"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

L 52965-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010519

is violated only in five of 31 cases. Four out of the five violations are in compounds of carbon, and this is apparently connected with very complicated spatial configuration of these molecules. The measurement procedure and a detailed discussion of the results will be published later. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

L 52966-65 EWT(m) Peb DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5010520 UR/0056/65/048/004/1199/1199

AUTHOR: Bobrov, V. D.; Varlamov, V. G.; Grashin, Yu. M.; Dolgoshein, B. A.; Kirillov-Ugryumov, V. G.; Roganov, V. B.; Samoylov, A. V.; Somov, S. V.

TITLE: Capture of negative muons by pure chromium and nickel isotopes

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 4, 1965, 1199-1199

TOPIC TAGS: muon, chromium, nickel, muon capture, proton subshell, neutron subshell, muon lifetime, capture rate

ABSTRACT: The authors point out that data on muon capture by nuclei can be used as a tool for the study of the structure of the nucleus, and have therefore investigated muon capture by nuclei with closed neutron or proton subshells, in the form of isotopes of Cr with mass numbers 50, 52, 53, and 54 (Cr^{52} has a closed neutron subshell) and Ni isotopes with mass numbers 58, 60, and 62 (which have a closed proton subshell). The isotope enrichment runs from 78.5 to 99.5%. The muon beam from the OIYaI (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) synchrocyclotron was used for the experiments. The total muon capture probability was determined by measuring:

Card 1/2

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L 52966-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010720

the lifetimes of the muons on the K orbit of the corresponding atom. The experimental results by processing the corresponding time distributions with a computer are:

Nucleus:	Cr^{50}	Cr^{52}	Cr^{53}	Cr^{54}	Ni^{58}	Ni^{60}	Ni^{62}
Capture rate 10^5 sec	38,25± ±0,50	34,52± ±0,47	32,97± ±0,45	30,57± ±0,42	61,10± ±1,05	55,62± ±0,97	47,16± ±0,95

A detailed discussion of the results and of the measurement procedure will be published later. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 26Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

L 24363-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/WH

ACC NR: AP6008116 SOURCE CODE: UR/0139/66/000/001/0142/0148

AUTHORS: Nekrasov, M. M.; Samoylov, A. V.

ORG: Kiev Polytechnic Institute (Kievskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Investigation of the piezoelectric constants of polycrystalline ferroelectrics of the barium-titanate type

SOURCE: IVUZ. Fizika, no. 1, 1966, 142-148

TOPIC TAGS: barium titanate, ferroelectric material, piezoelectric modulus, ternary alloy, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: The measurements were made on polycrystalline samples of rectangular form, polarized in the direction of the z axis. The sample technology preparation was described elsewhere (FTT v. 2, No. 8, 1681, 1960). The alternating field was applied in the same direction. The resonance and antiresonance frequencies of the longitudinal oscillations excited in the samples were measured with the aid of a heterodyne wave meter. The measurements were made by both static and

Card 1/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

L 24363-66

ACC NR: AP6008116

dynamic methods, with the piezoelectric moduli perpendicular to the polarization axis (d_{31}) determined from measurements of 100 samples of 30 compositions. The greatest piezoelectric modulus was found to be possessed by the systems $Ba(Ti, Zr, Sn)O_3$ and $Ba(Ti, Si, Sn)O_3$. All ternary systems with zirconium and silicon were found to possess similar piezoelectric properties, zirconium producing a somewhat larger piezoelectric effect than silicon. The strongest piezoelectric properties were found to be when the percentages of Ti, Zr, and Sn were 0.85, 0.11, and 0.04 respectively for the zirconium and 0.9, 0.06, and 0.04 for the silicon. The piezomoduli d_{31} for the ternary systems were larger than for barium titanate. No noticeable difference was observed between the results of static and dynamic measurements. The static measurements were made on 15 systems of polycrystalline ferroelectrics with 55 different compositions. In addition, the temperature dependence of the piezoelectric modulus d_{31} on the ceramic sintering temperature was investigated, and was found to increase with increasing sintering temperature, up to about 1450C,

Card 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

L 24363-66

ACC NR: AP6008116

after which no further increase occurred. The temperature of the annealing of the ceramic also exerts a strong influence, since it affects the character of the crystalline phase. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables, and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Nov63/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

11H

Mechanism of action of calcium iontophoresis o..

4 eye. A. Ya. Samoilov (Moscow Med. Inst.). *Vestnik Oftalmol.* 24, 45-50(1945).—Expts. with Ca iontophoresis on the eye indicate the probability of direct entry of Ca ions into the eyeball; although the amt. of Ca thus entering cannot be detected chemically, the retinal tissue gives the characteristic contractile reaction to increased Ca concn. It was shown that the conjunctiva is about 3 times more penetrable than is the skin of the eyelids.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A. YA.

Samoylov, A. Ya. " On the localization and extraction of intra-ophthalmic foreign bodies," Sbornik nauch. rabot, posvyashch. pamyati akad. Aberbakha, Moscow-Leningrad, 1948, p. 154-60

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A YA.

26477 Heskol'ko printsipial'nykh soobrafenly otnositeĺno prepodavaniya oftalmologii
Vestnik oftalmologii, 1949, No. 4, s. 3-7

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya.

Campimetry in diagnosis of retinal edema. Vopr. klin. eksper. oft., Moskva no. 1:41-49 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya.; DOBROMYSLOV, A.N.

Experimental study on development of reactive hypertension of the eye. Vopr. klin. eksper. oft., Moskva no. 1:50-63 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1.Professor for Samoylov. Fellow of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR for Dobromyslov. 2 Moscow.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A. Ye.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr. 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Samoylov, A. Ye.	"Cotton Growing" Textbook	Ministry of Agriculture Uzbek SSR

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A. Ya., chlen-korrespondent.

[Hygiene of sight] Gigiena zreniia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1953. 39 p. (MLRA 6:5)

(Sight)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A. Ya.; PANTIYELEVA, V. M.

Neuro-ophthalmologic frontobasal syndrome in clinical cases of arachnoid endotheliomas. Vop.neirokhir. 18 no.6:17-23 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N. N. Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Samoylov)

(ARACHNOID, neoplasms,
fronto-basal, visual manifest.)

(VISION,
disord. in fronto-basal archnoid endothelioma)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya.; DOBROMYSLOV, A.N.

Role of the cerebral cortex in the development of reactive ocular hypertonia. Probl. fiziol.opt. 11:191-196 '55. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Glaznaya klinika 1-go Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(EYE, physiology,
tension, cerebrocortical regulation (Rus))
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,
regulation of intraocular pressure (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A. Ya.

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., professor.

Method of quantitative measurement of edema of the optic papilla. Vop.neirokhir. 19 no.5:28-36 S-O '55 (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. 2.Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.
(OPTIC NERVES, diseases,
papilledema, method of measurement of edema)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., professor

Method of determining the degree of affection of the optic tract. Vop.neirokhir. 20 no.3:17-24 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR

(NERVES, OPTIC, neoplasms diag.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya.

"Diseases of the optic tract." E.Zh.Tron. Reviewed by A.IA.Samoilov. Vop.neirokhir. 20 no.5:61-62 S-O '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(OPTIC NERVE--DISEASES) (TRON, E.Zh.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., professor (Moskva); AZAROVA, N.S., professor (Simferopol')

Methods for an effective treatment of tuberculosis of the eye.
Sov.med. 21 no.6:62-70 Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(TUBERCULOSIS, OCULAR, ther.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., prof.; SHAKHNOVICH, A.R.

A new method of local pupillography and its use in physiology and clinical practice. Vest. AMN SSSR 13 no.4:47-58 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Samoylov)
(PUPILS
pupillography, new method (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., prof., SHAKHNOVICH, A.P.

Local pupillography in neuro-ophthalmological diagnosis. Vop. neirokhir. 22 no.3:20-25 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(PUPILS,
pupillography, diag. value (Rus))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya.

Trigemino-sympathetic ocular syndromes [with summary in English, p.54]. Vop.neirokhir. 22 no.6:11-15 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.

(EYE DISEASES,
trigemino-sympathetic ocular synd. (Rus))
(TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA,
same)
(SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, dis.
same))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, Aleksandr Yakovlevich, red.

[Ophthalmological symptoms in brain tumors] Oftal'mologicheskie simptomy opukholei golovnogo mozga. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 227 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(BRAIN--TUMORS) (EYE)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A. Ya., prof.

Vasilii Vasil'evich Chirkovskii, eminent scientist in Soviet ophthalmology; obituary. Vop. klin. i eksp. oft. no.2:3-16 '59. (MIRA 14:11)

(CHIRKOVSKII, VASILII VASIL'EVICH, 1875-1956)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., prof.

Quantitative papillometry in papilledema. Oft. zhur. 14 no.1:5-10 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN. Institut neyrokhirurgii im. Burdenko AMN SSSR.

(OPTIC NERVE--DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., prof.; SHAKHNOVICH, A.R., kand.med.nauk

Specific orientation and protective reactions of the pupil. Vest. AMN SSSR 14 no.4:36-44 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Samoylov).
(PUPIL (EYE))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., prof.; SIVOSHINSKIY, D.S. (Moskva)

Professor Adrian Aleksandrovich Kriukov, founder of the Moscow ophthalmological school; on the 50th anniversary of his death. Klin.med. 37 no.10:135-138 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(BIOGRAPHIES)
(OPHTHALMOLOGY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya.

Study of pupillary orientation reactions to light. Biul. eksp. i biol. med. 50 no. 8:33-37 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.
(PUPIL (EYE)) (REFLEXES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya.; SOKOLOVA, O.N.; SHAKHNOVICH, A.R.

Pupillographic method of studying the act of convergence.
Biofizika 6 no. 1:84-90 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neyrokhirurgii im.akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(EYE—MOVEMENTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., prof.; SOKOLOVA, O.N., kand.med.nauk (Moskva)

Paradoxical reaction of the pupils in hydrocephalus. Vop.neyrokhir. 25 no.1:70-73 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(HYDROCEPHALUS) (PUPIL (EYE))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, Aleksandr Yakovlevich, prof.; YUZEFOVA, Fani Iosifovna, prof.; AZAROVA, Nadezhda Sergeyevna, prof.; DYMSHITS, L.A., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V., tekhn. red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Tuberculous diseases of the eyes] Tuberkuleznye zabolevaniia glaz. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 255 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Samoylov).
(EYE--TUBERCULOSIS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., prof.; SOKOLOVA, O.N., kand.med.nauk; SHAKHINOVICH, A.R., kand.med.nauk

Pupillographic analysis of the normal reaction of the pupil to light. Vop. neirooft. 23:3-16 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Samoylov).
(PUPIL (EYE)) (EYE--EXAMINATION)
(MOTION PICTURE PHOTOGRAPHY, MEDICAL)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, A.Ya., prof.; SOKOLOVA, O.N., kand. med. nauk

Diagnostic role of visual disorders in papilledema. Vop. neirokhir. no.1:16-21 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko (direktor - prof. A.I. Arutyunov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Samoylov).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

GALITSINSKIY, Panteleymon Konstantinovich; DEMIDOV, Sergey Ivanovich; OBUKHOV, Mikhail Nikolayevich; SAMOYLOV, Andrey Yemel'yanovich; GRUSHKIN, A., red.; ABBASOV, T., tekhn. red.

[Cotton varieties in Uzbekistan; results of state variety testing for 1950-1959] Sorta khlopchatnika v Uzbekistane; itogi gosudarstvennogo sortoispytaniia za 1950-1959 gg. Tashketn, Gosizdat, UzSSR, 1962. 219 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Uzbekistan--Cotton--Varieties)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B.A.; ALIMKIN, N.I.

Improve the organization of the system of enterprises serving public needs of the population of Moscow. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 33 no.10:4-10 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya bytovogo i kommunal'nogo obsluzhivaniya Mosgorispolkoma (for Samoylov). 2. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya bytovogo i kommunal'nogo obsluzhivaniya Mosgorispolkoma (for Alimkin).

(Moscow--Public services)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B.A.; TIRBAKH, O.G.; KHAVIN, M.N.; SHKRUM, N.V.; BONDAREVSKIY, D.I., redaktor; RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; PETROVSKAYA, Ye.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Operation and repair of MTV-82 streetcars] Opyt ekspluatatsii i metody remonta tramvainykh vagonov MTV-82. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz. RSFSR, 1957. 78 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Streetcars--Maintenance and repair)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, Boris Alekseyevich; TIRBAKH, Oleg Georgiyevich; SHKRUM, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; BELOSTOTSKIY, I.A., red.; TKL'NOV, N.V., red.izd-va; PYRKINA, N.F., tekhn.red.

[Over-all mechanization of maintenance and repair operations of streetcars; from the practices of the Apakov Depot of the Moscow Passenger Transportation Authority] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia remonta tramvainykh vagonov; iz opyta raboty tramvainogo depo im. Apakova Upravleniia passazhirskogo transporta Moskvy. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 101 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Moscow--Streetcars--Maintenance and repair)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B.A.; ALIMKIN, N.I.

Let's exemplarily organize the system of enterprises serving public needs. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no.2:23-25 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya bytovogo i kommunal'nogo obsluzhivaniya Mosgorispolkoma (for Samoylov). 2. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya bytovogo i kommunal'nogo obsluzhivaniya Mosgorispolkoma (for Alimkin).

(Moscow--Municipal services)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, Boris Alekseyevich; TIRBAKH, Oleg Georgiyevich; SHKRUM, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., red. izd-va; KHENOKH, E.M., tekhn. red.

["Tatra-2" streetcars]Tramvainye vagony "Tatra-2." Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1962. 167 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Streetcars--Design and construction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, Boris Alekseyevich; TIRBAKH, Oleg Georgiyevich; KHAVIN, Mikhail Nikolayevich; SHKRUM, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; BELOSTOTSKIY, I.A., red.

[The RVZ-6 streetcar] Tramvainyi vagon RVZ-6. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 167 p. (MIRA 17:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

RIVKIN, G. M., SAMOYLOV, B. I.

Turning

Finishing turning with tools equipped with a removable cutting surface.
Stan. i instr. 23, No. 4, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

RYVKIN, G.M.; SAMOYLOV, B.I.

Kinematic crushing of shavings in grinding. Stan.i instr. 24 no.12: 15-16 D '53. (MLRA 7:1)

(Metal cutting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

RYVKIN, G.M.; SAMOYLOV, B.I.

Cutting tools for automatic machining. Stan. i instr. 26 no.11: 18-23 N '55. (Cutting tools) (MLRA 9:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

ACC NR: AP6029077 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0133/0133

INVENTORS: Samoylov, B. I.; Akimov, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: A cutting tool with a mechanically fixed polygonal cutting plate. Class 49, No. 184102

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 133

TOPIC TAGS: metalworking, mechanical metal cutting, metal machining

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a cutting tool with a mechanically fixed polygonal cutting plate of either a hard alloy or a mineral ceramic. The cutter contains an open recess below the plate in the holder and a plate provided with a central opening (see Fig. 1). To secure a rigid and positive hold on a plate of any size (starting with very small ones) and in any cutting conditions, the plate is wedged along one of its sides between an immobile cylindrical rod placed in the recess of the holder (and passing through the opening in the plate) and the lateral side of the recess by a wedge-shaped insert with a holding screw.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.9.025.7

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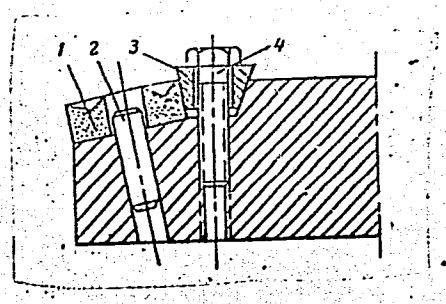
ACC NR: AP6029077

Fig. 1. 1 - plate; 2 - cylindrical rod; 3 - wedge-shaped insert; 4 - holding screw



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 28Apr59

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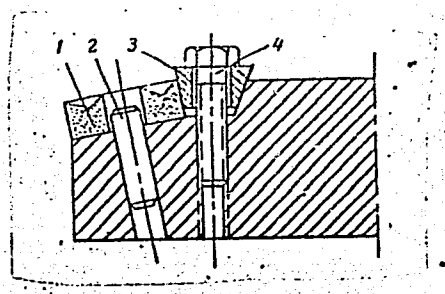
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

ACC NR: AP6029077

Fig. 1. 1 - plate; 2 - cylindrical rod; 3 - wedge-shaped insert; 4 - holding screw



Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 28Apr59

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B. N.

42027 SAMOYLOV, B. N. - Spektry poglo--shcheniya i loyominestsentsii yranilovykh soley pri temperature zhitskogo geliya. Zhurnal eksperim. i teoret fiziki, 1948. Vyp. 11, s. 1030-40. - Bibliogr: 6 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

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SAMOYLOV, B. N. PA 19/49T85

USSR/Physics Sep/Oct 48
Spectra, Absorption
Luminescence

"Absorption Spectra and Luminescence of Uranyl Salts at the Temperature of Liquid Helium," B. N. Samoylov, Inst of Phys Problems, Acad Sci USSR, 1½ pp

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Fiz" Vol XII, No 5

Spectra of uranyl sulfate, potassium-uranyl-sulfate, uranyl chloride, uranyl acetate, and solium-uranyl-acetate were investigated at temperature of liquid helium. Summarizes results. Paper will appear in full in "Zhur Eksper i Tekh Fiz."

[redacted] 19/49T85

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

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USSR/Physics Sep/Oct 48
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Spectra of uranyl sulfate, potassium-uranyl-sulfate, uranyl chloride, uranyl acetate, and solium-uranyl-acetate were investigated at temperature of liquid helium. Summarizes results. Paper will appear in full in "Zhur Eksper i Tekh Fiz."

[redacted] 19/49T85

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

3

Absorption and luminescence spectra of uranyl salts at the temperature of liquid helium. B. N. Samoilov. *Zhur. Eksptl. Teoret. Fiz.* 18, 1030–40(1948).—The spectra, at 4.2°K., were photographed with 1st-order resolution of 8 A./mm. Tabulated wave lengths of lines of the fluorescence spectrum, with rough indications of intensity, are: $K_4UO_2(SO_4)_3.2H_2O$ (I), groups (0) 4913.6–4970 A., (1) 5105.2–5185.0, (2) 5332.8–5403.4, (3) 5580.0–5603.5; $UO_2SO_4.3H_2O$ (II), groups (0) 4918.1–5029, (1) 5133.0–5292.3, (2) 5398.7–5453; UO_2Cl_2 (III), (0) 4867.6–4953, (1) 5085.4–5170.6, (2) 5323.0–5400; $UO_2(OAc)_2.2H_2O$ (IV), (0) 4854.5–4985.0, (1) 5066.2–5211.3, (2) 5296.6–5394.7; $NaUO_2(OAc)_3$ (V), (0) 4729.3–4877.7, (1) 4928.5–5110.2, (2) 5144.6–5317.4, (3) 5379.6–5567.2, (4) 5630.4–5691.0 A. Absorption line wavelengths are tabulated for II, III, IV, and V. Fluorescence and absorption spectra were also recorded at the temp. of liquid air. Lowering of the temp. from liquid air to liquid He results in further narrowing of the bands and their resolution into still narrower bands or lines, and in a shift of the whole spectrum to shorter waves. The narrowing is particularly marked within the 1st groups of the fluorescence spectrum. With IV, the diffuse background extending into longer waves at the liquid-air temp. is resolved into lines in liquid He. With V, all fluorescence bands become double in liquid He, with each of the doublet bands consisting of 2–3 lines, and the distance between the components of the doublet remaining const. within each group and decreasing with increasing no. of the group. These doublets are not observed in absorption. The shifts of the head lines of the fluorescence spectra, from the liquid-air to the liquid-He temp., in groups 0, 1, 2, and 3, are, for V, 8, 7, 8, and 11, for IV, 3.5, 5, 4.5, —, for III, 6, 7, 6.5, — cm.$^{-1}$. A new polarization phenomenon was observed in the fluorescence lines of V at liquid-air temp., the head lines having been found to be circularly polarized (in excitation with natural light). This polarization is not observed in polycryst. powders, as a result of the presence of "left" and "right" crystals in mixt. A powd. single crystal does show circular polarization. At the temp. of liquid He only a few head lines in each group are polarized. Crystals of V have a natural rotatory power, ap 1.48°.

N. Thon

Inst. Phys. Problems, AS USSR

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

CH

Unsolved problems of the semiconductor theory. A. F. Ioffe. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 15, 477–86 (1951).—The existence of liquid semiconductors makes inadequate the present theory based on a periodicity of the crystal lattice. Examples of the semiconducting nature of liquids are given: the temp. coeff. of cond. of Tl_2S, Sb_2O_3, Bi_2O_3, Na_2Te_2, and Na_2Te_3 remains the same in the solid or the liquid state; however, when fusion is accompanied by a change in the nature of chem. bonds or coördination no. (Ge, Se), there is an abrupt change in cond. and temp. coeff. Ge becomes metallic; Se remains a semiconductor with an enlarged forbidden zone; liquid Te gradually goes over from a semiconductive to a metallic state. Thus semiconducting properties are attributed to short-range forces. These short range forces appear even in the gaseous state, since the type of chem. bonds affects the zonal structure in the crystal. In ionic crystals the surplus of one or the other component leads to *n*- or *p*-type cond. (Tl_2S, PbS, Mg_3Sb_2). In covalent crystals (ZnSb) the type of cond. remains the same regardless of the surplus element. For recombination of an electron with a hole an energy barrier has to be overcome similar to the formation of neg. ions in gas discharges. The movement of electrons in the crystal is not a function of m_0 (mass of free electron) but of m^* ("effective" mass of the electron). The "effective" mass can be calcd. from simultaneous measurements of the Hall const. and the thermoelec. force. Ioffe tabulates it for diamond-type lattices (Si^+, Si^-, Ge^-, $HgSe^-$, $HgTe^-$, $InSb^+$) and shows that the "effective" mass is equal to the "free" mass for Si^+, Si^-, $InSb^+$, and $HgTe^-$, is a small fraction of this mass in Ge^-, $HgSe^-$, $PbTe^-$, and $CdTe^-$, and is many times greater in TiO_2^-, WO_3^-, and Se^+. Metals can also have "hole" cond. or mixed electron and hole cond. S. Pakswer

Superconductivity of cadmium. B. N. Samoilov (S. I. Vavilov Inst. Phys. Problems, Moscow). [redacted] *Nauk S.S.S.R.* 81, 791–4(1951).—Measurements below 0.6° K. were made by a method consisting in recording the changes of the ohmic resistance, through the e.m.f. induced in a circuit coupled inductively with the circuit contg. the sample mounted as a shunt. With a residual resistance of the sample of the order of 10^{-6} ohm and a current of $\sim 10^{-3}$ amp., the change of the signal in the induced circuit at the superconductive transition is of the order of 10^{-9} v., as against a change of the potential drop on the sample itself of only 10^{-9} v. The plot of the crit. magnetic field H_c as a function of the temp. T is satisfactorily described by $H_c = H_0[1 - (T/T_c)^2]$, and gives the numerical data: crit. temp. $T_c = 0.547 \pm 0.005$°K., $H_0 = 28.4 \pm 0.3$ gausses, and $rH_0^2/2\pi T_c^2 = \gamma = (1.33 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-4}$ cal./mole (degree)^2 N. Thon

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SAMOYLOV, B.N.

Superconductivity of Cadmium. B. N. Samoylov (*Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1951, 81, (5), [illegible]). S. investigated the dependence of the critical field, H_c, for Cd on the temp., T, at temp. below 1° K. by using an inductive circuit to record the change in ohmic resistance R of the specimen instead of measuring its abs. value. This method had the advantages that with a residual R of $\sim 10^{-6}\ \Omega$ and a current through the specimen of $\sim 10^{-6}$ amp., a change in signal of $\sim 10^{-4}$ V. was obtained instead of the change of $\sim 10^{-9}$ V. in the specimen; that there was no direct connection between specimen and measuring instruments by which heat could be conducted; and that the experiment was simpler and only a small quantity of metal was required. The specimen consisted of a Cd wire (0·4 mm. in dia., length 10 mm.), soft soldered at the upper end to a Cu wire (1·5 mm. in dia., 6 mm. long) brazed to Cu plates (8 cm.^{2} surface) pressed into a rock-salt support at the end of a glass tube. The specimen and two coils of Pb wire (~10 turns each, wound round the glass tube, dia. ~12 mm.) were connected in ||; the circuit also contained two small resistances ($\sim 10^{-1}\ \Omega$). This assembly was sealed inside another glass tube contg. a small amount of He. On a 20-mm.-dia. ebonite cylinder around this were wound primary (2000 turns) and secondary (two oppositely wound coils of 10,000 turns each) coils of 0·05-mm. Cu wire linked magnetically with those within; there was also a fourth coil of 5000 turns to determine the magnetic moment of the rock-salt, i.e. the magnetic temp. The data obtained at temp. <0·6° K. are plotted as graphs of Ψ versus T and T^3, and satisfy the equation $H_c = H_0(1 - (T/T_c)^2)$. From the graphs, $T_c = 0{\cdot}547° \pm 0{\cdot}005°$ K., $H_0 = 23{\cdot}4 \pm 0{\cdot}3$ gauss, and $\gamma = VH_0^2/2\pi T_c^2 = (1{\cdot}33 \pm 0{\cdot}03) \times 10^{-4}$ cal./mole/degree^2, V being the atomic vol. These results are in good agreement with those of Alekseevsky and Migunov (*J. Physics U.S.S.R.*, 1947, 11, 95) and of Goodman and Mendoza (*Phil. Mag.*, 1951, [vii], 42, 594; *M.A.*, 19, 817), but the value for γ differs from that obtained by Daunt (*Phys. Rev.*, 1950, [ii], 80, 911; *M.A.*, 19, 106).—G. V. E. T.

Inst-Phys Problems im. Vavilov

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B. N.

SAMOYLOV, B. N. -- "Measurement of the Heat Capacity of Metals at Very Low Temperatures, (Cadmium 0.3-0.9°K)." Sub 21 Jun 52, Inst of Physical Problems imeni S. I. Vavilov, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B. N.

USSR/Physics - Low Temperature, Sealing May 52

"Application of Pastes BF-2 and BF-4 in Experiments at Low Temperatures," B. N. Samoylov

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXII, No 5, pp 888, 889

Sealing of elec outlets in equipment for low temps is facilitated by application of BF-2 and BF-4 pastes, which polymerize and become good insulators and do not crack at temp of liquid helium. Letter to the editor.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B. N. 235T104

USSR/Physics - Low Temperature Studies 11 Sep 52

"Measurement of the Thermal Capacity of Metals at Super-Low Temperatures (Cadmium From 0.3 to 0.9°K)," B. N. Samoylov, Inst of Phys Problems imeni Vavilov, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol 86, No 2, pp 281-284

Finds the thermal capacity of cadmium in the normal state to be given by the following expression: $C = 1.70 \cdot 10^{-4} T + 464.5(T/300)^3$ cal/mol·grad. Thanks P. G. Strelkov, who was director of the work described here, and N. Ye. Alekseyevskiy; also acknowledges the assistance of S. A. Yakovlev and V. I. Kolokol'nikov. Submitted by Acad L. D. Landau 16 Jul 52.

235T104

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B.N.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 3
Feb. 10, 1954
Apparatus, Plant Equipment, and
Unit Operations

A dilatometer for small-size samples. B. G. Strelkov, G. I. Kosourov, and B. N. Samoilov. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 17, 383-8(1953).—A vacuum dilatometer is described for direct and differential readings. The small size sample is placed on a polished quartz table carried by a quartz tube. A quartz loop terminating with a rod through the center of the quartz tube is suspended on the sample. The rod carries a steel piece at the bottom part attracted by a magnetic table in such a way that a small quartz wheel carrying a mirror is held between the rod and the magnet and can rotate upon elongation of the rod. The sensitivity is 2×10^{-4} mm. The differential device carries 2 wheels. Measurements of the thermal elongation of quartz (cubic pieces with 3 mm. side) are indicated in the region 20-625° and the change in coeff. at the transition point $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ of quartz is well shown. A sliver of Ag 2.16 mm. long has been measured between 21 and 812°. The measurements on Ag are in good agreement with other dilatometric measurements, but are smaller by 8% at high temp. than data obtained by x-ray analysis. S. Pakswer

9-16-54

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Strelkov, P. G., Tsikevich, E. S., Kostryukov, V. N., Mirskaya, G. G., and Samoylov, B. N.

Title : Thermodynamic investigations at low temperatures. Part 2.- Measurement of specific heat of solids and liquids between 12 and 300° K.

Periodical : Zhur. Fiz. Khim. 28, Ed. 3, 459-472, March 1954

Abstract : A vacuum calorimeter arrangement with screening shields was constructed which enables to measure at low temperatures the specific heat of substances which at room temperature are either in solid or liquid states. The vacuum housing of the calorimeter is sectional because of the sectional vacuum compressor functioning at low temperatures. The installation is equipped with all other auxiliary devices. Calibration is made on the empty calorimeter. The described arrangement enables to conduct measurements in a temperature range of from 12-300° K. Three references. Drawings, graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, the S. I. Vavilov Institute of Physical Problems and the Moscow State Institute of Weights and Measures

Submitted : June 6, 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B. N.
USSR/Chemistry - Specific Heat

Card 1/1

Authors : Kostryukov, V. N., Alikhanyants, R. A., Samoylov, B. N., and Strelkov, P. G.

Title : Termodynamic Studies at Low Temperatures. IV. Methods for Measuring the Specific Heat of Condensed Gases.

Periodical : Zhur. Fiz. Khim. Vol. 28, Ed. 4, 650-655, Apr 1954

Abstract : A general description is given of a calorimetric apparatus, used for measuring the specific heat of condensed gases at low temperatures, and the determination of the volume of gas by means of weighing it under condensed condition. Four references; tables; graphs, drawings.

Institution : S. I. Vavilov's Institute of Physical Problems of the AS of the USSR.

Submitted : June 8, 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

24(0) SOV/30-59-2-42/60

AUTHOR: Khalatnikov, I. M., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences

TITLE: Investigations of Low-temperature Physics (Issledovaniya po fizike nizkikh temperatur)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 2, pp 98-100 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 5th All-Union Conference on this problem took place in Tbilisi from October 27 to November 1, 1958. It was attended by physicists from Moscow, Khar'kov, Leningrad, Tbilisi, Sverdlovsk, and Kiyev. 4 fields of low-temperature physics were discussed: superliquidity of liquid helium II, supraconductivity, antiferromagnetism, magneto-resistive effect. The following reports and communications were heard: A. A. Abrikosov, L. P. Gor'kov reported on the investigation of the properties of supraconductive alloys. A. A. Abrikosov, L. P. Gor'kov, I. M. Khalatnikov spoke of properties of supraconductors in the high-frequency magnetic field. D. V. Shirkov and Chen' Chun'-yan' and Chshou Si-shin', two young Chinese scientists working at Moscow University, described investigations for determination of the influence exercised by the Coulomb (Kulon) interaction of charges on supraconductivity. V. V. Tolmachev explained the nature of the so-called collective excitations of the Bose type in supraconductors. D. N. Zubarev, Yu. A. Tserkovnikov spoke of the thermodynamics of supraconductors and B. T. Geylikman, V. Z. Kresin of the thermal conduction of supraconductors. Yu. V. Sharvin, V. F. Gantmakher reported on experimental work with supraconductors. N. V. Zavaritskiy spoke of the measurement of the anisotropy of thermal conductivity in the supraconductive state. In a series of reports problems of the superliquidity of helium were discussed, which was discovered in 1938 by P. L. Kapitsa and the theory of which was set up in 1941 by L. D. Landau. E. L. Andronikashvili and his collaborators investigated the properties of rotating helium. V. P. Peshkov spoke of the effect of the formation of the boundary between superliquid and non superliquid helium. Guan Vey-yan', collaborator of the Institut fizicheskikh problem (Institute of Physical Problems) investigated the properties of the so-called jump in temperature of Kapitsa. I. M. Lifshits, V. D. Peschanskiy investigated galvanomagnetic phenomena in strong magnetic fields for metals with open Fermi surfaces. N. Ye. Alekseyevskiy, Yu. P. Gaydukov experimentally investigated the resistance anisotropy of gold monocrystals in the magnetic field. L. S. Kan, B. G. Lazarev combine the presence of a temperature minimum with the structural state of the metal. N. Ya. Azbel' reported on the quantum theory of metallic conductivity in the alternating electromagnetic and constant magnetic field. A. S. Borovik-Romanov reported on the weak ferromagnetism in antiferromagnetic samples of $MnCO_3$. N. M. Kreynes, Ye. A. Turov investigated the magnetic anisotropy of the antiferromagnetic monocrystals $CuSO_4$ and $CoSO_4$. R. A. Alikhanov reported on neutronographic investigations of antiferromagnetics. Ye. I. Kondorskiy and collaborators reported on the susceptibility of nickel and nickel-copper alloys at low temperatures. M. I. Kaganov, V. M. Tsukernik reported on kinetic phenomena in ferromagnetics at low temperatures. A. I. Akhiyezer, V. G. Bar'yakhtar, and S. P. Peletminskiy spoke of computations of the relaxation of the magnetic moment in ferromagnetic dielectrics at low temperatures. T. I. Sanadze spoke of observation results of paramagnetic resonance of terbium in the $TbNO_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ nitrate. G. R. Khutsishvili gave a theoretical analysis of the orientation of the nuclear spin in the Overhauser (Overkhauser) effect in nonmetals. B. N. Samoylov, I. N. Reynov and collaborators reported on obtaining orientated nuclei. N. P. Bulatova, V. S. Kogan and B. G. Lazarev showed that hydrogen isotopes in solid state have different structures. I. A. Gindin, B. G. Lazarev, Kh. D. Starodubov and V. I. Khotkevich detected polymorphism in a number of metals at low temperatures. E. L. Andronikashvili, V. P. Peshkov and M. P. Malkov reported on the stage of development of foreign scientific research work in the field of low-temperature physics. At the end of the Conference P. L. Kapitsa spoke of his successful development of investigations in the field of low-temperature physics. The participants of the Conference visited the Institut fiziki Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Gruzinskaya SSR) and the Physics Faculty of Tbilisi University as well as the building of the new research atomic reactor near Tbilisi.

Card 1/4

Card 2/4

Card 3/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

21(0)

AUTHOR: Chentsov, R. SOV/53-67-4-7/7

TITLE: The Fifth All-Union Conference on the Physics of Low Temperatures (5-ye Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po fizike nizkikh temperatur)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, 1959, Vol 67, Nr 4, pp 743-750 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This Conference took place from October 27 to November 1 at Tbilisi; it was organized by the Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR (Department of Physico-mathematical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences, USSR), the Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Academy of Sciences, Gruzinskaya SSR), and the Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Stalina (Tbilisi State University imeni Stalin). The Conference was attended by about 300 specialists from Tbilisi, Moscow, Khar'kov, Kiyev, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and other cities as well as by a number of young Chinese scientists at present working in the USSR. About 50 lectures were delivered which were divided according to research fields.

V. Various Questions.

One of the most interesting lectures delivered at this Conference was that by I. A. Gindin, B. G. Lazarev, Ya. D. Starodubov and V. I. Khotkevich (KhFTI) on the polymorphism of metals at low temperatures; P. L. Kapitsa commented on this topic during the discussion. R. F. Bulatova, V. S. Kozan and B. G. Lazarev (KhFTI) investigated the system hydrogen-deuterium by the methods of low-temperature-radiography, thermal analysis, and the visual observation of crystallization. Kh. I. Amirkhanov, Sh. Kh. Amirkhanova and R. I. Bashirov investigated the thermomagnetic properties of compounds of the type $A^{III}B^{V}$ and $A^{II}B^{VI}$, and dealt with the phenomenon of the "photon wind" predicted by Gurevich; the investigation was carried out at the Dagestanskiy filial AN SSSR (Dagestan Branch, AS USSR). N. N. Reynov and A. P. Smirnov (LFTI - Leningrad Physico-technical Institute) gave a report on the measurement of the electricity limit of tin- and indium polycrystals at very low temperatures (1°K), and N. N. Reynov and N. I. Krivko (LFTI) spoke about attempts made to find the expected diamagnetic resonance on polarons in cuprous oxide. G. R. Khutsishvili (TGU i Institut fiziki AN Gruzinskoy SSR - Tbilisi State University and Institute of Physics AS Gruzinskaya SSR) carried out a theoretical investigation of the Overhauser effect in non-metals. Lomkadze investigated the electron- and nuclear (proton) resonance in diphenylpicryl hydracyl at helium temperature. B. N. Samoylov spoke about experiments he carried out concerning the orientation of Co^{60}- and Au^{198}-nuclei (in iron) at extremely low temperatures. B. P. Zakharchenya and Ye. F. Gross (LFTI) investigated the absorption spectrum of a cuprous oxide crystal in the magnetic field at helium temperature and observed the effect of magneto-optical oscillations. V. P. Peshkov and M. P. Malkov gave information concerning scientific work of Soviet scientists in foreign countries (zagranichnaya nauchnaya komandirovka), and E. V. Shpol'skiy spoke about the abstracting journal "Fizika". The head of the department for problems of the physics of low temperatures, Academician P. L. Kapitsa and the President of the Academy of Sciences Gruzinskaya SSR, Academician N. I. Muskhelishvili closed the Conference. The 6. All-Union Conference on the Physics of Low Temperatures will be held in June and July 1959 in the city of Sverdlovsk.

Card 9/11

Card 10/11

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21(8) SOV/56-36-2-59/63

AUTHORS: Samoylov, B. N., Sklyarevskiy, V. V., Stepanov, Ye. P.

TITLE: The Polarization of the Au^{198} Nuclei in a Solution of Gold in Iron (Polyarizatsiya yader Au^{198} v rastvore zolota v zheleze)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 2, pp 644-645 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: G. R. Khutsishvili (Ref 1) suggested a method for the polarization of the nuclei of ferromagnetic elements. The authors tried to generalize this method to nuclei of non-ferromagnetic elements introduced into a ferromagnetic. The present paper discusses the results of the investigation of the polarization specified in the title. The sample of the Au-Fe-alloy (0.3 weight percent) - a disk of 0.3 cm diameter and 0.01 cm thickness) was irradiated by thermal neutrons in a reactor. After irradiation, the sample was tempered in vacuum and it was fastened to the end of a copper "cold conductor". Au^{198} is desintegrated by β-decay (transition $2^- \rightarrow 2^+$) and then a γ-radiation of 411 kev (transition $2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$) is emitted. At a temperature of $\sim 0.015^{\circ}K$, the value of anisotropy is equal to 3.3%. The degree of magnetization of the sample in a constant magnetic field amounted to ~ 0.6 of the saturation value.

Card 1/3

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SOV/56-36-2-59/63

The Polarization of the Au^{198} Nuclei in a Solution of Gold in Iron

The true value of the anisotropy (which corresponds to a 100% magnetization of the sample), therefore is equal to $\varepsilon = 3.3/0.6 = 5.5\%$. According to these results, the value of $\beta = \mu H/kTI$ is within the interval 0.3 - 0.4, and the polarization f_1 of the nuclei Au^{198} - within the interval 0.25 - 0.35. (μ denotes the magnetic moment of Au^{198}, I - the spin of Au^{198}, and H - the magnetic field on the nucleus Au^{198}). At $T = 0.015^{\circ}K$, from the measured value $\beta = 0.3 - 0.4$ $H = (0.5 - 0.7).10^6$ Oe. can be deduced. Such a high field strength can be explained only by the existence of a magnetic moment in the electron shell of the Au atoms contained in the Au-Fe alloy. The formation of such a magnetic moment can be caused by the exchange interaction between the electron shells of the Au and Fe atoms in the Au-Fe alloy. It is not impossible; however, that the Au atoms in the Au-Fe alloy are paramagnetic ions which have no exchange bonds with the Fe atoms. It is hoped that the method of introducing nuclei into ferromagnetic alloys considerably increases the number of the elements which are subjected to polarization. Moreover, the investigation of the polarization of nuclei in various alloys may supply data concerning the magnetic properties of the atoms in these

Card 2/3

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SOV/56-36-2-59/63

The Polarization of the Au^{198} Nuclei in a Solution of Gold in Iron alloys. There are 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1958

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

24(3), 21(0)

AUTHORS: Samoylov, B. N., Sklyarevskiy, V. V., Stepanov, Ye. P.

SOV/56-36-5-7/76

TITLE: Polarization of Cobalt- and Iron Nuclei in Ferromagnetics (Polyarizatsiya yader kobal'ta i zheleza v ferromagnetikakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 5, pp 1366-1367 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Several years ago Khutsishvili suggested a method for the polarization of the nuclei of ferromagnetic substances, which was verified experimentally at 0.05 - 0.08°K by N. Ye. Alekseyevskiy, I. F. Shchegolev and N. V. Zavaritskiy. Similar experiments were successfully carried out also at Oxford. The authors of the present report describe the results obtained by polarization investigations on Co^{60}- and Fe^{59}-nuclei. They worked with the polycrystalline ferromagnetic alloy "Permendure" (Co:Fe=50:50); the sample had a thickness of 0.2 mm and a diameter of 3mm. It was irradiated in a reactor with thermal neutrons, after which it was tempered in a vacuum, following which it was subjected to cold- and magnetic treatment (1000 oe). The

Card 1/3

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occurring γ-radiation was recorded by means of two scintillation counters with CsJ-crystals. The activity of the samples amounted to 3 - 4 μC. Several series of measurements were carried out on two samples. The results are shown by a figure, a diagram which represents $\sqrt{\varepsilon}(1/T)$. It holds that $\varepsilon = 1 - N(0)/N(\pi/2)$. N(0) is the number of counts along the field, $N(\pi/2)$ is the number of counts transverse to the field. The measuring results are scattered about a straight line which may be represented by $\varepsilon = 1.2.10^{-4}T^{-2}$. At very low temperatures a deviation from this law occurs. For $H = 2.5.10^5$G the authors obtained a value of the constant of hyperfine splitting $A = 2.4.10^{-2}$ ^oK, which is in good agreement with the values obtained in reference 4. Experiments carried out with respect to the polarization of iron nuclei in Armco iron samples (3 mm diameter, 0.1 mm thickness, activity 2-3μC) showed that within the range of from 0.01 - 0.03 to 1 ^oK no anisotropy

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Polarization of Cobalt- and Iron Nuclei in Ferromagnetics SOV/56-36-5-7/76

of γ-radiation could be observed. At $H = 2.5 \cdot 10^5$ G and $\varepsilon \lesssim 0.5\%$, μ was determined as amounting to $\mu \leq 1.5$ nuclear magnetons. The authors finally thank Ye. K. Zavoyskiy for his interest and advice, and L. V. Groshev for discussing the results. There are 1 figure and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1958

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

24(3)

AUTHORS: Samoylov, B. N., Sklyarevskiy, V. V., Stepanov, Ye. P.

SOV/56-36-6-56/66

TITLE: Nuclear Polarization of Weakly Magnetic Elements, Introduced Into Ferromagnetics (Polyarizatsiya yader slabomagnitnykh elementov, vvedennykh v ferromagnetik)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 6, pp 1944-1946 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Following an earlier paper (Ref 1) on the polarization of Au^{198}-nuclei in Au-Fe-alloys, the authors in the present "Letter to the Editor" publish results obtained by polarization measurements of Sb^{122}-nuclei in weak Sb-solutions in iron and of In^{114m}-nuclei in such In-solutions in Fe. An Sb-Fe-alloy (0.6 weight% Sb) was irradiated in a reactor with thermal neutrons; the activity of the Sb^{122} amounted to about 4 μC. The results obtained by one of each of the measurements of the anisotropy of γ-radiation carried out are given by a figure (E_γ = 566 kev (transition $2^+ \rightarrow 0^+$), γ-emission after

Card 1/3

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β-decay of Sb^{122} (transition $2^- \rightarrow 2^+$)). The experimental points show the dependence of the intensity of the γ-rays counted by means of a detector at angles of $\theta = 0^o$ and 90° to the field direction upon time after demagnetization of the salt. Between 5 to 50 min the temperature changed from 0.025 to 0.035^o K. 10 minutes after demagnetization a γ-anisotropy of $\varepsilon = 2.5$ % was measured at a temperature of 0.03^o K. ($\varepsilon = 1-N(0^o)/N(90^o)$ - N denotes the number of counts at an angle (θ)). For In-Fe (0.5 weight% In) the following results are obtained: In^{114m}: $E_\gamma = 192$ kev ($5^+ \rightarrow 1^+$), T (5 min after demagnetization) 0.035^o K; $\varepsilon \approx 8$ % at $T = 0.04^o$ K. Further, Cr^{51} was investigated in Cr-Fe. Results: $E_\gamma = 320$ kev ($5/2^- \rightarrow 7/2^-$), γ-emission after K-capture of the Cr^{51} ($7/2^- \rightarrow 5/2^-$) within the temperature interval of from 0.03 to 1° K. There follows a short discussion of measurement accuracy and of the results obtained. It may be concluded from these results that the method of the nuclear polarization of weakly magnetic atoms by introducing them into a ferromagnetic has universal character and

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Nuclear Polarization of Weakly Magnetic Elements, Introduced Into Ferromagnetics SOV/56-36-6-56/66

renders it possible to attain relatively high degrees of polarization. The authors finally thank Ye. K. Zavoyskiy for his valuable advice, L. D. Puzikov for his assistance in calculating the angular distribution of γ-radiation, and L. V. Groshev, V. M. Galitskiy, and D. P. Grechukhin for discussions. There are 1 figure and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1959

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B. N.,

"Polarization of Nuclei of Weakly Magnetic Elements Introduced in Ferromagnets."

report submitted for the Intl. Conference on Low Temperature Physics, IUPAP, Toronto, 29 Aug-3 Sep 60.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B.N.; SKLYAREVSKIY, V.V.: STEPANOV, Ye.P.

Polarization of the nuclei of diamagnetic elements dissolved in iron. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.2:359-371 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Diamagnetism) (Nuclei, Atomic)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B.N.; SKLYAREVSKIY, V.V.; GOROBCHENKO, V.D.; [redacted]
STEPANOV, Ye.P.

Asymmetry of the beta radiation from Co 60 nuclei polarized in a cobalt-iron alloy. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.6:1871-1874 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Beta rays)
(Cobalt—Isotopes)
(Cobalt—Iron alloys)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SKLYAREVSKIY, V.V.; SAMOYLOV, B.N.; STEPANOV, Ye.P.

Temperature dependence of the magnitude of the hyperfine splitting of Dy^{161} levels in paramagnetic dysprosium oxide. Zhur. eksp i teor. fiz. 40 no.6:1874-1876 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Dyprosium--Isotopes)
(Dyprosium oxide--Magnetic properties)

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S/056/61/041/006/018/054
B102/B138

AUTHORS: Samoylov, B. N., Sklyarevskiy, V. V., Gorobchenko, V. D.

TITLE: Determination of the sign of the local magnetic field on nuclei of gold dissolved in iron or nickel

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 6(12), 1961, 1783-1786

TEXT: In a previous paper (Ref. 2: ZhETF, 40, 1871, 1961) the authors have reported on a method of determining the magnitude and sign of a local magnetic field from the asymmetry in angular distribution of the β-radiation of polarized nuclei. Theoretical problem are discussed first. The asymmetry, which is defined as $\varepsilon_\beta = [N(0)-N(\pi)]/N_0$, where N_0 denotes the isotropic count, is given by

$$\varepsilon_\beta \approx -\frac{1/3 + 2\sqrt{8/3}\,\lambda/\mu}{1+(\lambda/\mu)^2}\,\frac{p}{W}\,\frac{\mu_n H_n}{k}\,\frac{1}{T}. \qquad (4);$$

Card 1/4

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$p = \sqrt{W^2-1}$ is the electron momentum, λ and μ are parameters, linear combinations of the nuclear matrix elements as defined by Morita-Morita (Phys. Rev. 109, 2048, 1958); μ_N is the nuclear magnetic moment and H_N the local field. The experimental arrangement has been described in Ref. 2. After activation by thermal neutrons the specimens, containing ~0.3% by weight gold and ~ 1% by weight iron and nickel, respectively, were annealed at ~1000°C for 2-3 hr. ε_A was plotted as a function of 1/T and after corrections had been incorporated, it was found from the gradient of the straight lines that: $\varepsilon_A = -(8.9 \pm 0.3) \cdot 10^{-3} T^{-1}$ for gold in iron and $\varepsilon_A = -(1.6 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-3} T^{-1}$ for gold in nickel. With Eq. (4) the following was found

$$H_N = (6{,}2 \pm 0{,}2) \frac{1 + (\lambda/\mu)^2}{1/3 + 2\sqrt{2/3}\lambda/\mu} \cdot 10^5 \text{ Oe}; \quad H_N = (1{,}1 \pm 0{,}07) \frac{1 + (\lambda/\mu)^2}{1/3 + 2\sqrt{2/3}\lambda/\mu} \cdot 10^5 \text{ Oe}. \qquad \text{(A)}$$

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for gold in iron and gold in nickel, respectively. With R. M. Steffen's value $\lambda/\mu = -1 \pm 0.7$ (Phys. Rev. 118, 763, 1960) the local field strength $H_я \approx -1.0 \cdot 10^6$ oe is calculated for iron and is in agreement with earlier measurements by the authors (ZhETF, 38, 359, 1960). In nickel it is $\approx -1.8 \cdot 10^5$ oe, which is 5.6 times less, but in both cases it is in the opposite direction to the domain field. This could either be attributed to the contact field of the inner s-shells electrons or to contact interaction with polarized electrons. The latter, however, is in contradiction with results by Ye. I. Kondorskiy (ZhETF, 40, 381, 1961). The authors thank Ye. K. Zavoyskiy, L. V. Groshev, Ya. A. Smorodinskiy, D. P. Grechukhin, D. F. Zaretskiy, Yu. M. Kagan and L. D. Puzikov for discussions and O. A. Chilashvili, V. N. Agureyev, N. V. Razzhivin, I. B. Filippov, N. Ye. Yukovich, V. A. Drozdov and V. D. Sheffer for assistance. There are 2 figures and 8 references: 4 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: B. N. Samoilov et al. Proc. VII Int. Conf. Low Temp. Physics, Toronto, 1960, p. 171; L. D. Roberts, J. O. Thomson. Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc., 6, 230, 1961;

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

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B102/B138

Determination of the sign of the local ...

D. A. Goodings, V. Heine. Phys. Rev. Lett., 5, 370, 1960; A. J. Freeman, R. E. Watson. Phys. Rev. Lett., 5, 498, 1960.

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1961

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

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6

BORODICH, V. D., [illegible], A. K., [illegible], V. Ya., Golub, A. P., [illegible], H. G., MOROZ, N. K., and SANOTNOV, B. N.

"Critical current for Nb-Zr ribbons in external magnetic field."

report to be submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf. on Low Temperature Physics (IUPAP) London, England, 16-22 Sep 62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B. N., SKLYAREVSKIY, V. V. and GOROBCHENKO, V. D.

"The sign of the local magnetic field on nuclei of gold dissolved in iron and nickel"

report to be submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf. on Low Temperature Physics (IUPAP) London, England, 16-22 Sep62

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B. N., STEPANOV, YE. P., SKYLAREVSKIY, V. V., AND ALESHIN, K. P., GOROBCHENKO, V. D., and LUKASHEVICH, I. I.,

"Unsplit Absorption line of Dy^{161} of Natural Width in Dy_2O_3 at t = 500°C,"

report presented at the 3rd Intl. Conf. on the Mossbauer Effect, Cornell Univ., New York, 4-7 Sep 63

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

BORODICH, V.D.; GOLUB', A.P.; KOMBAROV, A.K.; KREMELEV, M.G.; MOROZ, N.K.; SAMOYLOV, B.N.; FIL'KIN, V.Ya.

Critical currents of Nb-Zr alloys in an external magnetic field. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 44 no.1:110-115 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Niobium-Zirconium alloys—Electric properties)
(Magnetic fields)

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L 16552-65 EWT(1)/EEC(t) Peb ESD(t)/ESD(gs)/AEDC(a)/SSD/AFWL/AS(mp)-2/
rJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP4044667 S/0120/64/000/004/0043/0049

AUTHOR: Aleshin, K. P.; Lukashevich, I. I.; Samoylov, B. N.; Skiyarevskiy, V. V.; Stepanov, Ye. P.; Filippov, N. I.

B

TITLE: System for investigating the Mossbauer effect

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1964, 43-49

TOPIC TAGS: Mossbauer effect, Mossbauer effect investigation, vibrator, aerodynamic vibrator, Mossbauer spectrum, gamma ray, gamma ray source

ABSTRACT: The proposed system, in which motion is produced by a special electrodynamic vibrator at a constant velocity of up to ~ 8 cm/sec, was designed for investigating the Mossbauer effect. The low amplitude of source motion (1—2 mm) makes it possible to conduct both the absorption and the dispersion measurements of the Mossbauer spectra. The electrodynamic vibrator, which is described in detail, provides for a constant velocity within ± 1%. The vibrator makes it possible to conduct measurements at frequencies of up to 20 cps. The maximum velocity of 8 cm/sec is achieved at 16 cps. The electronic part of the system provides for registration by means of a NaI (Tl) crystal and a photomultiplier of γ-quanta passing through a resonant absorber. From the photomultiplier the pulses are applied to a single-channel analyzer whose window is directed toward the photopeak of the

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044667

γ-rays investigated. The equipment is designed so as to make it possible to change the measurement time easily and to pass from one operating frequency to another. The resolution time of the registration channel is ~ 1 μsec. The characteristics and velocity calibration of the system were studied by measuring the absorption spectrum of Fe^{57} γ-rays with an energy of 14.4 kev. The source was Co^{57}, and the absorber was $Fe_2^{57}O_3$. Measurements of the line drift have shown that after heating the system for 2 hr, the drift in velocity does not exceed ± 0.5% for 8 hr of operation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Jul63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EM, EC, NP

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

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L 1848-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) GG/JD/WW/HW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AT5022418 UR/3136/64/000/675/0001/0018

AUTHOR: Kremlev, M.G.; Samoylov, B.N.; Skulachenko, S.S.

TITLE: Device for studying local critical parameters of long sections of superconducting wire

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-675, 1964. Ustanovka dlya issledovaniya lokal'nykh kriticheskikh parametrov bol'skikh dlin sverkhprovodyashchey provoloki, 1-18

TOPIC TAGS: superconducting alloy, niobium alloy, zirconium alloy, external magnetic field, induced current

ABSTRACT: The device described is designed for studying the uniformity of values of the critical currents in long (up to 15 m) sections of superconducting wire, measured upon application of a local external magnetic field of up to 40 kOe to a small part of the wire. A detailed description of the parts and operation of the device is given. The device was used to study several sections of a superconducting wire composed essentially of a 50:50 Nb-Zr alloy, which after cold drawing was subjected to an additional vacuum heat tratment. The critical current was found to change by a factor of 2 over distances of a few meters. Besides these comparatively slow

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AT5022418

22

variations in critical current, fairly substantial (up to 30%) local declines of the current were observed at distances of a few millimeters. "The authors thank Academician I.K. Kikoin for steady interest in the work and valuable comments, N.V. Razzhivin, N.I. Filippov, and D.I. Dolgiy for assistance in the preparation of the device and for performing the experiments, and also V.A. Drozdov, V.D. Sheffer, and N. Ye. Yukovich for supplying the liquid helium." Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

L 5326-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JW/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5021109 UR/0056/65/049/002/0456/0458

103
73
8

AUTHORS: Panova, G. Kh.; 44,55 Samoylov, B. N. 44,55

TITLE: Experimental detection of an anomaly in the specific heat of a metal with heavy impurity atoms

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 2, 1965, 456-458

TOPIC TAGS: specific heat, magnesium solid solution, lead containing alloy, crystal impurity, Debye temperature 21,44,55

ABSTRACT: An anomaly in the behavior of the specific heat, predicted in general form by Yu. Kagan and Ya. Iosilevskiy (ZhETF v. 45, 819, 1963) for crystals containing heavy impurity atoms, was detected experimentally in the alloy MgPb (2.8 atomic per cent Pb). The measurements were carried out on polycrystalline samples of pure Mg and of the alloy, which was a substitutional solid solution with hexagonal lattice, similar in its parameters to the Mg lattice. The measurements were made on cylindrical samples 50 mm in diameter and

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021109 27

50 cm long, using an adiabatic calorimeter. The measurement procedure is described in detail. The measurements were made in the temperature range 1.2 -- 20K. From a study of the obtained plots of the specific heat against the temperature, the authors calculate the coefficients of the electronic specific heat and the Debye temperature which are found to be respectively 1.31 millijoule/mole-deg^2 and 311 ± 10K for Mg and 1.11 millijoule/mole-deg^2 for MgPb. A plot of the relative specific heat against the ratio of the temperature to the Debye temperature shows the former to have a maximum near 10.6K. The results thus confirm the effect observed by Kagan and Iosilevskiy. Small additions of a heavy impurity in a light lattice changed the specific heat of the crystal lattice very strongly, with 2.8 atomic per cent of Pb leading to a doubling of the specific heat at 10.6K. The authors thank Yu. Kagan[44,55] and N. A. Chernoplekov[44,55] for useful discussions and continuous interest in the work, M. N. Andriyanov[44,55], V. A. Zinov'yev[44,55], V. I. Kutaytsev[44,55] and N. T. Chebotarev[44,55] for preparing and analyzing the samples, N. P. Orlov and D. N. Astrov[44,55] for supplying the graduated semiconductor thermometer, V. Ye. Keylin[44,55]

Card 2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021109

3

for help in the construction of the instrument, and V. G. Ovchinnikov for help with the experiments.' Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 25Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, TD

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SOV/124-57-8-9520

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 8, p 135 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Samoylov, B. N.

TITLE: Frame Analysis Based on Influence Coefficients (Raschet ram po koeffitsiyentam vliyaniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. inzh.-stroit. in-t, 1957, Nr 4, pp 65-71

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

AKRIDIN, Dmitriy Vladimirovich, starshiy prepodavatel'; GALKANOVA, Nina Dmitriyevna, assistent; GVOZDOVSKIY, Viktor Il'ich, assistent; GLUKHOVSKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich, inzh.; SAMOYLOV, Boris Nikolayevich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKUBOVSKIY, Boris Vasil'yevich, prof. Prinimali uchastiye: POLONSKIY, A.V., assistent; LEONT'YEV, G.V., assistent; BITYUTSKIY, A.I., assistent; DAVYDOV, S.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand.tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; BUDARINA, E.M., red. izd-va; GARNUKHIN, Ye.K., tekhn. red.

[Prestressed concrete abroad; materials] P redvarietel'no napriazhennyi zhelezobeton za rubezhom; materialy. Pod red. S.S. Davydova i B.V. IAkubovskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 343 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. International Congress of Prestressed Concrete. 3rd, Berlin, 1958. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Davydov). 3. Kafedra zhelezobetonnykh i kamennykh konstruktsiy Kuybyshevskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta i chleny Kuybyshev-zhelezobetonu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Akridin, Galkanova, Gvozdovskiy, Glukhovskov, Samoylov, Yakubovskiy)
(Prestressed concrete)

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YAKUBOVSKIY, B.V., prof., red.; SAMOYLOV, B.N., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; PETROPOL'SKAYA, N.Ye., red.; DURASOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Reinforced concrete structures; experimental and theoretical studies] Zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii; eksperimental'no-teoreticheskie issledovaniia. Sbornik statei pod red. B.V. IAkubovskogo, B.N.Samoilova. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 20. p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kuybyshev. Inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Reinforced concrete construction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

STAVRAKI, L.N.; YEPANCHINTSEVA, I.A.; BELYANKIN, F.P., akademik, retsenzent; VAYNBERG, D.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SAMOYLOV, B.N., red.

[Simple theory for the calculation of rods under an extended load] Prostaishaia teoriia rascheta sterzhnei na prostranstvennuiu nagruzku; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov. Kuibyshev, Kuibyshevskii inzhenerno-stroitel'nyi in-t im. A.I.Mikoiana, 1963. 54 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Belyankin).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, B.N., dots.; BITYUTSKIY, A.I., inzh.; YAKOVIEVA, M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Calculation of suspension and guy supported roofs; a textbook for course and diploma projects for students majoring in "Industrial Construction and Civil Engineering"] Raschet visiachikh i vantovykh pokrytii; uchebno posobie dlia kursovogo i diplomnogo proektirovaniia studentov spetsial'nosti "Promyshlennoe i grazhdanskoe stroitel'stvo." Kuibyshev, Jiibyshevskii inzhenerno-stroitel'nyi in-t, 1964. 89 p. (MIRA 18:4)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

ACC NR: AP7007680 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/002/0081/0085

AUTHOR: Lukashevich, I. I.; Sklyarevskii, V.V.; Aleshin, K.P.; Samoylov, B. N.; Stepanov, Ye. P.; Filippov, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mossbauer effect on Dy sup 161 impurity nuclei in metallic gadolinium

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu, v. 3, no. 2, 1966, 81-85

TOPIC TAGS: dysprosium, gadolinium, Mossbauer effect, Mossbauer spectrum, cryostat, gamma spectrometer

ABSTRACT: Irradiation of metallic gadolinium in a reactor (97% Gd^{160}) gives rise to the reaction $Gd^{160}(n\gamma)Gd^{161} \xrightarrow{3.7\ min} Tb^{161}$, and the decay of the Tb^{161} causes emission of γ rays of Dy^{161}. The authors investigated the Mossbauer spectra of such a source, constituting in fact Dy^{161} impurity nuclei in a gadolinium lattice. The magnetic properties of the gadolinium matrix were investigated by studying the hyperfine splitting of the γ rays of these Dy^{161} nuclei.

The absorber used was polycrystalline Dy_2O_3 (40 mg/cm^2, 90% Dy^{161}). At T = 300°K, the $Dy_2^{161}O_3$ has a "thick" absorption line (~1 cm/sec, Γ_{nat} = 0.02 cm/sec), which is suitable, however, for the study of large magnetic hyperfine splittings of the source (~25 cm/sec). A Mossbauer spectrometer was used with a permanent-magnet vibrator, operating in

Card 1/4 UDC: none

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At T = 5°K the spectrum is the usual hyperfine splitting spectrum of Dy^{161}, consisting of 14 lines (not all lines are resolved). The magnitude of the magnetic splitting corresponds to a field ~7.3 x 10[illegible] Oe on the Dy nuclei. At T = 16°K the number of lines increases, and at T = 30°K it assumes the previous value, but the relative intensity of the central peak increases sharply compared with the spectrum at 5°K. With further rise in temperature the magnetic splitting decreases gradually and finally vanishes near the Curie point of gadolinium.

This behavior of the spectra can be explained as follows. At T = 5°K there are two different systems of lines (two different spectra) with approximately identical hyperfine splitting. With increasing temperature, the magnetic splitting of one of these spectra decreases rapidly and vanishes at T = 30°K. The lines of the spectra are crowded together and enter the central peak, thus increasing its intensity. Measurements of individual spectral lines at T = 7.5 and 10°K have made it possible to trace the broadening and the splitting of the spectral lines at 5°K. In addition, we measured the individual lines of the spectrum at T = 5°K with an absorber heated to T = 800°K and having a narrower line than at T = 300°K. These measurements have shown that the spectral lines at 5°K are doublets, i.e., this spectrum consists of two different spectra with somewhat differing hyperfine splittings. Two systems of hyperfine splittings were found to correspond to two different states of the electron shell of the Dy ions, produced in the β decay of Tb^{161}. A distinctive feature of this case is that it is observed in a metal, where the relaxation times of the electron shell should seemingly be small. Figure 2 shows the temperature dependence of the

Card 3/4

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fields on the Dy^{161} nuclei, corresponding to these two systems of hyperfine splitting. For T = 200 and 273°K, H_{nuc} was obtained from the position of the outermost lines of the spectrum. The $H_{nuc}(T)$ for the second system vanishes near the Curie point of gadolinium. The variation of $H_{nuc}(T)$ for the first system apparently shows that the corresponding Dy ions behave like paramagnetic ions in gadolinium. Reduction of the spectra of Fig. 1 yielded for the ratio of the magnetic and quadrupole moments of the first-excited and ground states values $\mu_*/\mu_0 = -1.2 \pm 0.1$ ($\mu_0 = -0.37 \pm 0.05$), $Q_*/Q_0 = 0.85 \pm 0.1$. The quadrupole splittings $W = (1/4)eqQ_0$ at temperatures 30 and 80°K turned out to be 660 ± 60 and 530 ± 50 Mcs. The authors thank I. B. Filuppov for help; N. E. Yukovich, V. A. Drozdov, and V. S. Sheffer for supplying the liquid helium; Yu. Kagan and A. M. Afanas'yev for discussion of the results; and V. Ye. Keylin for help in constructing the cryostat. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 29Nov65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 004

Card 4/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001447010002-2

SAMOYLOV, D., kand. tekhn. nauk; FATEYEV, I., inzh.

Let's give better satisfaction to the requirements of passengers. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.3:26-27 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(City traffic)

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SAMOYLOV, D.S.

BARKOVA, Ye. A.; BLATNOV, M.D.; KUDRYAVTSEV, O.K.; SAMOYLOV, D.S.; MINASYAN, Ye.A., redaktor; ZHOROV, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Principles of the organization of the movement of city passenger transportation; a practical manual] Osnovy organizatsii dvizheniia gorodskogo passazhirskogo transporta; metodicheskoe rukovodstvo. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1956. 270 p. (MLRA 10:4)
(Local transit)

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