

VOZNESENSKIY, V.D.; MIKHNEVICH, I.P.; MENASHEV, Yu.P.; NILOVA, N.V.

Structural unconformity in Upper Silurian sediments of the Zhaman-Sarysu anticlinorium in central Kazakhstan. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. nauk no.5:55-59 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Tsentral'no-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye, Karaganda.

Voznesenskiy, V.I.

53-4-9/10

AUTHORS:

Voznesenskiy, V.I., Korotkikh, N.V.,
Chernetskiy, A.V., Koporskiy A.S.

TITLE:

Recording
Oscillographical Tubes for/Rapidly Occurring Processes (Otsillograficheskiye trubki dlya zapisi bystroprotekayushchikh protsessov)

PERIODICAL:

Uspekhi Fiz. Nauk, 1957, Vol. 62, Nr 4, pp. 497-522 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present survey comprises the last decade; it comprises the main methods of oscillographics of processes taking place rapidly and also some characteristic problems on rapidly acting electron-beam tubes (for instance for the production of a thin electron-beam post-acceleration, etc.). The survey is arranged as follows: 1: The methods of velocity oscillography. The deflecting systems, the limitations of the usual deflecting systems for high frequency. 2: The electron beam tubes with deflecting system in form of a line with two conductions. 3: The electron beam tubes for the investigation of phenomena taking place rapidly with high efficiency. 4: Microoscillographical tubes. 5: Tubes with a reflecting system for a travelling wave. 6: The investigation of the ultrashort electronic blobs. 7: The diameter of the spot. 8: The velocity of registration. 9: The dependence of brightness on current density and on the accelerated voltage. 10: The contrast.

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Oscillographical Tubes for Recording Rapidly Occurring Processes 53-4-9/10

11: Photography. Summarized survey: Up to now the width of the band of the frequencies to be investigated was increased to 10000 megacycles. Tubes with such a band permit the investigation of processes of a duration of 10^{-9} sec. Most of the tubes have a good resolving power. The signal to be resolved must have at least 1 V. The registration velocity of 10^{10} cm/sec obtained for some tubes is in fact a realizable value for serial devices. Frequency distortions in deflecting systems, however, hitherto prevented the sufficiently accurate investigation of those transition processes the spectra of which exceeded 1000 megacycles. At present oscillographical tubes are needed by means of which transition processes of a duration of from 10^{-9} to $5 \cdot 10^{-11}$ sec and with amplitudes of some tenths of a volt can be investigated. Accordingly, improvements of the frequency characteristic of the deviations and the resolving power of the oscillographic tubes has to be aimed at when developing new tubes. There are 19 figures, 3 tables and 55 references, 13 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: . Library of Congress

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VOZNESENSKIY, V. I.

AUTHORS:

Konorskiy, A. S., Chernetskiy, A. V., Korotkikh, N. V., 53-4-6/11
Voznesenskiy, V. I.

TITLE:

The Electronic Methods of the Production of Ultrashort Pulses
(Elektronnyye metody generatsii sverkhkorotkikh impul'sov).

PERIODICAL:

Uspekhi Fizicheskikh Nauk, 1957, Vol. 63, Nr 4, pp. 801-812 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

The present survey is arranged as follows: Introduction, the problems occurring in connection with the production of pulses by electronic methods (destruction of a "packet"; excitation of the output device), the pulse generator of the klystron type, a tube with transversal deflection of the beam as generator for very short pulses, the combined generator, a pulse generator with magnetic deceleration; summary: The electron generators have a good future. Their main advantages are simplicity, stable operation, the possibility of producing very short pulses in a wide range of frequency. The fact that at present these devices are only rarely used may be explained by the novelty of the methods of electronic pulse production. They are still not known to a wide circle of specialists. Besides, the generators used at present are mostly of low efficiency and their applicability is limited. However, the development of the methods discussed here as well as of that

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The Electronic Methods of the Production of Ultrashort Pulses. 53-4-6/11

of methods still to come opens up new possibilities for pulse
technics.

There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 9 references, 3 of which are
Slavic.

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Card 2/2

GEKKER, Ivan Romanovich; YUR'YEV, Valentin Ivanovich; VOZNESENSKIY,
V.I., red.; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Submillimeter waves] Submillimetrovye volny. Moskva, Gos.
energ.izd-vo, 1961. 63 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Microwaves) (Radio)

24171
S/725/61/000/003/003/008

AUTHORS: Voznesenskiy, V.I., Chernetskiy, A.V., Serebriyskiy, I.N.

TITLE: The blurring of electron clusters due to Coulomb forces under the compensating effect of an initial velocity modulation.

SOURCE: Nekotoryye voprosy tekhniki fizicheskogo eksperimenta pri issledovanii gazovogo razryada; nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik, no.3. A.V. Chernetskiy & L.G. Lomize, eds. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 53-59.

TEXT: This theoretical analysis of the changes occurring in short freely-moving electron clusters - whether monochromatic or initially velocity-scattered - is of value in the generation of electron clusters for the creation of ultra-short (10^{-9} to 10^{-12} sec) pulse voltages with great iteration frequency, attaining hundreds of mcps, which is useful in the generation of electromagnetic waves, in accelerator design, etc. It is important to know how rapidly the electron clusters will blur under the effect of their own space charge and to try to find a method for their conservation over a relatively long distance. Short-wave generation by means of the Vavilov-Cherenkov effect and transient or bremsstrahlen radiation (for non-relativistic beams) can produce a noticeable effect only if this problem is overcome. The Coulomb-force-produced blurring of electron clusters was investigated by

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The blurring of electron clusters...

G.I. Zhilevskiy (ZhTF, v. 31, no. 4, 1961, 508) for spherically shaped clusters, and the repulsive forces were found to be exceedingly significant for small cluster sizes. The present study examines the blurring of cylindrically-shaped clusters; in this case the repulsive forces are found to be not overly great and are, in any event, finite even for infinitely small longitudinal cluster dimensions (for a given transverse size). The change of the spatial density of the cluster in the course of its motion is accounted for approximately. It is shown that the shape of a cluster may be regarded as invariable, so long as the longitudinal cluster dimension is considerably smaller than the transverse dimensions. For short cluster "durations" (ratios of the longitudinal dimension by its mean velocity), 10^{-11} to 10^{-12} sec, this requirement is satisfied (e.g., if $v = 5 \cdot 10^9$ cm/sec, the cluster length is $5 \cdot 10^{-2}$ to $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ cm with a diameter of a few mm). The influence of the metallic or dielectric walls is disregarded. This is justified for most practical applications, namely, in linear accelerators, electronic ultra-short pulse generators, etc., where the tube diameter is fairly large. The calculation comprises the determination of the longitudinal size of a cluster as a function of the space-charge density (assumed to be uniformly distributed over the cluster), the time, and the magnitude of the initial velocity scatter; the radial spread is assumed to be counteracted by a magnetic field. Cylindrical coordinates are used, with the origin at the center of the cluster. The calculation (and graphic representation) of the timewise change of the longitudinal dimensions of the cluster shows that, when the initial relative velocity is

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nonzero, the cluster initially shrinks to a certain minimal length and then begins to blur out. This approximate calculation shows that a cylindrical cluster of practically very small dimensions is, in principle, achievable, since the repulsive force remains finite. A comparison of the cases in which the initial relative velocity is zero and nonzero, respectively, shows that an initial velocity modulation serves to lengthen the distance over which the cluster is conserved. There are 2 figures and 6 references, including 3 recent Soviet references (Koporskiy, A.S., et al., *Dop. fiz. nauk*, 1957, 801; Zhilevko, G.I., *Cand. Diss., In-t Radioelektr., AN SSSR*, 1959, and *ZhTF*, v.31, no.4, 1961, 508) and 3 earlier English-language references (Enslein, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.*, v.25, 1954, 574; Hastid, D., *Phis. (sic!) Soc., Proc.*, v.60, 1948, 340; and Grant, E., et al., *J. Appl. Phys.*, v.25, 1954, 574).

ASSOCIATION: None given.

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VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.

VOZNESENSKIY, V. L. and I.YA. Bobrov.....Vladimirskii Krai; obzor narodnogo khoziaistva Vladimirskoi gub. Vladimir, 1928. 147 p. (Vladimirskii gubernskii otдел narodnogo obrazovaniia.)

"Spisok ispol'zovannoi literatury": p. (143)

DLC: DK511.V6V69

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951/Unclassified

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VOZNESENSKIY, V. L.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961210006-5"

VOZNESENSKIY, V.L., NOSENKO, B.M., STARODUBTSEV, S.V.

"Reaction Depth of an Ionic Stream on a Crystal" Dokl. AN UZ SSR,
No 8, 1954, 9-14

A method of determining the penetration depth of an ionic stream was suggested by using the properties of weakened luminescence in the crystal phosphor layer deteriorated by ionic penetration. $ZnSiO_3$ Mn was studied. The initial behavior of luminescence curves under electron excitation shows that no sharp boundary of the deterioration layer exists. The relation of penetration depth to ion energy is nearly linear and only slightly depends on the type of ions. (RZhFiz, No 11, 1955)

VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.

ZALENSKIY, O.V.; SEMIKHATOVA, O.A.; VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.; KOMOVALOV, I.M.,
redaktor; YAKOVLEVA, V.M., redaktor; KARYAKIN, A.V., redaktor;
ABONS, R.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Using radioactive carbon C^{14} in the study of photosynthesis]
Metody premeneniia radioaktivnogo ugleroda C^{14} dlia izucheniia
fotosinteza. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 88 p.
(Photosynthesis) (MLRA 8:11)
(Carbon--isotopes)

VOZNESENSKIY, V. L.

Temperature influence on the metabolism of carbon-14 absorbed in the process of photosynthesis. O. V. Zaitsev, V. L. Voznesenskiy, M. M. Ponomareva, and T. P. Zaitseva (Palmir Biol. Sta., Acad. Sci. Tadzhik. S.S.R.). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk Tadzhik. SSR* 1955, 1: 40-41. Curley seedlings exposed to ^{14}C during the first hrs. after the start of photosynthesis. With

time, the speed of C assimilation slowed down. The quantity of C in the root system increased rapidly during the first hrs. after photosynthesis ceased, and after that the quantity leveled off to a const. Lowered temps. at the same time retarded the utilization of C in the leaves of those seedlings. The photosynthesis tests retarded the utilization of C in the leaves of those seedlings. The photosynthesis tests retarded the utilization of C in the leaves of those seedlings. The photosynthesis tests retarded the utilization of C in the leaves of those seedlings. At the same time lowered temps. activate the utilization of C from the leaves into the root system. There is a intensive accumulation of C in the root system of those seedlings. J. S. Joffe

VOZNESENSKIY, V. L.

Quantitative measurements on the intensity of photosynthesis with the aid of the radioactive isotope of carbon-14. V. L. Voznesenskiy (V. L. Komarov, Botan. Inst., Lenin-grad). *Botan. Zhur.* 40, 402-8 (1955).--Detailed descriptions and photographs are presented of an app. constructed for the detn. of CO₂ absorption in the process of photosynthesis. Results of expts. are discussed at length and a formula is derived for calcg. the intensity of photosynthesis. J. S. Jaffe

VOZNESENSKIY, V. L.
ZALENSKIY, O. V., SEMIKHATOVA, O. A., and VOZNESENSKIY, V. L.

"Quantitative Methods of Investigation of Photosynthesis with the Aid
of Radioactive Carbon."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic
Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

V O Z N E S E N S K I Y, V. L.

PHASE - HOME EXPLORATION 307/213

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958

Radically sovietized technology; publishing 1 prize-winning isotope (Reports of Soviet Scientists); Production and Application of Isotopes) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 368 p. (Series: Ita: Trade, vol. 6) 8,000 copies printed.

Ms. (Title page): G.Y. Burdakov, Academician, and I.I. Rostov. Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): Z.D. Andreyenko; Trans. Ed.: Z.D. Andreyenko.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, physicists, and biologists engaged in the production and application of atomic energy to peaceful uses; for professors and graduate and undergraduate students of higher technical schools where nuclear science is taught; and for the general public interested in atomic science and technology.

COVERAGE: This is volume 6 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva from September 1 to 13, 1958. Volume 6 contains 32 reports on: 1) modern methods for the production of stable radioactive isotopes and their uses; 2) research results obtained with the aid of isotopes in the field of chemistry, metallurgy, machine building, and agriculture; and 3) dosimetry of ionizing radiation. Volume 6 was edited by V.L. Voznesenskiy, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Institute of Physics, Academy of Chemical Sciences; and V.Y. Selez, Candidate of Medical Sciences. See 307/201 for titles of volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the article.

16. Mbergal', A.Y., V.I. Karpov, and V.I. Slutskiy. Covalent Sources of High Intensity for Radiative Action (Report No. 229) 200
17. Gusev, B.G., Ye. Ye. Kovalev, and V.I. Popov. Gamma Radiation Inside and Outside Extended Sources (Report No. 208) 211
18. Agintseva, I.K., M.A. Bak, V.Y. Boshkarev, Ye.D. Druzhova, Z.T. Isenbura, and I.A. Petrzhak. System of Radiometric Measurement of Radioactive Isotopes (Report No. 257) 227
19. Agintseva, I.K., V.P. Kostikis, V.Y. Nitrosov, and V.Y. Selez. Application of Radiometric Spectroscopy Methods to Beta and Gamma-ray Dosimetry (Report No. 250) 227
20. Berezny, P.J., V.I. Gal'vinsky, and V.S. Bogdanov. Instrument for Measuring Small Streams of High-energy Electrons (Report No. 203) 244
21. Chubakov, A.A., V.I. Politskiy, and V.A. Eilenbort. Measuring and Analyzing Air Contamination by Low Concentrations of Aerosol Alpha Emitters (Report No. 219) 248
22. Salomskiy, O.Y., V.I. Voznesenskiy, and O.A. Sedukhova. Photochemistry Studied by Quantitative Radiometric Methods (Report No. 2135) 250
23. Raditsin, Yu.Y. and A.Y. Erylov. Studying the Transfer, Distribution, and Transformation of Certain Physiologically Active Compounds in Plants (Report No. 2137) 274
24. Gusev, I.I., Ye.Ye. Prutina, and A.Ye. Petrov-Spiridonov. Rhythm of Absorption and Secretion in Roots (Report No. 223) 285
25. Akhremyuk, A.I. and V.A. Shestakova. Effect of the Microspheric Microorganisms on the Absorption and Secretion of Phosphorus and Sulfur by the Seedling Roots of Woody Plants (Report No. 2312) 306
26. Berezny, P.J. and M.D. Prokofyeva. Absorption of Phosphorus Tracers by Cultivated Plants in Relation to Their Resistance to Cold (Report No. 2313) 315
27. Andreyev, G.Y., A.Y. Voznesenskiy, V.A. Eilenbort, and A.Y. Shchegolev. Some Results of Using Radioactive Isotopes for Plant Protection (Report No. 2309) 322
- Alloys of Zirconium and Titanium Base by the Radioactive Isotope Method (Report No. 2306) 329

VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.; SEMIKHATOVA, O.A.

Experimental verification of the radiometric method of evaluating
the rate of photosynthesis. Fiziol.rast. 6 no.3:380-384
My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. V.L.Komarov Botanical Institute, Leningrad.
(Photosynthesis) (Radioactive tracers)

VOZNESENSKIY, V. L. Cand Bio Sci -- (diss) "Comparative characteristics and theoretical bases for the radiometric method of investigating plant photosynthesis," Moscow, 1960, 23 pp, 250 cop.
(Institute of Plant Physiology im K. A. Timiryazev, AS USSR) (KL; 42-60, 112)

VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.

Determining the photosynthetic rate from changes in the electric conductivity of the absorbing alkali solution [w.s.i.E]. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no. 14:258-283 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Photosynthesis) (Conductometric analysis)

VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.

Error occurring in conductometric determination of the intensity of photosynthesis. Biofizika 5 no. 6:755-757 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(PHOTOSYNTHESIS) (CONDUCTOMETRIC ANALYSIS)

VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.

Research on gas exchange in plants in the closed systems of $C^{14}O_2$.
Biofizika 6 no.6:725-733 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(PLANTS—RESPIRATION)

DILOV, Kh.V.; FILIPPOVA, L.A.; SHTAN'KO, T.P.; VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.:
SEMIKHATOVA, O.A.; ZALENSKIY, O.V.

Dark metabolism of organic compounds in barley at different temperatures. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15:3-24 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Plants—Metabolism)

SEMIKHATOVA, Olga Aleksandrovna; CHULANOVSKAYA, Mariya Vladimirovna;
MURASHOVA, T.M., red.; VOZHESSENSKIY, V.L., red.

[Manometric methods for studying respiration and photo-
synthesis in plants] Manometricheskie metody izucheniya
dykhaniya i fotosinteza rastenii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 167 p.
(MIRA 18:11)

VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.

Possibility of studying the gas exchange of plants in closed systems with the help of $Cl^{14}O_2$. Fiziol.rast. 12 no.4:746-749 (MIRA 18:12)
Jl-Ag '65.

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L.Komarova AN SSSR,
Leningrad. Submitted May 29, 1964.

I 5257-66 EWT(1)/ES(v)-3 DD
ACC NR: AP5027495

SOURCE CODE: UR/0326/65/012/004/0746/0749

AUTHOR: Voznesenskiy, V. L.

ORG: Botanical Institute im. V. L. Komarov, AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Botanicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: The possibility of studying gas exchange of plants in closed systems by means of carbon-14 labeled carbon dioxide

SOURCE: Fiziologiya rasteniy, v. 12, no. 4, 1965, 746-749

TOPIC TAGS: plant metabolism, plant respiration, photosynthesis, carbon dioxide, isotope, test chamber, test method

ABSTRACT: Tests were designed to discover whether data on plant photosynthesis obtained on the basis of CO₂ radioactivity changes corresponds to the apparent photosynthesis, the true photosynthesis, or to none of the usual processes of CO₂ metabolism. In 40 tests, leaves of various plants were placed in a glass container with a counter, optic-acoustic gas analyzers with a selfscrber to measure CO₂ concentration, labeled CO₂, and lighting equipment. The tests were conducted at room temperature, with a light intensity varying from 3 to 16 thousand lux and an initial CO₂ concentration of 0.5-1%. Results of curve analysis were as follows. In varying tests with high initial CO₂

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UDC: 581.132+581.1.08

I 5257-66

ACC NR: AP5027495

concentration, the specific CO_2 activity remained first constant, then dropped. For small initial CO_2 concentrations, the activity dropped to a constant value as CO_2 assimilation by the plants decreased. No increase of the specific CO_2 activity was observed during the tests in contrast to findings by other authors. This last fact does not mean that no isotope effect exists; it may have been masked. As regards the relationship between CO_2 metabolism and CO_2 concentration, curves for the apparent CO_2 exchange differed from those based on CO_2 radioactivity and also from the true photosynthesis (see Fig. 3). In this system, data were obtained only on the assimilation of CO_2 from an outer medium, without consideration of CO_2 reassimilation. It was concluded that this method yields reliable data on the rate of photosynthesis depending on many external factors (such as light or temperature) at high CO_2 concentrations. At low concentrations for which the rate of photosynthesis depends on CO_2 concentration, radioactive data reflect only the approximate rate of photosynthesis. Depending on the experimental conditions (respiration rate, isotope effect, participation of labeled CO_2 in respiration) the values obtained may be closer to the apparent or to the true photosynthetic rate. In closed systems with illuminated plants the specific activity of CO_2 does not vary linearly with time; hence in the general case the CO_2 liberation rate as a result of respiration cannot be deduced on the basis of decrease in the specific activity, even if isotope effects are neglected. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

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1. 257-66
ACC NR: AP5027495

Intensity
of gas
exchange in
relative
units

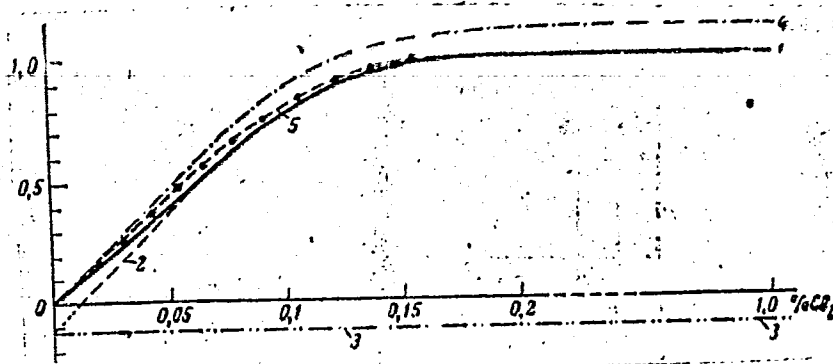


Fig. 3: Curves of intensity of photosynthesis as a function of CO₂ concentration plotted according to data in Fig. 1. 1 - photosynthesis measured by C¹⁴O₂, 2 - apparent photosynthesis, 3 - respiration, 4 - true photosynthesis, 5 - curve of true photosynthesis (4) brought to the level of curves 1 and 2.

SUB CODE: LS, GC/ SUBM DATE: 29May64/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 005

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VOZNESENSKIY, Viktor Leonidovich; ZALENSKIY, Oleg Vyacheslavovich;
~~SEMIKHATOVA, Olga Aleksandrovna; Prinsipali uchastiye:~~
GLAGOLEVA, T.A.; FILIPPOVA, L.A.

[Methods of photosynthesis and respiration studies] Metody
issledovaniia fotosinteza i dykhanii rastenii. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 304 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya fotosinteza Botanicheskogo instituta im.V.L.
Komarova AN SSSR (for Glagoleva, Filippova).

VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.

Study of the carbon dioxide gas exchange curves of plants at low
CO₂ concentrations. Fiziol. rast. 11 no.6:974-977 N-D '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Komarov Botanical Institute, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences,
Leningrad.

FILIPPOVA, L.A.; VOZNESENSKIY, V.L.; BOGATKINA, V.F.

Use of the products of photosynthesis in respiration. Fiziol.
rast. 11 no.1:43-48 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Laboratoriya fotosinteza Botanicheskogo instituta imeni
V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

VOZNESENSKIY, V. P.

P. I. Diakonev. Pribluzhena, Moskva. no.9:11-16 Sept. 1950.

(CML 20:1)

1. Obituary.

VOZNESENSKIY, V.P., gornyy inzh.

Using charges with air spaces in quarries of the Dokuchaev
flux dolomite combine. Vzryv. delo no.54/11:325-328 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Dokuchayevskiy flyuso-dolomitnyy kombinat.

VOZNESENSKIY, V. P.

Bone - Grafting

Case of extensive osteoplasty of the shoulder. Uch.zap.Vt.mosk.med.inst., 2, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

VOZNESENSKIY, V.P.

TIKHONOVA, Z.I.; STEPANOVA, M.N., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; MESHALKIN, Ye.M.,
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; BAKULEV, A.N., professor; GULYAYEV, A.V., pro-
fessor; VOZNESENSKIY, V.P., professor; DMITRIYEV, I.P., professor; OONEV,
B.V., professor; VAZA, D.L., professor; PETROY, B.A., professor, predse-
del'; DOROFYEV, V.I., sekretar'.

Minutes of the session of the Surgical Society of Moscow and Moscow Province
of June 27, 1952. Khirurgiya no.3:84-88 Mr '53. (MIRA 4:6)

1. Khirurgicheskoye obshchestvo Moskvy i Moskovskoy Oblasti.
(Heart--Surgery) (Cardiovascular system--Surgery)

VOZNESENSKIY, Vladimir Petrovich; IVANOV, Vasilii Alekseyevich

[Operative surgery and topographic anatomy] Operativnaya khirurgiya
i topograficheskaya anatomia. Moskva, Medgiz. 1959. 470 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (ANATOMY, SURGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL)

BAKULEV, A.N., akad.; BLOKHIN, N.N.; BOGUSH, L.K.; VELIKORETSKIY, A.N., prof.;
 VOZNESENSKIY, V.P., prof., zasl. deyatel' nauki [deceased]; GUIYAYEV,
 A.V., prof.; DANILOV, I.V., prof.; DUBOV, M.D., doktor med. nauk; KA-
 ZANSKIY, V.I., prof.; LIMBERG, A.A.; LINBERG, B.E., zasl. deyatel'
 nauki, prof.; MEDVEDEV, I.A., dots.; MESHALKIN, Ye.N., prof.; MIRONO-
 VICH, N.I., doktor med. nauk; NIKOLAYEV, O.V., prof.; NIFONTOV, B.V.,
 doktor med. nauk; PETROVSKIY, B.V.; PRIOROV, N.N. [deceased]; RIKHTER,
 G.A., prof.; ROVNOV, A.S., prof.; RUFANOV, I.G.; STRUCHKOV, V.I.;
 SHRAYBER, M.I., doktor med. nauk; GORELIK, S.L., dots., red.; YELANSKIY,
 N.N., red.; SALISHCHEV, V.E., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof. [deceased];
 RYBUSHKIN, I.N., red.; BUL'DIYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Surgeon's reference book in two volumes] Spravochnik khirurga v dvukh
 tomakh. Pod obshchei red. A.N. Velikoretskogo i dr. Moskva, Medgiz.
 (MIRA 14:12)
 Vol. 1. 1961. 564 p.

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Blokhin,
 Petrovskiy, Priorov, Rufanov, Limberg). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii
 meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Bogush, Struchkov, Yelanskiy).
 (SURGERY)

BABKIN, I.A.; BOGOLYUBSKIY, G.N.; BURLINOV, I.I.; VOZNESENSKIY, V.V.;
DANILYUK, V.S.; ZAPOL'SKIY, G.N.; ZUBKIN, A.S.; IL'YASHEV, A.S.;
KIPRIYAN, K.M.; KONDRAT'YEV, P.V.; KORABLEV, M.D.; LEBEDEVA,
Yu.A.; MAKAROV, Yu.K.; MIROSHNIKOV, I.P.; NOVICHENKO, I.P.;
POPOV, A.V.; SEREBRYAKOV, V.A.; KANEVSKAYA, M.D., red.; ANDRIANOV,
B.I., tekhn.red.

[Protecting the public from present-day means of destruction;
a textbook for organizations of the All-Union Voluntary Society for
the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy] Zashchita naselenia
ot sovremennykh sredstv porazhenia; uchebnoe posobie dlia organi-
zatsii Vsesoyuznogo dobrovol'nogo obshchestva soдейstviya armii,
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BOGOLYUBSKIY, G.N.; BURLINOV, I.I.; VINOGRADOV, L.V.; VOZNESENSKIY,
V.Y.; DANILYUK, V.S.; ZUEKIN, A.S.; IL'YASHEV, A.S.; KORABLEV,
M.D.; LEBEDEVA, Yu.A.; MAKAROV, Yu.K.; MIROSHNIKOV, I.P.;
NOVICHENKO, I.P.; POPOV, A.V.; SEREBRAKOV, V.A.; VARENNIKOV,
I.S., red.; GODINER, F.Ye., red.; SORKIN, M.Z., tekhn. red.

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destruction] Zashchita naseleniia ot sovremennykh sredstv po-
razheniia; uchebnoe posobie dlia organizatsii DOSAAF. Pod ob-
shchei red. I.S.Varennikova i L.V.Vinogradova. Izd.2., perer.
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SOV/6426

Bogolyubskiy, G. N., I. I. Burlinov, L. V. Vinogradov, V. V. Voznesenskiy,
V. S. Danilyuk, A. S. Zubkin, A. S. Il'yashev, M. D. Korablev, Yu. A.
Lebedeva, Yu. K. Makarov, I. P. Miroshnikov, I. P. Novichenko, A. V.
Popov, and V. A. Serebryakov

Zashchita naseleniya ot sovremennykh sredstv porazheniya; uchebnoye
posobiye dlya organizatsii DOSAAF (Protection of the Population From
Modern Means of Destruction; Handbook for DOSAAF Organizations)
2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, DOSAAF, 1963. 254 p. 450,000 copies
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye ordena krasnogo znamenii Dobrovol'noye
obshchestvo sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i floty.

Eds. (Title page): I. S. Varennikov and L. V. Vinogradov; Compilers: M. D.
Korablev and Yu. A. Lebedeva; Ed.: F. Ye. Godiner; Tech. Ed.: M. Z.
Sorkin.

Card 1/3

VOZNESENSKIY, V.V., gornyy inzh.; KHUTORYANSKIY, Ye.Ye., gornyy inzh.;
AVDONIN, E.I., gornyy inzh.

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gornyy inzh.-elektromekhanik

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railroad serviced waste piles. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.11:37-38 N
'63. (MIRA 17:4)

BELAYENKO, F.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KRASNOPOL'SKIY, A.A., gornyy inzhener; DRUKOVANYI, M.F., gornyy inzhener; VOZNESENSKIY, V.V., gornyy inzhener; DZYABURA, G.F., gornyy inzhener; POLYAKOV, S.D., gornyy inzhener

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Prinimal uchastiye TIMONIN, M.G.; MARDER, I.M., retsenzent;
RYZHOV, A.D., retsenzent; ABELTIN'SH, A.Ya., retsenzent;
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L 10344-63

EPF(n)-2/EXT(m)/BDS/E(b) AFFTC/ASD/AFWL/SSD
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Bogolyubskiy, G. N., I. I. Burlinov, L. V. Vinogradov, V. V. Voznesenakiy,
V. S. Danilyuk, A. S. Zubkin, A. S. Il'yashev, M. D. Korablev, Yu. A.
Lebedeva, Yu. K. Makarov, I. P. Miroshnikov, I. P. Novichenko, A. V.
Popov, and V. A. Serebryakov

Zashchita naseleniya ot sovremennykh sredstv porazheniya; uchebnoye
posobiye dlya organizatsii DOSAAF (Protection of the Population From
Modern Means of Destruction; Handbook for DOSAAF Organizations)
2d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, DOSAAF, 1963. 254 p. 450,000 copies
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vsesoyuznoye ordena krasnogo znamení Dobrovol'noye
obshchestvo sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i floty.

Eds. (Title page): I. S. Varennikov and L. V. Vinogradov; Compilers: M. D.
Korablev and Yu. A. Lebedeva; Ed.: F. Ye. Godiner; Tech. Ed.: M. Z.
Sorkin.

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L 10344-63

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Protection of the Population (Cont.)

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for persons studying civil defense, and is the basic manual for DOSAAF civil-defense instructors.

COVERAGE: This book describes in detail modern aerial mass-destruction weapons and civil defense. It also discusses means of coping with the effects of an attack.

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Ch. IV. Instructions and Responses to Civil Defense Signals

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SUBJECT: Civil Defense

AD/dk/os

7/30/63

bm/CR
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VOZNESSENSKIY, Ye.P., kand. ekon. nauk.

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Vest. mash. 38 no.3:90-91 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Machinery industry)
(Poklad, I.I.)

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The brochure is intended for agricultural mechanizers who are concerned with potato cultivation.

SO: U-6472, 18 Nov 1954

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2. USSR (600)
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Korm. kaza 4 No. 3, 1953.

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SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7, No. 8, Nov. 1954

ARSHINOV, A., inzh.; VOZNESENSKIY, Yu., inzh.

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recording. Radio no.4:51,54 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
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VOZNESENSKIY, Yu.A.

Use of the FM principle and a capacitance device for controlling
quality in connection with a cutting bead using feedback. Trudy
VNAIZ no.7:97-103 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Sound—Recording and reproducing) (Phonorecords)

VOZNESENSKIY, Yu. A.

A stereophonic sound reproducing system. Trudy VMAIZ no.9:128-134
'61. (MIRA 15:9)

(Stereophonic sound systems)

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S/170/61/004/008/005/016
B116/B212

26.2262

AUTHORS: Bondarenko, A. V., Voznesenskiy, Yu. A., Minashin, M. Ye.,
Sidorova, I. I., Sharapov, V. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the automatic control system for the power
level of a power reactor

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 8, 1961, 54-62

TEXT: The present paper deals with the calculation of the control system of a power reactor. A concrete example is given for the investigation of the transient processes for one of the variants of a projected reactor having an automatic power control system. A number of questions are discussed which are connected with the automatic reactor during non-steady operation. The variant mentioned is shown in fig. 1. The control object is built similarly to that of the first atomic power plant in the USSR, namely, a heterogeneous uranium-graphite boiling reactor. This reactor has an effective neutron life of $l = 4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ sec and a negative temperature effect. Fig. 2 shows the cross section of a fuel element in the graphite

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block of the core. Three groups of equations are set up: For the change of neutron density in the reactor in time:

$$\frac{dn}{d\tau} = \frac{k_{\text{eff}}(1-\beta) - 1}{l} n + \sum_{i=1}^6 \lambda_i c_i, \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{dc_i}{d\tau} = -\lambda_i c_i + \frac{k_{\text{eff}} \beta_i}{l} n, \quad (2-7),$$

$$\beta = \sum_{i=1}^6 \beta_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 6.$$

where τ denotes the time, n the neutron density, $k_{\text{eff}} = k_{\text{eff}}$, λ_i the decay constant of the fragments of the i -th group of delayed neutrons, β_i the effective relative yield of delayed neutrons of the i -th group (taking into account the production energy), c_i the effective life of neutrons in the.

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reactor. The deviation $\Delta k = k_{\text{eff}} - 1$ is caused by an external perturbation ($\Delta k_{\text{perturbation}}$) and by a change in reactivity 1) due to the motion of the control rods (automatic controller): Δk_{AR} ; 2) due to the insertion of emergency protection rods into the core: Δk_{ep} ; and 3) due to the deviation of the uranium, moderator and coolant temperatures: Δk_t ; Δk combines additively all of these. The second group of equations expresses the change in time of the determining parameters of the automatic control system. They read:

$$\frac{d\Delta\varphi_1}{d\tau} = k_1 [n(\tau) - 1] \quad (8)$$

$$T_{\text{MV}} \frac{d\Delta u}{d\tau} + \Delta u = k_2 (\Delta\varphi_1 - k_3 \Delta\varphi_2) \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{d\Delta\varphi_2}{d\tau} = x \quad (10),$$

$$T_{\text{SW}} \frac{dx}{d\tau} + x = k_4 \Delta u \quad (11),$$

$$\Delta k_{\text{AR}} = -k_5 \Delta\varphi_2 \quad (12),$$

where $n(\tau)$ denotes the relative neutron density; φ_1 the angle of rotation,

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of the drive (of the intermediate switch mechanism); φ_2 the angle of rotation of the switch mechanism drive; u the potential at the output of the magnetic amplifier; T_{MV} the time constant of this amplifier; T_{SW} the time constant of the switch mechanism; k_1, k_2, k_3, k_4, k_5 denote the transmission coefficients of the control elements. The third group of equations makes it possible to determine the mean change of the uranium temperature (Δt_u) in the reactor and also the change of k_{eff} when the uranium temperature changes by 1°C and by Δk_t , if the temperature coefficient of reactivity (ρ_{temp}) is known. These equations read as follows:

$$\frac{d\Delta t_u^I}{d\tau} = -0,650 \Delta t_u^I + 0,596 \Delta t_f^I + 8,63 [n(\tau) - 1]; \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{d\Delta t_u^{II}}{d\tau} = -0,654 \Delta t_u^{II} + 0,600 \Delta t_f^{II} + 16,2 [n(\tau) - 1]; \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{d\Delta t_u^{III}}{d\tau} = -0,661 \Delta t_u^{III} + 0,607 \Delta t_f^{III} + 20,4 [n(\tau) - 1]; \quad (15)$$

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$$\frac{d\Delta t_u^{IV}}{d\tau} = -1,52\Delta t_u^{IV} + 20,4[n(\tau) - 1]; \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{d\Delta t_f^I}{d\tau} = 1,77\Delta t_u^I - 7,64\Delta t_f^I; \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{d\Delta t_f^{II}}{d\tau} = 1,69\Delta t_u^{II} - 4,99\Delta t_f^{II} + 3,04\Delta t_f^I; \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{d\Delta t_f^{III}}{d\tau} = 1,48\Delta t_u^{III} - 5,67\Delta t_f^{III} + 3,33\Delta t_f^{II} - 0,015\Delta t_f^{III}\Delta t_u^{III}. \quad (19),$$

where Δt_u denotes the deviation of the mean uranium temperature in the cross section of the core in question from a nominal value; Δt_f the deviation of the mean coolant temperature in a certain section (the active zone is divided into several sections with respect to height: I, II, III, IV). It is assumed that the heat removal is concentrated in the layer having radius r_3 , and that the fuel mass will produce an additional thermal resistance. Eqs. (1) - (19) have been investigated with the help of a re-
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actor simulator considering 6 groups of delayed neutrons and with three simulating devices of type MN-7 (MN-7) for work control of reactors. The set of equations is schematically shown in Fig. 3. The following results have been obtained by a study of the automatic controller and reactor for non-steady operation: 1) Representation in one-group approximation results in an excessively high maximum reactivity jump permissible; therefore, 6 groups have been taken. 2) For a discontinuously changing reactivity, the increase of the amplification factor of the automatic controller will first decrease the power excess but will also increase the control time. Increasing the amplification factor by a factor of three will keep the system stable. 3) When the temperature effect ($q_t = 0$) was not taken into account, one obtains $\Delta k_{perm} = 0.000472$ and a linear dependence of the permissible reactivity jump of q_{temp} : $\delta \Delta k_{perm} / \delta q_{temp} = 1.45$. 4) The maximum permissible amplitudes of reactivity pulsation in the range of 0.05 - 0.3 cps, which can be applied to the automatic controller, are given as: $\Delta k = 0.0002$ at $q_t = 0$ and $\Delta k = 0.000325$ at $q_t = -0.67 \cdot 10^{-4}$. Therefore, the temperature effect has to be determined accurately.

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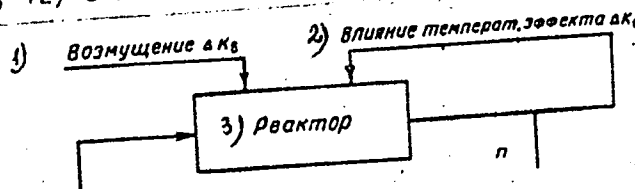
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5) Even at resonance frequencies the automatic controller is able to take the pulsation of the coolant amount, and the amplitudes of the corresponding stabilized power fluctuations will be smaller than the permissible maximum. A. K. Krasin, Academician of the AS BSSR, is thanked for interest in this work. There are 5 figures and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1961

Fig. 1: Block diagram of the chief components of the automatic control system.

Legend: 1) perturbation; 2) influence of the temperature effect; 3) reactor; 4) control rods; 5) neutron detector; 6) power transmitter; 7) signal amplifier; 8) intermediate switch mechanism; 9) comparator; 10) drive; 11) magnetic amplifier; 12) switch mechanism.



Card 7/11

AKIMOV, V.F.; VOZNESENSKIY, Yu.A.; POPKOV, V.V.

Dynamic properties of a trap-separator as an object of automatic control. Neft. khoz. 42 no.7:52-56 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

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methods of its measurement. Trudy VNAIZ no.5:50-66 '59.
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Voznesensky B. B. 1st Moscow I. M. Sechenov Order of Lenin Med.
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on cardiovasc. system in animals (Rus))
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, eff. of drugs on,
ACTH (Rus))

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VOZNITSKIY, I., dozent, kand. tekhn. nauk

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(MIRA 18:7)

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MALAKHOV, H.D., mekhanik-nastavnik Dal'nevostochnogo pa-
rokhodstva, retsenzent; NELIDOVA, E.S., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B.,
tekhn. red.

[Breakdown of internal combustion marine engines] Avarii sudo-
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VOZNITSKIY, Igor' Vital'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: IVANOV, L.A., kand.
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nauk, retsenzent; DANILEVSKIY, V.V., dotsent, red.; ANDREYEVA,
L.S., red.izd-va; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn.red.

[Engines and power plants on modern trawlers] Dvigateli i silovye
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(Trawls and trawling) (Marine engines)

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p. 94 (Sdelovaci Technika, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1958, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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VOZNITSKIY, I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Kurmansk)

Valuable work on problems of ship engine superchargers. ("Increasing the power of ship diesel engines by supercharging." N.V. Petrovskii. Reviewed by I. Voznitskii). Mor.flot 16 no.4:31 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)

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VOZNJAK, M.

Restoration of old receivers. p. 174.

RADIOAMATER. (Savez radioamatera Jugoslavije)
Beograd, Yugoslavia. Vol. 12, no. 6, June 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LG, Vol. 8, no. 8, Aug. 1959.

Uncl.

18(7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2273

Voznovich, P. D.

Okhlazhdeniye metallurgicheskikh pechey vysokotemperaturnymi teplonositelyami
(Cooling of Metallurgical Furnaces by Means of High-temperature Heat
Carriers) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 228 p. Errata slip inserted.
3,200 copies printed.

Ed.: S. M. Lukomskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: M. R. Lanovskaya; Tech. Ed.:
M. K. Attopovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians engaged in designing
and operating metallurgical or other furnaces and heat exchangers using
high-temperature heat carriers.

COVERAGE: Possibilities of the secondary utilization of heat as source of energy
are investigated. Different types of high-temperature organic and inorganic
heat carriers along with their properties and function in cooling metallurgical
furnaces are discussed. Results of pilot plant tests carried out to analyze
the process of cooling shaft furnace jackets using diphenyl mixture are
analyzed. Various cooling systems using high-temperature heat carriers and
their operations are described. Problems of heat emission and exchange,

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Cooling of Metallurgical Furnaces (Cont.)

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circulation of heat carriers suitable for cooling furnaces of various types, and the operation of cooling systems are reviewed. Some suggestions on how cooling systems should be operated are offered. The book contains designs, diagrams, tables and formulas. Comments made by V. O. Fogel', Candidate of Technical Sciences, are acknowledged by the author. There are 138 references: 125 Soviet, and 13 English.

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AUTHOR: Voznyachuk, L. N.

TITLE: The Position of the Boundary of the Last Glaciation in
Byelorussia (O polozhenii granitsy poslednego oledeniya
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ABSTRACT: The author examines various views concerning the
boundary of the last glaciation and shows their lack
of agreement with the present stage of knowledge on
the Quaternary deposits of Byelorussia. The results of
a study of the literature and of composite field
investigations have permitted the author to prepare the
accompanying map (see Figure). East of Grodno, the
boundary of the last glaciation extends to the city of
Sopotskin in the Grodno oblast and south of the town of
Augustov (Poland) it joins with the boundary of the
Faltic (Vistula) glaciation. In the region of the

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