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2223. TRACZYK W. Kat. Fizjol. I. Moskiewskiego O. L. Med. Inst.*Rola stanów czynnościowych kory mózgu w regulacji układu przysadkowo-nadnerczowego. Role of the functional states of the cerebral cortex in the regulation of the hypophyseo-adrenal system POL. TYG. LEK. 1955, 10/20 (670-674) Graphs 4

The activity of adrenal cortex in dogs was measured by the determination of 17-ketosteroids. The function of cerebral cortex under various stimuli was studied by the technique of Pavlov's school based on the creation of conditional reflexes. It was found that the increase of the process of inhibition was associated with marked increase of urinary 17-ketosteroids. Various experiments are described to illustrate the statement that the cortical cerebral function regulates the activity of pituitary-adrenal axis. Selye's classical stress theory is criticized as experimentally incomplete and theoretically inadequate. Kowalewski - Edmonton

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(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.
regulation of adreno-pituitary system)
(ADRENAL GLANDS, physiol.
cerebral cortex regulation of adreno-pituitary system)
(PITUITARY GLAND, physiol.
same)

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(ADRENAL CORTEX, physiology
adreno-pituitary system, role of funct. states of cerebral cortex on conditioned reflexes)
(PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR, physiology
eff. of cerebral cortex funct. on conditioned reflexes)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology
eff. of adreno-pituitary system, conditioned reflexes)
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED
adrenal pituitary system, eff. of cerebral cortex funct.)

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(ELECTRODIAGNOSIS)
(AMINOBUTYRIC ACID)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)
(BRAIN)

GEPNER-WOZNIEWSKA, Maria; TRACZYK, Zdzislawa

Activity of glutamic-exalic-acetic transaminase in the erythrocytes and serum in blood diseases. Increase of the activity of glutamic-exalic-acetic transaminase in the erythrocytes in hemolytic syndromes. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.32:1473-1479 10 Aug 59.

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(BLOOD DISEASES, metab.) (TRANSAMINASES, blood)

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(BONE MARROW EXAMINATION) (CHROMOSOMES)
(POLYCYTHEMIA VERA) (COLCHICINE)

TRACZYK, Zdzislawa , starszy asystent

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LODZINSKI, Kazimierz; ROCHOWIECKA, Halina; TRACZYNSKA, Hanna

The problem of hydrocephalus in children with congenital cerebral and spinal hernias. Neurol., neurochir., psychiat. Pol. 14 no.3:481-487 My-Je '64

Evaluation of early therapeutic results in congenital cerebral and spinal hernias. Ibid.:489-496

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TRAD, E. ; PROHASKA, B.

Chromatography of hydrocarbons on domestic silica gel. p. 221.

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November 1959
Uncl.

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Peri-electrotonus, Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 2 no.1:126-132 Ja-F '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Kiivs'kiy derzhuniversitet imeni T.G.Shevchenka, Institut fiziologii tvarin.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

L 1593-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024769 UR/0219/64/058/009/0007/0012

AUTHOR: Tradadyuk, A. A. 19 B

TITLE: Effect of spinal cord polarization on the viscero-motor reflexes

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 58, no. 9, 1964, 7-12

TOPIC TAGS: medical experiment, experiment animal, brain, nervous system, neuron, neurology

ABSTRACT: Results of study, on 18 cats, of the effect of local polarization of various spinal cord structures in the lumbosacral region by ascending and descending direct current on the interoceptive inhibition of skeletal muscles resulting from stimulation of the rectal mechanoreceptors are discussed.

In most cases, interoceptive stimulation depressed the background electrical activity and reflex responses of the tibialis anterior muscle. Interoceptive inhibition of the latter was decreased by polarization of the afferent spinal cord structures by ascending and decreased by descending direct current. Polarization of its motor nucleus, with the

Card 1/2

L 1593-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024769

microelectrodes immersed 2-2.5 millimiters below the spinal cord's dorsal surface, by descending and ascending direct current respectively increased and decreased interoceptive inhibition.

It is concluded that interoceptive impulsion affects the anelectrotonus of the afferent spinal cord structures, the changes being catelectronic in the inter- and motor-spinal neurons. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Ivano-Frankovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (Department of Normal Physiology, Ivano-Frankovsk Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Apr63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 003 JPRS

Card 2/2

TRADAFELOV, D.; NABAKOV, N.

Concerning a new method of obtaining almost pure mullite from kaolin. p. 67.

GODISHNIK. KHIMILA. Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50, no. 2, 1955/56 (published 1958).

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Uncl.

TRADIC, A.

"Diseases of sea fishes."

p. 296 (Morsko Ribarstvo) Vol. 9, no. 11, Nov. 1957
Rijeka, Yugoslavia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Voll. 7, no. 4, April 1958

TRAFALSKI,Wlodzimierz, mgr., inz.

Diagram of limiting longitudinal bending moments. Bud okret 7 no.3:76-81 Mr '62

1. Stocznia Gdanska.

TRAFALSKI, Wlodzimierz, mgr., inz.

Checking the longitudinal strength of cargo vessels. Bud okretowe Warszawa 6 no.10:301-305 '61.

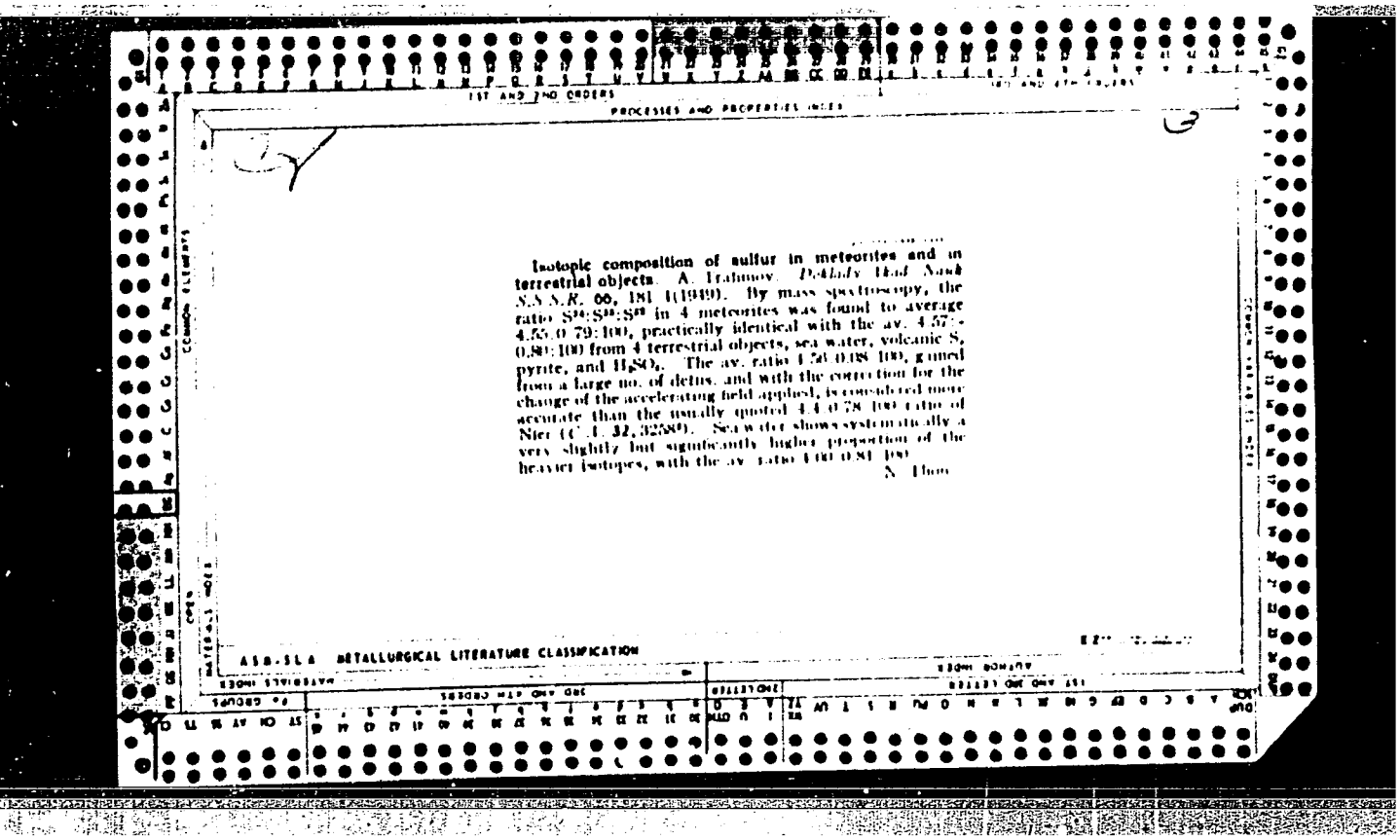
1. Stocznia Gdanska.

(Freighters) (Strains and stresses)

TRAFIMCHIK, V.

In the Lida detachment. Zasanch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.7:5-7 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nachal'nik Lidskogo mezhrayonnogo otryada po zashchite rasteniy, Grodnenskaya oblast'.



Isotopic composition of sulfur in meteorites and in terrestrial objects. A. Trofimov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 66, 181 (1949). By mass spectroscopy, the ratio $S^{32}:S^{33}:S^{34}$ in 4 meteorites was found to average 4.55:0.79:100, practically identical with the av. 4.57:0.81:100 from 4 terrestrial objects, sea water, volcanic S, pyrite, and H_2SO_4. The av. ratio 4.56 ± 0.08 : 100, gained from a large no. of detns. and with the correction for the change of the accelerating field applied, is considered more accurate than the usually quoted 4.4 ± 0.78 : 100 ratio of Nier (*C. A.* 32, 3258⁹). Sea water shows systematically a very slightly but significantly higher proportion of the heavier isotopes, with the av. ratio 4.60 ± 0.81 : 100.

N. Thon

PA 9T66

TRAFIMU, A. A.

Apr 1947

USSR/Petroleum
Oil regions

"Contour Flooding at Tuymaz," A. A. Trafimu (City of Ufa)

"Neftyanoye Khozyaystvo" Vol 25, No 4

Tremendous oil reserves found at Tuymaz (one of largest in the USSR). Article discusses means of maintaining internal pressure and increasing the efficiency of oil recovery from the Devonian strata.

9T66

TRAFISZ, J.

To tourist cyclists. p. 3. TURYSTA. (Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze) Warszawa. No. 5, May 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress, Vol. 4, no. 12, December 1955

BARTON, H.H.C.; TRAFISZ, K., mgr., inz., (translator)

The actual development of direct current electric traction (feeding).
Probl kolejn no.20:88-101 '62.

TRAFNYAK, S., inzh.

Continuous line for repairing cylinder blocks of the GAZ-51 engine. Avt. transp. 41 no.6:30-33 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

TRAGER, H.

"Construction and submersion of the cowstrings of the Main Eastern Channel." Melyepitestudomanyi Szemle, Budapest, Vol. 4, No. 6, June 195[illegible], p. 283.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

H

HUNG.

95 Construction and lowering of the arches [illegible] bowstring bridges [illegible] (*Mélyépítéstudományi [illegible]*) [illegible] 6, pp 284 288, 12 figs.

The highway bridges over the [illegible] Canal which branches off the [illegible] barrage were designed as [illegible] concrete bowstring arches with cable ties. The [illegible] were made of high tensile [illegible] with a low Young's modulus, the consequence of which was a high degree of elongation. This caused horizontal and vertical deformations of the arches, thereby influencing the construction of the arches and the final state of the bridge. The conventional [illegible]

1/2

B. Georly

[illegible] the lowering arches by means of wedges, screw and hydraulic jacks, etc., could not be applied due to low capacity and horizontal lability. A new method of lowering the arches, which closely follows their horizontal and vertical displacements and at the same time eliminates the horizontal stresses in the scaffolding, had to be introduced. For this purpose the temporary three-hinged reinforced concrete arches were raised off the scaffolding instead of lowering the latter. The most economical method of lifting the [illegible] from the standpoint of force, time and equipment can be attained by drawing up the cables at midspan. To carry out the above mentioned operation only one fifteenth to one-twentieth part of the horizontal tensile force caused by the permanent load was necessary. The stressing of the cable was effected with 10–15 ton differential tackles applied between the centre hinge and cable. After the arch had been lifted the scaffolding was removed and the arches lowered into final position by the cables. Subsequently, the arch and the deck of the bridge can be stressed by tensioning the cables in the same way.

2/2

Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

AUTHOR: Träger, Lubomír, Engineer, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: An analysis of the basic leveling survey net in the CSR

PERIODICAL: Geodetický a kartografický sborník, v. 6, 1960, 53-73

TEXT: This article was given in the form of a lecture by Professor Josef Böhm of the Surveying Faculty of the Prague University Technical Surveying Faculty. It analyzes the leveling survey net in the CSR with emphasis on the accuracy of measurements made and compliance with international standards. The article reproduces the main sections of the author's dissertation and is based on a work by Kruis (Ref. 6: Posouzení přesnosti nivelačních zakladu ČSR (Criticism of the Leveling Survey Accuracy of the Basic Net in the CSR), Zeměměřický sborník, Praha, 1953) which covers the

Card 1/23

An analysis of the basic ...

Western part of the net. After pointing out that the Czech net was measured between 1939 and 1955 and comprises 27 closed polygons as shown in Fig. 1, the author first deals with the accumulation of leveling errors. He states that the difference between "there and back" leveling λ over the entire section can be considered as a complete real error of the difference between both sets of measurements. The complete mean error m_L for overleveling both end points of the section (or the average of both measurements) is obtained via Eq. (6)

$$m_L^2 = \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{str} \lambda^2, \qquad (6)$$

where $\operatorname{str} \lambda^2$ is the mean value of λ^2.

Card 2/23

An analysis of the basic ...

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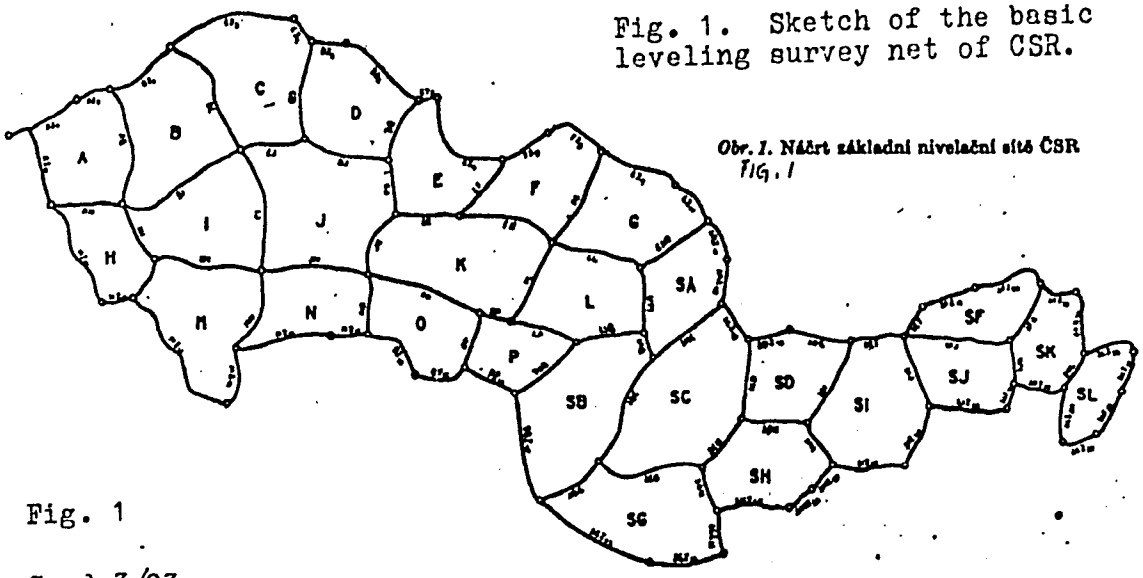
D230/D303

Fig. 1. Sketch of the basic leveling survey net of CSR.



Obr. 1. Náčrt základní nivelační sítě ČSR
FIG. 1

Fig. 1

Card 3/23

Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

An analysis of the basic ...

Table 1

Rozdíl |λ| v mm (3)	Délka pořadu L v km (1) — Tabulka 1										Σ	Stř. hodn. (2)
	7,5	22,5	37,5	52,5	67,5	82,5	97,5	112,5	127,5	142,5		
25						1					1	82,5
23												
21												
19											1	67,5
17					1						1	67,5
15					1						1	37,5
13			1				1				5	58,5
11		1		2	1		1				7	54,0
9		1	2	2		1	1				8	50,6
7		1	3	2	1		1				17	58,7
5		2	3	3	6	1	2				27	61,4
3		5	4	5	3	4	5	1			32	57,5
1	1	3.	6	10	5	4	1	1.		1		
Σ	1	13	19	24	18	11	11	2		1	100	
Stř. hodn. (2)	1	4,2	4,5	3,9	5,2	2,7	4,8	.2		1		

Card 4/23

Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

An analysis of the basic...

Table 1. Legend: (1) length of section L in km; (2) mean value; (3) difference in mm.

Fig. 4. Correlation between L and /Δ/.

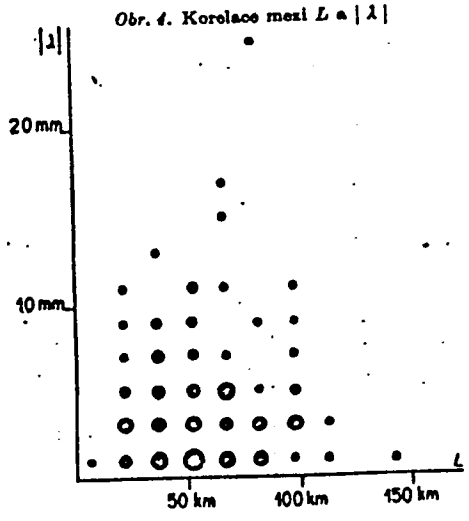


Fig. 4

Card 5/23

An analysis of the basic...

Table 1 and Fig. 4 establish the correlation between the length of the section L and absolute difference /$\hat{\Delta}$/. The circle area is proportional to the number of elements.

Table 2. Legend: (1) length of section L in km; (2) mean value

Tabulka 2

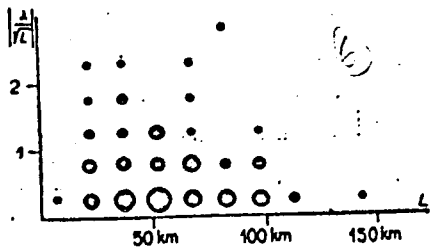
$\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{L}}$	Délka pořadu L v km (1) 7,5	22,5	37,5	52,5	67,5	82,5	97,5	112,5	127,5	142,5	Σ	Stř. hodn. (2)
2,75						1					1	82,5
2,25		1	1		1						3	42,5
1,75		1	2		1						4	41,2
1,25		2	2	5	1		1				11	49,8
0,75		4	4	4	7	3	3				24	57,5
0,25	1	5	10	15	8	8	7	2		1	57	62,0
Σ	1	13	19	24	18	11	11	2		1	100	
Stř. hodn. (2)	0,25	0,83	0,72	0,54	0,69	0,57	0,48	0,25		0,25		

Card 6/23

Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

An analysis of the basic ...

Fig. 5. Correlation between L and $\left|\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{L}}\right|$



Obr. 5. Korelace mezi L a $\left|\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{L}}\right|$

Table 2 and Fig. 5 ascertain the correlation between L and $\left|\frac{d}{\sqrt{L}}\right|$. The leveling sections were arranged in accordance with the systematic tendency, and Table 3 and Fig. 6 show the correlations.

Card 7/23

An analysis of the basic ...

Table 3. Legend: (1) Length of section L in km; (2) mean value.

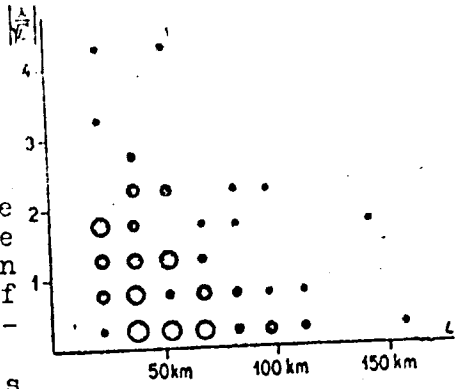
Délka úseku L v km (1) — Tabulka 3

$\lambda/\sqrt{L}$	7,5	22,5	37,5	52,5	67,5	82,5	97,5	112,5	127,5	142,5	157,5	Σ	Stř. hodn. (2)
4,25		1		1								2	37,5
3,75													
3,25		1										1	22,5
2,75			2									2	37,5
2,25			4	3		1	1					9	54,2
1,75		8	3		1	1				1		14	41,8
1,25		5	6	8	2							21	42,5
0,75		4	8	2	5	2	1	1				23	52,5
0,25		1	10	9	8	2	3	2			1	36	62,5
Σ		20	33	23	16	6	5	3		1	1	108	
Stř. hodn. (2)		1,55	1,08	1,08	0,62	1,00	0,75	0,42		1,75	0,25		

Card 8/23

An analysis of the basis ...

Fig. 6. Correlation between L and $\left|\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{L}}\right|$.



Obr. 6. Korelace mezi L a $\left|\frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{L}}\right|$.

According to the author, the result does not, apparently, follow Vignal's theory (Ref. 8: Evaluation de la précision d'une méthode de nivellement (Evaluation of the Precision of a Leveling Method), Bulletin géodésique, 1936). Sections in lengths of 5, 10, 15 ... km were subsequently selected for numerical calculation and the mean value $\frac{1}{4n_L}\left[\frac{\lambda^2}{L}\right]$ for each length was determined. Value $\frac{1}{4n_R}\left[\frac{\lambda^2}{R}\right]$ was also

Card 9/23

Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

An analysis of the basic ...

utilized to ascertain the mean length of division R_m and the resulting correlation is given in Table 4.

Table 4. Legend: (1) Length of section L in km; (2) values.

… ku L v kilometroch (1) — Tabulka 4

(2) Hodnoty	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	1 5	120	125	130	135
3,7						1																					
3,5			1	1			1																				
3,3								1																			
3,1					1																						
2,9		1																									
2,7	1	1	1						1						1												
2,5										1			1	1													
2,3	1											1															
2,1				1	1		1	1	1																		
1,9	3	2		1	1	2				1			1	1													
1,7	3	3	3	4	2	3	2	1	2	2																	
1,5	2	5	5	5	6	2	4	1	3	1			2					1									
1,3	3	2	1	6	3	5	4	5	1	1					1												
1,1	9	4	7	5	6	9	4	3	6	1			1	1	2	1	1										
0,9	5	9	12	13	10	6	5	9	4	6		2		3		3											
0,7	9	15	11	9	11	12	13	13	3	1	2	2	6	2	2	4	2	3	2								
0,5	14	23	16	13	15	10	14	9	13	5	6	7	9	6	6	2	4	1	2	1				1	1	1	
0,3	20	13	20	16	17	14	18	15	16	17	11	14	8	8	5	4	2	4	1	4			1				
0,1	31	21	19	22	18	23	16	19	19	20	17	13	11	9	5	8	0	5	2	1	3	1					1

Card 10/23

An analysis of the basic ...

The larger systematic tendencies which occurred in small sections and the smaller systematic tendencies which occurred in long sections are explained by the fact that the net eliminated systematic errors, depending on the direction of measurement and which enlarge the difference Δ, but that in the mean value, both measurements are cancelled out or their influence is reduced. An illustration in Fig. 8 of leveling survey errors according to the exponential curve as cited by H. Christ (Ref. 4: Darstellung von Nivellementsfehlern mit Hilfe einer Exponentialfunktion (Illustration of Leveling Errors with the Aid of an Exponential Function), Zeitschrift für Vermessungswesen, 1954) shows that the complete mean error decreases and does not follow the exponential curve.

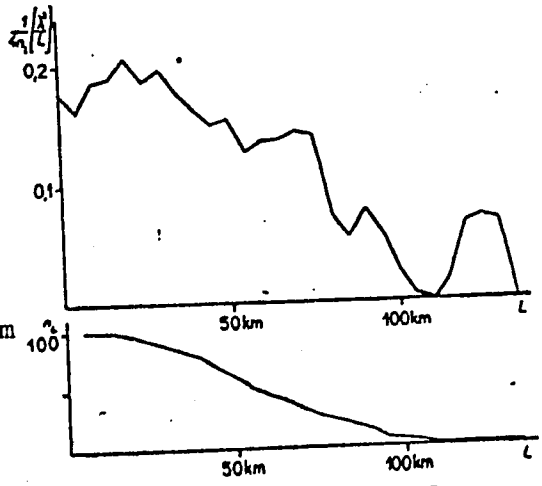
Card 11/23

Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

An analysis of the basic ...

Fig. 8. Course of values $\frac{1}{4n_L}\left[\frac{\lambda^2}{L}\right]$.

Value $u''_L = \frac{1}{4}\frac{[\lambda^2]}{[L]}$ is used to analyze the correlation between the complete mean error and the length of the section. Individual sections with increasing lengths up to 100 km at 10 km intervals were selected alphabetically and without regard to the ground course. The results are given in Table 5 and Fig. 9.



Obr. 8. Průběh hodnot $\frac{1}{4n_L}\left[\frac{\lambda^2}{L}\right]$

Card 12/23

An analysis of the basic ...

Table 5.

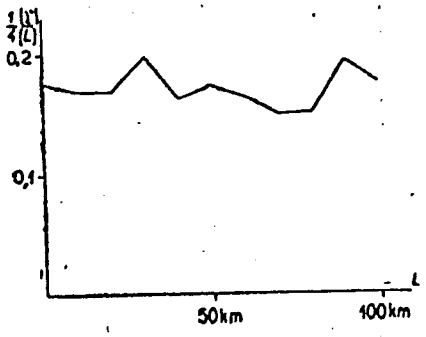
Tabulka 5

L	n_L	$[L]$	$[\lambda^2]$	$\frac{1}{4}\frac{[\lambda^2]}{[L]}$
10	561	5608,795	3767,569	0,168
20	280	5598,684	3751,384	0,168
30	186	5578,872	4422,690	0,198
40	140	5598,684	3652,547	0,163
50	112	5598,684	3901,150	0,174
60	93	5578,872	3671,997	0,165
70	80	5598,684	3343,375	0,149
80	70	5598,684	3402,587	0,152
90	62	5578,872	4342,568	0,195
100	56	5598,684	3914,198	0,175

Card 13/23

Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

Fig. 9.
Course of values $\frac{1}{4}\frac{[\lambda^2]}{[L]}$



Obr. 9. Průběh hodnot $\frac{1}{4}\frac{[\lambda^2]}{[L]}$

An analysis of the basic ...

The author then calculates mean errors according to Böhm (Ref. 1: Přesná nivelace (Accurate Leveling Survey), Praha, 1955); Eq. (8)

$$m_L^2 = (\tau^2 - \zeta^2 e^{-cL}) L + \varkappa_1^2 H^2 \qquad (8)$$

may also be written as Eq. (9)

$$m_L^2 = \eta^2 L + \sigma^2 L^2 + \varkappa_1^2 H^2 \qquad (9)$$

where $\varkappa$ = mean systematic error for 1 m superelevation, H = superelevation between the end points of a section, τ = complete mean error per km, ζ = mean probable systematic error per km, η = probable mean error per km, σ = systematic error per km [Abstractor's note: e not defined]. The results of this calculation give $\eta = \pm 0.55$ mm/km, $\sigma = \pm 0.048i$ mm/km, $\varkappa_1 = \pm 0.0039$ mm/m. As the systematic error is imaginary, this equation is reduced to $m_L^2 = \eta^2 L + \varkappa_1^2 H^2$, the subsequent results being $\frac{1i}{2}\sqrt{\frac{L^2}{L}}$ ($\eta = \pm 0.36$)

Card 14/23

Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

An analysis of the basic ...

($\eta = \pm 0.55$); value $\varkappa$ is too small to be reliably determined from the measurement results with accidental deviation. The author then examines attempts to level the basic net with changed weights, having a value $p = \frac{k}{\eta^2 L + \varkappa^2 H^2} \cdot \eta^2$ is considered as being equal to constant k in order to produce $p = \frac{1}{L}$. The reciprocate value of the weight is expressed by Eq. (14) $\frac{1}{p} = L + \frac{\varkappa^2}{\eta^2} H^2 = L + \alpha H^2$. If the original equations system in matrices is Eq. (15) $Nk + u = 0$, then by introducing the new weights, it will modify to Eq. (16) $(N + \alpha\Delta N)(k + \Delta k) + u = 0$, where matrix ΔN comprises H^2 and ΣH^2; similarly, matrix N comprises elements L and ΣL. By changing matrix N to $N + \Delta N$, the solution of system k to $k + \Delta k$ will modify, where matrix Δk represents the change of correlators. $\Delta k = -\alpha(N + \alpha\Delta N)^{-1} \Delta N k$ is then obtained which may further be ex-

Card 15/23

Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

An analysis of the basic ...

pressed as $\Delta k = - \alpha N^{-1} \Delta N k + \alpha^2 (N^{-1} \Delta N)^2 k - \alpha^3 (N^{-1} \Delta N)^3 k + \ldots$ The author states that it has been found that to level the net with changed weights, coefficient α must be determined differently from the relation $\alpha = \frac{\varkappa^2}{\eta^2}$; value $\varkappa^2$ can be ascertained from the level post measurement. As regards determining errors according to international formulae, the author notes that Lallemand's [Abstractor's note: No reference given] and Vignal's theories are intended for probable error and that the mean error may be converted to the probable error by multiplying by 2/3 or 4/9. All values required for the calculation are tabulated as well as the elements group with respect to the same systematic tendency, excepting values ϱ^2, $\frac{\varrho^2}{R}$, R^2, the sum of which does not change for the entire net. Individual sections which were connected, were grouped into longer sections in respect of those measured by the same level surveyor.

Card 16/23

An analysis of the basic ...

Sections thus combined were divided into distances having the same systematic tendencies. Consideration was given to changes in surveyors and to the long time lapse between measurements. An attempt was made to take distances longer than 20 km [Abstractor's note: Shorter distances were taken only exceptionally]. An average length of distances over 50 km was also tried. The difference of coordinates of the leveling line was estimated; the values for distances of approximately the same length are tabulated here, all sections or combined sections varying between 40-60 km. Table 9 gives the closing of polygons during 1953 and 1955 after remeasuring the section SEJ Poprad - Prešov.

Table 9. Tabulated closures of polygons.

Legend: (1) From the year 1953; (2) circumference; (3) Bohemia and Moarvia; (4) Slovakia; (5) Czechoslovakia; (6) from the year 1955.

Card 17/23

An analysis of the basic ...

Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

Sestavení uzávěrů polygonů — *Tabulka 9*

(1) a) z roku 1953 (34)

Polygon	F	φ	q^2	$\frac{q^2}{F}$
A	307,832	− 2,849	8,117	0,026
B	345,974	+6,420	41,216	0,119
C	349,030	−10,351	207,355	0,766
D	354,846	+ 8,319	69,206	0,195
E	305,158	−24,502	600,348	1,967
F	351,123	+14,122	199,431	0,568
G	320,532	−15,905	254,881	0,780
H	269,050	+17,892	320,124	1,190
I	336,048	−21,981	483,164	1,438
J	388,807	−11,035	121,771	0,313
K	366,430	+21,202	452,073	1,234
L	294,781	+0,209	0,044	0,000
M	374,214	+11,000	121,000	0,323
N	290,008	− 0,824	0,679	0,002
O	283,051	+23,363	545,830	1,922
P	229,133	− 6,619	43,811	0,191
SA	318,946	+11,759	138,274	0,434
SB	308,715	+ 8,285	68,641	0,180
SC	415,000	+26,480	701,007	1,687
SD	291,254	−18,502	344,548	1,183
SF	311,236	−30,332	920,030	2,956
SG	378,025	+10,668	113,806	0,301

SH	285,845	+ 6,257	39,150	0,137
SI	304,365	−18,593	345,700	0,949
SJ	297,941	+30,705	1353,872	4,544
SK	281,744	+ 2,563	6,569	0,023
SL	246,194	+ 8,935	79,834	0,324
(2) Obal	2692,690	+46,725	2183,226	0,811
⊕ČaM	5172,019		3529,050	11,034
⊕ SI	3560,465		4112,091	12,724
⊕ČSR	8733,384		7641,141	23,758

(6) b) z roku 1955 (34)

SF	311,236	−19,675	387,106	1,244
SJ	297,941	+26,138	683,195	2,293
Č a M	5172,019		3529,050	11,034
SI	3560,465		2908,490	8,761
ČSR	8733,384		6437,540	19,795

Card 18/23

2/029/60/006/008/001/003
D230/D303

An analysis of the basic ...

After calculating the mean error for the basic net in the CSR /Abstractor's note: Results tabulated in the article/, Z is assumed to be equal to 50 and K to 2 km and these are taken for additional consideration, the auxiliary values appearing in Table 14a.

Table 14a.

$f^2 = \frac{K}{Z} R_m$	0,020
$f^2 = \frac{K}{Z} \frac{[A^2]}{[R]}$	0,025

The next limits U and V are determined as shown in Table 15, and as limits of values U and V in Table 15 a.

Table 15. Legend: (1) Sections; (2) distances.

Card 19/23

An analysis of the basic ...

Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

Table 15. *Tabulka 15*

G	Pořady (1)	Úseky (2)
u'_L	±0,410	±0,664
u'_P	±0,856	
u'_{rs}	±0,884	
v'_L	±0,452	±0,647
u^*_L	±0,301	±0,507
u^*_P	±0,858	
u^*_{rs}	±0,884	
v^*_L	±0,424	±0,576

Table 15a.

Table 15a

G		
U	±0,884	±0,884
V'	±0,452	±0,[illegible]7
V^*	±0,424	±0,576

Card 20/23

An analysis of the basic ...

Finally, Table 16 is established by the author according to Vignal (Ref. 8: Op. cit.).

Table 16. Legend: (1) Sections; (2) distances.

Tabulka 16	Pofudy (1)	Vzdálenosti (2)
$\tau_1 = U$	$\pm 0{,}884$	$\pm 0{,}884$
$\tau_2'^2 = \frac{(1-f'^2)V'^2 - \frac{1}{5}w_R'^2}{1-\frac{6}{5}f'^2}$	0,100	0,383
τ_2'	$\pm 0{,}411$	$\pm 0{,}620$
$\tau_2'^2 = \frac{(1-f'^2)V'^2 - \frac{1}{5}w_R'^2}{1-\frac{6}{5}f'^2}$	0,144	0,297

Card 21/23

τ_2''	$\pm 0{,}379$	$\pm 0{,}545$
$\eta_1'^2 = \frac{u_R'^2 - j'^2 U^2}{1 - j'^2}$	0,164	0,164
η_1'	$\pm 0{,}405$	$\pm 0{,}405$
$\eta_1''^2 = \frac{u_R''^2 - j''^2 U^2}{1 - j''^2}$	0,163	0,163
η_1''	$\pm 0{,}404$	$\pm 0{,}404$
$\eta_2' = \frac{u_R'^2 - j'^2 \lvert\gamma''\rvert^2}{1 - \frac{6}{5} j'^2}$	0,176	0,172
η_2'	$\pm 0{,}420$	$\pm 0\,415$
$\eta_2'' = \frac{u_R''^2 - j''^2 \lvert\gamma''\rvert^2}{1 - \frac{6}{5} j''^2}$	0,170	0,175
η''^2	$\pm 0{,}423$	$\pm 0{,}418$

$\zeta_1'^2 = \frac{U^2 - u_R'^2}{1 - j'^2}$	0,617	0,617
ζ_1'	$\pm 0{,}785$	$\pm 0{,}785$
$\zeta_1''^2 = \frac{U^2 - u_R''^2}{1 - j''^2}$	0,619	0,619
ζ_1''	$\pm 0{,}787$	$\pm 0{,}787$
$\zeta_2'^2 = \frac{\gamma''^2 - \frac{6}{5} u_R'^2}{1 - \frac{6}{5} j'^2}$	$-0{,}00738$	0,212
ζ_2'	$\pm 0{,}086\,i$	$\pm 0{,}460$
$\zeta_2''^2 = \frac{\gamma''^2 - \frac{6}{5} u_R''^2}{1 - \frac{6}{5} j''^2}$	$-0{,}0346$	0,122
ζ_2''	$\pm 0{,}186\,i$	$\pm 0{,}349$

Card 22/23

Table 16. (cont'd)

An analysis of the basic ... Z/025/60/006/000/001/001
D230/D303

The results of the mean errors are $\tau = \pm 0.88$ mm/km, $\eta = \pm 0.42$ mm/km, $\zeta = \pm 0.79$ mm/km, the probable errors ± 0.59 mm/km, ± 0.28 mm/km, ± 0.53 mm/km. The author concludes that the basic leveling net complies with international standards. The decrease in the complete mean error per km was shown during analysis; this may be due to the special grouping of errors. All indicate the elimination of the systematic error which depends on the direction of measurement. The unfavorable effect of the long period taken in creating the net was revealed, especially as the proposed net was modified during the process. In long-term building of such a net, the author states. there is the risk of geological movements of the points when combining measurements. There are 9 figures, 18 tables and 11 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Geodetický a topografický ústav v Praze (Geodetical and Topographical Institute, Prague).

Card 23/23

ERDELY, Imre; HAJNAL, Lajos; FERENCZY, Pal, fomernok; TAMAS, Ferenc, dr.; SVEHLA, Gyula, dr.; TRAGER, Tamas; BERNOLAK, Bela; ZEOLD, Istvan; KAKASY, Gyula; SAJC, Istvan, dr.

Society life. Epitoanyag 16 no. 2:66 F '64. Epitoanyag 16 no. 2:66 F '64.

1. "Epitoanyag" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Erdely and Tamas).

TRAGER, Tamas

Up-to-date methods for the analysis of silicates.I. Determination of the calcium and magnesium content of silicates. Epitoanyag 14 no.7:256-259 Jl '62.

1. Kobanyai Porcelangyar.

TRAGER, Tamas

Application of flame photometric methods in silicate analysis. Epitoanyag 16 no.11:419-422 N '64.

1. Fine Ceramic Industry National Enterprise, Budapest.

S/078/60/005/007/023/043/XX
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Markov, V. P., Traggeym, Ye. N.

TITLE: Thiocyanate Compounds of Uranyl

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 7, pp. 1467 - 1473

TEXT: Being concerned with the complex chemistry of uranyl, the authors studied the synthesis and production of thiocyanate compounds of UO_2. The following substances were obtained by them: 1) $UO_2(CNS)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ was prepared by reaction of $Ba(CNS)_2$ with UO_2SO_4. Since this compound difficultly crystallizes from the solution thickened to a viscous resin, the resin was repeatedly rubbed with benzene and recrystallized from ether, whereby crystallization was considerably speeded up. The same compound was obtained from uranyl oxide and thiocyanic acid. The analysis confirmed the identity of the two compounds. Their crystals are shown in Fig.1 (micropicture). The thermogram of Fig.2 shows that two water molecules are separated at 85 - 100°C, while the third is free only at 115 - 125°C, whereupon the

Card 1/3

thiocyanogen group starts decomposing immediately. For the case of a compound preheated to 80°C, the thermogram of Fig.3 shows only the effect at 115 - 125°C. The anhydrous compound is dark-green and almost insoluble in cold water. Its molecular electrical conductivity μ (in $ohm^{-1}.cm^2$) was determined, and the following values were found for it: at V (l/mole)=500, μ = 230; at V = 1000, μ = 259. The following compounds were obtained by reaction of uranyl thiocyanate with heavy cations: 2) dipyridyl uranyl pentathiocyanate $(C_{10}H_8N_2H)_3UO_2(CNS)_5$, which is well soluble in ethanol and methanol, difficultly in water, and insoluble in ether. The following values were found for aqueous solutions: at V = 500, μ = 717, and at V = 1000, μ = 766. In alcoholic solution, μ = 358 for V = 500. The thermogram (Fig.4) shows an effect at 150 - 160°C, which corresponds to the melting of the substance (exact melting point 158°C), and one at 310-340°C (decomposition). 3) Acridine uranyl pentathiocyanate $(C_{13}H_9NH)_3UO_2(CNS)_5 \cdot H_2O$. The values found in alcoholic solution were μ = 358 for V = 500, μ = 410 for V = 1000. The thermogram of Fig.5 shows an effect at 50 - 60°C (removal of water), and one at 235 - 245°C

Thiocyanate Compounds of Uranyl

S/078/60/005/007/023/043/XX
B004/B060

(melting and partial decomposition). 4) Triethylamine uranyl pentathiocyanate $[(C_2H_5)_3NH]_3UO_2(CNS)_5H_2O$. Crystals of this compound are shown in Fig.6. The compound is well soluble in water and alcohol. The values in alcoholic solution were - 407.6 for V = 2500, and - 449 for V = 5000. This compound is less stable in aqueous solution. The values were μ = 494 for V = 500, and μ = 529 for V = 1000. The thermogram of Fig.7 shows three effects. The first (80 - 90°C) corresponds to the removal of water; the second (235 - 250°C) corresponding to the melting passes directly over into the third effect of decomposition. There are 7 figures and 10 references: 3 Soviet, 2 British, 1 Danish, 2 French, and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1958

Card 3/3

S/078/60/005/007/026/043/XX
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Markov, V. P., Traggeym, Ye. N.

TITLE: Thiocyanogen Compounds of Uranyl

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 7, pp. 1493 - 1501

TEXT: The authors attempted to synthesize thiocyanogen compounds of uranyl at a thiocyanogen-group/uranyl ratio of 3 : 1; 4 : 1; 5 : 1, and 6 : 1. Three synthesis methods were applied: 1) addition of NH_4CNS or KCNS to the previously synthesized $UO_2(CNS)_2 3H_2O$ (Ref.1); 2) reaction of uranyl sulfate compounds with $Ba(CNS)_2$, and 3) precipitation of soluble uranyl thiocyanogen compounds by means of heavy cations (triethylamine, acridine, dipyridine). The latter method led to the synthesis of pentathiocyanogen compounds which had been described in Ref.1. The article under consideration gives a description of the synthesis (by means of reactions 1) and 2)) of: 1) $NH_4[UO_2(CNS)_3 2H_2O]$, the thermogram of this compound (Fig.2)

showing that one H_2O molecule is separated at 100°C, the second at 140°C. The compound previously dried at 85°C showed only the effect at 140°C (Fig.3). 2) $K[UO_2(CNS)_3 2H_2O]$, in which the water separation on heating also takes place stepwise at 87° and 125°C. 3) $Rb[UO_2(CNS)_3 2H_2O \cdot H_2O$ separation takes place stepwise at 100° and 140°C. 4) $(NH_4)_2[UO_2(CNS)_4 2H_2O$. This compound loses both water molecules at 120°C, whereupon decomposition sets in immediately. 5) $Cs_3 UO_2(CNS)_5$ was likewise synthesized by method 2) and, unlike the other compounds, is insoluble in ether. Analytical data and electrical conductivities of dilute solutions are tabulated for each compound. The thermograms are also shown, as well as the micropictures of crystals for $NH_4 UO_2(CNS)_3 2H_2O$. The authors will report on hexathiocyanogen compounds at a later date. Values of electrical conductivity of aqueous solutions revealed that the synthesized compounds are little stable, and dissociate. The structure of the complex compounds obtained is discussed. If the coordination number 6 is assumed for uranyl, the tri- and pentathiocyanates should be unsaturated or binary compounds in

Thiocyanogen Compounds of Uranyl

S/078/60/005/007/026/043/XX
B004/B060

which the thiocyanogen group is the bridge. A paper by L. M. Zaytsev and G. S. Bochkarev is mentioned. There are 7 figures, 10 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1960

Card 3/3

MARKOV, V.P.; TRAGGEYM, Ye.N.

Thiocyanato uranyl compounds with triethylediaminecobalt. Zhur. neorg.khim. 6 no.5:1244-1246 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurakova Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Cobalt compounds) (Uranyl compounds)

MARKOV, V.P.; TRAGGEYM, Ye.N.

Uranium (IV) octathiocyanates. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.10:2316-2318 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Uranium compounds) (Thiocyanates)

KHARITONOV, Yu.Ya.; SHUL'GINA, I.M.; TRAGGEYM, Ye.N.; BABAYEVA, A.V.

Method of coordinating NCS-groups in the complex compounds of uranium (IV) and uranyl. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.3:767-768 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.
(Uranium compounds—Absorption spectra) (Isothiocyanates)

MARKOV, V.P. [deceased]; TRAGGEYM, Ye.N.; SHUL'GINA, I.M.

Pentathiocyanate complex compounds of uranyl. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.3:550-554 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

GOLOVNYA, V.A., doktor khim. nauk; ELLERT, G.V., kand. khim. nauk; SHUBOCHKIN, L.K., kand. khim. nauk; SHCHELOKOV, R.N., kand. khim. nauk; TSAPKINA, I.V., kand. khim. nauk; TRAGGER, Ye.K., kand. khim. nauk; MARKOV, V.P., doktor khim. nau, [deceased]; ALTKHANOVA, Z.N.; DYATKINA, M.Ye., doktor khim. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.N.; TSAPKIN, V.V., kand.khim.nauk; BOLOTOVA, G.T., kand.khim.nauk; CHERNYAYEV, V.A., doktor khim.nauk; KORCHEMNAYA, Ye.K., red.

[Complex compounds of uranium] Kompleksnye soedineniia urana. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 488 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii. 2. Laboratoriya khimii kompleksnykh soyedineniy aktinidov Instituta obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (for all except Korchemnaya).

FODOR, O., conf.; PARAU, N., dr.; ALDEA, G., dr.; TRAGOR, S., dr.

Enteric microbism and digestion in patients with achlorhydria.
Med. inter., Bucur 13 no.5:771-776 My '61.

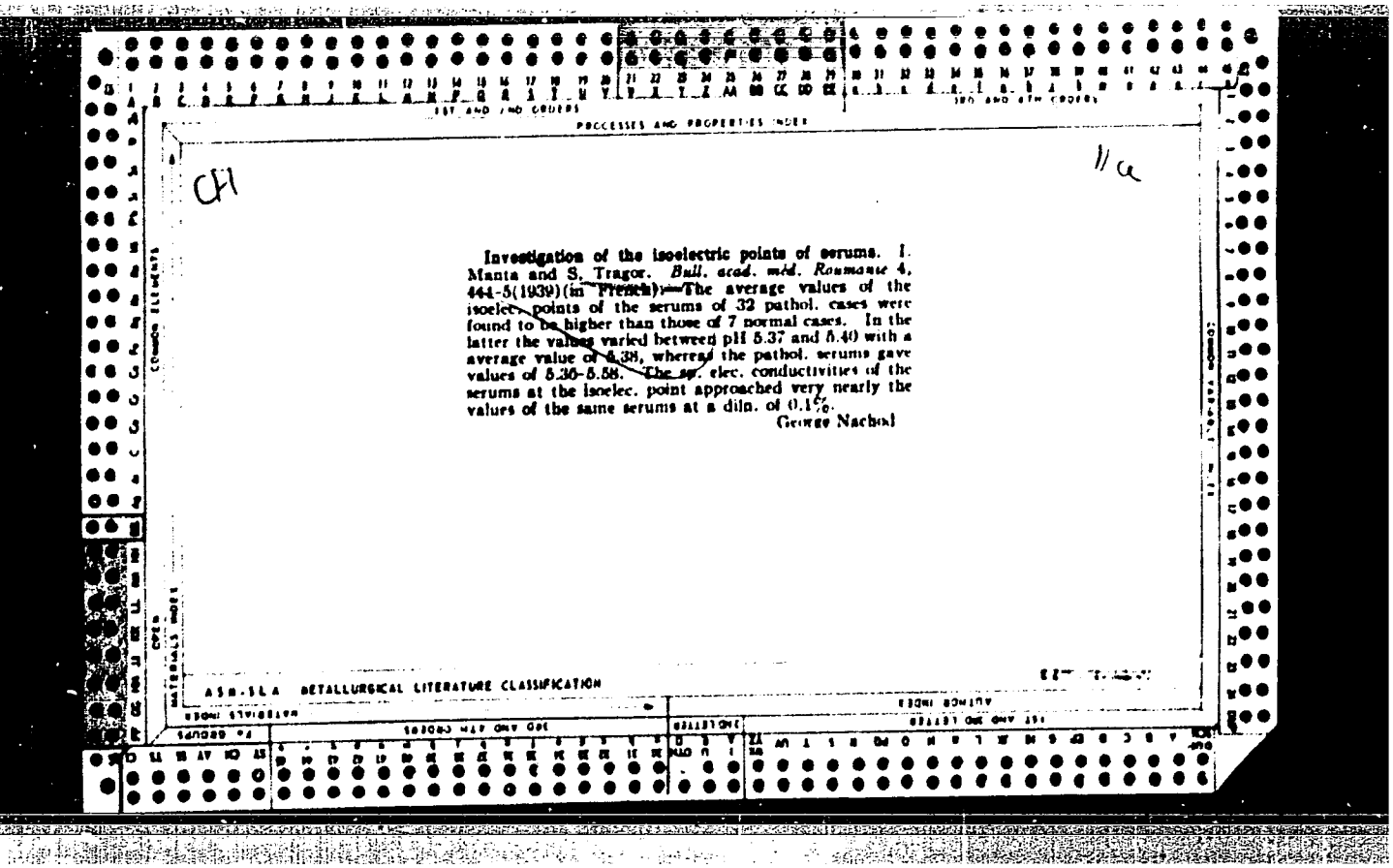
1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a III-a medicala I.M.F., Cluj.
(INTESTINES microbiology) (INTESTINES physiology)
(ACHYLIA GASTRICA)

FODOR, O., prof.; BARBARINO, F., dr.; TRAGOR, S., dr.; PARAU, N., dr. TANASESCU, R., dr.

Immuno-electrophoretic studies of the paraproteins in plasmocytoma. Med. intern. 15 no.12:1439-1445 D'63

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a III-a medicala, Cluj.

*



CH

11a

Investigation of the isoelectric points of serums. I. Manta and S. Tragor. *Bull. acad. méd. Roumanie* 4, 444-5(1939)(in French).—The average values of the isoelec. points of the serums of 32 pathol. cases were found to be higher than those of 7 normal cases. In the latter the values varied between pH 5.37 and 5.40 with a average value of 5.38, whereas the pathol. serums gave values of 5.50-5.58. The sp. elec. conductivities of the serums at the isoelec. point approached very nearly the values of the same serums at a dilu. of 0.1%.

George Nachod

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FODOR, O., Professor; [illegible], E., MD; [illegible], D., MD;
PARAU, N., MD; [illegible], R., MD.

Medical Clinic No III, Cluj (Clinica a III-a medicala, Cluj) - (for all)

Bucharest, Medicina Interna, No 12, Dec 63, pp 1439-1445

"Immunoelectrophoretic Investigation of Paraproteins in Plasmocytoma." (Report presented at the meeting on 7 February 1963 in Bucharest of the Union of Societies of Medical Sciences.)

(5)

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 31472

Author : Maftei Elena, Bedeleanu Dan D, Tragor Sabina

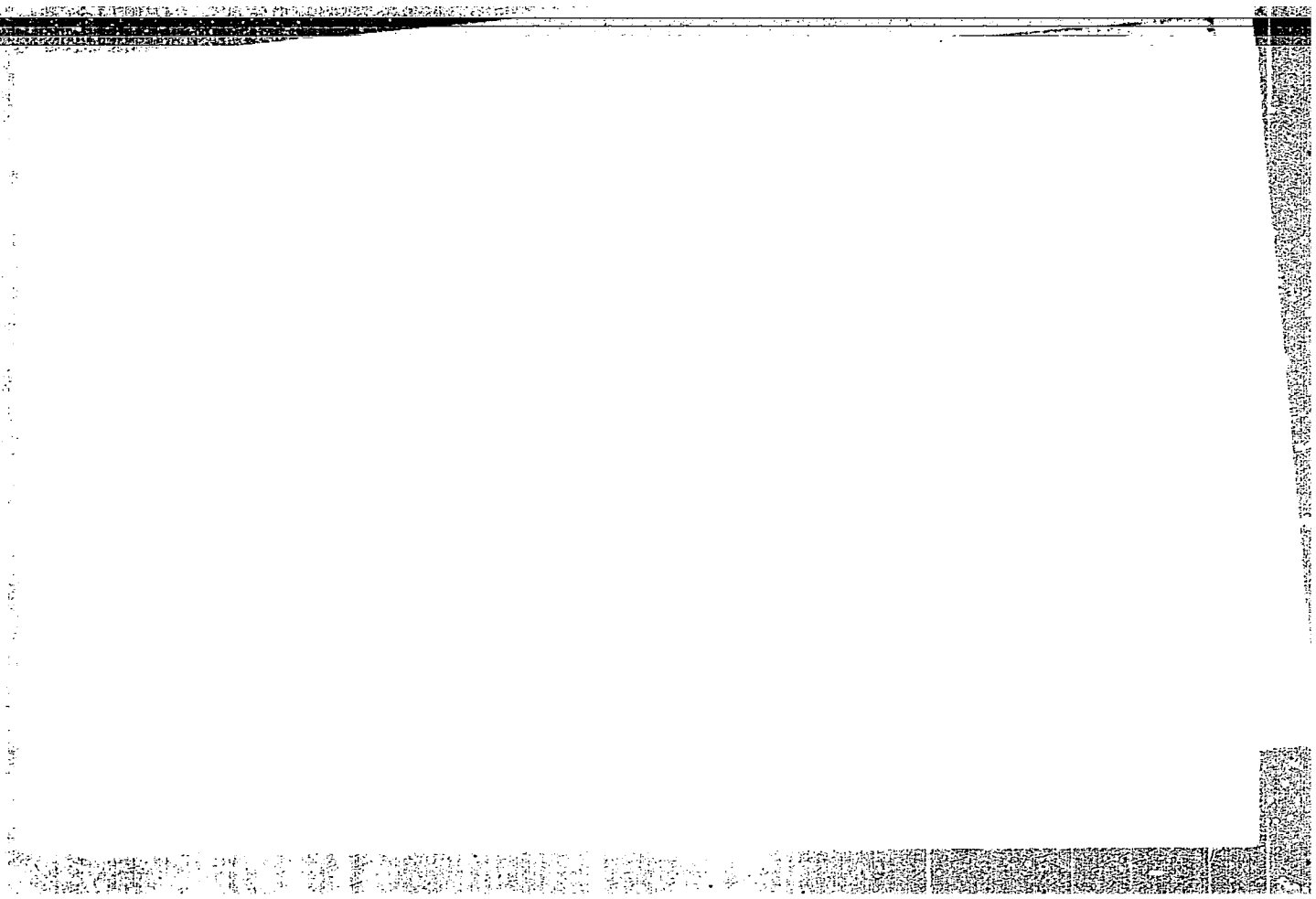
Inst : -

Title : Excretion of Vitamin B_6 in Urine in Animals Due to a Reaction of Tension Caused by Different Temperature.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetarimed. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1956, 7, No 1-4, 61-73.

Abstract : After the introduction of 10 mg of vitamin B_6 in normal rats, its excretion in urine was found in usual cases to comprise ~35%. In animals kept in a treadmill at room temperature, and in animals in a treadmill at 40-50°, the excretion of B_6 in urine after its injection increased in approximately the same degree, comprising respectively 83% and 80%.

Card 1/1



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001756420015-0"

Nitrogen metabolism [illegible] and temperature. I. [illegible] animals. [illegible] Mirza Virgil, and Ioan [illegible] Cluj, Rumania). [illegible] *Cercetări Științ.* 5, [illegible] equal caloric intake [illegible] creted less N [illegible] mice kept at room temp. [illegible] the test mice [illegible] that the stored N was [illegible] control [illegible] II. The nitrogen metabolism in people working [illegible] conditions [illegible] temperatures. The effect of caloric intake. [illegible] Sabina Tragor, Dan [illegible] and Ioan [illegible] 401-11.—Workers exposed to higher than normal temps. (furnace operators, etc.) [illegible] a supplemented [illegible] diet for 1 week and their [illegible] during that time was compared with a 1-week period without addnl. [illegible] take. With addnl. food (250 g. meat, 60 g. butter, 2 boiled eggs, and 300 g. bread/day) the urine increased in vol. (9.7%), residue (16%), N (21%), creatinine (37%), and urea (42%). The d. of the urine did not change. Fecal wt. increased by 10%, its dried residue by 24%, and its N content by 35%.

Gary Gerard

FODOR, O., prof.; SURIANU, P., dr.; TRAGOR, S., dr.; COTUL, S., dr.; SZANTAY, I., dr.; HOLAN, T., dr.; FARCASAN, M., dr.

Further clinical and biochemical verifications of the therapeutic action of aspartic acid in chronic hepatitis. Med. intern. 15 no.4:463-472 Ap '63.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a III-a medicala, Cluj (director: prof. O. Fodor).

(HEPATITIS) (ASPARTIC ACID)
(ASPARAGINE) (DIURESIS)
(BLOOD PROTEINS) (ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE)

SURIANU, P., MD; MARIN, Fl., MD; TRACOS, ..., MD; PARAU, N., MD.

Medical Clinic No III, Cluj (Clinica a III-a medicala, Cluj)
Director: Professor O. Fodor. - (For all)

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 1, 1 Jan 64, pp 45-50

"Investigation of the Globulin Fractions in Waldenstroem's Hyperglobulinaemic Purpura."

(4)

FODOR, O.; POPESCU, St.; TRAGOR[illegible] B.; BAN, A.

Gastric vascular reactivity in the evolutive phases of duodenal ulcer. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 5 no.6:609-615 '[illegible].

S/194/62/000/009/066/100
D295/D308

4.1210

AUTHOR: Tragov, A. G.

TITLE: The interaction of diaphragms in diaphragmed waveguides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1962, 21, abstract 9Zh129 (In collection: Uskoriteli, no. 3, M., Gosatomizdat, 1962, 174-184)

TEXT: Conditions are established under which the rigorous theory of four-terminal filters is applicable to a diaphragmed waveguide. The investigation is carried out on the basis of a dispersion relation which is of general character and is rigorous independently of whether there is interaction of the diaphragms or not. A comparison with experimental data shows that the determination of the conductivity characteristics in terms of the field of the fundamental wave makes it possible to describe reflections arising in the coupling of a circular and a diaphragmed waveguide, even in the

presence of strong interaction of the diaphragms. The accuracy of such a description is sufficient for achieving by calculation the matching of a diaphragmed waveguide with a circular one. The results obtained can be used for designing diaphragm-to-circular waveguide adapters and for solving other problems connected with inhomogeneities in diaphragmed waveguides. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

S/194/62/000/009/065/100
D295/D308

AUTHOR: Tragov, A. G.

TITLE: Investigation of the high-frequency properties of diaphragmed waveguides on the basis of representing the fields in the form of normal waves

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 9, 1962, 21, abstract 9Zh128 (In collection: Uskoriteli, no. 3, M., Gosatomizdat, 1962, 148-160)

TEXT: The dispersion of a circular diaphragmed waveguide is calculated. It is assumed that the distribution E(r) of the radial electric field on entering the diaphragm apertures does not depend on the geometrical dimensions or frequency. For a known E(r) the frequency dependence of the phase shift is expressed as an explicit function. The assumption that E(r) is the same as in a circular aperture cut in an infinite screen, gives high accuracy in calculating the dispersion. The parameters of a 4 terminal network equivalent to a cell of the waveguide are calculated. The currents

Card 1/2

and voltages are determined either in terms of the total field or in terms of the field of the E_{01}-wave of a circular waveguide in the central plane of a cell. It is shown that for large distances between the diaphragms the characteristics of the waveguide are expressed in terms of the parameters of a single diaphragm. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

KRASNUSHKIN, P. Ye.; LOMNEV, S.P.; TYAGOV, A.G.

Method for exact calculation of a periodic honeycomb wave guide. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.3:528-531 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Matematicheskiy institut imeni V.A. Steklova AN SSSR.

S/058/62/000/010/013/093
A061/A101

9.1300

AUTHOR: Tragov, A. G.

TITLE: A study of the parameters of the equivalent circuit of a thick diaphragm for the wave E_{01}

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 10, 1962, 6, abstract 10B47 (In collection: "Uskoriteli", no. 3, Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962, 161 - 173)

TEXT: Relations for the parameters of the equivalent circuit of a diaphragm are derived by Schwinger's variational method, and the dependence of the circuit parameters on the choice of the comparison functions is investigated. As a particular case of a thick diaphragm, one considers the problem of the coupling of two circular waveguides of close cross sections on frequencies not differing from the critical one considerably. Diagrams are given for the determination of the parameters of the equivalent circuit of the diaphragm, and the respective measurement technique is described.

S. Semenov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

TRAGOV, A.G.

21(9) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2003

Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut

Lineynyye uskoriteli; sbornik statey (Linear Accelerators; Collection of Articles) Moscow, 1959. 94 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Ed.: G. A. Tyagunov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Tech. Ed.: R. A. Negrimovskaya.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles may be useful to engineers engaged in the development, production and application of linear accelerators.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss the theory and operation of linear accelerators developed by MIFI. They describe methods of measuring variable phase velocity in a waveguide of a linear electron accelerator and discuss ways of determining the diameter of a waveguide. A method of improving the energy spectrum at the output of an accelerator is also discussed. No personalities are mentioned. References appear at the end of each article.

Shal'nov, A. V., and S. P. Lomnev. Preliminary Bunching of Electrons in a Linear Accelerator by Means of a Klystron Resonator 64

The authors study the axial motion of particles in a waveguide resonator of a linear electron accelerator with a klystron preresonator. Methods of analyzing electron bunching are also presented. The authors suggest plotting the output characteristics of a waveguide resonator as a function of output parameters (terminal energy and phase) and the phase of the high-frequency field of a particle entering the klystron resonator. They also present two numerical examples illustrating the advantageous effect of preliminary bunching by means of a klystron. The authors also discuss the injection characteristics of two types of resonators and present the phase-energy characteristics of a klystron resonator. There are 8 references: 5 Soviet, 2 English, and 1 French.

Tragov, A. G. Phase Shifter With Two Dielectric Plates 91

The author discusses a phase shifter in which phase shifting is accomplished by moving two dielectric plates in the cross-section of a rectangular waveguide. It is shown that the use of two plates instead of one makes it possible to increase the phase shift and decrease the size of the phase shifter by one and a half times. Results of theoretical and experimental calculations are presented. There are 2 references, both Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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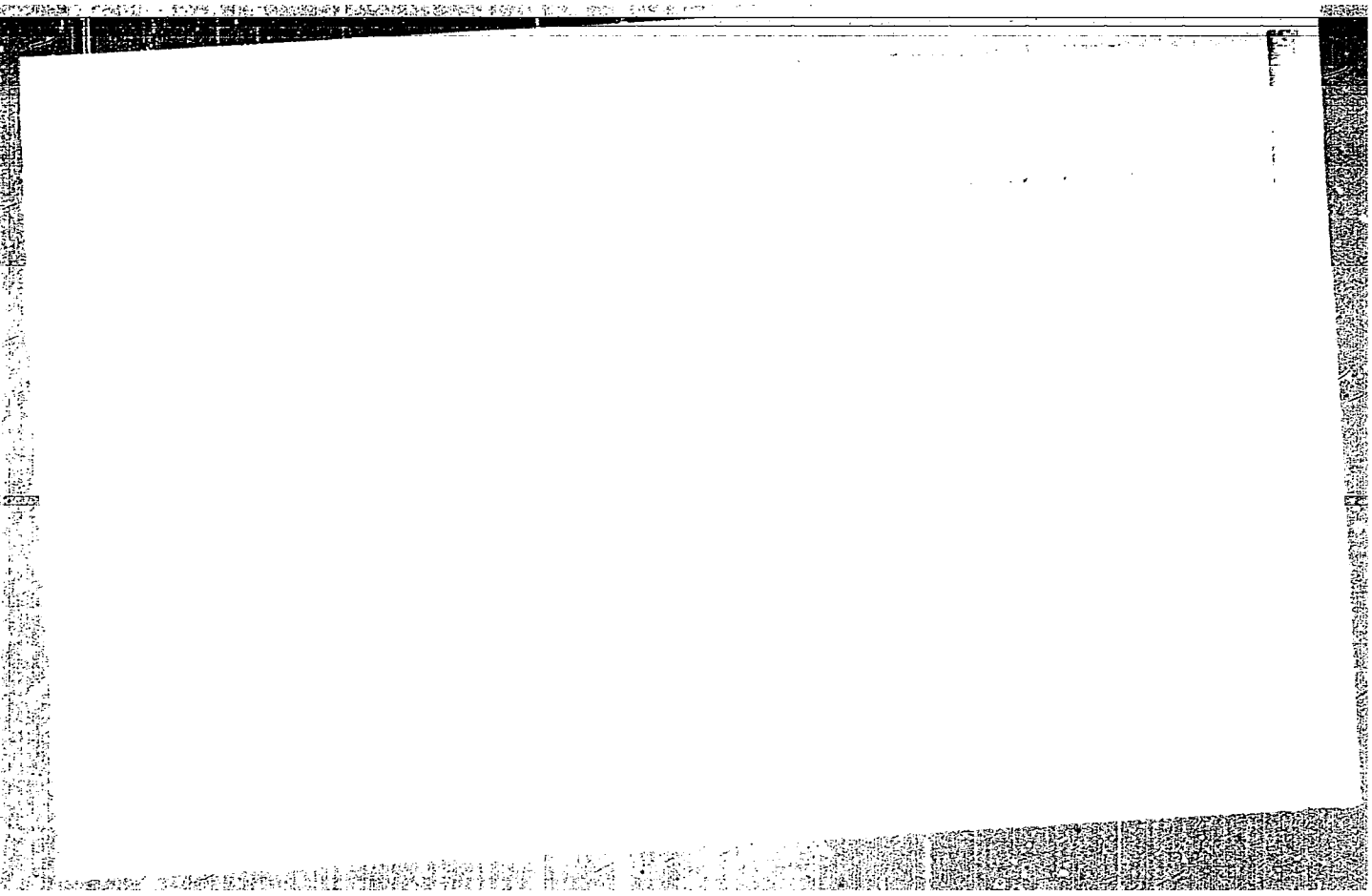

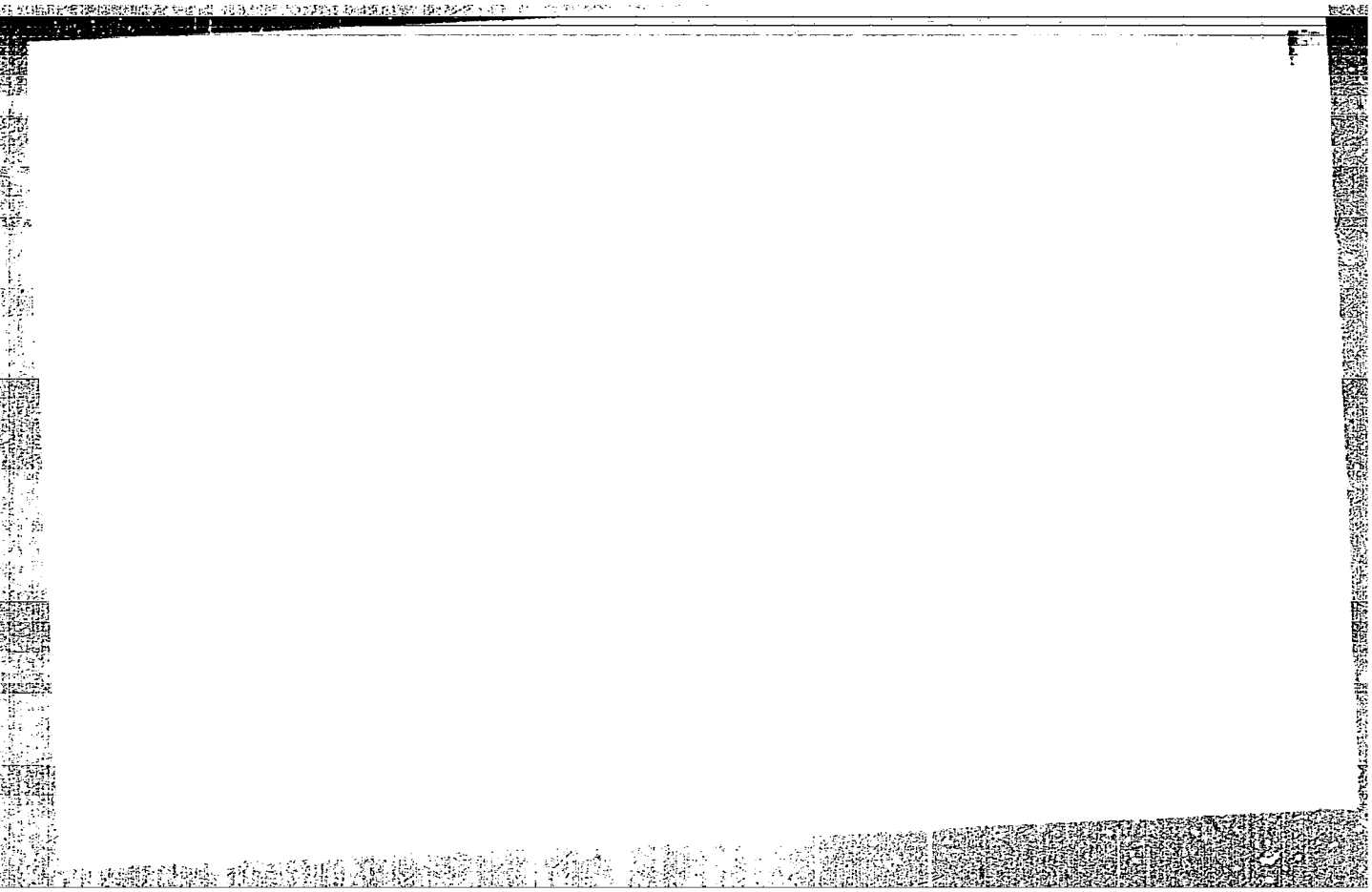

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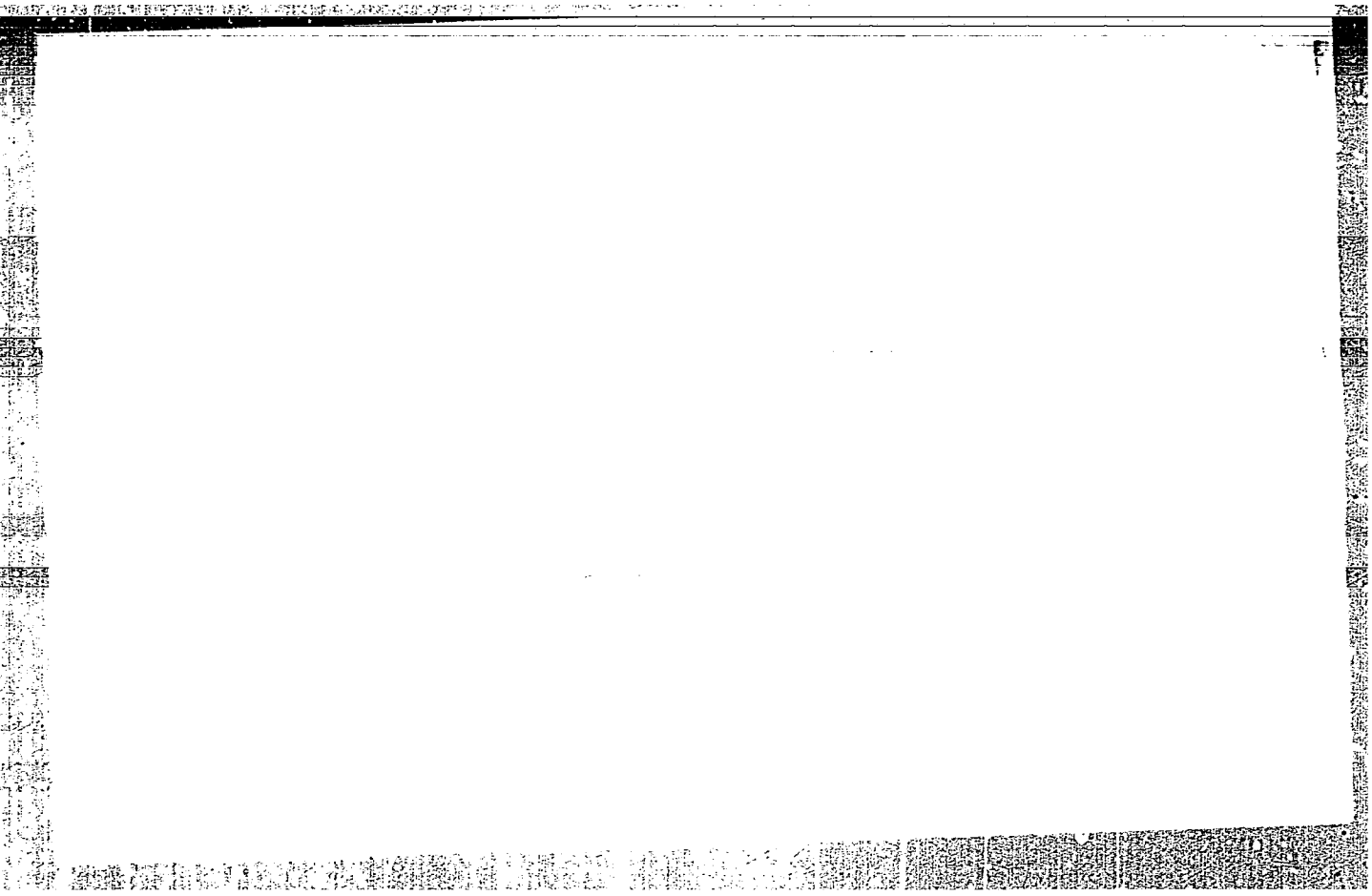

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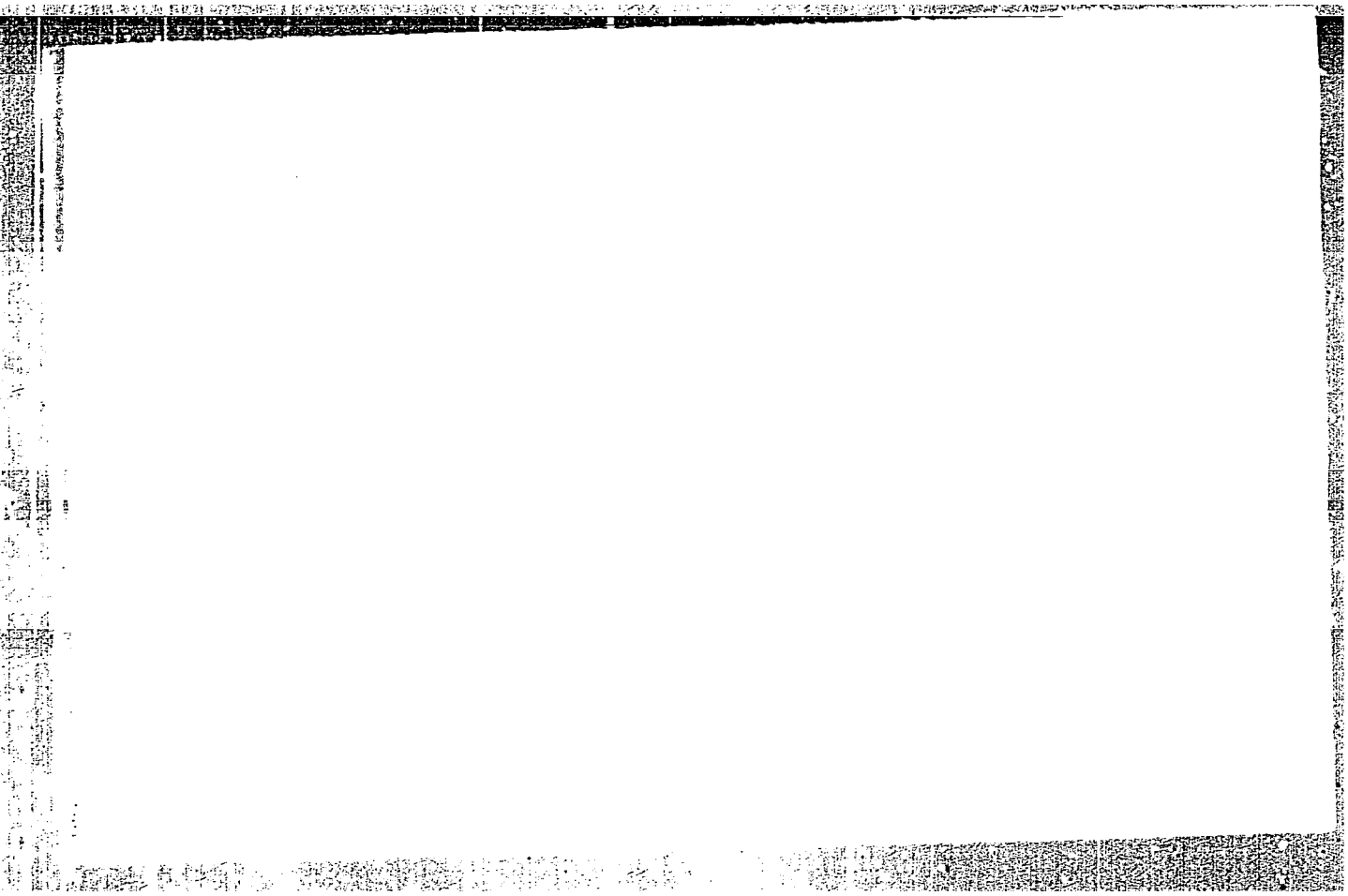

TRAGOV, A. G.

95

S/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

AUTHORS: G. T. and M. R.

TITLE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo instituta (Scientific Conference of the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) 1962

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 603 - 606

TEXT: The annual conference took place in May 1962 with more than 400 delegates participating. A review is given of these lectures that are assumed to be of interest for the readers of Atomnaya energiya. They are following: A. I. Leypunskiy, future of fast reactors; A. A. Vasil'yev, design of accelerators for superhigh energies; I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, analyticity, unitarity, and asymptotic behavior of strong interactions at high energies; A. B. Migdal, phenomenological theory for the many-body problem; Yu. D. Fiveyskiy, deceleration of medium-energy antiprotons in matter; Yu. M. Kogan, Ya. A. Iosilevskiy, theory of the Mössbauer effect; M. I. Ryazanov, theory of ionization losses in nonhomogeneous medium; Yu. B. Ivanov, A. A. Rukhadze, h-f conductivity of subcritical plasma;

Card 1/4

35

S/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

Nauchnaya konferentsiya...

design of 30-Mev electron linear accelerator; Ye. O. Pyatnov, A. A. Glazkov, V. G. Lopato, A. I. Finogenov, G. N. Skepskiy, V. D. Selesnev, experimental characteristics of low-energy electron linear accelerators; G. A. Zeytlenk, V. M. Levin, S. I. Piskunov, V. L. Smirnov, V. K. Khokhlov, radiocircuit parameters of ЛУЭ (LUE)-type accelerators; G. A. Tyagunov, O. A. Val'dner, B. M. Gokhberg, S. I. Korshunov, V. I. Kotov, Ye. M. Moros, accelerator classification and terminology; O. S. Milovanov, V. B. Varakeim, P. R. Zenkevich, theoretical analysis of magnetron operation; A. G. Tragov, P. R. Zenkevich, calculation of attenuation in a diaphragmated waveguide; Yu. P. Lazarenko, A. V. Ryabtsev, optimum attenuation length for linear accelerator; A. A. Zhigarev, R. Ye. Yeliseyev, review on trajectographs; I. G. Morozova, G. A. Tyagunov, review on more than 500 ion sources; M. A. Abroyan, V. L. Komarov, duoplasmatron-type source; V. S. Kusnetsov, A. I. Solnyshkov, calculation and production of intense ion beams; V. M. Rybin (Ye. V. Armenskiy), inductive current transmitters of high sensitivity; V. I. Koroza, G. A. Tyagunov, kinetic description of linear acceleration of relativistic electrons; A. D. Vlasov, phase oscillations in linear accelerators; E. L. Burshteyn, G. V. Voskresenskiy, beam field effects in the waveguide of an electron linear accelerator; R. S. Bobovikov,

Card 3/4

25821
S/142/60/003/006/011/016
E033/E135

9.1300

AUTHOR: Tragov, A.G.

TITLE: Application of circuit theory to waveguides with diaphragms

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol.3, No.6, pp. 644-651

TEXT: Cylindrical waveguides with diaphragms (irises with circular orifices) of finite thickness (Fig.1) find wide application as retarding systems in linear electron accelerators. It is often convenient to use circuit theory to solve problems appertaining to such waveguides. For a full description, based on circuit theory, of the properties of such waveguides, the electromagnetic fields can be presented as a spectrum of normal waves and the whole waveguide as a filter consisting of multi-poles. This makes a full description possible but leads to great difficulties in calculation. In this article a simpler method of representing each section of the waveguide by its equivalent four-pole network (Fig.3) is used. This representation is not always strict but it is relatively simple and obvious. It is assumed that the dependence of the transverse

Card 1/5

Application of circuit theory to ....

components of the electric field on the radius is the same for the input and output orifices of the diaphragms. The dispersion equation is deduced from the expressions for the fields in each of the regions 1, 2, and 1-2 of the waveguide (Fig.1). In Fig.2 the theoretical curves (2) of the phase velocity $\beta\phi$ versus wavelength in free space λ (for waveguide dimensions a) 2b = 90 mm, a/b = 0.4333, L = 27 mm, t = 4 mm; б) 2b = 87 mm, a/b = 0.3218, L = 27.4 mm, t = 4 mm) are compared graphically with experimental results (curves 1) and with results obtained by using Walkinshaw's formulae (curves 3 and 4) (Ref.4: W. Walkinshaw, "Theoretical Design of Linear Accelerator for Electrons", Proc. Phys. Soc., 1948, Vol.61, No.345, 246, and Ref.5: W. Walkinshaw, "Notes on Waveguides for Slow Waves", J. of Appl. Phys., 1949, Vol.20, No.6, 634). Curves 1, 3 and 4 were obtained by N.P. Sobenin. To obtain the equivalent circuit for a section of the waveguide bounded by the planes $z = \pm L/2$ the equivalent currents and voltages in these planes are determined and the admittance Y obtained. This admittance is written in matrix form and the values of the branch impedances of the equivalent four-pole network having the same

Card 2/ 5

Application of circuit theory to ....

characteristic admittance Y and propagation constant γ are found.
There are 3 figures and 8 references: 5 Soviet and 3 English.
The English language references read :
Ref.3: K.L. Dunning, R.G. Fellers. "The Susceptance of a Thin Iris in Circular Waveguide with the TM_{01} Mode Incident". J. of Appl. Phys., 1951, Vol.22, No.11, 1316.
Ref.5: as quoted in the text.
Ref.6: as quoted in the text.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektrofizicheskikh ustanovok Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo instituta (Department of Electrophysical Devices, Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1960

Card 3/5

42792
S/194/62/000/011/031/062
D413/D308

9,13,0

AUTHOR: Tragov, A. G.

TITLE: The interaction of septa in septate waveguides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1962, 38, abstract 11-3-75s (In collection: Uskoriteli, M., Gosatomizdat, no. 3, 1962, 174-184)

TEXT: The author considers the interaction of septa in septate waveguides. He elucidates the conditions under which the strict theory of four-terminal filters may be applied to a septate waveguide. This investigation is carried out on the basis of a dispersion equation of a general nature. By comparison with experimental results he shows that the determination of characteristic admittance as a function of the field intensity in the fundamental mode makes it possible to describe the reflections occurring when a circular waveguide is connected to a septate one, even if there is strong interaction between the septa. The accuracy of this treatment is sufficient to support calculations for the matching of a septate to a

Card 1/2