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DUBROVSKIY, V.A.

10(4); 21(5); 24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2457

Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve i nauke. 2d, Moscow, 1957

Teplotekhnika i gidrodinamika; trudy konferentsii, tom. 4 (Heat Engineering and Hydrodynamics; Transactions of the All-Union Conference on the Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in the National Economy and Science, Vol 4) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 88 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR, and USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii.

Eds.: M. A. Styrikovich (Resp. Ed.), G. Ye. Kholodevskiy, and M. S. Pomishev; Ed. of Publ. House: L. N. Zimel'nikova; Tech. Ed.: N. I. Borunov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists and laboratory workers concerned with the use of radioactive and stable isotopes.

COVERAGE: This collection of papers deals with the application of radioactive and stable isotopes as measuring tools in various types of scientific investigation. No personalities are mentioned. References are given after some of the articles.

2. Bartolomey, G.G., Ya.G. Vinokur, V.A. Kolokol'tsev, and V.I. Petukhov. Use of Gamma Rays for Studying the Process of Diffusion

3. Kutateladze, S.S., and V.N. Moskvicheva. Use of Gammaradioscopy for Studying the Hydrodynamics of a Multifluid System 12

4. Poletavkin, P.G., and N.A. Shapkin. Method of "Tagged" Atoms for Investigating Water and Steam Content in Surface Boiling of a Fluid 16

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6. Moskvin, V.M., and I.I. Kurbatova. Use of Radioactive Isotope S^{35} for Studying Sulfate Corrosion of Concrete 28

7. Tsytovich, N.A., V.I. Ferronskiy, and V.A. Lukin. Methods for Determining the Density and Moisture Content of Soils With the Aid of Radioactive Emmisions 33

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9. Styrikovich, M.A., I.Kh. Khaybullin, and L. K. Khokhlov. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating the Solubility of Salts in Water Vapor at High Pressures 41

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14. Dorts, M.A., L.S. Zarubin, V.S. Kaminskiy, and L.L. Korsak. Investigation of the Hydrodynamics of a Fluid in the Conical Rotor of a Settling Centrifuge With the Aid of Radioactive Isotopes 67

15. Volarovich, M.P., N.V. Churayev, and B.Ya. Minkov. Investigations of the Motion of Water in Peat Under Laboratory and Field Conditions With the Use of Radioactive Isotopes 72

16. Arkhangel'skiy, M.M. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating Suspensions of River Silt 78

17. Tsynik, A.I., and A.S. Shubin. Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Investigating the Mechanism of the Drying Process 85

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5(2) SOV/1787

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii

Redkozemel'nye elementy; poluchenie, analiz, primenenie (Rare Earth Elements; Extraction, Analysis and Application) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 351 p. 2,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: B. I. Ryabchikov, Professor; Editorial Board: I. P. Alimarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, I. E. Starokadomskiy, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, E. V. Biblyanov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. I. Spitsyn, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M. M. Senyavin, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and Yu. S. Shiyovich, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: B. S. Tritman and Z. S. Levi; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Shchetkin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, chemists, teachers and students of higher educational institutions, chemical and industrial engineers, and other persons concerned with the extraction, preparation, use, or study of rare earth elements.

COVERAGE: This collection contains reports presented at the June 1956 Conference on Rare Earth Elements at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry named V. I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR. The articles treat chemical methods of separating rare earth mixtures, methods of processing rare earth ores, ion exchange chromatography, chemical analysis, and some industrial applications of rare earths. Aside from contributing authors, the editors mention the following Soviet scientists, who are studying rare earth elements, rare earth deposits, extraction methods, and the preparation of oxides and salts: Shcherbov, Bel'nikov, Khrushchov, Ibliyev, Plimakovskiy, Chernyak, Tsentner, Bolsunov, Ibnkov and especially, E. A. Orlov, the first obtained the majority of rare earth elements in the pure state, separated many complex molecular compounds of these elements, and determined their specific properties. References are given at the end of each article.

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DUBROVSKIY, V.A.

5(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2068

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii

Redkozemel'nye elementy; polucheniye, analiz, primeneniye (Rare Earth Elements; Production, Analysis, and Use) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 331 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: D. I. Ryabchikov, Professor; Edc. of Publishing House: G. S. Tritsnov and T.G. Lovi; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Shchenkin; Editorial Board: I. P. Alimarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, I. E. Starostin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, S. V. Nikiforov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, V. I. Nazarenko, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, M. E. Segovia, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, and Yu. S. Shiyanovskiy, Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists in general and for geochemists and analytical chemists in particular.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles consists of reports presented at the Rare Earth Elements Symposium held in June 1958 at the Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry named V. I. Vernadskiy. The book may be divided into three sections: the characteristics, uses and production of rare earth elements (REE); the methods of analyzing REE; and the application of individual rare earth elements and REE mixtures in the glass and metallurgical industries, and their use as catalysts. Considerable space is devoted to the application of ion-exchange chromatography in the production of pure [illegible] of all rare earth elements. The combination of this method with other methods in separating REE on an industrial scale are discussed by D. I. Ryabchikov, Yu. S. Shiyanovskiy, and S. M. Segovia. Chemical methods of separating REE compounds are discussed by I. E. Starostin (who is said to be the first in the USSR to develop methods of separating REE), V. F. Nikiforov, S. P. Antonova, A. V. Shishkov, and G. P. Alekseyev. Quantitative X-ray spectral analytical methods are described by E. Ya. Varentsova, and chemical methods of analysis by I. P. Alimarin and F. V. Berlednyn. The determination of REE impurities in pure products and atomic materials are discussed at length in three articles by A. N. Shchul' and his associates. All articles are [illegible] bibliographies.

Shchul', A. N., and A. A. Lipovskiy. Spectrochemical Determination of Al, Fe, and Zn in Atomic Materials. Communication III. Analysis of Strontium and Zirconium on Cd [illegible]

Sokolova, T. I. Determining Small Admixtures of REE in Purified REE by the Method of Emission Spectral Analysis [illegible]

Dorokhova, V. N., M. I. Gromova, I. P. Yelizarov, and N. A. Nazarova. Spectrophotometric Investigation of Complex Compounds of Rare Earth Elements [illegible]

Nazarenko, I. S. Applying the Luminescent Spectrometer to Analyzing Binary Mixtures of Rare Earth Elements [illegible]

Nazarova, E. P., and I. A. Dubrovskiy. Certain Problems in the Use of Rare Earth Elements in the Glass Industry [illegible]

Tang, S. L., Yu. M. Kyuris, and Yu. A. Brodskiy. Process of the Use of Polirite in Polishing Glass on a Conveyer at the Plant im. F. E. Dzerzhinskiy [illegible]

Ryabchikov, D. N., and V. F. Tsvetkov. Study of the Microstructure and Physical-Chemical Properties of Rare Earth Elements and Their Alloys [illegible]

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Ignatiev, I. I., M. A. Shmurataeva, and I. A. Tsvyatkova. The Use of Rare Earth Elements in the Chemistry of Lithosphere [illegible]

Tikhova, N. M., and V. A. Ivchenko. Use of Rare Earth Metals in Alloying Wrought Iron Alloys [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.A.

AUTHOR: None Given 72-2-18/20

TITLE: The Production of Glass in the Ukrainian SSR Must be Developed (Razvivat' proizvodstvo stekla v USSR)
From the Technical Conference of Representatives of the Glass Industry (S tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniya rabotnikov stekol'noy promyshlennosti).

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 43-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was called by the Ministry for the Industry of Building Materials of the Ukrainian SSR as well as by the Ukrainian- and Stalin-Regional NTO for Building Materials and took place on December 10-12, 1957 at Konstantinovka. The minister for the building material industry of the Ukrainian SSR, Moros, opened the conference and stressed the fact that the production of glass must be increased. The following reports were further delivered:

1.) Patenko, (Deputy Minister for the Building Material Industry) spoke about the present stage of the glass industry, and pointed out what work must be carried out in future.
2.) Solinov (Director of the Institute for Glass) gave a report concerning new kinds of glass products for dwelling- and industrial buildings and how they are to be properly used in practice.

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The Production of Glass in the Ukrainian SSR Must be Developed. From the Technical Conference of Representatives of the Glass Industry 72-2-18/20

3.) Dubrovskiy (Director of the Ukrainian Branch of the Institute for Glass) described the work carried out by this institute.
4.) Tykachinskiy (Institute for Glass) gave a detailed description of the part played by the factors determining the intensity of the process of glass melting.
5.) Zhirnov ("Proletariy" plant) spoke about the success achieved by this plant.
6.) Lev (Representative of the Giprosteklo Institute) spoke about the distribution of new products.
7.) Alekseyev (Academy for Building and Architecture of the USSR) spoke about the assortment, quality, and value of building glass.
8.) Il'inskiy (Head of the Pyrometric Department of the Giprosteklo) spoke about the perfecting of glass smelting furnaces during future repair work.
9.) K.I.Borisov (PKB of the Institute for Glass) spoke about improved constructions of glass smelting furnaces and flues.

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10.) Solomin, Professor (Institute for Glass) spoke about refractories for tank furnaces.
11.) Pronin (Lisichansk Works) reported about dinas products of high stability.
12.) Bondarev (Director of the "Avtosteklo" Works, Konstantinovka) dealt with prospects for building glass.
13.) Firer (Representative of the Gomel Plant) spoke about the production and use of glass tubes and foam glass.
14.) Zabkov (Director of the Plant imeni October Revolution) spoke about the prospects of the production of special glass products.
15.) Bashbeyk-Melikov (Scientific Collaborator of the Institute for Glass) gave a report on building glass blocks.
16.) Abakumov (Chief Engineer of the Skopino Works) spoke about the production of glass blocks in this plant.
17.) Shatokhin (Institute for Glass), Polik (Institute for Glass Fibres), Koryagina (Ivotsk Plant) spoke about glass fibres.

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18.) Perederiyenko (Director of the Glass Works at Lvov) spoke about plate glass of high quality.
19.) Myasnikov (Dotsent of the Polytechnic Institute of Kiyev) spoke about the production of glass tiles.
20.) Resnikov (PKB of the Institute for Glass), Minakov ("Avtosteklo" Works, Konstantinovka), Dolbin ("Proletariy" Works), Kolesnikov (Plant imeni October Revolution), Zhirnov (TsKB MPSM Ukrainian SSR) spoke about problems of mechanisation.
21.) Pod"yel'skiy spoke about the packing of glass.
22.) Baklanov (Head of the Sovnarchose Stalinsk) spoke about the development of new building materials in that province.
23.) Potanin (Deputy Chief of the Department for Building Materials of the Gosplan USSR) spoke about general problems of the glass industry.

Decisions were made with a view of increasing the efficiency and the quality of the products of glass works and the works producing

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The Production of Glass in the Ukrainian SSR Must be Developed. From the Technical Conference of Representatives of the Glass Industry 72-2-18/20

refractories. On the basis of the Ukrainian branch it is intended that a Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Glass be established at Konstantinovka.

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DUBROVSKIY, V.A.

AUTHORS: Bondarev, K.T., Director of the "Avtosteklo" Works, Dubrovskiy, V.A., Director of the Ukrainian Branch of the Institute for Glass 72-2-8/20

TITLE: The Application of Rare Earth Preparations in the Glass Industry (Primeneniye v stekol'noy promyshlennosti preparatov redkikh semel').

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, /5 Nr 2, pp. 21-24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Cerium dioxide can be used for the decolorisation of glass, but, because of its high price, it is not used in a pure state. At present, however, cerium-dioxide-containing preparations are available at comparatively low prices. They are adulterated in different degrees by lanthanum-, neodymium-, praseodymium- and other oxides of rare earths (preparations КШ-10). For the purpose of investigating the possibility of decolorizing glass by means of these preparations 3 types of glass were smelted as an experiment. The composition of these 3 types of glass is shown in table 1. L.G. Gurvits assisted in this work [Ref.1]. The transparence of the glass samples was measured by means of the photometer ИФТ-15. In their quality of glass decolorizing media preparations of arsenic- and antimony oxides, cerium dioxide, КШ-10 and polirite were used. The cerium dioxide content in the preparations КШ-10 and polirite is shown in table 4. The results obtained by the

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glass-decolorization tests carried out by means of a mixture of antimony- and arsenic oxides are shown in table 2, those carried out with a cerium dioxide preparation in table 3, and those in which the preparations KU-10 and polirite were used are shown in table 4. The experiments are then described and explained in detail. As may be seen from fig. 1, polirite possesses the greatest polishing efficiency, and fig. 2 shows a comparison with other polishing media. Polirite substances already used can be used repeatedly. By the introduction of polirite in the plant Konstantinovka "Avtosteklo" the efficiency of the polishing process has been increased to 1.3-1.8 of its former extent. Some of the other rare earths compounds might also find suitable use in the glass industry: neodymium- and praseodymium oxides as coloring agents for light filters and artificial glass, lanthanum oxide for the production of high-efficiency refractories. There are 2 figures, 4 tables, and 4 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Konstantinovka "Avtosteklo" Works (Konstantinovskiy zavod "Avtosteklo") Ukrainian Branch of the Institute for Glass (Ukrainskiy filial instituta stekla).

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15(2)

AUTHORS: Dubrovskiy, V. A., Dubrovskaya, T. S. SOV/72-59-7-10/19

TITLE: Investigation of the Influence of Glass Polishing Accelerators by Means of Marked Atoms (Issledovaniye prirody deystviya uskoriteley polirovaniya stekla s pomoshch'yu mechenykh atomov)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 30 - 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Academician I. V. Grebenshchikov assumed in his paper (Footnote 1) that the acceleration of the glass polishing by means of crocus-suspensions containing electrolytes is caused by the fact that beside the glass hydrolysis the reactions of ion exchange between glass and the solutions are of great importance. The investigations of Yu. A. Gastev (Footnote 2) showed that the protective properties of the surface film on the glass are effected by the presence of calcium ions. V. A. Dubrovskiy in his former papers (Footnote 3) was of the opinion that the dissolution of the glass without the protective film is the basis of the glass polishing process. Therefore it must be assumed that the polishing intensity can be increased under conditions being favourable for the transition of calcium ions from the glass into the solution. For the purpose of examining these conditions the authors of this paper studied the transition of the calcium ions from the glass into the crocus-suspensions containing

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Investigation of the Influence of Glass Polishing Accelerators SOV/72-59-7-10/19
by Means of Marked Atoms

salts which retard or accelerate the polishing process according to investigations of N. N. Kachalov, V. G. Voano, A. I. Korelova (Footnote 4). Besides both the transition of iron ions from the crocus, the thickness of the iron silicate films forming in the course of the polishing on the glass surface and the absorption of iron ions by the glass were investigated. For the experiments vertically drawn glass marked with the radioactive isotope Ca^{45}, a radioactive solution of chlorine-Fe^{59}, and crocus obtained by burning a well washed ferric hydroxide at a temperature of 680° were used. The measurement of the radioactivity of the preparations was carried through by means of the radiometric standard apparatus of the type B with a front integrating apparatus TM-20. In the table the values of the remaining activity of the vertically drawn glass are given which was polished by means of suspensions of radioactive crocuses in water and electrolyte-solutions. From the paper by V. N. Simakov (Footnote 5) it may be seen that the silicic acid is the protection for the sol of ferric hydroxide. In a static condition of the powder the transition of calcium from the glass into the solutions of HCl, $FeCl_3$, $AlCl_3$ and polirite- and crocus-suspensions containing these

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Investigation of the Influence of Glass Polishing Accelerators SOV/72-59-7-10/19
by Means of Marked Atoms

electrolytes is represented in figure 1. In this connection the study of Yu. V. Rogozhin is mentioned. The test results in shaking the marked glass powder are given in figure 2. In figure 3 the transition of calcium- and sodium-ions from the glass into the solutions is represented in dependence of the pH of the medium. It may be seen from the investigations that beside the reactions of the ion exchange also other physicochemical factors must be taken into account for the interpretation of the nature of the acceleration effects. The investigations also showed that the composition of the surface protective film on the glass depends on the medium in which it has formed. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

Dubrovskiy, V.A.

AUTHOR: Syritskaya, E. N. S/072/60/000/03/021/023
B004/B006

TITLE: 3rd All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, No 3, pp 43-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 3rd All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State was held in Leningrad at the end of 1959. It was organized by the Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR (Institute of the Chemistry of Silicates AN SSSR), Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D. I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleyev) and Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S. I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni S. I. Vavilov). More than 120 reports on the structure of glass, investigation methods of the vitreous state, the mechanism of vitrification and physicochemical and technical properties of glasses were delivered. The Conference was opened by Academician A. A. Lebedev.

At the 7th meeting, 6 reports dealt with glasses as semiconductors, 3 with the coloring of glasses and the influence of radiations and 4 reports with technical properties of glasses. . . .

. . . V. V. Vargin and V. S. Vorobyev, "Coloring of Glasses in Connection With Their Structure". E. I. Vlasova, Iz. I. Ulmet, A. A. Kofeli, "Absorption Spectrum of the Co^{2+} Ion as Indicator for the Coordination of Boron and Aluminum in Glasses". V. P. Bunilov and E. V. Protsak reported on the change of the spectral absorption of glasses of simple compositions under the influence of gamma rays. S. G. Zarapetyan reported on the influence of the structure of glasses on spectral and chemical properties of the Cu^{2+}-ions. E. P. Orlov reported on the role of the admixtures and the crystalline state of the lattice in the coloring of quartz glass by gamma radiation. I. S. Blyumen and E. L. Shuster reported on the physicochemical nature of pure formation in silicate melts (ferro glass, cermanite). Yu. V. Yerofeyeva reported on physico-chemical investigations of melts of refractory oxides in a state of equilibrium. I. P. Pancharev, "The Importance of the Vitreous Phase in the Formation of the Ceramic Body and the Cement Clinker". V. A. Fremov reported on the physico-

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chemical fundamentals of the fusing of glass and metal. The 6th meeting dealt with physical chemistry and mechanical properties of glass. E. S. Yevstrop'yev, S. M. Bartenev and Z. K. Bukhrov made comprehensive reports. A. A. Appen reported on the fundamental structural parameters which determine the properties of the glass. A. V. Gladkov, V. A. Batobyl'skaya, V. V. Izrasev reported on research results of the polyanion structure of inorganic glasses. E. I. Demina reported on peculiarities of the expansion of oxides in silicate glasses. V. G. Slavyanskiy reported on the subject: "The Energy of Covalent Bonds in Glass and Their Role in the Process of the Viscous Flow". I. N. Syritskaya reported on physico-chemical properties of aluminophosphate glasses. Th. A. Shmidt reported on the dependence of the properties of alkali silicate glasses on the composition. E. S. Shcherglova reported on: "Investigation of the Dependence of the Optical Properties of Phosphate Glasses on the Composition". A. K. Lotkhind reported on the subject: "The Periodic System and the Optical Constants of Glass". E. S. Aslanova reported on: "Mechanical Properties of Glass Fibers". G. M. Bartenev, A. S. Yerzunova made a report on the mechanical properties of inorganic glasses in the anomalous interval and on their structure. Yu. I. Koslovskaya reported on the elastic properties of glasses and on the influence of the composition of the glasses on their mechanical

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properties. A. P. Khrapova reported on the subject: "Leaching of Molten Glass-like Basalts by Aqueous Solutions of Acids and the State of the Oxides in the Structure of Glass Basalts". E. M. Brzhezhitskiy and V. P. Seserova reported on synthesis and investigation of hafnium silicate glasses. S. K. Bukrova reported on physico-chemical properties of gallium silicate glasses. V. A. Dubrovskiy and T. E. Fabrikantova reported on the surface film forming on calcium-sodium glass in the acidic, neutral and basic medium. The following persons reported at the final meeting: V. P. Zakharina on the influence of the alkaline earth oxides on the chemical stability of glasses in a humid atmosphere; L. Ya. Kheyfets on vitrification and properties of borate glasses; V. V. Nikol'skiy, Ye. A. Matveyeva and V. V. Ryzhenov on the reaction of electrode glasses with solutions. Doctor Vogel and Doctor Sydne as guests from Eastern Germany. Academician S. V. Nalov, E. A. Borzunov, L. I. Kitaygorodskiy, and S. K. Kuler also spoke at the final meeting.

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B021/B058

15.2120 1136 1155

AUTHORS: Dubrovskiy, V. A., Guzhavin, O. V.

TITLE: The Influence of the Composition of Acid Baths on the Hardening of Sheet Glass

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1960, No. 12, pp. 8 - 11

TEXT: Special investigations have been made regarding the rate of glass etching in mixtures of hydrofluoric acid and sulfuric acid. The experiments were conducted with glass from the Konstantinovskiy zavod "Avtosteklo" (Konstantinovka "Avtosteklo" Plant). The experimental results of the etching of vertically drawn glass within 15 min are shown in Fig.1. The rate of etching not only depends on the chemical composition of glass, but also on processes occurring in the acid baths. The influence of the composition and concentration of various acid baths on the strength of glass was established in experiments. The mechanical strength of glass in these and subsequent experiments was determined by symmetrical bending. The experimental results of glass etching in acid mixtures show that the glass durability depends to a high degree on the chemical

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86454

The Influence of the Composition of Acid Baths on the Hardening of Sheet Glass

S/072/60/000/012/002/008
B021/B058

composition of the glass. The bath 5.25 N HF + 6 N H_2SO_4 warrants the highest rate of etching, best quality of the glass surface, and highest mechanical strength. The dependence of the strength of etched glass on the temperature of the acid bath is given in Table 2 and Fig.4, and shows that the highest strength is obtained at a bath temperature of 24°C. The mechanical strength of glass can be increased by three methods: hardening, etching in acid-containing mixtures, and treatment in transformer oil. The greatest increase of glass strength can be obtained by the successive application of these three methods, i.e., by almost seven times, starting from polished glass. A strength of 100 kg/mm^2 was obtained for various samples. There are 4 figures and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

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DUBROVSKIY, V.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5559

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po steklookhranim sostoyaniyu. 3d, Leningrad, 1959.

Steklovidnoye sostoyaniye, trudy Tret'yego Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya (Leningrad, 16-20 noyabrya 1959) (Vitreous State; Transactions of the Third All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State, Held in Leningrad November 16-20, 1959) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 538 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,200 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy)

Sponsoring Agencies: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR. Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva and Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova.

Editorial Board: A.I. Avgustinik, V.P. Barzakovskiy, M.A. Bezborodov, O.K. Botvinkin, V.V.Vargin, A.G. Vlasov, K.S. Yevstrop'yev, A.A. Lebedev, M.A. Matveyev, V.S. Molchanov, M.L. Myuller, Ye.A. Poray-Koshits, Chairman, N.A. Toropov, V.A. Florinskaya, A.K. Yakhkind; Ed. of Publishing House: I.V. Savorov; Tech. Ed.: V.T. Bochever.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for researchers in the science and technology of glasses.

COVERAGE: The book contains the reports and discussions of the Third All-Union Conference on the Vitreous State, held in Leningrad on November 16-19, 1959. They deal with the methods and results of studying the structure of glasses, the relation between the structure and properties of glasses, the nature of the chemical bond and glass structure, and the crystallochemistry of glass. Fused silica, mechanism of vitrification, optical properties and glass structure, and the electrical properties of glasses are also discussed. A number of the reports deal with the dependence of glass properties on composition, the tinting of glasses and radiation effects, and mechanical, technical, and chemical properties of glasses. Other papers treat glass semiconductors and some borosilicate glasses. The Conference was attended by more than 300 delegates from Soviet and East German scientific organizations. Among the participants in the discussions were N.V. Solomin, Ye. V. Kuvshinskiy, Yu.A. Gastev, V.P. Pryanishnikov, Yu. Ya. Gotlib, O.P. Mchedlov-Petrosyan, G.P. Mikhaylov, S.M. Petrov, A.N. Lazarev, D.I. Levin, A.V. Shatilov, N.T. Ploshchinskiy, A.Ya. Kuznetsov, E.V. Degtyareva, G.V. Byurganovskaya, A.A. Kalenov, M.M. Shornyakov, F.Ya. Bokin, N.K. Keller, Ye.A. Kuznetsov, V.P. Fedoev, N.S. Snevelevich, L.G. Pinsker, and O.S. Malchasova. The final session of the Conference was addressed by Professor I.I. Kitaygorodskiy, Honored Scientist and Engineer, Doctor of Technical Sciences. The following institutes were cited for their contribution to the development of glass science and technology: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut (State Optical Institute), Institut khimii silikatov AN SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry, AS USSR), Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute AS USSR), Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS USSR), Institut fiziki AN BSSR, Minsk (Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Belorusskaya SSR, Minsk), Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of Silicates of the Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN BSSR, Minsk (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Belorusskaya SSR, Minsk), Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High Molecular Compounds, AS USSR), Gosudarstvennyy institut stekla (State Institute for Glass), Gosudarstvennyy institut steklovolokna (State Institute for Glass Fibers), Gosudarstvennyy institut elektrotekhnicheskogo stekla (State Institute for Electrical Glass), Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, Tomsk (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute, Tomsk), Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University), Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology), Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institut imeni Lensovet), Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut Minsk (Belorussian Polytechnic Institute, Minsk), Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Novocherkassk Polytechnic Institute), and Sverdlovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Sverdlovsk Polytechnic Institute). The Conference was sponsored by the Institute of Silicate Chemistry AS USSR (Acting Director - A.S. Gotlib), the Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo im. D.I. Mendeleyeva (All-Union Chemical Society imeni D.I. Mendeleyev), and the Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova (State "Order of Lenin" Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov). The 15 resolutions of the Conference include recommendations to organize a Center for the purpose of coordinating the research on glass, to publish a new periodical under the title "Fizika i khimiya stekla" (Physics and Chemistry of Glass), and to join the International Committee on Glass. The Conference thanks A.A. Lebedev, Academician, Professor, and Chairman of the Organization of Committee; Ye.A. Poray-Koshits, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, Member of the Organizational Committee; and M.L. Myuller, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Member of the Organizational Committee. The editorial board thanks G.M. Martenov, M.V. Vol'kenshteyn, L.I. Demkina, D.P. Dobychin, S.K. Dubrovo, V.A. Ioffe, and N.T. Kozmiyati. References accompany individual reports.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.A.

Relation of the chemical and mechanical processes in polishing glass. Stek. i ker. 18 no.11:9-13 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Glass manufacture) (Grinding and polishing)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.A.; DUBROVSKAYA, T.S.; SHKARLINSKIY, O.F.

Use of potassium compounds as radioactive indicators in the investigation of glass manufacturing processes. Stek.i ker 19 no.9:11-13 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Radioactive tracers)
(Glass manufacture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

BESSONOV, A.P.; DUBROVSKIY, V.A.

Natural vibration of systems with a variable mass. Teor.mash.i mekh. no.105/106:62-79 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

AKHREM, A.A.; DUBROVSKIY, V.A.; KAMERNITSKIY, A.V.; MOISEYENKOV, A.M.

New single-stage way of synthesizing steroid cis-16α,,17α-diols from keto oxides. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.4:811-813 Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Submitted November 16, 1964.

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[illegible] EPF(c)/EWG(m)/EPF(n)-2/EPR [illegible]
AT5003950 [illegible] 36/0016/0057

[illegible], V. B. (Engineer)
19
[illegible] reactor buildings

[illegible] Inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut [illegible] 1961.
[illegible] yadernykh ustanovoa (Department [illegible]
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[illegible] materials used, d) cooling and de[illegible] floor [illegible] tor site, f) one or more cross or longit[illegible] the [illegible] and g) construction costs (where known [illegible] are: [illegible]nada), CIR (India), FR-2 (West Germany [illegible] West [illegible] France), RFT (BSSR), TVRS (SSSR and others [illegible] [illegible] and others), Merlin (West Germany [illegible] [illegible]nnsylvania reactor (USA), FRM (West Germany [illegible] Fig. [illegible] on [illegible] shows the relationship of reactor power [illegible] thermal [illegible] reviews led to certain general conclusions [illegible] which are independent of the types of rea[illegible] them. [illegible] quarters are present in the general case [illegible] 2) [illegible] and communication systems quarters, [illegible] units [illegible], water supply, etc), and 4) labo[illegible] summary table [illegible] form the power, neutron stream [illegible] reactor room [illegible] per kilovolt and area per kilovolt for [illegible] described. [illegible] and the volume per power unit are plotted [illegible] of [illegible] of the two curves and their causes are [illegible] The author [illegible] the forms, sizes, and constructions of [illegible] are inde- [illegible] reactor type and that the size of the rea[illegible] function [illegible] Orig. art. has: 43 figures and 2 tables.

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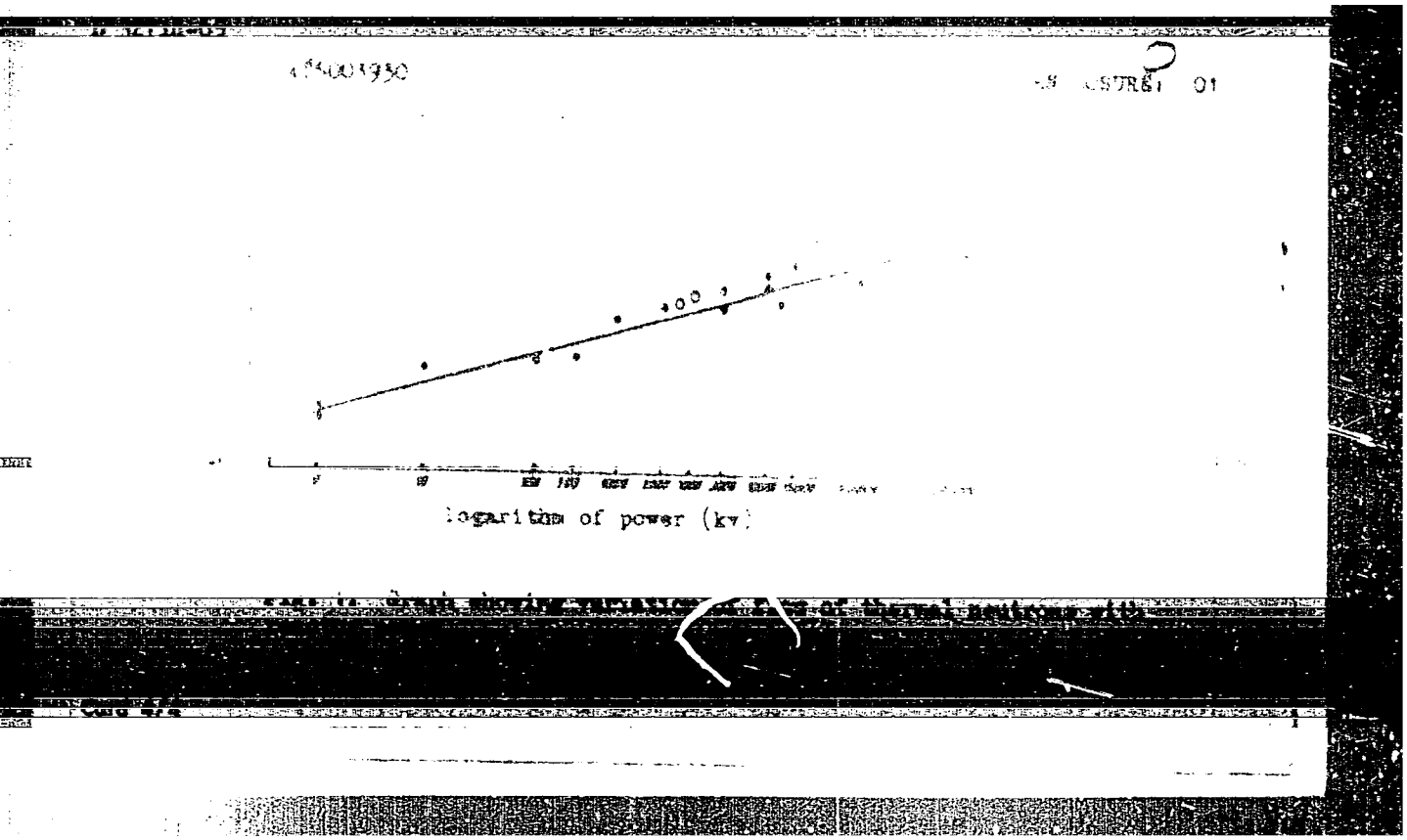

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DUBROVSKIY, V.B., inzh.

Buildings for research reactors. Sbor. trud. MISI no.36:16-57 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Nuclear reactors)

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of buildings for experimental nuclear [illegible]

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[illegible] reactor installation, exper[illegible] [illegible] ear [illegible]

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DUBROVSKIY, V.B.

Designing buildings for research reactors. Sbor. trud. MISI no.41:3-19 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

(Nuclear reactors)

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DUBROVSKIY, V.B.; KRASNOYAROV, N.V.; KULAKOVSKIY, M.Ya.; PERGAMENSHCHIK, B.E.; PINKHASIK, M.S.; SAVITSKIY, V.I.

Use of concrete as shielding for nuclear reactors at high temperatures. Atom. energ. 19 no.6:524-529 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

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L 28387-66 EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(e)/ETI IJP/JD/JG

UDC: 621.039.538.7

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L 06980-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI JD/WW/JG/JR

ACC NR: AP6018356 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/005/0425/0426

AUTHOR: Dubrovskiy, V. B.; Shreyber, A. K.; Mirenkov, A. F.; Solov'yev, V. N.

ORG: none

15

34
B

TITLE: Rock concrete shield against gamma radiation

19

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 5, 1966, 425-426

TOPIC TAGS: reactor shielding, concrete, gamma radiation

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract of article no. 80/3549, submitted to the editor and filed, but not published in full. It is proposed that rock concrete, which is made up of rocks embedded in a layer of a concrete mixture, has certain economic and technical advantages over ordinary concrete. To check on its properties, blocks were made of both concrete (specific weight 2250, 3300, and 4600 kg/m^3), and rock concrete, containing limestone and hematite ore rocks, and having a specific weight 2320, 3770 and 4600 kg/m^3. The experiments were made with gamma rays from a Co^{60} source (activity 500 gram equivalent of radium). The shielding properties of the rock concrete were calculated under the assumption that it is a homogeneous mixture of its chemical element, using the same calculation procedure

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L 06980-67

ACC NR: AP6018356

as for concrete (based on the chemical composition). The test results agreed with the calculations, and it is concluded that rock concrete shields can be designed in the same manner as concrete shields. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 18Dec65/ ORIG REF: 006

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

L 06981-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI JD/WW/JG/JR

ACC NR: AP6018357 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/005/0426/0427

AUTHOR: Dubrovskiy, V. B.; Ryabukhin, Yu. S.; Mirenkov, A. F.; Solov'yev, V. N. 35 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Passage of gamma radiation through seams of assembled concrete 15 shields

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 5, 1966, 426-427 19

TOPIC TAGS: reactor shielding 18, gamma radiation, radiation dosimetry/SBM-10 gamma counter

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract of article no. 81/3550, submitted to the editor and filed, but not published in full. In view of lack of data on the shielding properties of assembled shields, and in view of the lack of well founded methods of calculating the passage of gamma rays through screens, the authors propose as a basic criterion for estimating the shielding efficiency a coefficient equal to the ratio of the integral or maximal dose intensities behind the assembled screen and an equivalent monolithic shield. An expression is proposed for this coefficient and its validity was tested with a cobalt source of activity 500 gram equivalent of radium in two source geometries (collimated and isotropic source. The

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L 06981-67
ACC NR: AP6018357

counter used (SBM-10) had a much smaller diameter (0.6 cm) than the width of the seam, so that it could be regarded as pointlike. The experiments have demonstrated that the use of assembled shields does not lead to an appreciable local rise of the dose intensity behind the screen. The passage of the gamma radiation through the seams is described sufficiently well by the proposed formula. The effect of the seam can be compensated by increasing the shield thickness or by decreasing the seam length through the use of an assembly consisting of several layers. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

L 10332-67 EWP(j)/EWT(m) GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6029798 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/002/0108/0112

AUTHOR: Dubrovskiy, V. B.; Ibragimov, Sh. Sh.; Ladygin, A. Ya.; Pergamenshchik, B. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of neutron irradiation on certain properties of refractory concretes

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 2, 1966, 108-112

TOPIC TAGS: concrete, refractory product, neutron irradiation, reactor shielding, reactor neutron flux, irradiation damage

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier research on the use of refractory concrete in reactor construction (Atomnaya energiya v. 19, 524, 1965), where it was concluded that lack of data on the radiation endurance of concrete is the only obstacle to its use for shielding against intense radiation fluxes. The present article presents neutron-irradiation data on chromite refractory concrete made with portland cement and liquid glass. The concrete, in the form of briquettes 15 mm high and 15 mm in diameter, was tested in an integral neutron flux (2—2.4) x 10^{21} neut/cm^2 at an irradiation temperature up to 550C. The effect of the irradiation damage was examined visually and also by measuring the change of weight and dimensions, the change in the coefficient of thermal conductivity, and the change in the strength and elastic properties. It is concluded that the concrete samples retain sufficiently high strength and elas-

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ACC NR: AP6029798

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ticity, nor do noticeable changes take place in the thermal conductivity and in the coefficient of thermal expansion. This makes the material suitable for thermal shielding of nuclear reactors. Work on the influence of irradiation on the shrinkage and setting of the concrete and other strength characteristics are being presently continued. The authors thank A. N. Komarovskiy for suggesting the research, and A. N. Vorob'yev, V. F. Gulyayeva, M. Ya. Kulakovskiy, P. G. Pinchuk, and V. I. Savitskiy for help with the work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 08Dec65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

L 06871-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI JD

ACC NR: AP6034098 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/004/0293/0293

AUTHOR: Broder, D. L.; Dubrovskiy, V. B.; Lavdanskiy, P. A.; Pospelov, V. P.; Solov'yev, V. N.

32
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Shielding property of heat resistant chromite and magnesite concretes

15

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 293

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear shielding, nuclear reactor shield, neutron shielding, concrete

ABSTRACT: A comparative experimental study was made of the shielding property of ordinary concrete and of chromite-and magnesite-base concretes. Experiments were carried out in a VVR-Ts reactor of the Karpov Physicochemical Institute. The experimental relaxation distance data for gamma-radiation showed that heat-resistant chromite and magnesite concretes, even dehydrated, were good shielding materials and may be recommended for use in the thermal shield of the reactors at 800—1700C. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 18/ SUBM DATE: 12May66/ ORIG REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5101

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.039.538.7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.D.; BOROVSKIY, Ye.V.

The TKZ unified gas-black oil burner. Biul.tekh.ekon.inform.Gos. nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 17 no.10:62-65 O '64. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

BLIZNYUKOV, Yuriy Nikolayevich; BOCHKAREV, Vladimir Ivanovich; BURACHKOVSKIY, Vladimir Vladimirovich; GIBEYKH, Lazar' Isaakovich; DUBROVSKIY, Viktor Fedorovich; ISMAILOV, Sadykh Ismail-ogly; SAZONENKO, Petr Alekseyevich; SMIRNOV, Arseniy Sergeyevich; SYROMYATNIKOV, Yevgeniy Sergeyevich; SUSLENNIKOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; KAYESHKOVA, S.M., ved. red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Practice of innovators in drilling and exploiting oil wells] Opyt novatorov bureniia i ekspluatatsii neftianykh skvazhin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 67 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Moscow. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu.
(Oil well drilling) (Automatic control)
(Oil fields—Equipment and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.F., inzh.

Use of repeater relays in regulation, signaling, and automatic control networks. Prom. energ. 18 no.11:18-19 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

ALIYEV, G.A.; SEMENOV, P.G.; BULANZHE, Yu.D.; ROZOVA, Ye.A.; DUBROVSKIY, V.G.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.M.; TSKHAKAYA, A.D.; NAZAROV, A.G. [redacted]

Comments of participants of the meeting. Biul.Sov.po seism. no.1:85-92 '55. (Seismology) (MIRA 9:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.

Preliminary data on the study of the relationship between the field disturbance of terrestrial currents and the seismic activity of Ashkhabad District. Trudy Inst. fiz. i geofiz. AN Turk. SSR 3:97-115 '57. (MLRA 10:9)

(Ashkhabad District--Seismometry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.; YURKHANOVA, D.Sh.

Regular earth current variations during a solar day in the Ashkhabad area. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.4:100-104 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Ashkhabad District--Terrestrial electricity)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.

Experience in using the differential method for the study of seismo-electrical phenomena. Trudy Inst. fiz. i geofiz. AN Turk. SSR 4:9-21 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

(Seismology) (Terrestrial electricity)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKAYA, Ye.K.; DUBROVSKIY, V.G.

[redacted]

State of the ionosphere, geomagnetic field, and earth currents during the auroras recorded in Ashkhabad on September 4 and 29, 1957. Izv. AN Turk. SSR no.4:104-105 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Auroras)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V. G.

"The rapid geoelectric and geomagnetic variations and their regularities according to the observations in Ashkhabad."

report presented at the Intl. Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy, Symposium on Rapid Geomagnetic Variations, Utrecht, Netherlands, 1-4 Sep 59.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.; SHIRMAMEDOV, M.

Effect of the solar eruption of March 23, 1958, on the condition of the ionosphere and on the geomagnetic pole; based on observations made in Ashkhabad. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. no.1:110-112 '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Sun) (Magnetism, Terrestrial—Observations)
(Ionosphere)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.

Relation between geomagnetic activity and perturbations of the F_2 layer of the ionosphere. Izv. AN Turk SSR no.2:3-12 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut fiziki i geofiziki AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Magnetism, Terrestrial) (Ionosphere)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

89804

S/169/61/000/003/022/022
A005/A005

3,9100

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1961, No. 3, p. 46, # 30362

AUTHOR: Dubrovskiy, V. G.

TITLE: Some Results of the Study of Fast Geomagnetic and Geoelectric Variations in the Ashkhabad Region

PERIODICAL: "Izv. AN TurkmSSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. n.", 1960, No. 1, pp. 47-54

TEXT: The author describes the recording and processing methods, and presents results from the analysis of short-periodical fluctuations since beginning of 1956 to the middle of 1958. Pc-type fluctuations have the maximum probability of appearance at local midday. The maximum of appearance of PcR falls in by 3 hours earlier, i. e., at 5 o'clock of universal time. Pt-type perturbations have highest probability of appearance at local midnight and are practically absent in the daytime. The regularities in the diurnal course of the fluctuations of both type are independent of the season. The probability of appearance of short-periodic fluctuations has a maximum in summer. The frequency spectrum of fluctuations was obtained. For Pc, the main interval is 20-25 sec, for PcR it is

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A005/A005

Some Results of the Study of Fast Geomagnetic and Geoelectric Variations in the Ashkhabad Region

15-20 sec, and for Pt it is 55-60 sec. 46 events of beat-type fluctuations (PP) with periods of 1.5-20 sec were recorded in the period from June 1957 to September 1958. Their maximum falls in the nightly hours. It is noted that the PP-type perturbations with amplitudes greater than 1 mv/km are connected with polar lights which permeate into the lower latitudes. There are 9 references.

G. Fonarev

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

29884
S/169/61/000/009/044/056
D228/D304

9,9130 (1046)

AUTHOR: Dubrovskiy, V. G.

TITLE: Certain patterns of magnetic and ionospheric disturbances from observations at Moscow and Ashkhabad

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 21, abstract 9G176 (Izv. AN TurkmSSR, ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. nauk, no. 6, 1960, 23-29)

TEXT: Displacement patterns in the time between outbreaks of magnetic and ionospheric storms, D_{st} (Δf_oF2)-variations at the time of magnetic and the probability distribution of $\pm\Delta f_oF2$ on magnetically-quiet and magnetically-disturbed days are examined from the data of ionospheric and magnetic observations at Moscow and Ashkhabad for the period 1952 - 1958. Ionospheric storms were only accompanied by magnetic storms in 55% of the cases at Moscow (largely negative ones) and in 34% of the cases at

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Ashkhabad (both positive and negative ones). The time displacement between magnetic and ionospheric storms depends on the local time of outbreak of the magnetic storm. If a magnetic storm starts in daylight hours, then, owing to the presence of the "forbidden" time of the day for the outbreak of ionospheric storms, the latter only begin after sunset. If a magnetic storm has started in the evening, night, or morning, the ionospheric storm either begins simultaneously with the magnetic storm or after some delay, but, nevertheless, before sunrise. The outbreaks of an ionospheric storm in relation to a magnetic storm are most retarded if the magnetic storm starts immediately after sunrise and least retarded if it begins before sunset. The distribution of values of $\pm \Delta f_oF2$ for magnetically-quiet days approximates to the Gauss law; for magnetically-disturbed days the distribution curve changes at the expense of the increased probability of the appearance of large negative Δf_oF2 values for Moscow and Δf_oF2 values of both signs for Ashkhabad. It follows from the $D_{st}(\Delta f_oF2)$-variations that maximum negative ionospheric

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D228/D304

Certain patterns of...

disturbances for Moscow and Ashkhabad are observed 21 - 24 and 15 - 18 hrs. respectively after the start of a magnetic storm. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKY, V. G., S. A. KRAMARENKO, S. A., ~~TROITSKAYA, V. A.~~

"On the Morphology of Ionospheric Disturbances Depending on the Character of Commencements of Geomagnetic Storms."

report submitted for the Intl. Conf. on Cosmic Rays and Earth Storm (IUPAP) Kyoto, Japan 4-15 Sept. 1961.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

29730
S/169/61/000/008/051/053
A006/A101

3.9120 (1121,1395)
3.9400 (1482)

AUTHOR: Dubrovskiy, V.G.

TITLE: Rapid geoelectric and geomagnetic variations and their regularities (from observations made in Ashkhabad)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 8, 1961, 42, abstract 80281 (V sb. "Korotkoperiod. kolebaniya elektromagnitn. polya Zemli, no. 3", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 35 - 40, English summary)

TEXT: The author presents results of investigating rapid geoelectric and geomagnetic variations from observations made in Ashkhabad (Institut fiziki i geofiziki Turkmenskiy SSR - Institute of Physics and Geophysics of Turkmenian SSR). The investigation included: stable variations of regular (pc_R) and irregular (pc_i) nature, variations with unstable mode of regular (pt_R) and irregular (pt_i) shape; variations of the beat "pearl" (zhemchuzhina) type (pp), sudden commencements of geomagnetic and geoelectric storms (ssc) and bay-type disturbances (b). (pc_R) and (pc_i) arise most probably (55%) at local midday and least probably (4%) at local midnight. The nature of the diurnal run of pc_R and pc_i change with annual seasons and from year to year. Maximum values of probab-

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29730
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A006/A101

Rapid geoelectric and geomagnetic variations ...

ility for pc disturbances were observed in 1958. The probability of arising pc disturbances during the summer months is 1.5 - 2 times greater than during the winter. During a magnetically disturbed days it is 10% higher than during quiet days. pc_1 with $T \sim (20 \div 25)$ sec and pc_R with $T \sim (15 \div 20)$ sec are most frequent. pt variations arise mainly during the night with a maximum (18%) at local midnight. Maximum pt number was observed in 1958 and the probability of their appearance is greater in summer than in winter. $T \sim (55 \div 60)$ sec is most characteristic of pt. Variations of pp type were recorded from July 1957 to March 1959 in 66 cases; 60 of them were observed during magnetic storms. pp with T (1-2) sec. occur most frequently. The diurnal distribution of pp is characterized by their maximum recurrence during the night. b disturbances have analogous diurnal distributions; however, from 42 b-cases only 3 were accompanied by pp, and 27 b were accompanied by pt. Intensive pp were observed in Ashkhabad during aurorae polaris, which were instrumentally registered. ssc have usually the following signs on magnetograms: H_+, D_-, Z_-. The vector of telluric currents is in this case strictly polarized and oriented at an angle of 12°5 to the east-west direction. ssc are accompanied by associated variations with $T \sim (6 \div 15)$ sec and 2 - 5 minutes duration.

K. Zybin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2 * ÷ = to; e.g. 15÷20 = 15 to 20

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.; KULIYEVA, R.N.; NEPESOV, K.

Solar daily variations of the earth's electromagnetic field according to observations made in Ashkhabad. Geomag. i aer. 1 no.3:413-416 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Otdel razvedochnoy geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

(Terrestrial electricity)
(Magnetism, Terrestrial--Diurnal variation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

42163

S/203/62/002/001/014/019
I023/I223

9,4150

AUTHORS: Dubrovskiy, V.G. and Kramarenko, S.A.

TITLE: On the morphology of magneto-ionospheric disturbances depending on the solar activity level and the characteristics leading to geomagnetic storms.

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i Aeronomiya, v.2, no.1, 1962, 121-125

TEXT: The inter-relation of geomagnetic and ionospheric disturbances in the F2 layer is investigated. The dependence on solar activity level takes into account the sign of the fluctuations of the critical frequency f_oF2 and the characteristics of geomagnetic storms. Data obtained at two ionospheric stations (Moscow - medium latitude, Ashkhabad - the most southern in USSR) for different years of the solar activity cycle 1951-1960 are analysed. The data relates to two days before the commencement of a geomagnetic disturbance and to the two following days. As a main criterion of an ionospheric disturbance a minimum 20% de-

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I023/I223

On the morphology of magneto-ionospheric...

viation from the monthly sliding median of the critical frequency (f_oF2) was taken.
For magnetic disturbances with a gradual commencement (GC) in Moscow the fraction of negative ionospheric disturbances is much higher than in Ashkhabad. For positive ionospheric disturbances the opposite was true. The fraction of ionospheric disturbances connected with geomagnetic storms with a sudden commencement (SC) both in Moscow and in Ashkhabad is higher than for GC magnetic storms. The correlation between magnetic storms and solar activity is investigated. The clearest correlation is for SC-type magnetic storms. Only negative ionospheric disturbances caused by SS-type magnetic storms can be closely correlated with the 11-year cycle of solar activity. The conclusions are: a) at medium latitudes negative ionospheric disturbances are caused by direct action of corpuscular streams on the upper atmosphere. b) positive ionospheric disturbances at medium latitudes are in most cases not

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

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I023/I223

On the morphology of magneto-ionospheric...

connected with corpuscular radiation from the Sun. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel razvedochnoy geofiziki i seysmologii Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR (Section of prospecting geophysics and seismology, Academy of Sciences Turkmen SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 1, 1961

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

42151

S/203/62/002/004/013/018
I046/I242

9.9130

AUTHORS: Dubrovskiy, V.G. and Kramarenko, S.A.

TITLE: Some regularities in the diurnal, seasonal, and latitudinal distribution of magneto-ionospheric disturbances

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 737-745

TEXT: Deviations in f_oF2, as recorded hourly in the USSR and India from 1952 to 1953 (minimum solar activity) and from 1957 to 1959 (maximum activity), and the magnetic characteristics of these same regions were used for the analysis of the latitudinal, diurnal and seasonal distribution of magneto-ionospheric disturbances. The geomagnetic disturbance is proportional to the geomagnetic latitude of the observation point. The geomagnetic latitudes from 30 to 40° constitute the boundary zone between the middle-latitude and the equatorial distributions of the ionospheric disturbances. There are two categories of ionospheric disturbances: 1) magneto-ionospheric characterized by correlation with the geomagnetic activity

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

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I046/I242

Some regularities in the diurnal...

level and the geomagnetic latitude of the observation point, by a decrease in Δf_oF2 for all latitudes (the maximum being attained in the polar region and the minimum on the equator), and by a maximum disturbance during the equinoxes and a minimum in winter; 2) ionospheric disturbances on magnetically quiet days characterized by positive Δf_oF2 values, increased disturbance at low latitudes, seasonal independence in low latitudes and a winter maximum in high and middle latitudes. The clear positive correlation between the magneto-ionospheric disturbances and the geomagnetic activity level points to the corpuscular origin of category (1) of ionospheric disturbances. The ionospheric disturbances on magnetically quiet days [category (2)] are linked with weak corpuscular solar radiation (low-energy corpuscular streams) and with purely ionospheric processes. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel razvedochnoy geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkm.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

S/203/62/002/004/013/018
I046/I242

Some regularities in the diurnal...

SSR (Department of Prospecting Geophysics and Seismology, AS TurSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1962

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.; SOLOKHOV, V.V.; SHIKHANOVICH, E.L.

Applicability of the method of long-period variations of the telluric currents in the case of a complex geoelectric cross section. Izv. AN Turk. SSR.Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.4:26-33 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Otdel razvedochnoy geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.G.; KRAMARENKO, S.A.

Some supplementary remarks about the diurnal and geographic distribution of ionospheric and magnetic-ionospheric disturbances. Geomag. i aer. 3 no.2:368-370 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Otdel razvedochnoy geofiziki i seysmologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

ACC NR: AT6028368 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0033/0044

AUTHOR: Mil'shteyn, D. M.; Avagimov, A. A.; Dubrovskiy, V. G.; Lykov, V. I.; Pavlenkin, A. D.; Solokhov, V. V.; Shikhanovich, E. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: New trends in studying the structure of the crust and upper mantle by geophysical methods in Turkmenistan

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologicheskiye rezul'taty prikladnoy geofiziki (Geological results of applied geophysics); doklady sovetskikh geologov, problema 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nedra, 1965, 33-44

TOPIC TAGS: Earth crust, upper mantle, magnetotelluric survey, seismologic investigation, seismic wave, fault / Turkistan

ABSTRACT: The present paper summarizes the results of geophysical investigations of the Earth's crust and mantle performed since 1961 in the Epihercynian Kara-Kum platform and the folded Alpine region of Kopet-Dag. Magnetotelluric surveys and seismological investigations were conducted along a 110-km submeridional profile extending between Ashkhabad and Bakhardok. Several interfaces were investigated in the area near Ashkhabad. A geological cross section along the profile showing the structure of the Earth's crust and the upper mantle down to 85 km has been prepared

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ACC NR: AT6028368

from the geophysical data. The region lying between the Epihercynian platform and the geosyncline has been analyzed. The presence of lateral inhomogeneities in the mantle is noted. The presence of deep-seated faults is discussed, and their location and extent are determined. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 06Jan65/ ORIG REF: 026/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

L 47108-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AR6019884 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/002/G001/G002

AUTHOR: Mil'shteyn, D. M.; Avagimov, A. A.; Dubrovskiy, V. G.; Lykov, V. I.; Pavlenkin, A. D.; Solokhov, V. V.; Shikhanovich, E. L.

55
54
B

TITLE: The formulation of new trends of research on the structure of the Earth's crust and upper mantle in Turkmenistan by geophysical methods

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 2G6

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geol. rezul'taty prikl. geofiz. Geofiz. issled. stroyeniya zemn. kory. M., Nedra, 1965, 33-44

TOPIC TAGS: Earth crust, upper mantle, electromagnetic field, magnetotelluric probing, seismologic testing

ABSTRACT: Information on the structure of the Earth can be obtained by a magnetotelluric probing method of observation and interpretation of the recordings of various types of elastic waves, generated during natural earthquakes, and by studying the variations with different periods of the natural electromagnetic field of the Earth. This method is based on the study of the ratio of variations in the electric and magnetic components of the Earth's electromagnetic field.

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.311:551.14(575.4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

L 47108-66

ACC NR: AR6019884

Magnetotelluric probing stations provide the possibility of studying variations of the electromagnetic field during a period of 10 seconds to 24 hours. For improved seismological testing, it was very important to design equipment with an intermediate magnetic recording. An increased resolution of the recordings of the seismograph made it possible to use new inputs to determine the type and analysis of composite waves. Seismological observations and subsurface magnetotelluric probing in Turkmenistan proved the possibility of using both methods for studying sedimentary layers as well as the structure of the Earth's crust and the upper mantle down to depths of approximately 200--250 km. [Translation of abstract] [FM]

SUB CODE: 18, 20/

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DUBROVSKIY, V.I., zubnoy vrach

Oral hygiene in pioneer camps. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.12:57-58 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Bobruyskaya gorodskaya stomatologicheskaya poliklinika (glavnyy vrach F.S.Kostusev).
(TEETH—CARE AND HYGIENE)

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RASKIN, Iosif Aleksandrovich; KALISH, Samuil Ionovich; MATVEYEV, Vladimir Ivanovich. Prinimali uchastiye; DUBROVSKIY, V.I.; KOPEYKIN, V.N.; D'YAKOVA, G.B., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Installation, adjustment and operation of fans in mines]Montazh, naladka i ekspluatatsiia shakhtnykh ventiliatorov. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 296 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Mine ventilation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

W E.

1874

519.2 On a Problem Connected with Purely Discontinuous Random Processes.—V. M. Dubrovskii. (C. R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1945, Vol. 47, No. 7, pp. 459-461. In English.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

Dubrovsky, V. Remarks to my paper [illegible] of completely additive set functions [illegible] limit under the integral sign [illegible] Sev. Math. [illegible] Akad. [illegible] 1947) (Russian [illegible]

The results of the author [illegible] 111 320 (1945) [illegible] Rev. [illegible] pletely additive measures [illegible] are extended to the case [illegible] contain the individual points [illegible] defined on the Borel sets of a [illegible] given, showing the relations [illegible] vergence of sequences of set [illegible]

[illegible] Reviews, Vol [illegible]

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[illegible] basis of a family of completely [illegible] functions of sets and on the properties of uniform [illegible] equicontinuity. Doklady Akad. Nauk [illegible] (N.S.), 59, 737-740 (1957). (Russian)

[illegible] considers an abstract set A and a given [illegible] of subsets of A such that $\mathfrak{M}$ contains A and 0 [illegible] under the formation of differences and of [illegible] unions. He further considers a family $\{\Phi_\lambda(E)\}$ [illegible] completely additive (real) functions defined on [illegible] $\mathfrak{M}$. The following definitions are introduced. [illegible] family $\{\Phi_\lambda(E)\}$ enjoys the property of uniform [illegible] if, for every family $\{E_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of disjoint sets in $\mathfrak{M}$, [illegible] $\Phi_\lambda(E_{n+1} \cup E_{n+2} \cup \cdots) = 0$, uniformly for all $\lambda \in A$. [illegible] completely additive nonnegative real-valued func- [illegible] defined on $\mathfrak{M}$, is a basis for the family $\{\Phi_\lambda\}$ if $E \in \mathfrak{M}$ [illegible] $E) = 0$ imply that $\Phi_\lambda(E) = 0$ for all $\lambda \in A$. (3) The [illegible] $\{\Phi_\lambda\}$ enjoys the property of equi-continuity with [illegible] to the basis M if $\lim_{n\to\infty} M(E_n) = 0$ implies [illegible] $\Phi_\lambda(E_n) = 0$ uniformly for all $\lambda \in A$.

[illegible] following theorems are proved or stated. (1) A uni- [illegible] additive family of completely additive set functions [illegible] a basis. (2) A family of completely additive set [illegible] $\{\Phi_\lambda\}$ [illegible] Φ [illegible] a basis [illegible] and [illegible] family [illegible]

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DUBROVSKIY, V.M.

24725. DUBROVSKIY, V.M. O Ravnostepenno Summiruemykh Funktsiyakh I O Svoystvakh Ravnomernoy Additivnosti I Ravnostepennoy Nepreryvnosti Semeystva Vpolne Additivnykh Funktsiy Mnozhestva. Izbestiya Akad. Nauk Ssar, Seriya Matem., 1949, No. 4, S. 341-56.--Bibliogr: S. 356.

SO: Leptois' No. 33, 1949

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DUBROVSKIY, V. M.

PA 227T56

USSR/Mathematics - Modern Algebra, 1 Aug 52
Integrals

"A Property of Nikodym's Formula,"
V.M. Dubrovskiy

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 85, No 4, pp 693-696

Extends O. Nikodym's work (Fund Math 15, 131, 1930) concerning families of completely additive functions of a set which are defined and finite for any e in set M (M is a family of subsets A, which are sets of several elements). Discusses measures and integrals of such functions. Submitted by Acad A.N. Kolmogorov 9 Apr 52.

227T56

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DUBROVSKIY, V.M.

Systems of non-linear integral equations. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. no.155: 206-209 '52. (Integral equations) (MLRA 8:7)

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DUBROVSKIY, V. M.

USSR/Mathematics - Iteration FD-1165

Card 1/1 Pub. 118-6/30

Author : Dubrovskiy, V. M.

Title : Method of iterations

Periodical : Usp. mat. nauk, 9, No 3(61), 127-133, Jul-Sep 1954

Abstract : The author devotes the present article to an investigation of the method of iterations in its application to the equation of the type $x=f(x)$, where $f(x)$ is a monotonic continuous function increasing or decreasing. He considers also some cases where the function $f(x)$ is not monotonic. He notes that more general equation $F(x)=\Phi(x)$ can be reduced to the type $x=f(x)$. Seven references, 2 French (Fatou, Julia) and 5 USSR (e.g. D. I. Talanov, "Some problems in the theory of iteration of a rational function," DAN SSSR, 43, No 3, 1953 [sic]; N. M. Gersevanov, Iteratsionnoye ischisleniye i yego prilozheniya [Iterative calculus and its applications], Machine Construction Press, Moscow, 1950; S. P. Pul'kin, "Oscillational sequences of iterations," DAN SSSR, 73, No 6, 1950.) The author thanks N. P. Zhidkov for his interest.

Institution :

Submitted : February 2, 1954

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DUBROVSKIY, N.M.

Correlation of dikes and the mineralization process in the Khrustal'noye tin deposit. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.geol.22 no.1:32-38 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Krustal'noye region--Tin ores) (Dikes (Geology))

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BETEKHTIN, A.G.; VOL'FSON, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.; DUBROVSKIY, V.N.; YEROFEYEV, B.N.; KONSTANTINOV, R.M.; MATERIKOV, M.P.; SOKOLOV, G.A.; STRAKHOV, N.M.; TATARINOV, P.M.; TOMSON, I.N.; SHADLUN, T.N.; SHATALOV, Ye.T.; SHIPULIN, F.K.

Oleg Dmitrievich Levitskii; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.2: 3-6 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Levitskii, Oleg Dmitrievich, 1909-1961)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000411420005-4

DUBROVSKIY, V.N.; KONSTANTINOV, R.M.

First Expanded Session of the Scientific Council on the Theory of the Formation and Distribution of Endogenetic Ore Deposits in Siberia and the Far East. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.5: 104-110 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

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DUBROVSKIY, V.N.; KONSTANTINOV, R.M.

In the meeting of the Department of the Geology of Endogene Ore Deposits of the Institute of the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Geol.rud.mestorozh. 7 no.4:102-104 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

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ACC NR: AR6015215 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/65/000/012/0018/0018

35
34B

AUTHOR: Dudinov, V. N.; Derkach, K. N.

TITLE: Preliminary measurements of the degree of polarization made with an automatic electric polarimeter

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 12.51.156

REF SOURCE: Vestn. Khar'kovsk. un-ta, 1965, no. 4, ser. astron., vyp. I, 65-70

TOPIC TAGS: moon polarization, electric polarimeter, photomultiplier

ABSTRACT: A new model of an automatic electronic polarimeter produced at the Astronomical Observatory of Khar'kov University is described. The instrument has a revolving polaroid behind which a photomultiplier is placed. Measurement of polarization actually consists of measuring the amplitude of the variable component of the photocurrent. Amplification is made by direct current. The d-c amplifier is enclosed in a negative feedback which stabilizes the amplification. It is noted that the mean square of error is 1% of the measured polarization value. When measuring

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DUBROVSKIY, V.P.; YEREMIN, N.Ye.; SHALIMOV, M.G.

Calculation of current nonsymmetry in the elements of an electric power system feeding a single-phase a.c. railroad with commercial frequency. Trudy TEIIZHT 35:77-84 '62. (MIRA 16:8)
(Electric railroads--Current supply)

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GINZBURG, A.S.; DUBROVSKIY, V.P.

Determination of the moisture diffusion coefficient for grainy materials. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. 6 no.10:27-32 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Moskva.

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"Accelerating the Growth and Development of Psammophytes by Means of the Bitumenization of the Surface of Sands." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Botany imeni V. L. Komarov, Acad Sci USSR, (Apr-Jun 54). (Vest Ak Nauk, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

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