

FUZYR', V.

Work practices of permanent mixed brigades. Mor. flct 24
no.12:35 D '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Zamastitel' predsedatelya latviyskogo basseynovogo pravleniya
Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva vodnogo transporta.

GIDAL', G.; PUZYR', V.

Striving for over-all mechanization. Mor. flot 22 no.2:17
F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Predsedatel' pervichnoy organizatsii Nauchno-tehnicheskogo
obshchestva vodnogo transporta (for Gidal'). 2. Zamestitel'
predsedatelya pervichnoy organizatsii Nauchno-tehnicheskogo
obshchestva vodnogo transporta (for Puzyr').
(Harbors--Equipment and supplies)

ZHOLOBOVA, M. (Rostov-na-Donu); SHCHEGOLEV, N. (Rostov-na-Donu); BRODSKIY, A. (Kiyev); BARANENKO, S.; SUBBOTIN, G.; BASHMAKOV, V.; KOVALEVA, M.; GERMER, V.; YEGOR'YEVA, A., kand.geograf.nauk; FUZYR', V.; GOL'D, M. (g.Baku)

Readers' letters. NTO 4 no.1:26,27,29,41,50,56 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Predsedatel' soveta nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Ukrainskogo filiala Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gazovoy promyshlennosti (for Baranenko). 2. Direktor Omskogo Doma tekhniki nauchno-tekhnicheskikh obshchestv (for Subbotin). 3. Uchenyy sekretar' Leningradskogo oblastnogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva energeticheskoy promyshlennosti (for Germer). 4. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Leningradskogo oblastnogo pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo gornogo obshchestva (for Yegor'yeva). 5. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Latviyskogo basseynovogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva vodnogo transporta (for Puzyr').
(Technological innovations)

~~PUZYREV, A.~~

Personnel must be trained. Sov.foto 17 no.6:7-8 Je '57.

(MIRA 10:8)

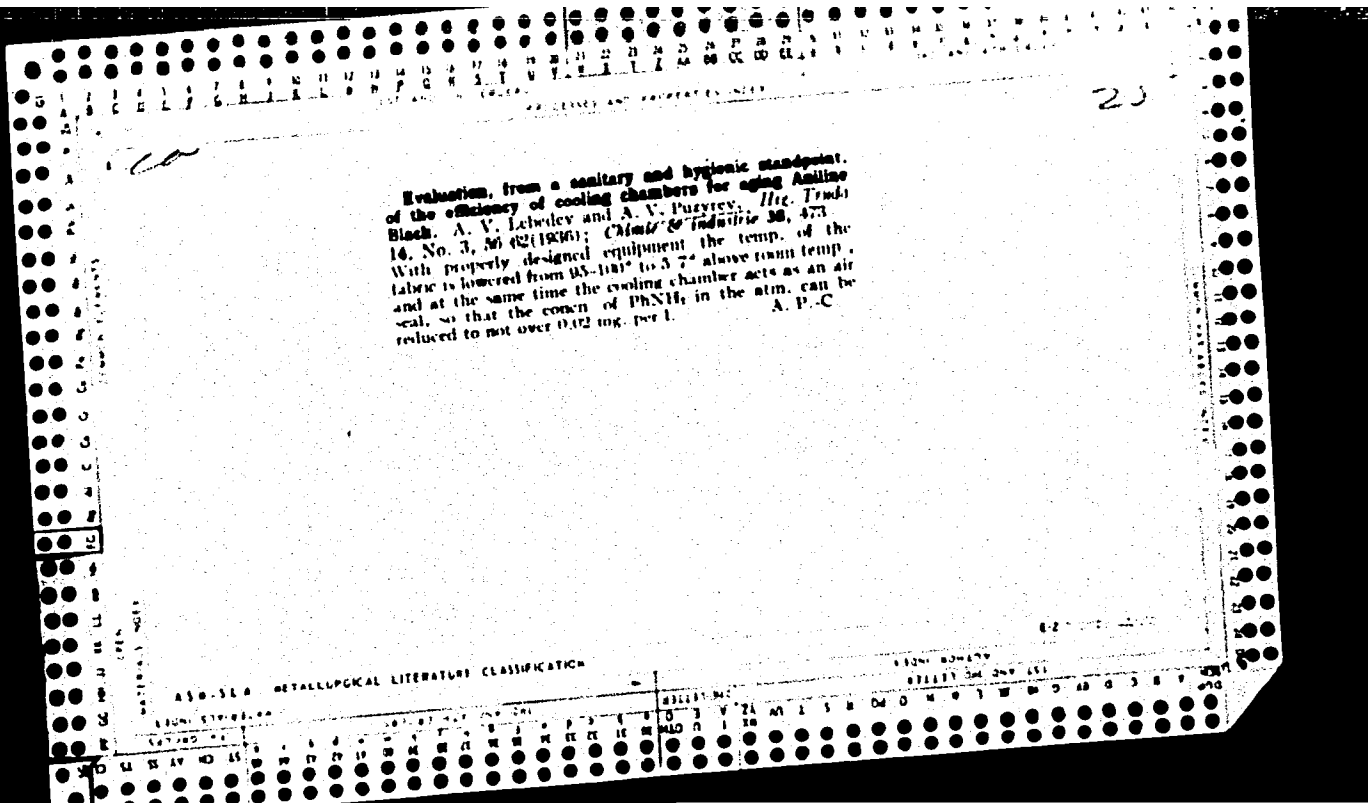
(Photography, Journalistic)

PUZYRETSKIY, S.S.

Participation of trade-union organizations in planning
geophysical operations. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.7:58
Jl '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Yakutskaya Tsentral'naya kompleksnaya geofizicheskaya
ekspeditsiya.

(Yakutia--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Trade unions)



PAZITSKIY, K.V.

AUTHORS:

PAZITSKIY, K.V.

ABRAMOV, I.M.

INSTITUTION:

Investigator: Akhmetov, M.K., *Chemistry of Metals*, No. 1, 1950, No. 3, 29-31, 34-35

Card 1/3

that the activity of the catalyst is strongly reduced by a mixture of silver, calcium, and barium oxides, and slightly by barium carbonate. A mixture of copper, zinc, manganese, and barium oxides has hardly any effect. The selectivity of the catalyst with respect to ethylene dimerization is considerably increased by addition of silver, silver-oxide, barium, and manganese oxides, and is enhanced by the addition of calcium and magnesium oxides. The catalytic stability of the contact is strongly reduced by silver- and calcium-oxide mixtures. Barium-oxide has a moderate effect. Dimerization of the catalyst is inhibited by the addition of copper- and zinc-oxide and is impossible if the catalyst contains silver-, magnesium-, calcium- and barium oxides. The catalyst mixed with silver-, magnesium-, and calcium oxides does not dimerize. The selectivity of the catalyst in cases 1 and 2. For comparison, experimental data for experiments carried out using corresponding catalytic systems of metal oxide admixtures except Al_2O_3 are shown in Table 3. It was found

Card 2/3

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. P. D. Zelinskogo Akademiya Nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry USSR) S. B. Zelinsky of the Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: July 21, 1950

Card 3/3

S/048/60/024/03/01/019
B006/B014

24.6520
24.6800

AUTHORS: Dzhelepov, B. S., Ivanov, R. B., Nedovesov, V. G.,
Puzynovich, Yu. T.

TITLE: Alpha Emission of U²³³

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960,
Vol. 24, No. 3, pp. 258-260

TEXT: The article under review was read at the Tenth All-Union Confer-
ence on Nuclear Spectroscopy (Moscow, January 19 - 27, 1960). The alpha
emission of U²³³ was measured in 6 series by means of an α -spectrometer
(two different U²³³ sources). A brief description of results is given.
The spectral region between 4.7 and 4.8 Mev (first series) is illustrated
in Fig. 1, the region between 4.6 and 4.75 Mev (fifth series) in Fig. 2,
and that between 4.4 and 4.7 Mev (sixth series) in Fig. 3. In addition to
the known lines, transitions at 29, 72, 126, and 195 kev were detected.
Besides, a particularly indistinct peak was found at 145 kev (intensity
 ≤ 0.01 per cent). All results are summarized in a table.

Card 1/3

Alpha Emission of U²³³

S/048/60/024/03/01/019
B006/B014

energy of the Th ²²⁹ level [keV]	intensity of α-transitions [%]	characteristics of the Th ²²⁹ level			prohibition F
		K	I	π	
0	83	5/2	5/2	+	1.9
29±2	0.48±0.08	5/2	5/2	-	200
42.3	14.6	5/2	7/2	+	5.8
72±2	0.28±0.06	5/2	7/2	-	190
97	1.5	5/2	9/2	+	24
126±2	0.08±0.02	5/2	9/2	-	280
(145±5)	≤0.01	-	7/2	(-)	~1700
163±2	0.06±0.02	5/2	11/2	+	200
195±3	0.015±0.05	5/2	11/2	-	500
(240±5)	≤0.004	(5/2)	(13/2)	(+)	~1200
316±2	0.033±0.006	-	(3/2)	(+)	30
(364±5)	≤0.004	-	(5/2)	(+)	130

The level scheme of the decay U²³³→Th²²⁹ is shown in Fig. 4. The authors thank L. L. Gol'din and G. I. Novikova for supplying the U²³³

Alpha Emission of U²³³

S/048/60/024/03/01/019
B006/B014

source, L. K. Peker for his discussions, V. A. Belyakov and V. N. Delayev for their assistance. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina Akademii nauk SSSR
(Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin of the Academy of
Sciences, USSR)

Card 3/3

ROZANTSEV, Ye.S.; PUZYREV, V.N.

"Effect of the time element in mining protective seams" by N.I. Zhizlov, D.V. Dorokhov. Reviewed by E.S. Rozantsev, V.N. Puzyrev. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.1:43-44 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti.
(Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)
(Zhizlov, N.I.)
(Dorokhov, D.V.)

POKHIL'KO, K.D.; DEM'YANTS, L.A.; ZAYTSEV, Kh.P.; MOSHKOVICH, I.Ye.;
PUZYR'KOV, P.I.

Centralized manufacture of spare parts for the equipment of
metallurgical plants. Metallurg 5 no.2:33-35 F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy sovarkhoz i Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgi-
cheskiy institut.
(Metallurgical plants--Equipment and supplies)

FUZYREV, A. V.

Cand. Tech. Sci.

Dissertation: "Effectiveness Criteria and Calculating Methods for Ventilation in the
Compartments with Sources of Heat and Moisture." Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner
Construction Engineering Institute V. V. Kuybyshev, 12 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

PUZYREV, A.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GARIBOVA, M., redaktor;
~~MAJAK~~, Z., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Ventilation calculations for finishing plants of the textile industry] Metod rascheta ventilatsii otdelochnykh fabrik tekstil'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut okhrany truda v tekstil'noi i legkoi promyshlen., 1948. 38 p. (MLBA 7:11)
(Factories--Heating and ventilation)

PUZYREV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; **SOROKIN**, N.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; **VESELKINA**, A.A., redaktor; **KIRSAKOVA**, N.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Examination and adjustment of ventilating equipment in enterprises] Issledovanie i naladka ventilatsionnykh ustroev na predpriyatiakh. Moskva. Izd-vo VTsSPS profizdat, 1955.141 p.
(Ventilation) (MLRA 9:5)

PUZYREV, A.V.; ODINOKOV, I.V.; OSMOLOVSKAYA, T.; KOBELYAKOV, L.M.,
red.

[Air conditioning in textile factories] Konditsirovanie
vozdukha na tekstil'nykh predpriatiakh. Ivanovo, 1961.
22 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany
truda.

ZAPRUDANOVA, Varvara Pavlovna. Prinsipalni uchastiye: KASHIN, V.A.,
nauchn. sotr.; KUTANIN, A.F., nachn. sotr.; SOLOV'YEV,
N.V., retsenzent; USPENSKIY, S.D., retsenzent; PUZYREV,
A.V., retsenzent; SHTEYNGART, M.D., red.

[Fundamentals of safety engineering and fire prevention
in textile enterprises] Osnovy tekhniki bezopasnosti i
protivopozharnoi tekhniki na tekstil'nykh predpriatiakh.
Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 202 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Ivanovskiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsent-
ral'nogo soveta profsoyuzov (for Kashin, Kutanin).

KUTANIN, Anatoliy Fedorovich; KASHIN, Vatslav Aleksandrovich; SMIRNOV, Gennadiy Nikolayevich; DMITRIYEVSKAYA, Nina Petrovna; FUZYRIN, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SOROKIN, N.S., retsenzent; SHUB, L.S., retsenzent; VERBITSKAYA, Ye.M., red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Safety measures in dying and finishing shops] Tekhnika besopasnosti v krasil'no-otdelochnom proizvodstve. By A.F.Kutanin and others. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 147 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Textile industry--Safety measures)

AUTHOR: Puzyrev, B., (Tartu, Estonian SSR) SOV/107-58-2-13/32

TITLE: Manufacturing a Frame for Kinescopes (Izgotovleniye ramki obramleniya dlya kineskopov)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 2, p 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author recommends a method of manufacturing a cardboard frame for a kinescope, which is to be installed into a TV set which formerly had a larger picture tube, and where it is necessary to cover up the additional space. A 1.5 mm thick piece of cardboard is bent and cut to fit. There is one diagram.

1. Television receivers--Equipment 2. Materials--Design

Card 1/1

L 28960-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2/EEC(k)-2 RB/AST/GW/WS-2

ACC NR: AP6019108

SOURCE CODE: UR/0384/65/000/004/0058/0062

AUTHOR: Puzyrev, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experience in international space radio communication 86
B

SOURCE: Zemlya i vseennaya, no. 4, 1965, 58-62

TOPIC TAGS: space communication, radio wave propagation, radio communication, moon, radio telescope, artificial Earth satellite, radio wave absorption/Echo-2 artificial Earth satellite

ABSTRACT: The article cited below discusses the experiment in space communication carried out in February-March 1964 through the joint efforts of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Jodrell Bank Observatory and NASA. Among the topics discussed are: the propagation of very short waves, the Echo 2 satellite, the possibilities of using Echo 2 for space radio communication, the transmitter at Jodrell Bank, the receiver at Zimenkakh, tracking of Echo 2, and types of space radio communication. Particular attention is given to the advantages and disadvantages of using the moon rather than Echo 2 in space communication. Among the advantages of transmitting of ultrashort waves via the moon is that the radio contact can last several hours, rather than only 12-20 minutes, because the moon moves through the sky more slowly than the satellite. Moreover, the slow

Card 1/2

L 29060-66

ACC NR: AP6019108

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motion of the moon simplifies pointing of instruments and tracking. For example, in cloudless weather the pointing of the radio telescope at the moon at Zimenkakh is accomplished simply by means of a television apparatus whose camera tube is set in the focus of the radio telescope dish. The lunar image is transmitted to a kinescope mounted in the control panel of the radio telescope. In addition, the angular dimensions of the moon exceed by a factor greater than 500 the angular dimensions of Echo 2. Therefore, in the case of a constant angular directivity of the transmitting antenna ($1^{\circ}.8$) the effective reflecting surface of the moon is approximately 250,000 times greater than the effective reflecting surface of the satellite. Among the shortcomings of using the moon in comparison with the Echo satellite is the far greater distance to the moon, which causes the attenuation of radio waves on the earth-moon-earth path to be considerably greater than for the satellite. Moreover, the lunar surface is not electrically conductive and therefore the coefficient of reflection of radio waves from its surface is considerably less than from the metal surface of the satellite. The experiments revealed that whereas the coefficient of reflection of a 1.85-m wave from the Echo 2 is 0.7-0.8, that is, if 70-80% of the energy is reflected and the remaining part is scattered and is absorbed insignificantly, the coefficient of reflection of radio waves from the moon is only 0.05-0.07, that is, more than 90% of the energy of the radio waves is absorbed and scattered by the lunar surface. Since the moon experiences libration, the signal reflected from the moon is extremely unstable. Orig. art. has:

5 figures. /JPRS/

SUB CODE: 17, 20, 22 / SUBM DATE: none BKG

Card 2/2

10

L 65295-65 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/PSS-2 TT/AST/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5021255

UR/0293/65/003/004/0618/0629
629.195.2:621.39

AUTHORS: Getmantsev, G. G.⁴⁴; Kalashnikov, M. I.⁴⁴; Bykov, V. L.⁴⁴; Benediktov, Ye. A.⁴⁴
Yerukhinov, B. M.⁴⁴; Belikovich, V. V.⁴⁴; Bakhtin, V. M.⁴⁴; Kantor, L. Ya.⁴⁴; Korobkov,
Yu. S.⁴⁴; Kunilov, M. V.⁴⁴; Mityakov, N. A.⁴⁴; Puzirev, I. M.⁴⁴; Rapoport, V. O.⁴⁴; Sigalov,
A. G.⁴⁴; Cherepovitskiy, V. A.⁴⁴; Akim, E. A.⁴⁴

TITLE: The results of an experiment on radio communications via "Echo 2" and the moon at a frequency of 162.4 megacycles between the observatories of Jodrell Bank and Zimenki

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 3, no. 4, 1965, 618-629

TOPIC TAGS: moon, satellite communication, radio telescope, radio transmission, satellite tracking, scientific research coordination / Jodrell Bank radio telescope, Zimenki observatory radio telescopes, BESM 2 electronic computer

ABSTRACT: During February-March 1964, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, NASA of the USA, and the General Post Office Department of Great Britain conducted an experiment to establish one-way radio communication at 162.4 megacycles via the passive satellite "Echo-2" and the moon. Echo-2 was used for 34 communication

Card 1/2

L 65295-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021255

0
tests of 10-15 minutes (the time interval permitted by Echo's orbit), and the moon was used for 15 test runs between the Echo tests. The transmitting equipment at Jodrell Bank and the receiving unit of the Zimenki Observatory are described in detail. Echo orbit information furnished by NASA, visual observations, and radio tracking data from fixed stations were fed to a BESM-2 electronic calculator which provided programmed tracking control. The received signal exhibited strong fluctuations separable into two periods: 1) a 1-2 minute fluctuation associated with Echo-2 distortion from a sphere and with tracking errors; 2) a 3-10 second period associated with small surface irregularities. The rapid fluctuations varied with each test. Voice signals, slowed by a factor of 8, were barely intelligible. Telegraph, teletype, and photofacsimile transmission, in general, were unsatisfactory, but in periods of high signal-to-noise ratios intelligible messages were received. The moon transmissions were not as clear but did furnish scientific information. Unexpected transmission losses included 3-5 db for polarization losses and 1-2 db for unknown causes. The international cooperation was excellent, with the Soviet submitting a complete report. Offers for further cooperation have been extended. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 7 figures, and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none
SUBMITTED: 18Apr65
NO REF SOV: 000
Card 2/274

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 002

SUB CODE: AA, EC

PUZYREV, I.M.

Experiment of international space radio communication.
Zem. i vsel. 1 no.4:58-62 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

YERSHOV, A.V.; PUZYREV, I.V.; BELYAKOV, N.A.

High-capacity carding machine designed by the Ivanovo Scientific
Research Institute of the Textile Industry. Tekst. prom. 18 no.1:
22-23 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Carding machines)

BUZIN, I.V.

"Experimental Investigation and Some Theoretical Bases for the Centrifugal Method of Fitting Elastic Tubes on Shafts." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Textile Inst, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1955. (KL, No 13, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

BEL'YAKOV, N.A.; PUZYREV, I.V.; NOSOV, G.I.

Some problems of the improvement of the carding machine developed
by the Ivanovo Scientific Research Institute of Textile Industry.
Nauch.issl.trudy IvNITI 25:42-50 '61. (MIRA 15:10)
(Ivanova—Carding machines)

I. 28960-66 ENT(d)/FSS-2/EEC(k)-2 RB/AST/GW/WS-2

ACC NR: AP6019108

SOURCE CODE: UR/0384/65/000/004/0058/0062

AUTHOR: Puzyrov, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experience in international space radio communication 4

SOURCE: Zemlya i vselonnaya, no. 4, 1965, 58-62

TOPIC TAGS: space communication, radio wave propagation, radio communication, moon, radio telescope, artificial Earth satellite, radio wave absorption/Echo-2 artificial Earth satellite

ABSTRACT: The article cited below discusses the experiment in space communication carried out in February-March 1964 through the joint efforts of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Jodrell Bank Observatory and NASA. Among the topics discussed are: the propagation of very short waves, the Echo 2 satellite, the possibilities of using Echo 2 for space radio communication, the transmitter at Jodrell Bank, the receiver at Zimenkakh, tracking of Echo 2, and types of space radio communication. Particular attention is given to the advantages and disadvantages of using the moon rather than Echo 2 in space communication. Among the advantages of transmitting of ultrashort waves via the moon is that the radio contact can last several hours, rather than only 12-20 minutes, because the moon moves through the sky more slowly than the satellite. Moreover, the slow

Card 1/2

86
B

ACC NR: AF6019108

0

motion of the moon simplifies pointing of instruments and tracking. For example, in cloudless weather the pointing of the radio telescope at the moon at Zimenkakh is accomplished simply by means of a television apparatus whose camera tube is set in the focus of the radio telescope dish. The lunar image is transmitted to a kinescope mounted in the control panel of the radio telescope. In addition, the angular dimensions of the moon exceed by a factor greater than 500 the angular dimensions of Echo 2. Therefore, in the case of a constant angular directivity of the transmitting antenna (10.8) the effective reflecting surface of the moon is approximately 250,000 times greater than the effective reflecting surface of the satellite. Among the shortcomings of using the moon in comparison with the Echo satellite is the far greater distance to the moon, which causes the attenuation of radio waves on the earth-moon-earth path to be considerably greater than for the satellite. Moreover, the lunar surface is not electrically conductive and therefore the coefficient of reflection of radio waves from its surface is considerably less than from the metal surface of the satellite. The experiments revealed that whereas the coefficient of reflection of a 1.85-m wave from the Echo 2 is 0.7-0.8, that is, if 70-80% of the energy is reflected and the remaining part is scattered and is absorbed insignificantly, the coefficient of reflection of radio waves from the moon is only 0.05-0.07, that is, more than 90% of the energy of the radio waves is absorbed and scattered by the lunar surface. Since the moon experiences libration, the signal reflected from the moon is extremely unstable. Orig. art. has 5 figures. (JPRS)

SUB CODES: 17, 20, 22 / SUEM DATE: none B.L.G.

Card 2/2

BELYAKOV, N.A.; FUZYREV, I.V.; NOSOV, G.I.

Shortening the opening and scutching process by the use of
sawlike elements. Nauch.-issl.trudy IvNITI 26:3-23 '63.
(MIRA 18:4)

BELIYAKOV, N.A.; NOSOV, G.J.; FUZYREV, I.V.

Carding machine with bicoll ociler. Nauch.-issl.trudy IvNITI
26:35-52 '63. (MIRA 18:4)

PUZYREV, M.F.

Brigade of communist labor. Tekst. prom. 19 no.11:74-76 N '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener fabriki "Svobodnyy proletariy".
(Weaving--labor productivity) (Textile workers)

PUZYREV, N.

When will courses in radio start? Radio no.3:13 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Radio—Maintenance and repair)

PUZYREV, M.I.

Galenical packing laboratories. Apt. 6elo 3 no. 2:46-47 Mr-Ap '54.
(MIRA 7:4)

1. Iz galenovo-fasovochnoy laboratorii Bryanska. (Drug industry)

PUZYREV, N.N.

Use of the tangent formula in the solution of some problems of geometrical seismology. Geol. i geofiz. no.11:86-94 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

(Seismology)

1. RUZHYREV, N. N.: KHENTSOVA, N. P.

2. USSR (600)

"Interpretation of Incomplete Counter Hodographs
of Reflected Waves." Prikladnaya geofizika, Issue
4, 1948 (129-133)

9. Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No. 3, 1949.
Report U-2551. 30 Oct 52

~~PUZYREV, N. N.~~
USSR/Geophysics - Physics of the Earth

FD-1724

Card 1/1 : Pub. 45-12/12

Author : Puzyrev, N. N.

Title : On I. S. Berzon's and A. M. Yepinat'yeva's review of the article "Multiple-Reflected-Refracted Waves as a Factor Lowering the Quality of Seismic Materials on the Russian Platform", by A. K. Urupov and L. A. Ryabinkin

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz., 190-191, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : The author defends the article of Urupov and Ryabinkin against the criticisms of Berzon and Yepiant'yeva. He cites a subsequent report by Urupov in which the latter admitted some minor errors in his original work, but also endeavored to substantiate most of what he had said. A number of technical points are brought up in defense of the author's assertions.

Institution : None

Submitted :

PUZYREV, N.N.

Greater precision in the methods of interpretation of seismic prospecting data. Prikl.geofiz. no.12:107-126 '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)(Petroleum--Geology)

PUZYREV, N.N.
PUZYREV, N.N.

Effect of the curvature of a demarcation boundary in determining
speeds of reflected waves according to hodographs. Prikl.geofiz.
no.13:53-62 '55. (MIRA 8:10)

(Seismology)

PUZYREV, Nikolay Nikitovich; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., vedushchiy red.;
MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn.red.

[Measurement of seismic speeds in boreholes] Izmerenie seismicheskikh skorostei v skvashinakh. Moskva, Gos. nauchn.-tekhn. izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 78 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Trudy, no.3).

(MIRA 11:4)

(Seismic waves)

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 124 (USSR) SOV/124-58-8-9191

AUTHOR: Puzyrev, N. N.

TITLE: Measuring the Seismic Velocities in Wells (Izmereniye seysmicheskikh skorostey v skvazhinakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n. -i. in-t geofiz. metodov razvedki, 1957, Nr 3, 80 pp, ill.

ABSTRACT: An account is given of measurements made of the elastic-wave propagation velocities in rock with the aid of a well-type seismograph. The author examines the hodographs of the transitory waves with respect to their vertical profile, and he discusses: 1) Methods for logging the observational data obtained, 2) the plotting of vertical hodographs, 3) reduction of the observed time function to a vertical reference, 4) calculation of wave velocities, and 5) evaluating the accuracy of results. Discussing also proposed modifications in seismographic well-logging techniques, he generalizes seismographic well-logging data obtained from a number of wells. The calculation procedures are presented in an appendix.

Card 1/1

G. I. Pokrovskiy

~~PUZYREV, N.N.~~

Using numerical average techniques for determining reflected wave
speeds based on hodographs. Prikl. geofiz. no.16:50-84 '57.
(Seismic waves) (Hodograph) (MLRA 10:8)

PUZYREV, N.N.

PUZYREV, N.N.

Phase distortions and amplitude characteristics in seismograph
grouping at large stations. Prikl. geofiz. no.17:3-15 '57.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Seismometers)

Principles of the circumference method for computing reflected waves.
PUZYREV, N.N.

Principles of the circumference method for computing reflected waves.
Prikl. geofiz. no.17:76-92 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Seismic waves)

Polyakov N.N.

NAME I SOME SECTIONS 807/576

Geography section-131320001-1135 lastest geofidatsionnyy index forward.
 Bibliography section: Soviet Union, Vol. 12 (Applied Geography); Collection of
 articles, No. 12) Moscow, Gosgeographizdat, 1969, 266 p.
 Series only issued. 3,000 copies printed.

11. A.I. Polyakov, Executive Ed.: S.P. Shchepina; Tech. Ed.: S.A. Rubina.
 PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers, technical, geographic, and
 persons interested in the geographical methods of geophysical prospecting.
 SUMMARY: The book is a collection of 16 articles dealing with the theoretical
 and practical problems of electrical sounding, seismic prospecting and gravity.
 Methods in electrical prospecting in not easily accessible regions and in the
 oceans are treated for the first time in Soviet literature. The methods for the
 investigation and detection of radioactive emissions of drill holes, as well as
 optical and luminescence logging are analyzed. No personalites are mentioned.
 References accompany most of the articles.

12. G.A. Kravtsov, V.I. Kuznetsov, and A.I. Polyakov.
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20. V.I. Kuznetsov, D.I. Zhurav, and A.I. Polyakov, Gravity Characteristics of a Geological Cross Section
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25. V.I. Kuznetsov, D.I. Zhurav, and A.I. Polyakov, Optical Methods for Investigation of Bore
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26. V.I. Kuznetsov, D.I. Zhurav, and A.I. Polyakov, Method for Detecting Radioactive Emissions of
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27. V.I. Kuznetsov, D.I. Zhurav, and A.I. Polyakov, Relationship Between the Operation Control
 Method and the Field Interval of Geophysical Maps
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28. V.I. Kuznetsov, D.I. Zhurav, and A.I. Polyakov, Library of Congress (7529271)
 Card 1/1
 28/04/1966
 8-10-60

(2)

FUZYREV, N.N.

Correlation between the density of observation network and the cross
section of geophysical maps. Prikl. geofiz. no.18:279-287 '58.
(Geophysics--Maps) (MIRA 11:5)

3(10), 7(8)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3430

Puzyrev, Nikolay Nikitovich

Interpretatsiya dannykh seysmorazvedki metodom otrazhennykh voln (Interpretation of Reflection Shooting Data) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 451 p. 6,600 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. and USSR Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany neдр.

Eds.: I.I. Gurvich and I.K. Kupalov-Yaropolk; Exec. Ed.: N.N. Kuz'mina; Tech. Ed.: A.S. Polosina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for seismic prospecting engineers and geologists engaged in interpreting seismic prospecting data.

COVERAGE: This book deals with the interpretation of reflection shooting data. The author discusses: 1) reflections under various seismological conditions as well as methods for controlling the correlation accuracy through the application of dynamic and kinematic criteria; 2) problems of the travel-time curve theory for nonhomogeneous media and curvilinear interfaces; and 3) phases of compiling structural maps and charts as well as the selection of a suitable

~~Card-1/15~~

Interpretation of Reflection (Cont.)

SOV/3430

cross section for the maps. The material also includes information on: 1) rating the accuracy of results obtained at various stages of interpretation as well as on stricter averaging methods; 2) the relation between effective and average velocities for nonhomogeneous media and curvilinear interfaces; and 3) approximation methods which take into account the non-homogeneity of media in the construction of reflecting boundaries. The author thanks the staff of the seismic laboratory of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics, including L.N. Khudobina, T.N. Kulichikhina, R.S. Khromoina, N.K. Molodtsova, N.I. Klimovich and K.P. Vasik. He also thanks I.S. Berzon, I.I. Gurchich, I.K. Kupalov-Yaropolk, the staff of the Kazakhstan and Uzbek geophysical offices and the Nizhne-Volzhskiy Geophysical Trust. There are 182 references: 161 Soviet and 21 English.

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1. Dynamic Properties of Longitudinal Reflected Waves	10
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Computation for a free boundary. Geometric divergence	

Card 2/15

PUZYREV, N.N.

The t_0 lines in the method of reflected waves. Razved. i
prom.geofiz. no.29:3-14 '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

PUZYREV, M.N.

Use of simplified observation systems in studying the folded basement of the West Siberian Plain by the refraction method. Geol. i geofiz. no.11:102-105 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

(West Siberian Plain--Geology, Structural)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

PUZHEV, H.F.

Interpreting refraction data giving the velocity gradient of a lower layer. Geol. i geofiz. 10:120-128 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

(Seismic prospecting)

40217

S/169/62/000/007/026/149
D228/D307

9.9865

AUTHOR: Puzyrev, N. N.

TITLE: Results of experimental work on the generation and the recording of transverse waves in districts of Nizhneye Povolzh'ye

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika. no. 7, 1962, 21, abstract 7A142 (V sb. Sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya geofiz. metodov poiskov i razvedki polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 240-247)

TEXT: Experimental work was carried out in order to: 1) test for the generation of transverse waves from powerful percussively and explosively directed actions, with the aim of sharply increasing the survey depth; 2) study the conditions, in which transverse waves are generated and recorded, and ascertain the method's exploration potentialities under conditions of the Russian Platform; 3) study the velocities and the dynamic features of transverse waves in well observations. The work's results show that it is

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Results of experimental ...

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D228/D307

possible to use percussive actions effectively. When driving piles, developing an energy of 4000 - 8000 kg/m, waves were recorded up to distances of 4 km from the source, and the profile was studied to a depth of 1 km. Explosive actions can be used to generate transverse waves. Observations of complete correlational diagrams show that the transverse waves have sufficiently persistent kinematic and dynamic features and are positively traceable along profiles. The behavior of interfaces, which are of exploration interest, can be investigated more accurately and in greater detail by means of refracted transverse waves. Measurements, made for the first time, of the speeds of transverse waves at great depths (down to 900 m), allowed the stratal velocities of transverse waves to be studied together with the correlations of the speeds of longitudinal and transverse waves, characteristic for terrigenous and carbonate rocks. The absorption of longitudinal and transverse waves in different rocks was investigated, and it is concluded that the absorption of transverse waves is not anomalously high. Other dynamic features of transverse waves were studied. The main directions of further research are outlined. / Abstracter's note: Complete translation. /

X

Card 2/2

PUZYREV, N.N.; KHUFOBINA, L.N.

Survey of experimental studies and some theoretical statements
on the study of transverse and transformed waves. Trudy Inst.
geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.16:7-23 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Seismic waves)

KARZHEVA, L.V.; PUZYREV, N.N.; Primali uchastiye: VINOGRADOV, F.V.;
BRODOV, L.Yu.; LANTSOV, I.A.; KHUOBINA, L.N.; BAKHAREVSKAYA, T.M.

Experimental study of head transverse waves. Trudy Inst. geol.
i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.16:64-94 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Seismic waves)

PUZYREV, N.N.; BAKHAREVSKAYA, T.M.

Some data on the study of conditions for exciting transverse waves.
Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.16:182-200 '62.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Shock waves)

PUZYREV, N.N.

Some problems in interpreting transverse and transformed waves.
Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.16:201-213 '62.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Seismic prospecting)

PUZYREV, N.N.; KRYLOV, S.V.; POTAP'YEV, S.V.; TRESKOVA, Yu.A.

Seismic sounding by refracted waves for purposes of regional geological studies. Geol i geofiz. no.8:55-67 '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

(West Siberian Plain--Seismic prospecting)

ACCESSION NR: APL010876

S/0210/63/000/011/0009/0017

AUTHORS: Krylov, S. V.; Pasyurov, N. N.

TITLE: Computing the effect of a curvilinear refracting boundary in interpreting seismic data

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 11, 1963, 3-17

TOPIC TAGS: seismic refraction, interface, curved interface, curvilinear boundary, arrival time, second order structure, seismic survey

ABSTRACT: The authors point out the necessity of computing distortions associated with curved refracting surfaces. In the Western Siberian Lowland it was necessary to compute the effect of this factor during regional studies on the surface of the basement when the slope of this surface differed from the assumed base by more than 1° . In practice it is advisable to use different methods for computing the effect, choosing the best one by experimental means under actual conditions. Computations are based on a smooth curving surface, local variations being smoothed over by reason of the following. Because of difference in velocities in the two adjoining layers, changes in time of arrival of a wave (and, consequently, changes in the determined value of depth) will be determined in greater measure by the depth and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010876

slope at points of entrance and exit than by irregularities of the interface between these points. The effect is more strongly manifest the greater the velocity difference between the layers. Also, the ray penetrates farther into the second bed at convex segments of the interface. Local convex irregularities will not bend the ray; these undulations are "truncated," the wave cutting across, and the irregularities are not represented in the arrival time of the wave. Since the basic task of regional investigations is delineation of second-order and higher structures, the smoothing of local forms does not diminish the geological value of the results obtained. Sharp local irregularities of the interface at the points of entrance and emergence of the ray of the head wave may appear prominently in the arrival time, however. They appear as jumps in individual values of velocity and depth and may be considered as possible indications of higher-order structures. It is concluded that a survey may eliminate the distorting effect of curved interfaces by using composite travel-time curves. The possibility of recording small structures will depend on the density of recording stations. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 30 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Geology and Geophysics Siberian Department AN SSSR)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4010876

SUBMITTED: 21Jun63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

PUZYREV, N.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; KRYLOV, S.V.; POTAP'YEV, S.V.

Transformation of the time field during point seismic observations. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:92-102 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

PUZYREV, N.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.

[Methods for seismic prospecting] Metodika seismorazvedki. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 240 p. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologii i geofiziki.

ACC NR: AT6028377

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0118/0123

AUTHOR: Kondrashov, V. A.; Mandel'baum, M. M.; Puzyrev, N. N.; Surkov, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Technique of regional seismic investigations in Siberian platform areas

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. *Geologicheskkiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2.* Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 118-123TOPIC TAGS: seismology, platform area, sedimentary cover, ~~reflection profile~~, seismic prospecting / *Liberia*

ABSTRACT: Regional seismic investigations conducted in platform areas of Siberia for the purpose of studying principal features of the deep structure are described. This work was performed mainly in connection with oil and gas prospecting in the area. To study the folded basement a special technique of single and linear head-wave soundings has been developed which makes it possible to investigate forest-covered areas. The results of the field work have revealed some features of the basement structure which had previously not been detected, including differentiation of the basement into layers according to their elastic properties. The sedimentary cover is investigated primarily by the reflection method in its various modifications.

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ACC NR: AT6028377

For regional investigations, wide use is made of single reflection soundings which are applied on a wide scale in the west Siberian lowland. Using this technique in area of nearly 50,000 km² has been surveyed. Also widely used is a technique of regional seismic-reflection profiles including profiles along the rivers. These investigations have resulted in maps and cross-section diagrams which show clearly the effectiveness of the survey. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65

Coal 2/2

ACC NR: AT6005055 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0005/0070

AUTHOR: Puzyrev, N. N. (Doctor of technical sciences); Krylov, S. V.; Potap'yev, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Point seismic sounding

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologii i geofiziki Metodika seysmorazvedki (Methods of seismic prospecting). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 5-70

TOPIC TAGS: seismic prospecting, point seismic sounding, discrete wave correlation, seismic wave, seismic profile

ABSTRACT: The general principles of discrete wave correlation, generally considered to be inadequately developed in regional studies and prospecting work, are discussed. The theory and procedures of point seismic sounding with refracted (head) waves and reflected waves, and the advantages of using wave correlation with them, are presented. The basic problems encountered in interpreting the results of point observations (without travel-time curves) are discussed, with only monotypical reflected and head waves considered. The possibilities of simultaneous use in interpreting different types of waves formed at the same discontinuity are discussed. The problem of determining the

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ACC NR: AT6005055

positions of discontinuities and the distribution of velocities in the medium is discussed. The selection of sounding parameters, the density of the observation network, and special procedures to be used in the field to solve various problems are discussed in detail. Some special features of the practical use of previously described interpretation procedures are given (methods of discrete correlation, construction of the $t(x, l)$ field, accounting for the effects of curvilinearity of the refracting interface, etc.) are presented. Examples are given of the processing of data from point observations in the West Siberian Lowland. Problems encountered in estimating the accuracy of results in determining the depth and the velocity parameters in the medium (e.g., computational errors and errors due to simplifying assumptions) are discussed. The procedures proposed here were tested in a number of regions with data from previous observations, and they have begun to be used extensively in regional investigations of the surface of the basement and of deeper discontinuities in the earth's crust in Western Siberia. Comparisons of the results obtained from point soundings with refracted waves and data from deep boreholes with those derived by the correlation method for refracted waves indicated sufficiently good accuracy of the proposed method in the West Siberian Lowland. Errors in depth usually did not exceed ± 100 m (with depths on the order of 3 km) and $\pm 150-200$ m/sec in the boundary velocity. Extensive use of this method of point observations permitted a change-over to a planned regional study of the basement of the West Siberian

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ACC NR: AT6005055

Lowland by a series of river traverses and an area network established by air transportation. In 1962—1964, 7000 km of river traverses were covered, with a productivity of 1000 km of profile by each party in a working season, as compared with 150—200 km of profile produced by each party with the usual method. Recommendations for further development of the method of seismic sounding called for concentration on the following points: 1) further development of methods of discrete wave correlation; 2) further development of the theory and methods of sounding based on the complex utilization of different types of waves; 3) development of instrumentation with improved accuracy and reliability ensuring wider selectivity of optimal receiving conditions and more channels, also portability and ease of operation; and 4) testing sounding methods to improve and develop them for regional and prospecting investigations under various seismological conditions. Orig. art. has: 35 figures and 67 formulas. [EO]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep65/ ORIG REF: 028/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AT6005060 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0127/0135

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, G. N.; Lebedev, K. A.; Puzyrev, N. N. (Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Selection of seismic waves by polarization for sources with horizontal directivity

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologii i geofiziki. Metodika sayemorazvedki (Methods of seismic prospecting). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 127-135

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismic wave selection, polarization, phase inversion, signal filtration, *TRANSVERSE WAVE, SEISMOGRAPHY*

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for selecting transverse waves (irrespective of the direction of polarization) out of all other waves (longitudinal exchange waves, multiple waves, etc.) arriving at a receiver. This selection is based on the nature of their polarization at the source. The significant property of the transverse waves is that when there is a change of 180° in the direction of the effective force, the phase variations in the impulse of the transverse wave also change by 180° (phase inversion), while other types of waves remain unchanged.

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ACC NR: AT6005060

The model used as an example is a horizontally layered medium. Two cases are investigated: 1) a horizontal force directed perpendicular to the profile (Y-action) and 2) a horizontal force directed along the profile (X-action). Two identical horizontal forces or moments of rotation acting in opposite directions produce vibrations which are recorded by a seismograph or group of seismographs. Pulses from transverse waves caused by both actions are added, while pulses from all other waves are subtracted (addition of opposite phases). This method was tested in the field in the summer of 1963. Several experiments were conducted on a crystalline basement covered by about 20 m of alluvial deposits. Longitudinal head, transverse, and exchange waves formed at the basement surface were clearly recorded near the source (100—150 m away). It was found that the effectiveness of this method of adding (or subtracting) vibrations from two oppositely directed actions is determined, to a considerable extent, by the equality of signal amplitude. This method is described as offering new possibilities for separating waves that may not differ in apparent velocities, frequency characteristics, or amplitudes. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

[EO]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6005061

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0136/0146

AUTHOR: Puzyrev, N. N. (Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: none

TITLE: Methods for constructing reflecting interfaces from exchange-wave travel-time curves

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologii i geofiziki. Metodika seysmorazvedki (Methods of seismic prospecting). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 136-146

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismic prospecting, seismic wave, exchange wave, reflecting wave, interface reflection, travel time curve, shock wave reflection

ABSTRACT: A discussion is presented on some of the methods of constructing reflecting interfaces, chiefly from PS-wave travel times; it is assumed that the velocities of both types of waves (V_p) and (V_s) are given. Only the two-dimensional problem for a homogeneous medium is considered. The discussion involves the following methods: 1) method of time fields; 2) construction of areas by known apparent velocities, with formulas for determining the length of a reflected ray and the direction of the normal from the reflecting area; 3) method of envelopes for constructing the interface; 4) method of circles -- justified for exchange waves if the distance between source and receiver (l) is such that the law of tangents can be used instead of the law of sines (this condition is adequately satisfied if $l \leq h$ and may be valid in

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ACC NR: AT6005061

some cases when $l = (1.5-2.0)h$ and if the slope of the interface does not exceed $20^\circ-30^\circ$; 5) method of intersections, based on the assumption of a plane interface of considerable size. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables, and 19 formulas. [EO]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 30Sep65/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2

PUZYREV, N.N.; KONDRASHOV, V.A.; KRYLOV, S.V.; POTAP'YEV, S.V.

First results of the deep seismic studies of the earth's crust
in the central part of Western Siberia. Geol. i geofiz. no.11:
82-89 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR,
Novosibirsk, i Novosibirskiy geofizicheskiy trest.

ACC NR: AF6023317 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/66/000/002/0088/0099

AUTHOR: Puzyrev, N. N.; Lebedev, K. A.; Lebedeva, G. N.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Branch AN SSSR, Novosibirsk
(Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Excitation of transverse seismic waves by explosions

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 2, 1966, 88-99

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismic prospecting, seismic wave, elastic wave, transverse wave, geologic survey

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with seismic methods of geologic survey. The application of transverse waves supplementing the longitudinal elastic waves results in an increased accuracy and greater resolving power in seismic investigations. The authors developed a new method for excitation of transverse waves by producing explosions in cavities with walls suitably covered on five sides by absorbing materials thus creating waves propagating in one well defined direction. Previously, it has been experimentally found that the pressure P (in atm) of the shock wave in a moist ground (sand-clay) is related to the distance from the explosion (in meters) and the weight of the charge (in kg) by the expression

$$P = K \left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{q}}{R} \right)^n \quad (2)$$

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UDC: 650.874

ACC NR: AP6023317

where K and μ are constants characteristic of the material which depend on the amount of moisture. The authors found that the best absorbent is loose sand; gravel is the next best. With suitable amounts of explosives, waves reflected and refracted from layers located at a depth up to 2 km can be located. The method of explosions is superior to excitation of waves by mechanical impact sources. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table and 6 equations.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 23Oct65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002079

SOURCE CODE: UR/0030/66/000/012/0021/0026

AUTHOR: Puzyrev, N. N. (Corresponding member AN SSSR)

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Division, Academy of Sciences SSSR
(Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: New methods for seismic investigations of the Earth's crust

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 12, 1966, 21-26

TOPIC TAGS: earth crust, seismic wave propagation, rock elasticity, elastic wave propagation, seismic prospecting

ABSTRACT: New seismic methods of investigating the Earth's crust, including point soundings, aerial bombing, and the use of shear waves are reviewed. The method of point sounding, used primarily in inaccessible regions, is based on the recognition and identification of the characteristics of deep waves recorded at isolated observation points (point correlation), the use of different types of waves (reflected, head, refracted), and on special data-processing techniques. Under ideal recording conditions the method of point observations can yield valuable data on the structure of the Earth's crust on the basis of only one-tenth the volume of field measurements by continuous profiling. The use of aerial bombs to generate waves in inaccessible regions has been successful on many occasions. Using this method, waves have been recorded at distances up to 110 km from the point of bomb strike. A remote

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ACC NR: AP7002079

control device called the "Tayga." has been developed for use in the aerial bomb technique which considerably speeds operations. A method of utilizing shear waves has been successfully developed by the Institute of Geology and Geophysics and the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting Methods. Several ways have been found to generate the necessary shear waves using this method. Most important are the techniques of setting off charges in cavities filled with an absorbent, the use of a special device to accumulate the energy of deep waves, and the use of vibration. A new method has been developed for the selection of shear waves on the basis of directivity at the source. This method, which employs a magnetic memory unit, eliminates the effects on the records of a large group of interference shear waves which are caused by the high level of longitudinal waves generated in the nonideal medium in the vicinity of the source. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [DM]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 5110

Circ 2/2

FUZYREV, P. F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16 aprelya 1960 g. g. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvedka i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in 4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhzdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy; ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A. Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel';

Card 1/11

Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.)

SOV/5592

Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE : The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVERPAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transactions of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Economy of the USSR. The Conference was called by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Sovet Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

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development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, surveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radiometric investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processes is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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nauk, redaktor; GORBACHEV, A.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
IVANOV, S.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; LARIN, P.S.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; NEPENIN, N.N., doktor
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PUZYREV, S.A., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RYUKHIN, N.V., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; FLYATE, D.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk, redaktor; SHAPIRO, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
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