

1. GIKASHVILI, K.G.

2. USSR (600)

7. "Concerning Study of Diseases of the Sweet Orange in the Georgian SSR",
Trudy In-ta Zashchity Rasteniy AN Gruz. SSR (Works of the Institute of
Plant Protection, Acad Sci Georgian SSR), Vol 7, 1950, pp 67-77.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132. Unclassified.

KANCHAVELI, L.A.; KIPIANI, R.Ya; GIKASHVILI, K.G.

Tagged atom method of investigating the relationship between the incitant (*Phoma tracheiphila*) of mal secco and the host plant. Scob. AN Grus.SSR 16 no.7:549-556 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Kanchaveli).2.Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut zashchity rasteniy, Tbilisi.
(Radioactive tracers) (Lemon--Diseases and pests)

Q. 1. 1. 1. 1. N.

USSR/Farm Animals - Poultry.

6-3

Abstr Jour : *Izv. Vses. Nauch. Ts. Zh. Vet. Med.*

Author : *Mashko, Y., Gikashvili, E., Mashvili, L.*

Inst : *Veterinary Medicine*

Title : *Critical Periods of the Mating and Rearing of Chickens*

Orig Pub : *Izvestiya nauchno-tekhn. Mirova. Graz. n.-i. in-za zhiv. zhivotn. i vet., 1957, N 1, 19-18.*

Abstract : *No abstract.*

Card 1/1

USSR / Farm Animals. Poultry.

Q-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1958, 103750.

Author : Mebuko, Ye. M., Gikashvili, K. N., Dogonadze,
T. I.

Inst : Georgian Scientific Research Institute of
Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine.

Title : Development of High Producing Poultry Raising
in the Georgian SSR.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Gruz. n.-i. in-ta
zhivotnovodstva i vet., 1957, No 2, 7-9.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

KHOTYANOVICH, S.I.; GIKENE, A.Yu.

Obtaining electrophotographic images in liquid developers. Zhur.
nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 7 no.1:30-35 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrografii, Vil'nyus.
(Xerography)

GIRENS, A. I.
P 2

REF ID: A-21518

25(a) 25 (5)

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

Igaltkov, I.S.
Successes of Soviet Electrophotography (Uspehi sovetskoy elektrofotografii) A Scientific and Technical Conference on Questions of Electrophotography (Voprosy nauki i tekhnologii) 1959, Vol. 4, Pt. 1, 3-12 (USSR)

This is an account of a scientific and technical conference on questions of electrophotography in the Soviet Union and on the achievements of the USSR in this field. The author is I. S. Igaltkov, a leading expert in the field of electrophotography. The conference was held in Moscow in 1959. The author discusses the achievements of the USSR in the field of electrophotography, including the development of the first electrophotographic machine in the USSR in 1956. He also discusses the achievements of the USSR in the field of electrophotography in the areas of scientific and technical research, and the development of the first electrophotographic machine in the USSR in 1956.

...the first electrophotographic machine in the USSR in 1956. He also discusses the achievements of the USSR in the field of electrophotography in the areas of scientific and technical research, and the development of the first electrophotographic machine in the USSR in 1956. The author discusses the achievements of the USSR in the field of electrophotography, including the development of the first electrophotographic machine in the USSR in 1956. He also discusses the achievements of the USSR in the field of electrophotography in the areas of scientific and technical research, and the development of the first electrophotographic machine in the USSR in 1956.

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SOV/77-4-2-15/AS

Successes of Soviet Electrophotography: A Scientific and Technical Conference on Questions of Electrophotography

K.H. Vinogradov described some of the features of the various and liquid methods of electrophotographic development. In his Karashko devoted his report to the criterion of light sensitivity of the electrophotographic process. After the reports, a discussion took place on methods of determining the light sensitivity of electrophotographic layers. A.M. Chernyshov spoke on the electric and magnetic recording processes using photoconductive materials. I.I. Zhilevich, A.I. Zakhly (1957) and V.I. Pavsha and Yu. I. Kavalariia reported on the development of electrophotographic reproducing equipment. A.S. Pavsha (speaking also for I.I. Zhilevich, A.S. Borisovich, B.I. Galvaidis and K.I. Rukhauskas) reported the use of electrophotographic methods in recording oscillations on other recording instruments. V.F. Yuritska (as other recording instruments. The possibility of using electron-beam tubes for producing images from electron-beam tubes. I.S. Karlov (speaking also for E.E. Zakhvich, T.I. Kozlovskaya, B.I. Kalinauskas, N.K. Mayanus, I.I. Zhilevich and K.A. Montyans) gave a detailed description of laboratory and machine methods of producing photosensitive layers (with oxide was used). A.A. Zakhly (speaking also for V.V. Zakhly and T.I. Karlov) described a laboratory and industrial machine for producing photosensitive materials using an a/c bridge. B.I. Khotimovich reported on a method of examining electrophotographic material using an a/c bridge. B.I. Khotimovich spoke on developing a method for electrophotography and a device for its recording. B.I. Khotimovich reversing image, electron-beam tubes, producing a negative image. V.I. Pavsha and Yu. I. Kavalariia reported on measuring the electrostatic potentials of electrophotographic layers, stressing that the oscillating electrode should not be placed above a layer with varying potential as this causes self-discharge. M.V. Kravovais speaking also for A.I. Zakhly, I.I. Zhilevich and V.F. Yuritska spoke on the practice of producing velocity photos on the surface of a photoconductor. V.I. Pavsha and Yu. I. Kavalariia reported on the development of electrophotographic methods in which he paid tribute to the work of the Scientific Research Institute of Electrophotography in Vilnius and the Institut Poligraficheskogo Mashinostroeniya (Leningrad) (Polygraphic Machine-Building Institute (Leningrad)). Debates were then held

Card 6/10

on methods of measuring the potential of charged electro-
 photographic layers, the vibration pick-up most-used
 method is that of L. A. Zhukovskiy, which is not always
 accurate. S. G. Kuznetsov reported that the bias influence
 of the oscillating electrode is not taken into account and the
 electrode probe above its surface is tilted and the
 probe is connected to it by a shielded cable. In the litera-
 ture on the subject, the method of measuring the potential
 base on the L. A. Zhukovskiy's report it was stated that
 the research of Kuznetsov's method was carried out by
 S. M. Kuznetsov and S. M. Terentev and I. A. A.
 Kuznetsov should be considered on the basis of all work
 carried out by them. The first report on the method of measur-
 ing the potential of electrophotographic layers was
 published in the journal "Fizika i Khimiya" in 1954. The
 author of the article, S. G. Kuznetsov, also reported
 by a separate discharge. S. G. Kuznetsov and I. A. A.
 Kuznetsov also reported on the results of the use of
 electrographic methods in radiography. L. I. Zhukovskiy
 (speaking also for I. I. Zhukovskiy, L. I. Zhukovskiy, L. I.
 Zhukovskiy and I. I. Zhukovskiy) reported on relaxation pro-
 cesses in semiconductor layers, using a vibration electro-
 graphic method. The author of the report on research on some
 physical properties of the photoconductive layers of
 selenium cadmium, K. P. Kikalyuk, also reported on
 the photoelectric properties of ZnS and CdS. The
 absorption maximum of the latter is about 900 mμ. The
 S. M. Kuznetsov reported on methods of obtaining selenium
 light-sensitive layers, including sublimation and ther-
 mal evaporation. It was also found that the sensitivity
 of the layers increases with increasing temperature. Also
 at room temperature, the "pick-up" for 1.5 to 2 months
 for S. G. Kuznetsov spoke on research into the photo-
 electric properties of electrophotographic layers of
 amorphous selenium and powdered zinc oxide. K. K.
 Zhukovskiy (speaking also for L. I. Zhukovskiy) discussed
 the production of selenium layers and some of their
 properties. Finally the following reports on ferro-
 electric properties were delivered: I. I. Zhukovskiy,
 V. P. Zhukovskiy, M. P. Zhukovskiy, and I. I. Zhukovskiy
 with "Green Magnetic Characteristic of the Ferroelectric
 Visualization of Magnetic Oxidation Products by the Method
 of Facetted Images." V. P. Zhukovskiy, V. P. Zhukovskiy,
 I. I. Zhukovskiy, M. P. Zhukovskiy, and I. I. Zhukovskiy
 also reported on ferroelectric properties. There was
 also a report on the properties of ferroelectric materials.
 Graphic insulation during the work of the electro-
 photographic method was also discussed. The conclusion of
 the conference was that a detailed discussion of
 the possibility of side technology has been made
 of electrography. It was considered that although work
 in this field actually started only in 1955-56 it has covered as much ground
 as the USA in 10 years. While admitting that it was
 the first to arrive at this steady achievement that it was
 that the Americans took good care that they gathered
 information appeared in the literature available.

Card 10/10

GIKHMAN, I.I.

Certain differential equations with random functions. Ukr.mat.zhur.
2 no.3:45-69 '50. (MLBA 7:10)
(Probabilities) (Differential equations)

GIKMAN, I.I.

Theory of differential equation of stochastic processes. Ukr.mat.
zhur. 2 no.4:37-63 '50. (MIRA 7:10)
(Differential equations) (Probabilities)

GIKHMAN, I. I.

Jul/Sep 51

USSR/Mathematics - Stochastics

"Theory of the Differential Equations of Chance Processes. Part II," I. I. Gikhman, Kiev

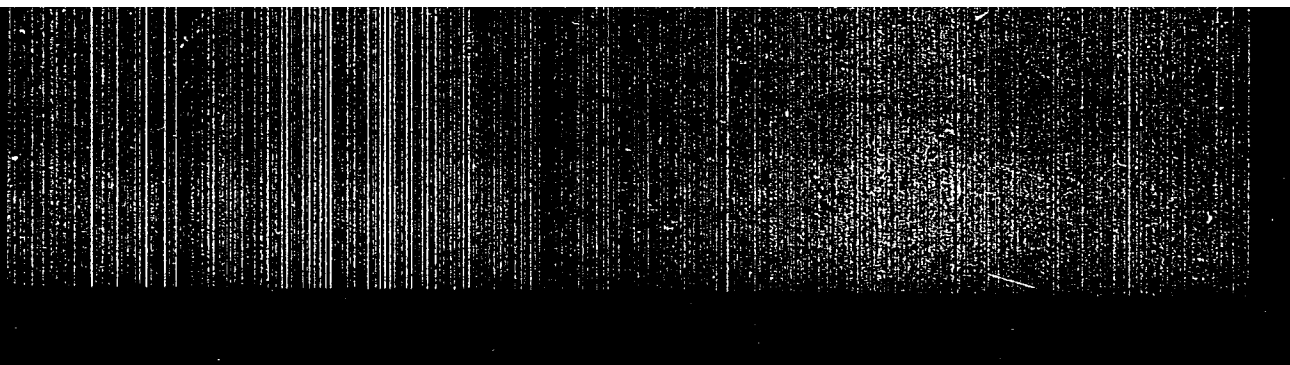
Ukrain Mat Zhur, Vol 3, No 3, pp 317-339

A direct continuation of Part I (ibid. Vol 2, No 4, 1950). Studies the dependence of the solns of differential stochastic eqs on initial data; finds the first and second variations of the soln of a differential stochastic eq which corresponds to a variation in the initial data; and then establishes a theorem concerning the twice differentiability, with respect to initial data, of the mean $f[X_t(\tau, \xi)]$ of the arbitrary function $f(x)$. Next applies the obtained results to continuous Markov processes, the problem being the derivation of the eq of A.N.Kolmogorov for Markov processes. States that the soln of this problem is at the same time a demonstration of the existence of Markov processes which correspond to the given Kolmogorov eq. Received 15, Feb 51.

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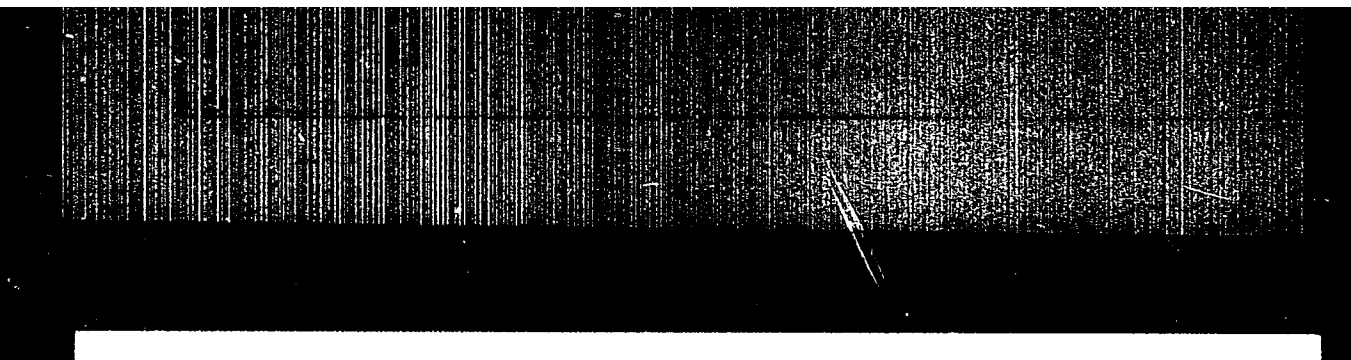
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515020017-0"

GIKHMAN, I. I.

An asymptotic theorem for a sum of random variables. Trudy
Inst. mat. i mekh. AN Uz. SSR no.10 pt.1:36-43 '52.
(Probabilities) (MLR 8:9)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515020017-0



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515020017-0"

GIKHMAN, I. I.

USSR/Mathematics - Probability

1 AUG 53

"Certain Remarks on A. N. Kolmogorov's Criterion of Agreement," I. I. Gikhman

DAH SSSR, Vol 91, No 4, pp 715-718

Acknowledges that the problem of generalizing Kolmogorov's criterion of agreement by adding a parameter theta was posed by Prof B. V. Gnedenko in the statistics seminar, directed by Gnedenko, at Kiev State Univ. States that this criterion, namely $K_N = \sup \sqrt{N} \cdot |F_N(x) - F(x)|$, proposed by Kolmogorov in Giorn. d. Att. 4(1933), evaluates

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the divergence between a) the proposed ("theoretical") distribution function $F(x)$ and b) the empirical data, and is universal in the sense that the distribution law for the quantity K_N is not dependent on the continuous function $F(x)$. Here N is the number of independent measurements of a chance quantity, and $F_N(x)$ is the empirical distribution function constructed as a result of these measurements. Cites the distribution tables of $F_N(x)$ for finite N by F. Massey (Ann Math Statistics, 21, No 1 (1951)) and Z. W. Birnbaum (J Am Stat Assoc. 47, No 259 (1952)). Presented by Acad A. N. Kolmogorov 29 May 53.

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GIKMAN, I. I.

Mathematical Reviews
May 1954
Analysis

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Gihman, I. I. Some limit theorems for conditional distributions. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 91, 1003-1006 (1953). (Russian) (No. 5)

Let $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n, \dots$ be independent, identically distributed random variables with $M\xi_k = 0, M\xi_k^2 = \sigma_k^2 < \infty$ and suppose that the common distribution either has a density function of bounded variation or is of the lattice type. Let $\eta_n = \sigma^{-1}n^{-1/2} \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k, M(n) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \eta_k, m(n) = \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} \eta_k, \zeta_k = \eta_k - (k/n)\eta_n, M'(n) = \max_{1 \leq k \leq n} \zeta_k, m'(n) = \min_{1 \leq k \leq n} \zeta_k, v_n = \text{no. of positive terms in } \zeta_k, 1 \leq k \leq n. (\eta_n \text{ is not defined but is presumably } 0.)$ If $n \rightarrow \infty, \sigma_n \rightarrow \sigma$, then the limit conditional distribution of $\{m(n), M(n)\}$, that of $\{m'(n), M'(n)\}$ and that of v_n/n , all three under the condition that $\eta_n \rightarrow \sigma_n$, are given. The last is uniform. The method used is that of reduction to partial differential equations with the help of upper and lower functions as set forth in Khatchine's "Asymptotische Gesetze der Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung" [Springer, Berlin, 1933]. No details; some references to the literature seem misplaced. K. L. Chung.

GHEDENKO, B.V., GIKHMAN, I.I.

Development of the theory of probabilities in the Ukraine. Pratsi,
Kyiv.un.2:59-94 '54. (MLRA 10:1)
(Ukraine--Probabilities--Study and teaching)

GIKMAN, I.I.

Markov processes in mathematical-statistics problems. Ukr.mat.shur.
6 no.1:28-36. '54. (MIRA 9:1)
(Probabilities) (Mathematical statistics)

GIKHMAN, Iosif Il'ich.

Kiev State U imeni Shevchenko, Academic degree of Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, based on his defense, 2 November 1955, in the Joint Council of the Institutes of Mathematics, Physics and Metal-Physics, Acad Sci UkSSR, of his dissertation entitled: "The processes of Markov and some problems of mathematical statistics."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 5, 3 Mar 56, Byulleten' MVO SSSR, No. 2, Jan 57, Moscow, pp 17-20, Uncl. JPRS/NY-466

~~GICHMAN I.I.~~ GIKHMAN I. I.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/History of mathematics CARD 1/1 PG - 635
AUTHOR GNEIDENKO B.V., GICHMAN I.I.
TITLE The development of the theory of probability in the Ukraine.
PERIODICAL Istoriko-mat. Issledovanija 2, 477-536 (1956)
reviewed 3/1957

This report reaches from the beginning, beginning with A.F.Pawlovskij (1821), M.E. Waščenko-Zacharčenko (1863) until the present time. The more the development advances the more difficult it is to represent it in its limitation to the Ukraine. Thus partially the progresses of probability theory in the whole Russia are considered. To the period of the beginning there belong, beside of the above mentioned scientists, also W.P.Ermarkov and M.A.Tichoman-drizkij. The "classical period" begins with the papers of P.L.Čebyšev and A.A.Markov. Then a less well-known paper due to I.W.Slešinskij is reviewed in which in connection with the error theory already the cosine transformation of a straight density of distribution is used. After a short acknowledgement of the work of A.M.Liapunov this part of the report especially treats the papers of S.N.Bernštejn. Finally the author reviews on papers of E.E.Sluzkij. The last part describes the development since 1930. The literature restricts to Ukrainian papers only.

52-3-8/9

AUTHOR: Gikhman, I.I.

TITLE: A Non-parametrical Criterion for the Homogeneity of k Choices. (Ob odnom neparametricheskom kriterii odnorodnosti k vyborok.)

PERIODICAL: Teoriya Veroyatnostey i Yeye Primeneniya, 1957, Vol.II, Nr.3. pp. 380-384. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present note is investigated a generalization of the well-known non-parametrical criterion of Smirnov, for the homogeneity of two choices to the case of any number of choices. Let there be k groups of independent variables in a set of measurements with numbers n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k , each having the same continuous distribution function $F_i(x)$, ($i=1, 2, \dots, k$) in each group. The problem consists in verifying the hypothesis:

$$F_1(x) = F_2(x) = \dots = F_k(x) = F(x).$$

Card 1/1 There is 1 Slavic reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

GIKMAN, Y.I. [Hikhman, I.I.]

Some boundary theorems for a number of intersections of the
boundary of a given region by a random function. Nauk. zap. Kyiv.
un. 16 no.16:149-164 57. (MIRA 13:3)
(Distribution (Probability theory))

GIKHMAN, Y. I.

16.6100

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S/O44/61/000/008/026/039
C111/C333

AUTHOR: Gikhman, Y. I.

TITLE: The asymptotic distribution of the number of sections of the boundary of a given domain by the selection function

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 9, 1961, 7, abstract 8V35. ("Visnyk Kyivs'k. un-tu, 1958, no. 1, Ser. astron., matem. ta mekhan." vyp I. 25-46)

TEXT: Formerly the author proved: If $\eta_{n,k}$ is a series of variables forming a Markov chain for every n , if G is a domain with smooth boundary, and ν_n the number of sections of the boundary of G by the sequence $\eta_{n,k}$, then the distribution function of $\frac{\nu_n}{\sqrt{n}}$ (for sufficiently fast convergence of the $\eta_{n,k}$ to a diffusion process x_t) tends to a certain boundary value, the Laplace transform of which is determined from a certain integral equation. In the article the fulfillment of the convergence conditions is examined in a number of examples. The author considers the case $\eta_{n,k} = x_{k/n}$, where x_t is a diffusion process with the infinitesimal operator

Card 1/2

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01/9-1-1/70

AUTHOR: Gikhtman, I. I.

TITLE: A Problem of the Theory of Random Walks in a Random Medium (Osnovnye voprosy teorii sluchaynykh volny v sredy s izmenivayemykh v posledovatel'nosti sluchaynykh voln, avtorov I. I. Gikhtman)

PERIODICAL: Teoriya veroyatnostey i yego prilozheniya, USSR, Vol III, No 2, pp 155-172 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A problem of the theory of random walks in a random medium is considered. The problem is converted into a problem of the theory of random walks on a surface Γ_n of the surface (t, η) and the condition of a point t_{nk} is $\eta_{nk} - \eta_{nk-1} > 0, \eta_{nk+1} - \eta_{nk} \leq 0, k = 1, \dots, n-1$. The characteristic function of the point (Eq. 1) can be calculated for $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\lambda \rightarrow 1$. If Γ_n^+ is the upper half of the surface Γ_n , then the relation (Eq. 2) can be derived. If the function $U_n^+(t_{nk}, \kappa, \lambda)$ is included, Eq. (1) will be transformed into Eq. (3) if with the first two expressions can be written as Eq. (4). Substituting Eq. (4) into the

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A Limit Theorem for the Number of Maxima in the Sequence of Random Variables in a Markov Chain

Let the number of Formula (3), the Formula (5)(3) is found. For the Eq.(7) can be derived from Eq.(5). Also Eq.(7) is important since it is obtained in an explicit form (9). It should be noted that the distribution of the sum $\mu_n(t, x)$ depends on the function $\alpha(t, x)$ ($1 - \alpha(t, x)$). The theorem can be extended in the following directions: if the limit (6) exists for t ($0 \leq t \leq 1$), and function $\alpha(t, x)$ is continuous at t and x with $0 < \alpha_1 \leq \alpha(t, x) \leq \alpha_2 < 1$; if (6) can be expressed in terms of probability P_n independent of from the probability $P(t_1, x, t_2, A)$ describing the transition of a Markov process of diffusive type; if the probability of transition $P(t, x, \tau, A)$ and the operator limiting the Markov process agree with the Feller condition, and if $\mu(t, x)$ is continuous and the distribution of the sum $\mu_n(t_{nr})$ is found for t_{nr} to be a point at the maxima of

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30V/50-3-1-4/10

A Limit Theorem for the Markov of Morino in the Case of Random
Variables (M. Morino 3)

the curve Γ_{λ} , $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (1), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (2), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (3), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (4), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (5), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (6), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (7), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (8), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (9), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (10), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (11), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (12), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (13), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (14), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (15), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (16), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (17), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (18), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (19), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (20), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (21), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (22), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (23), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (24), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (25), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (26), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (27), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (28), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (29), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (30), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (31), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (32), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (33), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (34), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (35), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (36), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (37), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (38), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (39), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (40), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (41), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (42), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (43), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (44), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (45), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (46), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (47), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (48), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (49), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (50), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (51), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (52), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (53), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (54), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (55), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (56), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (57), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (58), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (59), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (60), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (61), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (62), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (63), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (64), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (65), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (66), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (67), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (68), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (69), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (70), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (71), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (72), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (73), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (74), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (75), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (76), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (77), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (78), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (79), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (80), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (81), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (82), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (83), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (84), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (85), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (86), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (87), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (88), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (89), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (90), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (91), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (92), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (93), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (94), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (95), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (96), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (97), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (98), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (99), $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ (100).

Some cases: (i) the integral (12) has only one solution, (ii) the expression (15) derived from the right part of Eq.(6) is true for all t , $0 \leq t \leq 1$; (iii) the above expression can be transformed into (14) from which a solution (Eq.15) of the integral (12) can be found; (iv) the solution of the integral (16) is one of the conditions of the function (17). It follows from the theorem that the variable (Eq.18) has a normal distribution and does not depend on x nor the Markov process. As Eq.(18) can be expressed by Eq.(19), the latter must be also distributed normally. Therefore, the succession of the independent,

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A Limit Theorem for the Number of Maxima in the Sequence of Random Variables in a Markov Chain

equally distributed maximum points represents an asymptotic normal distribution. There are no figures and 4 references. 2 of the references are Soviet, 1 French and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: February 15, 1958.

Case 4/4

GIKHMAN, S.I.

16(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3177
Matematika v SSSR za srok let. 1917-1957. (The Mathematics of the USSR for forty years, 1917-1957) Pos. 11. (Review Articles) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1959. 1002 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Eds: A. O. Kurosh, (Chief Ed.), V. I. Bityutskov, V. G. Matyanady, Ye. B. Dynkin, G. Ye. Shilova, and A. P. Tushkevich; Ed. (inside book): A. F. Lapco; Tech. Ed.: S. B. Amilakov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for mathematicians and historians of mathematics interested in Soviet contributions to the field.

COVERAGE: This book is Volume I of a major 2-volume work on the history of Soviet mathematics. Volume I surveys the chief contributions made by Soviet mathematicians during the period 1917-1957; Volume II will contain a bibliography of major works since 1957 and biographical sketches of some of the leading mathematicians. Matematika v SSSR za privedeniye let (Mathematics in the USSR for 15 Years) and Matematika v SSSR za tridtsat let (Mathematics in the USSR for 30 Years). The book is divided into the major divisions of the field, i.e., algebra, topology, theory of probabilities, functional analysis, etc., and contributions and outstanding problems in each discussed. A list of some 1500 Soviet mathematicians is included with references to their contributions in the field.

Gikhman, S. I., and B. V. Gnecento. Mathematical Statistics 797
Gavurin, K. K., and L. V. Kantorovich. Approximation and Numerical Methods 809

Introduction

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GURMAN, I. I.

PLAGE I BOXE EXPLICATIONS 307/4971

Sovetskaya po teorii veroyatnosty i matematicheskoy statistike, Yerevan, 1958

Trudy Yerevanskogo universiteta po teorii veroyatnosty i matematicheskoy statistike, 1955-1957, seriya 1953 g. (All-Union Institute of Probability and Mathematical Statistics, Yerevan, 1953-57)

Trudy Yerevanskogo universiteta po teorii veroyatnosty i matematicheskoy statistike, 1958, seriya 1958 g. (All-Union Institute of Probability and Mathematical Statistics, Yerevan, 1958)

Yerevan eliy izdatelstvom. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Armyskoy SSR.

Natsionalniy tsentr: S. A. Akhbuladyan, N. F. Gedezyan, Zh. B. Goyak, Yu. V. Litskiy and S. B. Tsypkanyan; Nat. of Publishing House: A. G. Slemko, Yuzh. Str. Nat. Akad. Nauk Armyskoy SSR.

PROCEED: The book is intended for mathematicians.

COPYRIGHT: The book contains 12 articles submitted to the Conference and dealing with the theory of probability and mathematical statistics. Some of the articles are the reports of papers which appeared or are scheduled to appear at the conference. The book contains 12 articles submitted to the conference. The book contains 12 articles submitted to the conference. The book contains 12 articles submitted to the conference. The book contains 12 articles submitted to the conference.

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SKOROKHOD, Anatoliy Vladimirovich; GIKEMAN, I.I., doktor fiz.-
mat. nauk, prof., otv. red.; MIRONETS, Ye.V., red.;
KHOKHANOVSKAYA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Studies on the theory of random processes; stochastic dif-
ferential equations and limit theorems for Markov processes]
Issledovaniia po teorii sluchainykh protsessov; stokhasticheskie
differentsial'nye uravneniia i predel'nye teoremy dlia protses-
sov Markova. Kiev, Izd-vo Kievskogo univ., 1961. 215 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Limit theorems (Probability theory))
(Differential equations) (Markov processes)

GIKHMAN, I.I.; KOLMOGOROV, A.N.; KOROLYUK, V.S.

Boris Vladimirovich Gnedenko; on his 50th birthday. Usp.
mat.nauk 17 no.4:191-200 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Gnedenko, Boris Vladimirovich, 1912-)

GIKIMAN, Ionif Il'ich; GEORGEVICH, Anatoly Vladimirovich; DONCHENKO, V.V., red.

[Introduction to the theory of random processes] Vvedenie
v teoriyu sluchaynykh protsessov. Moskva, Nauka, 1965.
450 p. (NIRA 18:10)

10645-66 EWT(d)/EWA(m)-2 IJP(4)

ACC NO: AP6001085

SOURCE CODE: UR/0041/65/017/006/0003/0021

AUTHOR: ^{14,55} Gikhman, I. I.; ^{49,55} Dorogovtsev, A. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: On ^{16,44,55} stability of solutions of stochastic differential equations ^{16,44,55}

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy matematicheskiy zhurnal, v. 17, no. 6, 1965, 3-21

TOPIC TAGS: stochastic differential equation, solution stability, motion stability, stability theory

ABSTRACT: The problem concerning the stability of a point at rest in a dynamic system subjected to random continuous or discrete (at random instants) disturbances is analyzed. A mathematical model of disturbed motion of a dynamic system is presented. In the case of discrete disturbances, the mathematical model of disturbed motion is described with the aid of a formal stochastic difference equation:

$$d\tilde{\xi} = a(t, \tilde{\xi}) dt + \omega(dt, t, \tilde{\xi}),$$

$$a(dt, t, \tilde{\xi}) = B(t, x) da + \int_{R^n} f(t, x, u) v(dt, du), \tag{1}$$

where $\xi(t)$ is a random function, $a(t, x)$, $B(t, x)$ and $f(t, x, u)$ are non-random vector functions characterizing disturbed motion, and $a = a(t)$ an n-dimensional process of

27
B

L 10543-66

ACC NR AP6001085

Brownian motion. Under certain conditions upon $a(t,x)$, $B(t,x)$ and $f(t,x,u)$, it is proved that the solution $\xi(t)$ of equation (1) with probability equal to one exists which is bounded and without discontinuities of the second kind. Certain properties of such solutions are established and one generalization of (1) to the formula for the stochastic differential is presented. The stability of the solution $\xi(t) \neq 0$ is analyzed and various conditions are established under which this solution is stable. In the case of a stochastic linear differential equation, the problem of stability of first and second-order moments of the process $\xi(t)$ is reduced to the problem of stability of solutions of a system of linear differential equations. A more detailed analysis is made for stochastic linear differential equations with constant coefficients. Necessary and sufficient conditions are established under which second-order moments of the process $\xi(t)$ are asymptotically stable. The stability of the solution $\xi(t) \neq 0$ is established on the basis of the asymptotic stability of the second-order moments. A theorem is proved which makes it possible to determine the stability of solutions of system (1) from the stability of the linearized system. Orig. art. has 46 formulas. [LK]

SUB CODE: 12/ BURM DATE: 22Jun65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS:

4169

HW
Card 2/2

GIKHMAN, I.I. (Kiyev); DOROGOVTSSEV, A.Ya. (Kiyev)

Stability of solutions to stochastic differential equations.
Ukr. mat. zhur. 17 no.6:3-21 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted June 22, 1965.

L 05036-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(f) WS

ACC NR AR6031160 (AN) SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/015/P033/P033

AUTHOR: Belavinskaya, L. M.; Gikht, B. M.; Shchitikov, V. K. 62

TITLE: The thermal stability of fuels for jet engines B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part II, Abs. 15P224

REF SOURCE: Sb. Issled. protsessov adsorbts. i katalitich. ochildki nefteproduktov v prisutstvii porist. tel. No. 1. Saratov, Saratovsk. un-t, 1965, 39-40

TOPIC TAGS: thermal stability, reaction engine, jet engine, jet engine fuel, jet fuel/TS-1 jet fuel, TS-1 fuel, T-2 fuel, T-2 jet fuel

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the change of thermal stability during the prolonged storage of TS-1 and T-2 jet fuels, with additives of polymetacrylate, ionol, and parahydroxydiphenilamine in concentrations (Wt %) of 0.01, 0.05, and 0.05, respectively. After storing the fuels with the additives for one year, there were no changes in their thermal stability. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 21/

Card 1/1 *sl*

GIKIC, D.

"Some cases of vaginal metrorrhagia." p. 467. (SRPSKI ARHIV ZA CELOKUPNO LEKARSTVO, Vol. 80, no. 5/6, May/June 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

GIKIC, Djordje

GIKIC, Djordje, dr.

The recent possibilities of early diagnosis of uterine cancer.
Srpski arh celok. lek. 82 no.5:623-629 My '54.

1. Ginekolosko-akuserako odeljenje Zelesnidke bolnice u Beogradu,
sef dr. Djordje Gikic. (Rad je Urednistvo primilo 10.VIII.1953 god.)
(UTERUS, neoplasms
*diag., early)

AVILOV-KARNAUKHOV, B.N.; BATURO, V.I.; BAKHVALOV, Yu.A.; BOGUSH, A G.;
BOLYAYEV, I.P.; GIKIS, A.F.; DROZDOV, A.D.; KAYALOV, G.M.; KLEYMENOV,
V.V.; KOLBSHIKOV, E.V.; MALOV, D.I.

Professor Efim Markovich Sinel'nikov, 1905- ; on his 60th birthday.
Elektrichestvo no.9:89 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

GIKIS, A.F.

25705 Gikis, A.F. Pereskrytie anodnykh tokov. Elektricheskvo, 1949,
NO: 8 5. 41-44--Bibliogr: 10 nazv.

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

СКИС, А.Ф., кандидат технических наук, доцент.

On the possibility of measuring the thickness of nonmagnetic
metal sheets which can be reached from only one side. Trudy
RIIZHT no.17:201-218 '53. (MIRA 9:6)
(Measuring instruments)

GIKIS, A.F.

TAREYEV, B.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GIKIS, A.F., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MEZHLUMOV, A.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Baku); STOLOV, L.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Kazan'); YUMATOV, A.A., inzhener (Kronshtadt); RAKHIMOV, G.R., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KONSTANTINOV, V.I., inzhener (Moscow); NEYMAN, L.R.; ZAYTSEV, I.A., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LUR'YE, A.G., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Terminology of theoretical electrical engineering. Elektrichestvo no.2:74-82 # '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy energeticheskiy institut (for Tareyev).
2. Rostovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Gikis).
3. Sredneaziatskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Rakhimov).
4. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Neyman).
5. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kalinina (for Neyman, Zaytsev, Lur'ye). (Electric engineering--Terminology)

GIKIS, A.F., dotsent.

Calculating asymmetrical multiphase systems. Trudy RIIZHT no.19:
66-83 '55. (MIRA 9:7)
(Electric currents, Alternating--Polyphase)

SOV/144-58-9-18/18

AUTHOR: Gikis, A. F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent

TITLE: Inter-University Scientific Conference on Electric Measuring Instruments and Technical Means of Automation (Mezhvuzovskaya nauchnaya konferentsiya po elektroizmeritel'nym priboram i tekhnicheskim sredstvam avtomatiki)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 130-135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference was held at the Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut imeni V. I. Ul'yanova (Lenina) (Leningrad electro-technical Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)) on November 11-15, 1958. The representatives of eleven higher teaching establishments and three research institutes participated and a large number of specialists of various industrial undertakings were present. Professor A. M. Rozenblatt (Institute of Automation and Telemechanics, Ac.Sc. USSR) presented an exhaustive review paper on "Application of magnetic amplifiers in automation and metering". Magnetic amplifiers permit

Card 1/13 execution of five basic logical operations and, therefore,

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they can be applied in discrete operation automation
equipment.

Professor A. V. Fateyev (Leningrad Electro-Technical
Institute imeni V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)) read the paper
"Present state and prospects in the development of
the theory and technique of automatic control",
reviewing present trends in the theory of automatic
regulation, development of the theory of linear systems
of automatic control and giving an outline of the present
state of the theory of non-linear systems, systems of
optimizing control, self-setting systems and impulse
control systems.

Docent F. A. Stupel' (Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute)
in his paper "Present-day designs of an electro-
magnetic automation mechanisms" outlined the character-
istics of individual types of electro-magnetic mechanisms
and the main trends in the design of electro-magnetic
contactors, relays, polarized relays, fast electro-
magnets, electro-magnetic couplings and special electro-

Card 2/13 magnetic mechanisms for programme control.

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Professor N. G. Boldyrev (Leningrad Electro-Technical Institute) in his paper "Stability of discrete automatic systems with back coupling" has shown that the final automatic device can always be synthesized from elements possessing only two states, 0 and 1, which are linked into a finite number of elementary circuits.

Docent A. M. Melik-Shakhnazarov (Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute imeni M. Azizbekov) in his paper "Problems of automation of a.c. compensation mechanisms" gave a systematic review of the problem and quoted practical examples of auto-compensation equipment used in various branches of engineering.

Docent A. S. Rozenkrants (Ivanovo Power Institute imeni V. I. Lenin) in his paper "Automatic a.c. bridges and compensators" emphasized the acute demand for automatic instruments for comparing alternating currents.

The fields of application of such instruments could be considerably extended if they would be designed for operating at a wider frequency range. He considered it

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advisable to base the automation of such comparison
instruments on using a phase sensitive indicator and
has described a bridge of this type which was built
at the Ivanovo Power Institute.

Yu. A. Skripnik (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute)
reported on a phase sensitive switch indicator of
semi-equilibrium of a.c. bridges.

Professor L. F. Kulikovskiy (Kuybyshev Industrial
Institute imeni V. V. Kuybyshev) presented a paper
on "Some new types of a.c. compensators".

Assistant Ye. I. Tenyakov (Novocherkassk Polytechnical
Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze) presented the paper
"Certain problems of designing automatic d.c. potentiometers
of high accuracy with numerical reading off".

Aspirant D. I. Malov (Novocherkassk Polytechnical
Institute) presented the paper "High accuracy automatic
d.c. bridge with numerical reading off".

Assistant V. A. Ivantsov (Novocherkassk Polytechnical
Institute) presented the paper "Measuring element

Card 4/13 for accurate automatic comparison metering instruments

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with numerical reading off", the sensitivity threshold of such instruments must be of the order of 10 μ V and 30 μ V in a bridge-circuit in the case of an input resistance of at least 100 kOhm. The response time should be of the order of 5 msec. The design of the instrument described by him is based on an a.c. amplifier, whereby the d.c. voltage to be measured is transformed into a.c. by a vibrator with a noise level of the order of 1 μ V. The instrument is phase sensitive and stability against overloads was achieved by using a 2-way diode limiter.

Docent B. M. Smolov (Leningrad Electro-Technical Institute) read the paper "Non-linear electronic voltage transformers with a numerical output", in which he considered two methods of transforming voltages into a numerical code.

V. P. Skuridin (Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov) presented the paper "New counters based Card 5/13 on polarized relays". These do not suffer from the

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disadvantage of existing counters, namely, that the results are lost if the current supply is accidentally interrupted.

Professor A. V. Fremke and Docent Ye. M. Dushin (Leningrad Electro-technical Institute) presented the paper "Metering transducers for automatic instruments with discrete types of recording".

Candidate of Technical Sciences V. B. Ushakov and P. N. Kopay-Gora (Scientific Research Institute for Computers) presented the paper "Computing equipment for automatic centralized control of production parameters". Candidate of Technical Sciences V. B. Ushakov presented the paper "Certain trends in the development of analogue computers and of computing devices intended for use in industry".

Candidate of Technical Sciences B. V. Shamray (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute) presented the paper "Low inertia transducer of thermo e.m.f. into a d.c. voltage", operating with magnetic elements of an input resistance

Card 6/13 of 100 Ohm, a signal of 0.001 V and an output voltage

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of 40 V with a resistance of 4000 Ohm.

Docent G. A. Alizade (Azerbaydzhan Industrial Institute
and M. Azizbekov) presented the paper "New d.c. metering
transducers with a high input resistance" (phase
sensitive transducer in d.c. compensators and
particularly its application in the chemical industry).

Docent P. V. Novitskiy (Leningrad Electrotechnical
Institute) presented the paper "Apparatus for measuring
vibration parameters" described a piezo-electric
accelerometer with a range of 10 to 10 000 c.p.s., a
sensitivity of 3 to 7 mV/m/sec² with an error of up to
2.5%.

Candidate of Technical Sciences D. A. Borodayev
(Ural Polytechnical Institute) presented the paper
"Instruments for ultra-sonic monitoring of the level
and the pressure of liquids" which was one of a series
of papers on measuring non-electrical magnitudes by
electric methods.

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Corresponding Member of the Ac.Sc. USSR Professor
K. B. Karandeyev presented the paper "Application of
semi-conductors for metering purposes".
Assistant G. N. Novopashenny presented the paper
"Metering amplifiers with semi-conductor triodes".
Docent Ya. V. Novosel'tsev, Assistants N. A. Smirnov,
Ye. Ye. Afanas'yev and Ye. P. Ugryumov (Leningrad
Electrotechnical Institute) presented the paper
"Semi-conductor precision instrument for measuring
the frequency by the method of counting impulses".
The described instrument enables measuring the
frequency of harmonic oscillations which occur once
only; the frequency of the input oscillations is
amplified 24 times and the error in measurement does
not exceed 2×10^{-5} .
A number of papers were presented on measuring and
producing instruments based on recently discovered
physical phenomena.

Card 8/13 Professor Ye. G. Shramkov and Junior Scientific Worker
S. A. Spektor (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute
imeni M. I. Kalinin) presented the paper "Measurement

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Instruments and Technical Means of Automation

of large d.c. currents by the method of nuclear magnetic resonance" which permits measuring with an error below 0.1%; the built experimental instrument was suitable for measuring currents up to 35 000 A with an error not exceeding 0.05%.

Professor N. N. Shumilovskiy (Moscow Lenin Order Power Institute) presented the paper "Basic trends of development of radio-active methods of automatic control of production processes"; he dealt with sources of metering errors and methods of improving the accuracy.

Professor Ya. Z. Tsypkin (Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics, Ac.Sc. USSR) presented the paper "On certain features and potentialities of impulse automatic systems". He dealt particularly with "compensation" delay in impulse automatic systems, impulse extremal and self-setting systems and basic trends in the development of impulse circuits.

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Assistant M. M. Fetisov (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute) presented a paper on the "Basic problems of the theory of automatic electric metering instruments with reverse transformation for measuring non-electrical magnitudes." The method is based fundamentally in compensating the measured non-electrical magnitude with a similar magnitude produced by means of a transducer.

Professor R. R. Kharchenko (Moscow Lenin Order Power Institute) presented the paper "Determination of the dynamic errors of a magneto-electric oscillograph by means of analogues".

N. F. Suvid (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute) presented the paper "Measurements using magnetic bridges".

In addition to this, three further papers were read on magnetic measurements.

Candidate of Technical Sciences P. G. Nikitin and Senior Lecturer D. A. Bezukladochnikov (Ural Polytechnical Institute) read the paper "Measuring the potential of a magnetic field by means of bismuth resistance and Hall

Card 10/13 e.m.f. pick-ups"; he described a new method of producing

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Inter-University Scientific Conference on Electric Measuring
Instruments and Technical Means of Automation

bismuth spirals by electrolytic deposition of bismuth inside grooves of a base made of insulation material. Senior Lecturer V. A. Ferents (Kazan' Aviation Institute) presented the paper "High sensitivity magnetic gas analysers for oxygen"; the increased sensitivity was achieved by separating the heat sensitive element from the heating element.

Docent P. P. Ornatskiy (Kiyev Polytechnical Institute) presented the paper "Measurement of electrical magnitudes at infra-low frequencies by electric indicating instruments of various systems"; this is of interest since there is a demand for instruments operating at frequencies of 1.5 to 0.5 c.p.s.

Docent R. I. Yurgenson (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute) presented the paper "Methods of ensuring stability against interference in discrete selection systems" in which he dealt with the principles of ensuring active and passive stability against interference in the transmission of codes used for transmitting discrete data.

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BOV/144-58-9-18/18

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Docent Ya. V. Novosel'tsev (Leningrad Electrotechnical
Institute) presented the paper "Averaging, differentiation
and smoothing of time functions reproduced by electric
signals".

B. S. Ryabyshkin and V. P. Filippov (Siberian Physico-
Technical Scientific Research Institute) presented the
paper "Electronic analogue correlator"; this was
developed at the Tomsk Ionospheric Station for
calculating the correlation functions in studying the
winds in the ionosphere.

Docent L. I. Stolov (Kazan' Aviation Institute) presented
the paper "Certain characteristics of asynchronous
micro-motors" (see pp 38-44 of this issue) in which he
considers motors with symmetrical windings. The mechanical
and the speed characteristics of such motors are
investigated on the basis of equations of a 4-pole.

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At the closing session the results were summarized
of this conference and resolutions were passed. In
particular it was decided to publish the transactions

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Inter-University Scientific Conference on Electric Measuring
Instruments and Technical Means of Automation

of this conference.

ASSOCIATION: Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Novocheerkassk Polytechnical Institute)

Card 13/13

USCOMM-DC-60,873

GIKIS, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Diagrams for replacing transformers with rectifiers. Trudy RIIZHT no.26:
3-20 '58. (MIRA 12:3)

(Electric current rectifiers)

GIKIS, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Designing circuits with rectifiers operating according to Larionov's
diagram, Trudy RIZHT no.26:21-26 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Electric current rectifiers)

GIKIS, A. F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

Calculating resistance of direct, reverse, and zero sequences.
Trudy RIZHT no. 26:27-35 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Electric resistance)

S/144/62/000/011/002/003
D230/D308

AUTHORS: Gikis, Anton Feliksovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor and Shapovalov, Georgiy Nikolayevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent

TITLE: Indirect temperature determination in a p-n junction

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektromekhanika, no. 11, 1962, 1301-1302

TEXT: The authors attempt to establish a connection between the p-n junction temperature and the body temperature of a transistor rectifier. Initially, graphs of reverse current v. junction were obtained. The rectifier was placed in a thermostat whose temperature could be varied. The reverse current was measured for the same d.c. potential at different temperatures. It was assumed that the junction temperature was not different from the body temperature or the thermostat temperature; under normal conditions the reverse current is small and has little heating effect on the rectifying layer. The first curve shows that the reverse current density

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Indirect temperature determination ... S/144/62/000/011/002/003
D230/D308

depends mainly on temperature, and not on the reverse potential. The second curve represents reverse current v. forward current power dissipated in the rectifier, the third curve is junction temperature plotted v. losses in the rectifier due to forward current. The experiments were conducted on silicon rectifiers, but the conclusions drawn are more applicable to germanium rectifiers in which the dependence of the reverse current on potential does not exist. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Novo-
cherkassk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1962

Card 2/2

GIKIS, A.F.; TENYAKOV, Ye.I.; IVANTSOV, V.A.

A digital potentiometer. Trudy NPI 124:3-9 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Potentiometer) (Electronic measurements)
(Automatic control—Equipment and supplies)

GIKIS, Anton Feliksovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, prof.; SHAPOVALOV, Georgiy Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Indirect determination of the temperature of a p-n junction.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.11:1301-1302 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy avtomaticheskikh i izmeritel'nykh ustroystv Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Gikis). 2. Kafedra teoreticheskoy i obshchey elektrotekhniki Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Shapovalov).

(Electric current rectifiers)
(Transistors)

BYSTROV, Boris Petrovich, aspirant; GIKIS, Anton Feliksovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, prof.

Continuously operating automatic device for telemetering small moisture contents of ribbon-type materials. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 8 no. 5: 590-591 1965. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra izmeritel'noy tekhniki Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Bystrov). 2. Kazhdynskiy kafedroy izmeritel'noy tekhniki Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Gikis).

CHUGUNOV, Alex. Nikolayevich, pseudonym: GIKIS. Anton Feliksovich, kand.tekhn.
nauk, prof.

Measurement of the viscosity of epoxide compounds. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav. i tekhn. 8 no.8:949-952 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra izmeritel'noy tekhniki Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo
instituta (for Chugunov). 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy izmeritel'noy
tekhniki Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Gikis).

AVILOV-KARNAUKHOV, B.M.; BOGUSH, A.G.; GIKIS, A.F.; DROZDOV, A.D.;
MALOV, D.I.; SINEL'NIKOV, Ye.M.; BRUSENTOV, L.V.; DENISOV, A.A.;
PAL'SHAU, M.V.; POLYAKOV, F.I.; CHERNYAVSKIY, F.I.; BUROK, V.S.;
GORDEYEV, V.I.; KAZHDAN, A.E.; KOVALEV, V.Ye.; KURENNYY, E.G.;
POTAPENKO, V.Ya.

Professor Georgii Mikhailovich Katalov, 1905- ; on his 60th
birthday and the 37th anniversary of his theoretical and educa-
tional work. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 8 no.10:1181-
1182 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 23216-66 EWP(d)/EWP(k)/EWP(l)

ACC NR: AP6013582

SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/65/000/010/1181/1182

AUTHOR: Avilov-Karnaukhov, B. N.; Bogush, A. G.; Gikis, A. F.; Drozdov, A. D.;
Malov, D. I.; Sinel'nikov, Ye. M.; Brusentsov, L. V.; Denisov, A. A.; Pal'shan, M. V.;
Polyakov, B. A.; Chernyavskiy, F. I.; Buruk, V. S.; Gordeyev, V. I.; Kazhdan, A. E.;
Kovalov, V. Ye.; Kurennyy, E. G.; Potapenko, V. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Professor G. M. Kayalov on the occasion of his 60th birthday and 37 years of pedagogical activities

SOURCE: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Elektromekhanika, no. 10, 1965, 1181-1182

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering personnel, academic personnel

ABSTRACT: Doctor of Engineering Sciences, Professor of RIIZhT /Rostovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta; Rostov Institute of Railroad Engineers/, Georgiy Mikhaylovich KAYALOV was born on 26 September 60 years ago. He began his working career as a standby electrical construction worker at the Novorossiysk cement factory. In 1929 he graduated from the Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute, and between 1928 and 1947 worked in the designing section of the "Elektropron" trust. Sub-

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59
B

2

Card 1/2

L 23216-66

ACC NR. AP6013582

sequently, he joined the Rostov department of the GPI /Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut, State Designing Institute/ "Tyazhpromelektroproyekt" where he advanced from a technician of the designing department to its chief engineer. From 1933 to 1962 he was docent of the department of electrification of industrial enterprises of the NPI /Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze; Novocherkassk Politechnic Institute im. Sergo Ordzhonikidze/; he taught as professor until 1965 and presently is a professor of the RIIZhT. He published more than 70 scientific works, including studies of flywheel-containing electric motors, investigations of electrical loads of industrial enterprises, analyses of basic features of real load graphs, (including their probabilistic modeling), proposals for peak load calculation methods (based on the theory of mass servicing) and developments of methods for the calculation of extremal loads of heavy consumers, for the study of random graphs of reactive loads, for the evaluation of electric load fluctuations, and the like. G. M. KAYALOV was also active in the Party, professional, and scientific organizations. He is a holder of the "For Outstanding Work During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 gg." medal and the "Badge of Honor"

decoration. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS] 14

SUB CODE: 09, 05 / SUBM DATE: none

Cord 2/2 28

22425-66 EWT(a)/ENP(k)/ENP(1)
CC NR: AP6013623

SOURCE CODE: UR/0105/65/000/009/0089/0090

AUTHOR: Avilov-Karnaukhov, B. N.; Batur, V. I.; Bakhvalov, Yu. A.; Bogush, A. G.;
Belyayev, I. P.; Gikis, A. F.; Drozdov, A. D.; Kayalov, G. M.; Kleymenov, V. V.;
Kolesnikov, E. V.; Malov, D. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Honoring the 60th birthday of Professor Yefim Markovich Sinel'nikov

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 9, 1965, 89-90

TOPIC TAGS: academic personnel, electric engineering personnel, computer research

ABSTRACT: Professor Sinel'nikov was born 11 May 1905 in Yekaterinoslav (now Dnepropetrovsk) in the family of a clerk. Following his graduation from the Khar'kov Electrical Engineering Institute in 1930 he was appointed chief of the Technical Division on Electric Drive at the Khar'kov Electrical Machinery Plant. Subsequently he was appointed research engineer at the Vol'ta Plant and later on transferred to Moscow, to the Institute of Experimental Medicine, while at the same time he continued his studies. In 1946 he started working as a senior scientific researcher at the All-Union Electrical Engineering Institute. Since September 1953 Professor Sinel'nikov has been working at the Novochoerkassk Polytechnic Institute. At present he is head of the Chair of

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UDC: 621.313

L 22425-66

ACC NR: AP6013623

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, and Computers and Mathematical Devices. He has been instrumental in establishing the computer laboratory at this institute, where research is being performed on the problems of utilizing computer engineering in the design and calculation of electromagnetic, mechanical, and thermal processes in electrical machinery and equipment. Since 1958 Professor Sinel'nikov has been Coordinating Editor of the journal Elektromekhanika (Electromechanics) - one of the series published under the aegis of Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy (News of Higher Schools). Yefim Markovich is moreover a prominent educator and the holder of many social honors and consultant to a series of industrial enterprises. For his great merits as an educator and for his scientific contributions he has been awarded the Order of Labor Red Banner. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Cord 2/2/11

GIKIS 1.1.

SOV 77-4-2-15/78

25(a) 25 (5)

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

Lyalikov, M.S.
Successes of Soviet Electrophotography (Uspehi sekret-
Koy elektrofotografii) A Scientific and Technical Con-
ference on Questions of Electrophotography (Nauka-tekhn.-
cheskaya konferentsiya po voprosam elektrofotografii)
Zhurnal nauchoy i prikladnoy fizicheskoy i kinematografii,
1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 147-152 (USSR)

PHYSIOICAL:

ABSTRACT:

This is an account of a scientific and technical con-
ference on electrophotography, the first to be held in the
Soviet Union and evidently in the world. It was organ-
ized in Vil'nyus on December 29-31, 1958 by the Soviet
naukovo khorovaystva liyonskoy (Council for
National Economy of the Lithuanian SSR), the forudarat-
vennoy nauchoy zhurnala Scientific and Technical Journal
of the Chorn-Issledovet'skiy Institut elektrofotografii
(Scientific Research Institute of Scientific Wor-
kers, was opened by the first Chairman of the Council
for National Economy of the Lithuanian SSR P. A.
Kul'vets, after that the director of the Institute
for Electrophotography I. Zhilovich, reviewed the state
of the art for development of electrophotography.
The USSR stated that research in this field is being
carried out along the following lines: a) search
for new photo-active materials with high dark resistance;
b) physical research into the internal photoeffect;
c) development of theory of the electrophotographic
process, in which he suggested determining the effect
of light sensitivity of electrophotographic layers in
units. M. S. Lyalikov (speaking as a representative of
L. I. Kuznetsov, M. M. Kuznetsov, P. A. Kuznetsov and O. M.
Suz'yevskiy) reported on their electrophotographic
of a semiconductor on highly sensitive electrophoto-
graphic layers and an electrophotographic device, and
described the formation process of the latent electro-
photographic image on the basis of an electron absorber.
He also described the design of an electrophotometer
for determining sensitivity of layers, and the circuit
of an electrophotographic copying device. Analytical
findings and kinetics of the development of the latent
electrophotographic image in liquid developers.

Card 3/70

on methods of measuring the potential of charged electro-
 photographic layers, the iterative pick-up method was
 shown in B.I. Ikhonov's report. The accuracy of the
 accurate. S. J. Zakharenko can be eliminated if the
 of the oscillations above the surface is fixed and the tick-
 marks are connected to it by a twisted cable. In the de-
 bate on (S.B. Kaitorovskiy's report it was stated that
 the research of Academics A.M. Tarasim and I.K. Pu-
 tytko should be considered as the basis of a new
 an electrophotographic pickup method. The first
 tion for which this pickup method is of practical signif-
 icance. The report on the depositing of charges
 by a corona discharge, A.I. Kuznetsov and A.I.
 Yermilov reviewed some of the results of the use of
 electrophotographic methods in radiography. L.I. Nyuzko
 (speaking also for I.I. Zhilovskiy, I.I. Flavin, I.K.
 Vishchak and Yu.A. Zibuta) reported on reactions in re-
 centers in semiconductor layers, using research on some
 meter. Iu.K. Finkas gave a report on the physical prop-
 erties of photoconductive layers. V.K. Kikilavichyus spoke of
 electrostatic properties of the latter is about 500 mV.
 S.M. Karman reported on methods of obtaining selenium
 light-sensitive layers, including sublimation and ther-
 mal treatment; it was also found that for 1.5 to 2 months
 at 200°C temperature in a vacuum (speaking also
 at 200°C temperature in a vacuum). (speaking also
 V.K. Kikilavichyus spoke on research into the elec-
 trical properties of electrophotographic layers of
 amorphous selenium and powdered zinc oxide, N.K.
 Shiktorov (speaking also for A.J. Zhukovskiy) discussed
 the production of selenium layers and some of their
 properties. Finally the following reports on ferro-
 magnetography were delivered: 1) Iu.A. Kozlovskiy, I.I.
 V. Kuznetsov, Electrodeposition of Selenium Alloys
 from an Aqueous Solution, 2) V.K. Kikilavichyus, 3) V.K. Kikilavichyus,
 4) V.K. Kikilavichyus, 5) V.K. Kikilavichyus, Ferrographic Recording
 of Facsimile Images, 6) V.K. Kikilavichyus, 7) V.K. Kikilavichyus,
 Ye. Buchek, I.I. Kuznetsov, A.K. Kuznetsov, Rock Experiments
 in Non-Pressure Ferrographic Printing, 8) V.K. Kikilavichyus
 also an exhibition showing the work of the Institute of
 graphic institute. The method approach had been made
 to the possibility of wide technical use of the methods
 of electrography. It was considered that although work
 in this field actually started only in 1955-56 it has covered as much ground
 as the USA in 10 years. While admitting that it is
 easier to reproduce results already achieved than to
 the first to arrive at them, there are those who observe
 that the Americans have done more than that so important
 information appeared in the literature available.

Card 10/10

1 00531-6)

REF (S)/FOUO (P)/SDS--AFCC/ASD/RSD-3--Pg-4/Pk-4/Po-4/
Pg-3--IJF(C)/OO

S/0103/63/024/006/0850/0855

78
77

ACCESSION NO: AP5001097

AUTHOR: Barbus, G. I. (Vilnius); Gikas, I. I. (Vilnius); Lapenis, F. P. (Vilnius); Lukosevicius, S. S. (Vilnius); Mikhcheryakov, V. V. (Vilnius); Tol'knie, A. A. (Vilnius)

LC
TITLE: Specialized electronic computer for correlation and spectral analysis of visual and magnetic recordings of random processes

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 24, no. 6, 1963, 850-855

TOPIC TAGS: computer, automatic reader, correlation, correlation computation

ABSTRACT: Special features are described of a computer which will read large amounts of raw random statistical data in the form of continuous visual tape records and then perform on the analog signal the desired calculations of correlation and spectral density. The computer has three basic sections: an input electron-optical data reader, a delayed memory storage, and an electronic computation section. The reader is a TV pickup of the vidicon type, on whose screen is projected the image of the moving signal trace. The vidicon output, after integration and detection, is the voltage analog of the scanned trace.

Card 1/1

L 10531-63
ACCESSION NR: APJ001097

The original tape recording may be any usual type (photosensitive, direct-writing, 25-mm film), providing the trace is black, blue, or green and the tape background is white or transparent. The voltage signals obtained are stored on magnetic tape in FM form and are fed to a special delay section which automatically time-shifts one tape signal with respect to another as required in correlation computation. The delay section (See Fig. 1 of Enclosure) has a playback head (1), an eraser head (2), and a record head (3) for each signal of a pair. Both signals are picked off prior to erasure, amplified (5), and re-recorded via the record heads (3), except that one of the latter is mechanically advanced a distance Δl , causing a shift in its re-recorded trace. By rewinding and repeating, the process gives any desired time shift up to 18 sec. The remaining circuitry includes the required multiplication and integration, the output of which is the correlation function in graphical form on punched tape. To determine power spectral density (PSD), the taped correlation function is in turn fed to the computer input, necessary sinusoidal functions and frequency selection are included in the computing section for PSD computation. Fourier series coefficients may also be calculated. Other operating data include an accuracy of correlation calculation of approximately 5%, PSD of approximately 8%, an overall dynamic range of 40 db, and a maximum continuous computation

Card 2/4

1 10531-43
ACCESSION NR: AFJ001097

Interval of 20 minutes. The computer is built in three consoles, all operated by one person. It is in current production at the Vil'nyusskiy zavod skhemykh mashin (Vilnius Computer Plant). Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

L 10531-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3001097

ENCLOSURE: 01

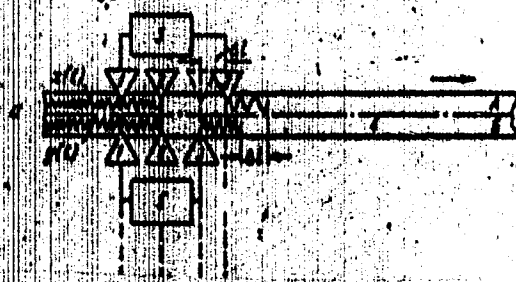


Fig. 1. Delayed memory storage section

ch *[Signature]*
Card 4/4

GIKKEL, A.I., inzh.; BELYATSKIY, I.A., inzh.

General plan of a metallurgical plant. Prom.stroi. 37 no.8:23-26
Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

(Steelworks)

TABAKOV, Iv.; GIKOV, D.

Surgical possibilities of treating bladder tumors in patients over 60 years of age. Khirurgia 17 no.2:241-242 '64.

1. Iz Katedrata po urologia pri ISUL [Institut za spetsializatsia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite], Sofia.

PIFIVANOV, S., dotsent; GIKOV, D.

On the surgical treatment of renal calculus in old age.
Khirurgia 17 no.2:242-244 '64.

1. Iz Katedrata po urologia pri ISUL [Institut za spetsializatsia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite], Sofia.

GIL', A., inzh.

Testing bench for tire tubes. Avt. transp. 38 no. 5:55 My '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Tires, Rubber—Testing)

GIL', A. I., inzhener

Mechanical method of coating the edges of concrete slabs with
bitumen. Avt.dor.17 no.3:25-26 H-D'54. (MLRA 8:10)
(Roads, Concrete)

GIL'. A.J.

Automatic lock of the rear board of a ZIS - 585 dump truck.
Avt.transp.32 no.12:31 D '54. (MLRA 8:3)
(Dump trucks)

GIL', A.I., inzhener

~~no.3:26-27 My-Je '55.~~

Reconstructing the PDU-30 stone crusher. Avt. dor. 18
no.3:26-27 My-Je '55. (MIRA 8:9)
(Crushing machinery)

GIL', A.I., inshener.

Vibration screen on a conveyer. Avt. dor. 19 no.7:30-31
J1 '56. (MLBA 9:10)

(Sieves) (Conveying machinery)

KUZNETSOV, Ye.V.; BOGDANOV, A.P.; GIL', A.P.

Synthesis of resins on the basis of 3- and 4- nitrophthalic acids and polyatomic alcohols, and study of some laws of their polycondensation. Vysokom.sped. 2 no.5:759-764 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut.
(Resins, Synthetic)
(Phthalic acid)
(Alcohols)

ACCESSION NO: AP4009146

S/0190/64/006/001/0031/0033

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, Ye. V.; Gil', A. P.; Shermeryorn, I. M.; Kuznetsova, S. F.

TITLE: Synthesis of polyesters and polyamides on the basis of nitrophthalic acids by interfacial polycondensation

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 31-33

TOPIC TAGS: synthesis, polyester, polyamide, polycondensation, interfacial polycondensation, nitrophthalic acid, dichlorides of nitrophthalic acids, terephthalic acid

ABSTRACT: Solutions containing 0.2 Mol/liter of dichlorides of terephthalic-, nitroterephthalic-, 4-nitrophthalic-, and 5-nitrophthalic acids in n-xylene were reacted with aqueous solutions of 2,2-di-(4-oxyphenyl)propane (OPP) or hexamethylenediamine (HMD) of the same molar concentration in the presence of 0.45 Mol/liter of NaOH. The synthesis was conducted in a flask, with 10 minutes of energetic mechanical stirring. Following this, the obtained polyesters or polyamides were separated by filtration, washed with water, and dried to constant weight. The yield of the polyesters, obtained by the interaction of the dichlorides of nitroterephthalic and 4-nitrophthalic acids with OPP amounted to 86.8 and 36%, their

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ACCESSION NO: AP4009146

respective specific viscosities for 0.5% solutions in tricresol averaging 0.072 and 0.019. As to the polyamides synthesized from the dichlorides of nitroterephthalic-, 4-nitrophthalic-, and 3-nitrophthalic acids with EMD, their yields amounted to 88.0, 84.2, and 76.6%, with respective specific viscosities of 0.5% solutions in concentrated sulfuric acid averaging 0.352, 0.280, and 0.225. The higher yields and viscosities registered in the polyesters derived from the dichloride of nitroterephthalic acid as compared with the ones obtained on the basis of the dichloride of 4-nitrophthalic acid is attributed by the authors to the fact that the latter ingredient has its nitro group located in a meta-position in respect to the chloride group. A similar trend, although on a less pronounced scale, was observed in polycondensation products of dichlorides of nitrophthalic acids with EMD. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. S. M. Kirova (Kazan Chemical-Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 07Jul62

DATE ACQ: 10Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

Card

2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated plants. Fodder Grasses and Root Crops. M
REF. CTR. : VOPR. 1., No. 3, 1959, No. 11006
AUTHOR : GIL', A. R.
INST. : Irkutsk Agricultural Institute.
TITLE : Vetch in Irkutsk Oblast'.

Orig. Pub. : Zelenovodstvo, 1958, No. 4, 33

ABSTRACT : At the trading farm of Irkutsk Agricultural Institute there have been conducted for a number of years experiments in growing vetch-oat mixture in the system of soil-
ing, for hay and for seeds. The yield of green roughage
in the experiments was 200-300 centners/ha, the yield of
hay - 15-30 centners/ha and that of the seeds - 17.3 cent-
ners/ha. Agricultural technique of growing vetch under
the given conditions has been developed.

REF: 1/1

GIL', A.R., aspirant

Device for gathering wintering pest nests. Zashch.rast.ot vrod.
i bol. 5 no.2:37 F '60. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Irkutskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Siberia, Eastern--Insects, Injurious and beneficial)

GERASIMOV, Ye. I.; BENIYAYEV, K. M.; GIL', A. V.; KNYAZEV, S. N., Engineers

"Cast Thread Gauges," Stand I Instrument, 10, No. 3, 1945

BR-52059019

L 1392-66 EWT(1)/EMP(m)/EPA(sp)-2/EPA(w)-2/T-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AF5016883

UR/0382/65/000/002/0145/0150
538.4 : 622.77

AUTHOR: ^{44,55} Andres, U. Ts.; Gil', B. B. _{44,55}

37
B

TITLE: Computation of basic properties of an inclined magnetohydrodynamic channel-type separator

SOURCE: ^{44,55} Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 2, 1985, 145-150

TOPIC TAGS: MHD flow, industrial separator, magnetic separation

ABSTRACT: Several reported applications of MHD separators of solid particles lead to a requirement for more efficient performance, especially in industrial processes. One such improvement is obtained by use of an inclined channel-type MHD separator for fine non-conducting solid particles. The calculation is made using a simplified model, where particle interaction is given by an effective coefficient of viscosity. Consideration of horizontal and vertical forces acting on the MHD flow shows that increased flow at reduced input energy is achieved at some uniquely defined inclination angle. The need for experimental confirmation of the validity of the simplifying assumptions is indicated. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas, 3 figures.

Card 1/2

L 1392-66

ACCESSION NR: AP501888

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 07Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, IE

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

PC
Card 2/2

6015

SOURCE CODE: UR/01241...

ACC NR: AP7607586

AUTHOR: Stankov, B. I.; Gili, B. I.; Drus, K. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: High-temperature thermocouples for measuring the temperature of an oxidizing medium

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya upravleniya, no. 9, 1966, 43-45

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, thermometer

SUB CODE: 13

ABSTRACT: Thermocouples and resistance thermometers (contact measurement method) are used for achieving increased accuracy in measurements of high temperatures required in modern technological processes. The resistance thermometers presently manufactured may not be used for measuring temperatures above 650°C. The upper temperature limit for thermocouples lies considerably below the melting point of the thermal electrodes due to oxidation of the electrodes themselves, vaporization and diffusion of the metals in the hot junction, and chemical interaction between the material of the thermal electrodes, the ambient medium and the protective ceramic. The PR-13/1 thermocouple has a high rhodium content in the positive electrode and the thermoelectromotive force of the unit is more than

UDC: 621.398.691.4
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Cord 1/3

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Instruments for nuclear engineering in 1961

Z/038/61/000/001/005/005
A201/A126

high-voltage supply, variable within the range of 250-2,000 v, a peak load of 2 ma and a stability of 0.1% at 10% line changes; the MAZ 615 preamplifier with an input sensitivity variable over a range of 10 mv - 10 v; and the NVZ 615 pulse counter with 6 decade tubes and a resolution of 5 μ sec and pulse-count presetting from 10 to 10⁶ counts in one-order-of magnitude steps. The total power input is about 400 w, the weight about 130 kg.

ASSOCIATION: Tesla - Výzkumný závod (Tesla Research Plant), Přemýšlení

Card 7/18

X

GILASHVILI, P.

More attention to amateur radio clubs, Radio no.1:11 Ja '58.

(MIRA 11:1)

1. Sekretar' Rustavskogo gorkoma Kommunisticheskoy Partii Gruzii.
(Radio clubs)

L 11373-63

HDS

S/120/63/000/002/026/041

49

AUTHOR: Tetal'baum, B. I., Gilanov, N. A., and Luganskiy, G. M.TITLE: NMR spectrometer with a stabilized magnetic fieldPERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, March-April 1963, v. 8, no. 2, 111-113

TEXT: The article describes a spectrometer that has a stabilized magnetic field and uses standard circuits. The resolution of the instrument is $\sim 1.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ without rotation of the sample and $4 \cdot 10^{-7}$ with rotation of the sample. The statistical measurement error is less than 1 percent when the lines are $\sim 100-1000$ cps apart. Further line-separation leads to increased error owing to deterioration of very-low frequency stabilization. There are five figures.

SUBMITTED: May 7, 1962

ja/ll
Card 1/1

GEL'BERG, A. [Gilberg, a.]; IOSIFESKU, B. [Josifescu, B.]; KOMSHA, G.,
[Comsa, G.]

Ferromagnetic anomaly of the work function of nickel. Fiz.tver.
tela 3 no.4:1078-1078 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut atomnoy fiziki Akademii nauk Rumynskoy Narodnoy
Respubliki, Bukharest.
(Nickel) (Ferromagnetism) (Work function (Physics))

L 34076-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: APG012908

SOURCE CODE: UR/0075/66/021/004/0504/0505

AUTHOR: Artyukhin, P. I.; Gilbert, E. N.; Pronin, V. A. 34

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry, SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut neorganicheskoy khimii) e

TITLE: ¹⁹Radioactive determination of impurities in antimony 11

SOURCE: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, v. 21, no. 4, 1966, 504-505

TOPIC TAGS: antimony, ~~neutron activation analysis~~, trace analysis, ~~SPECTROSCOPY~~
IRRADIATION, HIGH PURITY METAL, CHEMICAL PURITY

ABSTRACT: A neutron activation method of determining microimpurities in high-purity antimony involving extraction and ion exchange is proposed. After irradiation with neutrons, the antimony matrix was removed by extraction with β, β' -dichlorodiethyl ether, and the impurities Co, Cu, Zn, In, As, Sn, and Te, which remain in the aqueous phase, were separated chromatographically on columns with the Dowex 1 anion exchange resin. The radiochemical purity of the separated impurities was checked with a gamma spectrometer. The activity of the separated elements was measured with an end-window counter. To introduce a correction for the loss of the impurity elements during the chemical operations, the chemical yield of the elements was determined (Zn - 86%, Sn - 48%, Co - 79%, In - 62%, As - 86%, Cu - 88%, Te - 45%). The lower chemical yield for Sn, Te, and In is due to the better extractability of these elements with the dichlorodiethyl ether. A series of parallel analyses of highly pure antimony was carried out, and the following average data were obtained: Co - $6.6 \times 10^{-6}\%$, Cu - $6.0 \times 10^{-6}\%$,

Card 1/2

UDC:543.53