KEZKI, A.

Earth pressure on retaining wall tilting about the toe. In English. p. 377.

ACTA TECHNICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 25, no. 3/4, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 11, November 1959, Uncl.

KRYNITSA, Mikhail Nikolayevich, [illegible] G.P., inzh., retsenzent; VLASOVA, Z.F., red.; TISHKOVETS, I.V., inzh., retsenzent; KUDRYAVTSEV, F.A., nauchnyy red.; SHISHKOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Equipment for mounting operations on ships] Osnastka dlia montazhnykh rabot na sudakh. 2., izd., ispr. i dop. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 390 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Marine engines)
(Shipfitting—Equipment and supplies)

BOYNOVICH, Don Iosifovich; ISAKOV, Vasiliy Petrovich; PISHNOV, Semen Elevich; KEZLING, G.B., inzh., retsenzent; FEDOROV, N.A., nauchn. red.; KUSHOVA, A.I., red.

[Mechanization of the manufacture of products for the outfitting of ships] Mekhanizatsiia izgotovleniia sudovykh dostroechnykh izdelii. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1964. 179 p. (MIRA 18:2)

KEZLING, G.B.; KISELEV, N.A.

Extensive use of electronic computers in production control is one of the most important tasks of shipbuilders. Sudostroenie no. 11:56-58 N '65 (MIRA 19:1)

KEZRAGHVILI, N. I.

Syphilis - Diagnosis

Frequency of change of negative Wasserman reaction into a positive one in the process of treating seronegative primary syphilis. Vest. ven. i derm. No. 3 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

MEZSONIK, J.

Constant theorem of periodic limits in linear systems with constant coefficients. Tr. from the Czech. p. 295. KOZLEKEDI. Budapest. (Reports issued by the Section of Technical Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Quarterly) Vol. 44, No. 1/3, 1954

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

KARLOCAI, Janos, dr.; KEZSENYI, Janos, dr.

Report on the work of the Group of Montaineering. Foldr kozl 10 no.3:303 '62.

1. Magyar Foldrajzi Tarsasag Hegymaszo Csoprotja.
2. Vallalati jogtanacsos (for Karlocai).

KFUCOVSKY P.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics. B
Thermochemistry. Equilibria. Phase
Transitions. Physico Chemical Analysis.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 20, 1959, 70728.

Author : Dykyj, J.; Paulech, J.; Krucovsky, P.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Physical Properties of Ethylene Glycol and Its Derivatives. III. Equilibrium - Liquid-Vapor - of Binary Mixtures.

Orig Pub: Chem. zvesti, 1958, 12, No 9, 543-557.

Abstract: By apreviously described method (RZKhim, 1955, No. 15, 31216) at atmospheric pressures of 30, 80 and 740 mm, the equilibrium - liquid-vapor - was investigated in 11 binary mixtures containing as one of its components ethers or esters of ethylene glycol: (1) methanolmonomethyl

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L 31050-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AR5028230 SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/008/0135/0135

AUTHOR: Vyal'yamyae, G.; Kukk, V.; Rekhepapp, Yu.; Khaak, Kh.; Kheynrikhsen, V.

TITLE: Some problems in the preparation and study of a mercury selenide Hall film transmitter

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 8.32.938

REF SOURCE: Tr. Tallinsk. politekhn. in-ta, v. A., no. 213, 1964, 3-12

TOPIC TAGS: Hall effect, metal film, mercury compound, zinc plating, selenide, Hall transmitter

ABSTRACT: Experimental samples of mercury selenide Hall film transmitters were prepared by the vacuum process method without interruption of the vacuum during the operation. The study showed that it is advisable to make the contacts of zinc. The stability of the transmitters with zinc contacts is higher than with contacts made of silver paste. Moreover, the contacts were not previously (before the paste was applied) exposed to air. A table giving the basic parameters of HgSe transmitters and their various characteristics is also included.

SUB CODE: 20 09 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UDC 389:621.317.7:621.382.61

L 45485-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AT6033333 SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/65/051/03-/0291/0308

AUTHOR: Haas, A.--Khaas, A.

ORG: Central Measurements Research Laboratory, Budapest

TITLE: Stationary temperature distribution in thermometer protecting tubes

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 51, no. 3-4, 1965, 291-308

TOPIC TAGS: temperature distribution, thermometer

ABSTRACT: Equations were derived to characterize the temperature distribution in thermometer protecting tubes for cases where the tube does not protrude beyond the space of measurement and for cases where it protrudes beyond this space. These equations are claimed to be more accurate than those available for this purpose in the relevant literature. This was verified by comparing measured and calculated values. The methods for calculating the temperature distribution described by W. TEWES (Arch. Warmewirstchaft, Vol 19, 1938, p 189 and by A. CLOSTERHALFEN (Forsch. Ingenieurwesen, Vol 9, 1938, p 279) were found to be relatively inaccurate. The information gathered in the course of these studies contributes to better designing of thermometers and thermometer protecting tubes. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 57 formulas. [JPRS: 33,909]

SUB CODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: 29Apr63 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1 0920 1354

KHAAS, E.

New administrative structure of the Estonian Ministry of Agriculture. p.574

SOTSIALISTLIK POLLUMAJANDUS. Tallinn, Estonia. Vol. 14, no. 12, June 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

KHAAS, P.

Causes of damages in the Franko Tozi turbine group in the V. Kolarov Hydroelectric Plant. p.21 ELEKTROENERGILA. (Ministerstvo na elektrifikatsiiata i Profsuiuz na elektrorabotnitsite) Sofiia. Vol. 7, No. 2, February 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

IYEVINSH, Ya.K.; BETIN, S.G.; KHAAS, V.M.; TKACHUKOV, V.Ya., nauchn. red.; SHCHEGLOVA, I.B., red.

[Farm mechanization in the countries of the northwestern zone of Europe (Finland, Sweden, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic)] Mekhanizatsiia sel'skogo khoziaistva v stranakh Severo-Zapadnoi zony Evropy (Finliandii - Shvetsii - Danii - GDR); obzor. Moskva, 1963. 91 p. (Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia predpriiatii. Seriia I-63) (MIRA 17:5)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut nauchno-tekhnicheskoy informatsii po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.

S/048/61/025/003/017/047
B104/B214

24.7200 (1160, 1153, 1385)

AUTHOR: Khaav, A. A.

TITLE: Electron diffraction study of the effect of gases on the structure of sublimated layers of alkali halide salts

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 3, 1961, 356-357

TEXT: This paper was read at the Ninth Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) held in Kiyev from June 20 to June 25, 1960. Klement et al. (Ref. 1, Klement F. D., Zh. fiz. khimii, 21, 563 (1947); Ref. 2: Klement F. D., Malysheva A. F., Nilova I. S., Solov'yeva A. A., Tr. IFA AN ESSR, No. 4, 36 (1956)) had established that phosphors prepared by sublimation in a vacuum chamber are transformed under the action of air, oxygen, and fluorine. Other gases (N_2, H_2, water vapor) show no similar effects. In some systems, an intensive recrystallization was found in a fluorine atmosphere. The object of the present work was to clarify whether a recrystallization of the sublimated layer takes place also under the action of air or oxygen, and what the significance

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1	Галогениды калия	(200); (220)	50÷70	100÷140	5a) Immedi...
3	Галогениды цезия	(110); (211)	70÷100	100÷150	limation, 5b) After action of air.
C_4	Хлористый таллий	(110); (211)	~100	~150.	

Card 2/2

L 60713-65 EWA(k)/EWT(1) LJP
ACCESSION NR: AT5013534 UR/2613/64/000/026/0079/0092

AUTHOR: Khaav, A. A.

TITLE: ... diffraction and spectral investigation of KI-Tl phosphors

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Trudy, no. 26, 1964. ... po lyuminestsentsii (Research on luminescence), 79-92

... potassium iodide ... activator ... dependence, emission ...

... The author used an x-ray diffraction method to determine ... tions on

... earlier investigation (with N. ... (Physics of alkali ... Fizika shchelochnogaloidnykh kristallov ... long-wave

... is increased. Since it is difficult to obtain ...

Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AT5013534

... with sufficient activator concentration for x-ray diffrac-
... investigations, powdered phosphors were ... The sample pre-
... and the test procedure are described. The results show that
... thallium level. ...
... compounds, up to 25 molar per cent were measured at room temperature,
... the excitation spectra at the temperature of liquid oxygen. Ac-
... the results, the solubility of TlI in KI ... 5 molar
... the lattice constant varies with ... of the TlI
... ly according to Vegard's law. It is concluded from the results
that the emissions maximum observed at 520 nm corresponds to emission
... that probably contain more than 2 thallium ions. It is in-
... that many ... yellow

nas: 4 figures and 2 tables.

... Institut fiziki i astronomii AN EstSSR (Institute of

ACCESSION NR: AT5013534

SUBMITTED: 11Jun63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 004

Card 1/1 3/3

L 60346-65 EWT(1) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AT5013687 UR/2613/64/000/030/0016/0026

AUTHOR: Gindina, R. I.; Maaroos, A. A.; Khaav, A. A.

TITLE: [illegible] the nature of the main centers of luminescence in the crystal phosphor KCl-Tl

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Trudy, no. 30, 1964. Issledovaniya po lyuminestsentsii (Research on luminescence), 16-26

TOPIC TAGS: potassium chloride luminor, crystal phosphor, luminescence center concentration, thallium activation, solid solution

ABSTRACT: Single-crystal phosphors grown by the Stockbarger method were investigated, as well as thin layers of KCl·TlCl taken off quartz substrates. To determine the relative location of the impurity responsible for the luminescence in the [illegible] the concentration of the Tl [illegible] chemical [illegible] X-ray diffraction, and absorption methods [illegible] are described briefly. The results show that the concentrations obtained by all three methods were practically the same. It can therefore be concluded unambiguously [illegible] the absorption produced by the KCl-Tl phosphor the major part is played by [illegible] that occupy the regular lattice points of the host crystal. Both the [illegible] and the absorption are caused [illegible] located at the

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L 60346-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5013687

3

regular sites. The results therefore confirm that a typical alkali-halide crystal [illegible] such as KCl-Tl is a substitutional solid solution of the activator host.

[illegible] thank F. D. Klement and Ch. B. Lushchik for suggesting the topic and [illegible]

[illegible] Physics and Astronomy, AN EstSSR]

SUBMITTED: 13Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2 UDC

KULEBA, S.I.; KHAAZE, R.A.

Staple dress fabrics. Tekst.prom. 16 no.4:54 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Textile fabrics)

S/114/61/000/012/005/006
E194/E955

AUTHORS: Kravchenko, N.A., Vereshchaga, Ye.A., Khrbachev, V.M., Voynich, Ya.L. and Nasankin, A.F., Engineers

TITLE: Recent work of KhTGZ imeni Kirov

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, no.12, 1961, 48

TEXT: An investigation of the resistance to growth of high-strength cast iron in steam at temperatures of 375-400°C. The work was done on cast iron grade Ч-45-5 (VCh-45-5) used in the diaphragms of turbine type ПВК-150 (PVK-150). Test results are also given of relaxation stability, hot hardness, and mechanical properties at various temperatures. The resistance to growth was determined as the change in length and weight of specimens 15 mm diameter and 100 mm long during periods up to 4500 hours. The material displayed some tendency to increase in length in steam at these temperatures; the mean increase in length after 5000 hours at 375° was 1.2% and after 3000 hours at 400°, 0.86%. Holding for longer times gives no greater increment. Exposures at 400°C for 5000 hours revealed no change in the

Card 1/5

macrostructure of the cast iron. The material is of poor relaxation stability.

An investigation of steel П-3 (P-3) of KhTGZ melt no.8083. ✓
A study was made of a four-ton melt of steel which was used to make a valve frame, parts for welding and experimental forgings. The macro and micro structures of the steel were uniform, and in both the cast and forged states the properties are stable at a working temperature of 580°C. Long-term tensile tests showed that the long-term strength for a time of 100 000 hours at working temperature is: for the forged condition 7.5 kg/mm^2, for the cast 9.7 kg/mm^2, and for a welded joint made with electrode type ЦЛ-26М (TsL-26M) not less than 6 kg/mm^2.

The introduction into manufacture of the thermal diffusion chromium plating process for reinforcing parts of steam distribution mechanisms of turbine type K-300-240.

In this 300 MW turbine operating at a pressure of 240 atm there is a need to reinforce the surface of various parts in contact with the steam, such as valve seatings running at temperatures of

500°C and above. Nitriding having proved unsuitable, TsNIITmash and TsZL developed a thermal diffusion method of chromium plating. The plating was carried out in a powder consisting of 70% Cr, 2% Al_2O_3 and 1% NH_4S. The parts with chromium plating mixture are packed into a container which is specially sealed to exclude air and plating takes place at a temperature of 1020-1030°C for ten hours. The container with the parts is then hardened in water and annealed. The process gives a surface coating of wear-resistant and very hard carbide $Cr_{23}C_6$ to a depth of 0.03 mm with a microhardness of 1450-1000 kg/mm^2. The process is convenient in use and gives a film of good quality.

An investigation of steel grade P-1 (P-1) in the cast condition and its introduction into production.

Tests on an experimental full-scale casting of a cylinder frame of steel grade P-1 showed that: there were no cracks, or accumulations of non-metallic or sulphurous inclusions; mechanical properties were satisfactory in both thin and thick sections; the stability of properties at working temperatures was satisfactory; the long-term strength of the material at a temperature of 600°C is

100 000 hours is 12-13 kg/mm^2 for thin and thick specimens. On the basis of the test results castings were made for the frame of the internal high-pressure cylinder of turbine K-300-24 and check tests on the metal gave good results.

Fire-resistant mould paint based on zircon.

Zircon-based fire-resistant paint has been developed and used for more than a year instead of marshallite paint for painting rods of sulphite wood-pitch mixture and it has sometimes been used for painting moulds made of fast-drying liquid-glass mixture for casting carbon and alloy steels for turbines. The paint is made of 88% zircon (iron free) + 2% fire-resistant clay (bentonite) + 10% sulphide alkali. The rods and moulds are given one or two coats of the paint. Use of the paint improves the surface finish of steel castings.

A new quick-drying liquid-glass mould material with the addition of iron ore and cooking salt.

To the usual liquid-glass formulation (consisting of 98.5% quartz-sand, 1.5% fire-resistant clay, 1% caustic soda, 6% liquid glass

and 0.5% fuel oil) (Abstractor's note: The %'s add up to 107.5%) is added 1% iron ore and 1% cooking salt. This change, whilst not altering the main properties considerably improves separation of the core from the metal by forming a vitreous skin over the mould surface. The material is used for carbon and alloy steel castings of up to 2.5 tons. There are no figures, tables or references.

Card 5/5

SAMARIN, A.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SOKOLOV, P.Ye., redaktor; KHABAKHPASHEV, A.A., redaktor; GOSTEV, K.I., redaktor; PRONOV, A.P., redaktor; CHERNOV, A.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; SOMOREV, B.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Continuous casting of steel] Nepreryvnaia razlivka stali; 17-19 oktiabria. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1956. 299 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po nepreryvnoy razlivke stali, 1st, 1955. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Samarin)
(Steel--Metallurgy) (Continous casting)

KHABAKHPASHEV, A.A.

For standards and specifications without any reservations.
Standartizatsiia 28 no.10:43 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po sudostroyeniyu SSSR.

BUTOMA, B.Ye.; YEGOROV, M.Ye.; DEREVYANKO, Yu.G.; KHABAKHPASHEV, A.A.; BAKAYEV, V.G.; ISHKOV, A.A.; KOLESNICHENKO, N.S.; KAMENTSEV, V.M.; GORSHKOV, S.G.; KASATONOV, M.A.; ISHCHENKOV, N.V.; AFANAS'YEV, S.A.; TITOV, G.A.; LARIONOV, M.F.

Boris Evgen'evich Klopotov; obituary. Sudostroenie 30 no.11:81 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KHABAKHPASHEVA, Ye.M.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1518
AUTHOR NOVIKOV,I.I., SOLOVEV,A.N., CHABACHPAŠEVA,E.M., GRUZDEV,V.A., PRIDANZEV,A.I., VASENINA,M.JA.
TITLE The Heat Transfer and the Thermophysical Properties of Fused Alkali Metals.
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc. 4, 92-106 (1956)
Issued: 19.10.1956

From 1950 to 1955 the authors carried out experimental research work concerning the thermophysical parameters and the heat transfer of fused metals. The present article deals with the most important results obtained in the course of this research work.

Heat transfer: The experimental apparatus consisted of a heat commutator, cooler, pump, consumption meter, and registering valve. The individual components and their functions are discussed. In a series of experiments the heat transfer between liquid sodium and the copper heating surface is investigated. In the course of a second series of experiments the inner surface of the same heat commutator was coated with a nickel layer of about 10 μ thickness. Experiments were carried out at a velocity of flow of the liquid sodium amounting to from 0,8 to 11 m/sec and at temperatures of from 140 to 340° C. On this occasion the dimenionless criteria characterizing heat transfer were modified within the following limits: $Re = 1{,}5.10^4$ to $2{,}1.10^5$, $Pr = (5 \text{ to } 9).10^{-3}$, $Pe = 100$ to 1400.

The viscosity of Na, K, Li and of a eutectic mixture of Na and K (25% Na +

KHABAKHPASHEVA, Ye. M.

nickel tube. An interpolation formula was obtained. Ex-

KHABAKHPASHEVA, YE. M.

21 (0), 24 (0)

AUTHOR: Tyagunov, G. A. SOV/89-7-2-18/24

TITLE: Scientific Conference of the MIFI (Nauchnaya konferentsiya MIFI)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 176-177 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The yearly scientific meeting was held from 17 April to 15 May 1959 in the Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Physical Engineering Institute). More than 600 participants from 100 different institutes attended the 2 plenary and 18 sectional conferences. A total of 148 lectures were held. The following lectures are specially mentioned: M. S. Rabinovich on the thermo-nuclear examinations, N. G. Basov on the physical foundations of molecular generators and amplifiers, A. I. Leypunskiy on the construction of a fast reactor, I. Ya. Pomeranchuk on the theory of the peripheral collision of mesons and nucleons, A. B. Migdal on superfluidity and momentum of inertia of the nuclei, A. S. Kompaneyets on the strong electromagnetic gravity wave, V. I. Gol'danskiy on levels which are excited within the nucleus shell and methods of comprehending them, L. Rozental' and L. A. Prokhorova on the analysis of the possible experiments for the determination of the measurements of the μ-mesons, V. I. Dianov-Klokov on the spectrum of liquid and crystalline hydrogen under pressure (6000-10000 atm) and an instrument for measuring the absorption curves, I. Lyapidevskiy and O. V. Gimardina on new application possibilities of the diffusion chamber, A. V. Shal'nov on calculation methods for linear electron accelerators with migratory waves, P. A. Ryazin, A. D. Minervin and A. I. Zaboyev on new theories of the electron capture under betatron conditions of the acceleration, Ye. G. Pyatnov on optimum wave length for a generator, S. P. Lomnev and G. A. Tyagunov on magnetic focusing in a linear electron accelerator, O. A. Val'dner, V. A. Dmitrovskiy, D. V. Zorin, Yu. V. Klein on the 3 new linear accelerators of the MIFI, and V. V. Kusnetskiy, O. A. Val'dner, V. V. Kotov and V. N. Chesnokov on examination of the electron movement in the system of the elutron with consideration of the scattering fields, G. A. Krayev on impulse method for measuring the heat conduction capacity of liquids and the theory of this method, Ye. M. Khabakhpasheva, Yu. V. Il'in and D. A. Zhirov on heat transmission to the eutectic Na-K which flows in a circular space, V. I. Petrovichev on heat transmission to circulating mercury, V. N. Royzin on special conditions when working with a flat triode in

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the impulse technique, G. S. Pofurayev on calculation methods and construction of an impulse transformer for instruments with semi-conductor elements, Ya. A. Chetverikov on a possibility judge the characteristics of magnetic recording of impulses, B. I. Kal'nin on the element system for a universal digital computer, V. S. Malov on multiple control of the parameters of technologic processes, P. I. Popov on analysis of several systems with which physical energy apparatus can be automatically started, Yu. I. Topchayev on a method to examine the quality of a reactor control when the reactivity changes stepwise or linearily, G. A. Leont'yev and A. I. Yevstyukhin on examination of the iodine method of refining niobium and characteristics of the metal obtained, P. L. Gruzin and G. G. Ryabova on examination of the micro-distribution of carbon, tungsten, iron and other elements in zirconium and its alloys by use of autoradiography, G. B. Fedorov on determination of the sublimation heat of zirconium and nickel by using radioactive indicators and G. B. Fedorov and Ye. P. Smirnikhin on determination of the diffusion coefficients of chromium, nickel, iron and chromium nickel steels. The literature for all these lectures will be published by the MIFI in a symposium.

Card 3/3

21.4240
11.3950

S/089/60/009/006/009/011
B102/B212

AUTHORS: Khabakhpasheva, Ye. M., Il'in, Yu. M.

TITLE: Heat transfer to a sodium-potassium alloy in annular gaps

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 9, no. 6, 1960, 494-496

TEXT: The heat-transfer coefficients for liquid metals in annular or flat gaps have already been calculated theoretically. So far, these results have not been verified by experiments. The present "Letter to the Editor" reports on analyses of heat-transfer coefficients, which are based on measurements of the wall temperature made far enough from the supply line. The measurements have been made on thick-walled copper tubes having an inside diameter of 17 mm, along the axis of which there was a heater. The wall temperature of the tubing was measured with the help of 8 thermocouples. It has been found that the heat-transfer coefficients were stable and agreed well with Lyon's formula: $Nu = 7 + 0.025\ Pe^{0.8}$. The heat transfer to Na-K alloys was investigated by supplying heat from both sides and from one side to annular gaps of various widths (2.5, 3.5,

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Heat transfer to a...

and 4.5 mm). The results of tests where heat had been applied from one side only stray around the straight line $Nu\ (d_1/d_2)^{0.3} = 0.75\ Nu_t$, ($Nu_t = 7 + 0.025\ Pe^{0.8}$), and those for the case where heat was supplied from both sides stray around $Nu = 10.5 + 0.036\ Pe^{0.8}$ (d_1 is the diameter of the hot surface). It has been found that the Nusselt number for narrow annular gaps ($d_1/d_2 \approx 1$) where heat had been supplied from one side was about 25-30% smaller than for round tubes having the same Peclet number. This agrees well with theoretical calculations. For the heat supply from both sides, the Nusselt number agrees well with the theory for annular gaps for Peclet numbers >500 and exceeds the corresponding Nusselt numbers for round tubes by a factor of 1.3-1.5. The experimental results confirm the theoretical conclusions that for coolants with small Prandtl numbers changes of the geometrical form of the channel or of the mode of heat supply will influence considerably the intensity of heat exchange. There are 3 figures and 7 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013173 S/3059/63/000/000/0034/0043

AUTHOR: Khabakhpasheva, Ye. M.; Korsun, A. S.

TITLE: Effect of eccentricity on the temperature distribution in a cooling rod

SOURCE: Zhidkiye metally*. Sbornik statey. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 34-43

TOPIC TAGS: heat emission, thermal radiation, surface cooling, cooling, cooling rod, liquid metal, heat carrier, cooling rod temperature, cooling rod eccentricity

ABSTRACT: The authors attempt an analytical solution of the problem of the temperature distribution on the surface of a cooling rod, the axis of which does not coincide with the axis of the pipe through which the liquid metal is flowing, thus leaving an eccentric annular space. The equations which are derived:

$$T_1 = \frac{q_0 R_0}{\lambda_T} \cdot \frac{B_0}{B_0} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{2\pi\lambda_T B_0}{\gamma c_p V_{cp}} z}\right), \qquad (1)$$

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$$T_2 = T_{2m}[1 - Me^{-k_1 x} - (1 - M)e^{-k_2 x}], \qquad (2)$$

show that with small eccentricities, the variation in the temperature of the liquid metal and cooling rod is directly proportional to the eccentricity. It follows from the first of these equations that the temperature distribution in the heat carrier is stabilized when the exponent is equal to 3; the length of the section of thermal stabilization is then given by $\sim \frac{\gamma c_p V_0}{2\lambda_T B_1}$ which is quite large for the liquid metal heat carriers. The changes in the temperature of the heat emitting surface are determined by changes in the temperature of the heat carrier and the temperature head; consequently, when the coefficient of heat exchange to the liquid metal is large, the change in temperature of the heat emitting surface is determined primarily by the change in temperature of the heat carrier. For the common heat carriers, the local coefficient of heat exchange in an eccentric annular ring

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ACCESSION NR: AT4013173

is proportional to $\frac{1}{y} R_e^{0.8}$, so that it decreases at a constriction in the ring, but in the case of a liquid metal heat carrier the opposite is true due to the presence of a constant component in the expression for Nu. Therefore, under these conditions, the change in temperature of the heat emitting surface can be calculated on the basis of the change in temperature of the liquid metal. Orig. art. has: 36 formulas and 1 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 20Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MM, TD	NO REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

KUTATELADZE, S.S.; LEONT'YEV, A.I.; RUBTSOV, N.A.; GOL'DSHTIK, M.A.; VOLCHKOV, E.P.; DAVYDOVA, L.V.; DRUZHININ, S.A.; KIRILLOVA, N.N.; MALENKOV, I.G.; MOSKVICHEVA, V.N.; MIRONOV, B.P.; MUKHIN, V.A.; MUKHINA, N.V.; REHROV, A.K.; FEDOROV, V.K.; KHABAKHPASHEVA, Ye.M.; SHTOKOLOV, L.S.; SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I., red.

[Heat and mass transfer and friction in a turbulent boundary layer] Teplomassoobmen i trenie v turbulentnom pogranichnom sloe. Novosibirsk, Red.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1964. 206 p. (MIRA 18:1)

49
B

L 34113-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m) WW/DJ

ACC NR: AP6008833 SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/001/0092/0098

AUTHOR: Khabakhpasheva, Ye. M.; Gruzdeva, L. M.

ORG: Institute of Thermal Physics, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut teplofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

21

TITLE: The influence of heat flux on the hydraulic resistance and heat exchange in the turbulent flow of dropping liquids in tubes

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 1, 1966, 92-98

TOPIC TAGS: heat flux, hydraulic resistance, heat exchange, turbulent flow, pipe flow, viscous fluid

ABSTRACT: This article investigates flow of a fluid in which, due to nonisothermality, only the viscosity changes, which is practically characteristic of many dropping liquids in states not close to the critical. A study is made of stabilized (in the thermal and hydrodynamic respect) steady-state turbulent fluid flow in a smooth tube. The calculation is performed according to the conventional "three-layer scheme" and is applicable to fluids with Prandtl numbers not too different from zero (Pr = 1:10). Viscosity variations with the temperature are considered only in the viscous sublayer. The heat conductivity coefficient is assumed constant, so that the fluid temperature in the viscous sublayer varies

UDC 542:532.517.4:532.55:536.524

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L 26627-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/ETC(m)-6/EWA(1) WW

ACC NR: AP6013928 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/66/000/002/0100/0103

AUTHOR: Kostylev, Yu. V. (Novosibirsk); Popov, V. I. (Novosibirsk); Khabakhpasheva, Ye. M. (Novosibirsk)

59
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Velocity profiles for laminar flow of structurally viscous fluids between parallel planes

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 2, 1966, 100-103

TOPIC TAGS: laminar flow, flow profile, viscous fluid, plane flow, shear stress, flow velocity

ABSTRACT: The authors compare theoretical and experimental velocity profiles for structurally viscous fluids. It is shown that the velocity profile is independent of the tangential shear stress on the wall for stabilized flow in a flat channel. The experimental installation was made up of a closed system with a constant-level tank. The measurements were made in a rectangular transparent channel. The instrument used for measuring the velocity profile is briefly described. Experimental curves are given showing the viscosity as a function of tangential shear stresses at the wall for aqueous solutions of polyvinyl alcohol and carboxymethylcellulose. It was found that the viscosity curve is approximated satisfactorily by the theoretical formula below a certain value for the tangential stress at the wall. The experimental results seem

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L 26627-66

ACC NR: AP6013928

to confirm the validity of a formula for the flow velocity based on a linear viscosity law within a range of shear stresses which is of practical interest. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 7 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6030339 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/002/0143/0147

AUTHOR: Khabakhpasheva, Ye. M.

ORG: Institute of Thermophysics, SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut teplofiziki SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Hydraulic resistance and heat transfer at a turbulent flow of viscous liquids

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 143-147

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic resistance, heat transfer coefficient, fluid viscosity, thermodynamic function, rheologic property, turbulent flow, viscous liquid

ABSTRACT: A universal velocity distribution and conventional relationships for hydraulic-resistance and heat-transfer coefficients, including the viscosity at a tubular wall, are shown to be valid for plugviscous fluids of which the rheological properties depend only on the thermodynamic parameters and the shear stress. Prediction according to these equations is difficult since the iteration method is required for determining the viscosity at the wall. For fluids with linear yielding, equations are presented which do not have such a disadvantage. The predicted

Card 1/2 UDC: 532.517.4

L 0793-67

ACC NR: AP6030329

equations are compared with the experimental data. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 15 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Feb66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 2/2 ecl

KHABAKHPASHEV A.G.

AUTHORS: Serdyukova, I.A., Khabakhpashev, A.G., Tsenter, E.M.

TITLE: The Investigation of the (α, n) - Reaction on Oxygen (Issledovaniye (α, n) - reaktsii na kislorode)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 7, pp. 1017 - 1019 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Natural oxygen consists of 3 isotopes: O^{16}, O^{17} and O^{18}. The reaction (α, n) on these isotopes has the following energy effect: on O^{16} - 12 MeV; on O^{17} + 0,52 MeV; on O^{18} - 0,7 MeV. In this manner the (α, n)-reaction for all known α-emitters can only take place on the isotopes O^{17} and O^{18}. The emission of the neutrons upon irradiation with α-particles of natural oxygen shows that at least one of these isotopes possesses a larger cross section with regard to the (α, n) - reaction. The authors want to determine which isotope is responsible for the larger emission of the neutrons as well as to determine its cross section and to investigate the γ-radiation which accompanies this reaction. Four standard types of sources representing a solution of polonium in nitric acid with various content of heavy oxygen isotopes (table) were prepared for determin

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21 (7), 21 (8)

AUTHOR: Khabakhpashev, A. G. SOV/89-7-1-14/26

TITLE: The Spectrum of the Neutrons of a Po-α-O-Source (Spektr neytronov Po-α-O-istochnika)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 71-72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By means of a newly built scintillation spectrometer for fast neutrons (the spectrometer will be described separately), the block scheme of which is given by figure 1, the neutron spectrum of a Po-α-O^{18}-source was measured. A polonium solution of nitric acid was diluted with water containing O^{18} (enriched to 24 %), 2.3 cm^3 of this solution, which contained 1.38 c polonium, was filled into a small thin-walled steel cylinder (inner diameter 8 mm), which, in turn, was introduced into the spectrometer as a neutron source. By means of the spectrometer the energy of the recoil protons was measured. The latter are accompanied by scattered neutrons of a certain energy. The energy of the primary neutrons is therefore composed of the energy of the recoil protons and the energy [illegible]. In order to capture the scattered neutrons of a certain energy, a time-

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amplitude-selection is carried out in the spectrometer. The delayed coincidence scheme ($\tau = 5.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ sec, delay time $1.9 \cdot 10^{-8}$ sec, distance of flight 11.5 cm) separates the scattered neutrons within an energy range of from 120 to 380 kev. The amplitude pulse distribution due to the recoil protons is recorded by the analyzer AI-50. For 3 Mev neutrons the spectrometer has a resolving power of 10 %. The neutron spectrum measured shows satisfactory agreement with the calculated one; in the case of the measured spectrum a certain shifting in the direction of lower energies was found. As a secondary result, (which will be separately described in detail) it was found that in the reaction $O^{18}(\alpha,n)Ne^{21}$ 55 % of the excited states of Ne^{22} decay to the ground state of Ne^{21}, 35 % to the 380 kev-level, and 10 % to the 1730 kev-level. E. M. Tsenter supervised the work carried out, and V. V. Ivanova and L. P. Gaydukova took part in the experiments. There are 3 figures and 5 references, 4 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1959

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KHABAKHPASHEV, A.G.

21(8) 21(7)

AUTHORS: Ivanova, V. V., Nazarov, A. I., Polunskaya, Ye. V., Khabakhpashev, A. G. Tsenter, E. M. SOV/89-7-2-14/24

TITLE: Use of the $O^{18}(\alpha,n)Ne^{21}$ Reaction to Determine the Concentration of α-active Substances in Aqueous Solutions (Ispol'zovaniye reaktsii $O^{18}(\alpha,n)Ne^{21}$ dlya opredeleniya kontsentratsii α-aktivnykh veshchestv v vodnykh rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 2, pp 166 - 168 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method mentioned in the title was first proposed by Ye. V. Polunskiy and A. I. Nazarov. A neutron detector is installed in a cylindric pipe closed at the bottom and located in a cylinder-shaped tank of 84 l contents (height 43 cm, diameter 50 cm). The tank is then filled with a radioactive solution. The pipe can be moved in such a way that the cylindric tank can be divided in equally sized zones by the different positions of the neutron detector; each of these zones can be measured. This possibility is needed for example for testing the sensitivity of the method (the measuring procedure is described). The method can be applied already with concentrations of 1-2 mc/l.

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Use of the $O^{18}(\alpha,n)Ne^{21}$ Reaction to Determine the Concentration of α- active Substances in Aqueous Solutions SOV/89-7-2-14/24

When the detector (SNM-9) is used with a lead filter, the concentration can still be measured with a γ-background of $\sim$ 150 gramm equivalent/l. The condition of the solution has practically no influence on the neutron yield. If the concentration of nitric acid is changed from a 1 n solution to an 8 n solution, the neutron yield is only 2% less. The presence of U^{235} and Pu^{239} in the solution has the following effect: if the uranium concentration is 100 g/l (natural isotope composition) the neutron yield increases 2.6% due to the fission neutrons, but it decreases simultaneously by 3% due to the moderation. Therefore the uranium concentration has no influence if the α-radiation of the uranium has not to be considered. A plutonium concentration of 1 g/l increases the neutron yield by $\sim$ 10%. This fact has to be taken into consideration. The presence of light elements in the solution to be examined can cause errors in the results. The presence of following concentrations increases the neutron yield by only 1%: Be - 8 mg/l, Al - 1.4 g/l; Na - 0.42 g/l. Special advantage of the developed method is that the measurement can be carried out in any desired distance from

Card 2/3

the measured object and that the airtightness is not injured. There are 3 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: January 24, 1959

KHABAKHPASHEV, A. G., Cand Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the reaction of O^{18} (Alpha, n) Ne^{21}". Moscow, 1959. 8 pp (KL, No 11, 1960, 129)

21 (8)

AUTHORS: Khabakhpashev, A. G., Tsenter, E. M. SOV/48-23-7-21/31

TITLE: The Angular Correlation of the γ-Radiation of Ne^{21} (Uglovaya korrelyatsiya γ-luchey Ne^{21})

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 7, pp 883-886 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A solution of the nitrate of Po^{210} in water enriched with the isotope O^{18} up to 24 % was used as a source for the investigation of the γ-radiation. The reaction $O^{18}(\alpha,n)Ne^{21}$ is accompanied by an emission of γ-quanta with the energy of 0.35 and 1.38 Mev. The line with 0.35 Mev belongs to the first excited level of the Ne^{21}-nuclei, and its intensity with respect to the neutron yield is 45 %, the line with 1.38 Mev belongs to the second excited level of the nuclei, and its intensity is 10 %. These data were obtained by a scintillation spectrometer. For measuring the angular correlation, a fast-slow coincidence circuit was used, the block scheme of which is shown in figure 1. The correlation function is then developed. This correlation function is first given in its general form,

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and is then simplified by some assumptions on the angle between the crystal axis of the scintillation counter and the flying direction of the γ-quanta, and the dispersion angle, respectively, so that this function can be easily calculated. Finally, formula (7) gives the correlation function considering the weakening occurring in the analyzer. The data known hitherto and the results obtained lead to conclusions on the spin quantum numbers and on the transitions. To clarify the influence of the interaction of the magnetic momentum of the nucleus in the intermediate state with the shell electrons of the atom and the neighboring atoms on the results of the angular correlation, the life of the first excited level is measured and is indicated with $1 \cdot 10^{10}$ sec. There are 1 figure and 5 references.

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

KHABAKHPASHEV, A.G.; TSENTER, E.M.

Measurement of the lifetime of the first excited state of Ne^{21}.
Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 37 no.4:991-993 O '59.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Neon—Isotopes)

TSENTER, E.M.; KHABAKHPASHEV, A.G.; PIRKIN, I.A.

Gamma rays from the neutron source Po--O^{18}. Zhur.eksp.i teor. fiz. 37 no.4:1133-1134 O '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Gamma rays) (Polonium)

21.5300

69070
S/120/60/000/01/005/051
E032/E314

AUTHOR: Khabakhpashev, A.G.

TITLE: A Fast-neutron Scintillation Spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, Nr 1, pp 25 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The spectrometer is based on the measurement of the proton recoil spectra due to neutrons of given energy. The scattered neutrons are defined by a time of flight method. A block diagram of the spectrometer is shown in Figure 1. It consists of two counters, the first of which records the proton recoil energy and feeds a 50-channel kicksorter. The second counter is connected to a delay coincidence circuit and defines scattered neutrons with energy between 180 and 340 KeV by a time of flight method. The total energy of a neutron is determined as the sum of the recoil proton and the average energy of the scattered neutron. The fast coincidence scheme is similar to that described by Bogdanov et al (Ref 7) and De Benedetti et al (Ref 6). The resolving

Card1/3 time is 5.5×10^{-9} sec. The spectrometer includes FEU-1B

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A Fast-neutron Scintillation Spectrometer

photomultipliers and stilbene crystals 30 mm in diameter and 14 mm long. Figure 4 shows time characteristic of the spectrometer, i.e. the number of coincidences as a function of the time delay in the second channel. As can be seen, the full width at half height is 9.6 nanosec. The dependence of the total efficiency on the neutron energy is shown in Figure 5 (Curve B). As can be seen, the system selects neutrons having a mean energy of 260 KeV, the half-width of the curve being 160 KeV. Figure 8 shows the neutron spectrum of a Po-Be source (number of neutrons plotted along the vertical axis and the energy in MeV along the horizontal axis). The background of random coincidences was less than 4%. These results are in agreement with those reported by Whitmore et al in Ref 10. The mean efficiency of the spectrometer with crystals having a 30 mm diameter is between 1.3×10^{-7} and 5×10^{-7}. The main advantage of the spectrometer is this high efficiency

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S/120/62/000/001/015/061
E032/E514

91 6000

AUTHORS: Onuchin, A.P. and Khabakhpashev, A.G.

TITLE: Light collection in a Cherenkov counter

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1962, 63-64

TEXT: The authors report a study of light collection in perspex Cherenkov counters for the detection of 100 MeV electrons. The perspex element was in the form of a truncated cone 60 mm long and 60 or 90 mm base diameter. The perspex cones were mounted on photomultipliers and then exposed to the 100 MeV electron beam of the FIAN synchrotron (beam diameter - 10 mm). Data are reproduced giving the pulse height distribution for detectors with total internal reflection at the surface as a function of the beam position, the light collection coefficient for different types of reflectors and for two different photomultipliers, and the dependence of the light collection coefficient on the angle between the electron beam and the detector axis. Fig.3 shows the light collection coefficient for detectors 60 mm (curve 1) and 90 mm (curve 2) in diameter (semivertical cone angle 6°) as a function of the position of the beam. This detector had totally

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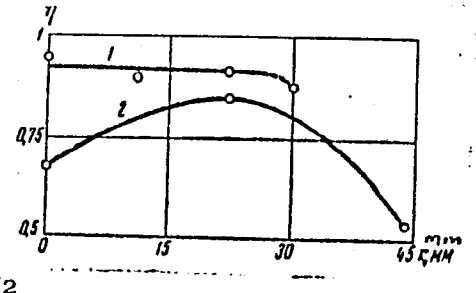
internally reflecting surfaces and was mounted on a ФЭУ-24 (FEU-24) photomultiplier. The half-width of the pulse height distribution was 32%. The photocathode diameter was 75 mm. Fig.4 shows the average pulse height as a function of beam angle for the 60 mm diameter detector. In all cases the beam passed through the centre of the detector. Acknowledgments are expressed to P. A. Cherenkov et al. for their collaboration on the FIAN synchrotron. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1961

Fig.3



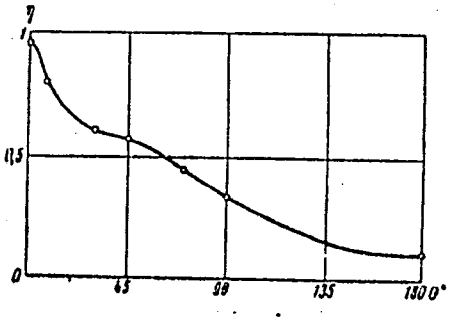


Fig.4

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YEROZOLIMSKIY, B.G.; ONUCHIN, A.P.; KHABAKHPASHEV, A.G.

Methodical errors in the experiment on opposed beams. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 9 no.1:23-24 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4018395 S/0120/64/000/001/0202/0203

AUTHOR: Khabakhpashev, A. G.; Tseluykin, V. A.

TITLE: Efficient light collection by conical light pipes

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1964, 202-203

TOPIC TAGS: light pipe, conical light pipe, light collection, light piping, scintillation detector

ABSTRACT: Scintillation particle detectors often have an area considerably greater than that of the photocathode of a companion photoelectric amplifier. Two constructions of light pipes (cones) with diameters 90 and 60 mm developed for recording hard electrons are described. The plastic scintillator used was a solid solution of 2% n-terphenyl and 0.02% POPOP in polystyrene. The plexiglas light-collecting cone is coated on the inside with a diffuse-reflecting paint. The effect of the cones is shown in Enclosure 1. "The authors wish to thank

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018395

T. A. Velokoslavinskaya and Z. K. Fomicheva for selecting and applying the paints, and K. S. Mikhaylov who lent the sealing compound for fastening the scintillators to the light pipes." Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Feb63 DATE ACQ: 18Mar64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

24C

L 44304-65 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 Pab-10 IJP(c) GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007321 S/0000/64/000/000/0274/0287 64 64 B+1

AUTHOR: Bayyer, V. N.; Blinov, G. A.; Bondarenko, L. N.; Yerozolimskiy, B. G.; Koroboynikov, L. S.; Mironov, Ye. S.; Naumov, A. A.; Onuchin, A. P.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Popov, S. G.; Sidorov, V. A.; Sil'vestrov, G. I.; Skrinskiy, A. N.; Khabakhpashev, A. G.; Aunlender, V. L.; Kiselev, A. V.; Kushnirenko, Ye. A.; Livshits, A. A.; Rodionov, S. N.; Synakh, V. S.; Yudin, L. I.; Abramyan, Ye. A.; Vasserman, S. B.; Vecheslavov, V. V.; Dimov, G. I.; Papadichev, V. A.; Protopopov, I. Ya.; Budker, G. I.

TITLE: Colliding electron-electron, positron-electron, and proton-proton beams

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 274-287

TOPIC TAGS: high energy interaction, high energy plasma, particle physics, particle beam, charged particle beam

ABSTRACT: In the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Siberian Department, Academy of Sciences SSSR, programs on high-energy particle physics are mainly concerned with work on colliding charged particle beams. The Institute considers it unsuitable

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L 4733-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

for its purpose to install huge accelerators whose construction requires large resources outlaid and long time. For work on colliding electron-electron, positron-electron, and proton-proton beams, three installations are being built, which are in various stages of readiness. Work on colliding electron beams was conducted at the Institute (then a laboratory of the Institute of Atomic Energy imeni I. V. Kurchatov) in the fall of 1956, after Kerst's report on accelerators with colliding proton beams of the FFAG type. By that time Soviet scientists had already acquired some experience in obtaining large electron currents; in particular, the mentioned laboratory had installed and then abandoned a device for the spiral storage of electrons (G. I. Budker and A. A. Naumov, CERN Symposium, 1, 76 (1956)), by which, subsequently, circulating currents of the order of 100 amperes were obtained. In 1957 two variants of this device were considered at the same time. The first one consisted of two accelerators with spiral storage and subsequent transition of the particles to synchrotron state in comparatively narrow paths. The second one had storage rings with constant magnetic field and frequent external injection because of the damping of the oscillations under the action of radiation. The first variant was more cumbersome; the second variant contained an element not developed at that time, namely a 100-kilovolt commutator of 10 kilo-amperes with nanosecond front. At the end of 1957, the first positive results were obtained

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with a packing discharger of 100 kilovolts, and work stopped on the variant with storage rings. Originally it was proposed to set up two devices: VEP-1 of 2 × 130 Mev energy, and VEP-2 of 2 × 500 Mev energy. The VEP-1 was considered as an actual model of an accelerator and as a device for conducting initial experiments at low energies. After the Panofsky report in 1958 on his work with colliding electron beams conducted in his laboratory at Stanford, construction ceased on 500-Mev storage paths and work was continued on the 2 × 130-Mev installation. Instead of work on colliding electron beams with energies of 500 Mev, work at the end of 1958 was conducted with colliding positron-electron beams and the planning of the VEPP-2 device was begun, whose main elements are a strong-current electron accelerator and a high-vacuum storage path of 700 Mev energy. At the present time the VEP-1 and VEPP-2 are installed in Novosibirsk. The VEP-1 is in a state of neglect, but at the end of 1964 experiments will be begun with it. Installation of the VEPP-2 has been completed. To obtain a marked effect from the application of colliding proton beams, an accelerator is needed with an energy of at least 10 Gev. Since the ordinary accelerator at such energies is a very bulky machine, it was decided to combine the idea of colliding proton beams with the creation of an iron-less impulse accelerator with very large fields and a neutralized central busbar. This latter work of creating such a machine was reported by the authors at a Moscow conference

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held in 1956. The presence of a field with two directions in an iron-less accelerator with central busbar permits the acceleration of protons toward opposite sides in one machine, which makes possible the collision of protons in case of a suitable race-track. At the present time the Institute is developing a proton device with a magnetic field of about 200 kilogauss and radius of 2 meters for a particle energy of 12 Gev in the beam (equivalent energy is around 300Gev). Tests are being conducted on models, and an effective method of injection by overcharging of negative ions is under study. Also under development are an impulse electric power supply system of 100 million joules capacity and an hf power supply. Since 1958 the Institute has been conducting theoretical investigations on the limits of applicability of quantum electrodynamics [V. N. Bayyer, ZhETF, 37, 1490 (1959), and UFN, 78, 619 (1962)] for the calculation of the radiational corrections to the electrodynamic cross-sections [V. N. Bayyer and S. A. Kheyfets, ZhETF 40, 613-715 (1961) and Nuclear Physics (in print)], and on other problems of high-energy particle physics that are connected with the preparation of experiments on colliding beams [V. N. Bayyer, I. B. Khriplovich, V. V. Sokolov, and V. S. Synakh, in ZhTF, 1961]. The present report takes up under the mentioned three main headings the following pertinent topics: the accelerator-injection, storage paths, electron-optical channel,

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L 47304-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5007921

input and output system, experiments on storage, proposed work, experimental set-up, physical layout of magnets, power supply, etc. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki SO AN SSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE, NP

NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 003

Card 5/5

L 25793-66 EWT(m) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6016377 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/006/0502/0505

AUTHOR: Auslender, V. L.; Blinov, G. A.; Budker, G. I.; Karliner, M. M.; Kiselev, A. V.; Livshits, A. A.; Mishnev, S. I.; Naumov, A. A.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Pestov, Yu. N.; Sidorov, V. A.; Sil'vestrov, G. I.; Skrinskiy, A. N.; Khabakhnashev, A. G.; Shekhtman, I. A. 56 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Status report on the VEPP-2 positron-electron storage ring

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 502-505

TOPIC TAGS: electron positron pair, electron interaction, synchrotron, electron scattering, luminescence, betatron/B-3M synchrotron

ABSTRACT: The VEPP-2 was designed for electron-positron interaction experiments at energies of 2 X 700 Mev. as reported in the "Proceedings of the International Conference on Accelerators", Dubna, 1963. Work accomplished in the two years following that conference includes the following: start-up of the synchrotron injector, accumulation of large electron currents in the storage ring, study of instability related to the interaction of the beam with the resonator, and the accumulation of positrons. At present the VEPP-2 is being used to study the interaction of two beams and to measure the luminescence from the small-angle positron-electron scattering. An over-all schematic diagram of the VEPP-2 is shown, including its connection to a B-3M synchrotron. The latter operates in light-duty mode at 200 Mev, and its 100 ma output pulse is shorter than 20 nsec. Its energy scattering is less than 2% and pulse repetition frequency is about 3 cycles. The storage ring is a weakly focussing racetrack with four identical rectilinear segments 60 cm long. The equilibrium orbit radius is 150 cm and the aperture is

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ACC NR: AP6016377 O

8 X 14 cm. One segment of the ring is the experimental working section; the opposite section is a resonator; the remaining two are used to inject electrons and positrons. The experiments made and the operation of the equipment are described in detail. It is noted with interest that when betatron oscillations are excited by individual inflector pulses, most of the initial oscillation amplitude decays in a time interval much shorter than the natural radiation decay time. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 CC

10

L 05821-67 EWT(m) IJP(c) OD

ACC NR: AT6031468 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Auslender, V. L.; Blinov, G. A.; Budker, G. I.; Karliner, M. M.; Kiselev, A. V.; Livshits, A. A.; Mishnev, S. I.; Naumov, A. A.; Panasyuk, V. S.; Pestov, Yu. P.; Sidorov, V. A.; Sil'vestrov, G. I.; Skrinskiy, A. N.; Khabakhpashev, A. G.; Shekhtman, I. A.

ORG: none

44
B+1

TITLE: Present state of research on the VEPP-2 electron-positron ring

20

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Doklady, 1965. Sostoyaniye rabot na pozitron-elektronnom nakopitele VEPP-2, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: electron, positron, electron positron storage ring, electron beam /B-3M synchrotron, VEPP-2 electron-positron, steradian

ABSTRACT: The VEPP-2 electron-positron storage ring was designed for experiments on the interaction of positrons and electrons with an energy of up to 2 x 700 Mev. It is basically a special type of B-3M synchrotron and is equipped with an exterior injector, a high-vacuum storage track, a single thread system to extract the electron beam from the accelerator and insert it into the storage ring.

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ACC NR: AT6031468

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It has electron-optic channels and a converter to transform an electron beam into a positron beam. It now works at an energy of 200 Mev. Basic studies of the process of insertion into the storage ring were made at an energy of 100 Mev. A detailed description is given of the installation and storage of electrons and positrons. A system of spark chambers, comprising a 2 x 0.7 solid angle steradian close to the vertical direction, was prepared for experiments on the interaction of positrons and electrons. Efforts are now being made to increase the accumulation speed of positrons. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001/

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Card 2/2

KHABAKOV, A.V.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ulu-Telyak, a new deposit of oxidized carbonate ores in the Permian deposits of Bashkiria. A. V. Khabakov. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Ser. geol.* 1944, No. 1, 70-85 (English summary).—A detailed report on the stratigraphy, compn., and probable origin of this deposit, located along the right-hand bank of the Sim River near the foothills of the Karatau Range in the sedimentary carbonate facies of the Permian pre-Urals. Ancient weathering of the original Mn carbonate, manganiferous calcite, and manganocalcite deposits occurred in the pre-Tertiary epoch and gave rise to an oxidized friable eluvial ore which is reddish brown in color and so light and porous that it floats on water. The present deposit of manganiferous limestones, while low in Mn, is self-fluxing and exceptionally clean. Large-scale exptl. melts have shown that it can be used to *replace* [illegible] of the *ferromanganese* ordinarily used in the *open-hearth furnace*. *Rancieite*, $2(Ca, Mg, Mn)O.3MnO_2.3H_2O$, found in the deposit, is a black cryst. mineral, crossed by dark-brown lines, and occurs as flakes, bushy dendrites, and colloidal masses.

Harold I. Kandiner

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KHABAKOV, A. V.

Polar Ural and its relationship to other mountainous regions. Trudy gorno-geol upr. #15, 1945

So: Trudy Arkticheskogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta, GUSMP, Council of Ministers, Vol. 201, 1948

11482 MIKLAKOV, A. V.

Klimaticheskaya paleogeografiya yeye zadachi i vozmozhnosti.
Trudy Vtorogo Vsesoyuz. geogr. s"yezda. T. I.M., 1948, s. 115 - 31.
Bibliogr: s. 130 - 31

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

KHABAKOV, A. V.

USSR/Geology Aug 48
Slides

"The Ancient Creeping Dislocation of the Artinskian Layer in the Central Urals," A. V. Khabakov, All-Union Geol Inst, Leningrad, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXI, No 6

PA 35/49T43

Gives six characteristic peculiarities of ancient creeping slides. Discusses most representative seashore landslide of Artinskian stage in Central Urals. This landslide is the crumblings on the almost horizontal-lying Artinskian marly sandstones, conglomerates, marls, and argillites of the Kashkabashskiy layer of the Teplyak ravine at [redacted]

35/49T43

USSR/Geology (Contd) Aug 48

Izmashi on the Ik River. Submitted by Acad D. V. Nalivkin, 21 Jun 48.

35/49T43

KHANAYOV, A. V.

Geography and Geology

(Basic problems on the evolution of the moon) Moskva, Geo. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1949.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. Unclassified.

KABAKOV, A. V. KHAIBAKOV

~~KABAKOV, A.V.~~

A. V. Kabakov

Cleavage of sedimentary layers as indication of the conditions of their formation.

Priroda

4, 1951, 38

From: D.S.I.R. trans. con. list of R-Per. No. 30, Sept. 1951, p. 51

KHABAKOV, A. V.

Geology

For the honor of national geology ("Outline history of geological research in Russia." Reviewed by G. A. Smirnov)., Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol., no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952. Unclassified.

KHABAKOV, A.V.

2
(1) Geo

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 6
June 1953
Miscellaneous
Applications

4.6-254 523.3

KHabakov, A. V., **O nalichii v proshlom sledov atmosfery u sputnika zemli.** [On the presence in the past of traces of an atmosphere on the moon.] *Vsesoiuznoe Geograficheskoe Obshchestvo, Izvestiia*, 84(3):315, May/June 1952. 6 refs. DLC—The ~~author~~ reiterates previous conclusions of his, based upon photographs of the lunar surface taken with ultraviolet and orange filters, that color shades of certain regions are traces of chemical weathering and also of oxidation as a consequence of the liberation of gases during eruption and hence the reddish color is evidence of the past presence of gases and water on the moon. *Subject Heading:* **1. Lunar atmosphere.**—*I.L.D.*

KHABAKOV, A.V. [author]; MOROZOV, N.S. [reviewer].

"Outline history of geological prospecting science in Russia," part 1. A.V. Khabakov. Reviewed by N.S.Morozov. Biul.MOIP. Otd.geol. 28 no.1:76-79 '53. (MLRA 6:11)

(Khabakov, A.V.) (Prospecting)

KHABAKOV, AV

KRISHTOFOVICH, A.N., redaktor [deceased] SPIZHARSKIY, T.N., redaktor; BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A., redaktor; VADRANYANTS, L.A., redaktor; ZAITSEV, I.K., redaktor; KRASNOV, I.I., redaktor; KULIKOV, M.V. redaktor; LABAZIN, G.S., redaktor; LIBROVICH, L.S., redaktor; LUR'YE, M.L., redaktor; MALINOVSKIY, F.M., redaktor; NESTEROV, L.Ya., redaktor; NEKHOROSHEV, V.P., redaktor; SERGIYEVSKIY, V.M redaktor; TALDYKIN, S.I., redaktor; KHABAKOV, A.V., redaktor; SHABAROV, N.V., redaktor; SKVORTSOV, V.P., redaktor; KISELEVA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Geological dictionary] Geologicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr.Vol.1 A-L 1955.402 p. (MLRA 8:10)
(Geology--Dictionaries)

KHABAKOV, A.V.

VOZNESENSKIY, D.V.; AMELANDOV,A.S.; GEYSLER, A.N.; GOLUBYATNIKOV, V.D.; [deceased]; DOMAREV, V.S.; DOMINIKOVSKIY, V.N.; DOVZHIKOV, A.Ye.; ZAYTSEV, I.K.; IVANOV, A.A ; ITSIKSON, M.I.; IZOKH, E.P., KNYAZEV, I.I.; KORZHENEVSKAYA, A.S.; MISHAREV, D.T.; SEMENOV, A.I.; MOROZENKO, N.K.; NEFEDOV, Ye.I.; RADCHENKO, G.P.; SERGIYEVSKIY, V.M.: SOLOV'YEV, A.T.; TALDYKIN, S.I.; UNKSOV, V.A.; KHABAKOV, A.V.; TSEKHOMSKIY, A.M.; CHUPILIN, I.I.; SHATALOV, Ye.T., glavnyy redaktor; KRASNIKOV, V.I., redaktor; MIRLIN, G.A., redaktor; RUSANOV,B.S, redaktor; POTAPOV, V.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Instructions for organization and execution of geological surveys in scales of 1:50,000 and 1:25,000] Instruktsiia po organizatsii i proizvodstvu geologo-s"emochnykh rabot masshtabov 1:50,000 i 1:25,000. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. 1956. 373 p. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr. (Geological surveys)

15-57-2-1593

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2, pp 60-61 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Bur'yanova, Ye. Z., Nekrasova, O. I., Khabakov, A. V.

TITLE: A Petrographic and Mineralogic Description of the Rocks in the Pre-Jurassic Folded Basement of the Eastern Trans-Ural Region, According to the Core of the Tyumen' Exploratory Drill Hole 1-R (Petrografo-mineralogicheskaya kharakteristika porod doyurskogo skladchatogo fundamenta Vostochnogo Zaural'ya po kernu Tyumenskoy opornoy skvazhiny 1-R)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n.-i. geol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 8, pp 141-181

ABSTRACT: The general sequence of rocks in the section of pre-Jurassic folded basement is as follows: 1469.2 m to 1501 m (from the collar of the hole), basic volcanics; 1501 m to 1515 m, sedimentary rocks, alternations of

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15-57-2-1593

A Petrographic and Mineralogic Description of the Rocks (Cont.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721620010-2"

tuffs and mudstones; 1515 m to 1542.5 m, basic volcanics; 1542.4 m to 1564 m, alternation of tuffs, mudstones, and basic volcanics; 1564.8 m to 1714 m, basic volcanics; 1714 m to 1849.9 m, numerous alternations of conglomerates, mudstones, tuffs, and other rocks; 1849.9 m to 1996 m, hypabyssal intrusions of gabbro-diabases. The tuffs occur between layers of flow rocks and in the upper part of the red-bed series; tuffites are found in the red-bed series. Different types of sedimentary rocks are not equally abundant, tuffs and mudstones being predominant and carbonate rocks being present only in individual layers. Volcanic rocks are much more abundant than sedimentary rocks and are found in the following depth intervals: 1) diabase (labradorite) porphyrite at 1469.2 m to 1501 m; 2) olivine diabase at 1515 m to 1542.5 m; 3) the same at 1564.8 m to 1714 m; and 4) olivine gabbro-diabase at 1849.9 m to 1996 m. The flow rocks have the following mineral composition: plagioclase (An_{52-68}), locally andesine (in microscopic laths), highly altered; olivine, containing approximately 15 to 20 percent Fa; monoclinic

Card 2/6

15-57-2-1593

SMIRNOV, G.A.; KHABAKOV, A.V., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk, otv. red.; [illegible] T.S., red.; IZMODENOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Materials on the paleogeography of the Urals; Visean stage] Materialy k paleogeografii Urala; vizeiskii iarus. Sverdlovsk, 1957. 112 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR, Ural'skii filial, Sverdlovsk. Gorno-geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.29). (MIRA 11:3)
(Ural Mountains--Paleogeography)

KHABAKOV, A.V.

STRAKHOV, N.M., akademik, otvetstvennyy red.; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., doktor geol.-min.nauk, red.; PUSTOVALOV, L.V., red.; KHABAKOV, A.V., kand. geol.-min.nauk, red.; KHVOROVA, I.V., doktor geol.-min.nauk; BABINTSEV, N.I., red. izd-va; KOLOSKOVA, M.I., red.izd-va; ENTIN, M.L., red.izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[Methods for studying sedimentary rocks] Metody izucheniia osadochnykh porod. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. Vol.2. 1957. 563 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Geologicheskiy institut, 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Pustovalov)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

Khabakov, A.V.

STRAKHOV, N.M., akademik, otvetstvennyy red.; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., doktor geol-mineral.nauk, red.; PUSTOVALOV, L.V.; KHABAKOV, A.V., kand. geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; KHVOROVA, I.V., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk, red.; ENTIN, M.L., red.izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[Methods of studying sedimentary rocks] Metody izucheniia osadochnykh porod. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. Vol.1. 1957. 610 p. (MIRA 11:2)

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(Rocks, Sedimentary)

CHEDIYA, Dina Mikhaylovna; YUSUPOVA, S.M., otv. red.; KHABAKOV, A.V., red.; ZHAMOYDA, A.I., red.; SALABATULLIN, R., tekhn. red.

[Review of the classification of Radiolaria; a manual on fossil Radiolaria] Obzor sistematiki radioliarii; posobie dlia izucheniia iskopaemykh radioliarii. Stalinabad, 1959. 328 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Radiolaria, Fossil)

Khabakov, A.V.

ORLOV, Yu.A., glavnyy red.; RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA, D.M., otv.red.toma; FURSENKO, A.V., otv.red.toma; MARKOVSKIY, B.P., zam.glavnogo red.; RUZHENTSEV, V.Ye., zam.glavnogo red.; SOKOLOV, B.S., zam.glavnogo red.; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., red.; GEKKER, R.F., red.; GROMOVA, V.I., red.; DAVITASHVILI, L.Sh., red.; KRYMGOL'TS, G.Ya., red.; LUPPOV, N.P., red.; OBRUCHEV, D.V., red.; OVECHKIN, N.K., red.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M., red.; PCHELINTSEV, V.F., red.; RADCHENKO, G.P., red.; RODENDORF, B.B., red.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, A.K., red.; SARYCHEVA, T.G., red.; SUBBOTINA, N.N., red.; TAKHTADZHAN, A.L., red.; FLEROV, K.K., red.; KHABAKOV, A.V., red.; CHERNYSHEVA, N.Ye., red.; EBERZIN, A.G., red.; KOTLYAREVSKAYA, P.S., red.izd-va; MOSKVICHEVA, N.I., tekhn. red.; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of paleontology; reference book in fifteen volumes for paleontologists and geologists of the U.S.S.R.] Osnovy paleontologii; spravochnik dlia paleontologov i geologov SSSR v piatnadtsati tomakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.1. [General part. Protozoa] Obshchaia chast'. Prosteishie. Otv.red. D.M.Rauzer-Chernousova, A.V.Fursenko. 1959. 481 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Protozoa, Fossil)

KHABAKOV, A.V., otv.red.; GOROKHOVA, T.A., red.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Regional paleogeography] Regional'naia paleogeografiia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1960. 189 p. (Doklady sovetskikh geologov. Problema 12). (MIRA 13:11)

1. International Geological Congress. 21st, Copenhagen, 1960. (Paleogeography)

ANDREYEV, B.A. Prinimali uchastiye: SUBBOTIN, S.I.; KARAYEV, N.A. KHABAKOV, A.V., nauchnyy red.; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red.izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Geophysical methods in areal structural geology] Geofizicheskie metody v regional'noi strukturnoi geologii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr, 1960. 258 p. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Subbotin). 2. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Khabakov).
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

ORLOV, Yu.A., glavnyy red.; MARKOVSKIY, B.P., zam.glavnogo red.; RUZHENTSEV, V.Ye., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; SOKOLOV, B.S., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; EBERZIN, A.G., otv.red.toma; KIPARISOVA, L.D., red.; SHIMANSKIY, V.N., red.; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., red.; GEKKER, R.F., red.; GROMOVA, V.I., red.; DAVITASHVILI, L.Sh., red.; KRYMGOL'TS, G.Ya., red.; LUPPOV, N.P., red.; OBRUCHEV, D.V., red.; OVECHKIN, N.K., red.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M., red.; PCHELINTSEV, V.F., red.; RADCHENKO, G.P., red.; RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA, D.M., red.; RODENDORF, B.B., red.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, A.K., red.; FLEROV, K.K., red.; FURSENKO, A.V., red.; KHABAKOV, A.V., red.; CHERNYSHOVA, N.Ye., red.; KORDE, K.B., red.izd-va; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of paleontology; reference book in 15 volumes for paleontologists and geologists of the U.S.S.R.] Osnovy paleontologii; spravochnik dlia paleontologov i geologov SSSR v piatnadtsati tomakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. Vol.3. [Mollusks: Loricata, Bivalvia, Scaphopoda] Molliuski - pantsirnye, dvustvorchatye, lopatonogie. Otvet.red. A.G.Eberzin, 1960. 299 p.
(Mollusks, Fossil) (MIRA 14:1)

KHABAKOV, A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Geologists investigate the moon. IUn.tekh. 4 no.6:50-55 Je '60.
(MIRA13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Moon)

Khabakov, A. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4313

Barabashov, N.P., V.A. Bronshten, M.S. Zel'tser, N.L. Kaydanovskiy, A.V. Markov, K.P. Stanyukovich, N.N. Sytinskaya, A.V. Khabakov, Sh.T. Khabibullin, V.V. Sharonov, and A.A. Yakovkin

Luna (The Moon) Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1960. 364 p. 4,500 copies printed.

Ed.: (Title page): A.V. Markov, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Ed.: G.A. Mamova; Tech. Ed.: N.Ya. Murashova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for astronomers, astrophysicists, and other scientific and technical personnel interested in lunar research.

COVERAGE: The book, written by 11 Soviet authorities, summarizes and evaluates research done to date in selenology. The motion, rotation, and figure of the Moon, physical properties of the lunar surface, the question of the existence of lunar atmosphere, mapping of the Moon, radar investigations, and the effect of external cosmic forces on the Moon are discussed. An index of Russian and Latin designations of lunar features is included. The text is illustrated with 110 figures and 32 tables. There are 74 references: 34 Soviet, 32 English, 6 German, and 2 French.

The Moon SOV/4313

The Moon SOV/4313

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(3)

OKLOV, Yu.A., glavnyy red.; MARKOVSKIY, B.P., zam.glavnogo red.; RUZHENTSEV, V.Ye., zam.glavnogo red.; SOKOLOV, B.S., zam.glavnogo red.; SARYCHEVA, T.G., otv.red.toma; VAKHRAMEYEV, V.A., red.; GEKKER, R.F., red.; GROMOVA, V.I., red.; DAVITASHVILI, L.Sh., red.; KRYMGOL'TS, G.Ya., red.; LUPPOV, N.P., red.; OBRUCHEV, D.V., red.; OVECHKIN, N.K., red.; POKROVSKAYA, I.M., red.; PCHELINTSEV, V.F., red.; RADCHENKO, G.P., red.; RAUZER-CHERNOUSOVA, D.M., red.; RODENDORF, B.B., red.; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, A.K., red.; SUBBOTINA, N.N., red.; TAKHTADZHAN, A.L., red.; FLEROV, K.K., red.; FURSENKO, A.V., red.; KHABAKOV, A.V., red.; CHERNYSHEVA, N.Ye., red.; EBERZIN, A.G.; MEYESSKAYA, L.A., red.izd-va; POLENOVA, T.P., tekhn.red.

[Fundamentals of paleontology; manual in fifteen volumes for paleontologists and geologists of the U.S.S.R.] Osnovy paleontologii; spravochnik dlia paleontologov i geologov SSSR v piatnadtsati tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr. Vol.7. [Polyzoa, Brachiopoda. Supplement: Phoronidea] Mshanki, brakhiopody. Prilozhenie: Foronidy. Otvet.red.T.G. Sarycheva. 1960. 342 p. plates. (MIRA 14:4)
(Polyzoa, Fossil) (Brachiopoda, Fossil)
(Phoronidea, Fossil)

SMIRNOV, G.A.; SMIRNOVA, T.A.; KHABAKOV, A.V., otv.red.; TAMKOVA, N.F., tekhn.red.

[Materials on the paleogeography of the Urals] Materialy k paleogeografii Urala. Ocherk 3. Famenskii vek. Sverdlovsk, 1961. 83 p.. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Ural'skii filial, Sverdlovsk. Gorno-geologicheskii institut. Trudy, no.60). (MIRA 16:2)
(Ural Mountains—Paleogeography)

BERLIN, T.S.; KHABAKOV, A.V.

Differences in the electrokinetic potentials of sedimentary carbonate rocks of various genesis and composition. Geokhimiia no. 3:195-208 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geology, Leningrad.
(Rocks, Carbonate—Electric properties)

S/560/61/000/009/003a/009

AUTHOR: Khabakov, A. V.

TITLE: Nature of some of the characteristic details on the map of the far side of the moon

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli, no. 9 1961, 52-55.

TEXT: Th analysis of the first photos of the far side of the moon, on the basis of which a schematic map has been compiled, are reviewed. The main features have been classified according to their dimensions, configurations, character, visible disposition, and relative brightness. Dark spots are correlated with deep seas; gray, elongated, hazily defined spot configurations with lowlands; the brightest spots with rayed craters; and small dark and light ring spots, with a group of walled mountains. The far side of the moon is lighter and more mountainous than the visible face, with a few small sea depressions (for example, the Humboldt and Moscow Seas) and a relatively high

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density of craters. The mountain belts exhibit a definite orientation. These appear on the map in the form of alternating light and dark spots stretching approximately from the northwest to the southeast. This suggests a similarity in the regional structure of some mountain chains throughout the moon. The moon is asymmetrical insofar as the assumption of an ocean antipodal to the Ocean of Storms is not supported. A great belt of lunar seas is also traced on the far side. An analogy is made between the basin of the Ocean of Storms on the moon and that of the Pacific Ocean on the earth. It is believed that both the reasons for and the time of occurrence of the asymmetry of the earth and moon are similar.

NEKRASOVA, Ol'ga Iosifovna; KHABAKOV, A.V., red.; SMIRNOVA, Z.A., red.izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Lithofacies analysis of carbonate formations as revealed by the studies of Lower-and Middle-Cambrian sediments in the southeastern margin of the Siberian Platform] Litologo-fatsial'nyi analiz karbonatnykh tolshch na primere izucheniia nizhne- i srednekembriiskikh otlozhenii iugo-vostochnoi okrainy Sibirskoi platformy. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane.nedr. 1962. 104 p. 4 plates. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.71) (MIRA 15:12)

(Siberian Platform--Rocks, Carbonate)

DMITRIYEVA, Ye.V.; YERSHOVA, G.I.; ORESHNIKOVA, Ye.I.; VIKULOVA, M.F.; KHABAKOV, A.V.; DERZHAVINA, N.G., red.; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Atlas of the structures and textures of sedimentary rocks] Atlas tekstur i struktur osadochnykh gornykh porod. Atlas sost. E.V.Dmitrievoi, G.I.Ershovoi, E.I.Oreshnikovoi pod rukovodstvom M.F.Vikulovoi i A.V.Khabakova. Nauchn. red. A.V. Khabakov. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, Pt.1.[Fragmental and clay rocks] Oblomochnye i glinistye porody. 1962. 577 p. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy institut.
(Rocks, Sedimentary--Charts, tables, etc.)

KHABAKOV, A.V.

Methods for compiling paleogeographical maps. Trudy VSEGEI 72:3-20 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Paleogeography--Maps)

KHABAKOV, A.V.

Conformable occurrence of endoceratite shells in the Arenig formations of Kunda in the Baltic region and some problems of Ordov'ician dynamic paleogeography. Biul. MOIP. Otd.geol. 39 no.5 48-76 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:2)

ANDREYEV, Boris Aleksandrovich; KHABAKOV, A.V., red.

[Geophysical methods in areal structural geology] Geofizicheskie metody v regional'noi strukturnoi geologii. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 323 p. (MIRA 18:8)

ACC NR: AP6033519 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/018/0154/0155

INVENTOR: Khabarov, A. V.; Kozlov, V. S.; Morozov, B. A.; Myrsov, V. K.; Shevchenko, B. P.; Tomilin, A. A.; Votyakov, I. A.; Surkov, A. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A hydraulic press with weight distribution on the base components. Class 58, No. 186283 [announced by the Kolomna Heavy Machine Tool Building Plant (Kolomenskiy zavod tyazhelogo stankostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 18, 1966, 154-155

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic equipment, metal forming press

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a hydraulic press with weight distribution for the base components. The installation contains a stand in the form of columns connected by crossbeams, a movable frame of similar construction located inside the stand, a lower working cylinder mounted in the lower crossbeam of the movable frame, and an upper working cylinder. Misalignment of the press under the effect of eccentric loads is prevented by mounting the upper working cylinder in the upper crossbeam of the stand with rigid connection of the plunger for this cylinder to the upper crossbeam of the movable frame.

UDC: 621.226

Card 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes, Vegetables, Melons. M-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 10840

Author : Reymers, F.E., Khabardin, M.I.

Inst : Eastern Siberian Branch Academy of Sciences USSR

Title : Growing Early Seedlings Without Covering Them With Seedbed Frames.

Orig Pub : Sad i ogorod, 1957, No 1, 31-35

Abstract : The project was completed in 1954 and 1955 in the Eastern Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR. Nomer pervyy, Slava, and Belorusskaya cabbage seedlings, and Bizon and Erliana tomato seedlings were planted in humus-earth flowerpots and set out in seed beds. Then a part of them was transferred to warm hotbeds which were left open in the daytime but covered with mats at night. The superiority of the hotbed temperature regime was

Card 1/2

KOROVIN, A.I., doktor biolog.nauk; KHABARDIN, M.I.

Unusual productivity of wheat-rye hybrids. Priroda 53 no. 11: 121-122 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy biologicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk.

FEDORINA, Z.P.; KHABAROV, A.M., otv.red.; IVANOV, V.M., red.; LYALIN, P.M., red.; MIKHALEVICH, V.L., red.; ROMANOVSKAYA, T.D., red.; VLASOV, P.P., tekhn. red.

[Catalog of machinery and equipment] Katalog mashin i oborudovaniia. Moskva, 1956. 143 p. (MIRA 16-6)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoe upravlenie toplivnogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Peat machinery) (Coal mining machinery)
(Lumbering--Machinery)

KHABAROV, B.

Power workers in Moscow Province obtain an efficient utilization of electric energy. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 11 no.2:13 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik inspektsii "Mosoblelektro."
(Moscow Province—Electric power distribution)

INYUTKIN, A.; KOLOSOV, Ye.; OSNACH, L.; KHABAROVA, V.; KHABAROV, E.; SHARAVSKIY, P.

Studies of solid solutions on the basis of compounds of the types $A^{III}B^{V}$ and $A^{II}B^{VI}$. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.6:1010-1016 Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kafedra fiziki Leningradskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta.

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A160/A101

AUTHORS: Khabarov, E. N., Sharavskiy, P. V.

TITLE: The problem of measuring the galvanomagnetic and thermomagnetic properties of semiconductors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 1, 1963, 69, abstract 1E478 (In collection: "Fizika". L., 1962, 37 - 39)

TEXT: A description is given of an installation for measuring the Hall's emf, the conductivity and the thermo-emf in the temperature range from 80 to 700°K. The errors connected with an inaccurate measuring and control of the magnetic field intensity and of the distance between the probes were decreased. Hall's constant, the conductivity and the thermo-emf of a number of samples of the InSb·CdTe solid solution were measured.

E. Smolyarenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1