Pushchich, V.I.,
Khimich, I. V., Lukin, L. P., Ernst, B. M.

TITLE: On applying modified perturbation method to interpretation of nucleon
scattering

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 10, 1961, 25, abstract 10A257
(V sb. "Probl. sovrem. teorii elementarn. chastits", no. 2, Uzh-
gorod, 1959, 211-216, Engl. summary)

TEXT: Differential effective cross sections for all types of NN-scatter-
ing have been determined in the first non-vanishing approximation of the modified
perturbation method (consisting in a special summation over all simplest barion
loops inserted into internal $\bar{U}$ -meson lines of the Feynman 2nd-order graphs);
assumptions are made on existence of scalar $\bar{U}$ -mesons and violation of charge
independence of nuclear forces at high energies. The cross sections calculated
for the range 100 - 600 Mev agree sufficiently well with experimental data.
Thereby the results of the preceding study (abstract 10A256) are additionally
substantiated. An interesting possibility is discussed that at sufficiently

Card 1/2

S/058/61/000/010/006/100
A001/A101

On applying modified perturbation ...

great coupling constant, the scattering cross section may be completely independent of its value.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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Card 2/2

LOMSADZE, Yu.M.; LEND'YEL, V.I.; KRIVSKIY, I.Yu.

Problem of the scattering of nucleons on nucleons at high energies.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.4:123-129 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Uzhgorodskiy gosuniversitet.
(Nucleons--Scattering)

LOMSADZE, Yu.M.; LEND'YEL, V.I. [Lend'iel, V.I.]; KRIVSKIY, I.Yu.
[Kryvs'kiy, I.IU.]

Scattering of a neutron on a proton from the point of view
of a π -meson pair doublet. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 4 no.1:123-125
Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Neutrons--Scattering) (Protons) (Mesons)

S/058/61/000/006/006/003
A001/A101

24.4500

AUTHORS: Lend'yel, V.I., Lomsadze, Yu.M., Ernst, B.M.
TITLE: The application of the "strong" coupling method to a simplest model
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 6, 1961, 30, abstract 6A315 ("Dokl. i soobshch. Uzhgorodsk. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem. n.", 1960, no. 3, 31-32)
TEXT: To check the relativistic method of strong coupling in the field theory (abstract 6A314), the author considers an example, the equation of a harmonic oscillator placed into a field of external forces. It is shown that already the first approximation, in a case of a strong external field, makes it possible to find the wave function at $t = 0$ with a very high precision.

K.T.-M.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

✓B

Card 1/1

LOMSADZE, Yu.M.; ~~LEND'YEL~~, V.I. [Lend'iel, V.I.]; ERNST, B.M.

Parity doublet of π -mesons and Chew's approximation method.
Ukr. fiz. zhur. 5 no.6:773-776 N-D '60 (MIRA 14:3)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Mesons)

LOMSADZE, Yu.M.; LEND'YEL, V.I. [Lend'iel, V.I.]

All-Union Conference on Elementary Particle Theory. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 5
no.6:865-868 N-D '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Particles(Nuclear physics)—Congresses)

LOMSADZE, Yu.M.; LEND^YEL, V.I.; ERNST, B.M.

Behavior of the total cross sections of πp -scattering at high
energies. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 39 no.4:1154-1155 O '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Protons--Scattering)

S/058/62/000/007/010/068
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Lend'yel, V. I., Lomsadze, Yu. M., Ernst, B. M.

TITLE: Parametric correlation in the effective range theory using
Mandel'shtam's dispersion relations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 7, 1962, 29, abstract 7A274
("Dokl. i soobshch. Uzhgorodsk. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem. n.", 1961,
no. 4, 19 - 21)

TEXT: The authors proceeded from the analytic characteristics of the energy variable of the singlet amplitude of fixed angle p-p scattering, and used a new form of approximation of experimental data (in accordance with the general scheme of Cini, Fubini, Stanghellini - RZhFiz, 1960, no. 4, 7765) to determine more accurately the coupling constant f^2 which turned out to be somewhat less than the universally adopted value $f^2 = 0.08$. They also succeeded in determining the parameters of the effective range theory, and found them to be very near those specific to the Yukawa potential.

V. Lend'yel

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

LOMSADZE, Yu.M.; LEND'YEL, V.I.; KRIVSKIY, I.Yu. [Kryvs'kyi, I.IU.]
KHIMICH, I.V.

Third All-Union Conference on the Theory of Elementary Particles.
Ukr.fiz.zhur. 7 no.4:448-454. Ap '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Particles (Nuclear physics))

S/056/62/043/003/036/063
B108/B102

AUTHORS: Lend'yel, V. I., Lomsadze, Yu. M., Ernst, B. M.

TITLE: A more exact determination of parameters of the effective radius theory with the aid of Mandelstam's dispersion relations

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 3(9), 1962, 974 - 976

TEXT: On the basis of the Mandelstam dispersion representation for scalar NN-scattering amplitudes, M. Cini et al. (Phys. Rev., 114, 1633, 1959) have proposed a function $F(\omega)$ which makes it possible to determine the coupling constant f^2 by extrapolation from the region $\omega \gg 0$ to the non-physical point $\omega = -1/2$. ω is the square momentum of the nucleon. To approach that pole the authors suggest an "inverse" polynomial of the form $\omega = A_0 + A_1 F(\omega) + A_2 F^2(\omega) + A_3 F^3(\omega) + \dots$. At the non-physical point $\omega = -1/2$, the function $F(-1/2) = -1/\sqrt{2}$. Extrapolation of experimental data on low-energy pp-scattering distribution led to the coupling

Card 1/2

A more exact determination of...

S/056/62/043/003/036/063
B108/B102

constant $f^2 = 0.058 \pm 0.005$. The following parameters of the effective radius theory were calculated: $a_{\text{equiv}} = -17.6 \cdot 10^{-13}$ cm, $r = 2.80 \cdot 10^{-13}$ cm, $P = 0.045$, $Q = 0.0127$. These numerical values indicate that the nucleon interaction potential at low energies is a Yukawa type potential. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Uzhgorod State University)

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1962

Card 2/2

L 16517-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD
 ACCESSION NR: AR3005147

6/0058/63/000/006/3028/3028

52

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 6 B212

AUTHOR: Lend'yel, V. I.; Ernst, B. M.

TITLE: Use of analyticity conditions of the scattering amplitude for the determination of the coupling constant

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. i soobshch. Uzhgorodsk. un-t. Ser. fiz.-matem. i istor. n., no. 5, 1962, 14-16

TOPIC TAGS: Scattering amplitude, analyticity condition, coupling constant

TRANSLATION: The experimental data on the singlet pp-scattering amplitude are approximated by an energy function having the same nearest branch points on the real axis as the proposed exact amplitude. The authors obtain for the pion-nucleon coupling constant a value $f^2 = 0.046 \pm 0.004$ instead of the customary value ($f^2 = 0.08$).

DATE ACQ: 15Jul63

SUB CODE: PH

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

ISAYEV, P.S.; LEND'YEL, V.I.; MESHCHERYAKOV, V.A.

Partial $\pi\pi$ -scattering waves with allowance for $\pi\pi$ -interaction.
Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.2:294-302 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Mesons—Scattering) (Nuclear reactions)

LENDYUK, N.D.

Electric furnace for building up cutting tools. Prom. energ. 12 no.3:
16 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)

(Electric furnaces)

LENDZION, Andrzej; PENCZEK, Bibiana; SKORA, Stanislaw

Epoxide resin adhesives modified with polyvinyl acetals. Polimery tworzywa wielocząst 7 no.2:68-72 F '62

1. Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych, Warszawa.

SKORA, Stanislaw; BROJER, Zbigniew; LENDZION, Andrzej

Application of cool hardened epoxy compositions for metal gluing.
Polimery tworzyw wielk 7 no.9:328-330 § '62.

1. Instytut Tworzyw Sztucznych, Warszawa.

LENDZION, Barbara; POL, Jozefa

Determination of the quality of filtration paper. Ann. Univ.
Lublin sect. D 19:115-123 ' 64.

1. Katedra i Zaklad Farmacji Stosowanej, Wydzial Farmaceutyczny
AM w Lublinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. farm. Henryk Nerlo).

LENDZION, Kazimiera

The Paleozoic in the large anticlinal fold of Slawatycze
in the light of recent drillings. Kwartalnik geol 6 no.4:
513-525 '62.

1. Zaklad Geologii Nizu, Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

LENDZION, Kazimiera

Occurrence of trilobite fauna in the Cambrian deposits of Eastern Poland.
Przepl geolog 10 nr 2:108-109 F '62.

1. Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.

IENDZION, K.; MIKHNYAK, R. [Michniak, R.]; ROZANOV, A.

Lithostratigraphic correlation of the late Pre-Cambrian and Lower Cambrian of the Swietokryzskie Mountains and northwestern part of the Russian Platform. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 30 (MIRA 18:9) no.8:85-96 Ag '65.

1. Geologicheskii institut Tsentral'nogo upravleniya geologii Pol'shi, Varshava, Institut geologii Pol'skoy Akademii nauk, Varshava i Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

LENDZION, Kazimiera

Problem of the stratigraphy of the Cambrian formation along the
border between Poland and the USSR. Przegl geol 9 no.4:219-221
'61. (EEAI 10:9)

(Geology)

LENDZION, K.

Wojew. Przegląd Geologiczny. Vol 10, No 2 (1967), February 1968 (continued)

16

11. "Vallis with Riverbed Gravel Meters," Zdzisław XIĄGOSKI and Krzysztof BOGUSKI of Zywiec; pp 101-103.
12. "Graduation of the Chair of Engineering Geology (Faculty of Civil Engineering) at the University of Wrocław," Jan KOSTRZEJ pp 103-104.
13. "Preliminary Results of the Bore-Hole 'Wojan' 1 K.W. Driller PIKUSOWSKI and Janusz KROCHMAL of the Geological Institute; pp 103-108. (English summary).
14. "Geological Report on the Occurrence of Illite in the Combining Deposits of System Poloc," Krzysztof LENDZION of the Geological Institute; pp 108-109.
15. "On the Paleogeography of the Vicinity of Pleszew Gorge near Włocławek," Edmund JÓRGA of the Geological Institute; pp 109-110.
16. "Sediments in the Goldap Valley," Grażyna KUCZYŃSKA-KUŚ of the University of Wrocław (University of Wrocław); p 111.
17. "First Congress of the Carpathian-Balkan Association," Stanisław WÓJCIK of the Geological Institute; pp 111-118.
18. "Age of Crystalline Core of the Alps," Jerry CLARK of the University of Warsaw; pp 118-120.

1107

2/2

URBAN, Anna; LENDZYK, Maria.

So-called eosinophilic granuloma of the ileum. Pat. polska 7
no. 3:307-311 July-Sept 56.

1. Z Instytutu Onkologii w Krakowie, Dyrektor: doc. dr.
H. Kolodziejaska i z III Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Krakowie
Dyrektor: prof. dr. J. Jasienski, Krakow, Instytut Onkologii,
ul. Garncarska 11.

(EOSINOPHILIC GRANULOMA, case reports,
ileum (Pol))

(ILEUM, diseases,
eosinophilic granuloma (Pol))

CRETA, G.; CONSTANTINESCU, Gh.; LENE, I.

Experimental studies on some steam ejectors. Bul St si Tehn
Tim 7:139-149 '62.

LENEGRE, Jean.

Progress in cardiology in the last twenty-five years. Srp. arhiv
lekar 82 no.4:437-442 Ap '54. (REAL 3:7)

1. Rad je urednistvo primilo 29-V-1953 god.
(CARDIOLOGY
*progr.)

Lenet, E.

2761. INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL METHODS.
THE STIMULATING ACTION OF CARBON MONOXIDE ON THE PROCESS OF FORMATION AND ITS
ROLE IN PASTEUR REACTIONS. *Lenet, E. et al.* (Gigiena Sanit. (Hyg. & Sanit.,
Moscow), 1956, (11), 36-63).

2

PM

LENER, J.

The possibility of use of some anthropometric data in the
evaluation of nutritional state of adults. Cesk. hyg. 9
no.3:162-168 Ap'64

1. Lekarska fakulta hygienicka KU, Praha.

*

LENERT, B.[Lehnert, B.]

Screw and flute instabilities in a low-pressure plasma. Atom
energ. 14 no.1:82-91 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Korolevskiy tekhnologicheskoy institut, Stokgol'm. Shvetsiya.

(Plasma(Ionized gases))

LENERT, Roland (Jaskowice Slaskie)

Production development of plants for the manufacture of concrete mix. Przegl budowl i bud mieszk 35 no.7:303-306 JI '63.

LENETS, G.M., assistant.

Investigation of new brands of cellulose sulfite for internal
water treatment in locomotive boilers. Trudy KHIIT no.23:188-
199 '53. (MLRA 10:8)

(Feed-water purification)

LENETS, G.M.

New Types of Colloids of Alkali Sulfite Cellulose for the Interboiler Treatment of Water in Locomotives." Cand Tech Sci, Khar'kov Inst of Railroad Transport Engineers imeni S.M. Kirov, Min Railways USSR, Khar'kov, 1954. (KL, No 16, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16)

LENETS, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Deodorizing stock cars and barns. Veterinariia 35 no.10:65-66 0 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1.Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznogorozhnogo transporta.
(Deodorization) (Barns)

LENETS, G. M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Elimination of unpleasant odors in incubators and incubator
houses. Ptitssevodstvo 9 no.7:44 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Incubators) (Deodorization)

LENETS, G.M. (Khar'kov)

Removing odors from railroad cars after hauling livestock or poultry.
Gig. i san. 24 no.9:86 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(RAILROADS--LIVESTOCK TRANSPORTATION)

LENETS, I. A.

Lenets, I. A.

"Rational Light Conditions for Calves in the Pasture Period." Moscow Veterinary Academy, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Veterinary Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

TUTUSHIN, M.I., kand. veter. nauk; IENETD, I.A., kand. veter. nauk

Prophylaxis of white muscle disease in lambs. Veterinariia
40 no.11:59-60 N '63. (MIPA 17:9)

1. Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya
veterinarnaya stantsiya.

LENETS, I.A., dotsent; TUTUSHIN, M.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Experimental selenium poisoning of sheep. Veterinariia 41
no.1:81-82 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Buryatskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Lenets).
2. Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya stantsiya (for Tutushin).

LYSOGOROV, S.D., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.; LENETS, L.K.

Effect of the depth of plowing on the nutrition of corn from
soil. Agrobiologiya no.6:882-885 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Khersonskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni A.D.

TSyurupy.

(Plants--Nutrition) (Corn (Maize)) (Plowing)

LENEV, L.M. (Chelyabinsk); NOVOKHATSKIY, I.A. (Chelyabinsk)

Thermodynamic characteristics of iron metatitanate. Izv.

AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.4:87-90 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

NOVOKHATSKIY, I.A.; LENEV, L.M.

Determining the thermodynamic characteristics of cobalt aluminate
and cobalt and nickel metatitanates. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
tsvet. met. 8 no.4:68-74 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

LENEV, L.M.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.A.

Thermodynamic characteristics of NiAl_2O_4 . Zhur.neorg.khim. 10
no.11:2400-2403 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.
Submitted April 13, 1964.

RUSAKOV, L.N.; NOVOKHATSKIY, I.A.; LENEV, L.M.; SAVINSKAYA, A.A.

Synthesis and characteristics of mineral phases in the systems
 $\text{FeO} - \text{MoO}_2$ and $\text{MgO} - \text{MoO}_2$. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.2:410-412 Mr
'65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Chelyabinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.
Submitted August 7, 1964.

ACC NR: AP6019052

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/66/011/002/0427/0428

AUTHOR: Novokhatskiy, I. A.; Lenev, L. M.; Savinskaya, A. A.; Corokh, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Diagram of phase equilibria in the system $\text{MnO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (corundum)

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 427-428

TOPIC TAGS: phase diagram, phase equilibrium, phase analysis, manganese compound, aluminum compound, corundum, melting point

ABSTRACT: Specially synthesized high-purity MnO , $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, and MnAl_2O_4 were used as initial components during a study of the phase equilibria in the system. The melting points of manganese aluminate and the peritectic between MnAl_2O_4 and $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (corundum) were measured with a $\text{W}(\text{Re})-\text{PtRh}(6)$ thermocouple and the temperature of the eutectic line between MnO and MnAl_2O_4 was measured by a $\text{PtRh}(6)-\text{PtRh}(30)$ thermocouple. The MnAl_2O_4 melted congruently at $1850 \pm 15^\circ$ without peritectic decomposition at 1560° . The temperature of the eutectic line between MnAl_2O_4 and $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ was $1770 \pm 15^\circ$ and between MnO and MnAl_2O_4 $1520 \pm 10^\circ$. The composition of the eutectics between MnAl_2O_4 and $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, determined by the exposure-quenching method, was 27 wt% MnO and 73 wt% Al_2O_3 , whereas the eutectics between MnO and MnAl_2O_4 had the following composition: 76 wt% MnO and 24 wt% Al_2O_3 . The phase analysis of the sintering products of the mixture of MnAl_2O_4

Card 1/2

UDG: 541.123+546.712-31+546.623-31

ACC NR: AP6019052

and $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (1:1) carried out in a CO atmosphere for 3 hr. at 1700° revealed the absence of mutual solubility in the solid phases. The x-ray diffraction and optical characteristics of MnO and MnAl_2O_4 after sintering in a CO atmosphere at 1500° for 3 hr. remained the same as in the initial materials. This indicated the absence of noticeable mutual solubility also between these compounds. These data were used for plotting the phase equilibria diagram in the $\text{MnO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (corundum) system (see Fig. 1). The melting points of MnO and $\alpha\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ were 1785° and 2050° , respectively, during plotting of the diagram. The diagram was the simplest type of eutectic diagram and did not differ from that for the $\text{FeO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (corundum) system. Orig. art. has: 1 fig.

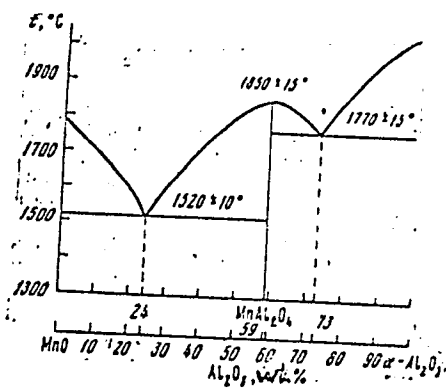


Fig. 1. Phase equilibria diagram of the system $\text{MnO}-\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ (corundum)

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 21Nov64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

LENEV, L.N., inzh.; LELEYKIN, V.L., inzh.; TSIREL', Ya.A., inzh.; KULIYEV, T.M., inzh.; AVANESYAN, G.M., inzh.

Organization of the operation of complex electrical networks. Elek.
sta. 36 no.10:72-76 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Gosenergcnadzor (for Lenev).
2. LVS Leningradskogo rayonnogo upravleniya energeticheskogo khozyaystva (for Leleykin, TSirel').
3. TSentral'naya dispetcherskaya sluzhba Azglavenergo (for Kuliyeu, Avanesyan).

LENEV, VI.

Sympathetic ophthalmia following panophthalmitis. Khirurgia,
Sofia 9 no.5:457-460 1956.

(PANOPHTHALMITIS, complications,
ophthalmia, sympathetic (Bul))
(OPHTHALMIA, SYMPATHETIC, etiology and pathogenesis,
panophthalmitis (Bul))

L 1685-66 EPA/EWT(1)/EMP(f)/T-2 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5021806

UR/0114/65/000/008/0005/0007
621.515.001.5

AUTHOR: Khanin, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Leneva, D. M. (Engineer) 43 B

TITLE: Axial-flow compressor stage with degree of reaction $\epsilon \approx 0.75$

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1965, 5-7

TOPIC TAGS: compressor stage, axial flow, blade profile, air flow, compressor rotor

ABSTRACT: At present design calculations of axial-flow compressor stages often are based on generalized data on the blowdown of blading. Since such data are available chiefly for stages with $\theta = 0.5$ and 1.0 but not for those with $\theta = 0.75$, the authors, to fill this gap, present the results of a comparison of the basic theoretical and experimental data on the effective subsonic stage K-81 with $\theta \approx 0.75$ and with axial direction of flow at rotor inlet, developed at the Leningrad Metal Plant. The features of this compressor stage also are of direct interest to designers, since it may serve as the basis for designing the flow passages of axial-flow compressors. This is a subsonic stage and it can perform

Card 1/2

L 1685-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021806

very efficiently at peripheral speeds of up to 260 m/sec (at $t = 17^{\circ}\text{C}$). In the presence of a rotor RPM of 3000, this stage assures an air flow rate of $\sim 200 \text{ kg/sec}$. Calculations of the air flow and pressure coefficients, velocity triangles, and blade profiles for this stage were compared with its actual tests in single- and triple-stage compressor models. It was found that the efficiency of the K-81 stage is sufficiently high, and the maximum adiabatic efficiency of a group of three K-81 stages is 89.5%, which warrants recommending them for use in gas-turbine axial flow compressors at peripheral speeds of up to $\sim 260 \text{ m/sec}$. Further, the designed and experimental flow angles coincide over the greater part of the height of the blades of this stage. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: none

NO REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, ME

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *RP*

SHPUNT, S.Ya.; VOSKRESENSKIY, S.K.; ARKHIPOVA, L.N.; LENEVA, Z.I.;
Prinimali uchastiye: LI, K.P.; ROGOVA, G.I.; SHADRINA, S.A.;
OSIPOVA, T.N.

Decomposition of apatite in fluosilicic acid and the preparation
of monocalcium phosphate. Khim. prom. no.10:50-54 0 '61.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut udobreniy
i insektofungitsidov.

(Apatite) (Fluosilicic acid) (Calcium phosphate)

SHPUNT, S.Ya.; ARKHIPOVA, L.N.; LENEVA, Z.L.; GUSEVA, Z.I.

Obtaining phosphoric acid by the decomposition of magnium..
containing phosphorites with fluosilicic acid. Khim. prom.
42 no.9:674-678 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 29905-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e) WH

ACC NR: AP6006465

SOURCE CODE: UR/0064/65/000/010/0757/0758

AUTHOR: Shpunt, S. Ya.; Arkhipova, L. N.; Leneva, Z. L.; Guseva, Z.I.

ORG: none

TITLE: The decomposition of apatite by hydrofluoric acid yielding phosphoric acid

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 10, 1965, 757-758

TOPIC TAGS: fluorine, fluorine compound, hydrofluoric acid, filtration, phosphoric acid

ABSTRACT: The article gives the reaction and describes the flow schemes for the decomposition of apatite by hydrofluoric acid yielding phosphoric acid. The hydrofluoric acid for this purpose can be obtained from "poor" fluorspar with a large amount of impurity in the form of SiO_2 which, when the ore is treated with sulfuric acid, forms fluosilicic acid which also forwards the decomposition of the apatite. The CaF_2 obtained from the two stage decomposition reaction can be used to prepare pure hydrofluoric acid. In the experiments technical hydrofluoric acid containing $\sim 33\%$ HF and $\sim 5\%$ H_2SiF_6 was used. The experiments proceeded at $\sim 100^\circ\text{C}$ in a laboratory reaction vessels

Card 1/2

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fitted with an electric heater and a mixer and lasted about 30 min. The filtration rate of the precipitate reckoned in dry precipitate was 1,400 kg/(m².hr). The phosphoric acid yield contained 45-48% P₂O₅, 0.3-0.6% CaO and 5-8% F and can be used for the production of double superphosphate or of ammonium phosphates. The flow scheme for the preparation of double superphosphate through the reaction of phosphoric acid and calcium fluoride is also given. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ SOV REF: 002

Card 2/2 CC

LENEVICH, Lev Grigor'yevich, prof.; ZEMSKOV, V.S., red.; MALYAVKO,
A.V., tekhred.

[Multiview method in descriptive geometry] Bezosnyi metod
v nachertatel'noi geometrii. Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ., 1958.
155 p. (MIRA 12:4)

(Geometry, Descriptive)

LENEVSKIY, M.

GURVICH, G.Ts., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; SINITSKIY, Kh.,
redaktor; LENEVSKIY, M., redaktor; TRUKHANOVA, A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Labor productivity and production cost in the White Russian
peat industry] Proizvoditel'nost' truda i sebestoimost'
produktov v torfianoi promyshlennosti Belorusskoi SSR.
Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, redaktsiia nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry,
1955. 185 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(White Russia--Peat industry)

LENEVYY, G.M., geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, general-mayor.

Forge of regular army officers. Discussion with Major General G.M. Lenevyi, Hero of the Soviet Union and Head of the "Supreme Soviet of the R.S.F.S.R." Military Academy in Moscow. Voenn. znaniya. 31 no.6:6-7 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Nachal'nik Moskovskogo Krasnoznamennogo voyennogo uchilishcha imeni Verkhovnogo Soveta RSFSR.
(Military education)

LENEYKIN, P.S.

USSR/Geophysics - Oceanography

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 12/43

Authors : Leneykin, P. S.

Title : On the theory of unsteady wind currents over a deep sea

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 106/1, 47-50, Jan 1, 1956

Abstract : An analysis of the processes of development and stabilization of currents, formation of the field of density due to the action of the wind on the surface of a deep sea is presented. The analysis is based on the theory of unstabilized wind currents in an infinitely deep channel with vertical parallel walls where the wind is not changing with time, but along the diameter of the channel and, in addition, before the movement of the current formation, the vertical gradient of the liquid density is the same for the entire mass of liquid. A solution of the equations expressing the main quantities of the problem leads to the following statement: the time required for the formation of a current is about 3.5 days. Two USSR references (1953 and 1955). Graph.

Institution : State Oceanographic Institute

Presented by: Academician V. V. Shuleykin, March 26, 1955

LEINFELD, J.

11 H

Cancer and the musk glands. Jiri Stefl and Jiri Lenfeld (Masaryk Univ., Brno, Czechoslovakia). *Comp. rend. soc. biol.* 142, 109-11 (1948).—In making numerous grafts of adenocarcinoma in rats a few rats were found refractory. These had enlarged musk glands, the size of a lentil, whereas in most rats, and in all of those with successful cancer grafts, the musk glands were the size of a pinhead. In expts. so far, administration of exts. of these glands has not prevented successful grafting of cancer, but rats previously refractory became susceptible after removal of the enlarged musk glands. This suggests that possibly the musk glands exert a hormonal inhibitory influence on cancer growth. L. E. Gilson

ASM-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM STUDIES

FROM BOWLING

RELATIONS

LENFELD, J.

Effect of aldehyde, peroxide, and of stoppers on the pollution of ether in anesthesia. Lek.listy 6 no.4:101-106 15 Feb 51.

(CML 20:5)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology (Head--Prof.Jiri Stejfl,M.D.)
of the Medical Faculty of Masaryk University, Brno.

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Ke kritice prace: Vliv acetaldehydu, peroxdu a korku na spotrebu etheru pri narkoze (J. Lenfeld, Lekarske listy, 6, 101, 1951). [Discussion on the article "Effect of aldehyde, peroxide, and of stoppers on the pollution of ether in anesthesia"/ Lek. listy 6:10 15 May 51 p. 305-6.

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of the Medical Faculty of Masaryk University, Brno (Head--Prof. Jiri Stefl, M.D.).
CML Vol. 20, No. 10 Oct 1951

LENFELD, J.

Sedative, analgesic, and local anesthetic; a musk gland extract.
Lek. listy, Brno 7 no. 17:433-435 1 Sept 1952.(CLML 23:1)

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of Masaryk University in Brno.

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CZECH

✓ Spasmolytic and cardiosedative effect of the extract from musk glands. J. Lénfeld, L. Loubal, and P. Hybáček (Univ. Brno, Czech.). *Pharmazie* 21, 3-7(1962).—A prepn. made from the musk glands of a beaver, which inhibits cancer growth, was subjected to pharmacol. analysis. It has a spasmolytic and cardiosedative effect and differs biologically from the chemically similar adrenaline.

K. Macák

LENFELD, Jiri; KLABUSAY, Lambert; KROUTIL, Mario

Effect of Melilotus officinalis tea and its comparison with pelenta.
Lek. listy, Brno 9 no.20:459-461 15 Oct 54.

1. Z farmakologickeho ustavu lekarske fakulty Palackeho university
v Olomouci. Vedouci ustavu: Dr. Jiri Lenfeld.

(COUMARIN, derivatives,

ethyl biscoumacetate, comparison with Melilotus
officinalis extract)

(PLANTS,

Melilotus officinalis extract, comparison of anticoagulant
properties with ethyl biscoumacetate)

(ANTICOAGULANTS,

Melilotus officinalis extracts, comparison with ethyl
biscoumacetate)