[illegible], O.; MISTAN, E.

Operation of the outlet installations of one of our dams during the flood period. p. 189.

Vol. 3, no. 3/4, 1955
VODOHOSPODARSKY CASOPIS
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

MISIK, O.

Some problems of the temperature and moisture conditions in soil. p. 5.
VODOHOSPODARSKY [illegible] I.I. (Slovenska akademia vied) Bratislava. Vol. 4,
no. 1, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

L 59263-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5019679 CZ/0049/64/000/008/0573/0580

AUTHOR: Koncariv, R. (Koncharіv, R.)(Graduate biologist, Candidate of sciences); Kovac, L. (Kovach, L.)(Engineer); Danko, V. (Engineer); Misutova, O. (Mishutova, O.) (Graduate biologist)

TITLE: Effect of chronic irradiation upon the fertility of barley and wheat

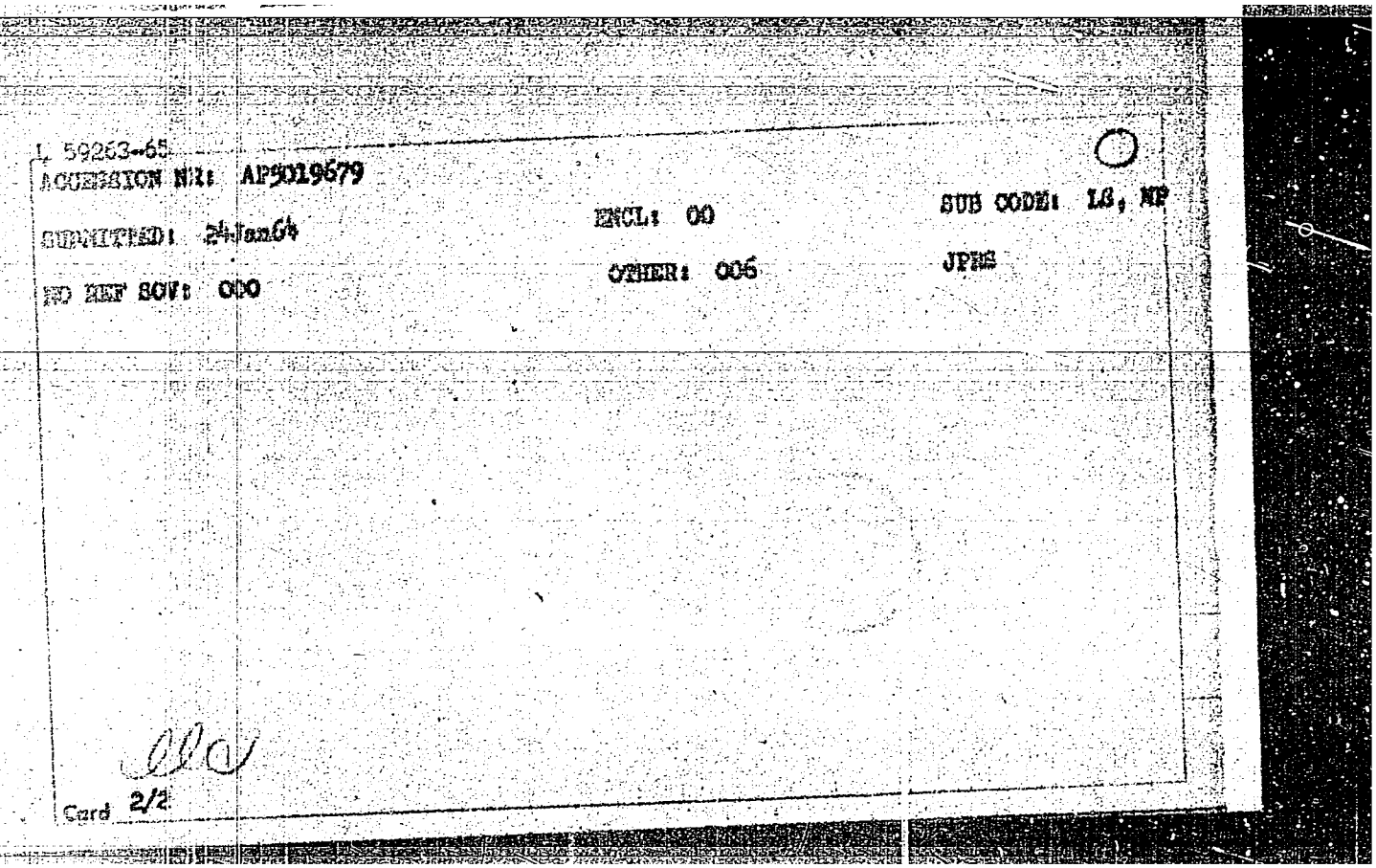
SOURCE: Biologia, no. 8, 1964, 573-580

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture crop, irradiation, radiation plant effect

ABSTRACT: The authors observed the influence of irradiation by Co-60 upon wheat and barley. A yield decrease of 50% appeared in barley after doses of 38 r/day, and in wheat after doses of 56 r/day. On the basis of occurrance of sterile grains in a barley spike it was concluded that any damage to fertility in barley begins after the dose of 0.81 r/day and that the damage increases as an exponential function with increasing dose of irradiation. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Biological Institute of the Faculty of Nat. Sci., P. J. Safarik University, Kosice; Plant Improvement Station, Maly Saris; Radiobiological Department of the Biological Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice

Card 1/2



L 59263-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5019679

SUBMITTED: 24Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 006 JPRS

Card 2/2

DAMASKIN, B.B.; MISUTUSHKINA, I.P.; GEROVICH, V.M.; KAGANOVICH, R.I.

Adsorption of aniline on mercury from 1N solutions of KCl and KI. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.7:1797-1803 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

MISYAGIN, N.F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4944

Kamnev, P.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, Ed.

Peredovoy opyt kovki (Advanced Experience in Forging) [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1959. 246 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Ye.V. Yemel'yanova; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Tikhonova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for workers and engineers in die-forging shops and for personnel of affiliated branches in the machine industry.

COVERAGE: The articles deal with the advanced experience of a number of Leningrad plants in mechanizing and improving production methods in die forging. Recommendations are made concerning the specialization of forging shops, and the further development of open-die forging processes. Articles by operators-innovators in forging shops of the Novo-Kramatorskiy (New Kramatorsk) and Ural'skiy (Ural) machinery plants are included. The collection contains some of the papers which were discussed during the conference in June 1958 (P.V. Kamnev, Chairman) on open-die forging, called by the regional section for the pressworking of metals of the Leningradskoye Pravleniye nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (Leningrad Administration of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Machine Industry) and the Leningradskiy Dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy (Leningrad House of Scientific and Technical Propaganda). The forword includes a list of the participants who submitted papers to the aforementioned conference. There are no references.

Medvinskiy, V.G., Chief Process Engineer, Die-Pressing Shop. Making Forgings From Oblong-Form Ingots

Advanced Experience in Forging SOV/4944

Chernykh, Yu.F., Engineer. Hot Pressing of Steel Ingots Instead of Forging Them 57

Solimov, F.N., Chief of Section. Improving the Press-Forging Processes 79

Misyagin, N.F., Operator-Innovator. Making Large Forgings With Reduced Allowances and Minimum Declinations From the Given Dimensions 88

Goloscvskiy, S.I., Engineer, V.N. Kuz'mintsev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and V.M. Pismov, Engineer. New Methods of Making Hydroturbine Shafts 96

Trifonov, B.A., Senior Foreman. Experience in the Operation of a 12,000-ton Forging Press 103

Mikhailov, V.M., Operator-Innovator, Hero of Socialist Labor. Experience in Promoting Efficient Forging Processes on a 1000-Ton Press 116

Danilov, B.P., Deputy Chief of Shop, and S.M. Larkhin, Engineer. From the Experience of the Leningradskiy Metallicheskiy Zavod (Leningrad Metal Plant) in Forging-Shop Operation 134

Kireyev, F.R., Chief of Section, M.R. Levitskiy, Engineer, and T.L. Oleynikov, Operator-Innovator. Advanced Experience of the Forging Operators of the Ural Plant. 146

[illegible], Chief Process Engineer, Forging Shop. Examples of Promoting Efficiency in the Drop-Forging Processes 179

Badiryants, L.M., Engineer. Promoting Efficiency in the Drop-Forging Processes 206

Bryuzgin...ich, M.M., Operator-Innovator. Examples of Promoting Efficiency in the Production of Small Forgings 224

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress 234

Card 4/4

VK/wro/sfm
4/24/61

ROZOVSKIY, G.I.; MISYAVICHYUS, A.K. [Misevicius, A.]

Oxidation-reduction potential of the system Cu(III)/Cu(II) in alkaline solutions. Trudy AN Lit.SSR. Ser. B. no.2:73-82 '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR. Submitted October 5, 1964.

ISYUGIN, V. M.

"Pravila nasledovaniya prestola tsaryami Pate (po suakhiliyskoy khronike XII-XIX vv.)."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences, Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

S/858/62/000/001/009/013
D296/D307

AUTHORS: Denis'yevskiy, A. V. and Misyuk, A. V.

TITLE: The direct and indirect influence of x rays upon the spermatogenesis of mice

SOURCE: L'vov. Universyteta. Problemna lyaboratoriya radiobiolohiyi. Biologicheskoye deystviye radiatsii, no. 1, 1962, 73-80

TEXT: The authors exposed male mice to x rays shielding in one group the head, and in the other the trunk, to establish whether an indirect influence of radiation on spermatogenesis could be observed in addition to its direct influence. Earlier reports concerning this problem have been of a contradictory nature. Some of the mice were exposed to a total single dose of 400r from a distance of 10 cm at a rate of 34 r/min. Another group of mice were exposed to multiple-dose radiation continued for 1 month, at intervals of 7 days, up to a total dose of 200r. A third group of mice were not exposed to radiation at all and served as the control group. After

Card 1/2

the exposure, the animals were weighed. Their testes were then weighed separately with 100 paraffin sections prepared from each testicle. 35 mice were used for the experiment and 22 mice served as controls. Radiation decreased the weight of the testes and the number of tubules containing spermatogonia were decreased. There were even more marked differences in the relative proportions of various cell types within the tubules. The changes were of similar nature, independent of whether the head or the trunk had been shielded against radiation. However, the changes were more marked in animals whose trunks were exposed. The authors explain the influence of radiation upon the head by changes induced in the central nervous system and in the pituitary gland. There are 8 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh zhivotnykh i laboratoriya radiobiologii L'vovskogo universiteta (Department of Zoology of Vertebrates and Laboratory of Radiobiology, L'vov University)

D[illegible]VTYAN, [illegible].K.; M[illegible], [illegible]; M[illegible], [illegible].G.

Temperature dependence of the rate of formation of sulfuric acid in the catalytic oxidation of sulfur dioxide on activated coal by the liquid-contact method. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; khim. i khim. tekh. no.1:113-115 '5[illegible]. (MIRA 1[illegible]:8)

DAVTYAN, O.K.; MANAKIN, B.A.; MISYUK, E.G.; POLISHCHUK, Yu.N.

Mechanism of oxidation, hydrogenation, and electrochemical combustion on solid catalysts. Part 3: Relation between depolarizing oxides on carbon and platinum and the catalytic effect of the latter in the oxidation of SO_2. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.6:1186-1191 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I.Mechnikova, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii.
(Electrochemistry) (Catalysts)

37072
S/076/62/036/004/001/012
B101/B110

1190

AUTHORS: Davtyan, O. K., and Misyuk, E. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the mechanism of oxidation, hydrogenation and electrochemical burning on solid catalysts. VII. Problems of chemisorption. Formation mechanism of the hydrogen- and oxygen electrode potentials on platinized platinum

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 4, 1962, 673-680

TEXT: In a previous study (Zh. fiz. khimii, 35, 2582, 1961), the following assumptions were made concerning the chemisorption of H_2 and O_2 on catalyst surfaces, as well as formation and change of the catalyst (or electrode) potential depending on the occupancy of the active centers (AC) by chemisorbed gas: (1) the electrode (or catalyst) surface is energetically inhomogeneous. It has (differently intensive) AC, across which all processes of chemisorption and desorption proceed. (2) The occupation of the total surface of an electrode takes place by migration of the chemisorbed gas from the AC to less active and inactive centers. This process is reversible and tends towards a dynamic equilibrium.

Card 1/3

Investigation of the mechanism ...

(3) The change of the electrode potential, with change of the occupancy is based on concentration polarization. The number of occupied AC for a given potential is determined by the difference of the energy levels of the particles on the AC and in the solutions. For energetically varying AC the potential depends on the mean difference of the energy levels. (4) On the basis of these assumptions, $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 - \left[(\varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon')/\log 2\right] \log\left[2Q_0/(Q_0+Q)\right]$ (1), was derived for the electrode potential ε. ε_0 is the limit potential of the gas electrode; Q_0 is the quantity of electricity corresponding to electrode saturated to a maximum with gas; Q is the amount of electricity for a certain amount of chemisorbed gas; ε is the potential corresponding to Q; ε' is the initial potential at the beginning of chemisorption. These assumptions were experimentally checked in the present study by means of a platinum-black platinized platinum wire electrode in KOH solution. I. A test of the H_2 migration on the electrode showed the following results: (a) Cathodic polarization of the electrode after the setting in of migration equilibrium was -0.76 v. Current was switched off after anodic polarization up to -0.137 v, and cathodic polarization only reached about 0.20 v. This could be repeated, and to each (lower) H_2 content of the electrode surface there corresponded a certain potential which

Card 2/3

develops by migration of H_2 from inactive centers to AC. So far, this effect has been explained by diffusion. (b) The migration of H_2 from AC to inactive centers is seen from the fact that (at 100°C) cathode polarization up to -0.08 v and cut-off is followed by rapid approach of the potential to an equilibrium value about 0.03 v. (c) By "freezing" the migration at 0°C, a wide range (0 to -0.565 v) of agreement with the values calculated from Eq. (1) was found for ϵ. (d) The varying activity of the AC was proved by the dependence of the agreement between calculated and experimental ϵ values on the initial occupancy. Since H_2 is first sorbed at the most active AC and then at the less active centers, migration sets in more easily at a high occupancy and thus also deviation of the experimental value from the calculated one. II. Chemisorption of O_2 produced similar results. O_2 migration is slower than that of H_2. III. The anodic polarization of Pt at 100°C was found to lead to its partial oxidation: the number of AC decreases with increasing temperature. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I. I. Mechnikova (Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov)

SUBMITTED: May 26, 1960

Card 3/3

DAVTYAN, O.K.; Prinimali uchastiye: EPIMAKHOV, Yu.K.; NISYUK, E.G.; BURSHTEYN, I.I.; SEMIZOROVA, N.F.

Mechanism of oxidation, hydrogenation, and electrochemical combustion on solid catalysts. Part 12. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.4:877-883 Ap '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Mechnikova.
Submitted Aug. 17, 1963.

L 38164-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM/DS

ACC NR: AP6019237 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/003/0311/0318

AUTHOR: Misyuk, E. G.; Davtyan, O. K.; Sofronkov, A. N.; Uminskiy, M. V.

ORG: Odessa State University im. I. I. Mechnikov (Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: A study of electrode semiconducting catalyzers

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 311-318

TOPIC TAGS: electrode, semiconductor catalyst, lithium, nickel, oxide, electrochemistry, electric conductivity, defect structure, temperature dependence, lattice parameter, solid solution, activation energy, chemisorption

ABSTRACT: The effect of fluctuations in hole concentration on electroconductivity, lattice parameters and activation energies was studied in solid solutions of $Li_xNi_{(1-x)}O$. Equations are derived for the desorption and chemisorption of oxygen in $Li_xNi_{(1-x)}O$, and for the formation of hole complexes essential to semiconducting oxides. The above oxides were formed by reacting nickel and lithium carbonates with acetic acid and decomposing the resulting acetates in air at 600°C. In this way, oxide mixtures containing 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 at % lithium were produced. The solid solutions were produced by heating the mixtures at 700, 800, 1000 and 1200°C. The concentration of Ni^{3+}, Li_2O and Li in the solid solutions are given for various Li starting concentrations ($[Li^+]_0$) and reaction temperatures. Lattice parameters varied linearly with

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.135.52-44

L 30164-66

ACC NR: AP6019237

formation temperature from 4.16 Å at 700°C to 4.18 Å at 1000°C. Electrical conductivity (σ), $[Ni^{3+}]$ content and $\sigma/[Ni^{3+}]$ are given as a function of formation temperature for test temperatures ranging from 20 to 500°C. Maxima always occurred at 900°C (formation temperature) and the maxima was found to increase with test temperature. Maxima also occurred for $[Ni^{3+}]$, plotted as a function of $[Li^{+}]_0$ at $[Li^{+}]_0$ = 30%. Activation energies calculated for $[Li^{+}]_0$ = 20% ranged from 0.83 to 4.37 kcal/mol depending on the formation and test temperatures. The electrical conductivity depended on the activation energy, lattice parameter and jump frequency of the transition holes; thus it possessed an electron hole nature as well as an ionic one. The latter was the cause of hole complex dissociation and the dissociation of "inert" interstitial lithium oxides into ions. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables, 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 MLP

L 42159-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/DS/JW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6022425 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/004/0451/0456

AUTHOR: Misyuk, E. G.; Davtyan, O. K.; Uminskiy, M. V.

ORG: Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov (Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Study of semiconductor electrode catalysts. Part 2: Dependence of the hole concentration and electrical conductivity of $Li_xCu_{(1-x)}O$ solid solutions on the conditions of their formation

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2., no. 4, 1966, 451-456

TOPIC TAGS: lithium oxide, copper compound, solid solution, hole conduction, HEAT OF FORMATION, SEMICONDUCTOR CONDUCTIVITY

ABSTRACT: $Li_xCu_{(1-x)}O$ solid solutions with hole conduction, containing 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 at. % lithium, were studied. A marked dependence of the hole concentration on the temperature of formation of the solid solution and on the initial lithium concentration was noted. Under optimum conditions, 5.6 at. % lithium becomes incorporated in the solid solution. The difference in the maximum incorporation of Li_2O in NiO and CuO is explained by the close similarity of the NiO and Li_2O lattices. The value of $\sigma/[Cu^{3+}]$ was calculated from electrical conductivity data, and found to increase in a regular fashion with rising temperature of formation of the solid solution. In the range of 25-500°, the linear relationships log σ, 1/T do not show any inflections, but this must not be construed to indicate the absence of mobile charges of different char-

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.135.4

L 42159-66

ACC NR: AP6022425

acter. Both hole and ionic conduction should take place in these solid solutions; however, it is impossible to distinguish these two types of conduction on the basis of the temperature dependence, since their activation energies are nearly the same. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 40345-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/RM/WH/DS/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6018982 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/006/0683/0687

AUTHOR: Misyuk, E. G.; Davtyan, O. K.; Priyma, T. V.

ORG: Odessa State University im. I. I. Mechnikov (Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Study of semiconductor electrode catalysts. Part 3: Electrochemical reversibility of the oxidation of solid solutions $Li_xCu_{(1-x)}O$

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 6, 1966, 683-687

TOPIC TAGS: solid solution, copper oxide, lithium oxide, electrode potential, anodic oxidation

ABSTRACT: The feasibility of electrochemically oxidizing and reducing solid solutions of copper and lithium oxides was investigated by studying the solid solution powders in the form of electrodes which were first charged anodically, then cathodically in a polarization cell. It was found that when lithium oxide penetrates copper oxide, the potential rises sharply; as the hole concentration increases, the electrode potential climbs linearly and apparently tends toward the potential of the reversible oxygen electrode. Lithiated copper oxide has the ability to accumulate oxygen electrochemically in reversible fashion; at the same time, its charge and discharge occur practically over a definite potential range, respectively 0.6-0.8 and 0.6-0.4 V. The reversibility coefficient is proportional to the hole concentration and mobility. A theoretical explanation is given for the direct relationship between the oxidation of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.135.4

L 40345-66

ACC NR: AP6018982

of the solid solution and the presence of a hole complex whose concentration increases in proportion to the electrode capacity. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002

09/

Card 2/2 hs

L 08396-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) DS/JD/HW/JG/WH
ACC NR: AP6031792 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/007/0791/0795

AUTHOR: Kisyuk, E. G.; Davtyan, O. K.; Uninskiy, M. V.

ORG: Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov (Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Study of semiconductor electrode catalysts. Part 5: Semiconducting properties of nickel and copper oxides due to the incorporation of potassium ion

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 791-795

TOPIC TAGS: metal oxide, semiconductor conductivity, copper compound, nickel compound, potassium compound

ABSTRACT: The object of the study was to determine the degree of incorporation of potassium oxide in NiO and CuO, associated with the formation of Ni^{3+} and Cu^{3+} holes, and to study the semiconducting properties of solid solutions thus obtained. The electric conductivity of the NiO-K_2O and CuO-K_2O systems was studied as a function of temperature. It was found that at certain initial concentrations of K_2O and certain temperatures, K_2O becomes incorporated in the crystal lattices of NiO and CuO. The increase in the electric conductivity of these systems is fairly considerable, despite small hole concentrations. It is shown that the electric conductivity is due to the mobility of holes (Ni^{3+} and Cu^{3+}), and to the mobility of K^+ and OH^- ions. In systems obtained at high initial concentrations of potassium, the electric conductivity appar-

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.135.4

L 08396-67
ACC NR: AP6031792

ently is exclusively ionic in nature. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07,20/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 afs

L 08395-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RM/DS/JD/JG/RM
ACC NR: AP6031791 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0364/66/002/007/0788/0790

AUTHOR: Misyuk, E. G.; Davtyan, O. K.; Stupichenko, R. N.; Kalyuzhnaya, Ye. A.

ORG: Odessa State University imeni I. I. Mechnikov (Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Study of semiconductor electrode catalysts. Part 4: Dependence of the nature of oxygen electrodes prepared from metals of variable valence on the nature of alkali metal promotor ions

SOURCE: Elektrokhimiya, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 788-790

TOPIC TAGS: electrode potential, electric polarization, alkali metal oxide, transition metal oxide

ABSTRACT: Continuing their study of solid solutions formed by oxides of variable-valence metals (NiO, CuO, CoO, MnO, etc.) with lithium oxide and used as oxygen electrodes, the authors investigated the system $L^+ - O^= - Ni^+$, where L^+ is an alkali metal ion, in electrodes consisting of two-layer plates prepared by a metal-ceramic method. The electrodes were activated at 450°C with Li, Na, K and Cs oxides in hydrogen. The activity of the electrodes was determined with polarization curves, which showed the electrochemical activity to increase in the series Li, Na, K, Cs. The electrode activity was compared with the ionization potentials of the alkali metal atoms with which they were activated. At a polarization of 0.25 V, the electrode activity was found to

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.136

L 08395-67

ACC NR: AP6031791

be proportional to the reciprocal ionization potentials. It is noted that the electrodes studied are not corrosion-resistant, but the results obtained are of theoretical interest, since they may aid in elucidating the mechanism of current-generating processes on the oxygen electrode and in finding suitable catalysts for it. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 01Feb65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2 afb

RIK, G.R.; PETROVA, O.N.; MISYUK, L.A.; PLATONOVA, L.V.

Study of the shift in isotope make-up of the elements Sr, Rb, Ca, K and Li in their assimilation from the nutrient medium by plants. Biofizika 6 no.6:740-744 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Agrofizicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina, Leningrad. (PLANTS--ASSIMILATION) (ISOTOPES)

BATYGIN, N.F.; MISYUK, L.A.

Interrelationship between the radiosensitivity of plants and their physiological condition. Radiobiologiia 5 no.5:738-743 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Agrofizicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

150. THERAPEUTIC TRIAL OF MUSTARD GAS IN HYPERTENSION (Russian text) - Misyuk N. S. Neurosurg. Clin. of Milit. Naval Med. Acad., Leningrad - VRACH. DELO 1956, 10 (1091-1092)

One hundred patients were investigated. The skin was painted with 0.3% solution (6 to 9 mg.) of mustard gas in acetone. A fall in arterial pressure (systolic, 10 to 60 mm. and diastolic, 20 mm.) was registered in 79 patients whose condition was

also improved. The duration of the fall in pressure varied from 3 days to 2 months.
Anokhin - Moscow (S)

Name: MISYUK, Nikolay Semenovich

Dissertation: Experience of intracerebral injections of medicinal substances

Degree: Doc Med Sci

Affiliation: Arkhangel'sk Med Inst

Defense Date, Place: 13 Apr 56, Council of Leningrad State Order of Lenin Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians imeni Kirov

Certification Date: 21 Sep 57

Source: BMVO 22/57

3828. INTRACEREBRAL INJECTIONS OF ALCOHOL AND PROCAINE (Russian text) - Mlsyuk N. S. - VOPR. NEIROKHIR. 1958, 3 (7-15 and 62) Illus. 4

Patients with various organic diseases of the nervous system tolerated relatively well injections of 1.5%, 1% and 0.5% procaine solutions into the cerebral cortex, the frontal lobe of the brain, the caput of the nucleus caudatus, and the thalamus opticus, as well as injection of 96% alcohol into the caput of the nucleus caudatus. Steady improvement in the general condition of the patient, and also a decrease in the individual symptoms, could be noted in a number of cases. Introduction of a needle and injection of procaine solution into the lenticular nucleus or brain stem are dangerous, on account of the possibility of severe haemorrhage. It is safest and most convenient to introduce the needle into the caput of the nucleus caudatus and the thalamus opticus at an angle which excludes the possibility of the needle penetrating the sylvian fissure or the lateral ventricle. Devices constructed by the author guarantee precise introduction of the needle into the caput of the nucleus caudatus and into the thalamus opticus. Intracerebral injections of alcohol and procaine may be used for the treatment of certain organic diseases of the brain (thalamic syndrome, athetosis, dystonia, etc.)

MISYUK, Nikolay Semenovich

[First aid in acute diseases of the nervous system] Neotlozhnaia pomoshch' pri ostrykh zabolevaniiakh nervnoi sistemy. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1959. 127 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

MISYUK, N.S.; ANTONOV, I.P.; DRIVOTINOV, B.V.; MARGOLIN, A.G.; MATSIYEVSKIY, S.A.; KRYUKOVSKAYA, B., red.; SIDERKO, N., tekhn. red.

[Elements of topical diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system] Elementy topicheskoi diagnostiki zabolevanii nervnoi sistemy. Minsk, Gosizdat BSSR, 1963. 170 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM—DISEASES) (DIAGNOSIS)

MISYUK, N.S.; LEPESHINSKIY, N.A.; LISKOVETS, O.A.; MASTYKIN, A.S.

Experience in the diagnosis of brain tumors with the aid of a "Ural-1" universal computer. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.3: 453-458 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.S. Misyuk) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta i vychislitel'nyy tsentr (zaveduyushchiy - dotsent P.M. Chegolin) Belorusskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni V.I. Lenina.

MISYUKAS, A., inzh. (Vil'nyus).

Sidewalks made of concrete slabs. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 11 no.5:8-9 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Lithuania—Sidewalks)

MISYUKAS, Misyunas, A.A.

Effect of temperature on the broadening of spectrum lines of cadmium and thallium in the presence of a foreign gas. Fiz. sbor. no.4:308-312 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.Kapsukasa.
(Cadmium--Spectra) (Thallium--Spectra)

MISYUKEVICH, P.YA.

ZHIZHIN, V.N.; MISYUKEVICH, P.Ya.

Method of producing burns under experimental conditions [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 44 no.7:113-120 Jl '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR prof. V.N.Chernigovskim.

(BURNS, experimental,
technic (Rus))

MISYUL', N. I.

Misyul', N. I. - "On the effect of narcosis on the development and course of experimental streptococcal sepsis", In the collection: Mekhanizm patol. reaktsiy, Issues 11-15, Leningrad, 1949, p. 21-27.

SO: U-4329, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 21, 1949).

LUTIDZE, Sh. I.; MISYULIN, A. V.

Single-phase transistor converter circuit. Elektroenergetika no.6:73-81 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Pulse circuits) (Electric relays)
(Switching theory)

S/269/63/000/003/010/036
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Misyunas, A.

TITLE: The effect of temperature on impact broadening of spectral lines by own pressure

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 3, 1963, 29, abstract 3.51.236 ("Byul. Astron. observ. Vil'nyussk. un-ta", 1960, no. 2, 6 - 11, Lithuanian and English summaries)

TEXT: The author investigated the temperature effect on impact broadening of the resonance line λ 3,261 of Cd^{114} and Cd in a homogeneous gas. It has been found that the width of this line remains unchanged at temperature increase from 700 to 900°C, and no shift of absorption maximum is detected. The line possesses a "red" asymmetry U which does not change with temperature growth. For Cd^{114} U = 1.67 and for Cd, U = 1.51. The results obtained agree well with theories of impact broadening, according to which the width of spectral lines does not depend on temperature. There are 5 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation] A. Kolesov

Card 1/1

L 18583-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AT3002111 S/2910/61/001/01-/0153/0162

AUTHORS: Misyunas, A. A.; Gaydelis, V. I. 56 55

TITLE: Effect of temperature on the impact broadening of the 2537-angstrom mercury resonance line under hydrogen pressure

SOURCE: AN Lit SSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik. v.1, nc.1-2, 1961, 153-162

TOPIC TAGS: spectral line, resonance line, pressure broadening, hydrogen pressure broadening, Hg, temperature effect, resonance line width, mercury

ABSTRACT: This paper describes an experimental investigation of the effect of an increase in temperature and an increase in the number of collisions on the broadening, the shift of the maximum, and the asymmetry of the 2537-angstrom resonance line of mercury (Hg) broadened by hydrogen (H). The resonance radiation of the Hg vapors consisting of a bright 2537-angstrom line, was passed through a 88.5-cm-long sealed quartz absorption tube filled with $2.4 \cdot 10^{15}$ atoms/cc of Hg vapor and H at a pressure of 0.5 atm. The concentration of the absorbing vapors and of the broadening gas in the absorption tube was held constant. The width of the line was determined from the decrease of the total light intensity. It was found that the half-width of the 2537-angstrom Hg resonance line broadened by

Card 1/2

L 18583-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3002111

H increases by 14 ± 4% and its red asymmetry decreases by 5 ± 4% with an increase in temperature from 453K to 1253K. It is established that any increase in temperature of the absorption tube from T_1 to T_2 results in the same broadening of the line investigated as an increase of the broadening-gas pressure by the square root of the ratio T_2/T_1. The maximum intensity of the line investigated was found not to be affected appreciably by changes in temperature. The results obtained show that the function of H as a broadening gas, so far as the effect of the temperature on the broadening of the spectral line is concerned, does not differ from that of other gases, and, therefore, the experimental results here do not support the results previously reported by W. Orthmann, Ann. d. Phys., v. 78, 1938, 601, and Chr. Fuchtbauer, et al., Ann. d. Phys., v. 71, 1923, 204. Orig. art. has 7 numbered formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet imeni V. Kapsukasa (Vilnyus State University)

SUBMITTED: 20Apr61 DATE ACQ: 23Apr63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 013

Card 2/2

MISYUNAS, I.I. (Moskva)

Use of silver-plated radioactive gold for radiotherapy of metastases of malignant tumors into regional lymph nodes. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 11 no.1: 213-223 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

SAVCHENKO, Ye.D. (Moskva); GARVEY, N.N. (Moskva); MISYUNAS, I.I. (Moskva)

Morphological changes in the lymphatic nodes and surrounding tissues following intratissue introduction of colloidal solution of silver-plated radioactive gold. Trudy TSentr. nauch.-issl. inst. rentg. i rad. 11 no.1:28-35 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

L 24779-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EPF(n)-2 IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AT6012881 SOURCE CODE: UR/2910/65/005/002/0259/0270

AUTHOR: Misyunas, A. A. -- Misiunas, A.; Valuzhis, A. D. -- Valuzis, A.

ORG: Vilnius State University im. V. Kapsukas (Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Temperature effect on the resonance line Cd^{113} 3261 Å and its hyperfine structure components as a consequence of its own pressure

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 259-270

TOPIC TAGS: atom, resonance line, hyperfine structure, high temperature effect / IT-28 interferometer

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been made of the effect of temperature and the number of collisions between exciting and perturbing Cd^{113} atoms on the broadening, shifting maximum, and asymmetry of the resonance line Cd^{113} 3261 Å and its hyperfine structural components. The temperature broadening of this line was analyzed by using the total absorption method. The constant concentration of the Cd^{113} vapor in a sealed silica absorption tube was $N = 3.2\ 10^{17}$ atoms per cm^3. The line investigated showed a tendency to increase with an increase

Card 1/2

temperature rise from 993K to 1250K, but this increase was very small and remained within the limits of measurement error. The line had asymmetry to the red of the value U = 1.67, which was changed by the increasing temperature of the tube. The broadening of hyperfine structural components was analyzed by the Farby-Perot IT-28 interferometer and the ISP-28 silica spectrograph. The constant concentration of the Cd^{113} vapor was N = 2.5 10^{13} atoms per cm^3. The width of component a increased by (11 + 5)% and of component b by (10 +5)% as the temperature rose. The investigated components of the Cd^{113} resonance line were found to be symmetric. The maximum displacement of hyperfine structural components was not observed. The investigation results do not fully agree with the results of the collision theory. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 15 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 29Jul64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 008

ALIYEV, B.M.; MISYUNAS, I.I.; KAVESHNIKOVA, S.V.; SIZOV, P.P.

Work of a group in charge of the dosage control in large focus gamma therapy. Med. rad. 10 no. 12:13-21 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Rentgeno-radiologicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. I.I. Tager) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR i 62-ya Gorodskaya klinicheskaya onkologicheskaya bol'nitsa, Moskva.

MISYUNAS L.K.

TOBSKIY, P.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MISYUNAS, L.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

EKTM-2 electronic konometer. Bor'ba s sil. 1:167-175 '53. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.
(DUST) (PARTICLE SIZE DETERMINATION)

VOLOKHOV, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MISYUNAS, I.K.; BOGDANOVA, L.S.

Measuring dust in the air with an electronic onimeter. Bor'ba s pil. 2:235-242 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Institut gornogo dela Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.
(DUST)

VOLOKHOV, M.I.; MISYUNAS, L.K.

Study of certain factors affecting readings of the electronic konimeter. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 12 no.6:97-105 Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Predstavlena akademikom AN KazSSR A.S. Popovym.
(Mine dusts--Measurement) (Electronic instruments)

MISYUNAS, L. K.

VOLOKHOV, M.I.; MISYUNAS, L.K.; LEONT'YEV, O.P.

New dust meter. Priborostroenie no.4:18-20 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Measuring instruments) (Mine dusts)

VOLOKHOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MISYUNAS, L.K.

The MK-4 electronic konometer. Bor'ba s sil. 3:198-206 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(MINE DUSTS) (ELECTRONIC INSTRUMENTS)

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; KOMAROV, N.V.; MISYUNAS, V.K.

Reaction of stannols with the Grignard reagent. Izv. AN SSSR [redacted].nauk no.2:368 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

(Tin organic compounds)
(Grignard reagents)

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; KOMAROV, N.V.; GUSEVA, I.S.; MISYUNAS, V.K.

Interaction between stannanols and acetylenes. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.4:918-921 O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shostakovskiy).

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; KONAKOV, N.V.; MISYUNAS, V.K.; ZAINCHKOVSKAYA, M.K.

Nature of interaction between stannanol and the Lotsich reagent. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.6:1102-1104 Je '64.

(MIFA 17:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 51884-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5010165 UR/0020/65/161/002/0370/0372

AUTHORS: Shostakovskiy, M. F. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Komarov, N. V.; Mikyunas, V. K.; Sklyanova, A. M.

TITLE: Reaction between dialkyl stannic oxide and Iotsich reagent

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 2, 1965, 370-372

TOPIC TAGS: tin compound, organo metallic compound, magnesium, bromine

ABSTRACT: The authors examined the reaction between dialkyl stannic oxides and Iotsich reagent (CMgBr), and they compared the course of this reaction with similar reactions of ketones and polydiorganosiloxanes. Dialkyl stannic oxides and many other derivatives of stannic chloride are considered to be polymeric substances. Like the polydiorganosiloxanes they should be designated by the formulas $(R_2SnO)_n$ and $HO(R_2SnO)_nH$. It might be expected that acetylene stannane alcohols would form from the reaction between dialkyl stannic oxides and Iotsich reagent, but the reaction does not follow the course followed in reactions between C and Si compounds. The reaction of ketones and polydiorganosiloxanes with Iotsich reagent is characterized by preservation of the C-O and Si-O bonds, whereas the reaction of dialkyl stannic oxide with Iotsich reagent leads to destruction of the SnO

Card 1/2

L 51884-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010165

bond and the exchange of the acetylene group for the oxygen. The cause of this lies in the structure and the nature of the bond between the Sn and O atoms. For the stannic oxide, an intermediate stage is apparently formed, associated with depolymerization of the dialkyl stannic oxide and with the formation of Mg-Br stannanolates. It is concluded that OMgBr residue changes to the acetylene radical, leading to the formation of diacetylene stannanes and unstable Mg-Br oxide. The latter breaks down and causes a side splitting reaction with the formation of diacetylene stannanes and brominated dialkyl stannic oxide. These side processes complicate the process. They are avoided and best yields are obtained when using an excess of Iotsich reagent. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 62691-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5018748 UR/0020/65/163/002/0390/0393

AUTHOR: Shostakovskiy, M. F. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Komarov, N. V.; Guseva, I. N.; Mayunas, V. K.; Sklyanova, A. M.; Burnashova, T. D.

TITLE: Reactions of acetylenes with hexaalkyldistannoxanes

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Doklady, v. 163, no. 2, 1965, 390-393

TOPIC TAGS: organotin compound, acetylenic compound

ABSTRACT: It was found that hexaalkyldistannoxanes, in contrast to the corresponding organic and organosilicon analogs, readily react with acetylenic compounds containing an active hydrogen atom to form acetylenic stannanes and stannanols:

$$R_3SnOSnR_3 + HC \equiv CR' \rightarrow R_3SnC \equiv CR' + R_3SnOH,$$

R = CH_3, C_2H_5, C_3H_7, C_4H_9, etc.

R' is H, N_a, $CH=CH_2$, $C\equiv CH$, $(CH_3)_3C$, $(CH_3)_3Si$, C_6H_5, $-COH$, $-COCH(OR)CH_3$, $C-R$, $CH=CHOR$, $CH=CHNR_2$

Card 1/3

L 62691-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018748

The reaction is autocatalytic. In addition, the reaction can be caused to take the following course in the presence of excess acetylenic component:

$$R_3SnOSnR_3 + 2R'C \equiv CH \rightarrow 2R_3SnC \equiv CR' + H_2O.$$

The associated side reactions are described. The mechanism of the reaction studied involves an electrophilic proton attack of the oxygen atom and interaction with the acetylenic anion:

$$[R'C\equiv C:]^{(-)}H^{(+)} + R_3SnOSnR_3 \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} SnR_3 \\ H{-}O^{(+)} \\ SnR_3 \end{array}\right] \xrightarrow{R'C\equiv C^{(-)}} R_3SnC\equiv CR' + R_3SnOH.$$

The physicochemical constants of the synthesized compounds are tabulated. The procedures followed in the preparation of trimethylethynylstannane, bis (tri-p-propylstannyl)acetylene, triethylstannyldiacetylene, and triethylstannylethynylvinyldiethylamine, and in the reaction of hexaethyldistannoxane with triethylethynylstannane and of the latter with triethylstannanol are described. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 10 formulas.

Card 2/3

L 62694-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018748

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 7896-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c)/RPL
ACC NR: AP5024968 JD/WW/HM SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0032/0032

AUTHORS: Komarov, N. V.; Shostakovskiy, M. F.; Guseva, I. S.; Misyunas, V. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining monosubstituted tin acetylenes. Class 12, No. 173758

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 32

TOPIC TAGS: acetylene, tin compound, organotin compound, organic oxide

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining monosubstituted tin acetylenes. Organic bisstannic oxides are reacted with acetylene under pressure to 10-11.5 atm at room temperature.

SUB CODE: GC, OC/ SUBM DATE: 25Mar63

nw

Card 1/1 UDC: 547.314.2'13'181.1.07

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; SHERGINA, N.I.; GOLOVANOVA, N.I.; KOMAROV, N.V.; BRODSKAYA, E.I.; MISYUNAS, V.K.

Vibrational spectra of some organotin acetylenic compounds. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.10:1768-1770 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

MISYURA, I.D.

MITSEL'MAKHERIS, V.G., dotsent; MISYURA, I.A., dotsent (Vil'nyus)

History of therapy instruction at the medical school of Vilnius University; 175th anniversary of the establishment of the school. Klin.med. 35 no.7:147-153 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(SCHOOLS, MEDICAL, history,
Wilno Univ. (Rus))
(THERAPEUTICS, education,
hist. (Rus))

Misyura, K.R.

SILKINA, Ye.Z.; MISYURA, K.R.; KHYNO, M.K.; TYNYANKINA, Ye.V.; SIRIDOVA, A.G.; ZUDINA, A.A.; MISYURENKO, A.T.; YATCHENKO, M.G., red.;

[Economy of the Khabarovsk Territory; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Khabarovskogo kraia; statisticheskii sbornik. [Khabarovsk] Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 127 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Khabarovskiy kray. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Khabarovskogo kraya (for all, except Yachenko). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Khabarovskogo kraya (for Yatchenko)
(Khabarovsk Territory--Statistics)

KRIVITSKIY, S.A., Prinimal uchastiye MISYURA, P.N. [deceased]

Standardization of patternmaking. Lit. proizv. no. 8:13-15 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Patternmaking—Standards)

MISYURA, V.

Instructions requiring explanations. Muk.-elev.prom. 25 no.3:30 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po kachestvu Novgorod-Volynskoy realizatsionnoy bazy.

(Grain--Storage)

CHERNYY, F.B.; BASS, F.G., retsenzent; MISYURE, V.A., retsenzent;
MASHAROVA, V.G., red.; SVESHNIKOV, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Propagation of radio waves] Rasprostranenie radiovoln.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe radio," 1962. 479 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Radio waves)

L 20051-65 [illegible] ACCESSION NR: AP5000531 TT/GW/WS S/0203/64/004/006/1124/1125

AUTHOR: Misyura, V.A., Solodovnikov, G.K., Migunov, V.M.

TITLE: The gradients of the integral electron content in the ionosphere

B

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 6, 1964, 1124-1125

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, coherent frequency, geometrical optics, ionization gradient, satellite velocity, Kosmos-11 satellite, electron distribution

ABSTRACT: The integral electron content in the ionosphere between the emitter and the receiving point is connected with the phase difference of the coherent frequencies. The behavior of the known gradient of the integral electron concentration along the orbit of an artificial earth satellite makes it possible to determine the changes in the entire ionosphere below the satellite from day to day as well as at different times of the day. The data produced by 46 different observations of the Kosmos-11 artificial earth satellite have been processed by the authors. That satellite was equipped with a Mayak transmitter which

processed by the authors. That satellite was equipped with a Mayak transmitter which emitted coherent frequencies of 20.005 and 90.0235 megacycles. There were considerable differences in the structure of the ionosphere, below the satellite, during its "daytime" and "night" flights. The authors express their gratitude to Ya. L. Al'pert for his

1/2

Card

L 20051-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000531

assistance in the experiment and his constant interest in the project." Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE, SV

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 1546-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023575 UR/0000/65/000/000/0138/0147

AUTHOR: Misyura, V. A.; Solodovnikov, G. K.; Krokhmal'nikov, Ye. B.; Migunov, V. M.

TITLE: Ionospheric observations by artificial earth satellites and rockets

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 138-147

TOPIC TAGS: artificial earth satellite, geophysical rocket, Kosmos 11, Elektron 1, Doppler effect, Faraday effect, ionosphere, ionosphere profile, electron concentration

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of radiophysical observations of the outer ionosphere by means of the Kosmos-11 and Elektron-1 artificial earth satellites and geophysical rockets. Two methods were used for this purpose: the Doppler frequency shift at coherent frequencies and the rotational Doppler effect (Faraday effect) at fixed frequencies, simultaneously at one or several points. The Kosmos-11 and Elektron-1 observations yielded the value of the local electron concentration along the satellite orbit with satisfactory accuracy. From these, a profile of the ionosphere up to 2000 km was plotted. The histograms of ionospheric inhomogeneity layers were

Card 1/2

L 1546-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5023575

plotted for various phases of the solar activity and at different times of the day. From these, two stable maxima in the 15—30 and 150—190 km regions were observed. The vertical profiles of the ionospheric electron concentration obtained by means of geophysical rockets at 48 and 144 Mcs during 18 October 1962 are shown for the middle latitudes of the USSR. Also shown are the normed profiles obtained during different cycles of the solar activity. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 12 formulas. [YK]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, SV

NO REF SOV: 011 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4094

Card 2/2

L 2472-66 FSS-2/EWT(l)/FS(v)-3/FCC/EWA(d)EWA(h) TT/GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5021252 UR/0293/65/003/004/0595/0603
350.388.1:629.195.2

AUTHOR: Misyura, V. A.; Solodovnikov, G. K.; Migunov, V. M.

TITLE: Measurement of electron concentration in the upper ionosphere by Kosmos satellites

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 4, 1965, 595-603

TOPIC TAGS: upper atmosphere, electron density, satellite/Kosmos satellite

ABSTRACT: The electron concentration in the upper ionosphere was measured in October 1962 by determining the phase difference of two coherent signals transmitted from Kosmos II on 20.005 and 90.0225 Mc and received by stations at two different locations in the USSR. Data from 46 observation periods were collected and graphs were plotted of the local electron concentration as a function of time along the satellite path. It was found that local electron concentration N_B increased by a factor of 3--4 at the same altitude during passage of the satellite from night to day. For several consecutive days, N_B values repeated themselves within a 20% deviation. Pinching of the upper ionosphere was noted during the transition from maximum to minimum solar activity. Analysis of spectra of ionospheric inhomogeneities showed

Card 1/2

L 2472-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021252

the existence of a second maximum at 150—180 km. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 7 formulas. [WC]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, SV

NO REF SOV: 014 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4105

BVK

Card 2/2

L 2467-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW UR/0293/65/003/004/0604/0613
ACCESSION NR: AP5021253 350.388.1:629.195.2

AUTHOR: Misyura, V. A.; Osipov, D. D.; Krokhmal'nikov, Ye. B.; Solodovnikov, G. K.

TITLE: Some possibilities and results of ionospheric measurements obtained by oblique observation of the Faraday effect of signals from geophysical rockets

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 4, 1965, 604-613

TOPIC TAGS: ionosphere, geophysical rocket, Farraday effect, diversity reception

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for determining the vertical distribution of electron concentration and the electron content in a unit ionospheric column, and also their horizontal gradients. The method consists in the diversity reception of radiowaves transmitted by satellites and geophysical rockets. It was used in the observation of the Faraday effect of coherent radio emission on 48 and 144 Mc from a rocket launched on 18 October 1962 to an altitude of 500 km. The smooth, vertical, ionospheric profiles obtained are closely approximated in the F_2 region by the parabolic-exponential model. The concept of ionospheric contraction during decreased solar activity also was confirmed. The agreement of these results with those obtained by vertical sounding of the ionosphere and by the dispersion interferometer method confirmed the

Card 1/2

L 2467-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021253

validity of the proposed diversity reception method. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 13 formulas, and 2 tables. [WC]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 190ct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, SV

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 4106

BVK

Card 2/2

L 01255-67 EWT(1)/FSS-2/FCC GW/TT

ACC NR: AP6032688 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/005/0852/0857

AUTHOR: Misyura, V. A.; Solodovnikov, G. K.; Migunov, V. M.

54
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Electron concentration in the upper ionosphere, measured by observing coherent signals from the Kosmos and Elektron satellites

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 852-857

TOPIC TAGS: ionospheric electron density, satellite data analysis

ABSTRACT: Radio signals from the Kosmos-11, Elektron-1, and Elektron-3 satellites have been used to calculate the electron density of the upper ionosphere. The calculation method is that used in earlier Kosmos studies, which is based on measuring the relative Doppler shift between two r f signals simultaneously received from the satellite. The following frequencies were used: Kosmos-11, 20.0048 and 90.0216 mc; Elektron-1, 20.005 and 30.0075 mc; and Elektron-3, 20.005, 30.007, and 90.022 mc. Receiving stations were widely enough separated to permit simultaneous recording of signals at high elevation and near-horizon line-of-sight angles, and thereby measure the effect of different transmission paths through the ionosphere. The electron density profiles with altitude were determined independently at each receiving station, and agreed tolerably well. A comparison of daily and seasonal concentration profile variation is given in the figure; all three curves corresponded

UDC: 550.388.2:629.195.2

Card 1/2

L 01255-67

ACC NR: AP6032688

O

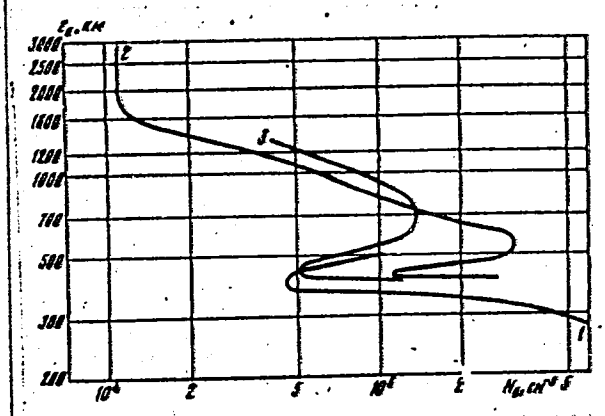


Fig. 1. Electron density vs. altitude

1 - Kosmos-11, Oct. 1962, 6:30—10:00 am; 2 - Elektron-1, Feb.—Mar. 1964, 12:30 pm — 8:00 pm; 3 - Elektron-3 Aug.—Sept. 1964, 4:00 pm - 1:30 am (Moscow Standard Time).

to periods of low or minimum solar activity. The authors speculate on the nature of the pronounced dip in the profile, noted in the 400—500 km altitude region. They suggest that their data may indicate the existence of a previously unidentified additional ionospheric layer above the F2 layer which varies either sporadically or regularly. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 6 figures. [SH]

SUB CODE: ~~04~~/ SUBM DATE: 02Aug65/ ORIG REF: 013/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5097

04,22

Card 2/2 hs

MISYURENKO, A. T.

SILKINA, Ye.Z.; MISYURA, K.R.; KHYNO, N.K.; TYNYANKINA, Ye.V.; SIRIDOVA, A.G.; ZUDINA, A.A.; MISYURENKO, A.T.; YATCHENKO, M.G., red.;

[Economy of the Khabarovsk Territory; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Khabarovskogo kraia; statisticheskii sbornik. [Khabarovsk] Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 127 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Khabarovskiy kray. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Khabarovskogo kraya (for all, except Yatchenko). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Khabarovskogo kraya (for Yatchenko)
(Khabarovsk Territory--Statistics)

KOTEL'NIKOV, N.M.; ZUDINA, A.A.; MISYURENKO, A.T.; YATCHENKO, M.G., red.; MARKOVA, S.M., red.

[Area under cultivation and the number of cattle in Khabarovsk Territory; a statistical manual] Posevnye ploshchadi i pogolov'e skota v Khabarovskom krae; statisticheskii sbornik. Khabarovsk, Khabarovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 167 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Khabarovskiy kray. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Khabarovskogo kraya (for Yatchenko).
(Khabarovsk Territory--Agriculture--Statistics)

MISYUREV, Mikhail Alekseyevich; VINOGRADOV, R.M., red.; BOCHAROVA, Yu.F., red.izd-va; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Methodology of problem solution in theoretical mechanics] Metodika resheniia zadach po teoreticheskoi mekhanike. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 306 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Mechanics, Analytic—Problems, exercises, etc.)

L 5355-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/EWA(c) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP5024382 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/015/0066/0066

INVENTOR: Dudko, D. A.; Rublevskiy, I. N.; Misyurenko, M. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Resistance-slag welding machine. Class 21, No. 173357

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 15, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: welding, automatic welding, resistance slag welding, welding unit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces an automatic welder for resistance-slag, butt welding of large sections. The welder has an auxiliary nonconsumable electrode for making a slag bath and for heating the lower element being welded which is connected to a mechanism for lifting and turning the electrodes. A programming device ensures an automatic welding cycle. [MS]

SUB CODE: IE/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr62/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4/3/

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.791.793.037

L 2819-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5016181 UR/0051/65/018/006/1072/1073

535.373.1

AUTHORS: Mikhal'chenko, G. A.; Misyurev, Yu. A.; Toropov, N. A.; Udalov, Yu. P.

TITLE: On the topography of radiation under mechanical de-excitation of alkali-halide crystal phosphors preirradiated by beta rays

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 18, no. 6, 1965, 1072-1073

TOPIC TAGS: crystal dislocation, crystal dislocation phenomenon, crystal optic property, luminescent crystal, luminescence, beta bombardment

ABSTRACT: The authors checked the shape of the light pulse produced when a single crystal CsI (grown by the Stockbarger method and doped with 0.005 wt. per cent InI) is exposed to beta radiation and then mechanically de-excited by pricking. The form of the light pulse was observed visually under a magnifier and also photographed. The shape of the produced impact rosette confirmed the hypothesis that the pro-

Card 1/2

L 2819-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5016181

duced moving edge dislocations play the principal role in the mechanical de-excitation of the crystal, since the shape of the rosette corresponded to the picture of motion of edge dislocations crossing the investigated plane. A similar phenomenon was observed also in NaCl-Eu, KBr-Eu, and KI-In crystals, but the luminescence intensity was lower. 'The authors thank E. M. Nadgornyy for interest in the work and for valuable critical remarks.' Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

RAUTENSHTEYN, Ya.I.; MISYUREVA, N.G.; KRONGAUZ, Ye.A.; FILATOVA, A.D.

Lysis of Bacillus megatherium caused by phages in the production of phosphorobacterin. Mikrobiologiia 29 no. 4:571-580 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR i Pervyy moskovskiy zavod bakterial'nykh preparatov.
(BACILLUS MEGATHERIUM) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

ACCESSION NR: AP4022476 S/0220/64/033/001/0056/0063

AUTHOR: Misyureva, N. G.; Rautenshteyn, Ya. I.

TITLE: Occurrence of Bac. megaterium bacteriophages in certain soils

SOURCE: Mikrobiologiya, v. 33, no. 1, 1964, 56-63

TOPIC TAGS: Bac. megaterium var. phosphaticum, Bac. megaterium bacteriophage, phagolysis, lytic action spectrum, soil isolated bacteriophage, industrial culture bacteriophage, Bac. megaterium culture sensitivity

ABSTRACT: This study was prompted by the problem of phagolysis occurring in industrial fertilizer bacterial preparations, based on Bac. megaterium cultures, at the First Moscow Plant of Bacterial Preparations. Twenty soil samples taken from areas adjacent (10 to 500 m) to the plant were investigated to determine the number of bacteriophages active against Bac. megaterium and their lytic activity. Each soil suspension sample was introduced into two flasks filled with 100 ml of a corn-molasses medium. One of the flasks was thoroughly shaken and then was let stand for 15 to 20 min at room

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4022476

temperature (18°) to find free phage particles. The other flask was kept on a rocker for 24 hrs to produce favorable conditions for bacteriophage reproduction on Bac. megaterium cultures present in the soil. A filtrate was prepared from the contents of each flask and several drops were applied to test culture growths of various Bac. megaterium strains in cups containing an agar and a corn-molasses medium. Presence of bacteriophages in test cultures was determined by absence of growth in sections where filtrate was applied. Results for the soil samples showed they contained a significant number of bacteriophages active against Bac. megaterium, especially the samples of soil closest to the plant. Bac. megaterium bacteriophages isolated from the soil samples proved to be highly heterogeneous in their lytic action spectra. Bacteriophages with different lytic action spectra can be found in the same soil sample. Soil isolated bacteriophages have different lytic action spectra than bacteriophages isolated from industrial cultures. Industrial cultures of Bac. megaterium var. phosphaticum vary in their sensitivity to bacteriophages isolated from soil and industrial cultures. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4022476

ASSOCIATION: Pervyy moskovskiy zavod bakterial'nykh preparatov i institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR (First Moscow Plant of Bacterial Preparations and Microbiology Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Apr63 DATE ACQ: 09Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 003

Card 1/3

RAUTENSHTEYN, Ya.I.; MISYUREVA, N.G.; KHACHATRYAN, L.S.

Lysogenicity of Bac. cereus var. Galleriae cultures and the characteristics of phages contained in them. Mikrobiologiia 33 no.6:980-986 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR, Moskovskiy zavod bakterial'nykh preparatov i Institut mikrobiologii AN Armyanskoy SSR.

MAL'TSEV, A.A.; MISYUKEVICH, M.Ye.; KORYAZHKIN, V.A.; TATEVSKIY, V.M.

Changes in the design of the DSF-4 spectrograph recording system.
Prib.i tekh.eksp.no.2:124-128 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Spectrograph) (Photoelectric measurements)

MAL'TSEV, A.A.; KORYAZHKIN, V.A.; MISYUKEVICH, M.Ye.; TATEVSKIY, V.M.

Some modifications in the design of the recording system of the DFS-4 spectrophotometer to detect the isotope shift in the resonance line of lithium. Fiz.sbor. no.4:195-197 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Lithium--Spectra) (Spectrophotometer)

89046
S/044/60/000/009/017/021
C111/C222

16.2600

AUTHOR: Misyurkeyev, I.V.

TITLE: On the Continuity of a Nonlinear Operator

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal.Matematika, 1960, No.9, pp.127-128
Abstract No.10579. Tr.Seminara po funkts.analizu.Voronezhsk. un-t, 1958, vyp.6, p.93

TEXT: The author considers the operator $fu(x) = f[x,u(x)]$ $(x \in G)$, where G is a bounded closed set of the n-dimensional space, $f(x,u)$ is a real function defined for $x \in G$ and $-\infty < u < \infty$ (R.zh.Mat.,1957, 3310, 5737). The author proves the theorem: Let the operator f transform every function $u(x)$ of the sphere $T\{\|u\| \leq R\}$ of the space C of the functions continuous on G into a continuous function. Then the operator f is continuous on T.

Reviewer's remark: This theorem is valid only under the additional assumption that the set G is complete. Indeed: Let x_0 be an isolated point of the set G, and let the function $f(x,u)$ be continuous in every point (x,u), where x is an accumulation point of G, $|u| \leq R$, while for $x=x_0$ it is discontinuous in u ($|u| \leq R$). Then evidently the operator f of T acts in C but on C it is not continuous.

Card 1/2

89046
S/044/60/000/009/017/021
C111/C222

On the Continuity of a Nonlinear Operator

For the proof the author uses the completeness of the set G without saying so. A more detailed consideration of the operator f acting from C in C, among it also this result, is contained in the paper of I.V.Shragin (R.zh.Mat.,1960, 7878).

[Abstracter's note: The above text is a full translation of the original Soviet abstract.]

Card 2/2

MIGURKEYEV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; MIKHAILEVICH, T.V., red.

[Problems and exercises using methods of mathematical physics] Sbornik zadach i uprazhnenii po metodam matematicheskoi fiziki. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1964. 134 p. (MIRA 17:7)

KAPULKIN,N.A., inzhener; MISYUROV,I.P., inzhener; FILIPPOV,A.I., inzhener

Plate material for GOST 2523-51 electrode testing. Svar.proizv. no.3:29 Mr 55. (MLRA 8:9)

(Electrodes--Testing)

KURITSKIY, A. L.; MISYUROVA, E. P.

Complexometric method of determining calcium content of woodpulp. Trudy VNIIB no.47:95-102 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

(Calcium—Analysis) (Woodpulp)

MISYUS, P.; ZIMA, M.B.

Materials on the stratigraphy of Ordovician sediments of the Nura-Tau. Mat po geol. Tian'-Shania no.1:15-22 '61.(MIRA 17:2)

KOROLEV, V.G.; MISYUS, P.

Types of Lower Paleozoic cross sections in the eastern part of the Tien Shan. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 40 no.2:73-87 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

NOVIKOV, I. I.; KOGAN, L. B.; MISYUTIN, A. Ye.

Hot shortness of copper alloys for the casting of fittings.
Lit. proizv. no.10:39-40 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Brass founding)
(Copper alloys—Brittleness)