NAUSHKIN, A. I., [illegible] YAN..., M.A.

Synoptic characteristics of the work period of the Makhtaly Expedition. Trudy GGO no.107:3-13 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Soviet Central Asia—Meteorology)

DZHORDZHIO, V.; PETROSYANTS, M.; ROMANOV, N.; DZHURAYEV, A.;
BURKOVA, M.; NEUSHKIN, A.

Prognostic weather charts. Grazhd. av. 19 no.4:21 Ap '[illegible].
(MIRA 15:4)

(Meteorology in aeronautics)

MOROZOVA, M.I.; PETROSYANTS, M.A.; CHERNYSHEVA, O.N.

Mean wind field above mountain systems of Central Asia. Trudy Inst. mat. AN Uz. SSR no.25:23-44 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Asia, Central--Winds)

ACCESSION NR: AT4030523 S/0000/63/000/000/0004/0024

AUTHOR: Burkova, M. V.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Dzhurayev, A. D.; Neushkin, A. I.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Romanov, N. N.; Emm, Z. G.

TITLE: Some results of a study of turbulence experienced by TU-104 aircraft along the Tashkent-Moscow air route

SOURCE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy meteorologii. Moscow, 1960. Materialy. Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 4-24

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, aircraft turbulence, atmospheric turbulence, troposphere, aviation meteorology

ABSTRACT: A study of aircraft turbulence along the Tashkent-Moscow air route was made on the basis of reports from crews of Tu-104 aircraft during the years 1959 and 1960. The report is limited to the period autumn and early winter of 1959 and the spring of 1960 (248 flights, 59°, 5.9 km). The most important content of the paper is the inclusion of a scale of intensity of turbulence for the Tu-104 (8-point scale), a morphological classification of turbulence for the TU-104 (10 classes) and a genetic classification of turbulence for the TU-104 (14 classes, with many sub-classes). Each of the units of the morphological and genetic classifications are described fully. It is emphasized that the character of turbulence experienced

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ACCESSION NR: AT4030523

is dependent on the type of aircraft; for example, the engines of the TU-104 are close together and the engines of the IL-18 are far apart, so that none of the classifications appropriate for TU-104 turbulence are applicable to the IL-18 or other aircraft. It is stressed that "lower" turbulence differs sharply from "upper" turbulence (8-10 km and above). Lower turbulence almost always is the result of [illegible] effect of a number of factors and is chaotic; [illegible] is relatively rare at the upper levels. [illegible] turbulence is chara[illegible] [illegible] vertical [illegible] [illegible] all of which [illegible] [illegible] was studied [illegible] [illegible] (248) [illegible] [illegible] data [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] areas with more frequent or more intense turbulence (three such [illegible]; this contradicts Fartning's conclusions (Trans World Airlines, Met. Section, Kansas City, 1959) that such regions do not exist. The most dangerous synoptic situations are discussed. Turbulence at the tropopause is rarely strong; turbulence under the tropopause is encountered more frequently than above it. Turbulence conditions in various cloud genera and species are described. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

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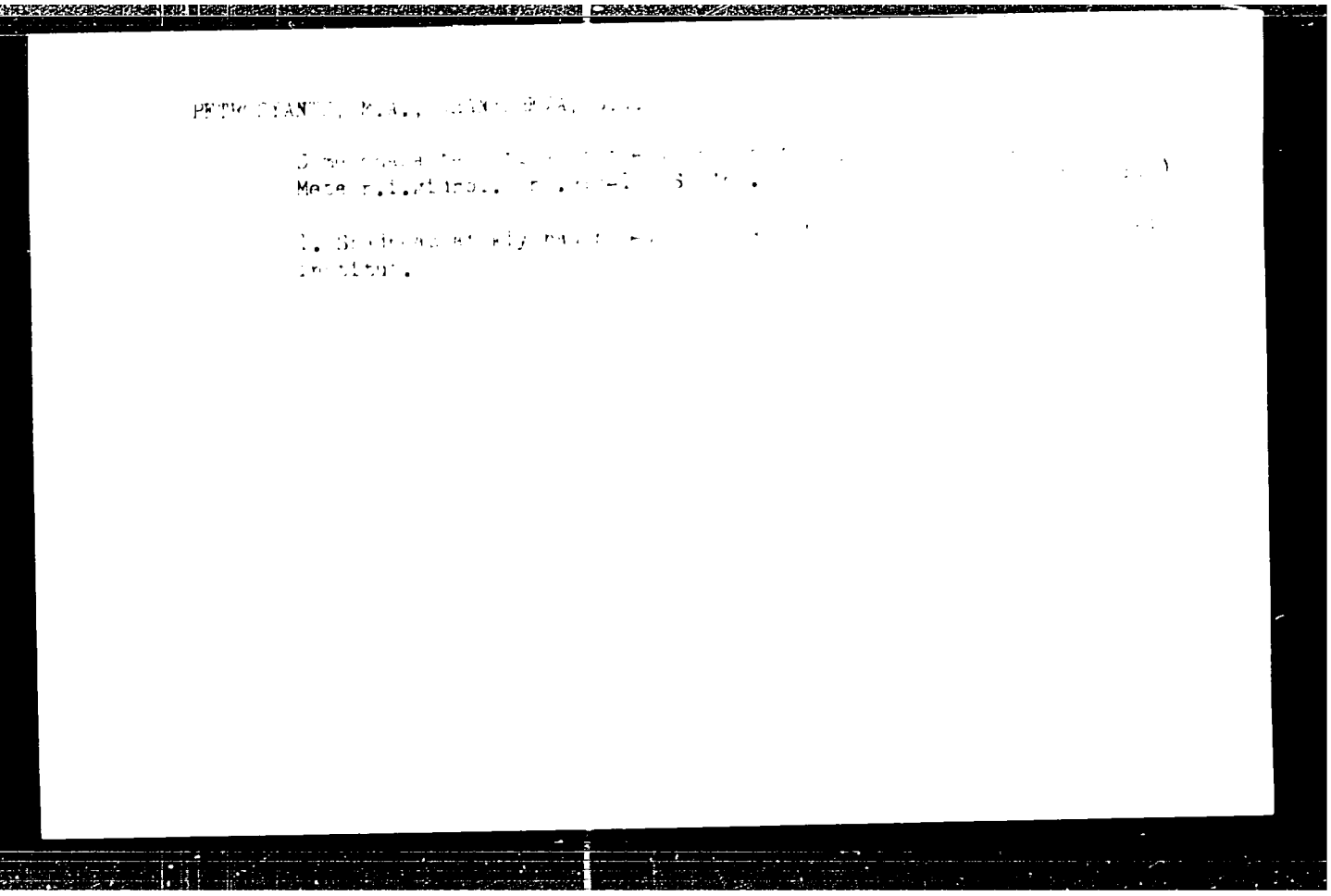

ACCESSION NR: AT4012397

S/2648/63/000/015/0013/0025

AUTHOR: Petrosyants, M. A.

TITLE: Variability of the wind over the mountainous regions of Central Asia

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 15, 1963, 13-25

TOPIC TAGS: wind, wind variability, wind velocity, convection current, atmosphere, free atmosphere, atmospheric circulation, meteorology

ABSTRACT: The article describes the results of balloon observations made at a number of stations on three aerological expeditions in 1956-1958. The variability of the wind was considered for the atmospheric layers at 1.5-4, 5-7, and 8-12 km above sea level, as well as at 2, 3-6, and 6-10 km over the station. The results characterize all three layers of the atmosphere over mountains: the layer of local circulations, the layer of friction, and the layer of the free mountain atmosphere. Roughly speaking, the 5-6 km altitude above sea level is in the layer of friction, and 7 km is its upper limit. Over the earth's surface, the 6 km altitude is in the free atmosphere. The occurrence of any type of local wind depends on the synoptic process developing over a large area. The velocity

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and direction of the wind, however, are determined to a considerable degree by the character of the mountain relief. Consequently, closely situated valleys and ravines can have different structural characteristics and different winds. Valleys situated far away from each other can have analogous structures and similar wind regions. The layer of friction occupies the space between the average height of the ridges up to the level where the wind velocity over mountains and valleys remains the same. This layer, passing over mountainous regions, acquires irregularities which are strengthened by convection currents caused by variable warming of differently oriented sides of mountains. It is concluded that the spatial variability of wind velocity differences increases with altitude. The character of the variability depends on the peculiarities of the mountain relief at the location of the station. For pairs of stations, located in different orographic conditions, the closest values of the variability of wind velocity differences are observed in the layer of friction. The intensity of local circulations depends on the height of mountain ridges above the station. The diminution of vertical sizes of atmosphere over large plateaus and ridges occurs at the expense of intensity of the layer of local circulations and, possibly, of

ACCESSION NR: AT4012397

the layer of friction. In the layer, and in the mountain free atmosphere, the largest values of the horizontal derivative of wind velocity is observed over mountain ridges, particularly between high and low stations. The smallest values are observed over large ravines. Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 6 formulas, and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Tashkent (Central Asian Scientific-Research Hydrometeorological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 20Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ES	NO REF SOV: 014	OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4012400 S/2648/63/000/015/0041/0047

AUTHOR: Gerasina, S. A.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Romanov, N. N.; Chany*sheva, S. G.

TITLE: The interaction of mountain-valley circulations of two valleys separated by a mountain pass

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 15, 1963, 41-47

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, wind, mountain wind, valley wind, mountain valley circulation, atmospheric turbulence, foehn, air current

ABSTRACT: In August and September of 1955, an expedition was sent to the Talass and Susamy*r valleys by the Institut matematiki i mekhaniki AN UzbSSR (Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics) and the Tashkentskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (Tashkent Scientific Research Geophysics Observatory) to study the mountain-valley circulation and the air currents over mountainous regions. Four observation points were situated in the Talass valley, and one in the Susamy*r valley. Along with visual observations, observations were made by means of balloons and metereological instruments, and at

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two points, radio-sounding was utilized. Both valleys are situated in the western Tian-Shan and run more or less from East to West. The Talass valley is longer, wider and deeper than the Susamy*r valley. The observations proved that at night and during the morning hours, there are autonomous and completely independent circulations untouched by synoptic processes in the upper parts of both valleys. Mountain winds appear around 10 P. M., and between 8-10 A. M. are replaced by valley winds. At 10 A. M. or sometimes at noon, there is practically no interaction of mountain-valley circulations in the upper parts of the valleys. In the Talass valley, mountain winds blow at night and in the morning while valley winds blow all day long. From noon at 2 P. M. the flow from the Talass valley is not strong enough to send air to the Susamy*r valley. After noon the valley circulation of the upper regions of the Susamy*r is replaced by western and S. W. winds. These are called mountain-pass winds and have their own peculiarities. They appear at a certain altitude and then drop to earth; between noon and 2 P. M. they blow over the very bottom of the valley. The mountain-pass wind has more force and intensity than the valley wind, and has a gusty structure. It attains maximum velocities between 2 and 6 P. M. and disappears after 10 P. M. The nature of these winds can be explained by the following facts: (1) Since the Talass valley is considerably longer and wider than the Susamy*r valley, the valley-winds of the former should be much

ACCESSION NR: AT4012460

stronger. The mass of air of the valley circulation is much greater than in the Susamy*r valley. Therefore, the kinetic energy of the winds of the Talass valley is greater than in the Susamy*r valley. (2) The velocities of the mountain-pass wind are greater than those of the Talass valley wind at a comparable altitude. This is, apparently, the result of the fact that the Talass valley mountain-pass winds are forced to flow through sections having smaller surfaces. (3) The velocities of the mountain pass winds increase later in the day. At the same time, the valley-winds of the Talass valley attain their maximum strength. It is possible that during the day the convection, especially above the mountains, is the greatest. Therefore, the free atmospheric flow is transferred from the upper levels of the convection to the lower levels. The direction of the mountain-pass wind often corresponds with the direction of the dominant wind of the free atmosphere. (4) According to visual observations, the part of the Talass ridge which divides the valleys is, in daytime, almost always covered by convective clouds. It is natural that this cloudiness should be increased by ascending Talass valley-winds and, in consequence, a more or less distinct foehn effect in the upper part of the Susamy*r valley can be expected. (5) Vertical currents are also responsible for the existence of mountain-pass winds which play an important role in the transfer of turbidity from lower regions to mountainous terrains. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4012400

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Tashkent (Central Asian Scientific Research Institute for Hydrometeorology)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 20 Feb 64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: ES	NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000

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S/3068/63/000/003/0168/0189

ACCESSION NR: AP4010959

AUTHOR: Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Kolesnikova, V. N.; Petrosyants, M. A.

TITLE: Temperature and humidity fluctuations on the Fedchenko glacier during different wind regimes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut geografii. Mezhduved. geofiz. komitet. Issledovaniya ledników i lednikovy*kh rayonov, no. 3, 1963, 168-189

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, air temperature, air humidity, wind, glacier, local meteorological phenomenon, foehn wind, katabatic wind

ABSTRACT: The value of hygrograms and thermograms in facilitating synoptic analyses on the Fedchenko glacier is explained. Automatic instruments were set up at Lednik Fedchenko-II station on the lower part of the glacier and Lednik Vitkovskiy station on the upper part of the glacier. Part I describes in detail the wind structure on the upper part of the glacier; Part II describes the wind structure on the lower part of the glacier. Hygrograms and thermograms for the period November 1957 - August 1958 were analyzed. Citing a considerable number of particular synoptic situations, accompanied by illustrative hygrograms and thermograms, the authors demonstrate that the wind on the glacier has a characteristic structure at the time of tropical and cold intrusions and that mountain-valley and katabatic-

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ACCESSION NR: AT4010959

foehn winds in calm weather similarly possess a typical structure. Mechanisms inducing humidity and temperature fluctuations and wind development on the glacier are discussed. Orig. art. has: 13 figures.

ASSOCIATION: INSTITUT GEOGRAFII AN SSSR (Institute of Geography AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 02Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

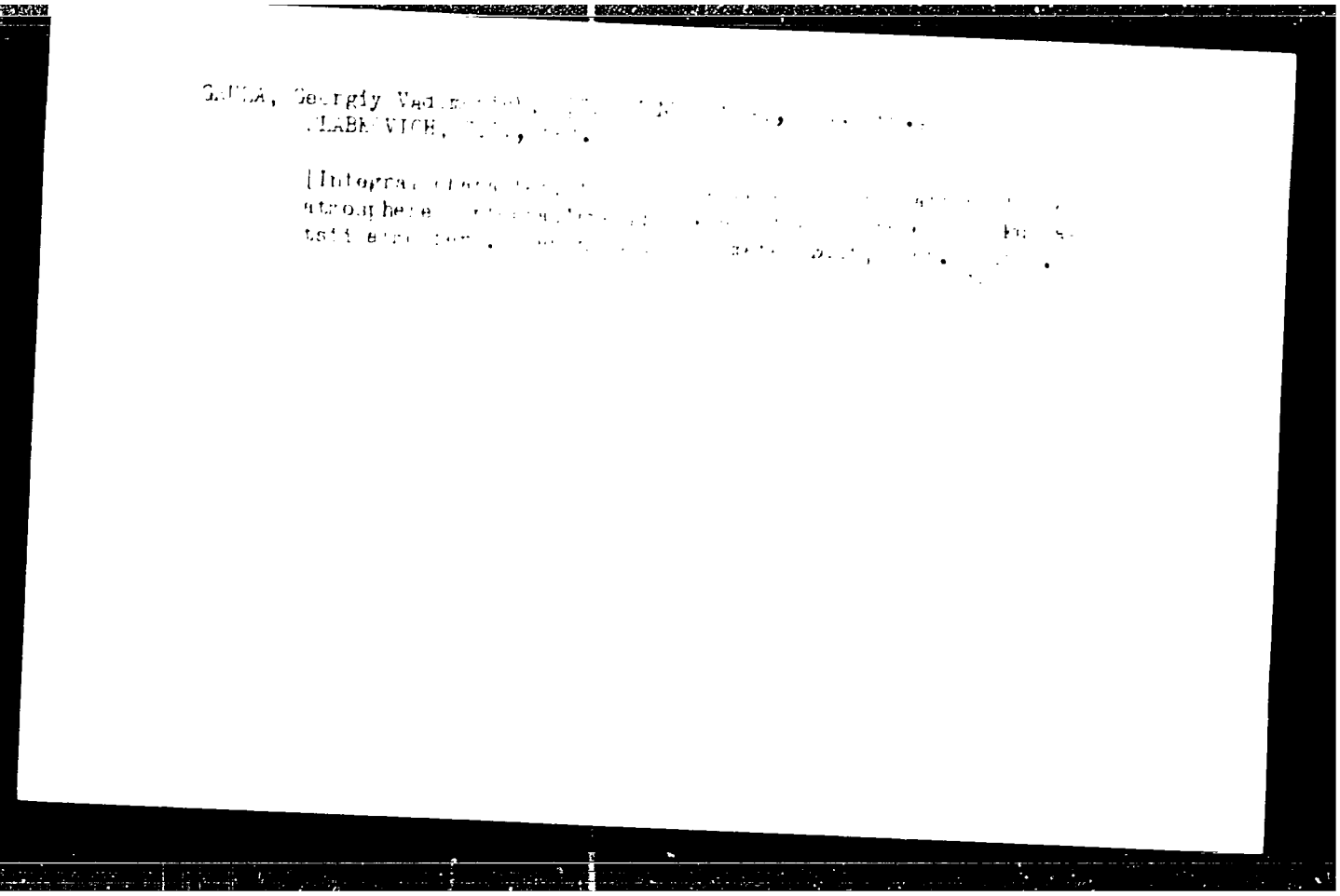
Card 2/2

USPENSKIY, ..., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof.; BELOUSOV, S.L., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; PYATYGINA, ...; ...; ...SALOV, A..., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; DAVYDOVA, .A.; ...SKAYA, A.F.; PE..., I.A.; ...SKOV, ...; ...; SAMOYLOV, A...; ...; ...; ...A.; ..., ..., A...; ..., I.A.; GLAZOVAYA, ...; ..., A...; ..., A...; ..., I.A.; GLAZOVAYA, ...; BATYAYEVA, ...; ...SKAYA, ...; ..., A...; ...; L.S.; ..., A.I.; ...SALOV, A...; ..., I.A.; BELOV, ...; ZVEREV, A.S., retsenzent; SIDENKO, G.V., red.; red.; DERENT...V, ..., ... fiz.-mat. nauk, nauchn. red.; SAGATOVSKIY, L.V., red.; BUGAYEV, V.A., doktor geogr. nauk, prof., red.; BOGOVSKAYA, Ye..., red.

[Manual on short-range weather forecasting] ... kratkosrochnym prognozam pogody. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat. Pt.1. ..., ... (MIRA ...)

... Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240410008-1"



L 00.000-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T-2/EWP(h) JW

ACC NR: AT6018249 SOURCE CODE: UR/3021/64/000/259/0176/0179

5

AUTHORS: Bilyalov, R.; Burkova, M. V.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Dzhurayev, A. D.; Levina, P. Z.; Myalkovskaya, N. M.; Neushkin, A. I.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Syvazova, I. L.; Romanov, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Proposal for the construction of a map AT_{250} to improve the meteorological service for aircraft TU-104

SOURCE: Tashkent. Universitet. Nauchnyye trudy, no. 259. Fizicheskiye nauki, no. 23, 1964. Fizika atmosfery i aviatsionnaya meteorologiya (Physics of the atmosphere and aviation meteorology), 176-179

TOPIC TAGS: atmosphere, weather map, weather forecasting, aircraft, meteorology

ABSTRACT: The necessity for constructing an AT_{250} map is pointed out. The authors note that in the majority of cases, the flight height of the TU-104 aircraft is 10.5 km, a height that corresponds to an absolute topography of 250 millibars. It is argued that very little additional effort would be called for from existing weather forecasting stations for the construction of the AT_{250} weather maps since these stations already routinely broadcast information on AT_{200} and AT_{300}. Examples of

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ACC NR: AT6018249

AT_{250} maps are given. The maps were constructed by interpolating between the data for AT_{300} and AT_{200} (see Fig. 1).

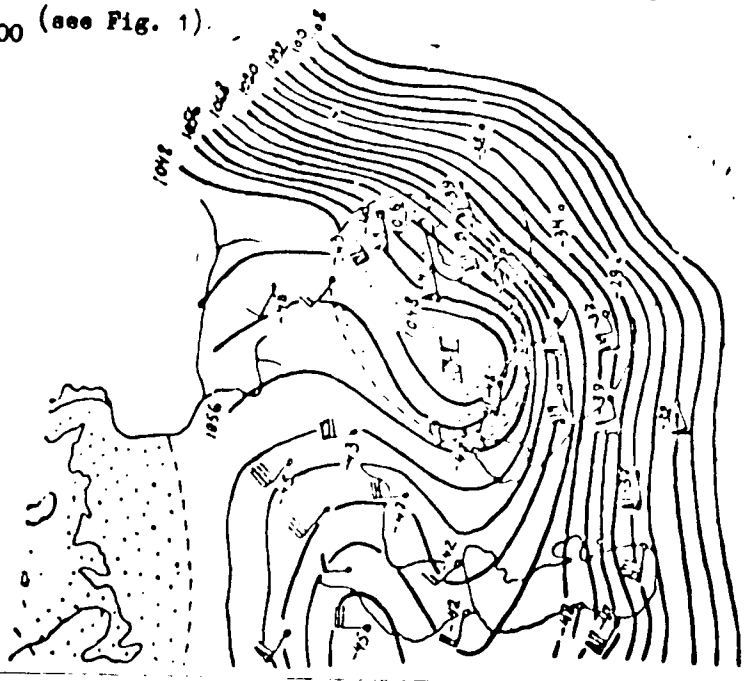

Fig. 1. Map AT_{250} at 3 p.m. on 3 August 1960. Dotted region indicates the stratospheric zone. Squares indicate reports from aircraft crews.

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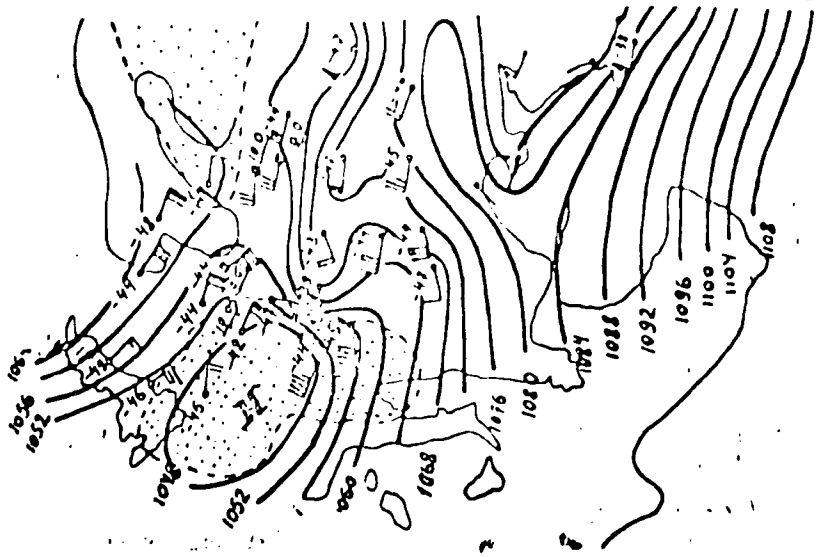
To Card 3/3

L 44144-66
ACC NP: AT6018249

From Card 2/3



It is mentioned that the World Meteorological Organization also recommends a regular construction of AT_{250} maps. Orig. art. has: 2 graphs.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 3/3

L 45512-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/T-2/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM

ACC NR: AT6018248 SOURCE CODE: UR/3021/64/000/259/0163/0167

AUTHORS: Burkova, M. V.; Gerasina, S. A.; Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Dzhurayev, A. D.; Kem, L. I.; Neushkin, A. I.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Ubaydullayeva, T.; Romanov, P. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some statistical data on the bumps of the TU-104 aircraft

SOURCE: Tashkent. Universitet. Nauchnyye trudy, no. 259. Fizicheskiye nauki, no. 23, 1964. Fizika atmosfery i aviatsionnaya meteorologiya (Physics of the atmosphere and aviation meteorology), 163-167

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft, wind direction, wind velocity, statistic analysis, meteorologic observation / TU-104 aircraft, IL-18 aircraft

ABSTRACT: The results of about 500 special research flights with TU-104 aircraft and a smaller number of flights with IL-18 aircraft are given. The routes were Tashkent to Novosibirsk, Tashkent to Moscow, and Tashkent to Simferopol'. Three problems are considered: the flight conditions as a function of wind velocity, of wind direction, and of the angle between the fuselage of the aircraft and the wind vector. It is found that there is no statistical confirmation for the hypothesis that there is a genetic relationship between a strong bump and zones of moderate gales. In the zones of winds with a southern component, a strong bump is observed

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L 45512-66

ACC NR: AT6018248

approximately five times more frequently than in winds with a northern component. The popular hypothesis that the probability of encountering a bump zone is greater in flights where the angles to the air stream are great is refuted by the data obtained. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 04, 01/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

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Card 2/2

L 45507-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR. AT6018250 SOURCE CODE: UR/3031/64/000/259/0130/0186

AUTHORS: Burkova, M. V.; Znamenskiy, V. A.; Zhurayev, A. B.; Neushkin, A. I.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Romanov, N. N.

46
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: A proposal for a multi-route system of aircraft flights with the use of jet streams

SOURCE: Tashkent. Universitet. Nauchnyye trudy, no. 259. Fizicheskiye nauki, no. 23, 1964. Fizika atmosfery i aviatsionnaya meteorologiya (Physics of the atmosphere and aviation meteorology), 130-186

TOPIC TAGS: jet stream, meteorologic observation, weather map, aircraft, ~~topography~~ aeronautical meteorology, isobar / TU-104 aircraft

ABSTRACT: A multi-route system for aircraft flights with the use of jet streams is proposed on the basis of meteorologic observations on the Tashkent-Vnukovo route and other routes. The work was prompted by observations of the great effect of jet streams on the flying time between various points. Maps showing the synoptic situation at certain times on various routes are given as examples. The system of multi-route flights proposes the use of 5--7 standard routes for each direction, expansion of the ground radar networks, and the creation of a control system. Possible objections to the plan and flight safety in jet streams are discussed briefly. Orig. art. has: 5 maps.

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 04, 01/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

[illegible]

ACC NR. AT6018240

SOURCE CODE: UR/3021/64/000/259/0076/0087

AUTHORS: Medvedeva, I. F.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Romanov, N. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: A rare case of cyclogenesis over Tyan'-Shan'

SOURCE: Tashkent. Universitet. Nauchnyye trudy, no. 259. Fizicheskiye nauki, no. 23, 1964. Fizika atmosfery i aviatsionnaya meteorologiya (Physics of the atmosphere and aviation meteorology), 76-87

TOPIC TAGS: atmosphere, atmospheric phenomenon, cyclone, weather map, [illegible] precipitation

ABSTRACT: An unusual case of cyclogenesis is described. The authors trace the development of a cyclone which caused a heavy snow fall followed by a peculiar raised advective mist in the Tyan'-Shan' mountain range during their visit there as members of a meteorological exploration party in [illegible] May [illegible]. The development of the cyclone is traced from its initial stages to [illegible] stage on 18 May [illegible] (see Figs. 1 and 2). The authors note that it was V. A. [illegible] (Obrazovaniye stratus [illegible] techeniya v atmosfere [illegible] Meteorologiya [illegible] No. [illegible]) who first pointed out the [illegible] mist transfer from the east to the [illegible] mountains, but they also note that their observations are unique in that the mist was transported over an [illegible] in the central atmosphere.

Card 1/3

ACC NR: AT6[illegible]

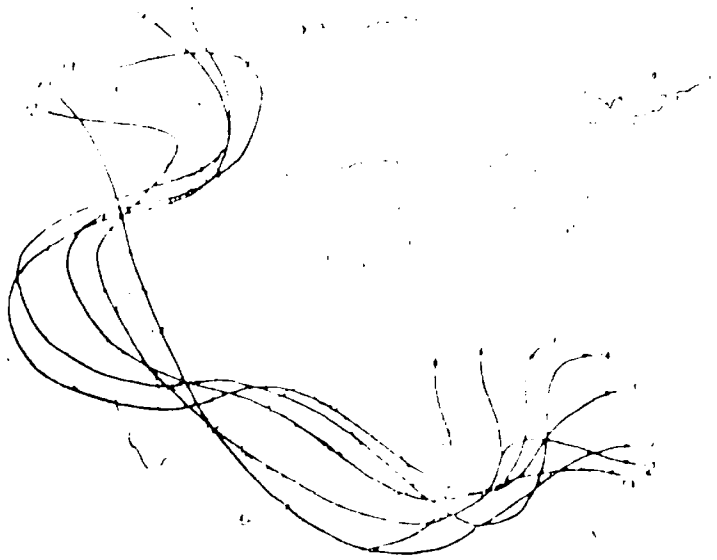

Fig. 1. Collective map for the axes of the chief global high frontal zones for the period 11--15 May 1962.

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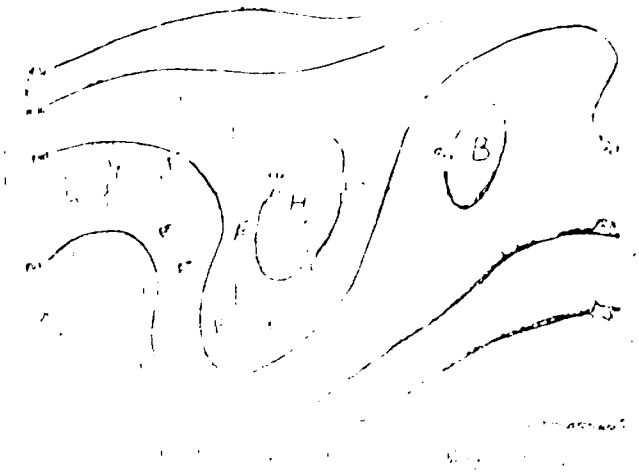
ACC NR: AT6018240



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L 64374-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5016866 UR/2648/64/000/019/0038/0056 23 20 B+1

AUTHORS: Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Morozova, M. I.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Chernysheva, O. N. 44,55 44,53 44,55

TITLE: Static characteristics of motion of isotach maxima in jet streams according to charts of maximum wind

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 19(34), 1964. Voprosy regional'noy sinoptiki Sredney Azii (Problems in regional synoptics of Central Asia), 38-56

TOPIC TAGS: jet stream, weather forecasting, meteorology, climatology, wind, isotach 44,55,12

ABSTRACT: The motion of regions of closed isotachs, greater man—or equal—to 100 km/hr, on the maximum wind surface in jet streams is studied. Operational charts of maximum wind, compiled by the Central Institute of Forecasting for January and July 1960, were used as working material. A review of the working data is given, including a breakdown of jet streams by type (polar front, arctic front, subtropical), the month of observation, and subcategories of circulation type. A study is made of the duration of existence of the isotachs observed.

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L 64374-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5016866

3

Results are tabulated and plotted as shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure, and a discussion of the causes of the observed frequencies is given. A second frequency study is made according to the intensity of isotach maximum as classified by basic jet stream types. The study is then further subdivided to indicate the frequencies corresponding to characteristic types of circulation observed for each of the three jet stream types. The data are also tabulated to indicate the frequency of occurence of selected ranges of translational velocities, and correlation is made between the mean rate of motion of isotach maxima and the qualitative characteristics of variation of intensity. In the latter analysis the intensities are simply grouped according to weakening, increasing, or static intensities, with summary tables given for each basic jet stream type. In turn, the data for intensity variation are correlated with translation rates of isotach maxima for four basic types of circulation. The authors disclaim any over-generalization of conclusions stemming from the analysis presented due to the limited number of observations made. The suggestion is made to expand the study on the basis of further data. Orig. art. has: 16 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Central Asian Scientific Research Hydrometeorological Institute)

41,55

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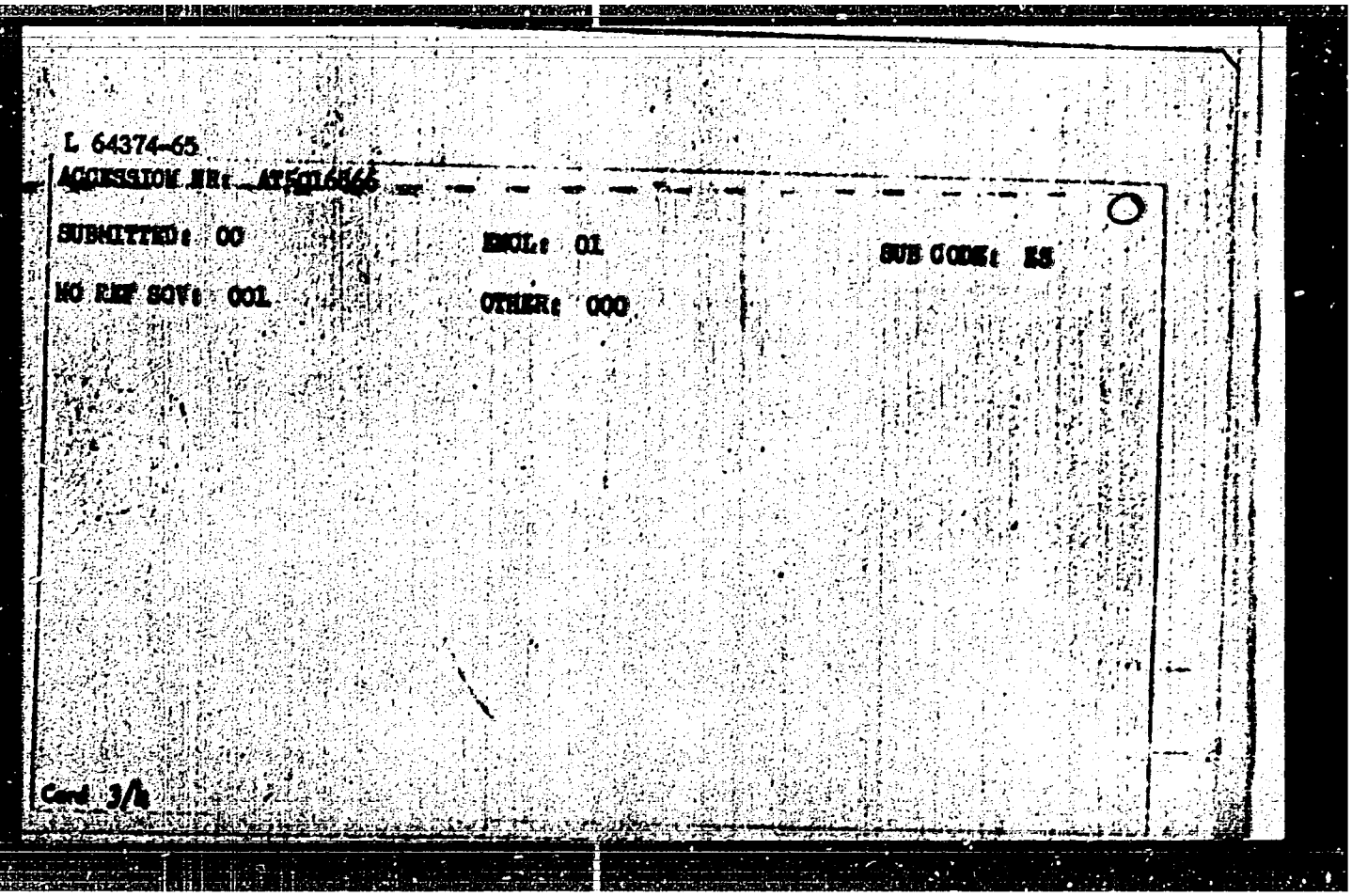

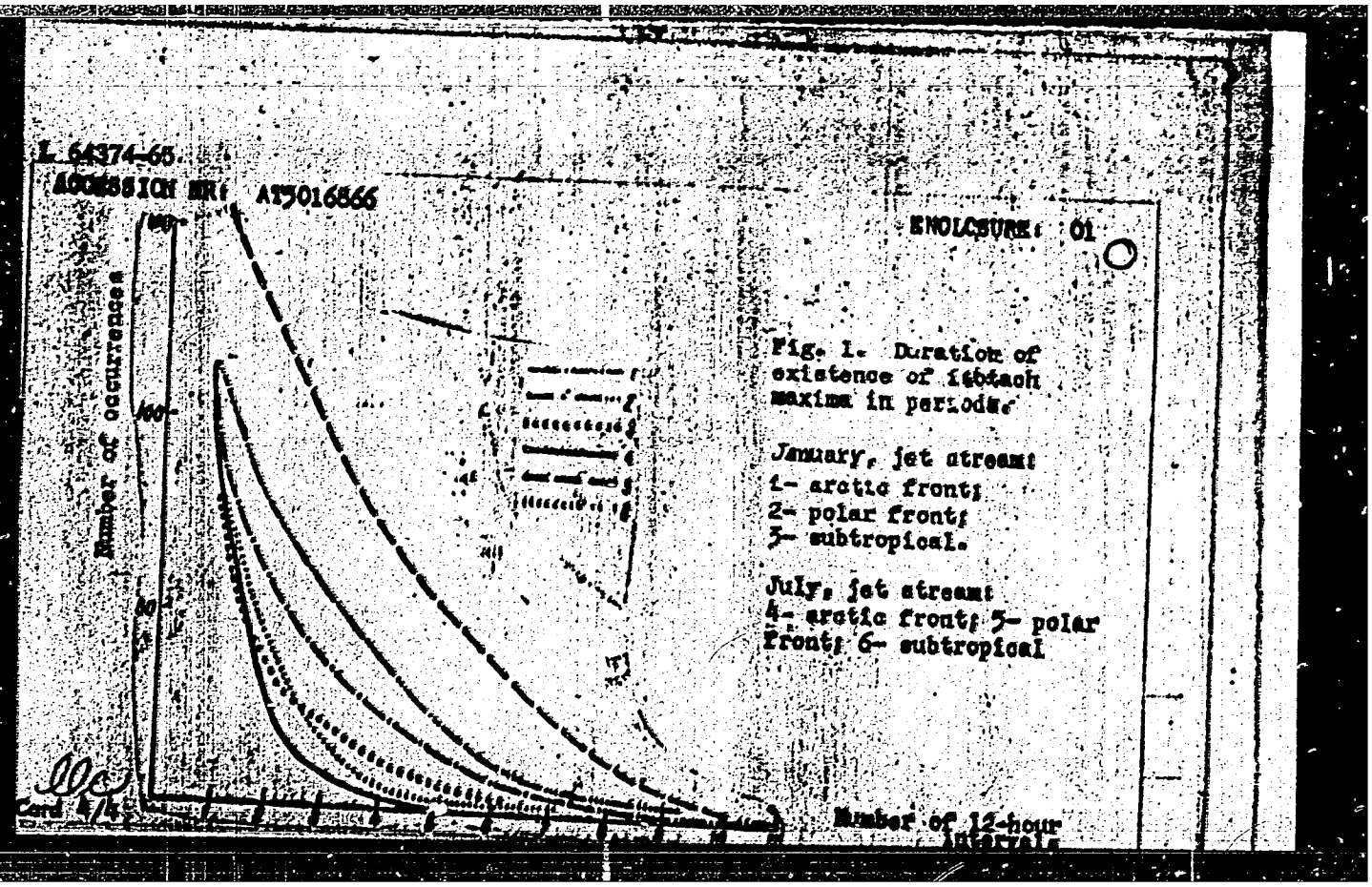

L 64550-65 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BC

ACCESSION NR: AT5016869 UR/2648/64/000/019/0083/0089

AUTHORS: Dzhordzhio, V. A.; Petrosyants, M. A.; Romanov, N. N. 44,55 44,55 44,55

TITLE: Certain indications of the possible encountering of bumpiness by means of visual observations from the cabin of a TU-104 aircraft

SOURCE: Tashkent. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 19(34), 1964. Voprosy regional'noy sinoptiki Sredney Azii (Problems in regional synoptics of Central Asia), 83-89

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft, aircraft control, meteorology, climatology, weather forecasting, storm 9,44,55

ABSTRACT: Some recommendations for anticipating an encounter with zones of moderate or strong turbulence are presented. The recommendations are based upon immediate observations of an aviator in flight. A tabulation is made of certain basic situations encountered by pilots of TU-104 jet aircraft. The first situation is the passing through one air mass to another as indicated by a) the character and distribution of cloudiness, b) a sharp change in air temperature (one degree or more in ten minutes of flight), or c) a change in visibility, especially slope sight distance. Some general characteristics of turbulent zones are stated in

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L 64550-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5016869

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order to provide a rough guide for estimating the length, width, and strength of turbulence zones. Characteristics are prevailing wind direction, amount of up and down drafts, variation of wind direction, and other indicators. Conditions of relative stability are correlated with cloud structures and cloud front sizes. The visible indications of storm front severity are reviewed, and a case history of a flight is presented. Certain land forms, such, as mountains, provide additional indications of incipient turbulence when considered along with cloud formations, prevailing winds, etc. The authors emphasize the importance of considering all available indicators of weather stability and also the importance of weighing visual indications with the weather data and forecasts provided by meteorological services. It is also stated that the visual observations of aviators can substantially increase the accuracy of weather analysis and forecasts of ground stations.

ASSOCIATION: Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Central Asian Scientific Research Hydrometeorological Institute) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AC, ES

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 mll

PETROSYANTS, M.A., kand. fiziko-matem. nauk

Aerovisual observations on the Tashkent- ... route ... December 13 and 14, ...3. Meteor. i gidr. ... no. ... Jl '65.

1. Sredneaziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.

L 11215-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6016947 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/012/B024/B024

AUTHOR: Petrosyants, M.A.; Subbotina, O. I.; Chanysheva, S. G. 13

TITLE: The influence of Central Asia orography upon the average temperature field

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 12B163

REF SOURCE: Tr. Sredneaz. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, vyp. 20(35), 1965, 158-171

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric temperature, orography ~~temperature influence~~/ Central Asia ~~atmospheric temperature~~

ABSTRACT: The influence of Central Asia orography upon the average temperature field at various seasons was studied by comparing the average meridional and latitudinal vertical sections of the temperature field for Jan., Apr., Jul. and Oct. 19[illegible] 196 (the crossections of temperature differences over mountains and over plains rather than the actual temperature field are presented). It is necessary to distinguish between large scale influence of the mountain systems upon the temp. field and the local influences. In the summer, the mountain systems are large scale heat sources and therefore the temp. over the mountains up to a height of 5 - 6 km (1-2 km higher than the ridge level) is warmer than over the plains. Higher, due to the dynamic influence of the mountain systems creating a predominance of ascending currents, the atmosphere over the mountains is cooler. In the winter the mountain systems represent large scale cold sources, but the radiational cooling does not extend to great height and the temp. over mountains is close to the air temperature over the plains. The dy-

Card 1/2 UDC 551.524.551.43

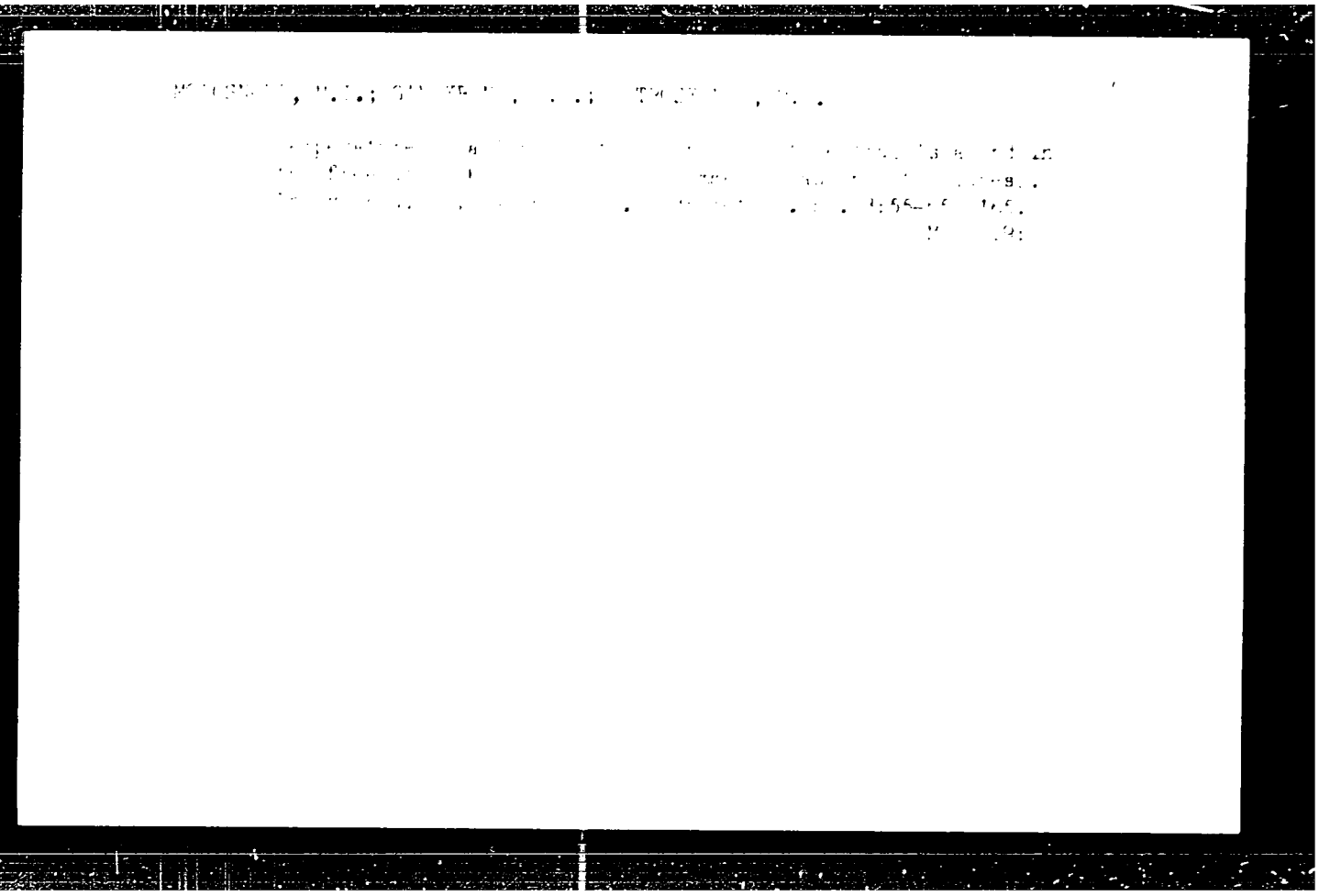
L 11215-67

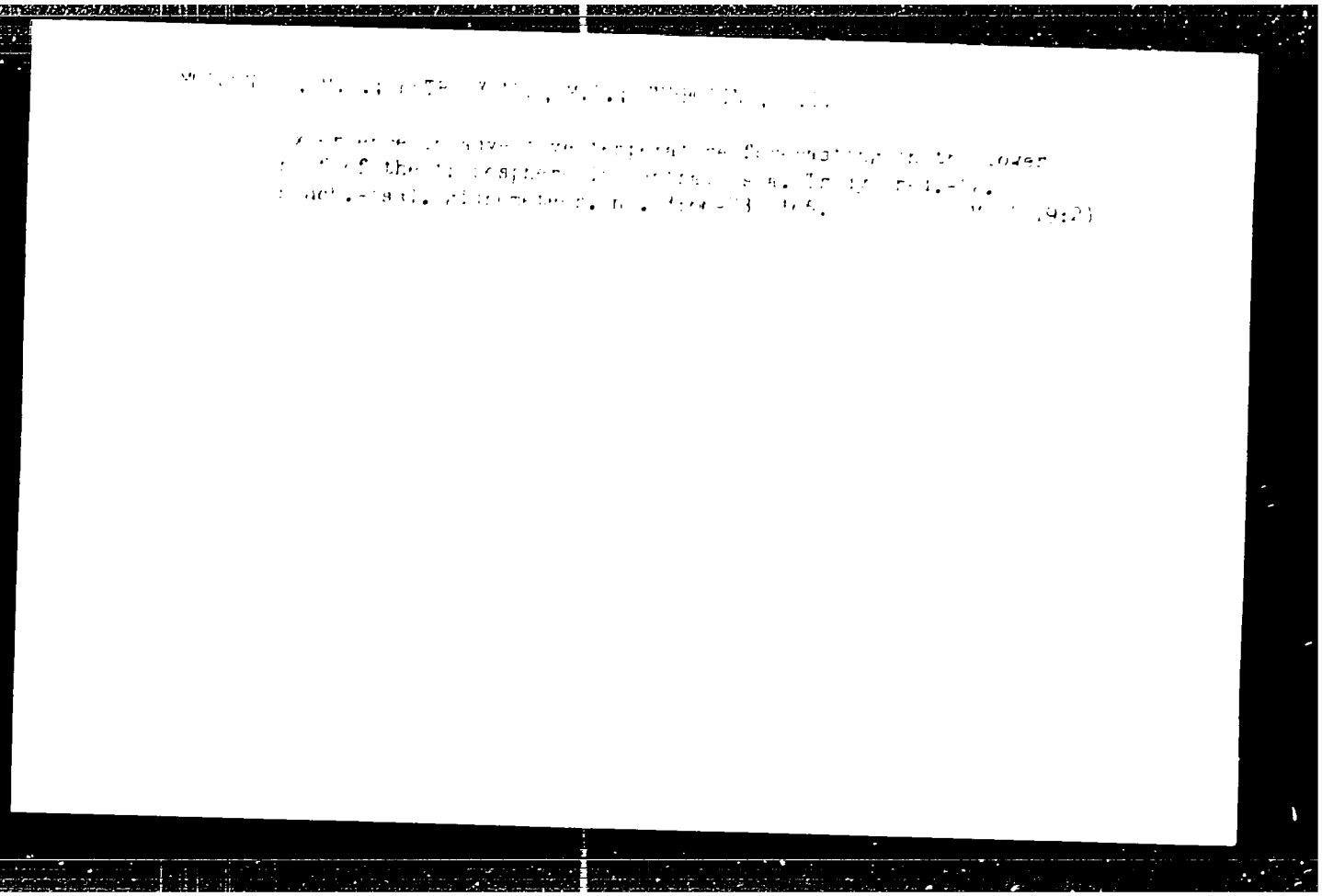
ACC NR: AR6016947

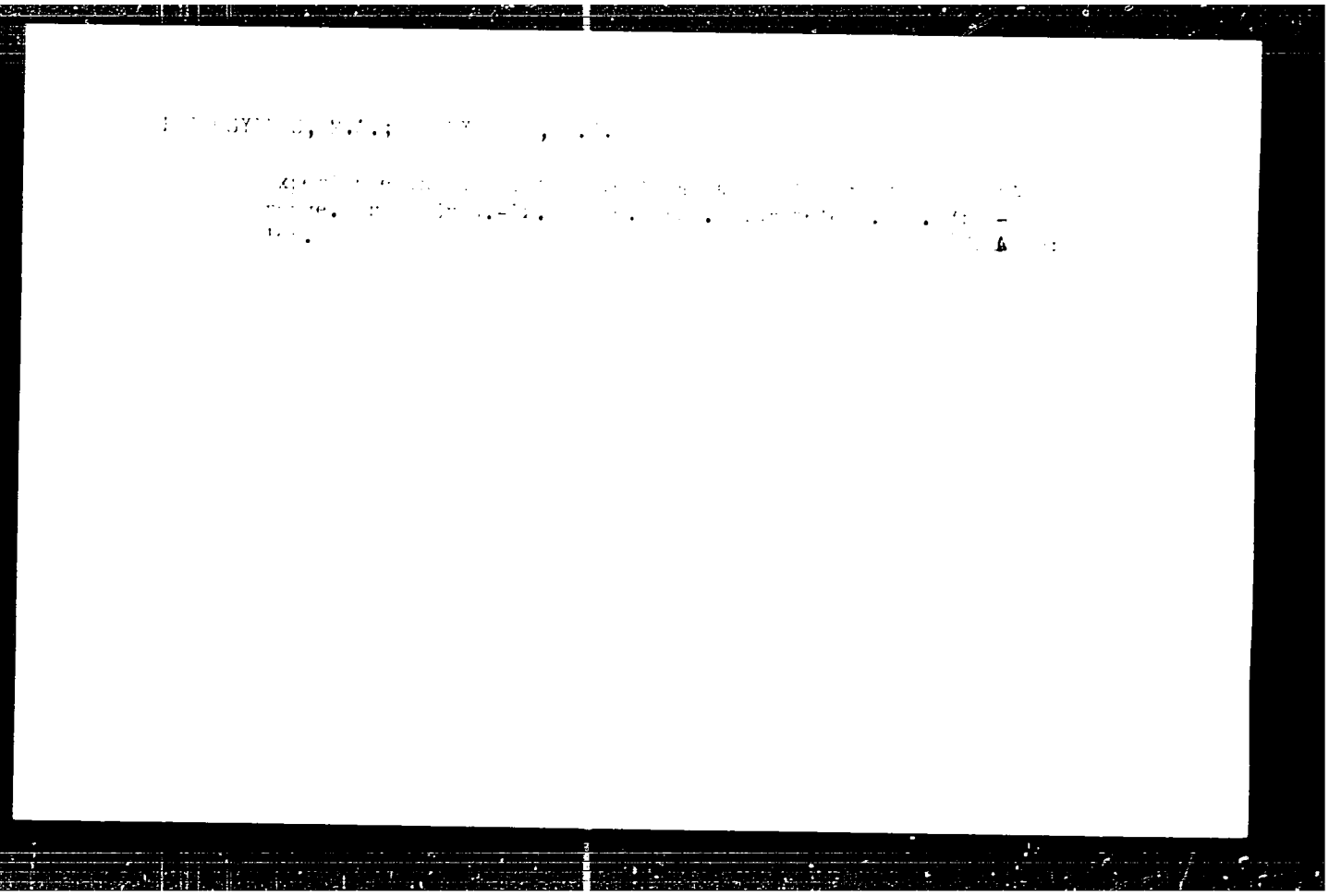
namic influence of mountain systems at the ridge level is insignificant the warm-up in the descending currents and the cooling in the ascending currents mutually compensate on the averade. Over 7 km, the predominance of ascending currents leads to a cooler temp. over mountains relative to the plains. In October, the atmosphere over mountains is warmer than over the plains, but the warm layer is thinner than in the summer. In April the atmosphere over mountains is in general warmer than over the plains. The local influence of mountains on the temperature field depends significantly upon the form of the surrounding relief. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 04,08

Card 2/2 jb







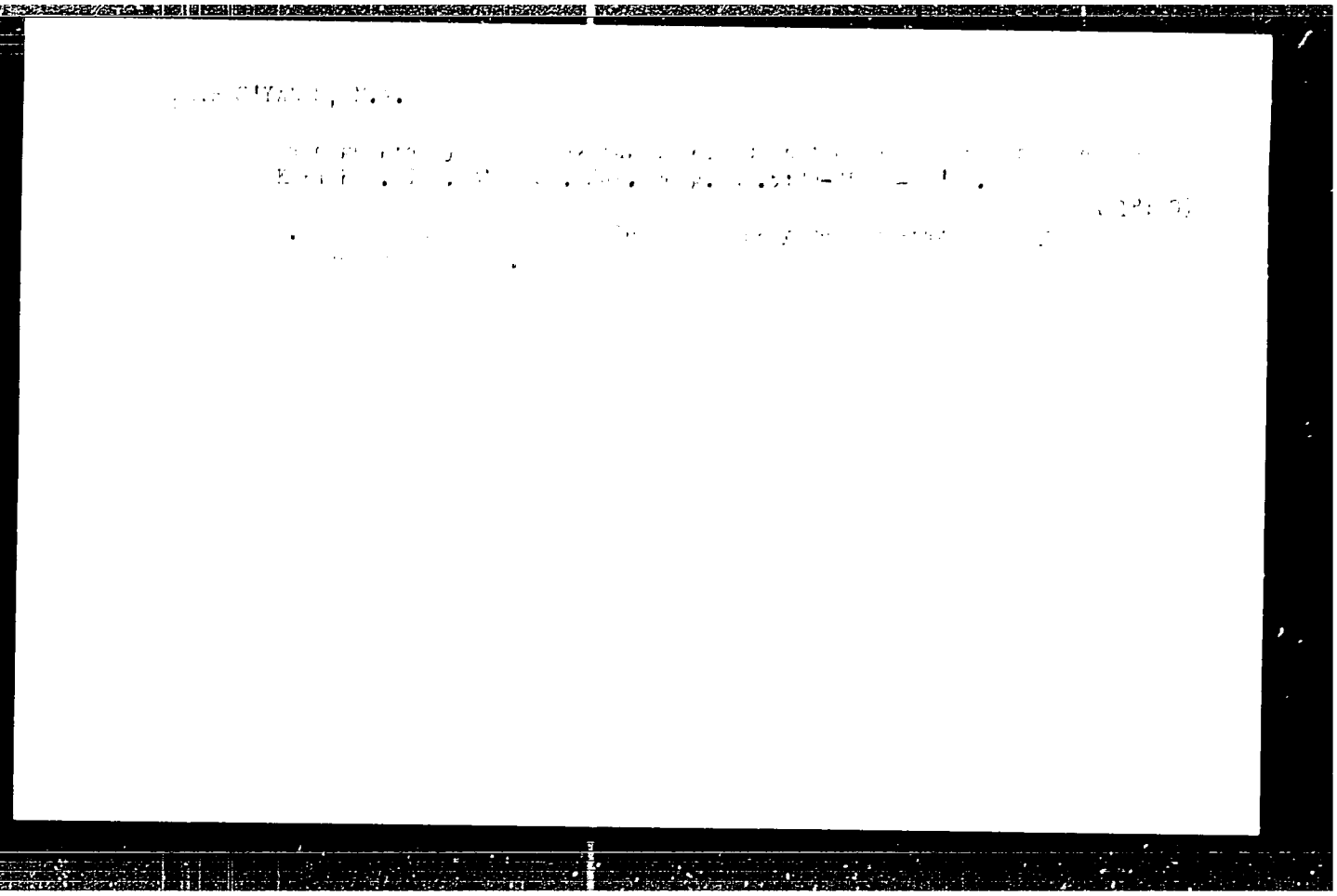
PETROSYANTS, M.A.; SUBBOTINA, [illegible]; HANYSHEVA, [illegible]

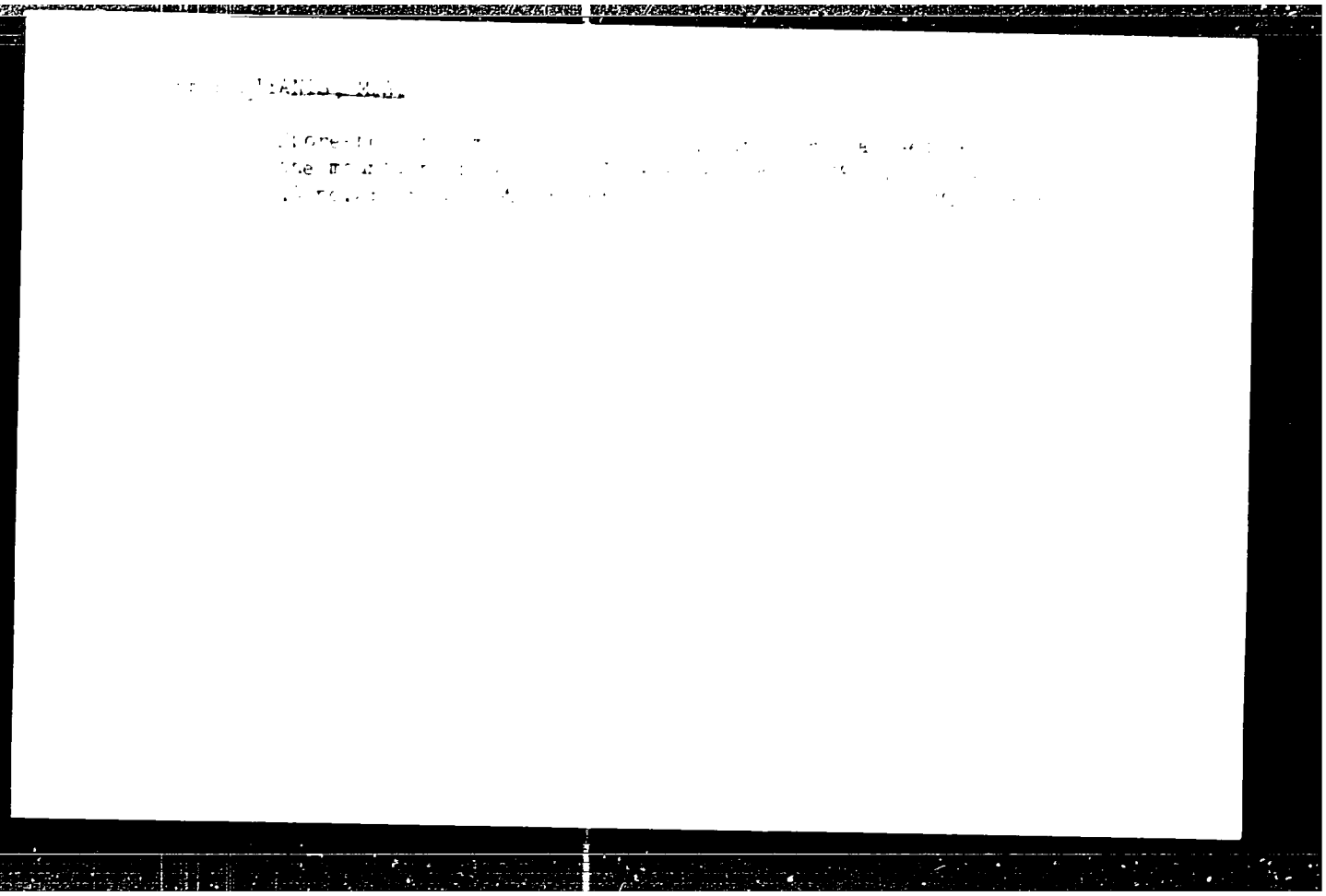
Influence of the orography of Central Asia on the mean [illegible] field. Trudy Sred.-Az. [illegible]-issl. gidrometeor. inst. [illegible] [illegible] '65. [illegible] (MIRA [illegible])

[illegible]NTS, M.A.; TARA[illegible]VA, L.[illegible].

Spore-pollen complexes from Coniacian, [illegible] [illegible] Maestrichtian sediments in eastern Turkmenia ([illegible] Kum and middle [illegible]mur Darya Valley). Izv. AN [illegible]SSR. Ser. [illegible] no.11:86-93 N '65. [illegible]

1. Vsesoyuznyy na[illegible] [illegible] neftyanoy institut, Moskva. Submitted August [illegible], [illegible].





Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 18 (USSR) 15-1957-7-8980

AUTHOR: Petros'yants, M. M., Temin, L. S.

TITLE: Lower Cretaceous Deposits in the Southwestern Depression of the Caucasus (Nizhnemelovye otlozheniya severozapadnogo pogruzheniya Kavkaza)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. neftegaz. n.-i in-t, 1956, Nr 9, pp 121-138

ABSTRACT: Almost all the Lower Cretaceous rocks are clastics. Clays are dominant; sandstones and conglomerates are subordinate. Lower Cretaceous sediments, which are several thousand meters thick, accumulated during intense downwarping of a geosynclinal basin. Geosynclinal conditions were preserved in the area of the present southwestern depression of the Caucasus until Lower Paleogene. In the northern part of the region, sedimentary accumulation was accompanied by several interruptions before the end of early Creta-

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Lower Cretaceous Deposits in the Southwestern Depression of the Caucasus (Cont.)

ous time. A systematic increase in the thickness of the younger horizons in a northwesterly direction was identified, formed principally at the expense of Upper Aptian-Lower Albian rocks.

Card 2/2

N. A. Yeremin

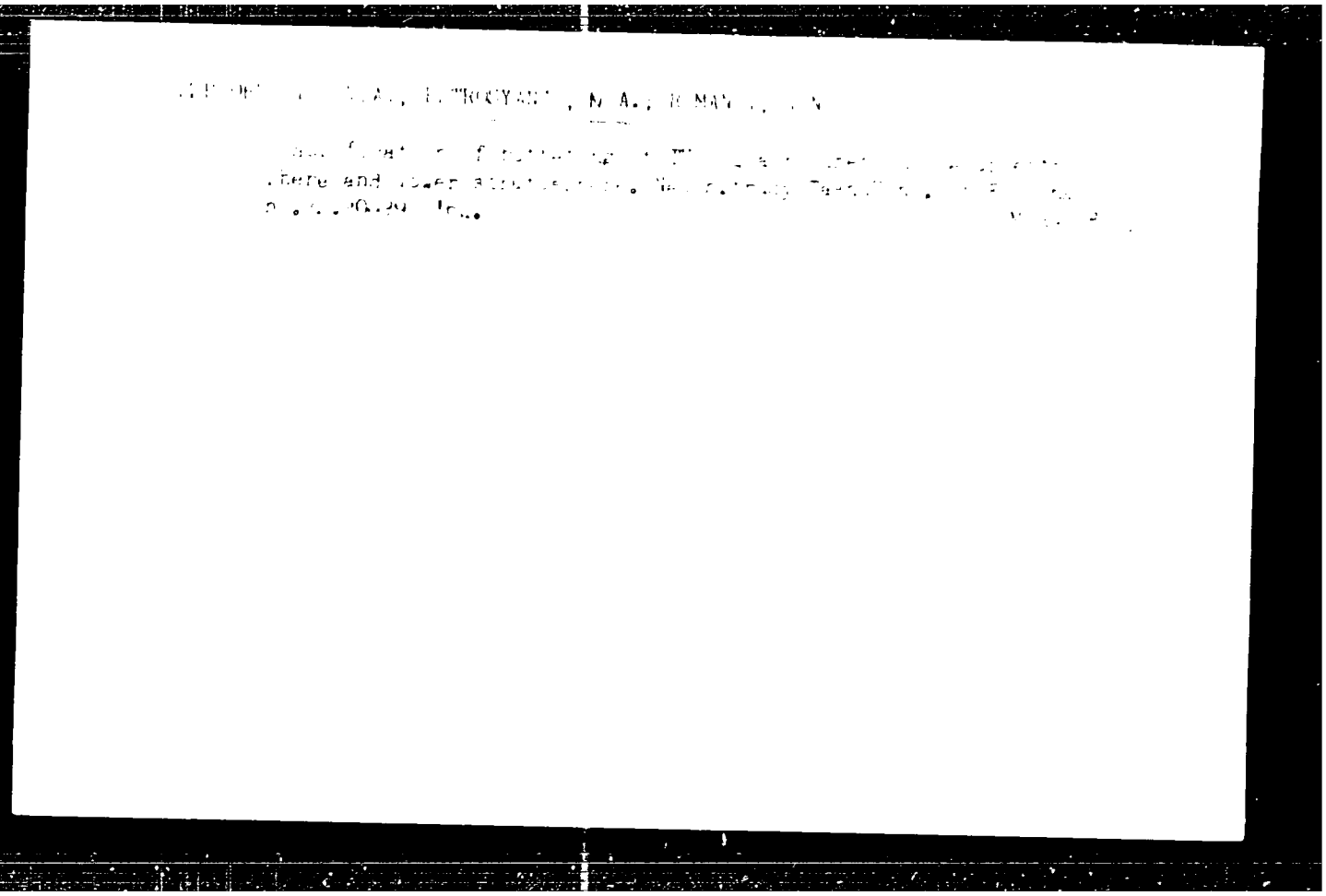
PETROS"YANTS, M.M.; TEMIN, L.S.

Lower Cretaceous deposits of the northwestern dip of the Caucasus.
Trudy VNII no.9:121-138 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Caucasus--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PETROSYANTS, P.A.

Centralized transportation of petroleum products. Transp. i khran. nefti i nefteprod. no.5:27-29 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskoye upravleniye Glavnogo upravleniya po transportu i snabzheniyu neft'yu i nefteproduktami RSFSR.



PETROSYANTS, Ye.A. (Odessa)

On the 80th birthday of Vladimir Petrovich Filatov. Med.sestra no.5:20-23 My '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(BIOGRAPHIES,
Filatov, Vladimir Petrovich)

PETROSYANTS, Ye. A., kand. med. nauk

Tissue therapy for keratoconus. Uch. zap. UNIOB 4:240-247 '58.
(MIRA 12:6)
1. Ukrainskiy eksperimental'nyy institut glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova.
(CORNEA--DISEASES) (TISSUE EXTRACTS)

PETROSYANTS, Ye.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik., KEFER, V.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Changes in carbohydrate metabolism in keratoconus. Oft.zhur. 13 no.5:292-295 '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P. Filatova (direktor - prof. E.A. Pustovoyskaya).
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)
(CORNEA- DISEASES)

PETROSYANTS, Ye.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Toxoplasmosis of the organ of sight. Oft. zhur. 13 no.6:371-372 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issl. eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii im. akad. V.P. Filatova (dir. - prof. N.A. Puchkovskaya).
(TOXOPLASMOSIS) (EYE--DISEASES)

PETROSYANTS, Ye.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

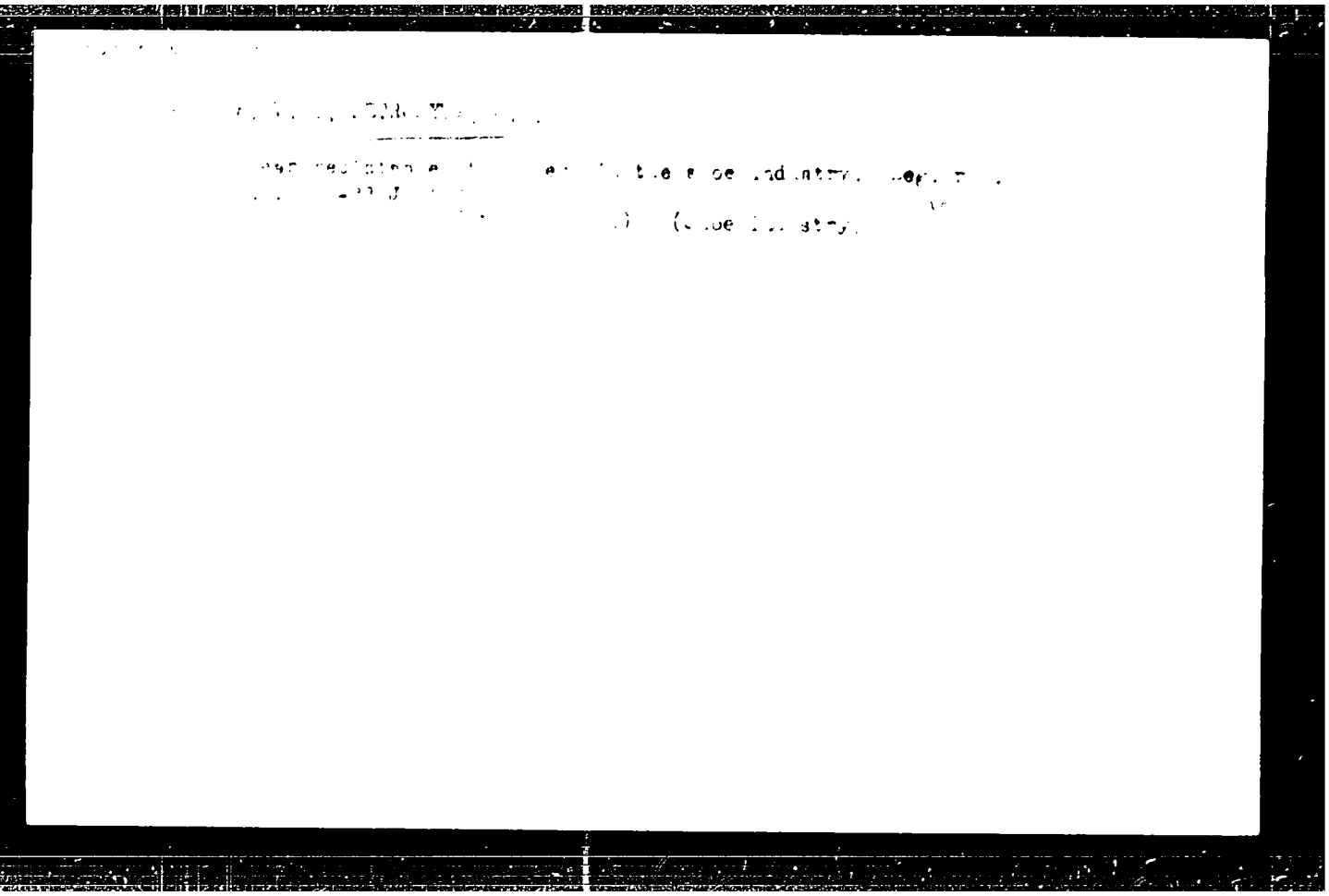
Tissue therapy of degenerative processes in the retina. Oft.zhur. 15 no.4:222-227 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'nogo instituta glaznykh bolezney i tkanevoy terapii imeni akademika V.P.Filatova (direktor - prof. N.A.Fuchkovskaya)
(RETINA--DISEASES)
(TISSUE EXTRACTS)

PETROSYUK, M.I., inzh.

Automatic control system of the FKP-1 semiautomatic machine.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav., tekh.leg.prom. no.1:134-146 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

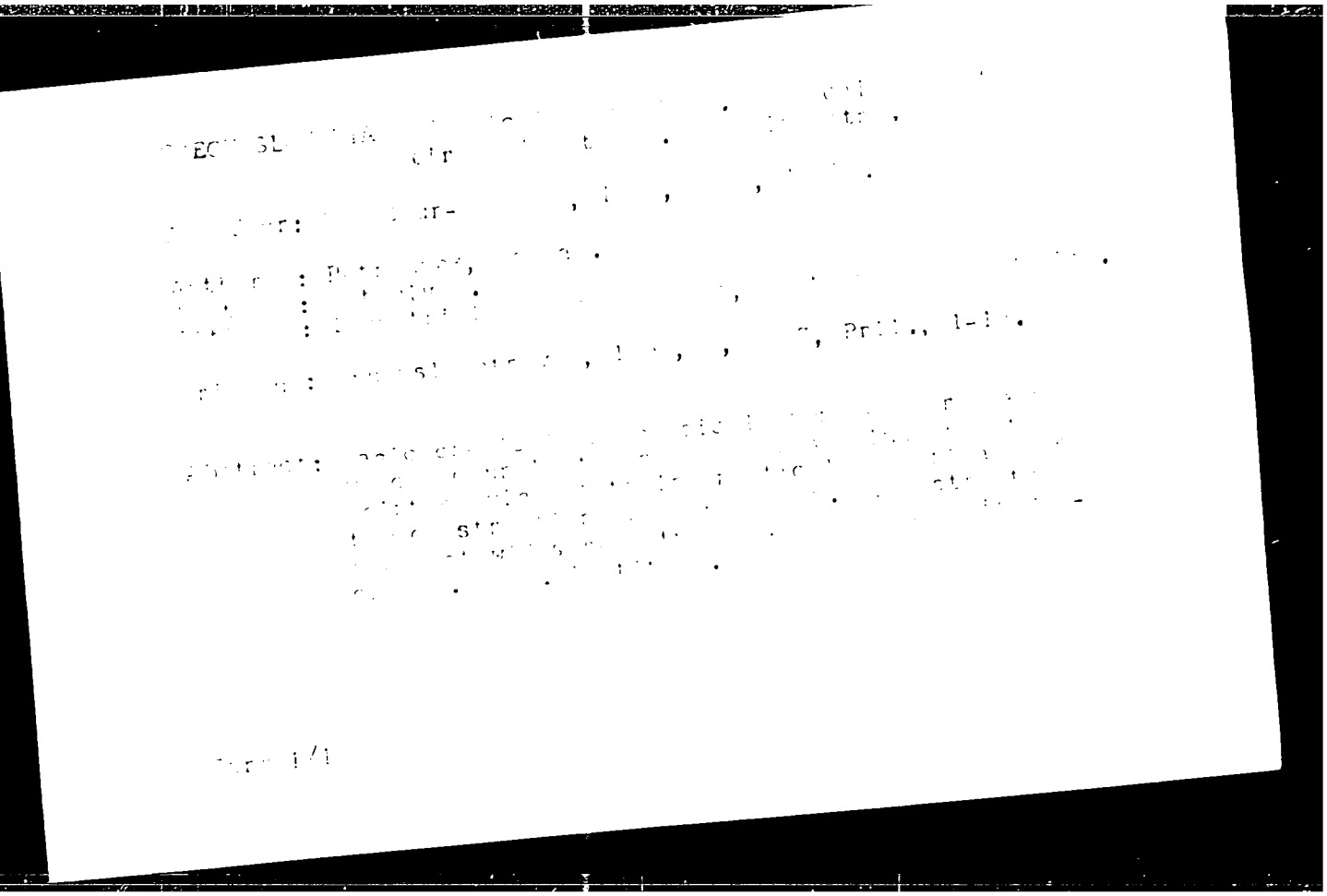
1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy mashin i apparatov Kiyevskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Shoe machinery)(Automatic control)



SKVARIK, V.P., inzh.; PETROSYUK, M.P., inzh.

Investigating the performance of cutters used in shoe manufacture. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh.leg.prom. no.2:93-99 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti (for Skvarik). 2.Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (for Petrosyuk).
(Shoe machinery)



L 20222-66
ACC NR: AP6010331 SOURCE CODE: BU/0011/65/018/009/0875/0878

AUTHOR: Kostourkov, G.; Petrounov, B.

ORG: Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

TITLE: Part played by small and medium-sized lymphocytes in the passive transfer of tuberculin hypersensitivity

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Doklady, v. 18, no. 9, 1965, 875-878

TOPIC TAGS: tuberculosis, allergic disease, cytology, antibody, cell physiology

ABSTRACT: Delayed hypersensitivity is a cell-conditioned allergic reaction which is independent of humoral antibodies and plasmic factors (T. Wesslen, Acta tub. Scand., 26, 1952, 38). The tissues and organs containing cells which are carriers of the allergic factor were established in the course of the last 20 years. On the basis of a variety of studies, certain authors (see, e.g., J. W. Uhr, M. Scharff, J. Exptl. Med., 112, 1960, 65) assume the lymphocytes to be the carriers of the hypersensitivity factor in the delayed type of allergic reactions. The object of the present work was to check the role of small and medium-sized lymphocytes, from an immunologically competent organ like the spleen, in the passive transfer of tuberculin hypersensitivity. Male guinea-pigs weighing between 350 and 400 grams served as test animals. The results of the investigations indicate that spleen lymphocytes from sensitized donors successfully transfer tuberculin hypersensitivity to homologous anergic recipients. These data coincide with

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L 20222-66

ACC NR: AP6010331

the results of the earlier investigations by Wesslen. An analysis seems to furnish grounds for the assumption that the small and medium-sized lymphocytes are very probably carriers of the above mentioned delayed reaction supersensitivity factor. Whether this factor is inherently connected with the living lymphocyte cell or can be separated as a hypothetical "transfer factor" may be resolved only by further investigations which are currently under way. This paper was presented by Academician I. Emanouilov on 2 Jun 1965. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2 MJS

L 30016-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EEC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4
ACCESSION NR: AP5003300 IJP(c) JD/JG/GG S/0309/64/000/006/0060/0061

AUTHOR: Petrov, A.

TITLE: Spacecraft "magnetic walls"

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskiye obshchestva SSSR, no. 6, 1964, 60-61

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic shield, superconductivity, niobium superconductor, radiation shield, cosmic radiation, spacecraft shielding

ABSTRACT: The radiation hazards of outer space are enumerated. Lead shielding of spacecraft sufficient for extended space flights is not practicable, and it is not possible to establish an electrostatic field about the craft sufficient to stop cosmic particles. The discovery of superconductivity at cryogenic temperatures makes magnetic shields theoretically possible but there are a number of technical difficulties: e.g., thermal insulation of the solenoid conductor; and the negative effects of a magnetic field on a superconductor. Niobium and niobium alloys have been used to produce field intensities on the order of thousands of oersteds with coil currents on the order of hundreds of thousands of amperes/cm^2. Scientists believe superconductivity at normal temperatures to be theoretically possible. To prevent burnout resulting from damage to the solenoid, the solenoid may be divided into individual, isolated sections. It is predicted that future

Card 1/2

L 30016-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5003300

developments in electronics and superconducting devices will result in reliable shielding for spacecraft.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SV

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 30017-65 EWG(j)/FSS-2/EWG(r)/EWT(l)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)/EWG(c) DD

ACCESSION NR: AP5003318 S/0309/64/000/007/0060/0061

AUTHOR: Petrov, A. (Special correspondent)

29
B

TITLE: Unsolved mysteries of weightlessness

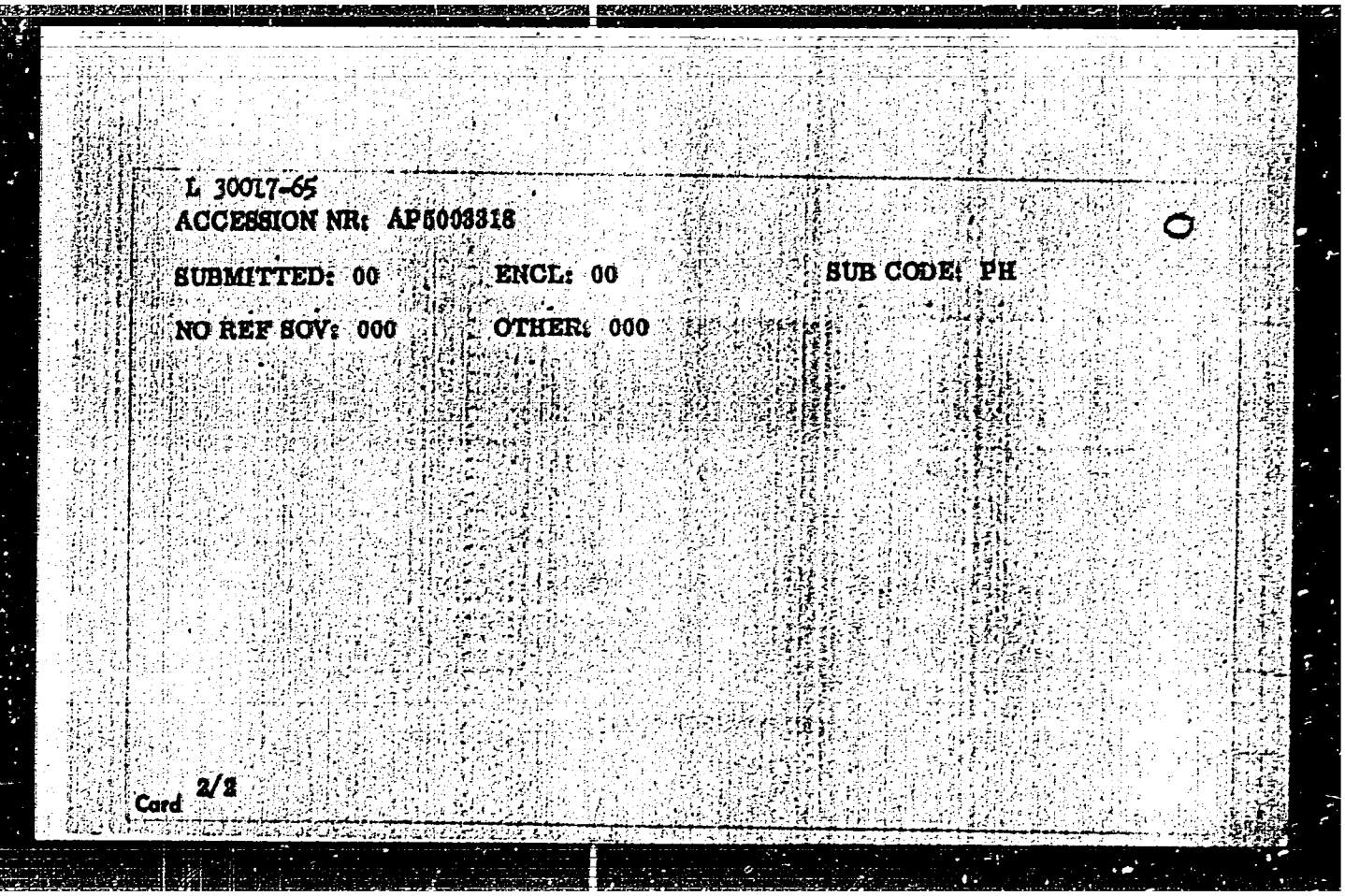
SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskiye obshchestva SSSR, no. 7, 1964, 60-61

TOPIC TAGS: space medicine, weightlessness, vestibular apparatus, visual perception, psychic disturbance, autonomic disturbance

ABSTRACT: Work at Pensacola, Florida on the effects of weightlessness on deaf persons is mentioned. Work performed by Soviet Doctor-Physiologist Leonid Kitayev-Smyk, who has performed numerous experiments with persons experiencing temporary weightlessness during parabolic airplane flight, is also discussed. He classifies persons into four groups: 1. those who suffer from "satellite sickness"; 2. those whose psychic functions are disturbed; 3. those experiencing both autonomic and psychic reactions; 4. those who bear up well under weightless conditions. Disturbances of visual perception brought on by weightlessness are also described and commented on.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2



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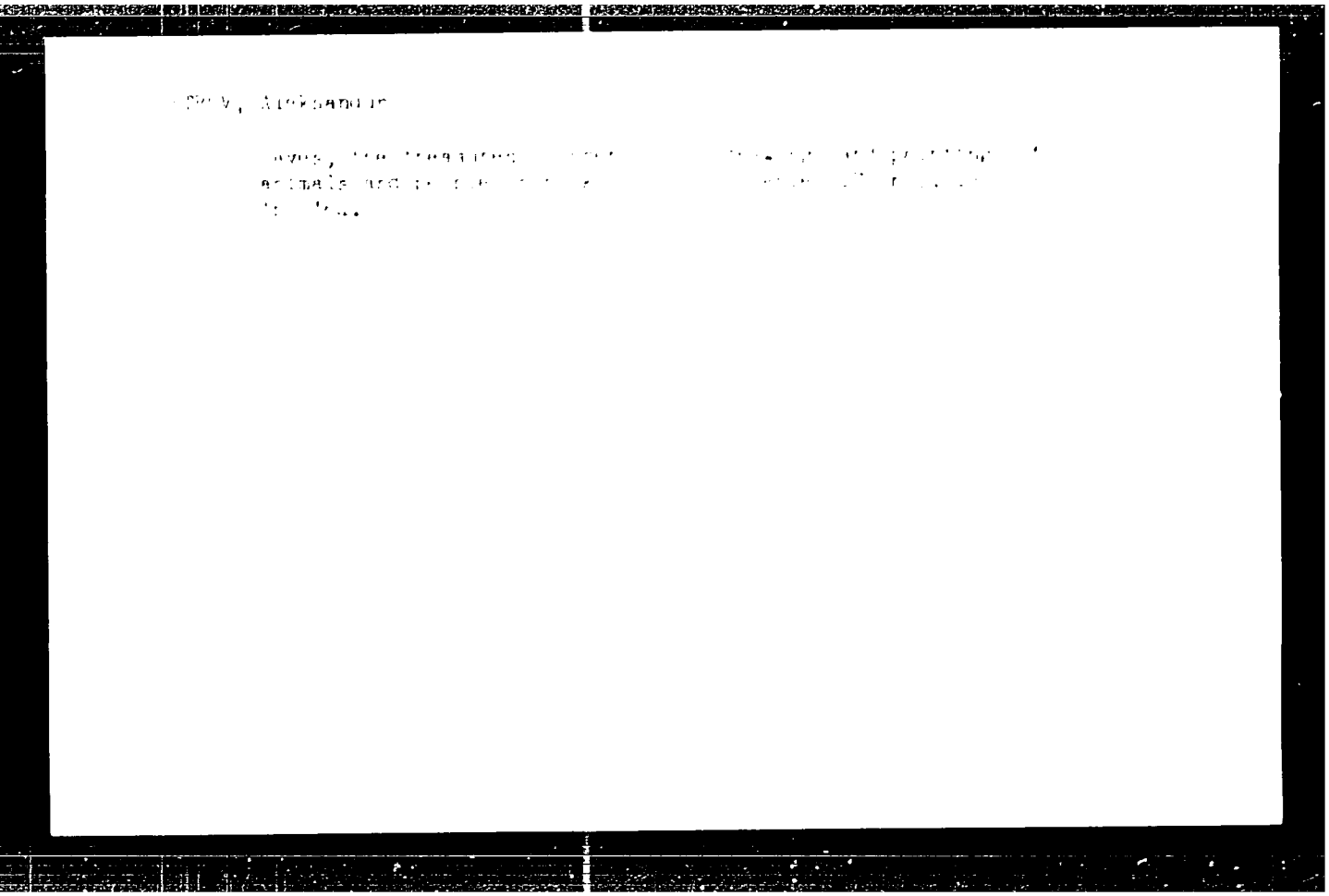
ACCESSION NR: AP5003318

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2



PETROV, A.

Connection between the blossoming time and the shoot specialization of ligneous plants. Doklady BAN 17 no.3:271-274 '64.

1. Institute of Fruit Culture, Plovdiv. Predstavleno akad. N.Stoyanovym [Stoianov, N.].

PETROV, A.

Nuclear [illegible]
[illegible].

PETROV, A., general-mayor inzh.voysk; SHAKIRZANOV, R., mayor

Drilling wells for water and the necessary equipment. Voen.-inzh. zhur. 102 no.5:33-38 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Wells)

GOSPODINOV, G.; PETROV, A.

Cerebral angiography. Khirurgiia (Sofia) 14 no.10:967-971 '61.

1. Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite, Sofiia Katedra po rentgenologiia i radiologiia Zav. katedrata: dots. G. Khadzhidekov, Katedra po nevrologiia Zav. katedrata: prof. G. Nastev.

(CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY)

PETROV, A.

Iceboats. Voen.znan. 25 no.12:21-22 D '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Iceboats)

PETROV, A., inzh.

Automatic control of ventilation. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. no.7:67 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Ventilation)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants - Subtropical and Tropical. M-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 11051

Author : Petrov, A.
Inst : --
Title : On the Problem of the Experimental Growing of Lemons and Oranges in Slovakia.

Orig Pub : Biologia, 1956, 11, No 12, 731-735

Abstract : A description is given of experiments on the cultivation of oranges and lemons in Devinska Nova Ves near Bratislava.

Card 1/1

NASTEV, G.; KHADZHIEV, D.; PETROV, A.

Oscillatory index of brachial arteries at different intervals after cerebral apoplexy. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.9:3-11 1957.

1. Iz katedrata po pervai bolesti na LSUL - Sofiia Vr. zavezhdash; doc. G. Nastev.

(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, physiol.
oscillatory index of brachial arteries at different intervals after stroke)
(OSCILLOMETRY
oscillatory index of brachial arteries at different intervals after cerebral hemorrhage)
(ARTERIES, BRACHIAL, in various dis.
oscillatory index at different intervals after cerebral hemorrh)

PET.CV, A.

Short-wave radio operators. p.11.
(RADIO I TELEVIZIA, Vol. ', no. 1, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, vol. 6, no. 12, December 1957 Uncl.

PETROV, A.

System for self-control of amateur-radio transmitters. p.22.
(RADIO I TELEVIZIIA, Vol. 6, no. 7, 1957, Sofia, Bulgaria.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 7, no. 12, December 1967 Uncl.

NASTEV, G.; GENCHEV, T.; KHADZHIEV, D.; PETROV, A.

Problem of cerebral thrombophlebitis. Suvrem. med., Sofia 9 no.1: 50-59 1958.

1. Iz Katedrata po nervni bolesti pri LSUL Zav. katedrata: dots. G. Nastev i NIPI Direktor: d. N. S. G. Genev.

(THROMBOPHLEBITIS, case reports,
cranial sinuses (Bul))
(VEINS, CRANIAL SINUSES, dis.
thrombophlebitis, case report (Bul))

NASTEV, G.; KOINOV, R.; OVCHAROVA, P.; PETROV, A.

Neurological complications in influenza A2. Suvrem med., Sofia no.4: 36-43 '60.

1. Iz Nevrologichnata klinika pri ISUL (Direktor na klinikata: dots. G.Nastev)

(INFLUENZA ASIAN compl)
(NEUROLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS)

PETROV, At.; GACHEVA, Ior.

Effect of ultrasonics on the arterial tonus in patients with diseases of the peripheral nerves. Suvrem med., Sofia no.11:69-79 '60.

1. Iz Katedrata po nevrologiia pri ISUL (Rukov. na katedrata G.Nostev) i Katedrata po fizioterapiia pri ISUL (Rukov. na katedrata: S.Kircheva)

(NEUROLOGY)
(VASOMOTOR SYSTEM physiol)
(ULTRASONICS)

YUDIN, B. (Yaroslavl'); PETROV, A. (Chita); KUTSENKOV, K.; MOKRUSHIN, I. (Chelyabinskaya obl.); MALYUTA, N.; ANDROSOV, V.,

Readers' letters. Pozh.delo 7 no.12:32 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Predsedatel' gorodskogo soveta Dobrovol'nogo pozharnogo obshchestva, g. Orsk (for Kutsenkov). 2. Nachal'nik shtaba yunosheskoy druzhiny, uchenik 47-y shkoly, g. Voronezh (for Androsov).

(Fire prevention)

PETROV, A., inzhener; DOROGOV, A., inzhener.

Automatization of an ammonia refrigerating installation with a capacity of 10 million large calories per hour. Khol.tekh. 13 no.3:11-16 Jl-S '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

PETROV, A., inzh.

AMK-73 units in refrigeration plants. Khol.tekh. 35 no.5:55 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

PETROV, A., insh.

Drying compressed air by cooling. Khol.tekh. 35 no.5:58-59 S-O '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Compressed air--Drying)
(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

AUTHOR: Petrov, A. SOV/[illegible]

TITLE: Refrigerating Installations for Chemical Plants (Kholodil'nyye ustanovki dlya khimicheskikh zavodov)

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 1 p 61 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A number of chemical plants, especially synthetic rubber and synthetic alcohol plants, use at present refrigerating installations having a capacity of 10 - 40 million normal kgcal/hr There is a growing demand for refrigerators, especially for the economical type equipped with centrifugal compressors. As refrigerating agent propane with an addition of propylene is used. The capacity of such a unit is 3 million normal kgcal/hr The Moscow Plant "Kompressor" specializes in ammonia refrigerating units with powerful group compressors 4AG and AGK-73 and synchronous electric motors DSKP-260/24-36. Particular importance is being attached to the utilization of centrifugal ammonia compressors as booster compressors. For obtaining low temperatures of -15 to -35°C absorber refrigerating units

Card 1/2

Refrigerating Installations for Chemical Plants SOV [illegible]

of [illegible] million normal kcal/hr capacity are being [illegible]. For this reason it is expected that new chemical plants will turn [illegible] automatic absorber-type ammonia refrigerating units

Card 2/2

GEORGIEV,G.; PETROV,A.; IVANOVA,N.; PROKOPOV,V.

Effect of bronchography on respiratory function. Khirurgiia (Sofiia) 16 no.9:853-855 '63.

PETROV, A.A.; PORFIR'YEVA, Yu.I.

Direction of the addition of hydrogen halides to enyne hydrocarbons with conjugated and nonconjugated multiple bonds. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 n.10:3215-3223 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy [illegible] Tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

14 [illegible] [illegible]

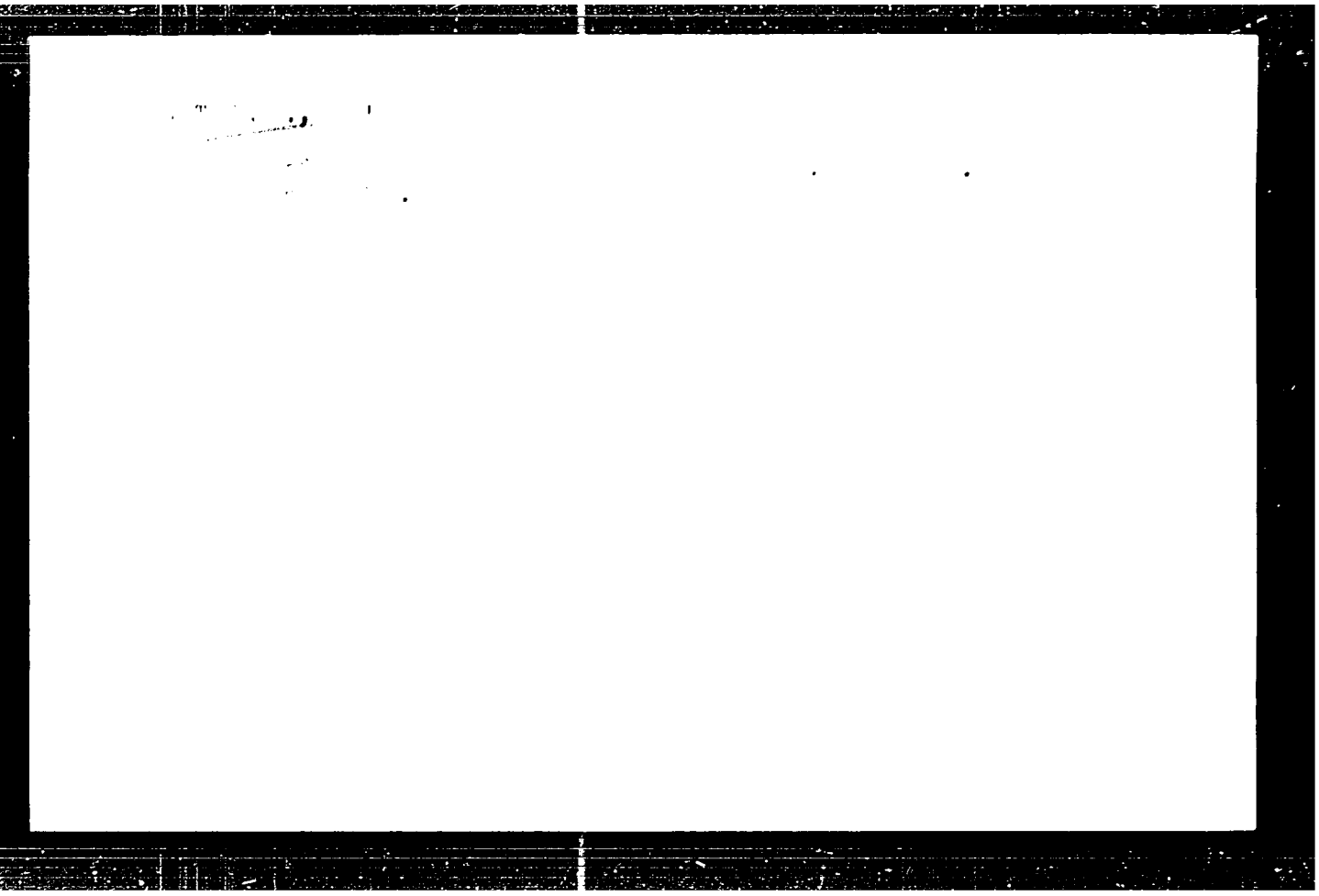
AUTHOR: P[illegible]ov, A.

TITLE: Measures A[illegible] at Improving the Quality an[illegible] Re[illegible] [illegible] Refrigeration Insulation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PERIODICAL: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, 19[illegible], Nr [illegible], pp [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The fa[illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] years ha[illegible] ind[illegible] [illegible] find ways and means [illegible] rendering insulation more resistant and [illegible] expensive [illegible] The writer pro[illegible] [illegible] great [illegible] apparatus, which must be [illegible] ly, leaving [illegible] between t[illegible] be filled with [illegible] insulating material [illegible] etc.

Card 1/[illegible]



PETROV, A.

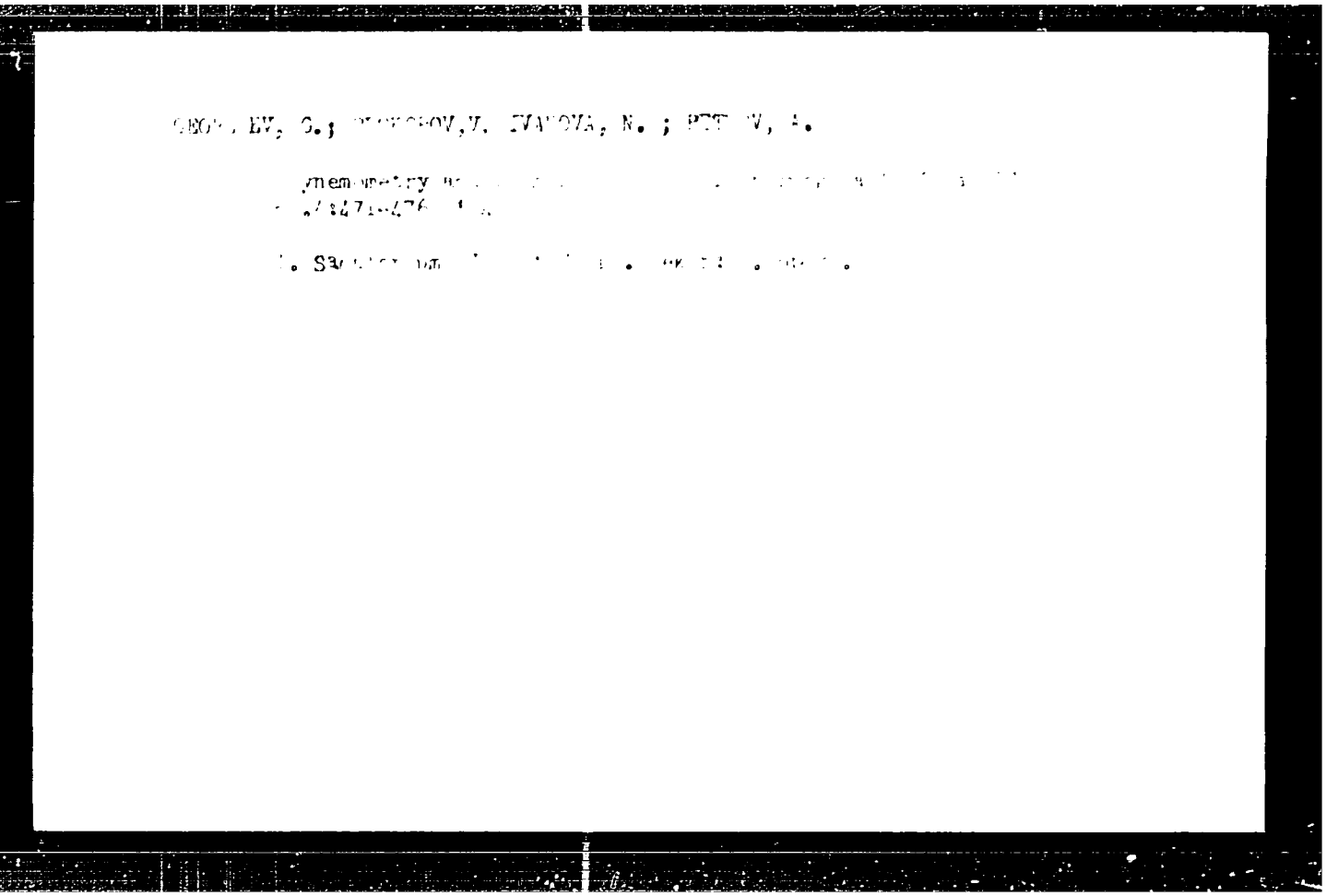
In the sky of the Urals. Kryl. rod. 16 no.5:31 My '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Glavnyy sud'ya sorevnovaniy parashyutistov v Sverdlovske.

CHAKYROV, Ag., dotsent; PETKOV, A.; MILANOV, A.; PENKOV, V.; CHERVENIAKOV, V.; BOTEV, Z.; DOZOV, N.

Results of 1,300 appendectomies. Khirurgiia (Sofiia) 17 no.3:311-320 '64.

1. Republikanska bolnitsa Ministerstvo na narodnoto zdrave i sotsialnite grizhi.



PETROV, A., polkovnik

Work of the sergeant and master sergeant on the training of subordinates in the process of combat training. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 5 no.4:74-76 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

PETROV, A.

Some peculiarities of the fruiting habit in the species of subgenus Prunophora. Doklady BAN [illegible]:657-660 '63.

1. Fruit-growing Research Institute, Plovdiv. Submitted by Academician N.Stoyanov [illegible, N.].

PETROV, A.

Let us put into operation all the reserves for increasing the output of freight cars. Transp. delo 6 no.9/10:11-16 '54.

1. Chlen korespondent na Akademiiata na naukite v SSSR.

PETROV, A.

What to consider as basic structural element of the crown of wood plants. Doklady BAN 16 no.5:541-544 '63.

1. Predstavleno akad. N. Stoyanovym [Stoianov, N.]

PETROV, A.

New procedure for supplying standard plans. Sel'. stroi. no.12:14 D '62. (MIRA 1[illegible].1)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Kosproyekta.

(Standards, Engineering)

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