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MINARIKOVA, Dagmar

Mineralogical and petrographic characteristics of the Quaternary sediments of the southern part of Zahorska n zina. Geol prace 64:141-150 '63.

1. Dionyz Stur Geological Institute, Bratislava.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINARIKOVA, E., MUDr.

Level of blood bilirubin in premature infants. Cesk. pediat. 12 no.7:606-610 5 July 57.

1. Detska klinika v Olomouci, prednosta doc. MUDr A. Mores Kojenecky ustav v Olomouci, prednosta prim. MUDr M. Vanharova.

(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS, FETAL, blood in bilirubin levels in premature inf. (Cz))

(BILIRUBIN, in blood in fetal erythroblastosis of premature inf. (Cz))

(INFANT, PREMATURE, blood in bilirubin in fetal erythroblastosis (Cz))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

WONDRAK, Eduard; MINARIKOVA, Eva

An unusual picture of chylous peritonitis after injury of the abdomen in childhood. Cesk. pediat. 16 no.9:823-826 S '61.

1. Chirurgicka klinika Palackeho university v Olomouci, prednosta prof. Dr. Sc. MUDr. Vl. Rapant Detska klinika Palackeho university v Olomouci, zastupce prednosty as. MUDr. L. Pelikan.

(ABDOMEN wds & inj)
(PERITONITIS in inf & child)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

NEERSTA, M.; DVORACEK, C.; MINARIKOVA, E.

Preliminary experiences with germicidal ultraviolet rays in pneumocystic pneumonia. Cesk. pediat. 14 no.1:31-38 5 Jan 59.

1. Kojenecky ustav v Sumperku, Patol-anatomicky ustav a Detska klinika v Olomouci. M. N., Kojenecky ustav, Sumperk.

(PNEUMONIA, INTERSTITIAL PLASMA CELL, ther.
ultraviolet rays (Cz))
(ULTRAVIOLET RAYS, ther. use
interstitial plasma cell pneumonia (Cz))

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MINARIKOVA, L.

TECHNOLOGY

periodicals: PRUMYSL POTRAVIN Vol. 9, no. 10, Oct. 1958

MINARIKOVA, L.; KOROMZAY, F. Possibilities of applying Fischer's method of determining water in some food products. p. 538.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, no.5 May 1959, Unclass.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry. H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 13419.

Author : Minarikova, L.; Stuchik, V.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Use of the Fischer Method For Inspecting the Production of Dry Baking Yeasts.

Orig Pub: Kvasny prumysl, 1958, 4, No 8, 187-188.

Abstract: It is shown that by observing required conditions, the Fischer method can be used for inspecting vitamin-rich dry yeast production. -- Authors' resume.

Card 1/1

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HAUFTOVA, D.; SEIDLOVA,V.; SLAVICEK,J.; MINARIKOVA,E.; VALACH,V.

Wilson's disease without neurological symptoms. Vnitrni lek. 11 no.2:105-112 F '65

1. I. vnitrni klinika Palackeho University v Olomouci (prednosta prof. MUDr. P. Luk[illegible]); Detska klinika Palackeho University v Olomouci (prednosta: prof. MUDr. J.Lhotak); Ustredni biochemicke laboratore FN v Olomouci (prednosta: MUDr. R. Podivinsky) a Ustav patologicke anatomie lekarske fakulty Palackeho University v Olomouci (prednosta doc. MUDr. V. Valach).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

HORECKY, J.; SEVCIK, L.; STUBNA, J.; MINARIKOVA, F.

Importance of hypothermia in ischemic anoxia of the myocardium. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 1 no.7:385-393 '63.

1. Oddelenie kardiopulmonalnej chirurgie Vedeckeho laboratoria pre vyskum chirurgickej patofyziologie Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave, veduci doc. MUDr. M. Kratochvil.
(HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED) (CORONARY DISEASE)
(POTASSIUM) (SODIUM) (OXIMETRY) (DOGS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

L 22406-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP5021657 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0067/65/014/004/0221/0224

AUTHOR: Richter, J.; Vitkova, V.; Stehlik, J.; Minarikova, H.

ORG: Regional Public Health Epidemiological Station KUNZ of the North Czech KNV (Krayska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice KUNZ Severoceskeho KNV, Usti nad Labem); District Public Health Epidemiological Station OUNZ (Okresni hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice OUNZ, Teplice)

TITLE: The dynamics of tularemia antibodies following vaccination with live tularemi vaccine

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska epidemiologie, mikrobiologie, imunologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 221-224

TOPIC TAGS: hygiene, health, health service, disease incidence, epidemiology, diagnostic instrument, preventive medicine

ABSTRACT: The article reports on the vaccination of the most exposed groups of the population to the tularemia epidemic in the northern region of Czechoslovakia (North Bohemia) and the determination of those inhabitants most subject to infection. Because of lack of experience with vaccines and vaccination technique it was decided to carry out the "control" of vaccination by following up the formation of tularemia antibodies in the vaccinated groups at specific time intervals. Sixty-eight (68)

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L 22406-66

ACC NR: AP5021657

people in whom tularemia antibodies had not been detected before vaccination were included in the control group. These were subsequently vaccinated and a record kept of the positive, negative and weak post-vaccination reactions. Dry, live tularemia vaccine prepared at the Odesky Institut epidemiologie a mikrobiologie I.I. Mecnikova (The I.I. Mechnikov Odessa Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology) in the USSR and the vaccinations and recording of the reactions were carried out in accordance with a vaccination handbook also of Soviet origin. Serum was taken from those who had been vaccinated at intervals of 30, 90, and 360 days after vaccination and stored at -20°C until laboratory evaluation time. The presence of P. tularensis antibodies (by the agglutination and the indirect haemagglutination reactions) and of Br. abortus agglutination antibodies was determined. The serum in the determination of agglutination antibodies was diluted in geometric series from 1:10 to 1:1280 and the reaction proceeded over 18 hrs. of incubation at 37°C. Dr. Hauser of KHES in Ceske Budejovice supplied the raw, unprocessed polysaccharide antigen prepared from the P. tularensis strain 645/62 Ref. Of the 68 samples of serum investigated, tularemia antibodies were found by the agglutination method or the indirect agglutination method in 53 of them, and of these latter, 51 samples of serum were from patients designated as positive after vaccination, and two samples of serum from patients designated as slightly positive. Antibodies against Br. abortus were not detected in a single case. Success in the vaccination operation must be attributed to perfect mastery of the vaccination technique, but also to the correct interpretation of the vaccination reaction. In comparison with other researchers in the field, the authors feel that the

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L 22406-66
ACC NR: AP5021657

number of antibodies detected by the methods used appears relatively low. P. Cizek did the statistical evaluation. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 06 SUBM DATE: none ORIG REF: 004 OTH REF: 013

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

SMISHEK, M. [Smisek, M.]; CHERNY, S. [Cerny, S.]; ~~MINARZHOVA,~~ I. [Minarova, J

Semiautomatic measurement device attached to a volumetric adsorption apparatus. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no. 4:939-941 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vozdukhotekhniki, Chekhoslovakiya. (Adsorption)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

SMISEK, Milan; CERNY, Slavoj; MINAROVA, Jindra

Structural inhomogeneity of charcoal activated by gaseous agents. Chem prum 12 no.5:237-239 My '62.

1. Vyzkumny ustav vzduchotechniky, Praha. 2. Nynejsi pracoviste: Ustav fyzikalni chemie, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha (for Smisek and Cerny).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

SMISEK, Milan; CERNY, Slavoj; MIHAROVA, Jindra

Semiautomatic device for measurement of vapor adsorption isotherms on volumetrical apparatus. Chem listy 57 no.6: 638-643 Je '63.

1. Ustav fysikalni chemie, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha a Vyzkumny ustav vzduchotechniky, Praha.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAROVA, L.

5
2 May

7

Oscillographic polarography of steroids. Vladimír Morávek, Zdeněk Kadaňka, and Libuše Minářová (Univ. Brno, Czech.). *Publs. fac. sci. univ. Masaryk* 16, 403-20(1937) (in English).—Oscillographic polarography of solns. of pure steroids with a dropping electrode gave oscillograms (I) characteristic of the single steroids. The method can be used for their detn. The first OH groups in the cyclopentenephenanthrene nucleus increased and addnl. OH groups decreased the slope of I. Esterification and especially replacement of the OH by keto groups gave high I values. The I were completely different for ergosterol and cholesterol and the shape of I differentiates between α- and β-dimethylmonoamino derivs. The double bond at Δ^5 does not basically influence the shape or height of the I. B. Lustig

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAROVJECH, V.

Apropos of the origin of structural changes in rat lungs induced by training. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.2:79-90 31 Jl '64.

1. Oddelenie zdravotnej starostlivosti o telesnu vychovu Fakultnej nemocnice v Bratislave (veduci MUDr. V. Minarovjech).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

CHRENKA, A., inz.; MINARSKY, E., inz.

A new magnetron ionization gauge for the measurement of ultrahigh vacua. Slaboproudy obzor 22 no.12:764-765 D '61.

(Electronic measurement) (Vacuum)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINARSKY, E.

Non-contact measruement of electric conductivity and dielectric constant of semiconducting and dielectrical materials. El tech cas 13 no.1:57-60 '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINARY, Jozsef

Hungarian Museum of Transportation. Jarmu mezo gep 7 no.5: 184-188 '60.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINARY, Jozsef

From Trevithick to Stephenson. Kozleked kozl 20 no. 26:433-436 28 Je '64.

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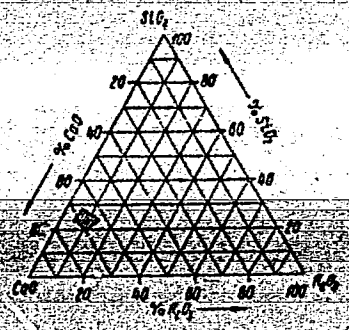
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

Minerals

Areas of portland cement on ternary diagrams. A. I. Minas (Inst. Refractories and Structural Materials, Acad. Sci. Kazakh. S.S.R.). *Zhur. Prikkad. Khim.* 24, 940-4 (1951).—A study of the principal components of portland cement established the limitations as to the compn. of the cements shown in the attached ternary diagram.



M. O. Holowaty

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A. I.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Cement, Concrete and
other Building Materials

Binding material from marl, having a low basic modulus. A. I. Minas. *Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.* 10, No. 9(Whole No. 102), 92-101(1953).—The possibility of prepn. of binding materials from magnesial marl with low hydraulic modulus (down to 0.57) was examd. The product of calcining and grinding of such material is a Roman cement whose micro-filler is residual free clay matter and silica grains. The material suitable for the work should have a basic modulus between 1.16 and 1.85 for prepn. of undild. product; for dild. cements material with modulus down to 0.57 can be used which is suitable for low-grade concrete.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MIHAS, A.I.

Determining the active properties of low-activity hydraulic admixture. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser.gor.dela, met. i stroimat. no.2:58-70 '54. (MLRA 9:6)
(Mortar) (Leaching)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I.

Calculating the raw material mixture for the production of cement. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser. gor. dela, met. i stroimat. no.2:98-106 '54. (Cement) (MLRA 9:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A. I.

"The Influence of the Properties of Local Sand in the Determination of the Activity of Cement"
Izv. AN Kazakh SSR, No 2, 136-142, 1954, (Kazakhstani resume)

The author expounds the results of a comparative investigation into the properties of normal Vol'sk and local Alma-Ata sand for solving the problem of the applicability of the latter for the manufacture of forms made of Portland cement. In this case the author takes into special consideration the form of the sand granules and the mineralogical composition of the sand. (RZhGeol, No 6, 1954)

SO: Sum. 492, 12 May 55

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I.

[redacted]

Proposed instruction on the protection against corrosion of concrete, brick and adobe structures. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR Ser.gor.dela, met. i stroimat. no.2:170-171 '54. (MLRA 9:6) (Corrosion and anticorrosives)(Kazakhstan--Construction industry)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A. I.

New methods of utilizing fine-grained sand in concrete. V. V. KONSTANTINOV AND A. I. MINAS. *Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R.*, 11 [4] 71-6 (1955). Reduced strength of ordinary mortars and concretes using fine-grained sand is due to insufficient cement paste to envelop the sand grains. To overcome this, two methods were developed which require no excess or only a slight excess of cement. In one method, the amount of cement paste is increased by diluting it with a microfiller (finely ground sand) in the amount of 50% by weight of cement. In the second method, the thickness of the enveloping cement paste sheath is reduced by using finely ground cement (96 to 98% passing through 0.09-mm. openings). Tests with concrete blocks proved satisfactory. Concrete with microfiller showed somewhat lower frost resistance. B.Z.K.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARTYNENKO, P.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Binding materials from powdered calcium carbide. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 11 no.9:92-97 S '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Calcium carbide)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A. I.

USSR

Additional index of activity of hydraulic additions. A. I. MINAS. *Tsement*, 20 [5] 24-25 (1954).—The use of the amount of absorbed CaO as an index of activity is not always applicable to those low-active and sometimes medium-active hydraulic additions which absorb the CaO without forming calcium hydrosilicates and hydrosuminates. Instead, it is proposed to use an index of additional activity. This is the ratio of the average amount of CaO absorbed during every 2 days after first titration to the amount of CaO absorbed during the first 2 days, i.e., determined by first titration. This index, a_t, is calculated from $a_t = (a_{30} - a_t)/14a_t$, where a_{30} is total CaO absorbed during 30 days and a_t is CaO absorbed during the first 2 days. The indices of different materials are listed. When a_t is over 0.70, there is a chemical reaction between much of the absorbable CaO and the additions; when a_t is less than 0.40, the addition absorbs CaO chiefly by one absorption (in this case, activity should be checked by another method, preferably by first mixing with slaked lime); when a_t is between 0.40 and 0.70, such a check is desirable.

B. Z. K.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

Minas, A. I.

Determination of average distance between surfaces of adjacent grains. A. I. Minas. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh S.S.R., Ser. Metal. i Stroimaterial.*, 1955, No. 5, pp. 33–43. [illegible] distance be-

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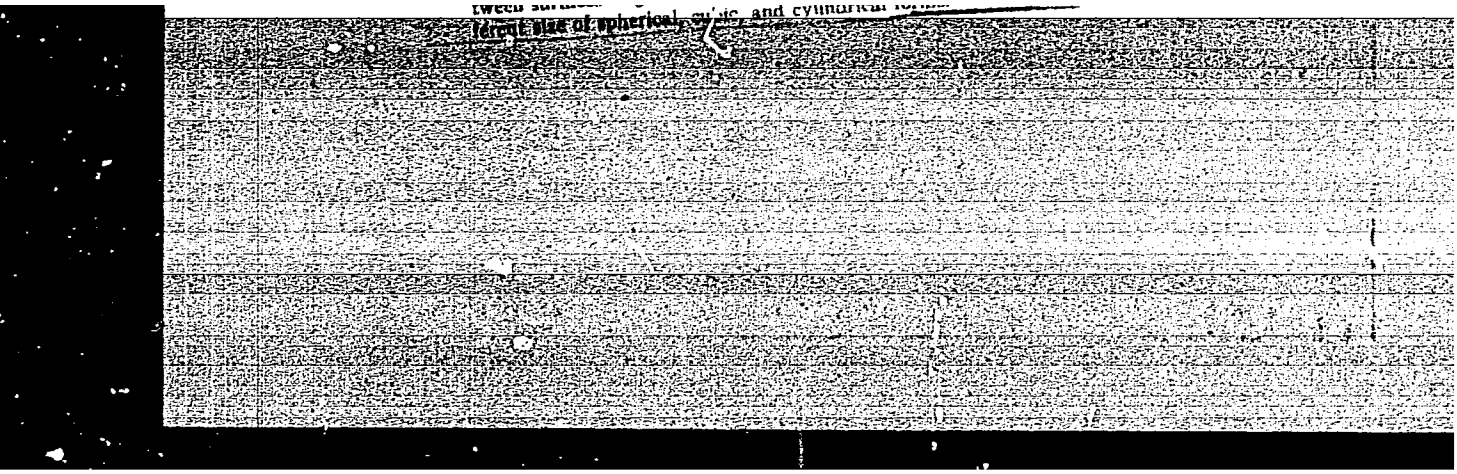

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

Minas, A.I.

Large-pore concrete from clay-gypsum raw materials. A. I. Minas and E. D. Soboleva. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Gornogo Dela, Met. i Stroimaterial.* 1958, No. 5, 66-70(in Russian).—Clay-gypsum material contg. about 60% $CaSO_4.2H_2O$ can be used to make anhydrite cement of mark "100" and 2nd-grade structural gypsum. With gravel, it can be used to make large-pore concrete suitable for wall material. B. Z. Kamich

2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A. I.

2

Slaking temperature of ground quicklime as an important index of its quality. A. I. MINAS. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Gornogo Dela, Met. i Stroimaterial.*, 1955, No. 5, pp. 127-31.—The following relationships between slaking temperature and quality were obtained: (a) low-magnesia quicklime—above 95°, 60° to 95°, and below 60°C. for first, second, and third grades, respectively; (b) magnesia quicklime—above 85°, 60° to 85°, and below 60° for first, second, and third grades, respectively. B.Z.K.

1

Chem

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS A.I

Utilization of powdered carbide lime in construction. A. I. Minas and P. R. Martynenko. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. G. sogo Dela, Mc. i Stroimaterial.* 1955, No. 5, 132-42(in Russian).—Powd. carbide lime differs from structural hydrated lime in size and shape of grains and, possibly, in properties of its surface layers. Structural mixts. made from carbide lime have a lower plasticity and strength (after hardening) than structural hydrated lime. Powd. carbide lime can be used, without processing, in cement-lime structural mixts. as a substitute for structural lime. Wet grinding improves bonding characteristics of carbide lime. B. Z. Kamich

2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Rate and acceleration of the hardening of concrete made from portland cement. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 11 no.8:78-81 Ag'55.
(Portland cement) (Concrete) (MLRA 9:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I.; MARTYNENKO, P.Ye.

Thin-walled semicylindrical brick silos and reinforced concrete trenches. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.gor.dela, met., stroi. i stroimat. no.10:18-29 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Soils) (Building, Brick) (Reinforced concrete consturction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I.

Reducing the time needed to determine the activity of hydraulic admixtures. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.gor.dela, met., stoi. i stroimat. no.10:30-33 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Concrete--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, Aleksey Illarionovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KHARCHENKO, V.A., kand.tekhn. nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; NINBURG, B.Ya., red.; RORONINA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Charts for determining the composition of ordinary concrete] Grafiki dlia opredeleniia sostava obuknovennogo betona. Izd. 2-oe, chastichno perer. i dop. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1957. 56 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Concrete)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MIHAS, A.I.

Physical corrosion of building materials. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor. dela, met., stroi. i stroimat. no.3:13-39 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Building materials--Testing). (Strains and stresses)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. General Problems. R

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69472.

Author : Khudaverdiyev, N.; Askerov, A.; Minasarov, A.
Inst :
Title : The Use of Antibiotics for the Control of Certain Diseases in Swine.

Orig Pub: Azerbaydzhan sosyalist kend. teserrufaty. Sots. s. kh. Azerbaydzhana, 1957, No 9, 42-44.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I.

Volumetric changes in structural systems caused by "migration of salt solutions from the soil." Trudy Inst. stroi. i stroimat. AN Kazakh SSR 1:51-79 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Building materials) (Minerals in soil)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I.

Changes in the resistance of some structural materials due to corrosion. Trudy Inst. stroi. i stroimat. AN Kazakh SSR 2:51-71 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Strength of materials)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I.

Effect of climatological conditions on the development of salt corrosion in building materials. Trudy Inst. stroi. i stroimat. AN Kazakh SSR 2:78-97 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Building materials)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I.

Kazakhstan Branch. Izv.ASIA no.4:159-160 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Zamestitel' rukovoditelya Kazakhskogo filiala Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Kazakhstan--Building research)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; VAYNSHTEYN, M.Z., inzh.

Using ferroslags as raw materials in making binding materials.
Stroi.mat. 5 no.12:33-34 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Slag) (Binding materials)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I.

Results of studying the salt form of physical corrosion of building materials. Trudy Kazakh. fil. ASia no.2:84-104 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Building materials)
(Corrosion and anticorrosives)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MIHAS, A.I.

Using natural resources of Kazakhstan in producing local building materials. Stroi.mat. 6 no.1:29-30 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Zamestitel' rukovoditelya Kazakhskogo filiala Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Kazakhstan--Building materials)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A. I., Doc Tech Sci -- "Salt ~~structure~~ form of the physical corrosion of building materials and methods ~~for~~ for its control." Alma-Ata, 1961. (Acad of ~~Build~~ Construction and Architecture USSR. Kazakh Affiliate) (KL, 8-61, 239)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINAS, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Protecting structures from the salt form of physical corrosion which arises in districts with a hot, dry climate. Trydy NIIZHB no.22:19-24 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kazakhskiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR; chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. (Corrosion and anticorrosives) (Concrete--Corrosion)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASSIAN, A. A.

Dissertation: "Formation and Removal of Residual Stresses in Perlitic Chrome-Nickel-Molybdenum Steels." Cand Tech Sci, Central Sci Res Inst of Technology and Machine Building (TsNIITMash), 31 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 21 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

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SOV/129-60-2-8/13

AUTHORS: Astaf'yev, A. A., Minasaryan, A. A. (Candidates of Technical Sciences), Kondrashev, A. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Cooling Rates From Tempering Temperatures for Forgings

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, Nr 2, pp 42-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When heat-treating forgings for critical applications, slow cooling rates from tempering temperatures were used to obtain minimal residual stresses. However, such rates prolong the production cycle and decrease productivity of heat treatment shops. Therefore, it was necessary to determine the optimal cooling rates providing minimal residual stresses and high mechanical properties for such forgings. Specimens 75 mm in diam, 190 mm long, were prepared from steel 34KhN2M containing C 0.37; Mn 0.42; Si 0.36; Ni 2.44; Cr 0.99; Mo 0.25%. Preliminary heat treatment

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Cooling Rates From Tempering Temperatures for Forgings

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SOV/129-60-2-8/13

was used for recrystallization and minimizing initial stresses after forging. In final heat treatment the first 6 specimens were heated to 600° C in saltpeter, held for 2 hr, and cooled with the bath to 300; 350; 400; 450; 500; and 550° C at a rate of 10° C/hr. Specimens were held at these temperatures for 2 hr, cooled in water, and residual stresses determined by a method of Zaks. The second 6 specimens were treated similarly except for higher cooling rates in saltpeter, e.g., when saltpeter temperature was 300° C, cooling rates were 25° C/min. An analysis of the obtained data showed slow cooling from tempering temperature to 400-450° C, and accelerated cooling from that temperature, to be optimal rate of treatment. The second series of experiments concerned the determination of residual stresses in forgings at different cooling rates from tempering temperatures. Steel 40Kh discs 400 mm

Card 2/9

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Cooling Rates From Tempering Temperatures for Forgings

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and 40 KhN 300 mm in diam were normalized from 850-860° C, tempered at 680-700° C, and cooled with the furnace. Composition of these steels is given in Table 1.

Designation of Steel	Chemical Composition, %						
	C	Mn	Si	S	P	Cr	Ni
40 Kh	0,40	0,65	0,28	0,030	0,027	1,08	0,20
40 KhN	0,43	0,63	0,30	0,030	0,022	0,71	1,28

Subsequently, discs were quenched in water through oil and tempered, using special fixture shown in Fig. 1.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

Cooling Rates From Tempering Temperatures for Forgings

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SOV/124-60-2-8/13

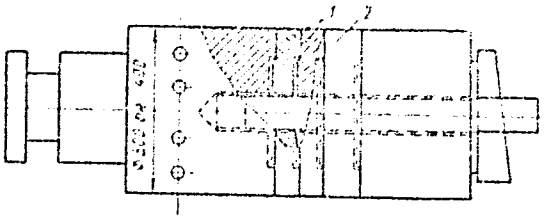

Fig. 1. Fixture for heat treatment of discs. Discs for determination of: (1) residual stresses; (2) mechanical properties.

As a result of experiments, the following conclusions have been made: (1) Cooling of large forgings after tempering in air or in unheated pits leads to increase residual stresses. (2) Optimal cooling rates after tempering for critical application forgings are:

Card 4/9

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

Cooling Rates From Tempering Temperatures for Forgings

77598
SOV/129-60-2-4/13

cooling with the furnace to 400° C and subsequent air cooling. Such rates decrease duration of cooling, as compared with complete cooling with the furnace, to 1/3-1/4, and result in permissible residual stresses up to 4 kg/mm^2 (see Fig. 4). These rates are used for large forgings at Novo-Kramatorskiy Machine Building Plant in Kramatorsk (Novo-Kramatorski mashinostroitel'nyy zavod).

Card 5/9

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

Cooling Rates From Tempering Temperatures for Forgings

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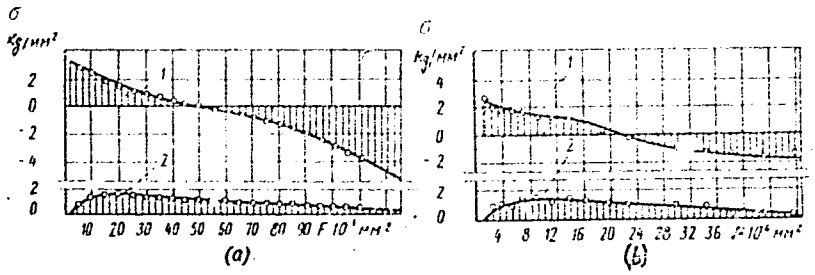
SOV/129-60-2-8/13



Card 6/9 See Card 7/9 for Caption on Fig. 4.

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Cooling Rates for Forgings

From Tempering Temperatures

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SOV/129-60-2-8/13

Caption for Fig. 4.

Fig. 4. Residual stresses in disc after cooling with furnace from tempering temperature to 400° C and subsequent air cooling. (6) Residual stress, kg/mm^2; (f) area, mm^2; (a) steel 40 Kh, diam 400 mm; (b) steel 40KhN, diam 800 mm; (1) tangential stre (2) radial stress.

(3) For forgings made from steels inclined to temper brittleness the following interrupted cooling can be used: air cooling from tempering temperature to 400-450° C, holding in the furnace at this temperature, and subsequent air cooling. This method results in comparatively high impact values (see Fig. 5) although residual stresses increase to 5-7 kg/mm^2.

Card 7/9

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Cooling Rates From Tempering Temperatures for Forgings

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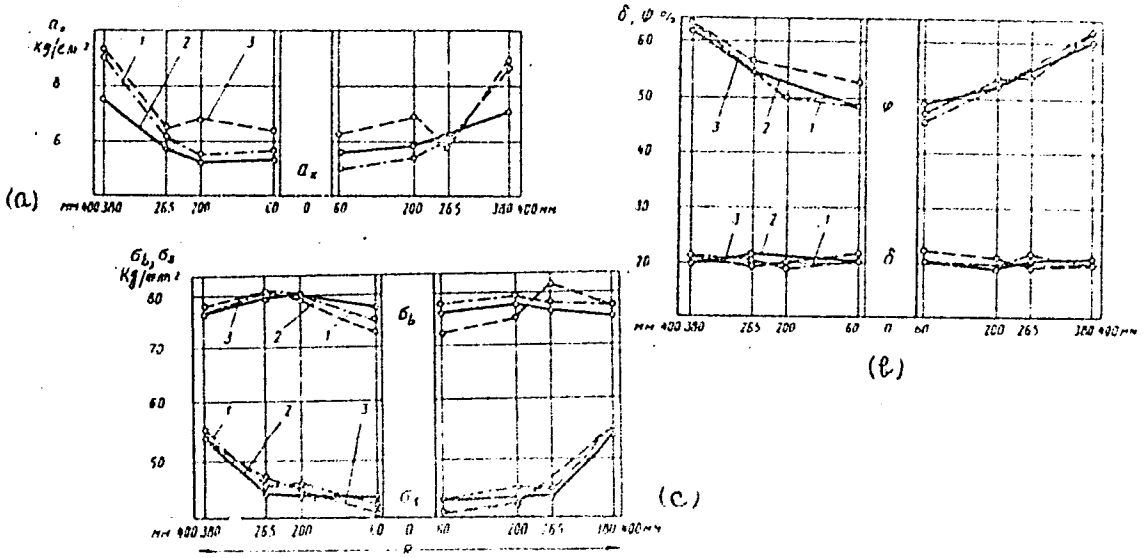
SOV/129-60-2-8/13



Card 8/9 See Card 9/9 for Caption to Fig. 5.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

Cooling Rates From Tempering Temperatures for Forgings

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SOV/129-60-2-8/13

Fig. 5. Mechanical properties of 800 mm diam steel 40 KhN discs after various cooling rates from tempering temperature. (1) Unheated pit; (2) with furnace to 400° C, then in air; (3) air cooling to 450° C, holding in the furnace at 450° C, and air cooling. (a_k) impact strength; (δ) elongation, %; (ψ) reduction of area, %; (σ_b) tensile strength, kg/mm^2; (σ_s) yield point, kg/mm^2.

There are 5 figures; 3 tables; and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machinery (TsNIITMASh)

Card 9/9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASARYAN, A.A.

Residual stress relief in welded 1Kh18N12T steel pipe. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.9:45-51 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASBEKOV, A.V., inzh.-tekhnolog

Improving silver warping in the manufacutre of worsted goods.
Tekst.prom. 21 no.1:20-22 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASBEKOV, A. V.

MINASBEKOV, A.V., inzh.-tekhnolog

Advantages of the use of a flat support reed in silver warping. Tekst. prom. 21 no.10:44-46 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Yerevanskiy kamvol'no-sukonnyy kombinat.
(Warping machines)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASBEKYAN, M.

Experimental investigation of the thermal state of a cylinder piston group of a free-piston diesel compressor. Prom.Arm. 6 no.9:60-63 S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Armyanskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektromekhaniki.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASBEKYAN, M.S.; SULTANYAN, G.A.

Errors due to the thermal conductivity of thermocouple wires. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 17 no.2:79-82 '64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Armyanskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta elektromekhaniki.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

STOENESCU, A.; CIRONEANU, I.; SIRBU, E.; VISAN, C.; MINASCURTA, C.; BRETEANU, E.; MOLDOVAN, T.

Observations on the distribution, incidence, economic importance and control of bovine hypodermatosis in the Rumanian People's Republic. Wiad. parazyt. 11 no.1:296-304 '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASCURTA, S (DR)

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Regional Veterinary Laboratory (Laboratorul Veterinar Regional), Iasi.

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, Vol XI, No 10, Oct 1961, pp58-62.

Data: "Observations on Certain Foci of Anaerobe Enterotoxemia in Sheep."

Authors:

SIRMON, E., -Dr.-
MINASCURTA, S., -Dr.-
BADEA, A., -Veterinarian.-
CRISTEA, S., -Veterinarian.-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

Minascurta, S.

RUMANIA

MICU, I.; OANA, C.; MANTA, I.; IOAN, Elena; CUCIUREANU, Georgeta; MIHUL, Valentina; VINTU, C.; GRADINARU, Liliana; GRADINARU, I.; IOSEFSOHN, Iudith; MINASCURTA, S.; MOSANU, P.; COTAE, Gh.

Clinic of Contagious Diseases Iasi, Iasi Regional Sanepid. (Clinica de boli contagioase Iasi, Sanepidul regional Iasi.) - (for all)

Bucharest, Viata Medicala, No 7, 1 Apr 63, pp 457-460.

"Epidemic of Ornithosis in a Rural Locality."

(13)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

9(1) 6(6)

S/107/60/000/03/039/051
D043/D006

AUTHOR: Minash, L. (Leningrad)

TITLE: A Wide-Range High Gain TV Receiver Antenna

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1960, Nr 3, pp 50-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author recommends a wide-range ,directional antenna for receiving TV stations on all 12 channels (49-230 Mc). A constructional diagram of this antenna is given (Figure 2). The author recommends using thick-walled brass tubes instead of D-16 alloy tubes which are difficult to weld and AM2 aluminum tubes which are expensive. Supporting tubes must be 40-60 mm in diameter while vibrator tubes must be 16-24 mm in diameter. The feeder is made of any coaxial cable with 75 ohms impedance, for example, RK-3 cable. There are 3 sets of diagrams and 1 diagram.

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASH, L. (g.Leningras)

Wide-band television receiving antenna. Radio no.8:42-44 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

(Television--Antennas)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASH, L., inzh. (Leningrad)

Simplified design of a multichannel television antenna. Radio no.5:42 My '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Television--Antennas)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

1. MINASHIN, I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Coal-Handling Machinery

7. Making the operation of the circular dumper automatic, I. Minashin, Mast.ugl. 2 no. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASHIN, I.Ye.

Circular saws with automatic feed. Bezop.truda v prom. 1 no.10:32 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik shakhty No.42 tresta Donskoyugol'.
(Saws)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASHIN, M.YE.

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Engineering and Power C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6105

Author : Blokhintsev, D.I., Minashin, M.Ye., Sergeyev, Yu.A.
Title : Physical and Thermal Calculations for the Reactor of the Atomic Electric Station of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

Orig Pub : Atom. energiya, 1956, No 1, 24-42

Abstract : The initial quantities in the design of the reactor of the atomic electric station of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR were the useful power (5,000 kw) and the refueling cycle, which first was determined to be 100 days. In addition, it was required that the construction of the fuel elements be designed for a minimum U^{235} enrichment. The purpose of the physical calculations was to refine the dimensions of the reactor, to determine the excess reactivity, and to design the control and protection systems. The calculations for the reactor were based on the age theory. The purpose of the thermal calculations was to determine the temperature operating conditions of the individual units of the reactors, primarily of the fuel elements, under various operating conditions of the reactor:

Card : 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

AUTHORS: Krasin, A. K., Minashin, M. Ye., Sviridenko, V. Ya.

SOV/89-5-2-2/36

TITLE: The Influence of the Temperature of a Neutron Gas on the Duration of the Runs of the Fuel and Its Regeneration in a Power Reactor (Vliyaniye temperatury neytronnogo gaza na prodolzhitel'nost' kampanii i vosproizvodstvo goryuchego v energeticheskom reaktore)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 2, pp. 111-118 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The calculation of the influence exercised by the temperature of the neutron gas on the duration of the run of the reactor, on the production of Pu^{239}, and on the amount of the electric energy generated is dealt with. Calculations relate especially to the following two variants of reactors:

	Variant I	Variant II
a) Heat output of the reactor	140 MW	140 MW
b) Quantity of uranium	24,5 t	24,5 t
c) Initial enrichment of uranium	1%	1,5%
d) Material of tubes for coolant	Zr of a thickness of 0,5 mm	steel of a thickness of 0,2 mm

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

The Influence of the Temperature of a Neutron Gas on the Duration of the Runs of the Fuel and Its Regeneration in a Power Reactor

SOV/89-5-2-2/36

	Variant I	Variant II
e) Canning material of fuel elements	Zr of a thickness of 0,3 mm	steel of a thickness of 0,2 mm
f) Moderator material in core and reflector	graphite (1,67 g/cm^3)	graphite (1,67 g/cm^3)
g) Coolant	Na	Na
h) Diameter of core	500 cm	500 cm
i) Height of core	400 cm	400 cm
j) Thickness of lateral and basic reflectors	80 cm	80 cm
k) Number of cells	400	400
l) Number of channels for regulating-and safety rods	50	50

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	Variant I	Variant II
m) Step of quadratic lattice	22 cm	22 cm

The results obtained are given only in form of curves. It was found that for reactors of the types mentioned the most favorable neutron temperature is that between 900 and 1 000°K.
The dependence of the run of the reactor and of the conversion ratio on the temperature of the neutron gas was determined also for two other types of reactors. The results are shown in form of graphs. The following reactors are concerned:

1.) Homogeneous Sodium-Graphite Reactor:
   a) Heat output: 250 MW
   b) Weight of the total quantity of uranium: 19 t
   c) Uranium concentration: 0,002
   d) Initial enrichment of uranium: 6%
   e) Material of tubes for coolant: stainless steel of 0,3 mm thickness

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

f) Diameter of core: 8 m
g) Height of core: 6 m

2.) Heterogeneous Uranium-Graphite Reactor:
a) Heat output: 500 MW
b) Total weight of uranium: 132 t
c) Initial enrichment of uranium: 1%
d) Type of fuel elements: cylindrical slugs of 3 cm diameter
e) Canning material: stainless steel of 0,3 mm thickness
f) Coolant: CO_2
g) Diameter of core: 8 m
h) Height of core: 8 m
i) Step of lattice: 20 cm

There are 14 figures, 1 table, and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 9, 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASHIN, M. Ye.

AUTHORS: Dollezhal', N. A., Krasin, A. K., Aleshchenkov, P. I., Grigoryants, A. N., Florinskiy, B. V., Minashin, M. Ye., Yemel'yanov, I. Ya., Kugushev, E. N., Sharapov, V. N., Mityayev, Yu. I., Galanin, A. N. SOV/89-5-3-3/15

TITLE: A Uranium-Graphite Reactor With Superheating of Steam of High Pressure. II (Uran-grafitovyy reaktor s peregrevom para vysokogo davleniya) (Continued from abstract 2/15)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol. 5, Nr 3, pp. 235-244 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The graphite mantle of the reactor (diameter 9.6 m, height 9 m) is built into a cylindrical steel container. The container is filled with nitrogen in order to prevent burn-up of the graphite. The active zone of the reactor has a diameter of 7.2 m and a height of 6 m. As a lateral reflector graphite of 0.9 m thickness is used. Graphite of 1 m thickness is used as upper reflector, and above it a layer of cast iron having a thickness of 0.5 m is fitted. Together, these components serve as the main protection of the / [illegible]. Graphite of 0.6 m thickness is used as lower reflector. In the graphite structure openings for 1154 channels are provided. 730 of them are provided with fuel ele-

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ments which are cooled by means of boiling water and contain up to 33% percentage by weight of steam at the output. 256 channels are cooled by steam which is heated up to the corresponding turbine temperature. Six channels contain the automatic regulating rods, 79 channels are provided for the compensation rods, and 16 for the shim rods. The ionization chambers and counting tubes are located in 36 channels. The fuel channels, the regulating- and shim rods as well as the arrangement of the channels in the active zone are shown in form of drawings. The circuit diagram for the reactor turbine shows the connection between the reactor, the two-stage turbine, two condensers, a system of additional heating of the feed-water, a de-aerator (6 atm), 2 preheaters (for high pressure), condensation- and feed pumps. The water is conveyed into the boiling channels by say of two centrifugal pumps. When entering these channels the water has a temperature of 300° C and a pressure of 155 atm. The mixture of steam and water formed in these channels reaches the separator, where steam and water are separated. From here the water is conveyed to the preheater of the steam generator (which consists of 2 parts), where it is cooled from the saturation temperature of 340° C (pressure in the sep-

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arator 150 atm) down to 300° C. Heat is transferred to the feed-water of the secondary circuit. The water of this circuit is in the first section of the preheater brought from a temperature of 215° C to saturation temperature, which corresponds to a pressure of 110 atm. In the second part it is evaporized until the quantity of steam corresponding to weight attains 20%. The secondary steam produced in the steam generator is led in to the steam channels of the reactor, where it is heated up to a temperature of 510° C. The steam reaches the turbine with a pressure of 90 atm and a temperature of 500° C. The main building of the electric power plant consists of 4 parts arranged one behind the other, the machine hall, the operation room, the de-aerator, and the reactor hall. For an average cycle of 730 days it is shown by calculation that the cost of atomic kWh are equal to the kWh obtained by means of the usual fuels. Fuel costs amount to from 30 to 40% of the total costs. If the fuel channels and fuel elements operate in a static manner, it can be proved that by a slight increase of the degree of enrichment in uranium the average cycle can be increased, which leads to a reduction of costs. There are 9 figures and 1 table.

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MINASHIN, M. Ye.

24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3501

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut

Voprosy teploobmena (Heat-Exchange Problems) Moscow, 1959. 237 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,800 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: M.A. Mikheyev, Academician; Ed. of Publishing House: G.B. Gorshkov; Tech. Ed.: I.P. Kuz'min.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers, engineers, and postgraduate students specializing in thermodynamics.

COVERAGE: The collection reviews problems of heat transfer and explores possibilities of intensifing heat exchange. The heat exchange theory is outlined, and Russian scientists who contributed to its development are mentioned. Thermophysical properties of some molten metals and alloys are analysed, and methods used to determine them presented. Equipment used for measuring thermal conductivity, heat capacity, and kinetic viscosity of these metals are discussed. Results of experimental study of the intensified heat exchange for a water flow in an annular channel are analysed and the instruments used along with the pilot plant for studying convection heat exchange in contacting nonmiscible fluids are described. Instruments and equipment used for determining the linear expansion of metals, the consumption of a liquid, and the absorption capacity of a surface are also described and illustrated. A number of equations for solving various thermodynamic problems are presented. Each article is accompanied by references, the majority of which are Soviet.

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21(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2583

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

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernyye reaktory i yadernaya energetika. (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Power) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 707 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 2) Errata slip inserted. 8,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: N.A. Dollezhal, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, A.K. Krasin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, A.I. Leypunskiy, Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, I.I. Novikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and V.S. Fursov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: A.P. Alyab'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in reactor designing, as well as for professors and students of higher technical schools where reactor design is taught.

COVERAGE: This is the second volume of a six-volume collection on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The six volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held from September 1 to 13, 1958 in Geneva. Volume 2 consists of three parts. The first is devoted to atomic power plants under construction in the Soviet Union; the second to experimental and research reactors, the experiments carried out on them, and the work to improve them; and the third, which is predominantly theoretical, to problems of nuclear reactor physics and construction engineering. Yu. I. Shryakin is the science editor of this volume. See SOV/2081 for titles of all volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

Dollezhal', N. A., A.K. Krasin, N.A. Nikolayev, A.N. Grigor'yants, and G.N. Usakov. Experience of Operating the First Atomic Power Plant in the USSR and the Plant's Work Under Boiling Conditions (Report No. 2183) 15

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASHIN, M. Ye.

"Operating Experience on First Atomic Power Plant."

report presented at the Conference on Small and Medium Power Reactors, Vienna, Austria, September 5-9,1960.

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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:

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

$$\frac{dc_i}{d\tau} = -\lambda_i c_i + \frac{k_{эфф}\beta_i}{l} n,$$

$$\beta = \sum_{i=1}^{6} \beta_i, \; i = 1, 2, \ldots, 6, \quad (2\text{-}7),$$

where τ denotes the time, n the neutron density, $k_{эфф} = k_{eff}$, λ_i the decay constant of the fragments of the i-th group of delayed neutrons, l 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 $\Delta k = k_{eff} - 1$ is caused by an external perturbation ($\Delta k_{perturbation}$) 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: $\frac{d\Delta\varphi_1}{d\tau} = k_1[n(\tau) - 1]$ (8)

$T_{MV}\frac{d\Delta u}{d\tau} + \Delta u = k_2(\Delta\varphi_1 - k_3\Delta\varphi_2)$ (9) $\frac{d\Delta\varphi_2}{d\tau} = x$ (10),

$T_{SW}\frac{dx}{d\tau} + x = {}_4\Delta u$ (11), $\Delta k_{AR} = -k_5\Delta\varphi_2$ (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 $(\overline{\Delta t_u})$ 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:

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

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

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

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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 МН-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 ($\varrho_t = 0$) was not taken into account, one obtains $\Delta k_{perm} = 0.000472$ and a linear dependence of the permissible reactivity jump of ϱ_{temp}: $\delta \Delta k_{perm}/\delta \varrho_{temp} = 1.45$. 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 $\varrho_t = 0$ and $\Delta k = 0.000325$ at $\varrho_t = -0.67 \cdot 10^{-4}$. Therefore, the temperature effect has to be determined accurately.

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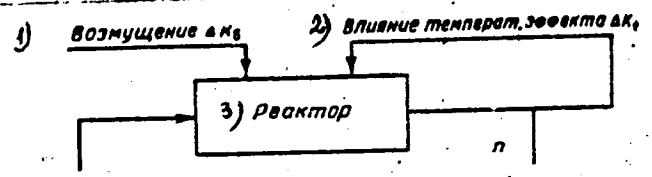
5) Even at resonance frequencies the automatic controller is able to take the pulsation of the coolant amount, and the amplitudes of the corresponding stabilized power fluctuations will be smaller than the permissible maximum. A. K. Krasin, Academician of the AS BSSR, is thanked for interest in this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



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ACCESSION NR: AP4012793 S/0170/64/000/002/0051/0061

AUTHOR: Minashin, M. Ye.

TITLE: Afterheat generation from the decay of fission fragments

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 2, 1964, 51-61

TOPIC TAGS: afterheat, fission product disintegration, afterheat power, U sup 235

ABSTRACT: The determination of the power of the afterheat generation of β and γ fission fragment radiation is important for the theory and design of reactors. The basic paper dealing with the intensity of the β and γ radiations is the one by K. Way and E. Wigner (Phys. Rev., 73, No. 11, 1958). However, the semiempirical Wigner-Way formula is convenient only for $t \geq 10$ sec. The question remains open what the power of the β and γ radiations from $0 \leq t \leq 10$ sec is. The author tried in the case of fission fragment of U^{235} to calculate the power of the radiations for an arbitrary instant of time using recent data for the lifetimes of various disintegrating nuclei. Up to a certain point the calculations represented the repetition of what has been done in [1]. Since there are few data about the chains of disintegration, the author preferred the statistical approach to the

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total β and γ radiation yield. The calculations are based on the droplet model of the nucleus as developed by Fermi, including the corrections by P. Fong (Phys. Rev., 102, No. 2, 1956). The disintegration constants λ are taken from the general theoretical relationship $\lambda(A, E, \Delta E)$ given by G. Gamov and C. L. Critchfild (Theory of Atomic Nuclear and Energy Sources, Oxford, 1949) since an attempt to obtain λ by extrapolations yielded too short lifetimes. The total decay energy of the fragments turns out to be 21.24 Mev, while the average kinetic energies of the γ quanta, electrons, and neutrinos is approx. 5.8, 4.8, and 7.1 Mev respectively. The afterheat power at any instant

$$N_{fragm}(t) = 0.5 \cdot 1.6 \cdot 10^{-16} \sum_i A_i \lambda_i \int_{t_0}^{t} \exp\left[-\lambda_i(t - t')\right] F(t')dt', \qquad (35)$$

is obtained from the time relation of fragment energy using statistical considerations. Here A_i's are certain constants introduced during approximation processes, while $F(t')$ is the intensity of fission of heavy nuclei within the volume V_k at the instant t'. In case $F(t')$ is a constant, Equation (35) takes the form

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$$N_{fragm}(t) = 0.8 \cdot 10^{-16} F_0 \sum_i A_i \left\{1 - \exp\left[-\lambda_i (t - t_0)\right]\right\} . \quad (37)$$

Similar equations are given for the case when the irradiation is continued past the instant t_0 until an instant t^* and the relationships cover the interval $t > t^*$, and $t_0 \leq t \leq t^*$. On Fig. 3 of Enclosure 1 the theoretical results are compared with experimental data given by I. R. Stehn and E. F. Clancy (Report No. 1071 at 2nd Geneva Conference 1958). "The author thanks Academician of the AN BSSR A. K. Krasin for his continuing interest, and Aspirant I. K. Shishkina for the processing of the material and a certain number of calculations." Orig. art. has 40 formulas, 3 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Sep63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NS NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 009

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASHIN, V. P. and KALASHINKOV, N. I.

"Engineering Design of Cavity Resonators for Use in the Centimeter-Wave Band, Radiotekhnika, No 5, 1949.

Central Scientific Research Institute of Communications, Ministry of Communications (TsNIIS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASHIN, V. P., Engineer

"Calculation of the Frequency of the Natural Oscillations of Tuned Cylindrical Resonators." Sub 26 Oct 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst imeni V. M. Molotov

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

BORODICH, S.V.; MUNASHIN, V.P., redaktor; SOKOLOVA, R. Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Multichannel radio relay communication lines] Mnogokanal'nye radiorelejnye linii sviazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1953. 45 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:9)
(Radio relay systems)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASHIN, V.P.

USSR/Electronics - Communications

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 4/16

Authors : Borodin, S. V.; Minashin, V. P.; and Sokolov, A. V.

Title : High frequency apparatus for radio relay communication lines

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 5, 7-10, May 1955

Abstract : A description of the operation and construction of component parts of high frequency apparatus used in telephone communications relay stations, is given. The apparatus is used in conjunction with duplex operation of wide-band frequency, condensed at the central K-24 station for a simultaneous transmission and reception of 24 telephone signals. Illustrations drawing; diagrams.

Institution: .....

Submitted : .....

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

MINASHIN, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Frequency-modulated oscillator with a reactance tube. Elektrosviaz' 10 no.2:26-32 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Oscillators, Electron-tube)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410001-6

SOV/106-58-4-4/16

AUTHOR: ~~Minashin, V.P.~~

TITLE: Design of Coaxial Circuits for Decimetric Wave Amplifiers (K raschetu koaksial'nykh konturov dlya dmv usiliteley)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr 4, pp 24 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The equivalent impedance obtained for the anode load of wideband, decimetric wave, triode amplifiers is, in the majority of cases, much less than the optimum value corresponding to the maximum output power. Therefore, for effective working, resonator dimensions which give the greatest possible value of the load impedance for a given band width should be chosen. For example, with the use of coaxial resonators for amplifier circuits, the greatest anode load impedance is obtained by working with one high-frequency voltage node in the circuit. However, for the shortest decimetric waves, the resonator dimensions are so small that difficulties arise in tuning the resonators to the required frequency and ensuring correct matching to the load. When working with two voltage nodes, the equivalent impedance of the coaxial circuit falls sharply but the physical dimensions become reasonable. Between these two extremes, there is an intermediate circuit

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in which the short-circuit at the end of the coaxial line section is replaced by a capacity connected in series with the centre conductor. This alteration gives, on the one hand, sufficiently large resonator dimensions and, on the other hand, if other conditions are equal, ensures a higher load impedance compared to circuits working with two voltage nodes.

The equivalent circuit is considered with the object of finding suitable circuit dimensions which will give the greatest equivalent impedance. Figure 1 shows the simplified circuit of a coaxial circuit containing two capacities. Capacity C_H represents the inter-electrode capacity of the valve. At resonance, the absolute value of the input impedance of the line section of length l_1 at points 1 - 1 should equal the impedance of the capacity C_H and also be inductive. The modulus of the input impedance will equal

$$Z = \rho \frac{\rho \omega C_1 \operatorname{tg} \beta l_1 - 1}{\rho \omega C_1 + \operatorname{tg} \beta l_1} \qquad (1)$$

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where ρ is the wave impedance of the line:

$$\beta = 2\pi/\lambda = \omega/c \ .$$

Eq.(1) shows that values of ρ, C_1 and l_1 can be chosen to give any particular value of Z. The combination of the above parameters which will give the greatest equivalent circuit inductance is sought. For a given value of circuit Q, determined by the bandwidth, this combination will also give the greatest load impedance. The equivalent inductive impedance of the circuit is determined by methods given in Ref 1.
The circuit dimensions are most easily obtained by using graphs of ωL_3 and ρ multiplied by the input conductance of the valve $Y_{BX} = \omega C_H$. These values are obtained by using the fact that at resonance, the absolute values of the conductance of the valve and of the line are equal. The length of the coaxial line section will alter depending on the value of the parameter $\rho\omega C_1$. For a selected value of the parameter $\rho\omega C_1$ the value of βl_1, corresponding

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to the maximum value of the product $Y_{BX}\omega L_3$ is found. From this value of βl_1 and the value of ρY_{BX} the corresponding basic dimensions of the resonator can be determined. To evaluate the change in the line length, the length of the short-circuited resonator with one high-frequency voltage node is compared with the length of a resonator of the form considered tuned to the same frequenc and giving equal wave impedance (Figure 3). It is shown that optimum dimensions of the circuits are realised when the load impedance (Q is fixed for a given band) reaches its greatest value. In Figure 5, are presented curves for determining the optimum values of the parameter $\rho\omega C_1$ and for the length of circuits in which characteristic impedance equals the maximum or corresponds to 0.8 to 0.9 of the maximum value. The circuits can be tuned in two ways: changing the capacity C or changing the length l_1 of the circuit. The tuning curve of the circuit tuned by altering the capacity C_1 is shown in Figure 7. A fundamental short-

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