AVDONIN, N.S.; LEBEDEVA, L.A.

Effect of soil properies, fertilizers and temperature conditions on the activity of catalase and peroxidase in hibernating clover plants. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:160-163 '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy agrokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

AVDONIN, N.S.; LEBEDEVA, L.A.

Effect of the properties of soils, fertilizers, and wintering conditions on the accumulation and utilization of starch and hemicellulose in clover. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.4:69-74 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kafedra agrokhimii Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted October 23, 1964.

AVDONIN, N.S.

Dimitrii Nikolaevich Prianishnikov; on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Vest. Mosk.un. Ser. 6: Biol., pochv. 20 no.5:3-11 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

AVDONIN, S.I., inzh.

Year-round manufacture of reinforced concrete struts. Vest. sviazi 20 no. 12:16-17 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Yaroslavskiy lineyno-tekhnicheskiy uzel.
(Electric lines--Poles)

AVDONIN, S.I., aspirant

Large-photograph fluorography of the accessory sinuses of the nose in a polyclinic; results of work during an influenza epidemic. Kaz.med. zhur. no.2:36-40 Mr-Ap'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Pervaya kafedra rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. M.Kh. Fayzullin) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Lenina.

*

NOVIKOV, V.A.; AVDONIN, S.I.

Headholder for large-film fluorography of the accessory nasal sinuses. Vest. rent. i rad. 28 no.2:57-58 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. M.Kh.Fayzullin) Kazanskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni V.I.Lenina).

AVDONIN, V. F.

Transformer for eliminating noises and other disturbances in telephone lines; Torf. prom. 29 no. 3, 1952.

SO: MLRA. May 1952

AVDONIN, V. I.

"Propagation of Ultrasound in Saturated Water Vapor."

report presented at the 6th Sci. Conference on the Application of Ultrasound in the Investigation of Matter, 3-7 Feb 1958, organized by Min. of Education RSFSR and Moscow Oblast Pedagogic Inst. im N. K. Krupskaya.

AVDONIN, V. I.

Measuring the spreading speed of sound waves in saturated water vapor. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 30 no.10:1245-1250 O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut.
(Sound waves) (Water vapor)

AVDONIN, V.I.; NOVIKOV, I.I.

Sound propagation in saturated vapors of liquids. Inz.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.12:11-15 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut, Moskva.
(Sound—Speed) (Vapors)

AVDONIN, V.I. (Moskva); NOVIKOV, I.I. (Moskva)

Speed of sound on the steam-liquid phase equilibrium curve. Speed of sound in saturated water vapor. PMTF no.1:58-62 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:8)

(Sound--Speed) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

L 22203-65 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) AEDC(a)/ASD(f)-3/ASD(m)-3/AFMDC
WJW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5003882 B/0207/64/000/005/0159/0162

AUTHORS: Avdonin, V. I. (Novosibirsk); Novikov, I. D. (Novosibirsk); Sheludyakov, Ye. P. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Experimental determination of sound wave velocity in saturated water vapor at high pressures

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1964, 159-162

TOPIC TAGS: sound velocity, high pressure, temperature dependence, stainless steel/1Kh18N9T stainless steel, PMS 48 potentiometer, PPTN 1 potentiometer

ABSTRACT: A new experimental chamber has been devised for measuring sound velocity at temperatures up to 350C. Results are compared with those from previous apparatus, where the temperatures overlap. Both techniques are based on the method of standing waves. In the new apparatus, a new acoustical resonator made of stainless steel is used. The chamber has a length of 801.75 mm, an inner diameter of 65 mm, and a wall thickness of 10 mm. This was used in a new autoclave made of 1Kh18N9T stainless steel with a length of 124.0 cm, an inner diameter of 12.0 cm, and a wall thickness of 1.5 cm. Temperature control was obtained by two heating

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L 22203-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002882

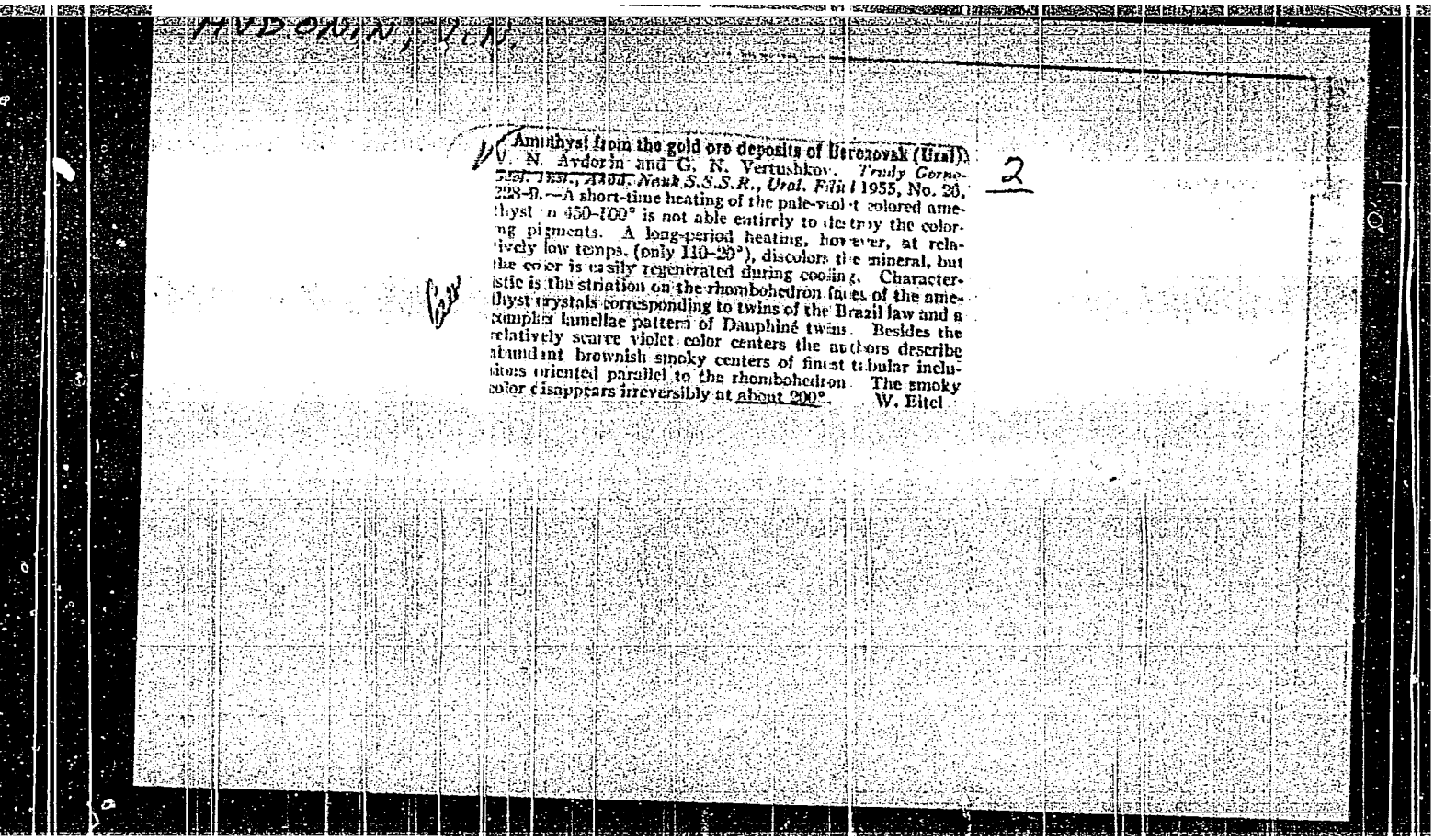
elements, one principal, one auxiliary. Temperature was measured in the autoclave by a 100-ohm platinum thermometer and by four copper-constantan thermocouples on PMS-48 and PPTN-1 potentiometers, with an accuracy within 0.2C. Results of measurements on sound velocity in saturated water vapor are shown graphically in Fig. 1 on the enclosure in comparison with an empirical curve. It is seen that the experimental values between 150 and 350C are in good agreement with the empirical curve, and are in good agreement up to 320C with the theoretical values proposed by I. I. Novikov (Pokazatel' adiabaty* nasyshchennogo vodyanogo para. Dokl. AN SSSR, 1948, t. 9, No. 8, str. 1425). At higher temperatures the difference becomes marked, and it is concluded that a factor for transition through the saturation curve must be added to the theoretical calculations. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Nay64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GP NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3



Amethyst from the gold ore deposits of Berezovsk (Ural). N. Avdorin and G. N. Vertushkov. *Trudy Gorno-Geol. Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Fil.* 1955, No. 26, 223-9.—A short-time heating of the pale-violet colored amethyst in 450–700° is not able entirely to destroy the coloring pigments. A long-period heating, however, at relatively low temps. (only 110–20°), discolors the mineral, but the color is easily regenerated during cooling. Characteristic is the striation on the rhombohedron faces of the amethyst crystals corresponding to twins of the Brazil law and a complex lamellae pattern of Dauphiné twins. Besides the relatively scarce violet color centers the authors describe abundant brownish smoky centers of finest tabular inclusions oriented parallel to the rhombohedron. The smoky color disappears irreversibly at about 200°. W. Eitel

15-1957-3-3038

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 85 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Avdonin, V. N., Vertyshkov, G. N.

TITLE: Amethyst from the Berezovskoye Gold Field in the Urals (Ametisty iz Berezovskogo zolotorudnogo mestorozhdeniya na Urale)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sverdl. gorn. in-ta, 1956, vol 26, pp 93-94

ABSTRACT: Two nests with crystals of apatite were discovered in banded quartz-sulfide veins at Petropavlovsk. The size of one nest is 6x20x35 cm, of the other 15x30x25 cm. Rock crystals and crystals of calcite are also present in the nests. The amethyst forms complex parallel intergrowths of fantastic forms. Individual crystals form short prisms, reaching 6 to 7 cm in length and 4 cm across. The crystal forms m [10$\bar{1}$0] R [10$\bar{1}$1], and r [01$\bar{1}$1] were identified. The mineral is platy.

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Amethyst from the Berezovskoye Gold Field in the Urals 15-1957-3-3038

A complex pattern of twinning striae is visible on each crystal, the twins forming according to the Dauphine law (c-axis, the twinning axis). All specimens are strongly fractured and made turbid by small secondary inclusions. Only individual and comparatively small parts of the tips of crystals are transparent. The violet color of the amethyst is confined to narrow bands paralleling the edge of the rhombohedron; these bands impart a pale violet color to the whole mass of the crystal. The centers of the violet stain occur chiefly in the tip of the crystal. When the amethyst is heated for a brief period to 450° to 500° the color is not affected; continued heating at comparative low temperatures leads to fading of the amethyst color. Thus the violet color in quartz crystals cannot be used as an index of the temperature of its formation.

G.A.G.

Card 2/2

15-1957-3-3057

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 89 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Avdonin, V. N.

TITLE: Apatite from the Sulfide-Quartz Veins in the Berezovskoye Deposit (Apatit iz sul'fidno-kvartsevykh zhil Berezovskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sverdl. gorn. in-ta, 1956, vol 26, pp 107-109

ABSTRACT: Apatite, which in outward appearance is very similar to quartz and carbonates, has been found in banded sulfide-quartz veins. One of two discovered specimens is a crystal fragment of calcite with rhombohedral aspect. The crystal consists of two zones. The central part of the calcite is semitransparent; overgrown on this is transparent, smoky-brown calcite of a second

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Apatite from the Sulfide-Quartz Veins in the Berezovskoye Deposit

15-1957-3-3057

generation. The crystals of apatite are grown onto the calcite of the second gereration. The following forms were identified: c[0001], m[1010], a[1120], r[1012], x[1011], y[2021], s[1121], o[3142], and n[3141]. Numerous small liquid inclusions are visible in the apatite when a mount is examined under the microscope. The form of these inclusions is generally irregular. The indices of refraction for the apatite are No = 1.630 and Ne = 1.626. Spectral analysis indicates Ca and P very abundant; Fe a trace; Al, Pb, and Sr about 0.1%; and Mn about 0.01 to 0.1%.

E.S.K.

Card 2/2

AVDONIN, V.N.

VERTUSHKOV, G.N.; AVDONIN, V.N.

Metasomatic change of serpentinites into "mica-ites" (sludity) surrounding a quartz vein in Mount Khrustal'naya in the Urals. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 86 no.1:65-71 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Kafedra mineralogii Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta.
(Ural Mountains--Serpentinites)

AVDONIN, V.N.

Scapolite syenites from the Uvil'dy alkali belt of the Urals.
Trudy Gor.-geol.inst. UFAN SSSR no.56:71-75 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Ural Mountains--Syenite)

AVDONIN, V.N.

Amazonite from the Uvil'dy alkali belt of the Urals. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst. UFAN SSSR no.56:77-79 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Ural Mountains--Amazonstone)

AVDONIN, V.N.; BOREYKO, Ye.B.; GAAZ, A.Ya.

Orpiment and realgar in the limestones of the Kemenka Valley.
Trudy Inst. geol. UFAN SSSR no.70:319-324 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ACC NR: AP6033439 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/004/0460/0465

AUTHOR: Plachenov, B. T.; Avdonin, V. P.; Kapishevskiy, V.; Mikhal'chenko, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence flash in NaCl crystal

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 460-465

TOPIC TAGS: radioluminescence, sodium chloride, activated crystal, luminor, low temperature effect, radiation effect

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work dealing with low-temperature radioluminescence in crystal phosphors based on NaCl, KCl, and KBr (Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 29, 40, 1965 and earlier), where it was reported that exposure to beta or gamma radiation at low temperatures, followed by heating and cooling, makes the crystal phosphor capable of producing a flash of radioluminescence upon excitation by nuclear radiation. The present paper presents results of such a flash of beta luminescence of inactivated NaCl single crystals. The investigation was made in a vacuum chamber containing a source of beta particles (activity 0.5 or 2 Cu). The light was detected with photomultipliers and the resistivity was measured with the aid of an automatic amplifier and plotter. The tests consisted of measuring the depend-

Card 1/2 UDC: 535.37:539.12.04

ACC NR: AP6033439

ence of the radioluminescence flash on the irradiation time, the temperature dependence of the flash, spectra of the flash and of the stationary radioluminescence, and the temperature dependences of the thermoluminescence before and after the flash and after annealing. The results lead to the conclusion that the radioluminescence flash is due to the storing of holes by the activator levels after partial annealing of the crystal. In inactivated NaCl crystals, the principal role in the stationary radioluminescence is played by electron-recombination luminescence. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 28329-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/AT/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6013079 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0679/0680

AUTHOR: Shibayev, V.A.; Avdonin, V.P.; Vasil'yev, I.A.; Mikhal'chenko, G.A.; Plachenov, B.T. 56 B

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: On the appearance of an emf incident to annealing of the beta-irradiated alkali halide crystals /Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga 16-23 September 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 679-680

TOPIC TAGS: crystal phosphor, alkali halide, radiation effect, beta radiation, emf

ABSTRACT: In the course of study of the conductivity of alkali halide crystals it was discovered that if a crystal is irradiated with beta particles at 90 K, upon subsequent heating of the crystal, in addition to the familiar thermostimulated luminescence, there is observed a free charge on the surface of the crystal that faced the beta source. The authors tentatively term this emf the "thermostimulated concentration emf". In the experiments this charge was collected on a sputtered aluminum electrode connected to an appropriate indicator. The measuring setups are diagramed in the figure. The present experiments involved measurements with a sputtered elec-

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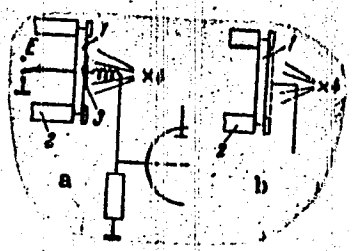
L 28329-66

ACC NR: AP6013079



Experimental setups: a) with a sputtered electrode, b) with a non-contact electrode. 1 - crystal, 2 - crystal holder, 3 - electrode, 4 - 500 mc Sr^{90} + Y^{90} beta source.

trode and with a non-contacting electrode, mounted 0.2 to 0.5 mm from the crystal surface (in the latter case the effect is weaker and opposite in sign). The purpose of the measurements was to determine the magnitude of the charge; this was done by applying a dc voltage sufficient to realize compensation. The measurement results are presented in the form of curves. Two mechanisms of the effect are hypothesized: one is essentially the electret mechanism; the other is based on nonuniform distribution over the thickness of carriers held in traps. An argument in favor of the latter mechanism is the near identity of the temperature of the glow-curve and charge peaks. Orig. art has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 CC

L 10585-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG
ACC NR: AP5025397 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/010/3110/3111

AUTHOR: Avdonin, V. P.; Vasil'yev, I. A.; Mikhal'chenko, G. A.; Plichenov, B. T.; Shibayev, V. N. 55

ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut) 55

TITLE: Generation of emf during annealing of NaCl(Ag) single crystals exposed to beta radiation 19,55

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 3110-3111

TOPIC TAGS: sodium chloride, crystal phosphor, single crystal, beta radiation

ABSTRACT: When an alkali halide single crystal phosphor is bombarded by beta particles and heated at a constant rate, a potential difference which varies with thermoluminescence is generated between electrodes vaporized on the opposite faces of the crystal. The authors study this phenomenon in a sodium chloride crystal activated by 0.005% silver chloride. The methods used in growing the crystals and making the measurements are briefly described. Curves are given for the voltage developed

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L 10585-66
ACC NR: AP5025397

across the crystal with and without radiation. A potential difference in non-irradiated specimens was observed only at temperatures above 330-350°K. Different specimens showed different voltages and various relationships between voltage and temperature before irradiation. On the other hand, potential differences measured after beta radiation were approximately the same for all specimens. The experimental data indicate that the voltage generated in irradiated crystals is due to non-homogeneity in the beta radiation dose, and consequently to non-uniform concentration of current carriers through the crystal. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05May65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

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L 06255-67 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6031959 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/003/0332/0339

AUTHOR: Plachenov, B. T.; Avdonin, V. P.; Glinin, V. P.; Kapishevskiy, V.; Mikhal'chenko, G. A.

28

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence of NaCl single crystals

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 332-339

TOPIC TAGS: sodium chloride, radioluminescence, thermoluminescence

ABSTRACT: The spectra and radioluminescence yield of NaCl crystals were studied in the 83-540°K range. The storage of current carriers in the crystals under the influence of beta irradiation and the effect of this storage on the radioluminescence yield were also investigated. A special device permitting a combined study of the optical and electric properties of single crystals in the 83-700°K range was constructed for these purposes. The presence of a relationship between the radioluminescence yield and the thermoluminescence of NaCl crystals was observed, particularly in the 170-213°K range: a shift in the position of the maximum of the radioluminescence spectrum and the presence of thermoluminescence maxima in the same temperature range indicate that current carriers become stored in the immediate vicinity of the luminescence center. It is concluded that the localization of charge in the NaCl crystal produces thermoluminescence and has an even stronger influence on the radioluminescence. This influence is

Card 1/2 UDC: 535.12.04:548.0

ACC NR: AP6031959

also thought to be present in the luminescence of other alkali halide crystals. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002416 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/006/0693/0696

AUTHOR: Plachenov, B. T.; Avdonin, V. P.; Mikhal'chenko, G. A.; Smagin, V. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence flash in silver activated soldium-chloride crystals

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 6, 1966, 693-696

TOPIC TAGS: radioluminescence, sodium chloride, crystal, silver activated sodium chloride, radioluminescence flash, activator, silver activator

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the thermal conditions accompanying the appearance of a flash of radioluminescence in NaCl(Ag) crystals containing different amounts of activator. A correlation of the results obtained with thermal luminescence and the spectral characteristics of radioluminescence of these crystals confirms the existence in them of electron and hole recombination luminescence. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Translation of authors' abstract]

[SP]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 15Jul65/ORIG REF: 004/

Card 1/1 UDC: 535.37:539.12.04:548.0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000102530005-5"

ACC NR: AP7004956 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/009/1411/1413

AUTHOR: Plachenov,B.T.; Avdonin,V.P.; Mikhal'chenko,G.A.; Smagin,V.M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioluminescence of phosphorus-activated alkali halide crystals /Report, Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held at Riga, 16-23 Sept. 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 9, 1966, 1411-1413

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, radioluminescence, alkali halide, phosphorus, luminescent crystal, luminescence center, recombination luminescence

ABSTRACT: Phosphorus-activated NaBr, KCl, KBr, KI, and CsBr crystals were obtained by growing the crystals in a phosphorus vapor atmosphere. The crystals had an absorption band in the 280-290 mμ region that disappeared after a 2 hour anneal at 600° K. From this it is concluded that the phosphorus entered the crystals in the nonionized state. Attempts to synthesize crystals containing oxidized phosphorus were unsuccessful. The phosphors exhibited photo- and radioluminescence with an afterglow that lasted for milliseconds. The temperature dependence of the radioluminescence was investigated in some detail. The specimens were stimulated with radiations from radioactive sources at one temperature, were annealed at a second higher temperature, and were again stimulated with the same radiations at a third temperature. It was possible

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ACC NR: AP7004956

greatly to enhance the radioluminescence by this procedure, sometimes by a factor of 100. The enhanced luminescence could also be stimulated by radiation in the F band. The luminescence was largely concentrated in two bands located at 370 and 430 mμ. The decay of the 370 mμ afterglow was such as to indicate that this luminescence band is due to a "bimolecular" process. The two luminescence bands behaved differently, and possible mechanisms that might account for them are discussed. It is concluded that the 430 mμ luminescence is due to hole recombination, and the 370 mμ luminescence, to electron recombination. The afterglow capability of the phosphorus-activated luminophors is ascribed to accumulation of holes at luminescence centers of two types. A certain increase in the luminescence intensity in the 430 mμ band during afterglow is ascribed to transfer of excitation energy from centers of one type to those of the other type. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: none ORIG. REF: 003

Card 2/2

AVDONIN, V.V.

Some characteristics of granites in contact with crystalline schists (Caucasus, North Ossetia). Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 92 no.4:476-479 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Trest Severo-Kavkazskaya . . Ordzhonikidze.

AVDONIN, V.V.

New data on the structure of the Kazbek diabase belt. Sov. geol. 7 no.1:129-135 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Trest "Sevkavtsvetmetrazvedka."

AVDONINA, M.P.

Maghemite in the limonites of the Serov and Auerbakh deposits. Trudy Inst. geol. UFAN SSSR no.70:283-289 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

AVDONINA, N A.

25(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2982

Nesmelov, Aleksey Fedorovich, and Nina Andreyevna Avdonina

Almaznyye instrumenty v mashinostroyenii (Diamond Tools in Machine Building) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 186 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: V.N. Mokiyenko, Engineer; Ed.: V.D. Sil'vestrov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: N.A. Ivanova; Tech. Ed.: A.F. Uvarova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Metalworking and Tool Making: R.D. Beyzel'man.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for foremen, technicians, setup men, and workers in tool shops of machine-building plants. It may also be used as a manual for designers of equipment and fixtures for machine tools.

COVERAGE: The book contains information from Soviet and non-Soviet sources on the production and efficient utilization of diamond tools and their substitutes. Industrial experience in the production and use of diamond tools in truing grinding wheels, in

Card 1/5

hardness testing, in sheet-glass cutting, in wire drawing, and in machining hard minerals is discussed. Chapters I, V, and VIII were written by N.A. Avdonina, Engineer, and Chapters II, III, IV, VI, and VII by A.F. Nesmelov. No personalities are mentioned. There are 62 references: 51 Soviet, 10 English, and 1 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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VK/jb
2-4-60

AVDONINA, T. N.

AVDONINA, T. N. & "Procedure for Long-term Forecast of the Spring High Water of the River Kama." Min of Higher Education USSR, Leningrad Hydrometeorological Inst, Leningrad, 1955 (Dissertations For Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 26, June 1955, Moscow

5(4)

AUTHORS: Antipina, T. V., Avdonina, Ye. N. SOV/76-33-1-32/45

TITLE: The Influence of Boron Fluoride on the Catalytic Activity of Aluminum Oxide and Alumosilicates (Vliyaniye ftoristogo bora na kataliticheskuyu aktivnost' okisi alyuminiya i alyumosilikatov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 1, pp 192-196 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of boron fluoride on heterogeneous processes was investigated less often than that on homogeneous processes (Ref 1). It is known that BF_3 chemisorbs irreversibly on Al_2O_3, alumosilicate, and silica gel (Ref 4). The dehydration kinetics of alcohol and the cracking of cumene are examined on samples of aluminum oxide (industrial Cherenkov Al_2O_3) and alumosilicate catalyzers (a mixture of Al_2O_3 gel (16%) and SiO_2 (84%)), which were treated with BF_3. At 400°C boron fluoride was adsorbed on the catalyzer in the reactor (in connection with a vacuum plant). The kinetic examinations were carried out by a method already described (Ref 5). The results

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obtained were elaborated by using the equation by A. V. Frost (Ref 6). The adsorption of BF_3 increases the activity of Al_2O_3 (Fig 1). Al_2O_3 with adsorbed BF_3 shows an increased reaction velocity of the surface reaction, i.e. the proportional quantity α shows an increase from $\alpha = 0.049$ to $\alpha = 0.070$ (Fig 2). The activation of Al_2O_3 and alumosilicate by BF_3 for the catalysis of the dehydration kinetics of ethanol is thought as being caused by the formation of a labile surface compound which is decomposed by the reaction products. The crack tests of cumene took place at a temperature of 400°C and during a period of 30 minutes. In this case, too, a sudden activity rise of the catalyzer, caused by a BF_3 treatment, is seen (Fig 4). This is especially true of aluminumoxide.

The Influence of Boron Fluoride on the Catalytic Activity of Aluminum Oxide and Alumosilicates

SOV/76-33-1-32/45

The activating effect of BF_3 on alumosilicates was also observed by A. P. Ballod in the laboratory of the Academician A. V. Topchiyev (In-t nefti AN SSSR)(Institute of Petroleum, Academy of Sciences, USSR), (report on scientific research work of the Institute for the year 1955). In conclusion, gratitude is expressed to Professor K. V. Topchiyeva. There are 8 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1957

Card 3/3

AVDONINA, Ye.N.; NESMEYANOV, An.N.

Reactions of tritium recoil atoms in mixtures of cyclopentane with cyclohexane. Radiokhimiia 5 no.4:514 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Tritium) (Cyclopentane) (Cyclohexane)

AVDONINA, Ye.N.; MUDRA, K.; NESMEYANOV, An.N.

Behavior of recoil atoms of carbon-14 in mixtures of pyridine with benzene and cyclohexane. Radiokhimiia 5 no.5:633-635 '63.
(MIRA 17:3)

AVDONINA, Ye.N.; NESMEYANOV, An.N.; UN KHAO MIN

Behavior of tritium recoil atoms in some binary systems.
Radiokhimiia 6 no.3:323-329 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

AVDONINA, Ye.N.; KARASEV, B.V.

Occurrence of tritium activity in organic products in the course of a prolonged reactor irradiation of hydrocarbons and amines in quartz ampoules. Radiokhimiia 6 no.5:631 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

AVDONINA, Ye.N.; NESMEYANOV, An.N.

Influence of the phase on the character of the reactions of tritium recoil atoms in mixtures of cyclohexane with benzene. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.4:851-853 F '64.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom V.I. Spitsynym.

[illegible], Ye.N.; BARANOVSKIY, I.B.; GU FUAO-MIN; [illegible]

Reactions of recoil atoms of tritium and C-14 with heterocyclic amines. Radiokhimiia 7 no.2:220-227 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

AVDONINA, Ye.S.

FARBEROV, I.L.; AVDONINA, Ye.S.; YUR'YEVSKAYA, N.P.

Effect of preheating on the heat conductivity of Moscow Basin blocks of coal and oil shale. Trudy IGI 7:94-98 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Moscow Basin--Coal gasification, Underground) (Heat--Conduction)

SOV/96-58-8-11/22

AUTHORS: Kollerov, D.K. (Doctor of Technical Science) and Avdonina, Ye.S. (Engineer)

TITLE: Determination of the Diffusion Characteristics and Rate of Burning of Lumps of Shale Coke (Opredeleniye diffuzionnoy kharakteristiki i skorostey goreniya kuskov slantsevogo koksa)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, nr 8, pp 51-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The combustion and gasification of high-ash material containing relatively small amounts of carbon have special features because the reaction products diffuse through an envelope of ash, the thickness of which is always changing. Previous work on this subject is reviewed. The rate of burning of carbon in lumps of fuel is largely governed by external conditions. This work deals with the combustion of carbon in lumps of shale coke. This material is of high porosity (0.6 - 0.8) and low carbon-content (8 - 16%). The simplifying assumptions made when determining diffusion coefficients and rate of burning are explained. The classic diffusion equations are considered applicable to the case of diffusion of gas through an ash envelope.

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Accordingly, equation (8) is derived for the case of combustion of the carbon to CO_2. However, some of the carbon may burn only to CO because of the limited air supply, and equation (9) covers the case of complete and incomplete combustion of carbon. This equation was used to determine diffusion coefficients and rates of burning of shale coke. The equation assumes that the diffusion coefficient through the envelope of ash is a constant for the given material, although in fact its value may differ from one lump to another. Indeed, the analysis may vary quite widely from one lump to another. Thus the diffusion coefficients obtained are a sort of average. The methods of preparing the lumps of coke for test and of determining their physical and chemical properties are described. The content of carbonates is important because they may be decomposed during firing and so affect the results. When the lumps of coke were in the furnace, a nitrogen atmosphere was used during heating up and cooling down, and air blast at the desired rate was applied during the tests.

Gas samples were taken for analysis during the tests. Unburnt residual matter was also analysed. The first series of tests was made on coke that had been quenched with water. The diameter of the coke particles ranged from 11.7 to 35.9 mm, the combustion temperature from 900 - 1175°C, the combustion time from 10 - 240 minutes and the carbon content of the coke from 17.5 - 34.4%; the excess-air factor was also varied widely. Despite the wide range of experimental conditions the diffusion coefficient was of fairly constant value, 29 x 10^{-3}. Tests were also made on coke that had not been quenched. The physical condition of this material was very similar to that of coke produced in the lower part of shale distillation plant. These tests were all made with restricted air-supply and the combustion products contained considerable quantities of carbon monoxide. As in the previous case, the value of the diffusion coefficient was reasonably constant at about 62 cm^2/sec. The test results, plotted in Figs 1 and 2, show that the

experimental results lie closely about a line corresponding to equation (9). In practice lumps of shale reach the zone of combustion and gasification with the carbonates only partially decomposed. There is then a complicated process of burning the carbon, which raises the coke to the gasification temperature and provides heat for decomposition of carbonates and reduction of carbon dioxide. The process will obviously take longer than that of burning.

There are: 2 figures, 1 table and 8 literature references (4 Soviet, 4 English)

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke slantsev (Scientific Research Institute for the Treatment of Shale)

1. Coke--Cumbustion 2. Coke--Diffusion 3. Diffusion--Theory

SKRYNNIKOVA, G.N.; AVDONINA, Ye.S.; GOLYAND, M.M.; AKHMEDOVA, L.Ya.

Studying the thermal and physical properties of shale, rock interlayers, shale coke, and shale ash of Baltic shale lands. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:80-94 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Shale)

KOLLEROV, D.K.; AVDONINA, Ye.S.

Microporosity of oil shale fragments. Trudy VNIIPS no.7:95-106 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Oil shales) (Porosity)

AVDON'KIN, Fedor Nikolayevich; NIKITIN, A.G., redaktor; KOGAN, tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Servicing and repairing the dumping apparatus of the ZIS-585 truck] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie i remont pod'emnogo mekhanizma avtomobilia ZIS-585. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransportnoi lit-ry, 1955. 55 p.
(Dump trucks) (MLRA 8:8)

AVDON'KIN, F. N.

Avdon'kin, F. N. --- "Investigation of the Wear of Babbit Bearings Cast in Various Ways." Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Automobile and Road Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. Moscow, 1955. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

AVDON'KIN, F.N.

Effect of lubrication quality on the wear of crankpins. Avt. i trakt. prom. no.7:22-23 Jl '56. (MIRA 9:10)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut imeni Molotova. (Automobiles--Engines)

AVDON'KIN, F.

Device for filtering oil in testing engines on the stand. Avt.transp. 34 no.2:24 F '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Automobiles--Engines--Oil filters)

AVDOR'KIN, F.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Measuring the wear of crankshaft bearings without dismantling the coupling. Avt.i trakt.prom. no.6:9-11 Je '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Saratovskiy avtodorozhnyy institut.
(Automobiles--Engines) (Bearings (Machinery))

AVDON'KIN, F.; KISELEV, V.

Stands for checking and adjusting electric equipment. Avt. transp. 35 no.5:33-34 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)

(Automobiles--Electric equipment)

AVDON'KIN, Fedor Nikolayevich; MARTENS, S.L., red.; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance and repair of hoisting mechanisms of the ZIL dump trucks] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie i remont pod"emnogo mekhanizma avtomobilei-samosvalov ZIL. Izd.2., ispr. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1959. 88 p.

(Dump trucks) (MIRA 12:11)

SOV/113-58-12-17/17

AUTHOR: Avdon'kin, F.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Review and Bibliography (Kritika i bibliografiya)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 12, pp 43-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The book by N.F. Pochtarev: "Influence of the Dust Content of the Air on the Wear of Piston Engines" is reviewed.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut (Saratov Automobile-Road Institute)

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USCOMM-DC-60364

SOV/113-59-2-10/20

AUTHOR: Avdon'kin, F.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Measuring the Wear of Cylinder-Piston Assembly Parts Without Dismantling their Couplings (Izmereniye iznosa detaley tsilindroporshnevoy gruppy bez razborki sopryazheniy)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 2, pp 21-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reviews a number of methods for assessing the wear of cylinder-piston assembly parts and describes a new method developed by the Saratov Automobile and Highway Institute, which does not require disassembling of the couplings. In this method, the gap of the first worn piston ring is measured with a microscope (Fig 2) at the top and bottom dead centers and the obtained results are compared with the standard values. To enable measurements, two holes are drilled in the cylinders at the terminal points of the movement of the first piston ring and are closed by a threaded sleeve and a screw plug (Fig 1). The piston ring is locked in the first slot of the piston by a copper pin, which limits its free play to 0.5 mm, so that the gap is always in line with the holes. The results of

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Measuring the Wear of Cylinder-Piston Assembly Parts Without Dismantling their Couplings

testing a "GAZ-51" engine with the new method are given. There are 4 diagrams, 1 graph, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut (The Saratov Automobile and Highway Institute)

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SOV/113-59-5-11/21

AUTHOR: Avdon'kin, F.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Length of Service of Babbit-Lined Bearings

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 28 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Although lead bronze bearings have found a constantly rising application, there are still many internal combustion engines having babbit-lined bearings. The wear on babbit lined bearings is considerably less than the wear on the corresponding crankshaft journals. Fatigue cracks appearing in the babbit do not necessarily lead to a destruction of the bearings. According to data of the Chelyabinskiy traktornyy zavod (Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant), the cracks originate from the first hours of operation and are then gradually increased. Such bearings may remain in the engine until a basic overhaul is necessary. The author states that babbit bearings were replaced

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The Length of Service of Babbit-Lined Bearings

in many cases as a routine operation without necessity. Experimental investigations were conducted with engines of trucks GAZ-51 and ZIL-120 working at a construction site, where the length of engine service between repairs was only small. The results of these investigations are presented in two graphs and one table. The wear on the bearings decreases after the initial running-in. It was established that greater wear on crankshaft journals of the GAZ-51 and the ZIL-120 was observed when the tolerance of the bearings was higher than 0.20 - 0.25 mm. Therefore bearings may be used as long as the tolerance does not exceed 0.20 mm. The oil pressure in a hot engine must not be less than 1 kg/ cm^2. The instructions for replacing the bearings should be

The Length of Service of Babbit-Lined Bearings

amended accordingly. In case the oil pressure drops below 1 kg/m^2, the crankshaft bearings must be checked and replaced if necessary. There are 4 graphs and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut (Saratov Automobile and Highway Institute)

AVDON'KIN, F.N.

Wear of the M-21 engine. Avt.prom. no.10:32-33 O '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Saratovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut.
(Automobiles--Engines)

AVDON'KIN, Fedor Nikolayevich; VADIVASOV, D.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SIDORENKO, M.D., red.; BYKOVA, M.N., red.; GOLKIN, A A., tekhn. red.

[Repair of motor vehicles] Remont avtomobilei. Pod red. D.G.Vadivosova. Saratov, Saratovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 535 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)

AVDON'KIN, F.N.

Investigating the wear of gas-distribution parts without dismounting. Avt.prom. 27 no.10:43-44 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Measuring instruments)

AVDON'KIN, F.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Premature overhauling of engines. Vest.mash. 41 no.3:37-39 Mr '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Gas and oil engines—Maintenance and repair)

AVDON'KIN, F.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Measuring the gap in couplings of piston pin-connecting rod bushings and piston pin- piston boss. Avt.prom. 28 no.2:12-13 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Pistons--Measurement)

AVDON'KIN, F.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Wear resisting properties of the "Moskvich-407" automobile engine. Avt.prom. 28 no.5:4-7 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Automobiles--Engines)

AVDON'KIN, F. N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KARAKOZOV, V. M.

Investigating the effect of fuel on the wear of engine. Avt. prom. 28 no.6:11-12 Je '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

(Gas and oil engines—Fuel systems)

AVDON'KIN, F. N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Investigating changes in the geometrical form of a part without dismantling. Avt. prom. 29 no.5:20-21 My '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

(Mechanical wear—Testing)

AVDON'KIN, Fedor Nikolayevich; YABLOKOV, V.I., red.

[Maintenance and repair of the lifting device of ZIL-MMZ dump trucks] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie i remont pod"emnogo mekhanizma avtomobilei-samosvalov ZIL-MMZ. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 109 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

AVDON'KIN, F.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Investigating the reliability of the M-21 engine. Avt. prom. 30 no.3:8-11 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

AVDON"KIN, F.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEUSTROYEV, V.Ye.

Comparative investigation of the wear of an engine in relation to oil quality. Avt. prom. 30 no.6:2-3 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

AVDON'KIN, F.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Changes in the wear intensity of parts depending on the dimension of a gap in coupling. Avt. prom. 31 no.9:14-16 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 60417-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWP(r)/EWP(c)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/
EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWP(l) Pf-4/Pr-4 JD/DJ/GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5015088 UR/0000/65/000/000/0071/0074

AUTHOR: Avdon'kin, F. N. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Use of the artificial base method for motor wear determination without dismantling the machine

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinovedeniya. Opredeleniye iznosa detaley mashin za korotkiye periody raboty (Determination of wear in machine parts for short periods of operation). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1965, 71-74

TOPIC TAGS: engine wear determination, artificial base method, internal combustion engine, automobile manufacture, piston wear, connecting rod wear

ABSTRACT: It is very important for the automobile industry to be able to measure wear without dismantling the machine. The researchers of the Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Saratov Polytechnic Institute) have developed a method for the determination of wear using artificial bases (cut out lunes, imprints, etc.) and observing them through the existing or specially produced windows. These procedures were used to determine the wear of the piston pin, the ends of piston rings, the valve rods, and the pushers. The article presents some

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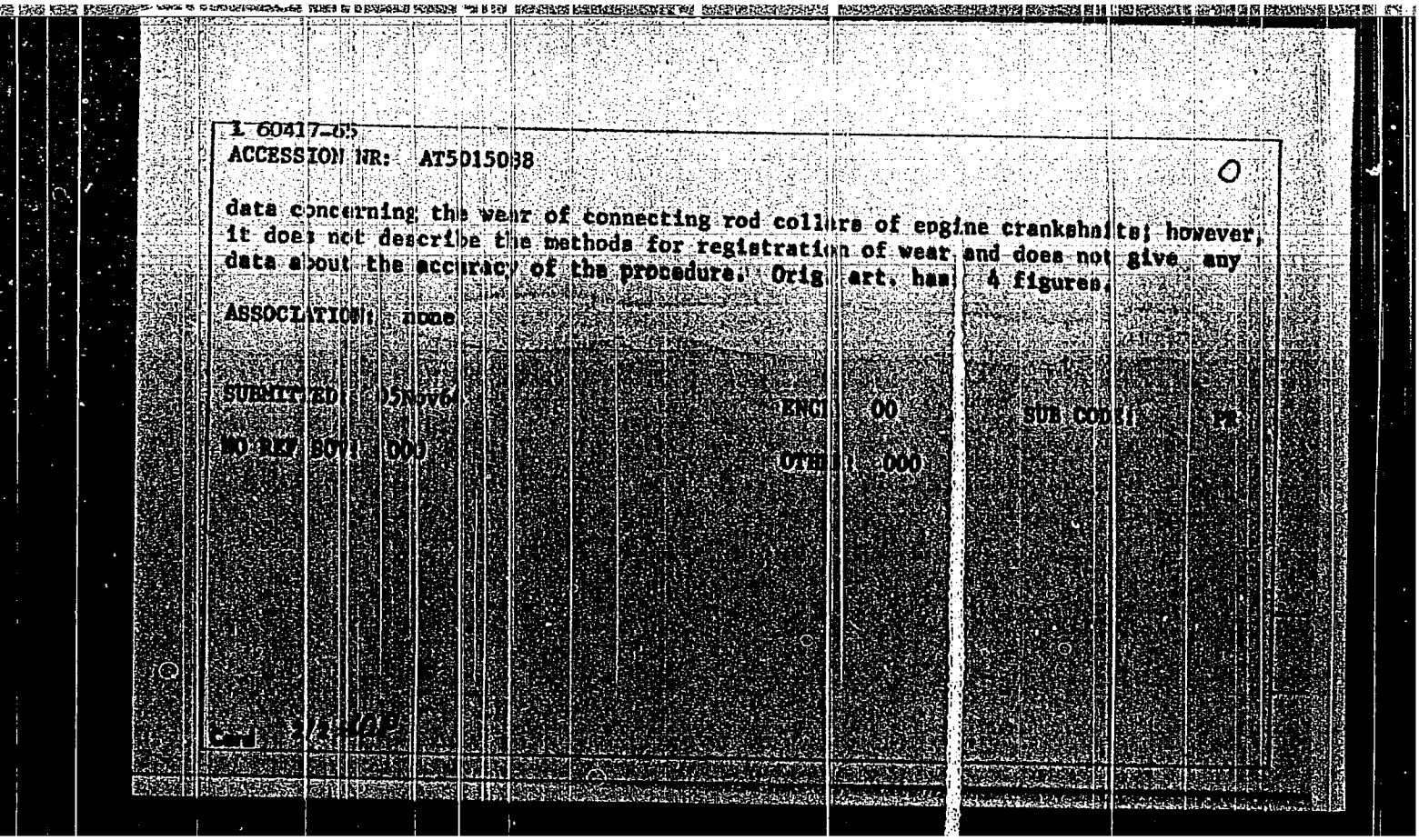

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ACCESSION NR: AT5015038

data concerning the wear of connecting rod collars of engine crankshafts; however, it does not describe the methods for registration of wear and does not give any data about the accuracy of the procedure. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Avdonkin, S.

A(0); 3(0); 2(10) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2210

Atomnaya energiya v aviatsii i raketnoy tekhnike; sbornik statey (Atomic Energy in Aviation and Rocket Engineering; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Voyen. Izd-vo M-va obor. SSSR, 1959. 500 p. (Series: Nauchno-populyarnaya biblioteka) No. of copies printed not given.

Ed. - Compiler: P.T. Astashenkov, Engineer, Lt.-Col; Ed.: Ya.M. Kader; Tech. Ed.: A.M. Gavrilova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for officers of the Soviet Armed Forces, members of DOSAAF, and the general reader interested in the uses of atomic energy and in the development of aviation and rocket engineering.

COVERAGE: This collection of 26 articles, compiled by 28 Soviet scientists and based chiefly on non-Soviet materials, discusses various aspects of the use of atomic energy in rocketry and aviation. The book surveys the development of atomic and thermonuclear weapons and weapon carriers, lays down the principles of anti-atomic defense, and evaluates the application of nuclear energy in aviation and rocketry. Fuel and construction materials, as well as actual physical and technological processes involved, are treated briefly. Fundamentals of atomic warfare and combat tactics are discussed at some length. The book is divided into four parts, of which the last consists chiefly of anti-Western propaganda. Section I is devoted to nuclear weapons and their use in aviation. Section II is on anti-atomic defense, especially the defense and decontamination of airfields and aircraft, and defense against radiation. Section III is on the use of nuclear energy in modern aircraft and rocket technology and flight techniques, including some speculations on space travel and on the energy of the future. There are 126 figures and 35 non-Soviet references (some in Russian translation).

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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PEREPECHENKO, P.; SOKOLOV, G.; AVDOSHENKO, A., red.; PEREPECHENKO,P., red.; POLETAYEV, A., red.; RASTORGUYEVA, N., red.; SOKOLOV,G., red.; KHAYKIN, I., red.; KHOKHOLKOV, N., red.; SHVETSOVA, R.V., red.; SOKOLOVA, S.I., tekhn. red.

[Excursions through native territory; routes and discussion materials] Ekskursii po rodnomu kraiu; marshruty i materialy dlia besed. Vologda, Vologodskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 255 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vologda. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

AVDOSHENKO, N.D.

Soils of the Agrobiological Station of the Vologda Pedagogical Institute. Uch. zap. VGPI 27:157-170 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Vologda Province--Soils)

YEREMIN, S.; USKOV, V., pilot 1 klassa, komandir ko·ablya;
MEL'NIKOV, V. (Ul'yanovsk); KONYUKHOV, V., dispetcher;
SHARKOV, V.; LUN'KOV, N.; AVDOSHKO, M.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.

Aeronautical kaleidoscope. Grazhd. av. 21 no.6:16-17 Je '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. TSelinogradskiy aeroport (for Konyukhov).

AVDONTSEV, N.A.

Post-Archean granitoids in the western part of the Archean Gargan block in connection with certain problems of metal potentials. Trudy BKNII no.2:95-103 '60. (MIRA 14:10)
(Oka Valley (Sayan Mountains)--Rocks)

AVDONTSEV, N.A.

Oldanda intrusive and its tin-tungsten mineralization (Transbaikalia). Trudy BKNII no.2:109-113 '60. (MIRA 14:10)
(Oldanda Valley--Tin) (Oldanda Valley--Tungsten)

AVDONTSEV, N.A.

Structure of the Garganskaya block (Eastern Sayan Mountains). Trudy BKNII no.7:44-53 '61. (MIRA 16:4)
(Sayan Mountains--Geology, Structural)

AVDOSHENKO, A. K.

Reproduction from seed in berries. Dokl. AN SSSR 60 no.5:897-899 My '48. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Sukachevym.
(Berries)

AVDOSHENKO, A. K.

20612 AVDOSHENKO, A. K. Biologiya severnikh brusnichnykh. Uchen. zapiski (Leningr. gos. ped. in-tim. Gertsena), t. LXXII, 1949, s. 181-217- Bibliogr: 31nazv.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol 28. - Moskva - 1949

L 3521-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/FA/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) BC

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B41

Avdoshin, Mikhail Filippovich; Remizov, Boris Aleksandrovich 44,55

Automation of control and testing of autopilots and their parts (Avtomatizatsiya kontrolya i ispytaniy avtopilotov i ikh elementov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1965. 202 p. illus., biblio. 2200 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft autopilot; aircraft flight instrument; flight control system; automatic control 4,44

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book examines the selection principles for automatic control and testing of autopilots. Fundamentals for designing of automatic testing units are set forth. Standardization for control and instrument testing, designing methods and engineering standard units with the application of the computer technology are described. The book is intented for engineers of construction offices and for aircraft instrument making plants. It can be of interest to workers of other branches of instrument making as well, as to scientific workers in the control and testing of aircraft instruments.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

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SUB CODE: AC, IE SUBMITTED: 21Oct64

NO REF SOV: 030 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

AVDOSHIN, Ya.; GROMADSKIY, F., uchitel' (Yur'yevskiy rayon, Dnepropetrovskaya oblast'); BLESNOV, A.

Advice to young naturalists. IUn. nat. no.9:34-36 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Assistent kafedry zelenogo stroitel'stva Moskovskogo lesotekhnicheskogo instituta (for Avdoshin).
(Arboriculture) (Fishing)

AVDOSHIN, Yu.

The yard is beautiful and pleasnat. IUn.nat. no.9:18-19 S '60.
(MIRA 14:3)
(Landscape gardening)

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Ornamental.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100529

Author : Avdoshin, Ye.M.
Inst : -
Title : On Transplanting Large Trees in Winter.

Orig Pub: Nauchn. dokl. vyssh. shkoly. Lesoinzh. delo, 1958, No 1, 45-51.

Abstract: The principal condition for success is the prevention of the freezing of the root systems. Methods are described of determining frost resistance in the root system of 11 tree species under field and laboratory conditions. It is shown that the frost resistance of the root

Card : 1/2

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100529

system depends on the assimilative apparatus. A table is appended showing the influence of the time of pruning the branches of linden on the frost resistance in roots. Methods of transplanting trees in winter, and the costs involved are reported. Trees transplanted in winter are less susceptible to desiccation of the crown and roots than those transplanted in spring or fall. -- N.S. Lebedeva

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000102530005-5"

Card : 2/2

AVDOSHIN, Ye.M.

Frost resistance of the root system in some trees. Fiziol.rast. 6 no.1:92-94 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Moscow Forest-Engineering Institute, Mytishchi, Moscow region. (Plants--Frost resistance) (Tree planting) (Roots (Botany))