GVOZDEV, V. S., RUSINOV, L. I., FILIMONOV, Yu. I., and KHAZOV, Yu. L.

"Investigation of Nuclear Isomerism in Hf^{180m}," Nuclear Physics, V. 6, (1958) pp. 561-574; (North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam).

abst: The coefficient of internal conversion of the 57.6 keV transition in the L-shell of Hf^{180m} was measured and found to be $\alpha_L = 0.33 \pm 0.10$. The γ-transition is shown to be of the E1 type. A 501.2 kev γ-transition has been detected; measurements of the internal conversion coefficient yield $\alpha_K = 0.035 \pm 0.014$. The 501.2 keV γ-transition is of the E3 type. The level with an excitation energy 1 142.9 keV was found to possess a spin 9 and negative parity. The experimental lifetimes for the 57.6 keV and 501.2 keV γ-transition exceed those predicted by the single particle model by respectively 10^4 and 10^5 times. This large discrepancy is due to the high forbiddenness of the γ-Transitions with respect to the quantum number K.
Internal conversion coefficients have also been measured for γ-transitions of 93.3 keV, 216 keV, 332.4 keV and 443.6 keV energy. The transitions were all found to be of the E2 type. The cross section for production of Hf^{180m} in the ((n, γ) reaction has been determined and found to equal $\sigma = 0.18 \pm 0.07$ barns.

Physico-Tech. Inst, Acad. Sci. USSR

21(8) SOV/56-36-2-52/63

AUTHORS: Gvozdev, V. S., Khazov, Yu. L.

TITLE: The Production Cross Section of Te^{125m} According to a (n,γ) Reaction (Secheniye obrazovaniya Te^{125m} po reaktsii (n,γ))

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 2, pp 632-633 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the formation cross section of the isomeric state of Te^{125} of the spin 11/2, the (n,γ) reaction was used for this measurement. The above-mentioned cross section was determined by comparing with the cross section of the reaction Hf^{180} (n,γ)Hf^{181} which was assumed to be equal to (10 ± 3) barn. The radiation sources for the measurements were prepared from the separated isotopes Te^{124} and Hf^{180}, they simultaneously were irradiated in a neutron flow. The spectrum of the electrons of the internal conversion of T^{125m} and Ta^{181} (which are produced in the β^--decay of Hf^{181}) was investigated by means of a β-spectrometer. A diagram shows the K-lines of the internal-conversion electrons of the γ-transitions of Ta^{181} (133.02; 136.25; and 136.85 kev) and of Te^{125m} (109.1 kev).

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SOV/56-36-2-52/63

The Production Cross Section of Te^{125m} According to a (n,γ) Reaction

The production cross section of Te^{125m} according to the reaction (n,γ) can be calculated by determining the ratio of the intensities of the lines K = 109.1 and K = 133.02 , it was equal to (40 ± 25) millibarn. The ratio of the formation cross sections of Te^{125m} (spin 11/2) and Te^{125} (spin 1/2) amounted to 0.006. There are 1 figure and 2 references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR
(Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 6, 1958

Card 2/2

S/048/60/024/012/001/011
B019/B056

AUTHORS: Gvozdev, V. S., Rusinov, L. I. (Deceased), and Khazov, Yu. L.

TITLE: Study of the W^{182} Level Scheme

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 12, pp. 1444-1448

TEXT: The present paper was read at the 10th All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, which was held in Moscow from January 19 to January 27, 1960. For the study of highly excited W^{182} levels, the internal conversion coefficients of a number of γ-transitions were determined. The excited W^{182} levels were obtained from the β-decay of Ta^{182} (half-life 111 days), which had been obtained from the reaction $Ta^{181}(n,\gamma)Ta^{182}$. The measurements were made with a β-spectrometer with a $1/\sqrt{2}$-focusing of electrons. In order to avoid an action of the Ta^{183} produced in the above-mentioned Ta decay (half-life, five days), the measurements were carried out 40 days after neutron bombardment. For

energies of the internal conversion electrons of up to 100 kev, sources having a thickness of 0.5 $mg.cm^{-2}$ for energies of from 1000 to 1200 kev with 1.7 $mg.cm^{-2}$, and for 820-960 kev, such having a thickness of 13 $mg.cm^{-2}$ were used. A conversion line was found, which is close to an electron energy of 1088.8 kev. The authors conclude that an excitation energy of 1255 kev must be ascribed to the level, from which a γ-transition with an energy of 1158.3 kev occurs. The internal conversion coefficients were obtained by comparing the intensities of the conversion electrons and the γ-emission of the γ-transitions considered with those of the conversion electrons and the γ-radiation of the 1222-kev transition. The conversion coefficients and the multiplicities of the W^{182} transitions are given in Table 1. Table 2 shows a comparison between the experimental and theoretical relations of the γ-transition probabilities B(E2). D. A. Varshalovich is thanked for a discussion. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 10 references: 6 Soviet, 3 US, and 1 Danish.

Study of the $_{74}W^{182}$ Level Scheme

S/048/60/024/012/001/011
B019/B056

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Text to Table 1: 1) Transition energy; 2) Theoretical value of the conversion coefficients; 4) Intensity of the conversion electrons; 5) Intensity of γ-radiation; 6) Experimental values of the conversion coefficients; 7) Multiplicities.

Таблица 2

Сравнение экспериментальных и теоретических отношений приведенных вероятностей γ-переходов с общего уровня с теоретическими

1 Энергия возбуждения общего уровня (keV); спин и четность	2 Энергия γ-перехода, keV	3 Спин и четность конечного состояния	4 Экспериментальное соотношение $B(E2)$	Теоретические соотношения $B(E2)$ 5			
				по работам Давыдова	по правилу Алага		
					$K=0$	$K=1$	$K=2$
1222	893	4^+	$\leqslant 0{,}06$	0,2	2,58	1,145	0,07
2^+	1122	2^+	1,85	2,0	1,43	0,36	1,43
	1222	0^+	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
		4^+	0,63	0,8	0	2,5	0,4
1332	1003	2^+	1,0	1,0	0	1,0	1,0
3^+	1232	4^+	1,55	$I=2$ 0,1	1,8	3,23	0,049
1258,4	929			$I=3$ 0,8	0	2,5	0,4
				$I=2$ 1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
2^+	1157,3	2^+	1,0	$I=3$ 1,0	0	1,0	1,0

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S/048/60/024/012/001/011
B019/B056

Text to Table 2: 1) Excitation energy of the joint level (kev); spin and parity; 2) Energy of the γ-transition; 3) Spin and parity of the final state; 4) Experimental relation B(E2); 5) Theoretical values of B(E2) according to A. S. Davydov and Alaga.

Определение коэффициентов конверсии и мультипольностей переходов в W^{182}

1 Энергия γ-перехода, keV	2 Теоретические значения α_K E1	E2	E3	M1	M2	M3	4 Интенсивность конверсионных электронов	5 Интенсивность γ-лучей	6 Экспериментальные значения α_K	7 Мультипольность γ-перехода
329	0,0018	0,0045	0,0094	0,0096	0,025	0,049	4,76	3±2	0,006 ±0,004	E2
960	0,00175	0,0042	0,0086	0,0087	0,0240	0,044	4,57	2,5±1,5	0,007 ±0,005	E3
1003	0,00146	0,00356	0,0075	0,00769	0,0188	0,0361	6,80	9±3	0,003 ±0,001	E2
1122	0,00123	0,0030	0,0062	0,0061	0,0142	0,0275	100	100	0,0039±0,0002	E2 (+,M1)
1158,3	0,00116	0,00285	0,0059	0,0057	0,0133	0,026	5,0	7,1*	0,0027±0,0003	E2
1189	0,00112	0,00275	0,0056	0,0055	0,0126	0,024	64,2	56,8*	0,0043±0,0002	E3 или E1+M2
1222		0,0026					56,2	84±8		E2
1232	0,00104	0,00252	0,0052	0,0049	0,0112	0,0215	21,9	35±10	0,0024±0,0008	E2

Card 4/4

RUSINOV, L.I. [deceased]; BOROVIKOV, A.V.; GVOZDEV, V.S.; PORSEV, G.D; SAKHAROV, S.L.; KHAZOV, Yu.L.

Investigating the decay scheme of Dy^{166}. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 39 no. 6:1529-1533 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Dysprosium--Isotopes) (Radioactivity)

BOROVIKOV, A.V.; GVOZDEV, V.S.; PORSEV, G.D.

Multichannel unit for measuring β-γ and β - e angular correlation. Prib. i tekh.eksp. 6 no.4:33-34 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Electronic measurements)

RUSINOV, L.I. [deceased]; APTEKAR', R.L.; GVODEV, V.S.; SAKHAROV, S.L.; KHAZOV, Yu.L.

Level scheme of Eu^{153}. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.1:79-84 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.
(Europium) (Samarium--Decay)

L 34480-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6016808 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/003/001/0013/0016

AUTHOR: Belyayev, B. N.; Vasilenko, S. S.; Gvozdev, V. S.; Grigor'yev, V. N.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fiziko-Tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Conversion transitions with pair production in Ge^{72}

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, V. 3, no. 1, 1966, 13-16

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, gallium, positron, electron positron pair, electron transition, gamma transition, neutron bombardment, dipole interaction, ISOTOPE, SPECTRUM

ABSTRACT: The authors measured, for the first time, the spectrum of the positrons produced in the decay of Ga^{72}. This has made it possible to determine the hitherto unknown multipolarities of a number of transitions with energies larger than $2mc^2$ from the pair-conversion coefficients. The positron momentum distribution was measured with the aid of a double-focusing spectrometer described by one of the authors earlier (Vasilenko, with M. G. Kaganskiy and D. L. Kaminskiy, PTE no. 5, 42, 1961). The decaying Ga^{72} was obtained with the aid of the (n, γ) reaction by bombarding gallium oxide with thermal neutrons for 24 hours. Positrons corresponding to γ transitions with energies 2510, 2490, 2465, 2400, 2200, 2120, and 1865 kev were observed. The positron spectrum had a complex form. The main part constituted the positrons due to the most intense γ transitions (2200, 2490, 2510 kev), of which the 2200-kev transition corresponds to dipole radiation and is identified as E1. The

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ACC NR: AP6016808

multipolarities of the 2510 and 2490 kev transitions were also identified as E1. On the basis of the obtained multipolarity for the 2200-kev transition, the spin and parity of the 3050-kev level is identified as 2^-. The 2400-kev transition is tentatively identified as E0, although the place of this transition in the level scheme is still undecided. The authors thank M. G. Kaganskiy for a discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005

L 22583-66
ACC NR: AP6012932 SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/65/000/007/0040/0044

AUTHOR: Bezrukikh, P. P. (Engineer); Musatov, G. T. (Engineer); Gvozdev, Ye. I. (Engineer); Gesse, B. A. (Engineer)

28
B

ORG: none

TITLE: New method of forming ion-excitation mercury valves for the Bratsk power station

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 7, 1965, 40-44

TOPIC TAGS: power plant component, valve, mercury rectifier, electronic circuit

ABSTRACT: A new circuit for forming (pre-heating) the anodes of the mercury valves used in the rectifiers of power stations is presented. The essential differences between old and new circuits are the presence of an automatic former and current limiting resistance. The primary advantage of the new circuit is its ability to provide automatic transition from pre-heating to operating conditions without breaking the main circuit. No changes in the main circuit of the system are required. Safety of operation is also increased. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 10, 09 / SUBM DATE: none

UDC: 621.314.652

Card 1/1 gl

GVOZDEV, Ye. V.

20629 Gvozdev, Ye. V. Parazitofauna zaytsa - peschanika Lepus Tibetanus Waterh., 1841, Izvestiya Akad. nauk Kazakh. SSR, No. 44, Seriya parazitol., vyp. 6, 1948, s. 113-39 - Rezyume na Kazakh. Yaz. - Bibliogr: s. 138 - 39

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

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Parasites of the hare Lepus tibetanus Waterh., 1841. Report no 2: Ectoparasites of the Tibetan hare. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.paraz. no.7:49-54 '49. (MLRA 9:5)
(Kazakhstan--Ticks as carriers of disease) (Parasites--Hares)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Material on the dynamics of parasites of the hare Lepus tibetanus. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.paraz. no.7:73-86 '49. (MLRA 9:5)
(Parasites--Hares)

OVOZDEV, Ye. V.

Novaya [illegible] "Works on Helminthology" on the 75th Birthday of K. I. Skryabin [illegible]. Nauk, SSSR, Moskva, 1953, page 125.
Academy of Sciences, Kazakh SSR

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.; AGAPOVA, A.I.

Helminths of the chickens of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 1:132-138 '53. (MIRA 10:1)
(Kazakhstan--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)
(Parasites--Poultry)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.; MARTEKHOV, P.F.

New species of monogenic trematodes parasitic on fishes of the Ili River Basin. Trudy Inst.zool. AN Kazakh.SSR 1:163-166 '53.
(Ili Valley--Trematoda) (Parasites--Loaches) (MLRA 10:1)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Studying parasites of the sturgeon Acipenser nud'ventris Lov. in the Ili River. Trudy Inst.zool. AN Kazakh.SSR 1:167-169 '53.
(Ili River--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic) (MLRA 10:1)
(Parasites--Sturgeons)

GVOZDEV, Ya. V.

New trematodes of the birds of the orgerGalliformes in Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 1:175-181 '53. (MIRA 10:1)
(Trans-Ili Ala-Tau--Trematoda) (Parasites--Galliformes)

GVOZDEV, E. V.

USSR/Biology - Zoology

Card : 1/1 Pub. 123 - 8/19

Authors : Gvozdev, E. V., Cand. of biological sciences

Title : Acclimatization of farm animals and poultry and parasitology

Periodical : Vest. AN Kaz. SSR 12, 57 - 64, December 1953

Abstract : A scientific review is presented on the adapation of farm animals and poultry with consideration of the pressing insect (parasite) problem. Measures for combating animal parasites, are outline. Seven USSR references (1934-1948).

Institution : Acad. of Sc. Kaz. SSR, Alma-Ata

Submitted : ...

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.; AGAPOVA, A.I.; MARTEKHOV, P.F.

Parasites of fish in the Ili River basin. Izv.AN Kaz.SSR no.125:92-114 '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Ili River--Parasites) (Parasites--Fishes)

GAIUZO, Illarion Grigor'yevich, prof.; GVOZDEV, Ye.V., kand. biol. nauk; otvetstvennyy red.; BURLACHENKO, L.A., red.; RODIONINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Scab disease in sheep and the latest methods for controlling it] Chesotka ovets i noveishie metody bor'by s nei. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1954. 76 p. (Zoologicheskaia nauka - sel'skomu khoziaistvu, 2). (MIRA 11:8)
(Scab disease in sheep)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Helminthofauna parasitic in the snow partridge, Tetraogallus himalayensis Gray, 1842. Zool.zhur.33 no.1:39-43 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Institut zoologii Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Parasites--Partridges)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Worms parasitic on pheasants. Trudy Inst.zool.AN Kazakh.SSR 3:54-66 '55. (MLRA 9:12)
(Alma-Ata Province--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)
(Parasites--Pheasants)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Helminths of the black grouse (Lyrurus tetrix L.) of Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst.zool.AN Kazakh.SSR 3:67-72 '55. (MLRA 9:12)
(Kazakhstan--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)
(Parasites--Grouse)

GALUZO, I.G.; GVOZDEV, Ye.V.; DOLGUSHIN, I.A.; AGAPOVA, A.I.; SOKOLOVA, I.B.; USHAKOVA, G.V. AYAZBAKIYEVA, M.F.; IBRASHEVA, S.I.

V.A.Dogel'; obituary. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 11 no.9:89-90 S '55. (MLRA 9:1) (Dogel', Valentin Aleksandrovich, 1882-1955)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Worms parasitic on the stone partridge (Alectoris graeca Meisner, 1804) in southeastern Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:61-76 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Kazakhstan--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)
(Parasites--Partridges)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Worms parasitic on quails in the environs of Alma-Ata. (MIRA 9:12)
Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:77-83 '56.

(Alma-Ata--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)
(Parasites--Quails)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Helminths of the pikas (Ochotona sp. sp.) of Kazakhstan.
Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 5:98-104 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Kazakhstan--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)
(Parasites--Pikas)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

BEZUKLADNIKOVA, N.A.; VOYEV, S.N., red.; GVOZDEV, Ye.V., red.

[Literature on the parasitology of Kazakhstan; annotated bibliography on parasites and parasitic diseases of man, farm, and wild animals] Literatura po parazitologii Kazakhstana; referirovannaia bibliografiia po parazitam i parazitarnym boleznıam cheloveka, sel'skokhoziastvennykh i dikikh zhivotnykh. Alma-Ata, 1957. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut zoologii.
(Bibliography--Kazakhstan--Parasitology)

Gvozdev, E. V.

USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms. G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24348

Author : Gvozdev, E.V.
Inst :
Title : Helminthofauna of Wild and Domestic Hen-Birds of Aksu-Dzhebaglin Game Reserve (Western Tyan-Shan).

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta Zool. AN KazSSR, 1957, 7, 156-165

Abstract : 26 species of parasitic helminths were identified on 123 birds of 4 species examined in 1954; 6 species of trematodes, 7 cestodes, 13 nematodes. Of 10 species of helminths found on domestic hens, 4 are noted for the first time in Kazakhstan hens (Humenolepis cantaniana, Subulura skrjabini, Capillaria caudinflata, and C. bursata). In grey partridge 10 species of helminths are identified (all of them for the first time): Postharmostomum gallinum, Tamerlania zarudnyi, Brachylecithum coturnixi (Trematoda), Choanotaenia infundibulum, H. cantaniana

Card 1/2

USSR/Zooparasitology - Parasitic Worms.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, 24348

(Cestoda), Ascaridia compar, S. brumpti, Tetrameres timopheevoi, Oxyspirura schulzi, Diplotraena sp. (Nematoda). For trematodes Ch. infundibulum and Tet. timopheevoi, the grey partridge is noted for the first time as a host. Ch. infundibulum and H. cantaniana are common to domestic hens and grey partridge. In red grouse also 10 species of helminths were found, among them B. coturnixi for the first time for these birds, and Ganguleterakis tenuicauda for the first time for partridge in Kazakhstan. In quail 9 species were found; 2 species of Ch. infundibulum and H. cantaniana are characteristic parasites of domestic hens. The helminthofauna of the investigated hen birds is comparatively sparse.

Card 2/2

Gvozdev, E. V.

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Wild birds as reservoirs of poultry helminths. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:19-24 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Worms, Intestinal and parasitic) (Parasites--Birds)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.; AGAPOVA, A.I.

Formation of the contemporary fauna of parasites infesting fishes in the Balkhash-Ili Basin. Trudy Inst.zool.AN Kazakh.SSR 12:183-191 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Balkhash region--Parasites)
(Ili Valley--Parasites)
(Parasites--Fishes)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Helminths of the muskrat in Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:57-60 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Kazakhstan--Platyhelminthes) (Parasites--Muskrats)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Pegosomum ixobrychi, a trematode from the liver of the little bittern (Isobrychus minutus L.). Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 14:54-56 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Balkhash region--Trematoda) (Parasites--Herons)

GALUZO, I.G., akademik, otv. red.; GVOZDEV, Ye.V., red. toma; BOYEV, S.N., akademik, red.; ORLOV, K.P., red.; PANIN, V.Ya., red. PETROV, V.S., red.; SHEVCHENKO, V.V., red.; GLAZYRINA, D.M., red.; KOROKINA, Z.P., tekhn. red.

[Natural focus of diseases and problems of parasitology] Prirodnaia ochagovost' bolezney i voprosy parazitologii; trudy. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi SSR. No.3. 1961. 668 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Konferentsiya po prirodnoy ochagovosti bolezney i voprosam parazitologii Kazakhstana i respublik Sredney Azii. 4th, Alma-Ata, 1959. 2. Institut zoologii Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Galuzo, Boyev, Gvozdev, Shevchenko).
(PARASITOLOGY) (MEDICAL GEOGRAPHY)

GVOZDEV, Ye. V.

Trematodes of game birds in southern Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 16:89-124 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Kazakhstan—Parasites—Birds)
(Kazakhstan—Trematoda)

GVOZDEV, Ye. V.

Analysis of the helminth fauna of pikas (Ochotonidae) in relation to the geographical distribution of hosts. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 16:63-80 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Kazakhstan--Parasites--Pikas)
(Kazakhstan--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.; AGAPOVA, A.I.

Changes in the parasite fauna of animals acclimatized in Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 19:65-71 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Kazakhstan—Animal introduction)
(Kazakhstan—Veterinary parasitology)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.; AGAPOVA, A.I.

Developmental cycle of the cestode Multiceps endothoracicus Kirschenblat, 1948. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 19: 72-82 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Cestoda)

GAIUZO, I.G.; GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Diseases and parasites in the acclimatization of animals. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 22:5-12 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

BELOKOLYLENKO, V.T.; GVOZDEV, Ye.V.; MAKSIMOVA, A.P.

Helminths of water birds in lakes Zaysan and Alakul'. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 22:61-73 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Tapeworms of game birds in southern Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. zool. AN Kazakh. SSR 22:74-109 '64.

Helminths of the pika Ochotona macrotis Günt. in the Tien Shan. Ibid.:209-210 (MIRA 17:12)

GVOZDEV, Ye.V.

Changes in the helminth fauna of the sand hare (Lepus tolai Pall.) in the Bar-Togay area. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 3 no.1:92-96 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

GVOZDEV, Yu.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; MORYAKOV, V.Ya., assistent

Polyvinyl chloride plates for the clicking presses. Nauch. trudy MTIIP no.30:166-172 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii obuvi i fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

L 12312-63

S/081/63/000/005/069/075

AUTHOR: Gvozdev, Yu. M. and Lineva, Yu. A.

TITLE: Interaction of films with undercoat in adhesive systems

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 618, abstract 5T281 (Nauch. tr. mosk. tekhnol. in-t. legkoy prom-sti, 1961, no. 23, 75-81)

TEXT: The influence of properties of undercoat (PD) on destruction of adhesive seams used for materials which are used in the shoe industry was investigated. The adhesive capability of nairite and nitrocellulose adhesive was determined by a standard method as resistence to lamination (SR). A great influence of properties of PD on SR was established. The more pliable PD is, the higher is SR for a given adhesive. The characteristic of the lamination diagram was mainly determined from the effect of PD. The existing methods for determination of SR of shoe industry adhesives are conducted on various types of PD without taking their influence into account, which leads to an incorrect comparison of true strength of adhesives. In the course of investigations in the field of adhesives it is necessary to use identical fabric PD, and adhesion with rubber

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Interaction of films with .....

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must be avoided which makes the true picture of lamination ambiguous. V. Glagolev.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

GVOZDEV, Yu. V. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "On the problem of interruptions in second[illegible] surfaces along plane curves." Kiev, 1959. 12 pp (Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Kiev Construction Engineering Inst), 150 copies (KL, 43-59, 123)

GVOZDEV, Yu.M., assistent; LINEVA, Yu.A., inzh.

Interaction of film and insole in cemented systems. Nauch.-trudy MTILP no.23:75-81 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii izdeliy iz kozhi Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Shoe manufacture) (Adhesives)

ZYBIN, Yu.P., prof.; GVOZDEV, Yu.M., dotsent

Prospects of the application of chemistry in shoe manufacture. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no.8:1-4 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

GVOZDEVA, A. I.

KUTYREVA, V.P.; KAPLAN, S.L., PIMENOVA, V.M.; GVOZDEVA, A.I.; TITKOVA, Z.V.; LECHITSKIY, V.I.; LAPIKHOVA, M.F.; BERLYANT, T.Ya., redaktor; TSIRUL'NITSKIY, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Standard operations involved in trimming; a collection] Tipovye tekhnologicheskie protsessy proizvodstva otdelok; sbornik. Moskva, Vses.koop.izd-vo, 1957. 94 p. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Sovet promyslovoy kooperatsii. TSentral'naya opytno-tekhnicheskaya shveynaya laboratoriya. (Dressmaking)

PETROCHENKO, P.F.; SHAPIRO, I.I.; KLEPIKOV, V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOROB'YEVA, A.M., inzh.; GVOZDEVA, A.N., inzh.; STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., inzh., red.; SEMENOVA, M.M., red.izd-va; BABOCHKIN, A.T., tekhn.red.

[General norms for cutting conditions and time in the machinery industry for technical normalization of machining on gear-cutting machines; large-lot and mass production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy rezhimov rezaniia i vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot na zuboreznykh stankakh; krupnoseriinoe i massovoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1959. 143 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Glavnyy inzhener TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Petrochenko). 3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov (for Shapiro).

(Gear cutting)

GVOZDEVA, A.N.

SHAPIRO, I.I.; MIKHAYLOV, D.V.; TSETTS, I.E.; MOSINA, T.S., inzh.; PETRASHKO, A.S., inzh.; KASHINTSEVA, L.M., inzh.; GVOZDEVA, A.N., inzh.; SHVECHKOVA, A.S., tekhnik; SHANDLER, K.S., tekhnik; EL'KIND V.D., tekhn.red.

[General norms of cutting conditions and time used in the machinery industry for technical standardization of machining on milling machines; lot production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy rezhimov rezaniia i vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot na frezernykh stankakh; seriinoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 269 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'-noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Shapiro). 3. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for all except El'kind).
(Milling machines)

SHAPIRO, I.I.; MIKHAYLOV, D.V.; TSEYTS, I.E.; MOSINA, T.S., inzh.; PETRASHKO, A.S., inzh.; KASHINTSEVA, L.M., inzh.; GVOZDEVA, A.N., inzh.; SHVECHKOVA, A.S., tekhnik; SHANDLER, K.S., tekhnik; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[General engineering norms for metal cutting operations and time for technological standardization on machining on milling machines; large-lot and mass production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy rezhimov rezaniia i vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot na frezernykh stankakh; krupnoseriinoe i massovoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 306 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Shapiro). 3. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for all except Model').
(Metal cutting)

PETROCHENKO, P.F.; SHAPIRO, I.I.; LUR'YE, G.B., prof.; DAYON, A.Ye., inzh.; ZAKHARKIN, V.I., inzh.; MAYOROVA, A.V., inzh.; FELIKSON, M.I., inzh.; FILIPPOVA, L.A., inzh.; GVOZDEVA, A.N., inzh.; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[General norms for cutting conditions and time in the machinery industry for technical normalization of machining on grinding machines; large-lot and mass production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy rezhimov rezaniia i vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot na shlifoval'nykh stankakh; krupnoseriinoe i massovoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 359 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Glavnyy inzhener TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Petrochenko). 3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issled.institute truda (for Shapiro). 4. Sotrudniki TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Dayon, Zakharkin, Mayorova, Felikson, Filippova, Gvozdeva).

(Grinding and polishing)

PETROCHENKO, P.F.; SHAPIRO, I.I.; LUR'YE, G.B., prof.; DAYON, A.Ye., inzh.; ZAKHARKIN, V.I., inzh.; MAYOROVA, A.V., inzh.; FELIKSON, N.I., inzh.; FILIPPOVA, L.A., inzh.; GVOZDEVA, A.N., inzh.; DOBRITSYNA, R.I., tekhn.red.

[General engineering time norms for the technical standardization of machining processes on grinding machines; small-lot and piece production] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia rabot na shlifoval'nykh stankakh; melkoseriinoe i edinichnoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 38 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Glavnyy inzhener TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Petrochenko). 3. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Shapiro). 4. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institut truda (for Dayon, Zakharkin, Mayorova, Feliksen, Filippova, Gvozdeva).

(Grinding and polishing)

SHAPIRO, I.I.; GVOZDEVA, A.N.; DERYABINA, V.I.; KOZLOVA, V.I.; MATOVA, A.D.; PEROVA, A.S.; KHROMOV, Yu.N.; TISHIN, S.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; DOBRITSYNA, R.I., tekhn.red.

[General norms of cutting conditions and time used in the machinery industry for technical standardization of preparatory operations; cutting of metal with disk saws, presses and shaped-stock shears] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy reshimov rezaniia i vremeni dlia tekhnicheskogo normirovaniia zagotovitel'nykh rabot; rezka metalla na diskovykh pilakh, pressakh i sortovykh nozhnitsakh. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 75 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moscow. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu. 2. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mashinostroyeniya TSentral'nogo byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for Shapiro). 3. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlennykh normativov po trudu pri Nauchno-issledovatel'skom institute truda (for all, except Tishin, Dobritsyna). (Cutting machines)

SHARKOV, V.I.; KUYBINA, N.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, Yu.P.; GVOZDEVA, E.N.; ARTEM'YEVA, I.S.

Chemical composition of the corncob. Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom. 15 no.2:7-8 '62. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

GVOZDEVA, L.L.

137-58-5-10269

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 198 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gvozdeva, L.L., Zhurin, A.I.

TITLE: The Electrochemical Properties of Rhenium (Elektrokhimicheskiye svoystva reniya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 188, pp 212-224

ABSTRACT: The following questions are investigated in this study: a) the relationship of Re plating potential to the strength of the $KReO_4$ (5, 10, 15, 20 g $KReO_4$/liter; 60°C, pH 1.3; b) the effect of pH on plating potential (60°, 10 g $KReO_4$/liter, pH varied from 0.7 to 1.4); c) effect of temperature (pH 1.3, 10 g/liter, Cu cathode. temperature varied from 20 to 90°); d) effect of cathode material (Re, Ni, Mo, Cu, Fe, 10 g $KReO_4$/liter, pH 1.3, 60°). It is found that the equilibrium potential of Re in a solution containing 10 g $KReO_4$/liter and 15 g H_2SO_4/liter is +0.353 v at 30°. The balance of electrolysis products on the electrodes indicates the occurrence of a process of O_2 liberation at the anode, while two processes - liberation of Re and of H_2 - occur at the cathode. The optimum conditions for deposition of Re from a sulfate $KReO_4$ solution are determined. The best Re coatings at

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The Electrochemical Properties of Rhenium

maximum current efficiency and minimum consumption of electric power are obtained when 1 liter of water contains 15 g $KReO_4$ and 12-15 g H_2SO_4 (pH 0.9-1), at 15 amps/dm^2 and 85-90°.

L. A.

1. Rhenium--Electrochemical properties

Card 2/2

DREMOVA, V. P.; GVOZDEVA, I. V.

Determining the sensitivity of domestic flies to chlorophos by means of individual feeding. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.6: 739-741 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dezinfektsionnogo instituta (dir. - prof. V. I. Vashkov)

(CHLOROPHOS) (FLIES--EXTERMINATION)

GVOZDEVA, I.V.

Use of the new insecticide trichlorometaphos-3 for the control of fly larvae in Tashkent and Yangiyule. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.1:79-80 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz laboratorii po izucheniyu sredstv i metodov bor'by s sinantropnymi mukhami TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dezinfektsionnogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(UZBEKISTAN--FLIES--EXTERMINATION)
(INSECTICIDES)

SUKHOVA, M.N.; YEROFEYEVA, T.V.; GVOZDEVA, I.V.; NIKIFOROVA, N.F.; LOTSENKO, T.K.; DEM'YANCHENKO, R.P.; BIRALO, T.I.; SERAFIMOVA, A.M.; MOSUNOV, V.B.; SAMSONOVA, A.M.; STOROZHEVA, Ya.M.; SURCHAKOV, A.V.

Methods of applying insecticides to control synanthropic flies. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.8:15-19 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dezinfektsionnogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Mytishchinskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii, Kuybyshevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii, Minskoy gorodskoy dezinfektsionnoy stantsii, Brestskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii, Tashkentskoy gorodskoy dezinfektsionnoy stantsii i Tashkentskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(INSECTICIDES) (FLIES--EXTERMINATION)

GVOZDEVA, I.V.

Insecticidal properties of aqueous solutions of chlorophos with ammonium carbonate and their use for housefly extermination in Central Asia. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.3:15-19 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz laboratorii po izucheniyu sredstv i metodov bor'by s sinantropnymi mukhami TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dezinfektsionnogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA--FLIES--EXTERMINATION)
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

SUKHOVA, M.N.; ZAIROV, K.S.; GVOZDEVA, I.V.; ANDREYEVA, A.I.; NURULLAYEV, D.Kh.; TALIPOV, M.Z.; MOSUNOV, V.B.; STOROZHEVA, Ye.M.; SAMSONOVA, A.M.; SHAMIRZAYEV, N.Yu.; AKMURZAYEV, T.A.

Fly control and its organization in Uzbekistan. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.3:3-14 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo dezinfektsionnogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. - prof. V.I.Vashkov) i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy organizatsii Uzbekistana (glavnyy gosudarstvennyy sanitarnyy inspektor-kand.med.nauk K.S.Zairov).
(UZBEKISTAN--FLIES--EXTERMINATION)

SUKHOVA, M.N.; GVOZDEVA, I.V.; MISNIK, Yu.N.; TETEROVSKAYA, T.O.; BOLOTOVA, T.A.; KHOLODOVA, G.K.; STOROZHEVA, Ye.M.; SAMSONOVA, A.M.; MOSUNOV, V.B.; NESELOVSKAYA, V.K.; GOL'DINA, G.S.; SERAFIMOVA, A.M.; BIRALO, T.I.; VASILENKO, L.N.

Sensitivity to chlorophos, trichlorometaphos, DDT, hexachlorocyclohexane and polychloropinene in housefly populations following the use of these insecticides for several years. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.8:7-14 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfetsionnyy institut, Moskva, Mytishchinskaya i Tashkentskaya gorodskiy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskiye stantsii, Tashkentskaya i Minskava gorodskiye dezinfektsionnyye stantsii i Brestskaya gorodskaya i Brestskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskiye stantsii.

L 23405-66 EWT(1)/T RO/JK

ACC NR: AP6014013 SOURCE CODE: UR/0016/65/000/008/0007/0014

AUTHOR: Sukhova, M. N.; Gvozdeva, I. V.; Misnik, Yu. N.; Teterovskaya, T. O.; Bolotova, T. A.; Kholodova, G. K.; Samsonova, A. M.; Gol'dina, G. S.--Goldina, G. S.; Storozheva, Ye. M.--Storozheva, E. M.; Mosunov, V. B.; Nesalovskaya, V. K.; Serafimova, A. M.; Biralo, T. I.; Vasilenko, L. N.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Disinfection Institute, Moscow (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy dezinfektsionnyy institut); Mytishchi City Sanitary Epidemiological Station, Mytishchi (Mytishchitsskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Tashkent City Sanitary Epidemiological Station, Tashkent (Tashkentskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Tashkent City Disinfection Station, Tashkent (Tashkentskaya gorodskaya dezinfektsionnaya stantsiya); Minsk City Disinfection Station, Minsk (Minskaya gorodskaya dezinfektsionnaya stantsiya); Brest City Sanitary Epidemiological Station, Brest (Brestskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya); Brest Oblast Sanitary Epidemiological Station (Brestskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya)

TITLE: Sensitivity of the house fly population to chlorophos, trichlorometaphos-3, DDT, hexachlorocyclohexane, and polychloropinene after many years of application of these insecticides

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 8, 1965, 7-14

TOPIC TAGS: entomology, insecticide, organic phosphorus compound, chlorinated organic compound

UDC: 614.57:615.777/779]:[576.895.772.095.18

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L 23405-66

ACC NR: AP6014013

ABSTRACT: The sensitivity of flies to insecticides was studied in a number of cities. Tests were carried out on female flies by applying an acetone solution of the insecticide to the back and determining the LD_{50}. At Minsk and Brest, where sprinkling of walls with a 2-3% aqueous solution of chlorophos was applied for 7 and 6 years, respectively, increased tolerance of flies to this insecticide was observed. At Mytishchi, where chlorophos baits were used, particularly in the form of mixtures containing ammonium carbonate, the sensitivity of flies to this insecticide remained undiminished. No increase in the tolerance of southern house flies (Musca domestica vicina Macg.) to chlorophos after application of this insecticide in Tashkent for 4-5 years was observed. Use of trichlorometaphos as a larvicide reduced the sensitivity of flies to this insecticide to a small extent in Mytishchi, Minsk, and Brest, but not to a degree which could be regarded as an increase in tolerance (defined as a decrease of sensitivity by a factor of 2-4). The sensitivity of flies to trichlorophos was unaffected after use of this insecticide in Tashkent. Flies at Minsk and Brest which had developed a tolerance to chlorophos also showed an increased resistance to DDT and hexachlorocyclohexane (this increase in resistance also developed to a minor extent at Mytishchi). However, the increase in the resistance to hexachlorocyclohexane was presumably not related to the use of organophosphorus compounds, but due to the application of polychloropinene in these localities. Existence of a relation between increased resistance to DDT and tolerance to chlorophos was more likely. Southern flies in Tashkent, which retained sensitivity to chlorophos to the full extent, did not exhibit an increase in the resistance to DDT. After a

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ACC NR: AP6014013

6 to 7 year discontinuance of the use of chlorinated hydrocarbons in Tashkent, a moderate tolerance to DDT that was on the initial level remained, while the resistance to hexachlorocyclohexane decreased by a factor of three. The most expedient methods for the extermination of flies are used of chlorophos - ammonium carbonate baits to exterminate imago and application of larvicides, specifically those containing trichlorometaphos - 3 in optimum doses, so that development of tolerance will be prevented. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 07 / SUBM DATE: 24Sep65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 004

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IVANOV, A.L.; GVOZDEVA, K.G.; KUZNETSOV, S.I.

Behavior of sodium calcium aluminates duri g hydrochemical treatment. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.4:707-712 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Aluminates) (Hydration)

31247
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D237/D303

11.8100

AUTHOR: Gvozdeva, L.G. (Moscow)

TITLE: Experimental investigation of diffraction of detonation waves in the stoichiometric methane-oxygen mixture

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1961, 53 - 56

TEXT: The purpose of the investigation was the study of diffraction of detonation waves, around wedges, whose angles were 65°, 90° and 115°. A very high speed camera was used to photograph the diffraction patterns, top recording speed was 250,000 frames per sec. with exposure times of 0.5 μ sec. In all cases the wave remained attached and perpendicular to the wall after passing the edge, but its speed diminished in each case. It was also found that the point of contact of a diffracted and non-diffracted wave moved in the same direction after passing the edge irrespective of the angle streamlined and that the angle of this direction w.r. to the initi-

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Experimental investigation of ...

al direction was $23.6^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$. A characteristic phenomenon observed was "splitting" of the wavefront after passing the diffraction edge, and the author suggests that it is caused by a drop in temperature. It was also stated that the parameters of the gas behind the diffracted and the incident wave can be found from the photographs and velocity of sound and stream velocity behind the detonation wave can be estimated. There are 4 figures and [redacted] references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: M. Suzuki, H. Miyma, S. Fujimoto, The ignition of methane - oxygen mixture by shockwave. Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 1958, no. 2, v. 31.

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1961

Card 2/2

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S/057/61/031/006/013/019
B116/B201

11.8100

AUTHOR: Gvozdeva, L. G.

TITLE: Refraction of detonation waves inciding on the interface of two gas mixtures

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 6, 1961, 731-739

TEXT: A study has been made of the refraction of detonation waves on their passage from one explosive mixture to another. The conditions created made it possible to study the initial stage of refraction of detonation waves for any angle of incidence on the interface of two gas mixtures. High-speed cinematography served for taking pictures of a detonation wave approaching the interface of a mixture capable of reacting with an inert or explosive mixture. The experimental setup is schematically shown in Fig. 1. Valves II and IV were connected with the gasometers, while valves I and III led out to the open air. The pressure at either side of a film (for gas separation) was kept constant by needle valves II and IV, while the film itself served as a manometer. Visual observations according to Taylor's method (for periodical rate showed

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that the gases at either side of the film did not intermix for at least five minutes. The experiments were conducted with methane-oxygen mixtures in varying ratios under atmospheric pressure and at room temperature. For mixtures of $CH_4 + O_2$, and those of $CH_4 + 4O_2$, pictures were taken of the self-luminous regions of the gases with the detonation wave moving along the tube. The pictures show that the detonation is of the pulsating type in both cases. Pictures of the silhouette taken with the knife of the ИАБ-451 (IAB-451) being in horizontal position (Fig. 1) yielded the same flame systems as the pictures of the self-luminous parts. Pictures of the silhouette with the knife being in vertical position displayed other characteristics. A system of high-frequency disturbances and a number of compression waves following the detonation wave with a velocity almost equaling the detonation velocity. These disturbances arise at the detonation front, moving first behind the wave, and then in opposite direction. During the reverse motion the velocity of disturbances is compared with the flow, equal to the velocity of sound in the burned gas. These disturbances are best observable on all pictures of silhouettes of detonation waves taken with the knife being both in

Refraction of detonation waves ...

vertical and horizontal position. Experiments concerning the refraction of detonation waves were conducted for angles of incidence of 0, 30, 55, and 58° on the passage of waves from $CH_4 + 2O_2$ and $CH_4 + 4O_2$ to air, oxygen, and methane-oxygen mixtures of different compositions. A typical scheme is presented in Fig. 4: 1, 2, 3 indicate the incident, reflected, and refracted wave, respectively. 4 and 5 are waves obtained as the result of a joint action of the so-called "angular signals" with the development of a chemical reaction behind the refracted wave. In the refraction of detonation waves into an inert medium, not all conditions of the so-called "regular configuration" in the refraction of shock waves are satisfied. The basic characteristics, however, such as the steady behavior in the coordinate system moving along with the waves, the rectilinearity of the incident and of the major part of the refracted wave, the intersection of the three waves in one point are conserved. It is therefore advisable in calculations to assume, as first approximation, a regular configuration with angles of incidence that do not exceed the critical angle α_{crit}. For the $CH_4 + 2O_2$ mixture $\alpha_{crit} = 56°$. Experiments have shown that the passage of the detonation wave into a reactive mixture

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Refraction of detonation waves ...

takes place such that the region behind the refracting boundary can be divided into three zones: 1) zone of initial parameters; 2) intermediate zone; and 3) zone in which the wave follows with a velocity equal to the steady detonation velocity in the second medium. The intensity of the refracted wave rises with a decrease of the angle of inclination. In addition, the experiments have shown the front side of the vacuum wave to propagate at sonic velocity with respect to the burned gas. $(c_2 - w_2)$ can be determined from the pictures. c_2 is the velocity of sound in the combustion products, and w_2 is the flow velocity behind the detonation wave. With respect to the condition of the gas behind the detonation wave, this quantity is more sensitive than the detonation velocity. Calculation results given in the accompanying table take the dissociation of the combustion products into account. It was assumed that the mixture consists of eight components (O_2, O, H_2, H, OH, CO, CO_2, H_2O), and that in the Chapman-Jouguet plane, it is in equilibrium with respect to temperature and pressure. Calculation was done with the initial parameters $T = 20^oC$, $p = 1 \cdot 10^6$ dynes/cm^2. The thermodynamic parameters of the

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Refraction of detonation waves ...

components have been taken from tables by V. Huff, S. Gordon, V. Morell (Ref. 11: General Method and Thermodynamic Tables for Computation of Equilibrium Composition and Temperatures of Chemical Reactions, Report no. 1037, NACA). P_2/P_1 and ρ_2/ρ_1 are pressure gradients and densities in the detonation wave; T_2 is the temperature behind the wave front. The velocity of the detonation wave agrees with the experimental values within the error in measurement, whereas the $c_2 - w_2$ values differ markedly. The refraction of the detonation waves may be used for checking the condition of the gas behind the detonation wave. The present study has been conducted under the supervision of A. S. Predvoditelev, Corresponding Member AS USSR, at the Laboratoriya fiziki goreniya Energeticheskogo instituta AN SSSR (Laboratory of Combustion Physics at the Institute of Power Engineering of the AS USSR). There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 11 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to English-language publications read as follows: S. Paterson. Proc. Phys. Soc., 61, 344, 119, 1948; A. J. Moordian, W.E. Gordon. Journ. Chem. Phys., 19, 9, 1166, 1951; W. Paymann, J. Wallr. Journ. Chem. Soc.,123, 420, 1923.

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S/057/61/031/006/013/019
B116/B201

Refraction of detonation waves ...

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo Moskva (Power Engineering Institute imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1960

Fig. 1: Schematic representation of experimental arrangement. Legend: (1) IAB device; (2) ИСП-400 (ISP-400) flashlamp; (3) ignition circuit; (4) rectifier; (5) ВУС (VUS); (6) control panel; (7) high-speed motion picture camera СФР-2 (SFR-2); 8) gasometer.

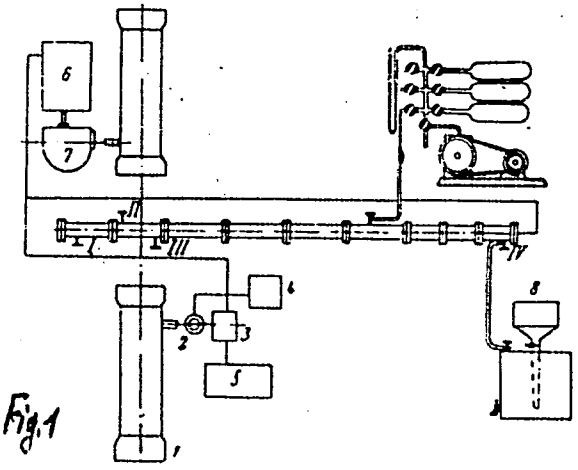

Fig. 1

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S/885/62/000/000/012/035
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Gvozdeva, L. G.

TITLE: Diffraction of detonation waves

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya gazodinamika, teploobmen i termodinamika gazov vysokikh temperatur. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 131-139

TEXT: The author gives the results of experiments on the mixture $CH_4 + 2O_2$ with an initial pressure of 760 mm Hg. The detonation wave was made to propagate around acute, right and obtuse angles. Conclusions: The wave remains perpendicular to the wall and its intensity decreases the more the sharper the angle around which it propagates. The flow behind the diffracted wave becomes a vortex flow. The diffraction is automodelling and it is possible to determine the velocities of all parts of the wave front and the distributions of basic gas parameters immediately behind the front. From the diffraction pattern one can determine the velocity of sound and that of flow in the gas after reaction, behind the wave.

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Diffraction of detonation ...

For the mixture in question w_2 = (1100 ± 90) m/sec, c_2 = (1540 ± 160) m/sec, D = (2300 ± 100) m/sec. A bifurication of the detonation front is observed, especially clearly in diffraction around and angle of 65°. It can be explained by a separation of the shock wave from the combustion front during temperature decrease. There are 8 figures.

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L 11778-65 EPA/EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T/PCS(k)/
EWA(1) Pc-4/Pd-1/Paa-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10 RPL/ASD(f)-2/BSD/SSD(b)/AEDC(a)/
AEDC(b)/AFWL/SSD/ASD(p)-3/AFETR RM/EW/WW/JW/JWD/WE/MLK
S/0000/64/000/000/0157/0170
ACCESSION NR: AT4048019

AUTHOR: Gvozdeva, L. G.

TITLE: Reflection of explosion waves in gaseous media

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Fizicheskaya gazodinamika i svoystva gazov pri vy*sokikh temperaturakh (Physical gas dynamics and properties of gases at high temperatures). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 157-170

TOPIC TAGS: explosion wave, detonation, methane combustion, shock wave

ABSTRACT: The paper investigates the reflection of plane explosion waves produced in a mixture of methane and oxygen at 760 mm Hg and incident at arbitrary angles on a flat rigid surface. The validity of the fundamental assumptions made in the theory of the reflection process is examined. The reflection phenomena were investigated experimentally using the system described in earlier work by the author [Zhur. Tekh. Fiz., 31, 6, 731, 1961]. The Schlieren method and high-speed photography were used for observing explosion waves in a steel tube of 3 x 3 cm^2 cross section and about 4 meters in length. The angles of incidence employed ranged from 0 to 88°. The gas flow behind an explosion wave was found to be inhomogeneous and to influence the process of reflection, making the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4048019

region behind the reflected shock wave also inhomogeneous. Analysis of the experimental results obtained and their comparison with theoretical calculations shows that there are two types of reflections, termed regular and irregular (Mach type), as is the case when a shock wave is reflected against a solid boundary. In the regular type, occurring at small angles of incidence (below 55°), the system of waves produced by reflection and consisting of the incident and the reflected wave is stationary in the system of coordinates associated with the point of intersection. The reflected and stationary waves intersect at a point on the reflecting surface. The experimental results have confirmed the conclusion, arrived at by calculations, that behind the reflected wave the flow is supersonic. In the irregular type of reflection the system of waves produced is stationary in the system of coordinates associated with a triple point where the incident, reflected and Mach waves intersect. The triple point moves at an angle to the reflecting surface; it was measured for a number of angles of incidence. It was experimentally established that for the mixture employed at atmospheric pressure, the critical angle at which the regular type of reflection changes into the Mach-type of reflection does not exceed 55°. For angles of incidence exceeding 88° waves sliding along the solid boundary were observed. Reflection at a normal angle of incidence represents a case of a regular reflection. Inhomogeneities in the flow are most significant behind

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ACCESSION NR: AT4048019

a reflected shock wave where a system of oblique compression waves is produced and is evident on photographs. The inhomogeneity in angular regions limits seriously the usefulness of calculations made in the analysis of the reflection of shock waves. Experimental data agree with the results obtained by calculation within 10%. The effects of chemical reactions on the process of reflection were also noted. The experimental results obtained were discussed in the light of existing theories on the structure of explosion waves. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 2 tables, and 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Mar64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: WA, ME

NO REF SOV: 015 OTHER: 007 ATD PRESS: 3141

Card 3/3

L 13323-66 EWT(m)/T/FBA WW/JW/JWD/WE

ACC NR: AT6001408 SOURCE CODE: UR/3180/64/009/000/0213/0214

AUTHOR: Gvozdeva, L. G.

ORG: None

TITLE: Use of the SFR-2 camera for studying reflection and refraction of detonation waves in gas mixtures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po nauchnoy fotografii i kinematografii. Uspekhi nauchnoy fotografii, v. 9, 1964. Vysokoskorostnaya fotografiya i kinematografiya (High-speed photography and cinematography), 213-214 and insert facing page 209

TOPIC TAGS: high speed photography, detonation wave, shock wave reflection, shock wave refraction, shadowgraph photography, shock tube, combustion, detonation, high speed camera/SFR-2 camera

ABSTRACT: The author describes an experimental installation for studying the properties of detonation waves. A diagram of the equipment is shown in Figure 1. The wave is generated in a sectional steel shock tube with a 3-cm-square cross section. The length of the tube may be varied up to 400 cm. The tube is first evacuated and then filled with the explosive mixture to be studied. The mixture is ignited with a spark from the high-voltage transformer of the SFR-2 camera. Combustion is converted to detonation 50 to 70 cm from the end of the tube.

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L 13323-66

ACC NR: AT6001408

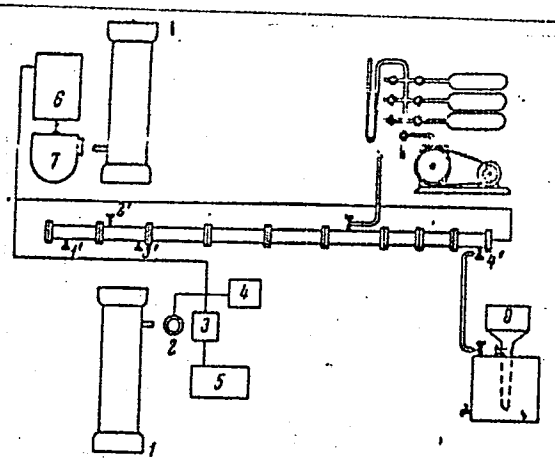

Figure 1. Diagram of the experimental set-up: 1--IAB-451 instrument; 2--IPS-500 flash tube; 3--synchronizing circuit; 4--power supply for the flash tube; 5--power supply for the synchronizing circuit; 6--SFR control panel; 7--SFR camera; 8--gasometer.

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L 13323-66

ACC NR: AT6001408

The detonation wave then enters the experimental section, which is set up so that either a rigid divider plate can be set at an arbitrary angle to the axis of the tube for studying reflection, or a thin film may be used for studying refraction. In this case, the film divides the tube into two sections which are filled with different gases. An IAB-451 instrument is used for making a shadow pattern of the process which is photographed by the high-speed SFR-2 camera. Photographs are given illustrating the possibilities of the method. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [08]

SUB CODE: 14, 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4/58

Card 3/3 Fw

L 2378-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5021264 UR/0020/65/163/005/1088/1091

AUTHORS: Gvozdeva, L. G.; Predvoditeleva, O. A.

TITLE: Experimental study of Mach reflection of shock waves at a velocity of 1000 to 3000 m/second in carbon dioxide gas, nitrogen, and air

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 5, 1965, 1088-1091

TOPIC TAGS: Mach angle, Mach number, shock wave, shock wave angle, shock wave reflection

ABSTRACT: An experimental study was made of the phenomenon of irregular reflection of strong shock waves in carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and air. The tests were conducted in a shock tube with section dimensions 72 x 72 mm^2. The length of the low pressure chamber is 4 meters and that of the high pressure chamber--1.5 m. Reflection occurred at angles of 16, 24, 28, 32, 36, and 45 degrees. Schlieren photography was used to record the shock wave reflection; thirty successive frames of the reflection process were taken with high-speed camera SFR-L with an exposure setting of 0.5 μsec and a frame transfer (reload) time of 4 μsec. The process was recorded also on an FR-185 photoregister. The experiments were designed so that values of angles between all waves of Mach configuration and

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L 2378-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5021264

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angles between the direction of motion of a ternary point and the inclined reflection surface could be determined. The experimental data show that in the case of strong shock waves the character of Mach reflection is different from the reflection of waves with Mach number $M_0 < 3$. Such variation is dependent upon the adiabatic constant and is more clearly obvious in CO_2 gas. Photographs of the reflection process are shown, and a plot is made presenting the variation of incidence and reflection angles for various values of initial propagation velocity. The authors sketched a coordinate system for referencing the process variables. The direction of A. S. Predvoditelev, corresponding member AN SSSR, is acknowledged. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo, AN SSSR (Power Engineering Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 22Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 004

BVK
Card 2/2

L 38277-66 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/EWT(m) WW/JW/GD

ACC NR: AT6022662 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0183/0191

61
P+1

AUTHOR: Gvozdeva, L. G.; Predvoditeleva, O. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Peculiarities of the Mach reflection of shock waves in carbon dioxide and nitrogen at 2000 m/sec velocity

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut. Issledovaniya po fizicheskoy gazodinamike (Studies of physical gas dynamics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 183-191

TOPIC TAGS: hypersonic aerodynamics, strong shock wave, shock wave diffraction, reflected shock wave, shock wave reflection, carbon dioxide, nitrogen

ABSTRACT: This paper presents an experimental investigation of the special features of the Mach reflection of shock waves at $M_0 > 5$ in carbon dioxide and nitrogen from

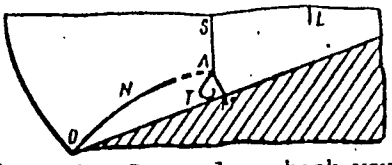

Fig. 1. Irregular shock-wave reflection in nitrogen

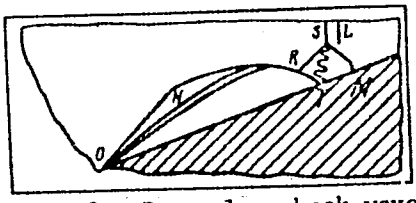

Fig. 2. Irregular shock-wave reflection in carbon dioxide

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ACC NR: AT6022662

symmetrical wedges with apex angles α = 24, 28, 32 and 36°, with relaxation processes taken into account. The experimental setup and techniques used are described in detail. The diffraction patterns obtained from Schlieren photographs for nitrogen and CO_2 are given in Figs. 1 and 2. The results show that the triple point moves along a straight line inclined by a constant angle x with respect to the wedge surface. The presence of a second triple point was observed; in CO_2 the reflected shock wave is located below the trajectory of the triple point, while in nitrogen it is above it. The results of numerical calculations of three shock configurations for CO_2 and nitrogen where the shock polars were calculated by the method of successive approximations are given in tabular form. Analysis of the results obtained shows that the Mach reflection at shock-wave speeds of the order of 2 km/sec has significant features in comparison with weaker shock waves in the ideal gas, that is, the reflected shock in CO_2 has a break and its straight section near a triple point is located closer to the wedge surface than the triple point trajectory. The tangential discontinuities are found to be unstable and the three-shock theory is found to be in good agreement with results of experiments with CO_2 under the assumption of excitation of gas-molecule vibrations. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 2 tables. [AB]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5042

Card 2/2 JS

GVOZDEVA, L.I.; LYUBIMOV, A.P.

Viscosity and structure of eutatic melts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.7:16-19 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

L 12173-66 EWT(m) DS/JD/JW

ACC NR: AP6000172 UR/0148/65/000/009/0013/0016

AUTHOR: Gvozdeva, L. I.; Lyubimov, A. P.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Relationship between thermodynamic properties and viscosity

SOURCE: IVUZ. Chernaya metallurgiya, no. 9, 1965, 13-16

TOPIC TAGS: fluid viscosity, binary alloy, viscous flow, eutectic system, tin, cadmium, lead

ABSTRACT: The article presents a formula for calculating the viscosity of binary liquid mixtures in the absence of chemical interaction between the mixture's components, according to the data on these components:

$$\eta = (\eta_1 N_1 + \eta_2 N_2)\frac{V_{\text{ad.mix.}}}{V_{\text{ad.mix.}} \pm \Delta V}, \quad (1)$$

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.2.66-971.532.13

L 12173-66
ACC NR: AP6000172

where η is the viscosity of mixture; η_1 and η_2 are viscosities of each of the two components at a given temperature; (N_1 and N_2 are the molar fractions of the components); V ad. mix. is the additively calculated free volume of mixtures at a given temperature. This formula implies that the viscosity isotherms must be close to additive curves when $\Delta V = 0$ where ΔV is the increase in volume which characterizes most of the simple eutectic systems on formation of melts, as compared with the additive sum of volumes of the components, and this was indeed confirmed by experimentally investigating the viscosity of Sn-Cd and Pb-Cd at 350°C and 500°C. The proposed formula cannot be used to calculate the viscosity of systems with strong interaction between components, since then, in addition to the shortening of interatomic distances, other factors too may markedly affect viscosity: increase in the size of the particles participating in the process of viscous flow, and increase in the activation energy. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table, 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 007

HW

Card 2/2

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(MLRA 7:3)
(Molybdenite)

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24883. Gvozdeva, L. P. i SUVOROV, N. I. Rastitel'nyye Resursy Nizoviy R. Ili. Vestnik Akad. Nauk Kazakh. SSR, 1949, No 6, S. 89-94 -- Bibliogr: 5 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' No. 33, 1949

GVOZDEVA, L. I.

"The Vegetation and Fodder Resources of the Sary-Ishik-Otrau Desert." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Botany, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

GVOZDEVA, Lidiya Petrovna; BYKOV, B.A., otv.red.; BRAILOVSKAYA, M.Ya., red.; PROKHOROV, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Vegetation and fodder resources of the Sary-Ishik-Otrau Desert] Rastitel'nost' i kormovye resursy pustyni Sary-Ishik-Otrau. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1960. 204 p. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Kazakhskoy SSR (for Bykov).
(Sary-Ishik-Otrau--Botany)

OSTROVSKIY, Yu.M.; GVOZDEVA, M.A.

Colorimetric determination of thiamine by means of a reaction with ninhydrin. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 48 no.11:120-121 N '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Vitebskogo deditsinskogo instituta i laboratorii Oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.
(VITAMIN B_1 chem.)
(INDICATORS AND REAGENTS chem.)