"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

UDC 621.373.826

GANDEL'MAN, I. L. SAPA, V. T., TEKHONOV, YE. A., and SHPAK, M. T.

"Transient Generation of Organic Dye Solutions During Picosecond Optical Pumping"

V sb. Nelineyn. protsessy v optike (Nonlinear Processes in Optics -- collection of works), Vyp.2, Novosibirsk, 1972, pp 70-74 (from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 11, Nov 72, Abstract No 11 D148)

Translation: None.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 015 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--02OCT70

TITLE--BIS AND TRIS(DIFLUOROMETHYLTHIO AND SULFONYL)ARENES AND ARYL DIFLUOROMETHYL ETHERS -U-

AUTHOR-(04)-SEDOVA, L.N., GANDELSMAN, L.Z., ALEKSEYEVA, L.A., YAGUPOLSKIY, L.M.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--ZH. ORG. KHIM. 1970, 6(3) 568-73

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--FLUORINATED ORGANIC COMPOUND, SULFONE, ARYL ETHER, CHEMICAL REDUCTION, HYDRIAZINE

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1992/1531 STEP NO--UR/0366/70/006/003/0568/0573

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0112525

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 015 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--02OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0112525

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. REDN. OF XC SUB6 H SUB3 (SO SUB2 CL) SUB2-2,4 WITH ZN AMALGAM GAVE XC SUB6 H SUB3 (SH) SUB2-2,4 (I) (X IS H, ME, OR CL). THE ACTION OF CHCLF SUB2 ON I IN NAOH SOLN. GAVE XC SUB6 H SUB3 (SCHF SUB2) SUB2-2,4 WHICH WERE OXIDIZED WITH CRO SUB3-AC SUB2 O TO XC SUB6 H SUB3 (SO SUB2 CHF SUB2) SUB2-2,4. SIMILARLY, STARTING WITH XC SUB6 H SUB2 (SO SUB2 CL) SUB3-2,4,6, WERE PREPD. XC SUB6 H SUB2 (SO SUB2 CHF SUB2) SUB3 2, 4,5 (II) (X IS NH SUB2 OR CL). THE REACTION OF P-F SUB2 CHSC SUB6 H SUB4 NH SUB2 WITH NANO SUB2-HCL-SO SUB2 GAVE P-FE SUB2 CHSC SUB6 H SUB4 SO SUB2 CL, WHICH WAS CONVERTED INTO P-F SUB2 CHO SUB2 SC SUB6 H SUB4 SO SUB2 CHF SUB2 (III) AS ABOVE. PASSING CHCLF SUB2 THROUGH AN ALK. SOLN. OF P- OR O-HOC SUB6 H SUB4 OH CONTG. NA SUB2 S SUB2 O SUB4 ALSO GAVE III OR ITS O-ANALOG. THE REACTION OF MEONA WITH II (X EQUALS CL) GAVE A MIST. OF II (X EQUALS MEO) AND II (X EQUALS HO). THE REACTION OF N SUB2 H SUB4 WITH II (X EQUALS CL) GAVE II (X EQUALS H SUB2 NNH).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 032 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

TITLE--ON INTEGRAL INVARIANTS OF THERMO TROPICAL QUASI GEOSTROPHIC MODEL OF THE ATMOSPHERE -U-

AUTHOR--GANDIN, L.S.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--METEOROLOGIYA I GIDROLOGIYA, 1970, NR 6, PP 16-24

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--ATMOSPHERIC MODEL, VORTEX

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--2000/1743 STEP NO--UR/0050/70/000/006/0016/0024

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0125361

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

2/2 032

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0125361

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. EXPRESSIONS ARE OBTAINED FOR LINEAR AND SQUARE INVARIANTS OF A THERMO TROPICAL QUASI GEOSTROPHIC MODEL OF THE ATMOSPHERE. THE FIRST SQUARE INVARIANT REPRESENTS THE ENERGY OF THE MODEL. THE SECOND SQUARE INVARIANT COMPRISES THE SQUARE OF ABSOLUTE VORTEX. FACILITY: GLAVNAYA GEOFIZICHESKAYA OBSERVATORIYA.

UNCLASSIFIED

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 009 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70

TITLE--PHYSICAL METHODS IN APPLIED CLIMATOLOGY -U-

AUTHOR--GANDIN, L.S.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--METEOROLOGIYA, I GIDROLOGIYA, 1970, NR 4, PP 72-79

DATE PUBLISHED-------70

SUBJECT AREAS--ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--CLIMATOLOGY, HEAT BLANCE

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1987/1040 STEP NO--UR/0050/70/000/004/0072/0079

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0104438

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 009 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0104438

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. A GENERAL APPROACH TO THE FORMULATION AND SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEMS OF APPLIED CLIMATOLOGY BY PHYSICAL METHODS IS DISCUSSED. THE ADVANTAGES OF PHYSICAL METHODS WHEN COMPARED WITH EMPIRICAL APPROACH ARE DEMONSTRATED. THE APPLICATION OF PHYSICAL METHODS TO RESEARCH OF METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS OF HEAT REGIME OF HUMAN BEINGS, METEOROLOGICAL RESOURCES OF PLANT GROWTH AND METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS OF HEAT REGIME OF BUILDINGS IS CONSIDERED.

UNCLASSIFIED

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

UDC 548.736.6

RUMANOVA, I. M., GANDYMOV, O., BELOV, N. V.

"The Crystalline Structure of Veatchite and Its Relationship to the Structure of p-Veatchite"

Moscow, Kristallografiya, Vol. 16, No. 2, 1971, pp 286-291.

Abstract: Veatchite (A-veatchite) and p-veatchite are two natrual strontium borates with identical chemical composition $4SrO \cdot 11B_2O_3 \cdot 7H_2O$ and similar physical properties: they differ in the sizes of unit cells and spatial groups. The structures of both minerals consist of identical borax layers $Sr_2[B_5O_8(OH)]_2 \cdot B(OH)_3 \cdot H_2O$, with each unit cell (both in p-veatchite and in veatchite) intersecting two such layers, coupled with hydrogen bonds. The differences in the structures result from different mutual placement of the layers: if we assume the first layers of p-veatchite and veatchite to correspond, the second layer of veatchite will be a mirror reflection of the second layer of p-veatchite in the plane perpendicular to the c axis (plane of location of hydrogen bonds).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 018 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

TITLE--RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE AND SYMPTOMATIC HYPERTENSION -U-

AUTHOR-(02)-GANDZHA, I.M., KOGUT, M.D.

6

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--. VRACHEBNOYE DELO, 1970, NR 6, PP 9-15

DATE PUBLISHED-------70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--HYPERTENSION, URINE, ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3002/1905 STEP NO--UR/0475/70/000/006/0009/0015

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0129254

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 018 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0129254

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE DIFFERETNTIAL DIAGNOSIS WAS ANALYSED BETWEEN HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE OF CENTROGENIC ORIGIN AND SYMPTOMATIC HYPERTENSION BASED ON CLINICAL, LABORATORY AND INSTRUMENTAL METHODS OF INVESTIGATION. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE URINARY EXCRETING SYSTEM AND ENDOCRINE GLANDS. IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT DISEASES OF THE LATTER ACCOMPANIED BY HYPERTENSION MAY FAVOUR THE DEVELOPMENT OF CENTROGENIC HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE IN LANG'S CONCEPT ("ESSENTIAL HYPERTENSION" IN FOREIGN LITERATURE). FACILITY: KIYEVSKIY INSTITUT USOVERSHENSTVOVANIYA VRACHEV.

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USSR

ROSENTHAL', O. M., et al., 11-ya Vses. Konf. po Vopr Ispareniya, Goreniya i Gaz. Dinamiki Dispersn. Sistem, 1972 p 15

size to the field of little known high-dispersion aerosol. It is established that Negibbs thermodynamic effects increase sharply the sensitivity of small particles to external electrostatic fields.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 026 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

TITLE--CURRENT INSTABILITIES OF WEAKLY IONIZED PLASMA -U-

AUTHOR--GANEFELD, R.V.

6

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--TEPLOVIZ. VYS. TEMP.; 8: 205-7, 1970

DATE PUBLISHED-------70

SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS

TOPIC TAGS--PLASMA WAVE, PLASMA CONDUCTIVITY, PLASMA HEATING, CURRENT DENSITY, MATHEMATIC MODEL

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1988/1462 STEP NO--UR/0294/70/008/000/0205/0207

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106218

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 026 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106218

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE INFLUENCE OF JOULE'S DISSIPATION ON WAVES IN PLASMA WITH A CURRENT WAS STUDIED IN THE CASE IN WHICH THE EXTERNAL MAGENTIC FIELD WAS ABSENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF INSTABILITIES WAS LIMITED. THE EXPERIMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT WITH A MOEDL SIMULATING HOMOGENEOUS STATIONARY UNPERTURBED PALSMA WITH A FINITE CONDUCTIVITY. DATA OBTAINED SHOWED THAT UNDER THE CONDITIONS STUDIED, JOULE DISSIPATION WAS THE BASIC FACTOR OF WAVE AMPLIFICATION.

FACILITY: INST. OF ELECTRODYNAMICS, KIEV.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

Welding

USSR

KOSOY, L. F., SHALIMOV, A. G., LYUBKOVSKIY, V. M., KUSHNIRENKO, B. N., and GANELIN, D. N.

"Surface Phenomena and Their Role in Welding High-Strength Steel of Increased Purity"

Moscow, Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Chernaya Metallurgiya, No 7, 1970, pp 18-21

Abstract: The proposal that the surface tension of a metal has a significant effect on the depth of fusion during welding was stated earlier. The method of maximum gas pressure in a bubble was used to measure the surface tension of VP-25 steel in various steel-making procedures. VP-25 steel refined by synthetic slag at 1600°C has a surface tension 100-160 ergs/cm^2 higher than the same steel from an ordinary melt. This increased surface tension is connected with a reduction in the content of surface-active elements -- sulfur and oxygen -- as a result of refinement of the steel by synthetic slag. An especially sharp drop in the surface tension of this steel was observed with an increase in the sulfur content to 0.030%. Small additions of sulfur noticeably increased the depth of fusion of VP-25 steel. The nature of the relations obtained confirms the stated proposition for argon-arc welding. The mechanism of the effect of the purity of the metal with respect to the indicated admixtures is obviously the only one, and it does

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

KOSOY, L. F., et al., Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Chernaya Metallurgiya, No 7, 1970, pp 18-21

not depend on the refining procedure. In order to increase the depth of fusion of the metal, special activating fluxes were proposed. Application of these fluxes during argon-arc welding of high-strength steels of increased purity resulted in a good-quality welded joint without increasing the welding current. The results of measuring the surface tension of VP-25 steel made by the two procedures are tabulated in the article, and graphs are presented showing the effect of sulfur on surface tension and on depth of fusion of VP-25 steel.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 022 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

TITLE--AUTOMATIC WELDING OF THIN SECTION ALUMINUM CONNECTING PIPES -U-

AUTHOR-(03)-ZAGORUYKO, B.G., KAZAKOV, YU.V., GANELIN, D.N.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--MOSCOW, SVAROCHNOYE PROIZVODSTVO, NO 3, 1970, PP 20-21

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--MECH., IND., CIVIL AND MARINE ENGR

TOPIC TAGS--ALUMINUM ALLOY, PULSED VIBRATION ARC WELDING, ALLOY DESIGNATION, ARGON GAS WELDING, METAL TUBE, METAL PIPE, PIPE WELDING, AUTOMATIC WELDING

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1999/1311 STEP NO--UR/0135/70/000/003/0020/0021

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123270

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 022 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123270

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE TECHNIQUE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED FOR MANUFACTURING CONNECTING PIPES FROM AMG6 ALUMINUM ALLOY WITH USE OF THE AUTOMATIC ARGON ARC PULSED WELDING INSTEAD OF A MANUAL ARGON ARC WELDING.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 018 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

TITLE--SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDY OF TUNGSTEN TELLURIUM HETEROPOLY ANIONS -U-

AUTHOR-(02)-GANELINA, YE.SH., KRASNOPOLSKAYA, M.B.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--ZH. NEORG. KHIM. 1970, 15(4), 1055-8

DATE PUBLISHED-------70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--TUNGSTEN, TELLURIUM, SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC ANALYSIS, ANION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1999/1084 STEP NO--UR/0078/70/015/004/1055/1058

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123077

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 018 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123077

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE NA SUB2 TEO SUB3-NA SUB2 WO SUB4-H SUB2 SO SUB4 (HCL, HNO SUB3)-H SUB2 O SYSTEM WAS STUDIED BY THE METHOD OF ISOMOLAR SERIES AND BY CHANGING CONCN. OF ONE OF THE COMPONENTS. THE W-TE HETEROPOLY ANIONS EXIST IN THE SYSTEM AT W:TE RATIOS OF 2-18 AND THEIR FORMATION CAN BE DESCRIBED BY THE EQUATION: TEO SUB3 PRIME2 NEGATIVE PLUS NWO SUB4 PRIME2 NEGATIVE YIELD (TEW SUBN O SUBM) PRIME2 NEGATIVE. THE CONDENSATION OF HETEROPOLYANIONS IN THE SYSTEM STARTS AT A W:TE RATIO OF 2:1 AND THE SUBSEQUENT INCREASE OF W CONCN. DOES NOT CHANGE THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE ANION.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

Acc. Nr. AP0030822 Abstracting Service: CHEMICAL ABST. 3-78 Ref. Code 21R0078

60941d The infrared absorption spectra of thiocyanatoberyllates solvated by acetonitrile. Pochkaeva, T. I.; Mikheeva, L. M.; Grigor'ev, A. I.; Ganem, A. (USSR). *Zh. Neorg. Khim.* 1970, 15(1), 87–91 (Russ). $MBe(NCS)_3.nMeCN$ (I) and $M_2Be(NCS)_4.nMeCN$, where M = Cs, Rb, K, or NH_4, were prepd. by conventional metathetical reactions in MeCN. All these compds. have NCS coordinated to Be via N, and I compds. have 1 MeCN coordinated to Be. Presence of bridging NCS was not observed. Frequencies of CS, CN, and NCS are assigned and tabulated. HMJR

REEL/FRAME
19690818

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 024 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

TITLE--COMPARISON OF CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSDUCERS MADE OF DIFFERENT MAGNETOSTRICTIVE MATERIALS -U-

AUTHOR-(03)-VALUYEV, V.N., GANEVA, L.I., GOLYAMINA, I.P.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--MOSCOW, AKUSTICHESKIY ZHURNAL, VOL 16, NO 1, 1970, PP 32-36

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGR.

TOPIC TAGS--ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER, NICKEL, COBALT IRON ALLOY, IRON ALUMINUM ALLOY, FERRITE, MAGNETOSTRICTIVE MATERIAL, ULTRASONIC EQUIPMENT

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1989/0287 STEP NO--UR/0046/70/016/001/0032/0036

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106928

UNCLASSIFIED

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 024 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106928

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. A COMPARATIVE STUDY HAS BEEN MADE OF TRANSFORMERS MADE OF NICKEL, PERMENDUR (IRON COBALT ALLOY), ALFER (POSSIBLE, AN ALUMINUM IRON ALLOY), AND FERRITE WITH CORES OF IDENTICAL FORM AND DIMENSIONS. THE OPERATING REGIMES OF THE TRANSFORMERS CORRESPONDED TO THEIR USE IN ULTRASONIC TECHNOLOGICAL DEVICES OF LOW POWER. THE EMITTERS WERE COMPARED BOTH BY VALUE OF ELECTROACOUSTIC EFFICIENCY FOR LOADING ON LIQUID AND FOR EFFICIENCY IN CONDITIONS OF NEGLIGIBLY SMALL LOADS. THE CORES OF THE EMITTERS MADE OF DIFFERENT MATERIALS WERE IDENTICAL IN SHAPE AND SIZE. THE REXONANCE FREQUENCIES WERE IN THE RANGE 23 TO 28 KILOHERTZ, DIFFERING IN THEIR DEPENDENCE ON THE DIFFERENCE IN VALUE OF THE ELASTIC CONSTANTS. THEY WERE ASSEMBLED FROM SHEETS OF NICKEL 0.1 MM THICK, AND OF PERMENDUR AND ALFER SHEETS 0.23 MM THICK. THE THICKNESS OF THE ENSEMBLE WAS 20 MM. THE FERRITE CORES WERE MONLITHIC. ASSEMBLY OF THE CORES MADE OF NICKEL AND PERMENDUR WAS CARRIED OUT WITH HEAT TREATMENT ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD SET FOR INDUSTRIAL EMITTERS AND WITH SUBSEQUENT IMPREGNATION WITH EPOXY RESIN BASED CEMENT.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

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UDC 534.232

USSR

VALUYEV, V. N., CANEVA, L. I., and GOLYAMINA, I. P., Acoustics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences

"Comparison of Characteristics of Transducers Made of Different Magnetostrictive Materials"

Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 16, No 1, 1970, pp 32-36

Abstract: A comparative study has been made of transformers made of nickel, Permendur [iron-cobalt alloy], Alfer [possibly, an aluminum-iron alloy], and ferrite with cores of identical form and dimensions. The operating regimes of the transformers corresponded to their use in ultrasonic technological devices of low power. The emitters were compared both by value of electroacoustic efficiency for loading on liquid and for efficiency in conditions of negligibly small loads.

The cores of the emitters made of different materials were identical in shape and size. The resonance frequencies were in the range 23 to 28 kilohertz, differing in their dependence on the difference in value of the elastic constants. They were assembled from sheets of nickel 0.1 mm thick, and of Permendur and Alfer sheets 0.23 mm thick. The thickness of the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

VALUYEV, V. N., et al., Avtolichebnyy Zhurnal, Vol 46, No 1, 1973, pp 35-36

ensemble was 20 mm. The ferrite cores were sandblasted. Assembly of the cores made of nickel and Permendur was carried out with heat treatment according to the standard set for industrial ambients and with subsequent impregnation with epoxy-resin based cement.

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CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1997/1048 STEP NO--UR/0020/70/191/002/0351/0354

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AT0119915
UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 022 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

TITLE--AUTOMATIC WELDING OF THIN SECTION ALUMINUM CONNECTING PIPES -U-

AUTHOR-(03)-ZAGORUYKO, B.G., KAZAKOV, YU.V., GANELIN, D.N.

G

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--MOSCOW, SVAROCHNOYE PROIZVODSTVO, NO 3, 1970, PP 20-21

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--MECH., IND., CIVIL AND MARINE ENGR

TOPIC TAGS--ALUMINUM ALLOY, PULSED VIBRATION ARC WELDING, ALLOY DESIGNATION, ARGON GAS WELDING, METAL TUBE, METAL PIPE, PIPE WELDING, AUTOMATIC WELDING

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1999/1311 STEP NO--UR/0135/70/000/003/0020/0021

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123270

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 022 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123270

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE TECHNIQUE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED FOR MANUFACTURING CONNECTING PIPES FROM AMG6 ALUMINUM ALLOY WITH USE OF THE AUTOMATIC ARGON ARC PULSED WELDING INSTEAD OF A MANUAL ARGON ARC WELDING.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 018 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

TITLE--SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDY OF TUNGSTEN TELLURIUM HETEROPOLY ANIONS -U-

AUTHOR-(02)-GANELINA, YE.SH., KRASNOPOLSKAYA, M.B.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--ZH. NEORG. KHIM. 1970, 15(4), 1055-8

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--TUNGSTEN, TELLURIUM, SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC ANALYSIS, ANION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1999/1084 STEP NO--UR/0078/70/015/004/1055/1058

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123077

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 018 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123077

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE NA SUB2 TEO SUB3-NA SUB2 WO SUB4-H SUB2 SO SUB4 (HCL, HNO SUB3)-H SUB2 O SYSTEM WAS STUDIED BY THE METHOD OF ISOMOLAR SERIES AND BY CHANGING CONCN. OF ONE OF THE COMPONENTS. THE W-TE HETEROPOLY ANIONS EXIST IN THE SYSTEM AT W:TE RATIOS OF 2-18 AND THEIR FORMATION CAN BE DESCRIBED BY THE EQUATION: TEO SUB3 PRIME2 NEGATIVE PLUS NWO SUB4 PRIME2 NEGATIVE YIELD (TEW SUBN O SUBM) PRIME2 NEGATIVE. THE CONDENSATION OF HETEROPOLYANIONS IN THE SYSTEM STARTS AT A W:TE RATIO OF 2:1 AND THE SUBSEQUENT INCREASE OF W CONCN. DOES NOT CHANGE THE BASIC STRUCTURE OF THE ANION.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

lates sol[illegible] L. M.; Grigor'ev, A. I.; [illegible] MBe(NCS)$_n$[illegible] NH$_4$, were [illegible] 1970, 15(1), 87–91 (Russ). Cs, Rb, K or NH$_4$, were [illegible] (NCS)$_n$·mMeCN, where M = Cs, Rb, K or NH$_4$, were [illegible] by conventional metathetical reactions in MeCN. All these compds. have NCS coordinated to Be via N, and I compds. have 1 MeCN coordinated to Be. Presence of bridging NCS was not observed. Frequencies of CS, CN, and NCS are assigned and tabulated. HMJR

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REEL/FRAME

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

Acc. Nr. AP0030822 Abstracting Service: CHEMICAL ABST. 37d

Ref. Code 21R0078

The infrared absorption spectra of thiocyanatoberyl-
...nitrile. Pochkaeva, T. I.; Mikhaeva, ...
...USSR; ... and M. Be-
Neorg. Khim.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 024 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

TITLE--COMPARISON OF CHARACTERISTICS OF TRANSDUCERS MADE OF DIFFERENT MAGNETOSTRICTIVE MATERIALS -U-

AUTHOR-(03)-VALUYEV, V.N., GANEVA, L.I., GOLYAMINA, I.P.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--MOSCOW, AKUSTICHESKIY ZHURNAL, VOL 16, NO 1, 1970, PP 32-36

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGR.

TOPIC TAGS--ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER, NICKEL, COBALT IRON ALLOY, IRON ALUMINUM ALLOY, FERRITE, MAGNETOSTRICTIVE MATERIAL, ULTRASONIC EQUIPMENT

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1989/0287 STEP NO--UR/0046/70/016/001/0032/0036

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106928

UNCLASSIFIED

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 024 UNCLASSIFIED

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106928 PROCESSING DATE--30OCT70

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. A COMPARATIVE STUDY HAS BEEN MADE OF TRANSFORMERS MADE OF NICKEL, PERMENDUR (IRON COBALT ALLOY), ALFER (POSSIBLE, AN ALUMINUM IRON ALLOY), AND FERRITE WITH CORES OF IDENTICAL FORM AND DIMENSIONS. THE OPERATING REGIMES OF THE TRANSFORMERS CORRESPONDED TO THEIR USE IN ULTRASONIC TECHNOLOGICAL DEVICES OF LOW POWER. THE EMITTERS WERE COMPARED BOTH BY VALUE OF ELECTROACOUSTIC EFFICIENCY FOR LOADING ON LIQUID AND FOR EFFICIENCY IN CONDITIONS OF NEGLIGIBLY SMALL LOADS. THE CORES OF THE EMITTERS MADE OF DIFFERENT MATERIALS WERE IDENTICAL IN SHAPE AND SIZE. THE REXONANCE FREQUENCIES WERE IN THE RANGE 23 TO 28 KILOHERTZ, DIFFERING IN THEIR DEPENDENCE ON THE DIFFERENCE IN VALUE OF THE ELASTIC CONSTANTS. THEY WERE ASSEMBLED FROM SHEETS OF NICKEL 0.1 MM THICK, AND OF PERMENDUR AND ALFER SHEETS 0.23 MM THICK. THE THICKNESS OF THE ENSEMBLE WAS 20 MM. THE FERRITE CORES WERE MONLITHIC. ASSEMBLY OF THE CORES MADE OF NICKEL AND PERMENDUR WAS CARRIED OUT WITH HEAT TREATMENT ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD SET FOR INDUSTRIAL EMITTERS AND WITH SUBSEQUENT IMPREGNATION WITH EPOXY RESIN BASED CEMENT.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

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UDC 534.232

USSR

VALUYEV, V. N., GANEVA, L. I., and GOLYAMINA, I. P., Acoustics Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences

"Comparison of Characteristics of Transducers Made of Different Magnetostrictive Materials"

Moscow, Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 16, No 1, 1970, pp 32-36

Abstract: A comparative study has been made of transformers made of nickel, Permendur [iron-cobalt alloy], Alfer [possibly, an aluminum-iron alloy], and ferrite with cores of identical form and dimensions. The operating regimes of the transformers corresponded to their use in ultrasonic technological devices of low power. The emitters were compared both by value of electroacoustic efficiency for loading on liquid and for efficiency in conditions of negligibly small loads.

The cores of the emitters made of different materials were identical in shape and size. The resonance frequencies were in the range 23 to 28 kilohertz, differing in their dependence on the difference in value of the elastic constants. They were assembled from sheets of nickel 0.1 mm thick, and of Permendur and Alfer sheets 0.23 mm thick. The thickness of the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

VALUYEV, V. N., et al., Akusticheskiy Zhurnal, Vol 16, No 1, 1970, pp 32-36

ensemble was 20 mm. The ferrite cores were monlithic. Assembly of the cores made of nickel and Permendur was carried out with heat treatment according to the standard set for industrial emitters and with subsequent impregnation with epoxy-resin based cement.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

UDC: 681.3.06:51

USSR

GANEYEV, D. G., GIGLAVYY, A. V., KANDALOVA, N. S., MURTAZI, R. F., MUKHINA, V. N., NEPOCHATYKH, D. P., SURINOVA, R. V.

"An Operational System Oriented for Use in the ASUP Management Systems for ASVT Computer Systems Models"

Tr. N.-i. i proyektn. in-ta po vnedreniyu vychisl. tekhn. v nar. kh-vo (Works of the Scientific Research and Design Institute on Introducing Computer Technology Into the National Economy), 1970, vyp. 5, pp 36-44 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 11, Nov 71, Abstract No 11V837)

Translation: The paper describes the fundamental principles which lie at the base of development of a small operational system designed for use in the development and operation of ASUP automated systems for management of enterprises with production of discrete type based on an aggregatized system of computer facilities (ASVT). An ASVT mnemocode with a set of macro-commands is used as the programming language in the proposed operational system. The principal functions, make-up and working singularities of the operational system are presented. V. Mikheyev.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 017 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

TITLE--MECHANISM OF THE SOLUBILITY OF QUARTZ IN PURE WATER IN A WIDE RANGE OF TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES -U-

AUTHOR-(02)-GANEYEV, I.G., PAKHOMOV, V.I.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--DOKL. AKAD. NAUK SSSR 1970, 191(2), 351-4

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--EARTH SCIENCES AND OCEANOGRAPHY

TOPIC TAGS--SOLUBILITY, QUARTZ, PRESSURE EFFECT, HYDROLYSIS, DISTILLED WATER

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1997/1048 STEP NO--UR/0020/70/191/002/0351/0354

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AT0119915

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 017 . UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AT0119915

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE MECHANISM IS DISCUSSED FOR DIFFERENT TEMPS. ON THE BASIS OF LITERATURE DATA. AT LOW TEMPS., LESS THAN 100DEGREES, THE 1ST STEP IN THE SOLN. MECHANISM IS THE HYDROLYSIS OF THE SURFACE LAYER FOLLOWED BY THE REACTION OF THE HYDRATED SURFACE WITH THE DISSOCD. PART OF THE H SUB2 O. THE SOLY. IS DETD. BY THE ACTIVITY OF THE DISSOCD. PART OF THE H SUB2 O. AT 250-265DEGREES THERE IS A DECREASE IN THE DIELEC. CONST. OF THE H SUB2 O WHICH LIMITS THE HYDRATION PROCESSES. IN THIS CASE PROCESSES ARE DEVELOPED FOR THE HYDROLYTIC SPLITTING OF THE SIO SUB2. IN THE REGION OF A SHARP DECREASE IN THE SOLY. OF QUARTZ (350-374DEGREES), THE HYDROLYSIS AND HYDRATION PROCESSES ARE NOT HIGHLY DEVELOPED. ABOVE 400DEGREES THE INCREASE IN THE SOLY. IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE ACTIVITY OF THE DISSOCD. PART OF THE H SUB2 O. THE STRUCTURE OF THE SOLNS. AND ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE FORM OF THE DISSOLVED STATE OF SIO SUB2 DIFFERS AT HIGH PRESSURES AND TEMPS. FROM THAT AT LOW PRESSURES AND TEMPS.

FACILITY: INST. OBSHCH. NEORG. KHIM. IM. KURNAKOVA. MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

UDC 539.3

USSR

GANEYEVA, M. S.

"On Some Approximations in the Solution of the Problem of the Curvature of Plates and Shells with the Calculation of Physical and Geometrical Nonlinearity"

Kazan', Issled. po teorii plastin i obolochek. No 9 (Investigations in the Theory of Plates and Shells, Collection of Works), Kazan' University, 1972, pp 270-278 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Mekhanika, No 4, 1973, Abstract No 4V146 by E. I. Sokolov)

Translation: An attempt is made to obtain a sufficiently simple relationship, in a closed form, between stress, moments and deformations at points of plates and slanting shells, obtained using the Kirchhoff hypothesis in the case of non-linear dependence between components of the stress σ_{ik} and the deformation e_{ik} in the form $T=3K_x(e_0)D_0+G\gamma(\psi^2)D'$ where K and G are moduli of volume deformation and shear of plates and shells; T, D_0, D' are the stress tensor, spherical tensor and deformation deviator; e_0 is the mean deformation, ψ^2 is the intensity of shear strain; the form of the functions $x(e_0)$ and $\gamma(\psi^2)$ depends on the properties of the material used.

The case of $x(e_0)=1$ is considered. An expression for plate and shell

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

GANEYEVA, M. S., Issled. po teorii plastin i obolochek. No 9, 1972, pp 270-278

deformation according to their thickness is obtained as a first approximation, and by introducing the mean value of the intensity of shear strain according to thickness, the author obtains approximate expressions of forces and moments in transverse cross section of plates through deformation of the mean surface of the latter. Using the geometrically nonlinear equations the final difference method and a computer, the author solved the problem of stress and strain conditions for transverse bending of round plates and slanting spherical shells, which are made of a physically nonlinear material, for which $\gamma(\psi^2)=1-(A\psi^2)^{1/4}$ where A is a constant. From a comparison of the results of the solution of the equation, obtained on the basis of exact expressions of stress and moments through deformation, and the equation obtained with the approximate analogous relationships, it is apparent that these approximate relationships, which make it possible to significantly reduce the volume of calculations, are completely suitable for practical calculations. The error when using them as concrete examples does not exceed 1% for buckling and 8% for stresses of plates and slanting spherical shells. (6 bibliographic entries)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 011 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

TITLE--OPTICALLY ACTIVE 1,P,NITROPHENYL,2,AMINO,1,3,PROPANEDIOL -U-

AUTHOR-(04)-MAYRANOVSKIY, S.G., GANGRSKIY, P.A., TURYANSKAYA, YE.G., LISHCHETA, L.I.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

6

SOURCE--U.S.S.R. 264,382

REFERENCE--OTKRYTIYA, IZOBRET., PROM. OBRAZTSY, TOVARNYE ZNAKI 1970,

DATE PUBLISHED--03MAR70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--DRUG PRODUCTION, OPTIC ACTIVITY, PATENT

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3002/1352 STEP NO--UR/0482/70/000/000/0000/0000

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0128759

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 011 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0128759

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE TITLE COMPD. IS PREPD. BY REDUCING P,NITRO,ALPHA,ACETAMIDO,BETA, HYDROXYPROPIOPHENONE WITH ISO,PROH IN AN ACID MEDIUM IN THE PRESENCE OF AL(OPR,ISO) SUB3,ALCL SUB3,CCL SUB4. FACILITY: KHIMIKO-FARMATSEVTICHESKIY ZAVOD, AKRIKHIN.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

Nuclear Physics

USSR

BELOV, A. G., GANGRSKIY, Yu. P., DALKHSUREN, B., KUCHER, A. M., NGUYEN, Kong Khan', Joint Institute of Nuclear Research

"Search for α-Emission in Decay of Spontaneously Fissioning Isomers"

Moscow, Yadernaya Fizika, Vol 17, No 5, May 73, pp 942-946

Abstract: The paper gives the results of experiments to detect α-emission in decay of spontaneously fissioning isomers of Am^{242} ($T_{1/2}$ = 14 ms), Am^{240} (0.9 ms) and Pu^{241} (27 μs) formed in reactions (n,2n) with a cross section of 100-200 μb at a neutron energy of 14.7 MeV, which is considerably greater than the cross sections of reactions with charged particles. The α-particles were registered by a multifilament proportional counter 120 mm in diameter with a resolving time of about 0.1 μs. No alpha-emitters were observed with energy greater than 7 Mev and half-life in the region of 10^{-5}-10^{-2}sec. This would seem to indicate that α-transitions from isomer levels are forbidden. The authors thank G. N. Flerov for continued interest in the work.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

GANEKIN, D. G., GIGLAVYY, A. V., KANDALOVA, N. S., MURNIN, N. P., MURNINA, V. N., NEPOCHATYKH, D. P., SURINOVA, R. V.

UDC: 681.3.06:51

"An Operational System Oriented for Use in the ASUP Management Systems for ASVT Computer Systems Models"

Tr. N.-i. i proyektn. in-ta po mashinnym metodam [illegible]
(Works of the Scientific Research and [illegible] puter Technology Inst[illegible]
[illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 017 . UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AT0119915

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE MECHANISM IS DISCUSSED FOR DIFFERENT TEMPS. ON THE BASIS OF LITERATURE DATA. AT LOW TEMPS., LESS THAN 100DEGREES, THE 1ST STEP IN THE SOLN. MECHANISM IS THE HYDROLYSIS OF THE SURFACE LAYER FOLLOWED BY THE REACTION OF THE HYDRATED SURFACE WITH THE DISSOCD. PART OF THE H SUB2 O. THE SOLY. IS DETD. BY THE ACTIVITY OF THE DISSOCD. PART OF THE H SUB2 O. AT 250-265DEGREES THERE IS A DECREASE IN THE DIELEC. CONST. OF THE H SUB2 O WHICH LIMITS THE HYDRATION PROCESSES. IN THIS CASE PROCESSES ARE DEVELOPED FOR THE [illegible] PROCESSES ARE NOT HIGHLY DEVELOPED. ABOVE 400DEGREES THE INCREASE IN THE SOLY. IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE ACTIVITY OF THE DISSOCD. PART OF THE H SUB2 O. THE STRUCTURE OF THE SOLNS. AND ITS DEVELOPMENT ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE FORM OF THE DISSOLVED STATE OF SIO SUB2 DIFFERS AT HIGH PRESSURES AND TEMPS. FROM THAT AT LOW PRESSURES AND TEMPS.

FACILITY: INST. OBSHCH. NEORG. KHIM. IM. KURNAKOVA, MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR UDC 539.3

GANEYEVA, M. S.

"On Some Approximations in the Solution of the Problem of the Curvature of Plates and Shells with the Calculation of Physical and Geometrical Nonlinearity"

Kazan', Issled. po teorii plastin i obolochek. No 9 (Investigations in the Theory of Plates and Shells, Collection of Works), Kazan' University, 1972, pp 270-278 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Mekhanika, No 4, 1973, Abstract No 4V146 by E. I. Sokolov)

Translation: An attempt is made to obtain a sufficiently simple relationship, in a closed form, between stress, moments and deformations at points of plates and slanting shells, obtained using the Kirchhoff hypothesis in the case of nonlinear dependence between components of the stress σ_{ik} and the deformation e_{ik} in the form $T=3K\varkappa(e_0)D_0+G\,\gamma(\psi^2)D'$ where K and G are moduli of volume deformation and shear of plates and shells; T, D_0, D' are the stress tensor, spherical tensor and deformation deviator; e_0 is the mean deformation, ψ^2 is the intensity of shear strain; the form of the functions $\varkappa(e_0)$ and $\gamma(\psi^2)$ depends on the properties of the material used. The case of $\varkappa(e_0)=1$ is considered. An expression for plate and shell

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USSR

GANEYEVA, M. S., Issled. po teorii plastin i obolochek. No 9, 1972, pp 270-273

deformation according to their thickness is obtained as a first approximation, and by introducing the mean value of the intensity of shear strain according to thickness, the author obtains approximate expressions of forces and moments in transverse cross section of plates through deformation of the mean surface of the latter. Using the geometrically nonlinear equations the final difference method and a computer, the author solved the problem of stress and strain conditions for transverse bending of round plates and slanting spherical shells, which are made of a physically nonlinear material, for which $\gamma(\psi^2)=1-(A\psi^2)^{1/4}$ where A is a constant. From a comparison of the results of the solution of the equation, obtained on the basis of exact expressions of stress and moments through deformation, and the equation obtained with the approximate analogous relationships, it is apparent that these approximate relationships, which make it possible to significantly reduce the volume of calculations, are completely suitable for practical calculations. The error when using them as concrete examples does not exceed 1% for buckling and 8% for stresses of plates and slanting spherical shells. (6 bibliographic entries)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 011 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

TITLE--OPTICALLY ACTIVE 1,P,NITROPHENYL,2,AMINO,1,3,PROPANEDIOL -U-

AUTHOR-(04)-MAYRANOVSKIY, S.G., GANGRSKIY, P.A., TURYANSKAYA, YE.G., LISHCHETA, L.I.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

G

SOURCE--U.S.S.R. 264,382

REFERENCE--OTKRYTIYA, IZOBRET., PROM. OBRAZTSY, TOVARNYE ZNAKI 1970,

DATE PUBLISHED--03MAR70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--DRUG PRODUCTION, OPTIC ACTIVITY, PATENT

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3002/1352 STEP NO--UR/0482/70/000/000/0000/0000

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0128759

UNCLASSIFIED

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 011 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0128759

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE TITLE COMPD. IS PREPD. BY REDUCING P,NITRO,ALPHA,ACETAMIDO,BETA, HYDROXYPROPIOPHENONE WITH ISO,PROH IN AN ACID MEDIUM IN THE PRESENCE OF AL(OPR,ISO) SUB3,ALCL SUB3,CCL SUB4. FACILITY: KHIMIKO-FARMATSEVTICHESKIY ZAVOD, AKRIKHIN.

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

Nuclear Physics

USSR

BELOV, A. G., GANGRSKIY, Yu. P., DALKHSUREN, B., KUCHER, A. M., NGUYEN, Kong Khan', Joint Institute of Nuclear Research

"Search for α-Emission in Decay of Spontaneously Fissioning Isomers"

Moscow, Yadernaya Fizika, Vol 17, No 5, May 73, pp 942-946

Abstract: The paper gives the results of experiments to detect α-emission in decay of spontaneously fissioning isomers of Am^{242} ($T_{1/2}$ = 14 ms), Am^{240} (0.9 ms) and Pu^{241} (27 μs) formed in reactions (n,2n) with a cross section of 100-200 μb at a neutron energy of 14.7 MeV, which is considerably greater than the cross sections of reactions with charged particles. The α-particles were registered by a multifilament proportional counter 120 mm in diameter with a resolving time of about 0.1 μs. No alpha-emitters were observed with energy greater than 7 Mev and half-life in the region of 10^{-5}-10^{-2}sec. This would seem to indicate that α-transitions from isomer levels are forbidden. The authors thank G. N. Flerov for continued interest in the work.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

GANGRSKIY, Yu. P.; et al (Joint Institute for Nuclear Research)

"Measuring the Excitation Energy of Spontaneously Fissioning Isomer Pu^{239}"

Moscow, Yadernaya Fizika; August, 1972; pp 271-6

ABSTRACT: The excitation function of the reaction $Pu^{240}(\gamma, n)$, leading to production of the fissioning isomer Pu^{239} with a half life of 8.5 μsec, was measured. The excitation function measured was analyzed under different assumptions regarding the reaction mechanism. It was shown that the threshold value for the reaction obtained from the analysis and, consequently, the excitation energy of the spontaneously fissioning isomer depend substantially on the assumptions regarding the reaction mechanism.

The article includes six equations, three figures, and one table. There are 16 bibliographic references.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

GANGRSKIY, YU. P., MARKOV, B. N., KHARISOV, I. F., and TSIPENYUK, YU. M., Institute of Physical Problems, Academy of Sciences USSR, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

"Action of Spontaneously Fissionable Isomeric States of Pu^{239} and Am^{243} During Inelastic Scattering of Gamma-Quanta"

Moscow, Pis'ma v Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 14, No 6, 20 Sep 71, pp 370-372

Abstract: Investigating the activation mechanism of spontaneously fissionable isomeric levels in various nuclear reactions is one of the basic means of studying the nature of these states. The authors use two possible means of activating the isomeric state: (1) the activation of levels lying above the fission barrier (in the energy range of 6-10 MeV), and their discharge using radiation transitions to the levels of the second holes for the isomeric state; and (2) the activation of levels in the first hole below the fission barrier (with an energy of 3-6 MeV) and subsequent tunnel transition to the second potential hole. The results of this article reveal the possibility of studying the properties of spontaneously fissionable isomers in reactions of inelastic scattering of gamma-quanta. By using a larger

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USSR

GANGRSKIY, YU. P., et al., Pis'ma v Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 14, No 6, 20 Sep 71, pp 370-372

number of test data it is possible to utilize lower activation energies and thus more fully investigate the mechanism of populating the isomeric state and establish the structure of the fission barrier of the nuclei. The article contains 2 illustrations and 9 bibliographic entries.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

GANGRSKIY, Yu. P., KHARISOV, I. F., Joint Institute of Nuclear Research

"Study of Nuclear Reactions (n, $2n$) and (n, γ) Leading to the Isomeric State of Mo^{93}"

Moscow, Yadernaya Fizika, Vol. 12, No. 6, Dec 70, pp 1117-1120

Abstract: The cross sections for the formation of Mo^{93} nuclei in the isomeric state in (n, $2n$) and (n, γ) reactionswere measured for neutron energies in the range 2.5-3.0 and 13-15 Mev in order to explain the mechanism for the population of the isomer state. It is noted that many cases have recently been observed in which the isomer ratio measured in experiment was considerably different from that calculated on the basis of the statistical model. In the capture of thermal neutrons by In^{113} and In^{115}, the cross section for the formation of the nucleus in the isomer state with spin 8^- was higher than in the state with spin 5^+; in the study of spontaneously fissioning isomers it was observed that the isomer ratio is independent of the moment imparted to the nucleus; in another study a high yield of the Mo^{93} nucleus in the

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USSR

GANGRSKIY, Yu. P., KHARISOV, I. F., Yadernaya fizika, Vol. 12, No. 6, Dec 70, pp 1117-1120

isomer state with spin $21/2^+$ was observed among fission fragments. The function for the excitation of the reaction Mo^{94} $(n, 2n)Mo^{93m}$ is graphed and shows a typical threshold form; it is compared with the excitation function of $(n, 2n)$ reactions calculated on the basis of the statistical model. The computed functions satisfactorily describe the experimental data. A discrepancy between the experimental and calculated cross sections for Mo^{92} for 15 Mev neutrons is attributed to competition of charge particles emitted by the compound nucleus. For the reaction $Mo^{94}(n, 2n)Mo^{93m}$, the measured excitation function agrees with the calculated function if the isomer state is taken equal to 10^{-2}. The values of the cross sections for $Mo^{92}(n, \gamma)Mo^{93m}$ reactions are tabulated for various neutron energies. The isomer ratio in neutron capture both with an energy of 14.7 Mev and 2.5-3.0 Mev was of the order of 10^{-1}. This value of the isomer ratio could not be explained on the basis of the statistical model of the nucleus. It is concluded that the isomer ratio measured is close to the ratio calculated on the basis of the statistical model only for comparatively low excitation energies of the Mo^{93} nucleus. Such behavior of the isomer ratio is said to indicate the unusual mechanism of the population of the isomer state; the anomalously high isomer ratio is attributed to the fact that the population of all remaining levels of the multiplet leads to the isomer state.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

GANGRSKIY, Yu. P., MARKOV, B. N., TSIPENYUK, Yu. M., Joint Institute of Nuclear Research, Institute of Physical Problems, Academy of Sciences USSR

"Investigation of (γ, n) Reactions Resulting in Formation of Spontaneously Fissionable Am Isomers"

Moscow, Yadernaya Fizika, Vol 11, No 1, 1970, pp 54-58

Abstract: A study was made of (γ, n) reactions resulting in the formation of spontaneously fissionable Am-240 and Am-242 isomers. The experiments were carried out on the microtron of the Institute of Physical Problems, Academy of Sciences USSR, with 17 orbits. A multiwire spark counter was used as the fission fragment detector. The targets were made of separated isotopes Am-241 and Am-243. The dependence of the integral yields of both isomers on the end-point gamma-quantum energy was measured. The thresholds of reactions resulting in spontaneously fissionable isomers were determined, and the excitation energies of the isomeric levels were calculated. The isomeric ratio for Am-240 was calculated by comparing the fragment yields of delayed and induced fission. The results indicate that photonuclear reactions can be successfully used to study the properties of spontaneously fissionable isomers.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

GANGRSKIY, Yu. P., et al., Yadernaya Fizika, Vol 11, No 1, 1970, pp 54-58

The authors thank P. L. Kapitsa and G. N. Flerov for their support and interest in the work, S. P. Kapitsa and S. M. Polikanov for useful discussions, and K. A. Gavrilov and Yu. S. Korotkin for preparing the targets.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 026 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--09OCT70

TITLE--REACTIONS RESULTING IN THE PRODUCTION OF SPONTANEOUSLY FISSIONABLE AMERICIUM ISOMERS -U-

AUTHOR-(03)-MARKOV, B.N., GANGRSKIY, YU.P., TSIPENYUK, YU.M.

6

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--YAD. FIZ. 1970, 11(1), 54-8

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS, NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TOPIC TAGS--PHOTONUCLEAR REACTION, AMERICIUM, NUCLEAR ISOMER, NUCLEAR FISSION, EXCITATION ENERGY, FISSION PRODUCT, BREMISSTRAHLUNG, GAMMA SPECTRUM, FISSION CROSS SECTION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1976/0430 STEP NO--UR/0367/70/011/001/0054/0058

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0042466

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 026 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--09OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0042466

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE PRODUCTION OF SPONTANEOUSLY FISSIONABLE ISOMERS PRIME240 AM AND PRIME242 AM IN (GAMMA,N) REACTIONS ON PRIME241 AM AND PRIME243 AM IS INVESTIGATED. THE FISSION FRAGMENTS WERE DETECTED BY A SPARK COUNTER. THE INTEGRAL YIELDS OF BOTH THE ISOMERS WERE MEASURED, DEPENDENT ON THE END POINT ENERGY OF THE BREMSSTRAHLUNG GAMMA QUANTA. THRESHOLDS OF THE REACTIONS PRODUCING THE ISOMER STATES ARE DETD. AND EXCITATION ENERGIES FOR THE ISOMER LEVELS ARE CALCD. THE ISOMERIC RATIO FOR PRIME240 AM IS CALCD. FORM THE COMPARISON OF THE FRAGMENT YIELDS OF THE DELAYED AND INDUCED FISSION. SINCE A CONTINUOUS SPECTRUM OF GAMMA QUANTA IS FORMED IN THE BREMSSTRAHLUNG OF THE SOURCE E, THE OBSD. FRAGMENT YIELD (SPONTANEOUS AND DELAYED) CAN BE RELATED MATH. TO THE REACTION CROSS SECTION. THE PHOTONUCLEAR REACTIONS CAN BE USED TO INVESTIGATE THE PROPERTIES OF THE SPONTANEOUSLY FISSIONABLE ISOMERS. FACILITY: OB'EDIN, INST. YAD. ISSLED., DUBNA, USSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 014 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70

TITLE--SPARK COUNTER FOR FISSION FRAGMENTS -U-

AUTHOR-(05)-GANGRSKIY, YU.P., DALKHSUREN, B., LAZAREV, YU.A., MARKOV, B.N., NGUYEN, C.H.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--PRIB. TEKH. EKSP. 1970, (2), 63-5

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS

TOPIC TAGS--NUCLEAR FISSION, SPARK CHAMBER, NUCLEAR PHYSICS APPARATUS

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--3008/2016 STEP NO--UR/0120/70/000/002/0063/0065

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0138870

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 014 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0138870

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. RESULTS ARE GIVEN OF MEASUREMENTS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF REGISTRATION FOR FISSION FRAGMENTS AND OF THE RESOLVING TIME FOR SEVERAL GAS MIXTS. BASED ON HE, NE, AR, KR, XE, AND N SUB2. FOR A SERIES OF GAS MIXTS., AN EFFICIENCY OF LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 50PERCENT WAS OBTAINED FOR THE FRAGMENTS, AND FOR ALPHA PARTICLES, IT WAS LESS THAN 10 PRIME NEGATIVE 10PERCENT. FACILITY: OB'EDIN. INST. YAD. ISSLED., DUBNA, USSR.

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USSR UDC 621.397(204)

BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, V. P., GANICH, P. Ya., PREDKO, K. G., SHIMYANSKIY, S. L.

"Using a Television System to Evaluate the Contrast Characteristics of Underwater Objects"

Izv. AN BSSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. n. (News of the Academy of Sciences of the BSSR. Physics and Mathematics Series), 1971, No 3, pp 118-121 (from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 11, Nov 71, Abstract No 11G258)

Translation: A series-produced television installation is used to measure the frequency-contrast characteristics of layers of water of various thickness. It is shown that the resolution of underwater viewing systems is determined by the scattering properties of the water. The principles of modeling and dimensionless scaling parameters are used to analyze the visibility of objects in a scattering medium. Two illustrations, bibliography of eight titles.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 047 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

TITLE--RADIATION STABILITY OF ZNS PLUS PRIME10 B TYPE DETECTORS TO NEUTRONS -U-

AUTHOR-(04)-GANICHEV, G.I., KOLESOV, B.M., OVCHINNIKOV, A.K., TIMOFEYEVA, T.V.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--PRIB. TEKH. EKSP. 1970, (2), 78-80

DATE PUBLISHED-------70

SUBJECT AREAS--NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, PHYSICS

TOPIC TAGS--ZINC SULFIDE, BORON ISOTOPE, NEUTRON DETECTOR, SCINTILLATOR, RADIATION EFFECT, LIGHT EMISSION, RADIATION INTENSITY

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3007/1077 STEP NO--UR/0120/70/000/002/0078/0080

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0136497

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 047 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0136497

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE LOWERING WAS STUDIED OF THE LIGHT OUTPUT OF ZNS PLUS PRIME10 B DETECTORS OWING TO RADIATION FAULTS CAUSED BY THERMAL N. AT DOSAGES ALRGER THAN 10 PRIME12 N-CM PRIME2 THE REDN. OF THE LIGHT OUTPUT IS SIGNIFICANT. FACILITY: VNII RAZVED. GEOFIZ., LEINIGRAD, USSR.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

Acc. Nr: AP0047353 G Ref. Code: UR0589

PRIMARY SOURCE: Vestnik Khirurgii imeni I. I. Grekova, 1970, Vol 104, Nr 1, pp 49-53

THE DIAGNOSTIC OPPORTUNITIES OF PORTOHEPATOGRAPHY WITH AN OILY CONTRAST SUBSTANCE

By A. M. Ganichkin, A. M. Granov and V. A. Mikhaylov

Based on the experimental and clinical studies it is felt that the use of contrast substances on oil base widen the opportunities of portohepatography, providing a distinct image of intrahepatic vessels.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

Cytology

USSR UDC 576.312.27:578.085.23

GANIN, A. F., and MOSOLOV, A. N., Chair of Microbiology, Central Scientific Research Laboratory of the Medical Institute, and Laboratory of Virus Genetics of the Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences USSR, Novosibirsk

"Changes in the Karyotype of L Cells After Capture by Them of Nuclei Isolated From Liver Cells"

Leningrad, Tsitologiya, Vol 13, No 3, Mar 71, pp 355-361

Abstract: In previous work by Mosolov et al, the capacity of cells of transplantable cultures HEP-2 and L to capture actively homologous and heterologous nuclei was demonstrated. The capture was accompanied by a pronounced increase in the glucose-6-phosphatase activity of L-cell cultures. At present a study of the karyotype changes in L cells after capture by them of various amounts of nuclei isolated from the liver of mice of the C3H line was carried out. After a single addition of liver nuclei to an L-cell culture, pronounced karyotype changes in the L-cell population were observed. These changes were manifested by an increase of the scope of karyotype variation of chromosome numbers and of the rate of polyploid cells. The extent and duration of karyotype changes depended on the concentration of the nuclei added to the culture. High

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

GANIN, A. F., et al, Tsitologiya, Vol 13, No 3, Mar 71, pp 355-361

concentrations of nuclei inhibited temporarily the growth of the cell culture. Cells that captured more than five nuclei degenerated. The extent of karyotype changes increased with an increasing degree of degenerative changes produced in the L cells as a result of capture of nuclei.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 017 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70

TITLE--CHANGES IN THE NUCLEAR STRUCTURE OF A PRIMARY HUMAN FETAL FIBROBLAST CULTURE IN THE PRESENCE OF O-STREPTOLYSIN -U-

AUTHOR-(02)-GANIN, A.F., MOSOLOV, A.N.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--TSITOLOGIYA 1970, 12(3), 387-8

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--EMBRYOLOGY, FETUS, TISSUE CULTURE, CELL PHYSIOLOGY, PROTEIN SYNTHESIS, ANTIBIOTIC, SELECTIVE DRUG EFFECT/(U)STREPTOLYSIN ANTIBIOTIC

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3006/0277 STEP NO--UR/9053/70/012/003/0387/0388

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0134082

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 017 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0134082

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. STREPTOLYSIN ADDED TO FETAL FIBROBLAST CULTURE CHANGED IRREVERSIBLY THE STRUCTURE OF CELL NUCLEI, MAINLY BY CONDENSATION OF CHROMATIN AND FORMATION OF DEOXYNUCLEIC PROTEIN (DNP) GRANULES NEAR THE NUCLEAR MEMBRANES. CONDENSATION OF DNP WAS THE MAIN CAUSE OF DESTRUCTION OF THE GENETIC APPARATUS OF THE CELL.

FACILITY: NOVOSIBIRSK MED. INST., NOVOSIBIRSK, USSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

1/2 028 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

TITLE--STUDY OF UV AND BLUE FLUORESCENCE ENHANCEMENT OF L FIBROBLASTS IN VITRO AFTER X IRRADIATION -U-

AUTHOR-(04)-PROTSENKO, M.I., GANIN, A.F., GRUZDEV, A.D., MOSOLOV, A.N.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--TSITOLOGIYA: 12: 214-19 FEB 1970

DATE PUBLISHED--------70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--TISSUE CULTURE, X RAY RADIATION BIOLOGIC EFFECT, CELL PHYSIOLOGY, RADIATION DOSAGE, FLUORESCENCE

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1997/1984 STEP NO--UR/9053/70/012/000/0214/0219

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0120627

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

2/2 028 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0120627

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. L FIBROBLASTS WERE IRRADIATED WITH X RAYS (200 AND 400 RAD) AND AFTERWARDS CULTURED IN VITRO. UV AND VISIBLE BLUE FLUORESCENCES OF CELLS WERE MEASURED. A RAPID INCREASE OF BOTH TYPES OF FLUORESCENCE WAS FOUND REACHING ITS PEAK BY THE 3RD DAY; ON DAYS 15 TO 20 THIS LEVEL DECREASED TO THE ONES OF THE CONTROL VALUES.

FACILITY: MEDICAL INST., NOVOSIBIRSK, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR UDC: 629.78

PETROV, B. N., GANIN, I. A., MITROSHIN, E. I., OLEYNICHENKO, L. G., UKOLOV, I. S., USSR

"Selecting Parameters for a System to Control Descent of a Spacecraft in the Case of Random Variations of Atmospheric Density"

Moscow, Trudy IV Mezhdunarodnogo simpoziuma IFAK po avtomaticheskomu upravleniyu v prostranstve, Dubrovnik, Jugoslavia, Sep 1971, Vol 2, pp 5-11

Abstract: The authors examine a method of constructing a control system for safe descent of a space vehicle in the earth's atmosphere. The approach to solution of the problem of descent control is based on analysis of systems with variable structure: i. e., systems in which the control law is a linear combination of coordinates with stepwise variable coefficients depending on the state of the system. The main coordinates of the system are independent of external perturbations, including variations of atmospheric density and deviations of the aerodynamic characteristics of the descent craft.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

UDC: 539.374

OSIPOV, V. G. and GANIN, N. P.

"Distribution of Tangential and Normal Stresses in a Disc and a Rectangular Plate Compressed Between Horizontal Blocks"

V sb. Plastich. deformatsiya tugoplavk. met. i spets. splavov (Plastic Deformation of Refractory Metals and Special Alloys--collection of works) Moscow, "Nauka" 1970, pp 5-16 (from RZh-Mekhanika, No. 8, Aug 70, Abstract No. 8V474)

Translation: The solution of the problem of stress distribution in a disc and a rectangular plate compressed between two horizontally positioned blocks is given on the basis of an analysis of isochromes and isoclines obtained with a polariscope. For the solution, the "tangential stress difference" method was used; it permits determining the tangential and normal stresses, expressed by the conditional number of their units (the "band number") at any point in the elastically deformed model together with the generally known equation $\tau_{xy} = 0.5(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2)\sin 2\psi$. Bibliography of three. Author's abstract.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR UDC: 621.396.62

GANIN, V. I.

"On a Method of Calculating the Spectrum of Cross Interference in the Case of Simultaneous Amplification of Several Height-Modulated Signals in a Traveling Wave Tube in Systems With Frequency Division"

Tr. Mosk. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi (Works of the Moscow Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications), 1970, vyp., pp 50-56 (from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 11, Nov 70, Abstract No 11D9)

Translation: A procedure is given for calculating the level of cross interference caused by the interaction of several FM signals when they are simultaneously amplified by a traveling wave tube in multichannel systems with frequency-division multiplexing. The method of modeling may be used to study the passage of AM signals through a traveling wave tube, as well as the passage of signals with simultaneous frequency and amplitude modulation through such a tube. This method is particularly effective in studying the passage of a large number of signals of various types through a traveling wave tube since analytical investigation is extremely difficult in this case. Bibliography of five titles. P. U.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

Acc. Nr: AP0034409

Ref. Code: UR 0297

PRIMARY SOURCE: Antibiotiki, 1970, Vol 15, Nr 2, pp 123-126

A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS ON VIBRIO EL-TOR IN VITRO

Khundanov, L. Ye.; Ganin, V. S.; Navashin, S. M.

Irkutsk Plague Institute of Siberia and Far East, National Institute for Antibiotics, Moscow

Activity of 16 chemotherapeutics was estimated in vitro with respect to El-Tor and classical cholera vibrio. As a whole the effect of the drugs on vibrio El-Tor was less pronounced than that on cholera germs. Erythromycin, tetracycline and oletetrin had the same effect on El-Tor and classical cholera vibrio. Vibrio El-Tor were less resistant to sulfacyl than the classical cholera germs.

D.M.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR UDC 621.565.83:428.84

GANIN, YE. A., KARICHEV, Z. R., LEBEDEV, V. F., RATNER, V. M., RAYETSKIY, A. S., SIMONOV, V. A.

"Experimental Thermoelectric Air Conditioner"

Moscow, Kholodil'naya tekhnika, No. 9, Sep 71, pp 12-15

Abstract: The thermoelectric room air conditioner developed by the authors that has thermobatteries with a coaxial flow of heat and electric current is described. The air conditioner consists of a thermoelectric battery unit, a power supply unit, and a system for automatically maintaining a given temperature level. Air conditioning occurs in the thermoelectric battery unit where the air is heated, cooled and cleaned of dust depending on the operating regime of the batteries. Air from the room is pumped through the battery unit as a result of rarefaction produced by a turbine fan and again enters the room. The hot junctions of the air conditioner are cooled by tap water. The thermoelectric battery unit consists of 24 batteries which are fastened in a circle on two bands of brackets forming a complete cylinder, with the internal diameter connected with the input opening of the turbine. The semiconducting materials of the thermocouples were the trinary alloys Bi Te Sb and Bi Te Se which are widely used in thermo-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR

GANIN, YE. A., et al, Kholodil'naya tekhnika, No. 9, Sep 71, pp 12-15

electric refrigeration devices. The power supply of the thermobatteries was 220 amp and was chosen on the basis of their maximum cold productivity which was 90-100 kcal/hr. Tests showed that for a water temperature of 20°C and an air temperature of 25°C, the refrigeration capacity of the air conditioner was about 2200 kcal/hr. This required a power of 3.2 kW and the air was cooled in the conditioner to 9°C. When the air conditioner was used as a heat pump, tests showed that for temperatures of the cooling order of 6°C and air temperatures of 12°C, the amount of heat obtained was approximately 3100 kcal/ /hr. The air conditioner weighed about 100 kg. It is noted that despite the greater requirement for electrical energy as compared with compression air conditioners, the cost of using thermoelectric conditioners may be lower since the necessity for expensive maintenance and capital repairs is avoided.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

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USSR UDC 541.138

MUCHNIK, G. F., RUBASHOV, I. B., VLASOV, V. M., GANIN, YE. A., KARICHEV, Z. R., and POSTANOGOV, V. P., Moscow

"Study of the Leakage of Fuel Gases Into Electrolyte Chambers of Fuel Cells"

Moscow, Elektrokhimiya, Vol 8, No 5, May 72, pp 690-694

Abstract: It was shown that the average rate of leakage of a gas into an electrolyte is affected to a great degree by such factors as current charge, temperature of the elements, battery, pressure drop between the gasseous and electrolytic sides of the electrolytes, and the concentration of the electrolyte. The type of the functional curves obtained experimentally agree sufficiently well with those obtained from theoretical calculations of diffusion leakage, however, under experimental conditions this effect is much stronger, especially in case of temperature. The leaking gas consists almost exclusively of hydrogen. It was shown that gas mobility does not affect the rate of leakage if water vapor tension is kept constant. An increased rate of the leakage observed with a higher rate of moisture removal from the surface of the electrolyte is evidently due to a shift in the equilibrium in the pores in presence of secondary meniscuses.

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USSR

UDC 621.791.763.1:62.413

GANIN, YU. K., Engineer, and SHAVYRIN, V. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences
Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Organization of Production of the Aviation Industry

"Single-Side Spot Welding of Small-Thickness Parts"

Moscow, Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, No 4, Apr 73, pp 13-15

Abstract: The authors investigated the features of weld-zone formation in relation to welding parameter changes on steel plates of alloy SN3, SN4, VZh-98, and EP99 with thickness of 0.03 to 0.1 mm. Welding was done on an experimental unit with electrode heads having controlled pressure up to 1.5 kgf. Positive results were obtained for determining weld joint quality in the single-sided, double-spot welding of small-thickness parts of heat-resistant steels. The data obtained make it possible to determine welding transformer parameters and to select the cross sections of the current-conducting elements of the welding consoles and other magnitudes required for designing multielectrode devices for using this welding method. Four figures, one table, two bibliographic references.

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TITLE--LITHIUM NITRATE,AMMONIUM NITRATE,WATER SYSTEM AT 25DEGREES -U-

AUTHOR-(03)-GANINA, G.I., KARNAUKHOV, A.S., LEPESHKOV, I.N.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

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CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123101

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE SOLY. ISOTHERM (25DEGREES) OF THE LINO SUB3-NH SUB4 NO SUB3-H SUB2 O SYSTEM IS PRESENTED; IT HAS 3 BRANCHES CORRESPONDING TO LINO SUB3 .3H SUB2 O, LINO SUB3, AND NH SUB4 NO SUB3. THE ELEC. COND., VIXCOSITY, AND D. OF SATD. SOLNS. OF THE SYSTEM WERE DETD. THE ISOTHERMS OF THESE PROPERTIES ARE IN AGREEMENT WITH THE SOLY. ISOTHERMS OF THIS SYSTEM. FACILITY: INST. OBSHCH. NEORG. KHIM. IM. KURNAKOVA, MOSCOW, USSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

GANINA, S. S.

SO:JPRS 54153
29 SEP 71

UDC: 616.1-089.5:615.216.5]-059:615.216.5.015.25

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF ANTIDOTES FOR NONDEPOLARIZING MUSCLE RELAXANTS IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR PATHOLOGY

[Article by V.A. Kovanev (deceased), V.S. Yazhov, S.S. Ganina, Institute of Cardiovascular Surgery, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, imeni A.N. Bakulev, Moscow; Moscow, Vestnik Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk SSSR, Russian, No 7, 1971, pp 59-63]

Investigation of the distribution of tubocurarine in the human organism revealed that by the time adequate breathing is restored 25 percent of the dose administered is still present in the blood (Cohen et al.), and this agent is still excreted in urine for two hours (Kalow). Churchill-Davidson, V.A. Kovanev and Ya.M. Khmelevskiy, on the basis of electromyographic investigation of antidepolarizing neuromuscular blocks, established that neuromuscular conduction does not revert to normal for 1-2 hours after restoration of spontaneous breathing. For this reason, many anesthesiologists believe it is necessary to accelerate removal of the residual neuromuscular block by using various curare antidotes (Churchill-Davidson and Wiese; V.A. Kovanev and Ya.M. Khmelevskiy), although Foldes (1957), Rizzi (1958), and Yu.N. Shmin (1960) prefer to administer prolonged artificial ventilation.

A number of agents have been proposed for the purpose of decurarization which have an anticholinesterase action (proserine, galanthamine, mestinon), as well as a group of agents which improve neuromuscular conduction by intensifying blood supply and metabolic processes (hormones and vitamins).

In spite of the extensive literature dealing with the mechanism of action of various antidotes and means of administration following anesthesia, the problem of safe removal of an antidepolarizing neuromuscular block has not yet been solved. In view of its importance and timeliness as well as of the lack of agreement on this score, we deem it necessary to voice our views. We had 160 patients under observation with various cardiovascular pathology; they had undergone surgery under anesthesia with total curarization (tubocurarine in doses of 15-90 mg). Most of the patients had suffered protracted heart and aortic disease so that, in spite of their relatively young age, their condition was rather serious. A rather large group consisted of elderly patients with atherosclerotic lesions to the major vessels and concomitant, age-related changes in the internal organs. The patients with lesions to the veins of the lower extremities were in relatively satisfactory condition.

MEDICINE

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USSR G UDC 617-001.12-092.9-085.31:574.931]-039.71

GANITKEVICH, Ya. V., Laboratory of Respiratory Physiology, Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Academy of Sciences USSR, and Chair of Normal Physiology Ivano-Frankovsk Medical Institute

"Increasing the Resistance of Animals to Decompression Sickness With Bile Acid Preparations"

Moscow, Byulleten' Eksperimental'noy Biologii i Meditsiny, No 6, 1970, pp 33-36

Abstract: Intraperitoneal injection of mice with sodium cholate or sodium desoxycholate (2 mg/100 g) 30 to 50 min before the animals were subjected to high pressure for 15 min and decompression for 25 sec significantly mitigated the course of decompression sickness and greatly lowered the death rate. Preliminary intravenous injection of rabbits with the same agents (6 to 20 mg/kg) also produced milder symptoms of decompression sickness and enabled many more animals to survive than in controls. The bile acids are thought to decrease the reflexes from the vascular interoceptors and relieve the reflex spasm of the blood vessels. This helps to force through the gas bubbles, thereby reducing the danger of emboli blocking the vessels.

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USSR UDC 523.51

VINOGRADOV, A. P., LAVRUKHINA, A. K., GANIYEV, A. G., SIL'VANOVICH, Yu. A., and RAKHIMOV, Kh. R., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Acad. Sc. USSR, Moscow, and the Institute of Nuclear Physics Acad. Sc. UzbSSR, Tashkent

"Distribution of Platinoids and Gold Between Various Phases of the Meteoritic Matter. Communication 2"

Moscow, Geokhimiya, No 7, Jul 73, pp 963-974

Abstract: The relationship of platinoid and gold content in chondrites of various petrological types to the Ni content in the Fe-Ni phase and to the composition of the latter are considered. The observed regularities may be accounted for by the differences in partial pressure of oxygen in the zones of protoplanetic cloud in which the chondrites had been formed. Chondrites of the L-group formed at a higher P_{O_2} value while the H-group chondrites formed at a lower one. It has been assumed that chondrites in the H-group containing in excess of 8% of the Fe-Ni phase are representatives of the least altered primary matter of solar composition which had not been subject to substantial oxidation in the protoplanetic cloud.

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Miscellaneous

USSR UDC 523.51

VINOGRADOV, A. P., LAVRUKHINA, A. K., GANIYEV, A. G., SIL'VANOVICH, Yu. A., and RAKHIMOV, Kh. R., Institute of Geochemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow, and Institute of Nuclear Physics, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, Tashkent

"Distribution of Platinoids and Gold Between Various Phases of Meteorite Matter. I."

Moscow, Geokhimiya, No 12, Dec 72, pp 1461-1469

Abstract: The regularities of the distribution of platinoids and Au between the phases of Fe-poor chondrites of the L-group of various petrological types were studied. In the analysis of samples, neutron activation followed by the radiochemical separation of the platinoids and Au, which were identified from the gamma-emission of the radioisotopes, was applied. There was a gradual increase in the content of platinoids and Au in the Fe-Ni phase in the sequence L3 < L4 < L5 < L6. The content of Pd in the Fe-Ni phase decreased with an increasing absolute content of this element in chondrites; this relationship was not observed for the other elements. The content of platinoids and Au in the FeS of chondrites was higher as compared with that in the troilite of iron meteorites. The content of Pd, Os, Ir, Pt, and Au

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VINOGRADOV, A. P., et al., Geokhimiya, No 12, Dec 72, pp 1461-1469

in the silicate phase of chondrites decreased in the sequence indicated. One may assume that the recrystallization of chondrites in the protoplanetary nebula resulted in a substantial redistribution of platinoids and Au between the phases of chondrites of the L-group; an enrichment in these metals of the Fe-Ni phase took place that was accompanied by a reduction of their content in the sulfide and silicate phases.

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USSR

GANIYEV, M. K., ASKEROV, A. A., MIRZA-ZADE, S. R., and DASHDAMIROV, D. M.

[redacted]

Pasterelllz (Pasteurellosis), Baku, "ELM," 1970, 268 pp

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USSR

UDC 531.01

GANIYEV, R. F. and LYUTYY, Institute of Mechanics, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR (Kiev)

"The Stability of a Biaxial Gyro Gimbal Frame on a Vibrating Base Under Resonance Conditions"

Kiev, Prikladnaya Mekhanika, Vol 9, No 9, 1973, pp 36-45

Abstract: Consideration is given to the problem of the stability of a free biaxial gyro gimbal frame on a vibrating base under resonance conditions. The frame consists of two free gyroscopes, connected into a single system. The law of motion of the gyroframe base is assumed to be given, and the gyroframe is assumed to be free and equilibrated. It is shown that the equilibrium position of this gyroscopic system can be unstable at subharmonic and combination resonances. The drift of a biaxial gyroframe during the action of a two-component single-frequency vibration upon its base is computed. 6 figures. 7 references.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002200830007-9

USSR UDC 629:735.45.015.4:534.242

GANIYEV, R. F. and PAVLOV, I. G., Inst tute of Mechanics, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR; Kiev Institute of Civil Aivation Engineers

"Concerning the Theory of Helicopter Ground Resonance"

Kiev, Prikladnaya Mekhanika, Vol 9, No 5, May 1973, pp 50-56

Abstract: The problem of helicopter ground resonance is formulated as a problem of the stability of movement of a mechanical system under conditions of nonlinear resonances, and is solved by methods of nonlinear mechanics. Various resonance phenomena are analyzed, and conditions are obtained for the movement stability of a helicopter under resonance conditions. It is shown that the damping of helicopters with the aim of eliminating ground resonance may, in a number of cases, contribute to the instability of helicopter movement due to the influence of frequency differences and damping coefficients upon the conditions of stability. 2 figures. 16 references.

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USSR UDC: 531.01

GANIYEV, R. F., LYUTYY, A. I.

"Stability of a Gyroscope on a Vibrating Base Under Resonant Conditions"

Kiev, Prikladnaya Mekhanika, Vol 8, No 11, Nov 72, pp 43-50.

Abstract: The problem of the stability of the equilibrium position of astatic and heavy gyroscopes on vibrating bases is studied under resonant conditions. It is demonstrated that the equilibrium position of gyroscope conditions may be unstable with subharmonic or combination resonances. Viscous friction in the bearings of the gimbal support is an aid to system stability, while the kinetic moment of the rotor and shifting of its center of gravity cause unstable motion of the gyroscope. The configuration of the ellipsoids of inertia of the gimbal frames and the gyroscope rotor has a significant influence on system stability.

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USSR

UDC 629.19:533.6

GANIYEV, R. F., MAKRENKO, A. I.

"Concerning the Dynamics of a Deformable Solid in Free Flight"

Kiev, Dinamika Sistem Tverd. i Zhidk. Tel (Dynamics of Solid and Liquid Systems), Institute of Mechanics, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR, No 6, 1971, pp 16-26, illustrated, Deposit No 3378-71 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, No 2, Feb 72, Abstract No 2B319, DEP, Authors' Abstract)

Translation: The differential equations of motion of a deformable body are derived on the basis of the Hamilton-Ostrogradskiy principle. In an equation of motion of the body are included its elastic displacements; these can exert a substantial influence upon the motion of the center of mass, and in relation to the center of mass of an object as a solid body. Also obtained are non-linear equations of the oscillation of a unidimensional object in a moveable system of coordinates. The stability of motion of a unidimensional object in a supersonic flow of gas under the influence of a constant tracking force is investigated in a linear formulation. During investigation of the stability, a fairly large value of the angular velocity of rotation of the object around the longitudinal axis in assumed.

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USSR

GANIYEV, R. F.

"Nonlinear Three-Dimensional Oscillations of Elastic Cylindrical Envelopes"

Teoriya Plastin i Obolochek [Theory of Plates and Envelopes -- Collection of Works], Moscow, Nauka Press, 1971, pp 48-54, (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, No 4, 1972, Abstract No 4 V271 by the author).

Translation: Nonlinear resonant oscillations of flexible cylindrical envelopes performing three-dimensional motion are studied. The problem is solved of so-called three-dimensional instability of motion of elastic envelopes under conditions of nonlinear resonance, leading to nonlinear three-dimensional oscillations of the systems studied.

The resonant relationships leading to three-dimensional instability are established and new mechanisms of loss of stability of stable modes of motion of elastic systems, in particular, envelopes, are determined. For example, it is shown that when certain conditions are fulfilled, excitation of resonant elastic oscillations of envelopes by their oscillations as absolutely rigid bodies is possible; excitation of intensive elastic oscillations of the envelope in one direction (for example, torsional) is also possible with direct excitation of oscillations of the envelope in another direction (for example, longitudinal-radial), etc. Parametric resonance, studied in detail earlier, is one of the simplest particular cases of the general problem of three-di-

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GANIYEV, R. F., Teoriya Plastin i Obolochek, Moscow, Nauka Press, 1971, pp 48-54.

mensional instability of motion of elastic systems.

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EQUIPMENT
Gyroscopic

USSR UDC 531.36

GANIYEV, R. F., LYUTYY, A. I., VOROB'YEV, V. M.

"On the Stability of Gyroscopic Systems Under Resonance Conditions"

V sb. Konf. po kolebaniyam mekh. sistem. Tezisy dokl. (Conference on Oscillations of Mechanical Systems. Abstracts of the Reports), Kiev, "Nauk. dumka", 1971, p 23 (from RZh-Mekhanika, No 10, Oct 71, Abstract No 10A225)

Translation: An investigation is made of the effect which angular and translational vibrations of the base have on the stability of motion of gyroscopic systems under resonance conditions. Investigations are made of the stability of the equilibrium position of a double-axle gyroframe, an astatic gyroscope, a heavy gyroscope with horizontal suspension shaft of the outer ring, and also the stability of pseudoregular precession of a heavy gyroscope in which the axis of the outer ring suspension is vertical.

The velocities of systematic drifts are calculated, and conditions of stability at resonance are found. It is shown in particular that the most dangerous perturbations of the base which increase the amplitude of

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