FAVEL, I.; CHIRIU, N.; MIHALACHE, N.; VISINESCU, R.

The effect of heat on the anti-atherogenic action of sunflower oil. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 5 no.5:567-573 '64

L 33631-66
ACC NR: AP6025046 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0017/65/054/008/0365/0367

46
B

AUTHOR: Visingr, Bohus (Engineer)

ORG: Research and Development Institute of Rotary Electrical Machinery, Brno (Vyzkumny a vyvojovy ustav elektrickych stroju tocivych)

TITLE: Measurement of the losses of Schrage commutator motors

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky obzor, v. 54, no. 8, 1965, 365-367

TOPIC TAGS: electronic commutator, electric motor, electric measurement

ABSTRACT: The article describes a method for determining the losses arising in a Schrage commutator motor. The determination of the losses independent of the load is dealt with in greater detail. This paper was presented by Engineer, Doctor V. Pek. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 01Jun64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

LS
Card 1/1

UDC: 621.313.362: 621.317.6
0916 0213

VISIR', P. Ye.

"Investigation of the Antibacterial Properties of Penicillin." Dr Med Sci, Inst of Microbiology, Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR, Kiev, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 6, Mar 55)

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

SLAVIN, G. P., KUVALEVA, E. P. and VEGIROV, B. M.

" The problem of toxoplasmosis in veterinary medicine."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 2, 1960, p. 28

E

USSR/Virology - Human and Animal Viruses.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 561

Author : Visitiu, A.F.
Inst : -
Title : Survival of Grippe Virus in External Media.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kishinevsk. med. in-ta, 1957, 6, 129-134

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

VISITSKIY,N (g. Rostov-na-Dony)

On the sites of heroic battles. Voen.znan. 31 no.5:11 My '55.
(Military education) (MLRA 8:9)

Pharmacology and Toxicology

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VISKA, J.; OKAC, A.; Central State Veterinary Institute (Ustredni Statni Veterinarni Ustav), Ivanovice na Hane; Chair of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, J.Ev. Purkyne University (Katedra Analyticke Chemie Prirodovedecke Fakulty UJEvF), Brno.

"Spectrophotometric Determination of Thiomersal Using 2,6-Dibromoquinonechlorimide."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 15, No 7, Sep 66, pp 356-359

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Thiomersal and thiosalicylic acid react with a chloroform solution of 2,6-dibromoquinone chlorimide producing a pink compound with an absorption max. at 485-490 nm. The sample is acidified to contain 1.5% HCl and thiomersal extracted by chloroform. A chloroform solution of the reagent is added, and after 30-60 minutes, extinction is measured. Within the range of 0.1 to 1.1 mg/100 ml of chloroform the reaction follows the Lambert-Beer law. The method may also be used in water solution, and the results are reproducible with a 0.5 mg% accuracy. The results change when the sample is stored. 5 Figures, 2 Tables, 6 Western, 1 Japanese, 1/1 1 Chinese reference. (Manuscript received 2 Mar 66).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860110010-3"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VISKA, J.; OKAC, A.; Central State Veterinary Institute (Ustredni Statni Veterinarni Ustav), Ivanovice na Hane; Department of Analytical Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, J.E. Purkyne University (Katedra Analyticke Chemie Prirodovedecke Fakulty UJEvP), Brno.

"Determination of Thiomersal in Biological Preparations."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 16, No 1, Jan 67, pp 29-33

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: Catalytic effect of Hg compounds on the decomposition of potassium ferrocyanate in the presence of 1,10-phenathroline in a citrate buffer solution was investigated. The resulting complex is used for photometric determination of Hg compounds. Preparation of a calibration curve for the determination of thiomersal is described. Thiomersal is separated from proteins by extraction using ethyl acetate. The method described is reproducible and gives an accuracy of ± 1 mg%. Common antiseptics and thiosalicylic acid do not interfere with the determination. 6 Figures, 2 Tables, 8 Western, 1 Czech, 1 Polish, 1 Yugoslav reference. (Manuscript received 11 Feb 66).

1/1

VISKANTAS, K.

Furazolidone in the prevention and therapy of pustpartum infectious diseases. Sveik. Apsaug. no.4:42-46 '64.

1. Lietuvos respublikine Kauno klinine ligonine (Vyr. gydytojas- doc. P. Jasinskas).

MATVEYEVA, Rakel; VISKARI, Eyne; FORSMAN, Khel'ga; RANTANEN, Astrid; SALMI, Khil'ya; TERVONEN, Lidiya; KHEGLUND, Lempi; KURKI, Mariya; LEMPINEN, Khanna; RUKHKANEN, Kyullikki; MANNILA, An'ya; PUTTONEN, Katri.

For the common good. Rabotnitsa 36 no.8:22 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Russia--Description and travel)

MOLNAR, Laszlo, okleveles banyamernok; POTHORNIK, Jozsef; LASSAN, Jozsef, banyamernok; BERCSENYI, Lajos, banyamernok; SZEBENYI, Ferenc, banyamernok; FENYES, Gyula, banyamernok; SULT, Tibor, banyamernok; ZSUFFA, Miklos, banyamernok; JAMBRICH, Gyula, banyamernok; REVFALVI, Janos, banyamernok; SZENDREY, Zoltan, banyamernok; BOCSI, Otto, banyamernok; SCHAFFER, Peter, banyatechnikus; SZTERMEN, Jozsef, banyamernok, muszaki fejlesztesi csoportbeli foeloado; MAGYARFY, Karoly, gepeszmernok; SANDOR, Gasper, banyamernok; VISKARDI, Laszlo, gepeszmernok; GORDOS, Pal, gepeszmernok; CHMELL, Ferenc, gepeszmernok; ALMASIM Geza, gepeszmernok; AJTAY, Zoltan, dr., banyamernok; MARTOS, Ferenc, dr., banyamernok

Conference on technical development in Salgotarjan. Bany lap 97 no.10:720-722 O '64.

1. Nograd Coal Minig Trust (for Pothornik, Lassan and Bercsenyi). 2. Nagybatnoy Colliery (for Szebenyi, Fenyes, Molnar, Sult and Chmell). 3. Mizserfa Colliery (for Zsuffa and Jambrich). 4. Matranovak Colliery (for Revfalvi, Szendrey and Bocsi). 5. Kanyas Colliery (for Schaffer, Sztermen and Magyarfy). 6. Zagyva Colliery (for Sandor, Viskardi and Gordos). 7. Director, Mining Research Institute, Budapest (for Ajtay). 8. Department Chief, Mining Research Institute, Budapest (for Martos).

DEVYATOVA, E.I.; LOSEVA, E.I.; CHERNOV, A.A., doktor geol.-min. nauk, prof., otv. red.[deceased]; VARSANOF'YEVA, V.A., red.; VISKE, G.S., red.

[Stratigraphy and paleogeography of the Quaternary of the Mezen' Basin]Stratigrafiia i paleogeografiia chetvertichnogo perioda v basseine r. Mezeni. Leningrad, Nauka, 1964. 104 p. (MIRA 17:9)

VISKELETY, Tibor, dr.; CSER, Imre, dr.

Role of occupational hazards in the development of disorders of the spine. Orv.hetil. 102 no.35:1645-1648 27 Ag '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Orthopaediai Klinika.

(SPINE dis) (OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

CA

29

Glue. József Balás Viski. Hung. 139,700, July 15, 1949. Animal wastes are treated with dil. acids, stored for 24 hrs., boiled, and neutralized to form a salt with preserving effects. E.g.: (1) 500 kg. lime-treated leather waste is washed with water, treated with lime soln., again washed with water, treated with 7.5 kg. concd. HNO_3 and 125 l. water, washed with water, disintegrated, the water pressed out, the mass stored for 24 hrs. in 30 kg. concd. HNO_3 and 45 l. water, heated indirectly with steam, the mass is liquefied, and 15 kg. finely powd. $CaCO_3$ added; (2) 100 kg. chrome-tanned leather waste is freed from Cr, treated with 25 kg. water, stored for 24 hrs. with 7 kg. concd. HNO_3 in 17 l. water, boiled by indirect steam for 10–15 min., and neutralized with 5.5 kg. powd. lime-stone. István Finály

VIKI, L.

"Economic Effect of Standardization in the Machine Industry", P. 475, (GEP, Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

VISKI, L.

Exposure by flashlight in macrophotography. p. 18.

(Kep Es Hangtechnika. Vol. 3, no. 1, Jan. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

VISKI, L. HUNGARY/Optics - Photography K-15

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 8, 1958, No 19426

Author : ~~Viski Laszlo~~

Inst : Not given

Title : Illumination Upon Exposure with Flash Bulbs.

Orig Pub : Kep-es Kangtechn., 1957, 3, No 1, 18-20

Abstract : The author indicates the features of the calculation of the exposure, particularly in color photography. A procedure for macrophotography with flash bulbs is examined. Several tables are compiled, facilitating the calculation and taking into account the influence of the relation between the distance to the object and the focal distance, and also of the position of the source of light, particularly the lateral position of the source, giving oblique illumination. Also considered is the influence of the reflector and a table is given for calculating this influence.

Card : 1/1

57

VISKI, Laszlo

Misleading stereoscopic effects. Kep hang 9 no.1:24-27 F '63.

VISKI, Laszlo

The present and future of stereoscopic film. Kep hang 5 no.3:91-94 Je '59.

VISKI, Laszlo, az allam-es jogtudomanyok kandidatusa, tudomanyos munkatars.

Problems relating to the Soviet criminal law in the period of constructing Communism. Magy tud 70 no.8:555-557 Ag '63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Allam-es Jogrudomanyi Intezete.

L 9760-66

ACC NR: AP6001954 SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/001/0051/0058

AUTHOR: Uhlarik, Sandor--Ukharik, Sh.; Kovacs, Laszlo--Kovach, L.; Viski, Sandor--Vishki, Sh.; Szontagh, Ferenc--Sontag, F.

ORG: Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic, Medical University of Szeged, Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikaja)

TITLE: Changes in the ICSH content of the pituitary and in the genital cycle of female rats as a result of loading with the oral contraceptive, lynestrenol

SOURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 1, 1965, 51-58

TOPIC TAGS: biochemistry, gland, experiment animal, biologic reproduction, drug effect, pharmacology, urology, endocrinology, hormone, drug

ABSTRACT: The effective ovulation-inhibiting dose of Lynestrenol is 4 mg daily over a 20 day period. This dose decreases the weight and PAS-positivity of the pituitary moderately, and its ICSH content greatly. The weight and histological appearance of the ovaries is also indicative of a decreased gonadotropin, mostly of absent ICSH, secretion. The direct gestagenic and estrogenic effects of the compound are summated in the uterus and on the cervical mucosa. The adrenals showed no significant changes. The effect was reversible and a rebound effect could not be observed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 12Mar64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 010

Card 1/1

YELIN, A.; SELYAKOV, N.; VISKIN, S.; LOYKO, N.; BUKHGALTER, B.; VORONKOV, I.; SPERANSKIY, N.

Improvement of planning in the meat industry. Mias. ind. SSSR 32 no.4:33-37 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Astrakhanskiy myasokombinat (for Yelin). 2. Kazgipromyasomolprom (for Selyakov). 3. Khar'kovskiy myasokombinat (for Viskin). 4. Leninskiy myasokombinat (Kemerovskiy sovnarkhoz) (for Bukhgalter). 5. Novgorodskiy myasokombinat (for Voronkov). 6. Buryatskiy sovnarkhoz (for Speranskiy).
(Meat industry)

VISKIN, S.

Shortcomings in standards for cattle and meat. Mias. ind. SSSR 28 no.5:37 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy myasokombinat.
(Cattle trade)

VISKIN, S.

New system of processing raw hides. Mias.ind.SSSR 32 no.6:34 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy myasokombinat.
(Hides and skins)

L 13847-63 FCS(f)/BDS JXT(IJP)
ACCESSION NR: AP3003156 S/0056/63/044/006/2182/2183 55 53

AUTHOR: Fem Zui Khiyen; Viskov, A. S.; Shpinel', V. S.; Venevtsev, Yu. N.

TITLE: Abrupt change in probability of the Mossbauer effect at the phase transition in ferroelectrics

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiziki, v. 44, no. 6, 1963, 2182-2183

TOPIC TAGS: Mossbauer effect, phase transitions in ferroelectrics, first order transition, resonance gamma-ray absorption, anomalous changes

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to detect anomalous changes of the parameters for resonance gamma-ray absorption (such as probability of recoilless resonance absorption or shift of resonance energy) accompanying a ferroelectric phase transition in the series of solid solutions of bismuth ferrite in strontium stannate. The Sn sup 119* contained in tin oxide was used as a source. An abrupt change in the probability for recoilless resonance absorption(f') was observed and was attributed to the transition of the solid solution from the paraelectric to the ferroelectric state; this was confirmed by x-ray photographs. The widths of the transition regions reach sizeable values and increase with the strontium stannate content. The phenomenon is explained from the thermodynamic point of view as being due to a discontinuous decrease in the part of theinternal

Card 1/2

L 13847-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003156

2

energy associated with the thermal motion of the lattic. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo univeriteta, Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 28May63 DATE ACQ: 23Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 31171-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/GG
ACC NR: AP6006823 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/002/0416/0423

AUTHOR: Viskov, A. S.; Venevtsev, Yu. N.

ORG: Physicochemical Scientific Research Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov, Moscow (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Calculating the gradients of the intracrystalline field in barium titanate ferroelectric and in model crystals based on this salt

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 416-423

TOPIC TAGS: barium titanate, crystal theory, ferroelectric crystal

ABSTRACT: A method based on the ion model is proposed for calculating the gradients of the intracrystalline field ∇E which act on the ions in the tetragonal modification of ferroelectric barium titanate. The structural coefficients used in calculating the gradients were taken from experimental data in the literature. Curves are given showing the difference in lattice parameters (c-a) as a function of temperature. The effect which temperature has on spontaneous polarization, the intracrystalline field and the gradients of the field is analyzed for the same modifi-

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L 31171-66

ACC NR: AP6006823

2

cation of barium titanate. The gradients are studied as a function of charge and polarizability of A and B cations in ABO_3 crystals of the $BaTiO_3$ type. The proposed method gives results which agree satisfactorily with the experimental data in the literature. The ion model is found to be highly effective for evaluating electric field intensities and gradients in ferroelectrics which are basically metal oxides. The results of this paper may be useful for interpreting experimental data on the Mössbauer effect and nuclear quadrupole resonance in isomorphic barium titanate compounds as well as in solid solutions with a perovskite structure. The authors thank G. S. Zhdanov and V. N. Lyubimov for useful consultation and interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Apr65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2 LC

VENEVTSEV, Yu. N.; ZHDANOV, G. S.; ROGINSKAYA, Yu. Ye.; FEDULOV, S. A.; IVANOVA, V. V.; CHKALOVA, V. V.; VISKOV, A. S.; ZAPYSHEV, A. G. BONDARENKO, V. S.; LADYZHINSKIY, P. B.

Some solid solutions on the basis of the ferroelectric-antiferromagnetic $BiFeO_3$. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no. 4: 683-690 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012566 S/0056/64/046/001/0383/0386

AUTHORS: Mitrofanov, K. P.; Viskov, A. S.; Driker, G. Ya.; Plotnikova, M. V.; Fam, Zui Khiyen; Venevtsev, Yu. N.; Shpinel', V. S.

TITLE: Change in resonance absorption spectra of 23.8 keV gamma rays of Sn-119 during phase transitions in the system $BiFeO_3$-$Sr(Sn_{1/3}Mn_{2/3})O_3$

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 383-386

TOPIC TAGS: resonance absorption, Mossbauer effect, recoilless resonance absorption, ferroelectric antiferromagnetic compound, ferroelectricity, ferro antiferromagnetism, group II stannate, resonance absorption maximum, resonance absorption jump, Mossbauer effect jump, magnetic hyperfine splitting

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of an earlier investigation by some of the authors (ZhETF v. 44, 2182, 1963) and is aimed at im-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012566

proving the earlier results and finding the reason for the abrupt change in the relative counting rate at the absorption maximum (ε). The material used has properties similar to that of the earlier investigation, and the addition of manganese made the samples practically single-phase and closer to equilibrium. The test procedure is briefly described. The results indicate that the jump in the value of the Mossbauer effect in solid solutions based on $BiFeO_3$ is the result of magnetic hyperfine splitting (but is not caused by change in the probability of the effect), and is related to an antiferromagnetic phase transition. This conclusion is supported by magnetic measurement results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Nuclear Physics Institute, Moscow State University); Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 02

Card 2/2

VISKOV, A.S.

VENEVTSEV, Yu. N., LYUBIMOV, V. N., SOLOV'YEV, S. P., Viskov, A. S. and [illegible], S. S.

"Calculation of Internal Electric Fields and Field Gradients in Perovskite Type Compounds with Special Dielectric Properties."

report presented at the Symposium on Ferroelectricity and Ferromagnetism, Leningrad, 30 May - 5 June 1963.

MITROFANOV, K.P.; VISKOV, A.S.; DRIKER, G.Ya.; PLOTNIKOVA, M.V.; FAM ZUI KHIYEN; VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.; SHPINEL', V.S.

Changes in the resonance absorption spectra of 23.8 Kev. gamma rays from Sn^{119} during phase transitions in the system $BiFeO_3$—$Sr(Sn_{1/3}Mn_{2/3})O_3$. Zhur. eksper. i teor. fiz. 46 no.1:383-386 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

L 13643-63 FCS(f)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3003117 S/0056/63/044/006/1889/1895

AUTHOR: Fam Zui Khiyen; Shpinel', V. S.; Viskov, A. S.; Venevtsev, Yu. N.

TITLE: Resonance absorption of Gamma quanta in barium, strontium, and calcium stannates

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiziki, v. 44, no. 6, 1963, 1889-1895

TOPIC TAGS: resonance absorption of photons, recoilless absorption, barium stannate, strontium stannate, calcium stannate, dielectric properties

ABSTRACT: The parameters of resonance absorption of the 23.8-keV Gamma quanta emitted by Sn sup 119* were measured over the temperature range from 78 to 1020 °K for the stannates of barium, strontium, and calcium, which all have a perovskite structure. This is a continuation of a similar investigation made on tin oxide (ZhETF v. 44, 393, 1963), and is aimed at checking the possible difference in the distribution of internal fields in the stannates and in the perovskite ferro-and antiferroelectrics, for which purpose study of the gamma-ray resonance absorption properties yields independent information on the field gradients and position of the tin ions. The temperature dependences of the probability for recoilless absorption and of the position of the resonance were

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L 13643-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003117

5

studied. All compounds displayed a similar characteristic variation of the width with the temperature. The temperature variation of the unit cell size of barium and strontium stannate was studied in the temperature intervales 293 - 893 and 293 - 843 °K, respectively. The effects of atomic-mass and parameter differences of the unit cell on the measured quantities are discussed, as well as a possible mechanism for the change in the width and shape of the absorption spectrum, with the nonmonotonic variation of the width with temperature being attributable to a definite relation between the nondiagonal and diagonal elements of the dynamic quadrupole interaction. "The authors express their gratitude to Prof. G. S. Zhdanov and to G. A. Bykov, for participating in the formulation of the problem and for a discussion of the results, and to V. N. Lyubimov for interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet (Moscow State University); Fizikokhimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Feb63 DATE ACQ: 23Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 015 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 4263-66 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) WH/JD

ACC NR: AP5024548 UR/0070/65/010/005/0644/0649

548.736:537.226

AUTHOR: Viskov, A. S.; Venevstev, Yu. N.; Zhdanov, G. S.

TITLE: Study of the structure and magnetic and electric properties of solid solutions in the system $BiFeO_3$ - "$Sr(Sn_{1/3}Mn_{2/3})O_3$"

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 644-649

TOPIC TAGS: solid solution, Neel temperature, Curie point, antiferromagnetic material, spontaneous magnetization, bismuth compound, iron compound, strontium compound, tin compound, manganese compound

ABSTRACT: The samples were prepared by the usual ceramic process from Bi_2O_3, SnO_2, $SrCO_3$, Fe_2O_3, and MnO_2 (firing at 75 — 1100C at 4 — 6 hr and again at 820 — 1600C for 1 — 2 hr). After each firing, the phase composition of the samples was checked by x-ray diffraction. The latter showed that the system $BiFeO_3$ - "$Sr(Sn_{1/3}Mn_{2/3})O_3$" contains a broad single-phase region of solid solutions based on $BiFeO_3$ up to 77.5 mole% "$Sr(Sn_{1/3}Mn_{2/3})O_3$." Analysis of the splitting of the principal x-ray lines and calculations of the unit cell parameters at room temperature showed that the solid solutions in this system exist in four modifications: rhombohedral, cubic, pseudocubic I, and pseudocubic II. The Neel temperatures T_N of the various samples were determined from the temperature dependence of spontaneous magnetization. Below T_N, the solid solutions are antiferromagnetics with a weak ferromagnetism. It was found that in the system studied there is a wide region of

Card 1/2

L 4263-66
ACC NR: AP5024548

solid solutions in which a magnetic and an electric dipole structure exist over a wide temperature range. No distinct correlation was noted between these structures, and no special effort is made to elucidate it. "We thank Yu. Ye. Roginskiy for valuable suggestions and comments." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

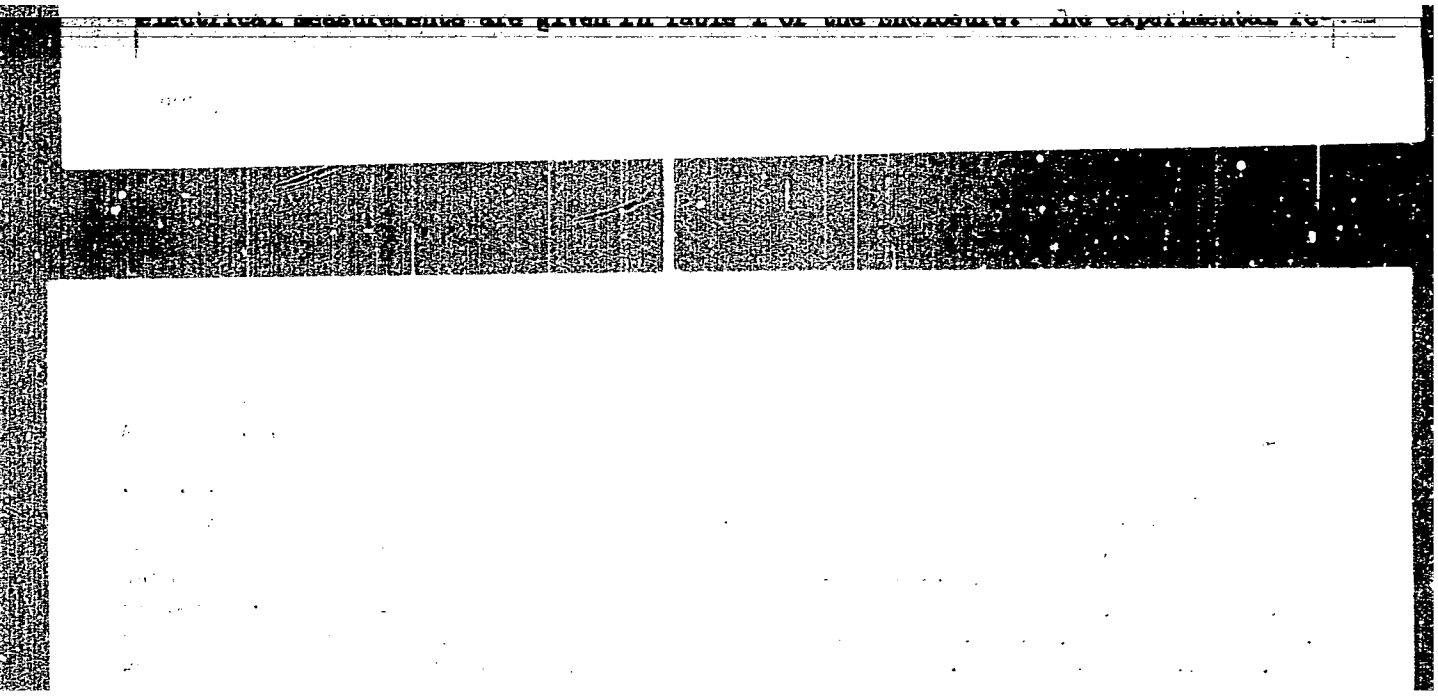
ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EM

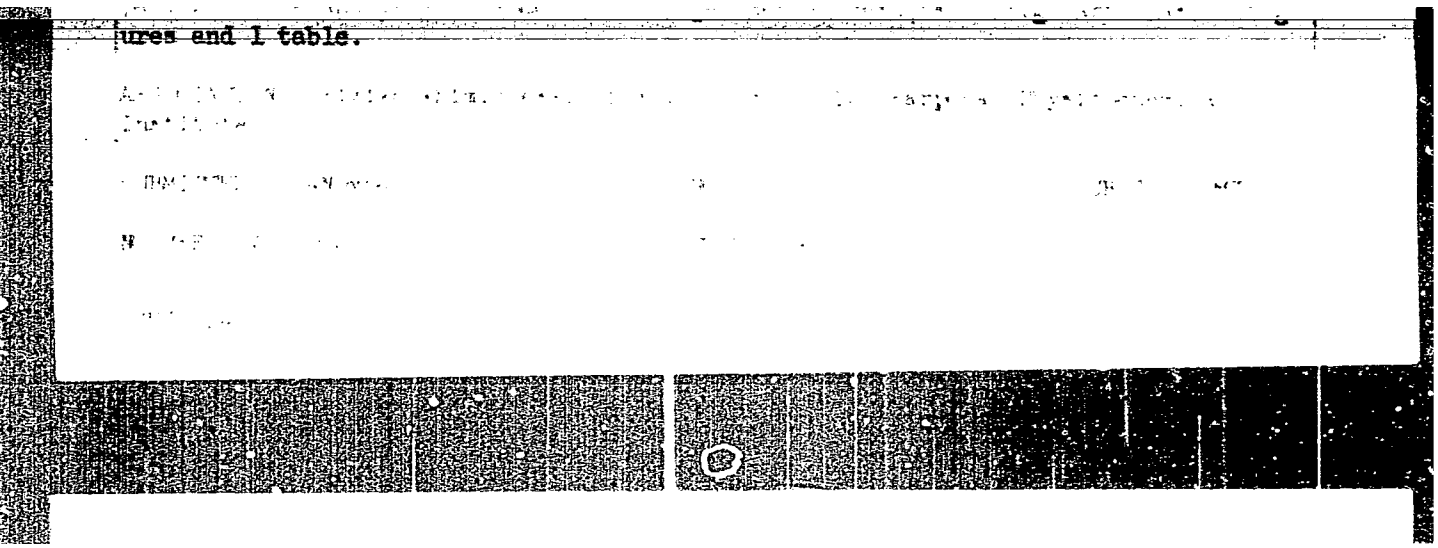
NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 003

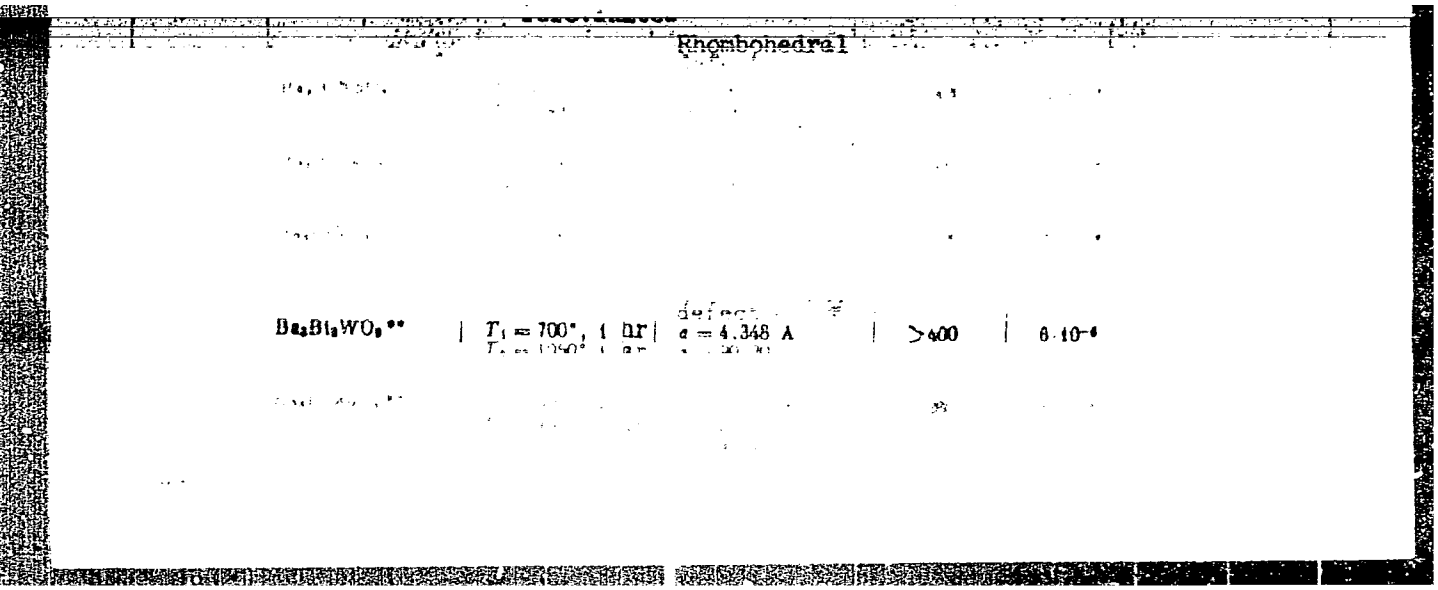
Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860110010-3"

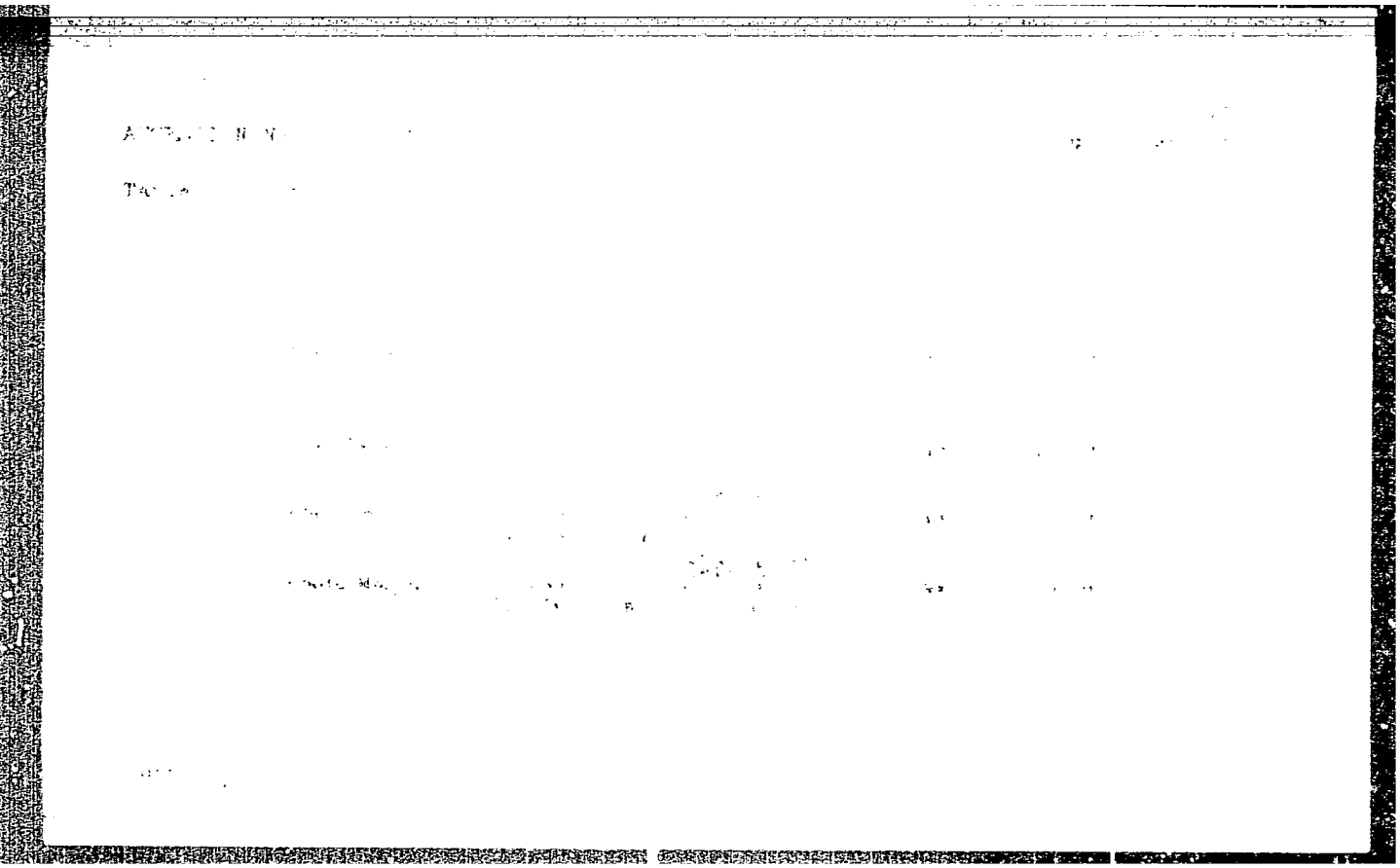


ures end 1 table.





		Rhombohedral		
$Ba_2Bi_2WO_9$**	$T_1 = 700°$, 1 hr $T_2 = 1050°$, [illegible]	defect $a = 4.348$ A	>400	$6 \cdot 10^{-6}$



VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.; ROGINSKAYA, Yu.Ye.; VISKOV, A.S.; IVANOVA, V.V.; TOMASHPOL'SKIY, Yu.Ya.; SHVORNEVA, L.I.; KAPYSHEV, A.G.; TEVEROVSKIY, A. Yu.; ZHDANOV, G.S.

New lead-containing perovskite compounds of complex composition. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.1:86-88 S-O '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom N.V. Belovym.

FAM ZUI KHIYEN; VISKOV, A.S.; SHPINEL', V.S.; VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.

Abrupt change of the probability of the Mossbauer effect during a phase transition in ferroelectric substances. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 44 no.6:2182-2183 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.
(Mossbauer effect)

L 12096-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6000531 SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/65/010/006/0862/0868

AUTHOR: Viskov, A.S.; Venevtsev, Yu.N.; Zhdanov, G.S.; Onikiyenko, L.D.

ORG: Physics-Chemistry Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut)

TITLE: The study of new lead-containing perovskites

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 862-868

TOPIC TAGS: perovskite mineral, x-ray diffraction analysis, ferroelectric material, antiferroelectricity, mineralogy, mineral, inorganic chemistry

ABSTRACT: The authors reported earlier (Dokl. AN SSSR, 158, 1, 86, 1964) on the synthesis of a large number of new lead-containing perovskites. The present article describes the production conditions, methods for x-ray and dielectric studies, and the results of such studies carried out on samples with a starting composition of $Pb(Li_{1/3}^{1+}Nb_{1/3}^{5+}W_{1/3}^{6+})O_3$; $Pb(Li_{1/4}^{1+}B_{1/4}^{3+}W_{1/2}^{6+})O_3$, where $B^{3+} \equiv$ Fe, La; $Pb(B_{1/4}^{2+}Mn_{1/4}^{4+}B_{1/2}^{5+})O_3$, where B^{2+} = Co, Ni, Zn, Mg, and Cd, B^{5+} = Mb, Ta, and W. In addition, magnetic measurements were carried out in the -170 to 350 - 400C temperature range for samples with compositions $Pb(B_{1/4}^{2+}Mn_{1/4}^{4+}Nb_{1/2}^{5+})O_3$, where B^{2+} = Co and Ni, and $Pb(B_{1/4}^{2+}Mn_{1/4}^{4+}W_{1/2}^{5+})O_3$

UDC: 548.736:537.226.1

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where B^{2+} = Co, Ni, and Mg. All synthesized samples had the perovskite-type structure and exhibited either ferroelectric or antiferroelectric dielectric properties. Some of them, such as $Pb(B_{1/4}^{2+}Mn_{1/4}^{4+}Nb_{1/2}^{5+})O_3$ with B^{2+} = Co and Ni, and $Pb(Ni_{1/4}^{2+}Mn_{1/4}^{4+}Ta_{1/2}^{5+})O_3$ exhibit, in addition, ferromagnetic properties. The authors thank Yu. Ye. Roginskaya for valuable advice during the discussion of magnetic properties. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07, 11 / SUBM DATE: 16Oct64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001

L 7820-66 EWT(l)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) DIAAP/IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP5028113 JD/GG SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/011/2029/2033

AUTHOR: Mitrofanov,K.P.; Viskov,A.S.; Plotnikova,M.V.; Venevtsev,Yu.N. Shpinel',V.S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Resonance absorption of gamma rays and internal fields in bismuth ferrite - strontium stanno-manganite system ferroelectric-antiferromagnetic solid solutions /Report, Fourth All-Union Conference on Ferro-electricity held at Rostov-on-the Don 12-16 September 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 11, 1965, 2029-2033

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric material, antiferromagnetic material, solid solution, bismuth, ferrite, manganese, tin, strontium, Mossbauer effect, chemical bonding, magnetic field, Curie point, Neel temperature

ABSTRACT: The magnetic field strength at the positions of the Fe and Sn ions in $BiFeO_3$ - $Sr(SnMn_2)_{1/3}O_3$ solid solutions was investigated with the aid of the Mössbauer effect. The powdered solid solutions, enriched in Sn^{119} and Fe^{57}, were prepared from polycrystalline materials by the usual double air-heating ceramic technique. It was verified by x-ray studies that the investigated materials were single phase solid solutions in equilibrium. These solid solutions exhibit ferroelectric and antiferromagnetic properties; the ferroelectric Curie point and the Neel point decrease with increasing manganite content and are below room temperature when the manganite con-

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L 7820-66

ACC NR: AP5028113

centration is greater than 37 and 55 mole %, respectively. The resonance absorption of Fe^{57m} and Sn^{119m} γ rays by solid solutions containing 100, 90, 70, and 50 mole percent $BiFeO_3$ was investigated at temperatures from 77 to 850°K; the experimental technique has been described elsewhere by K.P.Mitrofanov, I.V.Illarionova, and V.S.Shpinel' (Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, No. 3, 49 (1963); No. 3, 60 (1956)). Below the Neel point the iron absorption line was clearly resolved into six components, which are ascribed to Zeeman splitting. Above the Neel point the iron absorption line was a doublet with a separation of 0.4 mm/sec; this splitting is ascribed to quadrupole interaction. The tin absorption was broad and could not be resolved into separate components. This broadening is ascribed to superposition of many Zeeman patterns with different splitting, and effective magnetic fields were derived from the absorption contours. The magnetic field at the iron nuclei decreased with increasing temperature and vanished at the Neel point, which was found to be 650 ± 3°K for pure $BiFeO_3$; the magnetic field extrapolated to 0°K was close to 500 kOe and decreased only slightly in the presence of manganite. The effective magnetic field at the tin nuclei, extrapolated to 0°K, increased with increasing $BiFeO_3$ concentration; it was about 300 kOe for large $BiFeO_3$ concentrations and extrapolated to zero at a $BiFeO_3$ concentration of 27 mole %. The significance of the results is discussed briefly. It is known that the field at the iron nucleus is due mainly to the influence of the electron shell of the iron ion, and it is said to be obvious that the effective magnetic field at the tin nucleus is proportional to the magnitude of the indirect exchange interaction due to polarization of the electron shell of the diamagnetic ion. The tin absorption line

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ACC NR: AP5028113

was not displaced with respect to the SnO_2 source; this shows that the Sn-O bonds in the solutions are highly (65-70%) ionic. Special measurements at 540°K on samples containing 40 and 70 mole % $BiFeO_3$ showed that the isomeric shift and degree of ionization of the tin remained unchanged on transition from the paraelectric to the ferroelectric state. This result casts doubt on the hypothesis of H.D.Megaw (Acta Crystallogr., 5, 739 (1952); 7, 187 (1954)) that the bond character changes at a ferroelectric transition. It is concluded that the Mössbaur effect provides a useful tool for the investigation of internal fields and bond characters in ferroelectric and ferromagnetic materials. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: SS,EM,NP SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG. REF: 008 OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3

L 15328-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)-6 DIAAP

ACC NR: AP6001001 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0067/0067

AUTHORS: Mitrofanov, K. P.; Viskov, A. S.; Venevtsev, Yu. N.; Shpinel', V. S.; Plotnikova, M. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for measuring temperature. Class 42, No. 176442

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 67

TOPIC TAGS: temperature measurement, gamma ray absorption

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for measuring temperature, based on the discontinuous change of the effect of resonance gamma-ray absorption with a phase transition in the absorber. To increase the accuracy of measurements, a series of absorbers with different phase transition temperatures is placed in direct thermal contact with the investigated sample. The absorbers are exposed to radiation from a resonance source of gamma-rays and the absorption effect is recorded with detectors.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr64

Card 1/1

UDC: 536.51 615.84

VISKOV, A.S.; VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.; ZHDANOV, G.S.

New ferroelectric substances with the structure of perovskite and pyrochlore. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.2:323-325 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. Submitted December 2, 1964.

L 24372-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2 IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AF6010437 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/005/0212/0216

AUTHOR: Sklyarevskiy, V. V.; Lukashevich, I. I.; Romanov, V. P.; Filippov, N. I.; Venevtsev, Yu. N.; Viskov, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mossbauer effect in the ferroelectric $Pb(Fe_{1/2}Nb_{1/2})O_3$

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 5, 1966, 212-216

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric material, Mossbauer spectrum, miltiplet splitting, critical point, phase transition, Curie point, electron spin

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to check on the presence of a minimum of the probability of the Mossbauer effect on Sn^{119} in the investigated compound, similar to that observed for $Ba(TiSn)O_3$ (with different Ti/Sn ratios) by V. A. Bokov et al. (FTT v. 7, 1886, 1965 and elsewhere). It was also desired to check on other singularities in the behavior of the quadrupole splitting and of the position of the symmetry center of the Mossbauer spectrum observed near the temperature T_c of the ferroelectric phase transition. To this end, the authors investigated the variation of the parameter of the Mossbauer absorption spectrum of Fe^{57} nuclei of the ferroelectric in question at the phase transition temperature (T_c = 114C). The absorbers were made by the usual ceramic technology, using $Fe_2^{57}O_3$ (60% Fe^{57}). The source was Co^{57} in stainless steel. The apparatus for the Mossbauer spectra is described by the authors elsewhere (PTE No. 4, 43, 1964). The results confirm the existence of the

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L 24372-66

ACC NR: AP6010437

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singularities in the vicinity of the Curie point T_c = 214C and a minimum in the Mossbauer-effect probability. These singularities are apparently connected with the fact that an anomalous decrease in the frequency of one of the transverse optical branches of the lattice takes place on approaching the ferroelectric transition point in crystals with perovskite structure. The decrease in the quadrupole splitting with increase of temperature to T_c is connected with a decrease in the spontaneous polarization. The asymmetry of the quadrupole-splitting line, which has a minimum near T_c and reverses sign, can be due either to anisotropy of the Mossbauer-effect probability or to relaxation of the electron spins in a ferromagnet. It is concluded that an investigation of the temperature variation of the asymmetry can give important information on the dynamics of the realignment of the crystal structure during the ferroelectric transition. The authors thank F. Ye. Chukreyev and V. I. Man'ko for the computer programming, Yu. M. Kagan, A. M. Afanas'yev, B. N. Samoilov, and B. I. Verkin for discussions, K. P. Aleshin for producing the electronic part of the Mossbauer spectrometer, I. B. Filippov for help with the experiments, and L. I. Kazakevich and E. M. Kabanova for help with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Jan66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

VISKOV, O.V.; PROKHOROV, Yu.V. (Moscow)

Probability of a loss of calls in heavy traffic. Teor. veroiat. i ee prim. 9 no.1:99-104 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

VISKOV, O.V. (Moscow)

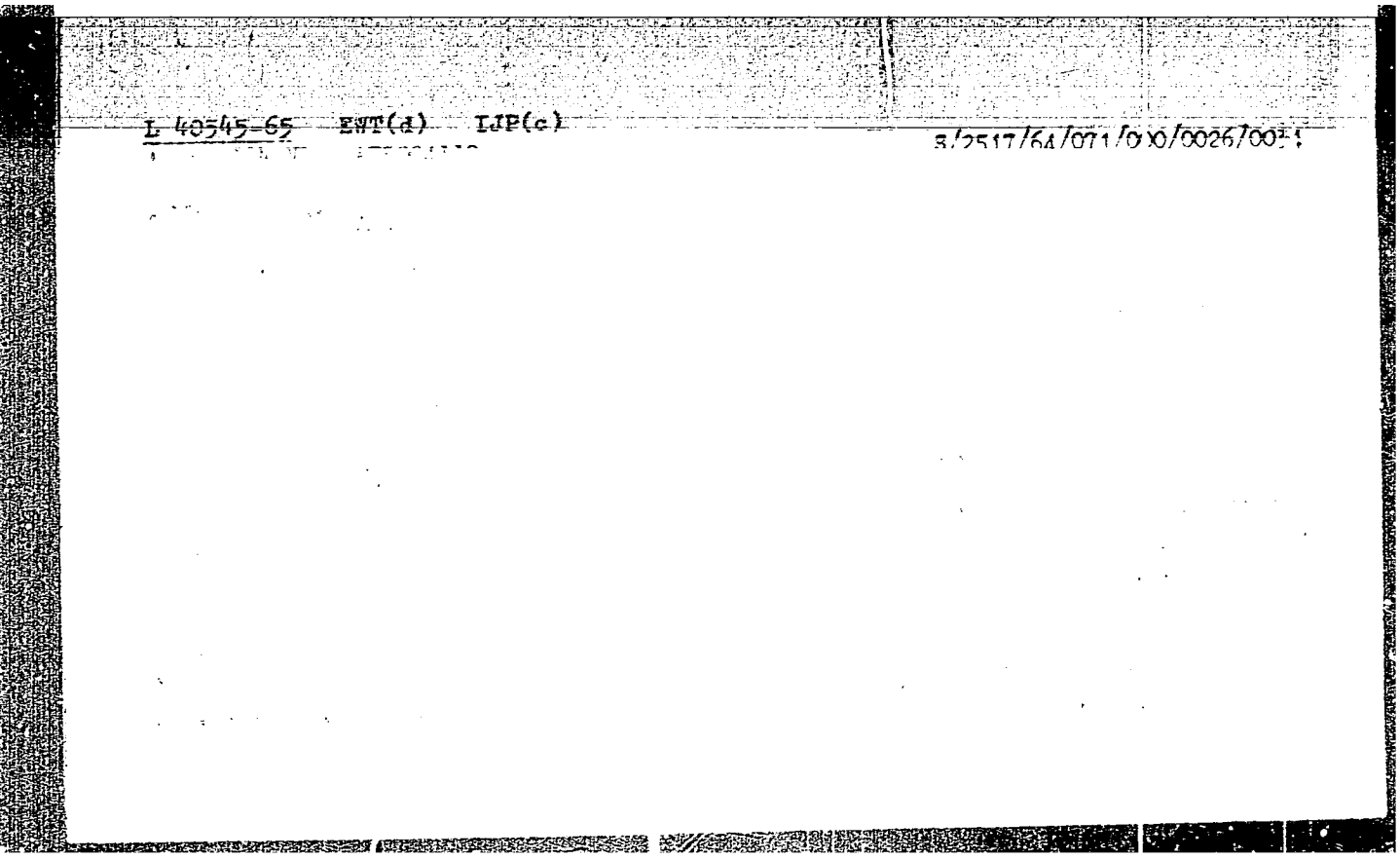
Two asymptotic formulae in the theory of queues. Teor. veroiat. i ee prim. 9 no.1:177-178 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

VISKOV, O.V.; SHIRYAYEV, A.N.

Control systems that lead to optimum steady-state conditions.
Trudy Mat. inst. 71:35-45 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

NOVIKOV, O.A., mayor; VISKOV, O.V.

Influence of control on the capacity of a queuing system with rejections. Mor. sbor. 47 no.9:33-37 S '64. (MIRA 18:7)



approach to stationarity going to 0 as ρ goes to 1. This paper is concerned with the "time of entrance" to stationarity. In the case where B is exponential with

$$E\left(e^{-(1-\lambda\rho)sW(\tau)}\right) \to (1+s)^{-1};$$

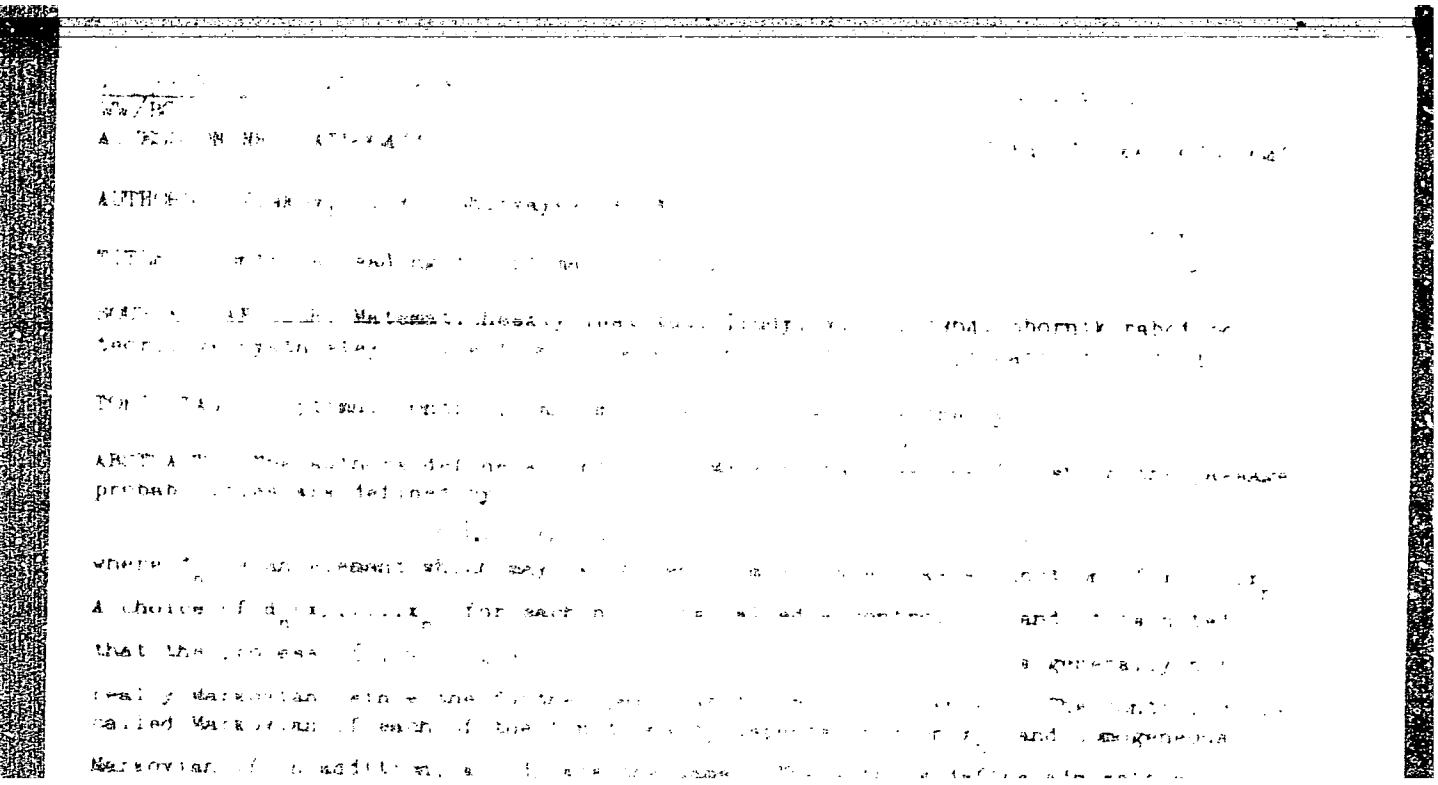
i.e., $P\left(W(t) \le \frac{\tau}{1-\lambda\rho}\right) \to 1-e^{-\tau}$. Orig. art. has: 27 formulas and 1 table.

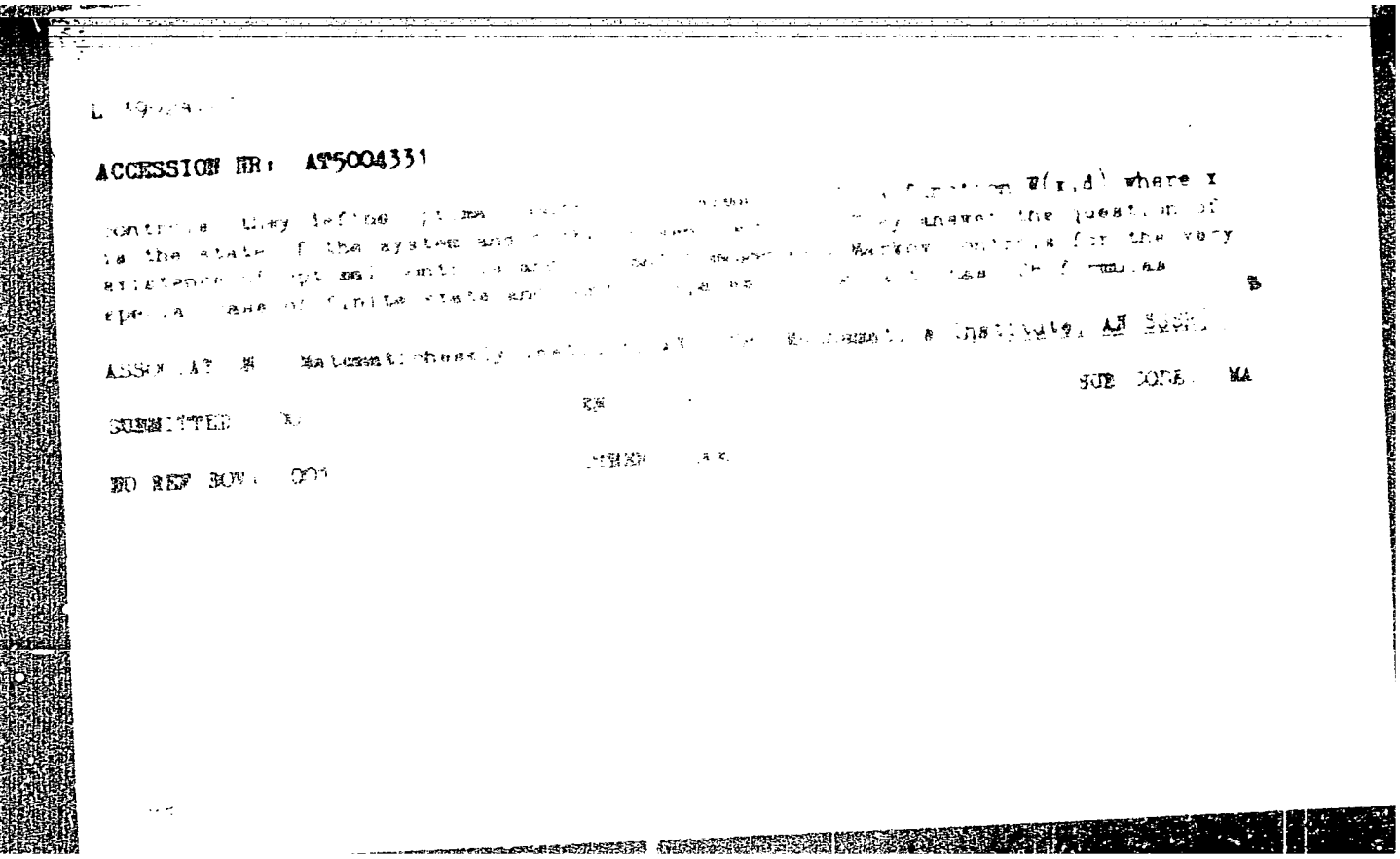
ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskiy institut, AN SSSR (Mathematical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2





ACCESSION NR: AP5004331

SUBMITTED:

NO REF SOV: 003

SUB CODE: MA

. . G. BOOS, V. V. VISKOV, L. I. DORMAN, Ye. V..KOLOMEYETS, Zh. S. TAKIBAYEV

The calculations of the integral multiplicity for Mu-meson and nucleon compor.. production duet to the different energies of primaries obtained at the top o the atmosphere with different zenith angles.

report submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf. on Cosmic Rays (IUPAP), Jaipur India, 2-14 Dec 1963

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001860110010-3"

ACCESSION NR: AP4016035 S/0052/64/009/001/0099/0104

AUTHORS: Viskov, O. V. (Moscow); Prokhorov, Yu. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Probability of loss of a call in heavy traffic

SOURCE: Teoriya veroyatnostey i yeye primeneniya, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 99-104

TOPIC TAGS: loss of call, heavy traffic queue, massive service, asymptotic formula, system with rejection, Erlang formula, Poisson traffic

ABSTRACT: Exact solutions of many problems in massive service are often very complex. However, by proper choice of a certain parameter, one may obtain transparent asymptotic formulas under the assumption that this parameter tends to zero (or infinity). An example of this is the behavior of a queue with large loads. The authors give another example of this type. They show that under broad assumptions for heavy traffic entering a system with rejections and not very rigid requirements on the quality of service, the probability of loss of a call can be computed in the first approximation by Erlang's formula, i.e., as if the traffic were Poisson. On the other hand, such computation can lead to serious errors if the probability of loss of a call must be very small, i.e., if the quality of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4016035

service must be high. Orig. art. has: 35 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Jun63 DATE ACQ: 19Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

DATSEV, P. (Rybinsk); KOTIKOV, I. (pos.Revda, Murmanskaya obl.); MIKHAYLIK, P. (Sukhumi); KONOSHENKO, A. (Arkhangel'sk); BOGDANOV, T. (Syktyvkar, Komi ASSR); VISKOV, V. (Chelyabinsk); SEREGIN, S. (Vorkuta)

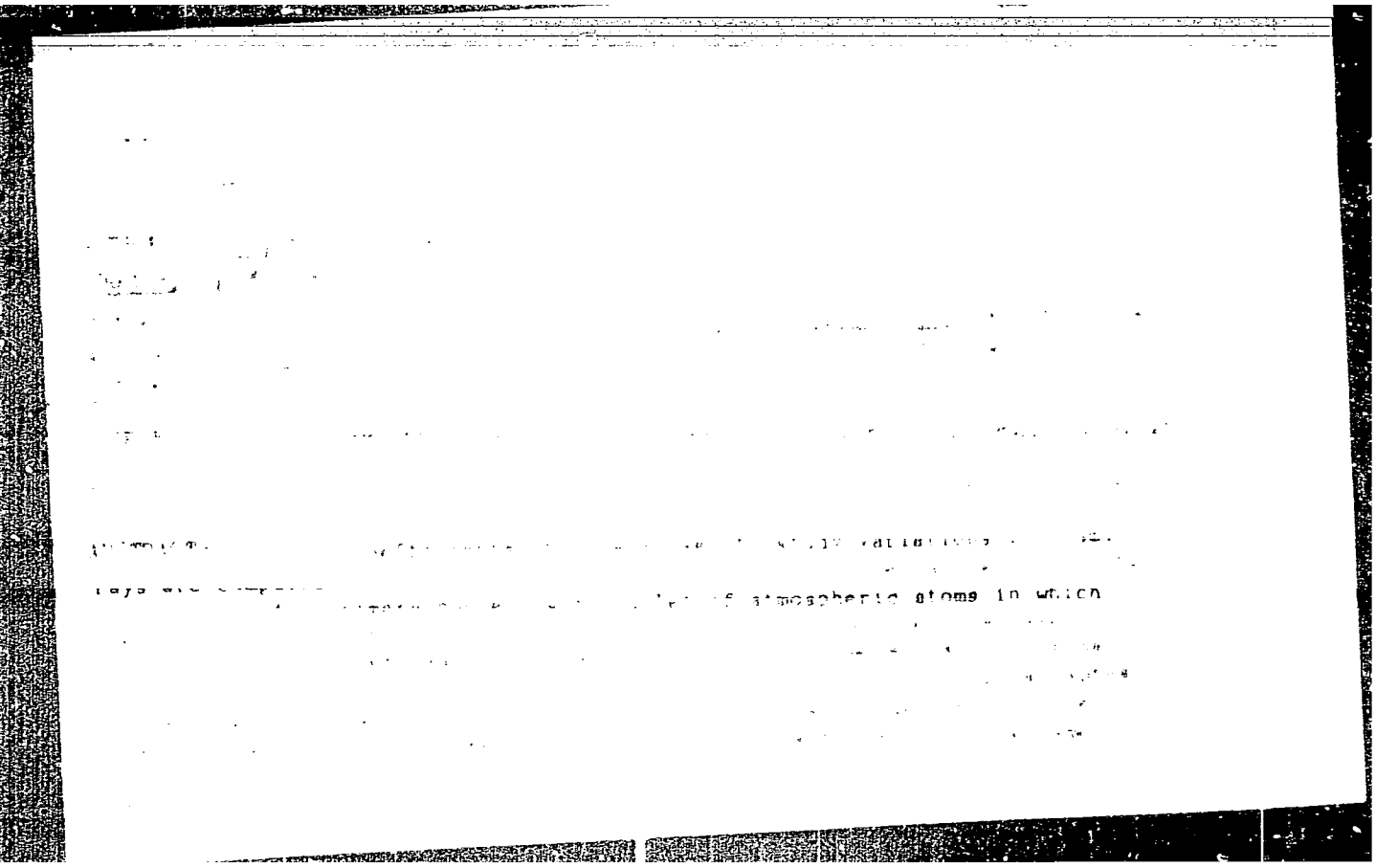
Are stationary fire escape ladders necessary? Pozh.delo 8 no.6:26 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Fire escapes)

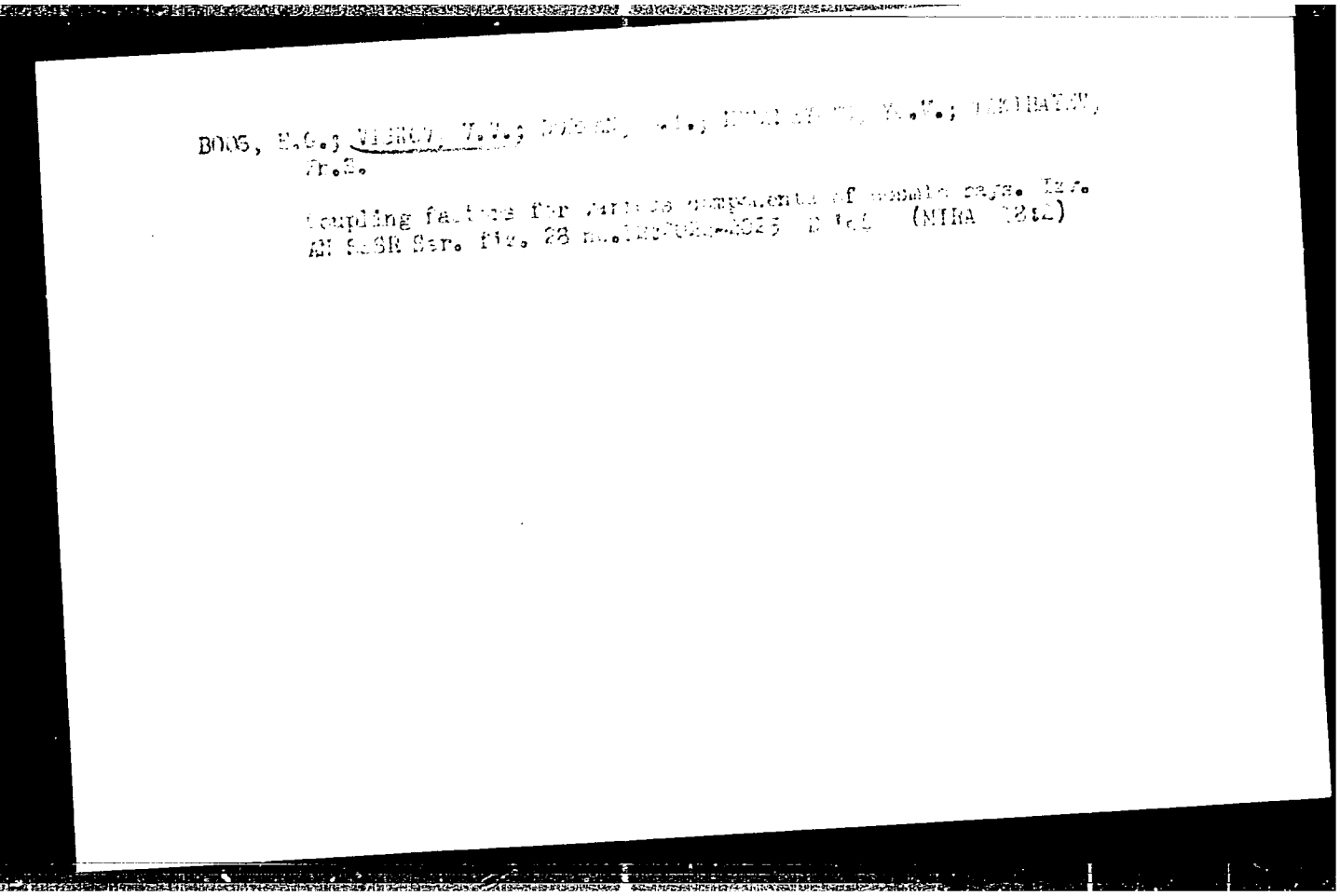
VISKOV, V.S.

Observations of the meteor stream of π-Coronids. Biul.VsGO no.11:24-25 '52. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Stalingradskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezicheskogo obshchestva. (Meteors)



amount of energy in each interaction event, since only pi-mesons are generated.
[illegible] contribution of delta nucleons to the generation of pi-mesons is neglected.



BOOS, E.G.; VLADOV, Yu.A.; [illegible]

Coupling factors for various components of coaxial cable. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 28 no.[illegible] (MIRA 18:2)

VISKOVA, L.A.

Late Cretaceous Bryozoa of the genus Meliceritites of the middle Volga Valley. Paleont. zhur. no.3:49-58 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

VISKOVA, L.A.

New Late Carboniferous fenestella in the Usa Basin. Paleont.zhur. (MIRA 15:3)
no.4:86-92 '61.

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.
(Gornaya Shoriya--Fenestellidae, Fossil)

KUDRYAVTSEV, Ye.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; IONOV, V.P., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; VISKOVA, M., red.; DOTSENKO, V., tekhn. red.; IOVLEVA, N., tekhn. red.

[Mobile plasma] Dvizhushchaiasia plazma; sbornik perevodov. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 612 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Plasma (Ionized gases))

VISKOVA, M., inzh.

Atomic rockets. Tekh.mol. 28 no.1:37 '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Nuclear rockets)

26,3000
~~25(3)~~

SOV/29-60-1-22/25

AUTHOR: Viskova, M., Engineer

TITLE: Atomic Rockets

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1960, Nr 1, pp 37-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article the authoress deals with the possibility of utilizing nuclear power in practice for the purpose of driving rockets, and describes several types of such driving systems (see figure on colored insert). Nr I is a rocket engine of the heat exchanger type. The fuel is pumped into the active zone of the reactor by means of centrifugal pumps, where it evaporates, is heated to a certain temperature, and is ejected from the nozzle at supersonic velocity. The useful load, which, in future, will also comprise the crew, may be stored in the bow of the missile before the fuel containers, which at the same time act as a radiation shield. Nr II. The homogeneous mixture of fissile material and fuel enters the chamber, where the fuel is heated by the fission product and is then ejected from the nozzle. The disadvantage of such an engine is the fact that, together with the fuel, a considerable part of not fully utilized fissile material is ejected. Nr III is

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based on the utilization of electric and magnetic fields, which accelerate the ions or charged particles to very high velocities. The accelerator is fed with the electric energy generated by the reactor or by the turbogenerator. Nr IV operates according to a peculiar thermomechanical cycle: The pump 5 pumps the fuel from the container through the reactor under pressure. Here it evaporates, is heated to about 2500°, and pressed into the high-pressure chamber. The shock tube is still filled with low-pressure gas originating from the preceding cycle. The compressed gas penetrating through the valve 11 compresses and heats the gas in the shock tube, thus producing a powerful shock wave. Valve 11 closes and valve 12 opens. The gas flows from the nozzle at high speed. As soon as the temperature of the outflowing gas amounts to only one third or one quarter of the maximum temperature in the shock tube, valve 12 closes and valve 13 opens. Pump 5 then pumps the residues from the shock tube into the cooler. This cycle is repeated without interruption. Nr V is a system with light-

Card 2/3 arc heating. The fuel is transformed into plasma in the light

arc and flows through the nozzle in the cathode. Direct continuous heating of the fuel in the light arc may produce a constant tractive force with a specific momentum, which is 15 times as great as that of the modern rockets driven by chemical fuels. Calculations show that the weight of rockets driven by nuclear power may be reduced to 1/10 to 1/15 of that of an ordinary rocket, and to 1/3 to 1/5 of the weight of a rocket driven by means of novel fuels. The authoress recommends readers wishing to obtain more exact information on the application of nuclear power for driving rockets to read the book by R. Bassard and R. de Lauer "Rocket With Atomic Engine", published by the Publishing House for Foreign Literature, Moscow, in 1960. There are 5 figures.

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26(3)

VISKOVA, M.

67641

SOV/29-60-1-22/25

AUTHOR: Viskova, M., Engineer

TITLE: Atomic Rockets 13 19

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1960, Nr 1, pp 37-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article the authoress deals with the possibility of utilizing nuclear power in practice for the purpose of driving rockets, and describes several types of such driving systems (see figure on colored insert). Nr I is a rocket engine of the heat exchanger type. The fuel is pumped into the active zone of the reactor by means of centrifugal pumps, where it evaporates, is heated to a certain temperature, and is ejected from the nozzle at supersonic velocity. The useful load, which, in future, will also comprise the crew, may be stored in the bow of the missile before the fuel containers, which at the same time act as a radiation shield. Nr II. The homogeneous mixture of fissile material and fuel enters the chamber, where the fuel is heated by the fission products and is then ejected from the nozzle. The disadvantage of such an engine is the fact that, together with the fuel, a considerable part of not fully utilized fissile material is ejected. Nr III is

Card 1/3

based on the utilization of electric and magnetic fields, which accelerate the ions or charged particles to very high velocities. The accelerator is fed with the electric energy generated by the reactor or by the turbogenerator. Mr IV operates according to a peculiar thermomechanical cycle: The pump 5 pumps the fuel from the container through the reactor under pressure. Here it evaporates, is heated to about 2500° and pressed into the high-pressure chamber. The shock tube is still filled with low-pressure gas originating from the preceding cycle. The compressed gas penetrating through the valve 11 compresses and heats the gas in the shock tube, thus producing a powerful shock wave. Valve 11 closes and valve 12 opens. The gas flows from the nozzle at high speed. As soon as the temperature of the outflowing gas amounts to only one third or one quarter of the maximum temperature in the shock tube, valve 12 closes and valve 13 opens. Pump 5 then pumps the residues from the shock tube into the cooler. This cycle is repeated without interruption. Mr V is a system with light-arc heating. The fuel is transformed into plasma in the light

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Card 2/3 arc heating. The fuel is transformed into plasma in the light

arc and flows through the nozzle in the cathode. Direct continuous heating of the fuel in the light arc may produce a constant tractive force with a specific momentum, which is 15 times as great as that of the modern rockets driven by chemical fuels. Calculations show that the weight of rockets driven by nuclear power may be reduced to 1/10 to 1/15 of that of an ordinary rocket, and to 1/3 to 1/5 of the weight of a rocket driven by means of novel fuels. The authoress recommends readers wishing to obtain more exact information on the application of nuclear power for driving rockets to read the book by R. Bassard and R. de Lauer "Rocket With Atomic Engine", published by the Publishing House for Foreign Literature, Moscow, in 1960. There are 5 figures.

BOROVIKOVA, R.P. [translator]; DUBROVSKIY, G.B.[translator]; OKHOTIN, A.S. [translator]; PEDYASH, E.M. [translator]; MASLAKOVETS, Yu.P., prof., doktor fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; SUBASHIYEV, V.K., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk, red.; VISKOVA, M.V., red.; SMIRNOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Semiconductor transformers of radiant energy] Poluprovodnikovye preobrazovateli energii izluchenii; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 407 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Semiconductors) (Photoelectricity)

Viskova, M.V.

TSAREV, B.M., prof.red.; VISKOVA, M.V., red.; IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[Oxide-coated cathodes; a collection of papers delivered at the International Congress commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the invention of the oxide-coated cathode] Oksidnyi katod; sbornik trudov Mezhdunarodnogo kongressa, posviashchennogo piatidesiatiletiiu otkrytiia oksidnogo katoda. Pod red. B.M.TSareva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1957. 480 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Congrès international du conquantenaire de la cathode a oxydes. Paris, 1955.
(Cathodes) (Electron tubes)

ORLOV, V.V., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; TSYPIN, S.G., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; KAZANSKIY, Yu.A.[translator]; KUKHTEVICH, V.I. [translator]; MATUSEVICH, Ye.S. [translator]; NIKOLAYSHVILI, Sh.S. [translator]; SINITSYN, B.I. [translator]; YUS, S.V. [translator]; VISKOVA, M.V., red.; RYBKINA, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Protection of transportation units having nuclear engines; translated articles] Zashchita transportnykh ustanovok s iadernym dvigatelem; sbornik perevodov. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 619 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Radiation protection) (Nuclear reactors—Safety measures)

BORISOV, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; VISKOVA, M.V., red.; REZOUKHOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Inertial navigation; collection of translated articles] Problemy inertsial'noi navigatsii; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 237 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Inertial navigation)

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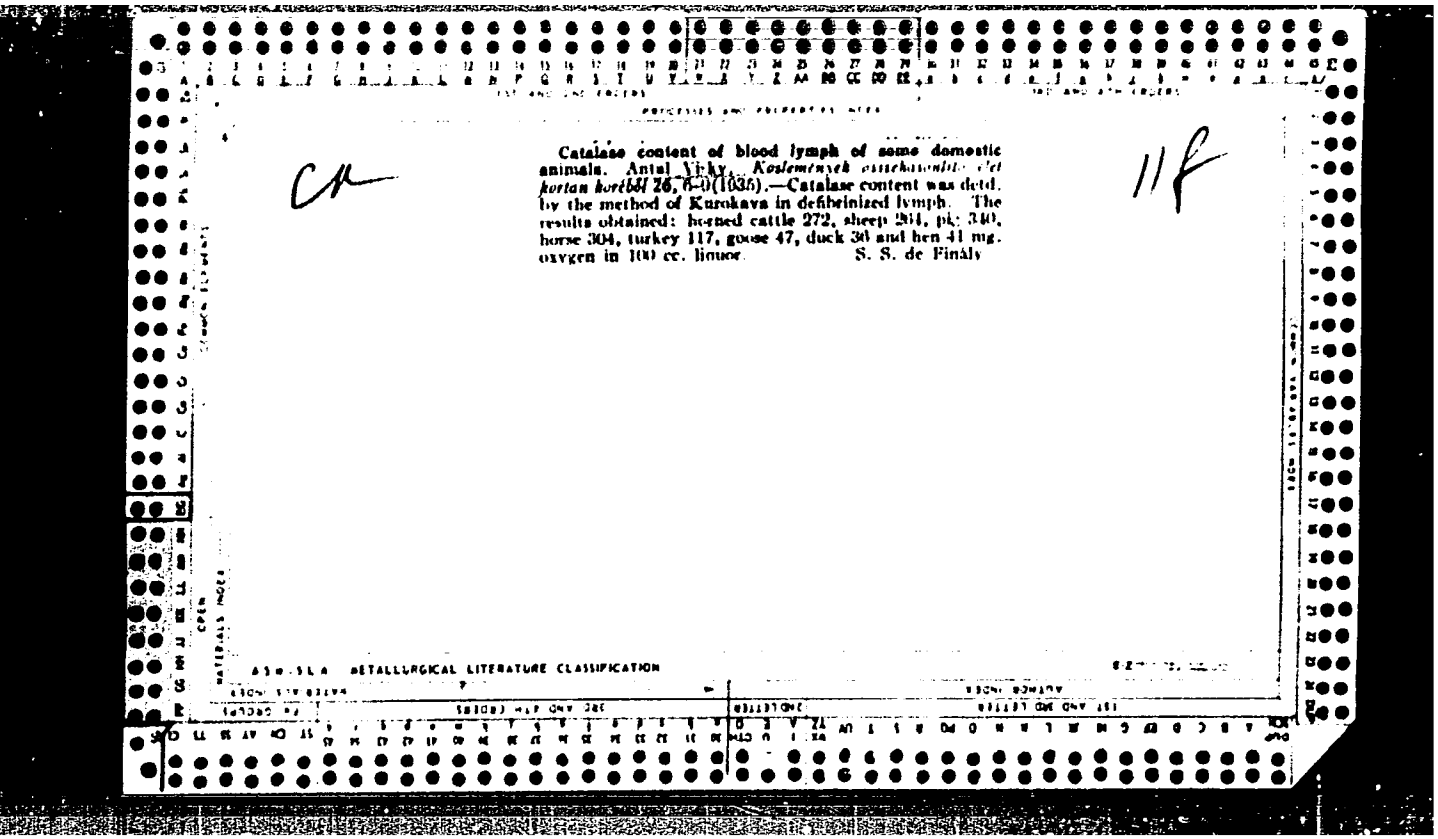

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