

ACCESSION NR: AP4009095

is shown that disintegrations of this type should be classified not as fission of the silver or bromine nuclei of the emulsion, but as disintegrations in which a short range fragment and a recoil nucleus are formed. The upper limit of the cross section for the fission of Ag and Br nuclei by 2--9 GeV protons is about 1 millibarn. "The authors take the opportunity to thank the administration of the High-energy Laboratory of the Ob'yedinenny\*y institut yaderny\*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research) for making available the proton synchrotron of the Institute, to the nuclear emulsion scanning group of the High-energy Laboratory, headed by S. I. Lyubomilov and V. I. Baranov, for scanning the emulsions employed. The authors are particularly grateful to S. I. Lyubomilov for help and direct participation in the irradiation of the pellicle stacks. The authors are grateful to Yu. P. Yakovlev of the Radievy\*y institut (Radium Institute) for a discussion of some of the problems touched upon here." Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/32

ACCESSION NR: AP4009137

S/0056/63/045/006/2072/2073

AUTHORS: Bogatin, V. I.; Lozhkin, O. V.; Yakovlev, Yu. P.

TITLE: Formation of fast residual nuclei

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 6, 1963, 2072-2073

TOPIC TAGS: residual nucleus, fast residual nucleus, fast residual nucleus formation, fast fragment formation, nuclear disintegration, fragmentation, direct nuclear interaction theory, lithium 8, beryllium 8, few nucleon reaction

ABSTRACT: To study the momentum distribution of the residual nuclei in the case of simple few-nucleon reactions of the type  $(p, 2p)$  or  $(p, pn)$ , when high energy particles interact with light nuclei, and to ascertain the feasibility of a large momentum transfer in such reactions (this is necessary to explain fragmentation by heavy nuclei), experiments were made with the  $Be^9(p, 2p)Li^8$  reaction with 660 MeV protons, under conditions similar to those described by

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009137

the authors earlier (DAN SSSR v. 151, 826, 1963). The energy spectra determined from 1184  $\text{Li}^8$  tracks in emulsion indicate clearly that large momentum transfer (on the order of 1000 MeV/c) is possible in reactions where one nucleon breaks away from a light nucleus. "The authors are indebted to Prof. N. A. Perfilov for interest in the work and useful discussions, to Prof. V. P. Dzheleпов for support of the program on the fragmentation process, of which this investigation is a part, and to S. P. Tret'yakova and V. P. Perelygin for help with the processing of the nuclear emulsions." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 11Sep63

DATE ACQ: 02Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 3H

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

CMS 3/2

L 17540-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3004420

S/0020/63/151/004/0326/0328

AUTHORS: Lozhkin, O. V.; Perfilov, N. A.; Yakovlev, Yu. P. 64  
58TITLE: Singularities of the formation of  $\text{Li}_{3\text{sup}8}$  during the reaction of 660 Mev protons with  $\text{C}_{6\text{sup}12}$  nuclei. 27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady\*, v. 151, no. 4, 1963, 826-828

TOPIC TAGS:  $\text{Li}_{3\text{sup}8}$ ,  $\text{Li}_4$ , C,  $\text{C}_{6\text{sup}12}$ , phasotron, polystyrene, polyethylene,  $\text{B}_{5\text{sup}8}$ 

ABSTRACT: Authors studied the angular distribution of the fragments of  $\text{Li}_3^8$  and their energy spectra upon splitting of  $\text{C}_6^{12}$  nuclei. Thin films of polystyrene and polyethylene were irradiated in a vacuum chamber by a beam  $10^{13}$  protons per  $\text{cm}^2$  from the phasotron of the consolidated institute for nuclear studies. The proton energy was 660 Mev. The fragments were recorded photographically at angles of 20, 47, 90, and  $137^\circ$  relative to the proton beam. Practically all of the observed tracks belonged to  $\text{Li}_3^8$  nuclei. Absence of the  $\text{B}_5^8$  isobar is significant, because it indicates an asymmetry of the nuclear structure of  $\text{C}_6^{12}$  in relation to the mirror clusters of  $\text{B}_5^8$  and  $\text{Li}_3^8$ . Conclusions are drawn concerning the origin

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L 17540-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004420

6

of the soft part of the spectra, and other features of the observed distributions. "In conclusion, the authors express their deep gratitude to Prof. V. P. Dzheleпов for the support of this work, to R. G. Vasil'yev, V. N. Kuz'min, Ye. S. Rozhkov, and R. M. Yakovlev for the help with the experiments, and to P. A. Gorichev for the discussion of several problems touched upon in this paper". Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Mar63

DATE ACQ: 21Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

LOZHKIN, O. V.; YAKOVLEV, Yu. P.

"Investigation of the Momentum Distribution of Protons in the p-Shell of Be<sup>9</sup>."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

Radiyevyy Institut (Radium Inst)

MIKOV, V. V.; BOGATIN, V. I.; LOZHKIN, O. V.; PERFILOV, N. A.; YAKOVLEV, M. P.

"Concerning the Possibility of Investigation of Multi-Nucleon Clustering in the Periphery of Nuclei by Reactions with Fast Particles."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

Radium Inst.

AFANAS'YEVA, R.V.; LOZHKIN, O.V.; MAL'TSEV, V.M.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.P.

[Production of  $Li^8$  in the fission of  $C^{12}$  nuclei by high-energy protons] Obrazovanie  $Li^8$  v rasshchepleniakh iader  $C^{12}$  protonami vysokoi energii. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1964. 8 p. (MIRA 17:5)



ACCESSION NR: AP4038420

S/0166/64/000/002/0050/0055

AUTHOR: Azimov, S. A.; Gorichev, P. A.; Karimova, R.; Lozhkin, O. V.

TITLE: Angular correlations of fragments and light particles with residual nuclei

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964, 50-55

TOPIC TAGS: fragmentation, light particle, residual nuclei, heavy fragment, proton, alpha particle, neutron, nuclear cascade, nucleon

ABSTRACT: The problem of associating large numbers of nucleons into comparatively stable substructures in heavy nuclei aroused interest in the mechanism of fragmentation. The main purpose was to find more precise data for the calculation of angular correlations and to obtain additional experimental facts with respect to the angular correlation of fragments in which  $Z \geq 4$ ,  $\alpha$ -particles and protons containing residual nuclei. By using P-9 ch type of nuclear emulsion, the authors were able to measure the characteristics of recoil nuclei in great detail. The mean sensitivity of this emulsion is  $E_{pmax} \approx 40$  MeV. The emulsion was bombarded with 660 MeV protons using the phasotrone at the laboratory of nuclear problems OIYaI. The authors concluded that the fact that angular correlation of protons and  $\alpha$ -particles with residual

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038420

nuclei does not depend on the number of fragments in spallation, corresponds to the assertion that these particles are ejected by a nucleus which has already ejected fragments. Therefore, a spallation in which the ejection of a fragment precedes the evaporation of light particles, is most probable. The fragmentation cross-section increases sharply during a transition to protons with an energy of several hector-electron volts, i.e., when the probability of formation of highly excited nuclear conditions increases. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Aug64

DATE ACQ: 26Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4026814

8/0077/64/009/002/0083/0090

AUTHORS: Gorichev, P. A.; Lozhkin, O. V.; Perfilov, M. A.

TITLE: Discrimination of heavy ions in nuclear emulsions

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 83-90

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear emulsion, heavy ion, residual path, microcrystal, electron, single charge ion, ion track

ABSTRACT: To discriminate tracks of single charge ions as a function of various emulsion properties the P. G. Bizzeti-M. Della Corte model (Nuovo Cimento, 1959, 11, 317) has been used and refined specifically for the "path-energy" of a  $\delta$  - electron.

The discrimination coefficient D for  $B^{10}$  and  $C^{12}$  ions in various emulsions (e.g., P9<sub>o</sub> - 0.06 $\mu$ , P9<sub>ch</sub> - 0.06 $\mu$ , PR - 0.08 $\mu$ , etc.) as a function of R, the residual ion path, has been determined experimentally and compared to calculations from the general expression .....  $\lambda(z, \beta, d, s) = \lambda_0(d) + 2z(z, \beta, d, s)$ , where  $\lambda$  - track width,

$z$  - charge,  $\beta$  - speed,  $d$  - mean microcrystal diameter of emulsions,  $s$  - sensitivity, and  $\lambda_0 = (1 + g)d$ . Comparing D for  $B^{10}$  -  $C^{12}$  in P9<sub>o</sub>, P9<sub>ch</sub>, PR, and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026814

PR+6% TEA for a given AgBr microcrystal dimension, D increases with increase in emulsion sensitivity. These results yield optimum conditions for superior ion discrimination in the region  $x = 3$  to 10 by showing maximum sensitivity and minimum emulsion microcrystal dimensions. Also included are experimental curves of  $E(x)$  - energy versus  $x$  for  $C^{12}$  ions with several residual ion paths in PR emulsion. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 6 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Sep62

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 007

Card. 2/2

L 15376-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/SSD/AFWL/ROEM(c)/EOB(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4048630

570048/64/28/010/1573/1577 B

Author: V. V. Korotkiy, et al.

TITLE: Many-nucleon clusters in the peripheral nuclear region evinced in reactions with fast particles Report, Fourteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Science and Technology, 14-21 Nov 1984, Los Alamos, New Mexico, 1984, 1573-1577

Author: Korotkiy, V.V. Seriya Fizicheskaya, v.84, no.10, 1984, 1573-1577

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear physics, nucleon clusters, carbon, aluminum, vanadium

ABSTRACT: The energy and angular distributions of Li<sup>8</sup> nuclei ejected from C12, Al<sup>27</sup> and V<sup>51</sup> by 330 MeV protons were investigated. Three of the authors investigated the energy and angular distributions of Li<sup>8</sup> nuclei ejected from C12, Al<sup>27</sup> and V<sup>51</sup> by 330 MeV protons. The results show that the energy and angular distributions of Li<sup>8</sup> nuclei are similar to those of alpha particles. This indicates that Li<sup>8</sup> nuclei are formed in the peripheral nuclear region of the target nucleus.

LI<sup>2+</sup> 74-65  
COLLECTION NR: AP4046030

that the ejected Li<sup>2+</sup> nucleus is formed by direct reaction of the incident proton with the C<sup>12</sup> cluster within the C<sup>12</sup> nucleus. The calculated angular distribution was compared with the experimental data. The calculated angular distribution is in good agreement with the experimental data. The calculated angular distribution is in good agreement with the experimental data. The calculated angular distribution is in good agreement with the experimental data.

ABSTRACT: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR, REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 00

ACCESSION NR: AP4019202

S/0056/64/046/002/0431/0434

AUTHORS: Bogatin, V. I.; Lozhkin, O. V.; Perfilov, N. A.; Yakovlev, Yu. P.

TITLE: Energy spectra and angular distribution of Li-8 fragments produced in interactions between 660-MeV protons and aluminum nuclei

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 2, 1964, 431-434

TOPIC TAGS: lithium 8, lithium 8 fragment, intranuclear reaction mechanism, fragmentation, surface cluster formation, proton aluminum interaction, lithium fragment energy spectrum

ABSTRACT: This work is part of a study of the relation between quasielastic knockout of fragments and the various mechanisms of intranuclear reactions, in which the formation of each specific isotope will eventually be investigated in detail over a wide range of

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1/32

ACCESSION NR: AP4019202

incident-particle energies and target-nucleus masses. The products of the nuclear reactions between 660-MeV protons and aluminum nuclei were registered in nuclear emulsions at several angles and the emulsion tracks corresponding to the nuclei  $\text{Li}^8$ ,  $\text{Li}^9$ ,  $\text{Be}^8$ , and  $\text{B}^8$  were investigated. The observed similarity between the energy spectra of the resultant  $\text{Li}^8$  and those of carbon, and the absence of the  $\text{B}^8$  isobar in both cases, suggest that in both reactions the  $\text{Li}^8$  production is due to formation of nucleon clusters localized on the surface of the target nucleus. The correspondence observed between the calculated and experimental angular distribution of  $\text{Li}^8$  confirms this hypothesis and suggests that detailed information on the reactions accompanied by fragments on very light target nuclei will make it possible to identify and separate reactions on surface clusters. "In conclusion, the authors are grateful to Prof. V. P. Dzhelepov for support of this work and to R. G. Vasil'kov for help with the experiment. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Cord.

2/32



ACCESSION NR: AP4037605

S/0056/64/046/005/1897/1898

AUTHORS: Gorichev, P. A.; Lozhkin, O. V.; Perfilov, N. A.

TITLE: Angular correlation between multiply produced fragments

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 5, 1964, 1897-1898

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fission, fission product, fission cross section, nuclear emulsion, angular distribution, fission fragment

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to plot the excitation function of the multiple emission of fragments and to analyze in detail the angular correlation between a pair of fragments in one disintegration. The results were obtained by exposing emulsions in the internal beam of the OIYaI proton synchrotron to protons of energy 2, 3, 6, and 9 GeV. The absolute values of the cross sections were determined in terms of the cross sections for star production in the emulsion. The angular correlation was shown to be dependent on whe-

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4037605

ther the two produced fragments are fast or slow. In stars having one fast and one slow fragment, all the angles between the fragments had equal probability, in stars with two slow fragments a clear cut angular correlation was observed at 120--140°, and in stars with two fast fragments there was a preference for angles less than 90°. The analysis has shown that to explain the angular correlation in the group with two slow fragments it is necessary to assume that the fragment pairs produce simultaneously in one disintegration. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 21Jun63

DATE ACQ: 09Jun64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NP

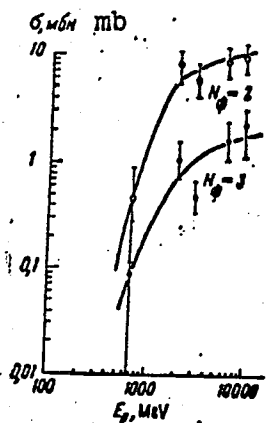
NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4037605

ENCLOSURE: 01

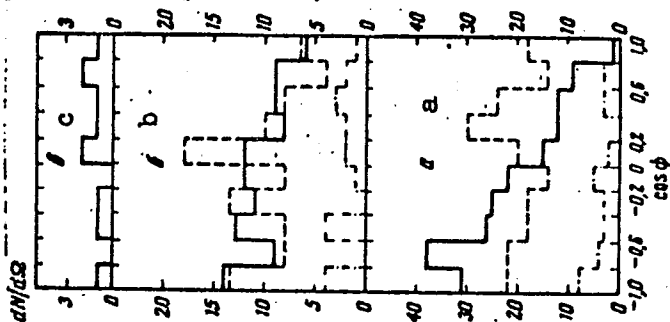


Dependence of the cross section for the production of disintegrations with two and three fragments, on the energy of the incident protons;  $N_\phi$  - number of fragments in one disintegration.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4037605

ENCLOSURE: 02



Distribution of the cosines of the angles between two fragments in one disintegration. Continuous curve - experiment; dashed-curve - calculation for fragments with  $Z \geq 4$ ; dash-dot line - for disintegrations containing at least one Li fragment.  
 a - group I,  $1.5 < E_f < 5$ ; b - group II,  $E_{f1} \geq 5, 1.5 \leq E_{f2} < 5$ ;  
 c - group III,  $E_f \geq 5$  (energies in MeV/nuc.)

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4042360

S/0056/64/047/001/0007/0011

AUTHORS: Lozhkin, O. V.; Yakovlev, Yu. P.

TITLE: Features of production of fast residual nuclei in the reaction  $\text{Be}^9(p, 2N \times \pi)\text{Li}^8$

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 47, no. 1, 1964, 7-11

TOPIC TAGS: proton interaction, beryllium, lithium, momentum transfer, elastic scattering

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to study the characteristics of the transfer of large momenta to residual nuclei, and to ascertain the extent to which the interaction between the incident and bound nucleons is quasi-free. The singularities in the production of fast residual nuclei in the reaction  $\text{Be}^9(p, 2N \times \pi)\text{Li}^8$  were investigated to this end. The reasons for choosing  $\text{Be}^9$  as a target nucleus and the experimental procedure are described. An analysis

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042360

of the results indicates that at least up to 750 MeV/c the large momentum transfer to the residual nuclei  $\text{Li}^8$  can be explained by assuming quasi-free interaction between the incident proton and the nucleon. In view of its importance, it is concluded that a review of this process is necessary with allowance for elastic scattering, which was neglected in the present analysis, and with an examination of the alternate possibility of transfer of large momentum to the  $\text{Li}^8$  nucleus by knock-on from the  $\text{Be}^9$  nucleus. "In conclusion the authors are deeply grateful to Professor N. A. Perfilov for interest in the work and for a discussion of problems connected with its performance, to Professor V. P. Dzhelepov for making it possible to carry out the experiment in the laboratory of nuclear problems OIYAI, V. M. Mal'tsev for valuable advice and discussions, S. N. Shumilov and Ye. S. Rozhkov for help in organization of the experiment and to V. P. Perelygin for collaboration in processing of the nuclear emulsions." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 formula.

Card 2/3

AFANAS'YEVA, R.V.; LOZHKIN, O.V.; MAL'TSEV, V.M.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.P.

$\text{Li}^8$  production in the fissure of  $\text{C}^{12}$  nuclei by high-energy protons.  
IAd. fiz. 1 no.1:76-79 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

LOZHKIN, O.V.; RIMSKIY-KORSAKOV, A.A.

Possible observation of  $\text{He}^8$  nuclei. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz.  
40 no.5:1519-1520 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR.  
(Helium—Isotopes) (Nuclei, Atomic)



LOZHIN, V. S.

"Series Production of Basic Machine Tools in 1939", Stanki i Instrument, 10, No. 5  
1939, Engineer.

Report U-1505, 4 Oct 1951.

LOZHKIN V. S.

USSR/ Engineering - Machine-tools

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 4/22

Authors : Lozhkin, V. S.

Title : Basic turret lathe

Periodical : Stan. i instr. 6, 11-15, June 1955

Abstract : The operation and construction as well as the disposition and function of individual component parts of Model 1365 turret lathe for turning metal rods of from 35-80 mm in diameter, is briefly discussed and described, and technical specifications are given. Illustration; drawings; diagrams.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

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

EST AND ENG GROUPS

PROCESSES AND PREPARATION

3

New construction of a vacuum tube for cathode luminescence V. V. Lushkin, *Soviet Geol.* 9, No. 9, 82 (1969) Description of app. used for mineral analysis F. H. Rathmann

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED

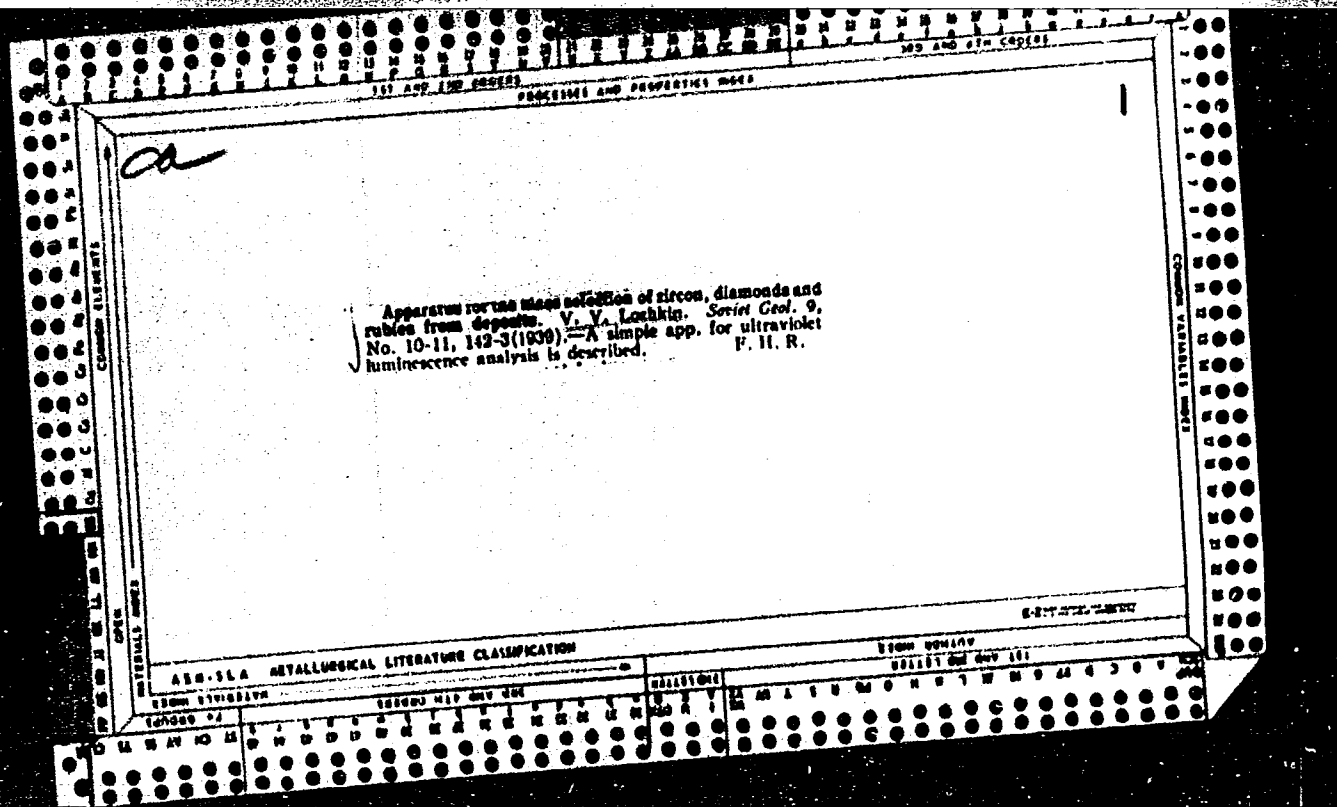
APR 1970

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



LOZHNIK, V. S.

Silver Plating

A simple method of silver plating. Khim. v shkole no. 2, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS. Library of Congress. November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

LOZHNIK, V. V.

Aluminum

How to solder aluminum. Khim. v shkole No. 3, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS. Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

LOZHKIN, Vladimir Vsevolodovich; BORISHACHSKAYA, S.S., red.;  
~~SOLOMATINA, Z.D., red. Izd-va; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn. red.~~

[Determination of the minerals of placer deposits; practical  
guide] Diagnostika mineralov rossypei; prakticheskoe ruko-  
vodstvo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol.  
i okhrane nedr, 1962. 242 p. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Mineralogy, Determinative)

KUZNETSOV, Ye.V.; LOZHKIN, V.Ye.

Copolymers of salts of unsaturated dicarboxylic acids with  
methacrylic acid. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.1:24-27 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. S.M.Kirova.  
(Acids, Organic) (Methacrylic acid) (Polymers)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620017-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620017-3"

L 15334-66 EWT(m)/ETC(F)/EWG(m)/EWP(j)/ DS/WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6000985

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0059/0059

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, Ye. V.; Lozhkin, V. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining carboxyl-containing cation exchangers Class 39, No. 176409 /announced by Kazan' Chemical Engineering Institute im. S. M. Kirov (Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut)

744155  
49

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1965, 59

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, copolymerization, cation, ion exchange, resin

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining carboxyl-containing cation exchangers by copolymerization of unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, methacrylic acid, and cross-linking (vulcanizing) agents. To obtain highly basic, chemically stable sorbents, diisocyanates are used as cross-linking agents.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Sep63

07/

PC

Card 1/1

UDC: 661.183.123.2:678.744.33-134434.2

L 44187-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6013278 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0079/0079

17  
B

INVENTOR: Zalomayev, Yu. L.; Lozhkin, V. Ye.; Nikolayeva, L. I.;  
Konushkina, K. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of foam polyurethanes.<sup>11</sup> Class 39, No. 180794<sup>15</sup>

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 79

TOPIC TAGS: polyurethane, foam polyurethane, *methacrylic acid*

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method for preparing foam polyurethanes from hydroxyl-containing compounds, polyisocyanates, and water in the presence of a catalyst. The use of copolymers of salts of unsaturated dicarboxylic acids with methacrylic acid, such as the copolymer of methacrylic acid with potassium maleate, is suggested to increase the variety of catalysts. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11,07/SUBM DATE: 16Feb65/

Card 1/1 *all in*

Lozhkin, Yu

AUTHOR: Lozhkin, Yu (Novosibirsk).

107-8-44/62

TITLE: Linearity Test of Scannings. (Proverka lineynosti razvetok).

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, # 8, p 42, col 2 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a simple method of testing the linearity of line and frame scanning.

A "FCC-6" generator is connected with the input of the video-amplifier. The frequency of the generator is stabilized within the range of 150-180 kilocycles, i.e. the 10th to 12th harmonic of the line sweep generator frequency. In "FCC-6", a total intermodulation of 400 cps is established. The modulating electrode of the kinescope is, at the same time, influenced by a signal, the amplitude of which attains the maximum 10-12 times in the line length and 8 times in the frame height (the half-frame scanning frequency being 50 cps).

Then, a picture, consisting of bright spots disposed in 8 rows of 10-12 each (see figure), appears on the screen of the kinescope.

Card 1/2

TITLE: Linearity Test of Scannings. (Proverka lineynosti <sup>107-8-44/62</sup> razvertok).  
The non-linearity of the scanning, resulting in an irregular distribution of the spots in the line or in the frame, is easily visible and can be measured.

This article contains 1 figure.

INSTITUTION: Not indicated

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

Oct 53

LOZHKINA, A. N.

USSR/Medicine - Influenza Vaccines

"Effectiveness of Immunization Against Influenza at Moscow Industrial Establishments During an Interepidemic Period," A. N. Lozhkina, Inst of Virology im Ivanovskiy, Acad Med Sci USSR

Zhur Mikro Epid i Immun, No 10, pp 37-44.

At 3 Moscow industrial plants, immunization against influenza was carried out beginning in Nov 52. The tissue vaccine of the Inst of Virology, the (allantoic) vaccine of the (Moscow) Inst im Mechnikov, and the (powdered) vaccine of the Inst of Exptl Med proved ineffective. The content of antibodies to virus type A was increased by application of the vaccines, while the content of A<sub>1</sub> and B antibodies remained unchanged.

266T17

*L. G. ...*  
GORBUKOVA, A.S.; GNORIZOVA, V.M.; SLEPUSHKINA, V.G.; LOZHKINA, A.N.;  
SHAKHALIYEVA, Z.M.; PELEVINA, M.V.

Nonspecific antihemagglutinins of influenza viruses (inhibitors) in  
human and cadaveric plasmas. Vop.virus. 1 no.2:21-27 Mr-Ap '56.  
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Byuro  
sudebno-meditzinskoy ekspertizy Mosgorzdravotdela i Gosudarstvennyy  
kontrol'nyy institut syvorotok i vaktsin, Moskva.

(HEMAGGLUTINATION

antihemagglutinins of influenza viruses in human &  
cadaveric plasmas (Rus))

(INFLUENZA VIRUSES, immunology,  
same)

(CADAVERS,  
same)

GORBUNOVA, A.S.; STAKHANOVA, V.M.; LOZHKINA, A.N.; OLLI, V.D.

Comparative effectiveness of the carbon dioxide, *Vibrio comma* filtrate, and potassium periodate methods of serum treatment in the elimination of nonspecific influenza virus A2 hemagglutination inhibitors. Vop. virus. 4 no.6:750-753 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva, i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mikrobiologii i epidemiologii Yugo-Vostoka SSSR, Saratov.

(IMMUNE SERUMS)

(INFLUENZA VIRUSES immunol.)

(HEMAGGLUTINATION)



GORBUNOVA, A.S.; LOZHKINA, A.N.; STAKHANOVA, V.M.; ISACHENKO, V.A.

Etiology of the influenza outbreak of 1959. Vest. AMN SSSR 14  
no.10:19-23 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR.  
(INFLUENZA)

KITELADZE, Ye.S.; EPSHTEYN, F.G.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.A.; SOROKINA, Ye.Yu.;  
KNIKAZEVA, L.D.; LOZHKINA, A.N.; ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L.Ya.; KHARAKHASH'YAN,  
K.T.

Clinical and virological study of influenza during the 1959 winter  
outbreak. Vop. virus. 6 no.5:629-8-0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(INFLUENZA)

KETILADZE, Ye. S.; ALEKSEYEVA, A. A.; SOROKINA, Ye. Yu.; LOZHKINA, A. N.;  
KNYAZEVA, L. D.; ZAKSTEL'SKAYA, L. Ya.; LYARSKAYA, T. Ya.

Angina in influenza and adenovirus diseases. Vest. otorin. no.3:  
9-15 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'-  
nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A. F. Bilibin, zav. - dotsent Ye. S.  
Ketiladze) Instituta virusologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy  
chlen AMN SSSR prof. V. M. Zhdanov) na baze klinicheskoy infek-  
tsionnoy bol'nitsy No. 2, Moskva.

(INFLUENZA) (ADENOVIRUS INFECTIONS)  
(TONSILS--DISEASES)

KETILADZE, Ye.S.; KNYAZEVA, L.D.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.A.; SOROKINA, Ye.Yu.;  
LOZHKINA, A.N.

Influenza and acute respiratory diseases of adenovirus etiology  
in adults. Sov.med. 26 no.6:92-99 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kliniki (zav. - prof. N.V.Sergeyev [deceased]) Instituta  
virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. P.N.  
Kosyakov) na baze Klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy No. 2  
(glavnyy vrach A.M.Pyl'tsova).

(ADENOVIRUS INFECTIONS) (INFLUENZA)  
(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--DISEASES)

ZHILINA, N.N.; KETILADZE, Ye.S.; MEKLER, L.B.; ORLOVA, N.N.; LOZHKINA, A.N.

Early diagnosis of influenza by the fluorescent antibody technique.  
Sov. med. 27 no.6:85-90 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Klinicheskiy otdel (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.F. Bilibin, zav. - dotsent Ye.S. Ketiladze) Instituta virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.M. Zhdanov) AMN SSSR na baze Gorodskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy No.82 (glavnyy vrach - kand. med. nauk A.V. Yeremyan), Moskva.

KETILADZE, Ye.S.; ZHILINA, N.N.; MEKLER, L.B.; NAUMOVA, V.K.; LOZHKINA, A.N.;  
ORLOVA, N.N.; NISEVICH, L.L.

Use of the fluorescent antibody technique for rapid differential  
diagnosis of influenza and parainfluenzal and adenovirus diseases.  
Vop. virus. 9 no.3:348-353 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

07/16/76

Reference is made to

following information

GRINBERG, A.A.; LOZHKINA, G.S.

Extraction of acids with organic solvents. Zhur. neorg.khim. 5  
no.3:738-744 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Acids, Inorganic)  
(Extraction (Chemistry))



S/186/62/004/003/006/022  
E071/E433

AUTHORS: Grinberg, A.A., Petrzhak, G.I., Lozhkina, G.S.

TITLE: Some new salts of uranyloxalic acid

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.4, no.3, 1962, 289-295

TEXT: The authors investigated the synthesis of salts of uranyloxalic acid with complex cations. Initially it was attempted to obtain compounds with cations  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{3+}$  and  $[\text{Co}(\text{NH}_3)_4(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^{3+}$  and anion  $[\text{U}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_4]^{4-}$  by the double exchange reaction in a neutral medium. However, these compounds were not isolated, due to their rapid decomposition caused by the oxidizing-reducing interaction between the components of the complex formed. Subsequently the reaction between chromium-hexacarbamide chloride (III) and potassium uranyloxalate was tried. A new complex compound chromium hexacarbamide uranate  $[\text{Cr}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{CO})_6]_4[\text{U}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_4]_3 \cdot 11\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , in which the anion of uranyloxalic acid is bound to trivalent complex chromium cation, was synthesized. It was shown that this compound is stable in air and can be obtained either with an excess of  $\text{K}_4[\text{U}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_6]_4$  or of  $[\text{Cr}(\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{CO})_6]\text{Cl}_3$ . The compound is little soluble in water (30 mg per litre) and

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Some new salts of ...

S/186/62/004/003/006/022  
E071/E433

diluted mineral acids. On heating it is soluble in nitric (1:1), hydrochloric (1:1) and sulphuric (1:20) acids. It is practically insoluble in ether, alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, isoamylacetate and isoamylalcohol. The solubility was determined by synthesizing the compound labelled with uranium-233. It was found that during dissolving in water a partial oxidation of U<sup>(IV)</sup> into U<sup>(VI)</sup> takes place. There are 5 tables.

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1961

Card 2/2

GRINBERG, A. A.; PETRZHAK, G. I.; LOZHKINA, G. S.

New salts of oxalotouranic acid. Radiokhimiia 4 no.3:289-295  
'62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Oxalotouranates)

LOZHKINA, I. A., KOZLOVA, I. A., SKLYANSKAYA, YE. I., PETERSON, O. P.

"Effect of x-rays on the resistance of the organism of experimental animals to viral infections, on the course of infection, and on the development of specific antiviral immunity."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists and Infectionists, 1959.

S/062/61/000/001/001/016  
B101/B220

AUTHORS: Ladeynova, L. V., Lozhkina, L. G., and Chernysheva, A. M.

TITLE: Study of systems with concentrated hydrogen peroxide.  
Communication 22. The 20° and 0°C isotherms of the  
Cd(OH)<sub>2</sub> - H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> - H<sub>2</sub>O ternary system

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh  
nauk, no. 1, 1961, 12-16

TEXT: The authors refer to the different, partly contradictory data on cadmium peroxides. In Ref. 1 they had studied the system Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub> - H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> - H<sub>2</sub>O, and because of the similar behavior of Zn and Cd they expected to find analogous conditions in the Cd(OH)<sub>2</sub> - H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> - H<sub>2</sub>O system. The present report deals with the verification of this assumption. The system was studied by means of the solubility method described in Ref. 1. Residues and liquid phases were analyzed for active oxygen and CdO. The active oxygen was determined by volumetric analysis with KMnO<sub>4</sub>, the CdO of the residue as cadmium pyrophosphate. In the liquid phase CdO was determined

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Study of systems with concentrated hydrogen...

S/062/61/000/001/001/016  
B101/B220

by means of dithizon and an Ф9K-2 (FEK-2) electrophotocolorimeter. To obtain equilibrium in the system, 2 hr were sufficient at 0°C and about 1.5 hr at 20°C. The 20°C isotherm was studied between 0.00 and 89.10% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> in the liquid phase (Fig. 1). The 0°C isotherm was investigated between 0.00 and 93.91% H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. For both temperatures, 5 solid phases were found whose concentration ranges are indicated in Table 3. The interaction between Cd(OH)<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> resulted in phases of the hydrate type whose composition is similar to that found in the corresponding system with Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub>. An exact analysis of the solid phases of the zinc system indicated that they contained the hydroperoxide group -OOH. This should hold true for the cadmium system, too. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1959

Card 2/4

34824

S/020/62/142/005/015/022  
B110/B101

5.2620

AUTHORS: Alpatova, N. M., Gorbanev, A. I., Kessler, Yu. M., and  
Lozhkina, L. G.

TITLE: Physicochemical study of complexes between alkyl (aryl)  
chlorosilanes and halides of tetrasubstituted ammonium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 142, no. 5, 1962, 1073-1076

TEXT: The authors studied the complex formation between  $\text{CH}_3\text{SiCl}_3$  (I),  
 $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCl}$  (II),  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SiCl}_3$  (III),  $\text{SiCl}_4$  (IV) with  $\text{NaCl}$  (a),  $\text{NaF}$  (b),  $\text{KF}$   
(c),  $\text{CsCl}$  (d),  $\text{CsF}$  (e),  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (f),  $(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{NCl}$  (g),  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{NBr}$  (h),  
 $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{NCl}$  (i),  $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{NBr}$  (k),  $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{NI}$  (l), ethyl pyridine bromide (m) ✓  
by chemical analysis (for hydrolyzable Cl, and argentometrically), con-  
ductivity measurement, and visual observation of the dissolution. The  
synthesis was conducted in Ar atmosphere at 35 - 40°C during 3 - 12 hr,  
depending on the dispersity of the salt. I, II, III, IV reacted with e,  
h, i, k, l. With halides of tetrasubstituted ammonium salts, complexes  
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Physicochemical study of complexes ...

S/020/62/142/005/015/022  
B110/B101

are formed if the alkyl radical is long enough. Their ability to form complexes increases with decreasing anion radius. In I and II, which behave similarly, i dissolves with formation of two layers. The one has an organosilicon compound: salt ratio of 3:1 (viscous, at room temperature supercooled, colorless, or yellow liquids), the other a ratio of ~40:1 (movable, organic compound with some dissolved salt). Dissolution of k is analogous. l yielded no complexes, only slight yellow coloring, and a slight increase in conductivity of the organosilicon compound. IV behaves like I and II but forms poorly fusible complexes. i and k dissolve in III without layer formation to give a yellow solution with high temperature coefficient of solubility. The solubility of i in III is much higher than in I and II, the conductivity  $\kappa = 2.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$  for III:i = 5.4 : 1 (unsaturated solution);  $\kappa = 7.4 \cdot 10^{-5}$  for III:k = 45 : 1 (saturated solution). In the system II-i the layer composition does practically not depend on time and temperature. This is confirmed by equal conductivities of the isolated complex and the complex together with the second layer. The behavior of  $[(CH_3)_3SiCl]_3(C_4H_9)_4NCl$  to solvents proves a stronger bond of the one molecule than that of the other two. Si was not separated

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Physicochemical study of complexes ...

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off during electrolysis of the systems I-i; II-i; I-k. and the solutions of i and k in I at  $D_c = 0.25 - 10 \text{ a/dm}^2$ . Low-resistance, p-type silicon was dissolved in the systems I-i; II-i, and the solution of i in III. In the  $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCl}]_3(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4\text{NCl}$  complex and its benzene solutions (1 mole of complex : 10 moles of benzene) at  $D_a = 4 \text{ a/dm}^2$ , silicon dissolves with almost 100 % current yield (referred to  $\text{Si}^{4+}$ ). Complex formation, layer formation, extraction of two  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiCl}$  molecules by aliphatic solvents, the dependence of the complex formation on anion radii and cation dimensions, the anodic behavior during electrolysis are similar to the behavior of analogous Al compounds, the cathodic behavior during electrolysis is different. There are 3 tables and 10 references: 3 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhemii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: October 7, 1961, by A. N. Frumkin, Academician  
Card 3/4

Physicochemical study of complexes ...

S/020/62/142/005/015/022  
B110/B101

SUBMITTED: October 2, 1961

4

Card 4/4

ALPATOVA, N.M.; GORBANEV, A.I.; KESLER, Yu.M.; LOZHKINA, L.G.

Physicochemical investigation of complexes formed by  
alkyl-(aryl)-chlorosilanes and the halides of tetrasubstituted  
ammonium. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.5:1073-1076 F '62.

(MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut elektrokhemii AN SSSR Predstavleno akademikom  
A.N.Frumkinym.

(Ammonium compounds)  
(Silane)

37215  
S/043/62/007/002/003/007  
D407/D301

10.1210

AUTHORS: Belova, A.V., and Lozhkina, V.P.

TITLE: Thin airfoil in supersonic flow with complex thermodynamics

PERIODICAL: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 7, 2, 1962, 96 - 100

TEXT: Steady supersonic flow of a gas with complex thermodynamics past a thin airfoil is considered. The solution is obtained in the first- and second approximation. From the method of solution it is evident that any approximation can be constructed by continuing the process, described in the article. The solution of the system of differential equations ought to satisfy the conditions at the surface of strong discontinuity and the flow conditions. The solution is sought in the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_x &= v_1 + v'_x + v''_x + \dots, & v_y &= v'_y + v''_y + \dots, \\
 p &= p_1 + p' + p'' + \dots, & \rho &= \rho_1 + \rho' + \rho'' + \dots,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{6}$$

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Thin airfoil in supersonic flow ...

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D407/D301

where  $v_1$ ,  $p_1$ ,  $\rho_1$  relate to the undisturbed flow;  $v'$ ,  $v''$  are small magnitudes of the first-, second-, and higher order. By introducing Eq. (6) in the original system of differential equations, and by collecting terms of the same order, one obtains a system of equations for first-order magnitudes, second-order magnitudes, etc. The solution of the system of equations for each approximation, ought to satisfy the discontinuity conditions and the flow conditions, as formulated for each approximation. The conditions which have to be satisfied at the discontinuity-line  $dy/dx = \operatorname{tg} \varphi$ , are carried over to the characteristic (the magnitudes of necessary order being taken into account). In the first approximation, one takes (as the equation of the discontinuity line) the characteristic  $dy^0/dx = \operatorname{tg} \varphi_0$ , and in the second approximation - the equation

$$\frac{dy^1}{dx} = \operatorname{tg} \varphi_0 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi_0} \varphi'. \quad (18)$$

Analogously, the flow conditions are carried over from the line  $y = \zeta(x)$  to  $y = 0$ . After the boundary conditions have been set up, the solution is obtained as in the case of a gas with constant heat  
Card 2/3

Thin airfoil in supersonic flow ...

S/043/62/007/002/003/007  
D407/D301

capacity. Thus, in the first approximation

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi'(x, y) &= \frac{\rho_1 v_1^2}{\sqrt{M_1^2 - 1}} \zeta'(x - \sqrt{M_1^2 - 1} y), \\ v_x' &= -\frac{1}{\rho_1 v_1} p', \quad v_y' = \frac{1}{\rho_1 v_1} \sqrt{M_1^2 - 1} p', \quad p' = \frac{1}{a_1^2} p''. \end{aligned} \tag{22}$$

Only the expression for  $\varphi'$  differs from that for a gas with constant heat capacity. The system of equations for the second approximation is

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 \frac{\partial v_x'}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{\rho_1} \frac{\partial p''}{\partial x}, \quad v_1 \frac{\partial v_y'}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho_1} \frac{\partial p''}{\partial y}, \\ v_1 \frac{\partial p''}{\partial x} + \rho_1 \left( \frac{\partial v_x'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y'}{\partial x} \right) &= \rho_1 v_1 \frac{M_1^4}{M_1^2 - 1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \zeta''(x - \sqrt{M_1^2 - 1} y), \\ \frac{\partial p''}{\partial x} - a_1^2 \frac{\partial p''}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{\rho_1 a_1^2} \left( \frac{1}{\gamma_1(\gamma_0)} - 1 \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} p''. \end{aligned} \tag{25}$$

This system is then solved. The solution of the problem in the 3rd approximation can be readily obtained from the expression for  $\varphi''$ . Formulas are derived for the coefficients of lift and of drag.

SUBMITTED: November 23, 1961  
Card 3/3

ЛОЗЖКИНА, М.Г.;  
VARSHAVSKIY, Ya.M.; VAYSBERG, S.E.; LOZHKINA, M.G.;

Hydrogen isotopic exchange in saturated hydrocarbons. Zhur. fiz.khim.  
29 no.4:750-751 Ap '55. (MIRA 8:8)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova.  
(Hydrocarbons) (Deuterium)

LOZHKINA, M. G.

LOZHKINA, M. G.: "Investigation of the reaction of hydrogen exchange in a medium of liquid deuterium fluoride," Min Chemical Industry USSR. Order of Labor Red Banner Sci Res Physicochemical Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov. Moscow, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN CHEMICAL SCIENCE)

So.: Knizhnayaletopis' No 15, 1956, Moscow



LOZHKINA, M. G.

SHATENSHTEYN, A. I., ZVYAGINTSEVA, Ye. N., YAKOVLEVA, Ye. A., IZRAILEVICH, Ye. A.,  
VARSHAVSKIY, Ya. M., LOZHKINA, M. G., VEDENEYEV, A. V.

"Acid-Base Catalysis of the Reaction of Isotopic Hydrogen Exchange."

Problemy Kinetiki i Katalyza, v. 9. Sostoyan iz Katalyza, Moscow, Izd-vo  
AN SSSR, 1957, 442p.

Most of the papers in this collection were presented at the Conf. on  
Isotopes in Catalysis which took place in Moscow, May 31- Apr 5, 1956.

SHATENSHTEYN, A.I.; ZVYAGINTSEVA, Ye.N.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.A.; IZRAILEVICH, Ye.A.;  
VARSHAVSKIY, Ye.M.; LOZHKINA, M.G.; VEDENEYEV, A.V.

Acid-base catalysis of the hydrogen isotope exchange reaction. Probl.  
kin. i kat. 9:218-233 '57. (MIRA 11:3)  
(Catalysis) (Hydrogen--Isotopes)

LOZHKINA, M.G.

"A Method For Investigating the Reactions of Hydrogen Isotope Exchange in a Liquid Deuterium Fluoride Medium," by Ya. M. Varshavskiy and M. G. Lozhkina, Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 31, No 4, Apr 57, pp 911-914

A description is given of a method for obtaining pure liquid hydrogen fluoride enriched with deuterium and of a procedure for hydrogen isotope exchange studies in this solvent. The deuterium fluoride was prepared by the thermal decomposition of KF.DF. The equipment used and methods for preventing corrosion by hydrogen fluoride and escape of hydrogen fluoride and boron trifluoride are described in detail. The equipment was constructed of monel and fluorine plastics. (U)

Sum. N 1451

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620017-3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000930620017-3"

LOZHKINA, N.B., meditsinskaya sestra (Leningrad)

First trial of the two-stage care for patients. Med. sestra 19  
no.6:37 Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(LENINGRAD--NURSES AND NURSING)

LOZHKINA, N.N., aspirant

Loss of water-soluble substances during the drainage of mineral  
soils with excess moisture. Trudy SevNIIGiM no.12:159-187 '57.  
(MIRA 12:10)

(Drainage)

LCZHKINA, N.N.; UDOVENKO, G.V.

Effect of potassium and chlorine on phosphorus absorption and  
phosphorus metabolism in corn plants. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.6:401-  
403 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya.

LOZHKINA, N. N., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "Washing out of water-soluble salts by drainage waters in various methods of reclamation of excess humidity lands." Arkhangel'sk, Book Publishing House, 1960. 26 pp; with illustrations; (Ministry of Agriculture USSR, All-union Scientific Research Inst of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation im A. N. Kostyakov); 150 copies; free; (KL, 28-60, 163)



ACC-NR: AP7004916

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/012/2265/2267

AUTHOR: Yasnopol'skiy, N. L.; Lozhkina, N. S.; Balashova, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of the level of excitation on the excited conductivity of thin  $Al_2O_3$  films

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 12, 1966, 2265-2267

TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, photoconducting film, *ALUMINUM OXIDE*

ABSTRACT: The electron contact method was used to study the excited conductivity of thin  $Al_2O_3$  films deposited from the gaseous phase on a metallic substrate; special attention was paid to the dependence of both the current and the coefficient of excited conductivity  $\gamma$  on the excitation level in the region of  $10^{-11}$ — $2.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$  amp/cm<sup>2</sup>. The thickness of films as determined from interference colors was 0.32 microns. Experiments were made with energies of the exciting electron beam  $V_{eb}$  corresponding to the maximum of  $\gamma(V_{eb})$  and to energies of the contacting electron beam equal to 1 kev. Irradiation was made through a fine grid placed approximately 0.5 mm from the surface of a film. The irradiated spot measured 7 mm in diameter and about 0.4 cm<sup>2</sup> in area. Potential difference between the base of the target and the collector grid was 140 v. Electrons were found to be the current carriers in the investigated films. Values of the coefficient of excited conductivity reaching as high as 200,000 were obtained with primary exciting electron energies of about 5 kev.

UDC: 539.216.2:669.71

ACC NR: AP7004916

Assuming that the energy expended on the excitation of a single secondary electron is four times greater than the width of the forbidden zone  $\Delta E$  and that  $\Delta E = 7.3$  eV for  $Al_2O_3$ , then the number of secondary electrons produced by a single primary electron of the exciting beam is less than 200 and, consequently, photoelectric amplification  $\tau/t > 1000$ , where  $\tau$  is the lifetime of excited carriers, and  $t$  is their time of flight through the film. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Jul66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7001719 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/012/1882/1887

AUTHOR: Yasnopol'skiy, N.L.; Shabel'nikova, A.E.; Shevaldin, V.A.;  
Lozhkina, N.S.;

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of field-enhanced secondary-electron emission from porous emitters /Paper presented at the 12th All-Union Conference on Physical Principles of Cathode Electronics held in Leningrad from 22-26 October 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 12, 1966, 1882-1887

TOPIC TAGS: electron emission, secondary electron, electric field, magnesium oxide

ABSTRACT: An experimental study was made to explain the mechanism of the field-enhanced secondary-electron emission from porous MgO. Samples were prepared by depositing Mg smoke in the air on 200 Å-thick aluminum membranes stretched over fine supporting meshes with 70% penetrability, which made it possible to bombard the material with electrons from both the front and the back. The investigations of the secondary emission coefficients as a function of the electric field intensities included measurements

Card 1/2 UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7001719

performed consecutively on the same sample, measurements made on several MgO samples, and measurements of total secondary emission coefficients and their non-inertial components at primary electron energies in the range of 2—5 keV with irradiation from the front and back. From an analysis of the curves, it was concluded that the field-enhanced secondary emission, as well as the occurrence of self-consistent emission, cannot be explained by a single physical cause but must be attributed to the superposition of two effects due to different mechanisms. The field enhanced emission occurs, it is stated, in the whole range of the applied potential difference, to which inertial emission is added only when the field's intensity is sufficiently high. Measurements were also made on porous CsI films, and they likewise showed high coefficient values of field-enhanced emission. The authors thank D. V. Zernov for evaluating the work. [ZL]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 003/  
ATD PRESS: 5114

Card 2/2

SPEKTOR, B.V., kand. khim.nauk; LOZHKINA, T.V., inzh.

Thermophysical properties of expanded perlite sand. Stroi. mat.  
8 no.2:35-36 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Sand) (Insulation (Heat))

SPEKTOR, B.V., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; LOZHKINA, T.V., inzh.

Heat-insulating materials in low temperature conditions. Stroi.  
mat. 9 no.11:19-20 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

GRACHEVA, V.P.; ~~GRACHEVA, V.P.~~

Constancy of the wind direction in the ground layer of the atmosphere.  
Trudy GGO no.153:41-45 '64. (GISA 17:9)

BELOVA, A.V.; LOZHKINA, V.P.

Thin airfoil in supersonic flow with complicated thermodynamics.

Vest.LGU 17 no.7:96-100 '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Aerodynamics, Supersonic) (Thermodynamics)



L 18374-63 EWT(1)/EDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 RB

ACCESSION NR: AP3005875

S/0050/63/000/008/0003/0010

59  
58

AUTHOR: Berlyand, M. Ye.; Onikul, R. I.; Genikhovich, Ye. L.; Lozhkina, V. P.

TITLE: Contamination of the atmosphere by industrial wastes under anomalous stratification conditions

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 8, 1963, 3-10

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, aerosol diffusion, atmospheric inversion, atmospheric contamination, temperature exchange coefficient

ABSTRACT: The diffusion of light and heavy aerosols has been investigated for the complex case of an anomalously stratified atmosphere above the level of the source and for certain related cases. The inversion layer is characterized by weak vertical exchange; the exchange coefficient  $k_2$  decreases sharply in the intercepting layer and increases farther aloft; in normal stratification  $k_2$  increases to the top of the surface layer and remains constant above it. The dependence of the exchange coefficient on height is complex and must be determined numerically. The distribution of the aerosol concentration is essentially dependent on the  $k_2$  profile. When the inversion layer is considerably

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ACCESSION NR: AP3005875

higher than the source, the influence of the layer at short distances is not great, even if  $k_2$  within the inversion layer is extremely small. If the lower boundary of the inversion layer approaches the level of the source, the intercepting effect increases appreciably, but can be detected only at a considerable distance from the source. The anomalous stratification associated with an inversion layer aloft does not always lead to a significant enhancement of the surface concentration. If the source is sufficiently high above the ground and the intercepting layer is sufficiently high above the source, a relatively small intensification of the surface concentration occurs within a zone of several kilometers from the source. If the source is not high above the ground, and an inversion layer is directly above it, the intercepting effect of the inversion layer will be highly significant; at sufficiently great distances from the source the surface concentration may increase by a factor of more than 2. When the source is within or above the inversion layer, the penetration of the aerosol into the surface layer is slight, even at great distances from the source. Gravitational settling must also be considered in a study of the propagation of heavy aerosols. This problem is solved numerically. In the absence of an inversion, the surface concentration near

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L 18374-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005875

the source will be greater for a heavy aerosol than for a light aerosol. The influence of an inversion above the source is less for the former. The downward propagation of a heavy aerosol is not hindered by lower-lying inversions to the same extent as is the downward propagation of a light aerosol. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 06Sep65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

BERLYAND, M.Ye.; GENIKHOVICH, Ye.L.; LOZHKINA, V.P.; ONIKUL, R.I.

Numerical study of atmospheric diffusion under normal and anomalous conditions of stratification. Trudy GGO no.158:22-31 '64.

Characteristics of the diffusion of heavy pollutants in the atmosphere.  
Ibid.:32-40 (MIRA 17:9)

AUTHOR: Lozhkina, V. P.

TITLE: The effect of reservoirs on the environment

PLACE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaia observatoriya. Tr. 1961. Series of papers on the environment. No. 10. P. 1-10.

ABSTRACT: Industrial establishments and their establishments frequently located near water reservoirs. The water quality is frequently affected. The water quality is frequently affected. The water quality is frequently affected. The water quality is frequently affected.

REPORT NO: AT311711

boundary conditions above the underlying surface. Results are presented in the form of graphs showing a) pollutant concentration versus altitude for a point source at various distances from the source, and b) the vertical distribution of the pollutant. These results are compared with those obtained from a numerical model.

LOCATION: Madras, India, National Institute of Environmental and Ecological Observations

EXHIBITS: 00

DATE: 1981

NO. OF PAGES: 11

REF SOV: 002

REF ID: A66011

REF ID: A66011

1981

BERLYAND, M.Ye.; GENIKHOVICH, Ye.L.; LOZHKINA, V.P.; ONIKUL, R.I.

Numerical solution of the turbulent diffusion equation and  
calculation of atmospheric pollution near industrial  
enterprises. Trudy GGO no.138:3-17 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KVYATKEVICH, I.K., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; ARBUZOV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
Prinimali uchastiye: KRASIKOVA, Z.N.; NASYROVA, Sh.I.;  
SOLOV'YEV, N.S.; SHILOVA, Z.F.; ZAYTSEVA, L.V.; KOROTKOVA, L.N.;  
KONYLKIN, A.F.; GLAMAZDA, V.P.; LOZHKINA, V.T.

New simplified method of leather drying and moisturizing.  
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekhn.prom. 3:43-58 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (for Kvyatkevich). 2. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kozhevenno-obuvnoy promyshlennosti (for Arbutov). Rekomendovana kafedroy mashin i avtomatov Vsesoyuznogo zaochnogo instituta tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti.

(Leather--Drying)



LOZHKINA, Ye.I.; TRAKHTENBERG, I.M.; KHOTSYANOV, L.K., prof.

"So-called nonspecific effect of industrial poisons" by  
I.G.Fridliand. Reviewed by E.I.Lozhkina, I.M.Trakhtenberg,  
L.K.Khotsianov. Gig. i san. 24 no.3:89-93 Mr '59.  
(MIRA 12:5)  
(INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY) (FRIDLIAND, I.G.)

.22(3), 6(1)

SOV/178-58-7-7/24

AUTHORS: Lozhko, K., Guards Colonel; Komarov, P., Guards Lieutenant Colonel; Lozhichevskiy, A., Guards Major

TITLE: The Radio Training (Area) is the Foundation of the Training-Material Basis (Radiopoligon - osnova uchebno-material'noy bazy)

PERIODICAL: Voyenny svyazist, 1958, Nr 7, pp 20 - 24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the equipment and operating procedures of a radio training (area) located about 10 km from the permanent quarters of a Signal Corps unit of the Soviet Army. The radio stations used for training are operated from shelters and trenches. The training ground is operated from a central control point from which all radio stations receive instructions. The switchboard used for this purpose is shown in Figure 1 and its circuit arrangement in Figure 2. For creating combat-like conditions, a jamming transmitter is used, consisting of a SO-241

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SOV/178-58-7-7/24

The Radio Training (Area) is the Foundation of the Training-Material Basis

master oscillator, a SO-257 power amplifier and a SO-257 modulator. The soldiers undergoing training are billeted at the training ground. Class-rooms for theoretical instructions are also available. There are 2 photographs and 2 circuit diagrams.

Card 2/2

LOZHKOMOYEVA, A.D.; TRESTMAN, A.G.; LEONT'YEVA, R.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PODOLYAN, A.F.; TRET'YAKOVA, O.I.: Prinimali uchastiye: PAVLOVA, I.A., inzh.; GORYACHEVA, G.A., starshiy tekhnik; SELI-VERSTOVA, Z.P., starshiy tekhnik; FEDOSOVA, M.I., tekhnik; GORSHKOVA, M.I., tekhnik; KOPEYKA, V.K., tekhnik; TIMOFEYEVA, V.F., tekhnik; KOSINOVA, Z.I., tekhnik. GONCHAROV, Ye.P., otv. red.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on the Tajik S.S.R.] Agroklimatechskii spravochnik po Tadjhikskoi SSR. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1959. 151 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Stalinabad. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya. 2. Stalinabadskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya Upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Tadjhikskoy SSR (for Lozhkomoyeva, Trestman, Podolyan, Tret'yakova). 3. Institut pochvovedeniya AN Tadjhikskoy SSR (for Leont'yeva).  
(Tajikistan--Crops and climate)

ACC NR: AT6011829 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/3176/65/000/001/0110/0119

AUTHOR: Karasik, Ye. Ya.; Lozhkomoyev, I. A.; Novikov, A. I.; Polyanskiy, S. V.

ORG: none

50

B+1

TITLE: Narrow-band telemetry system a

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut kompleksnoy avtomatizatsii v neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti. Trudy, no. 1, 1965. Avtomatizatsiya tekhnologicheskikh protsessov (Automation of technological processes), 110-119.

TOPIC TAGS: telemetry system, telemetry technique, *NARROW BAND TRANSMISSION*

ABSTRACT: Developed by the Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics, AN SSSR, and tested by the Grozny Branch of the VNIKANeftegaz, a new telemetry system is described which: (a) uses a frequency band as narrow as 12 cps, (b) sends signals over a 6/0.4-kv electric-power distribution network, (c) uses no 280-cps carrier isolating choke coils, and (d) employs transmitters of only 1-3-w capacity. The signal transducer at the sending end and the pulse-time signal selector at the receiving end are based on a special bridge-type semiconductor exponential converter. The transmitter generates two pulses: a sync pulse and a parameter

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L 41719-66  
ACC NR: AT6011829

pulse. The sync pulse triggers a pulse generator at the receiving end; the parameter pulse stops this generator; the number of counted pulses represents the measurand. The counter controls either a digital display device or an electric printer. Block diagrams and some principal circuits are shown. Preliminary tests have shown a basic system error (less transmitter) of  $\pm 0.5\%$ . Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

MT

BERNSHTEYN, S.S.; LOZHNEVA, T.V.

[Work of the public inspector for child welfare; instructions]  
O rabote obshchestvennogo inspektora po okhrane detstva; metodicheskoe  
pis'mo. Sostavleno S.S.Bernshtein pri uchastii T.V.Lozhnevoi [Moskva]  
Uchpedgiz, 1955. 20 p. (MLDA 9:7)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.)Upravleniye detskikh domov.  
(Children--Care and hygiene)

LOZHKINA, Ye.I. (Leningrad)

History of statistical research on the morbidity of factory workers.  
Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.6:39-41 Je '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany truda  
Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov.  
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)



LOZHKINA, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk

Sanitary conditions in prerevolutionary Russia and the organization of provincial medical service. Gig. i san. 26 no.8:44-48 Ag '61.

(MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz nauchno-metodicheskogo byuro sanitarnoy statistiki Leningradskogo gorodskogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.

(PUBLIC HEALTH, RURAL)

LOZHKINA, Ye.I., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad)

Founders of zemstvo sanitary statistics. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.4:39-44  
'62. (MIRA 15:5)

(ZEMSTVO) (MEDICAL STATISTICS)

L (692-00) EWA(k)/FBD/EWT(l)/SWP(e)/EWT(m)/BIT(c)/EWC(k)-2/EWP(i)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/  
EWI(m)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2/EWA(e)/ETC(m) SCTB/IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5028320 WZ/WN/GG/AT/WH SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/65/035/011/2052/2053

AUTHOR: Bogdankevich, O. V.; Sudzilovskiy, V. Yu.; Lozhnikov, A. A.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Moscow (Fizicheskiy institut)

TITLE: On the possible use of a laser beam in producing a powerful source of electrons

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 11, 1965, 2052-2053

TOPIC TAGS: current pulse, electron drawing, ruby laser, laser beam, laser heating, plasma

ABSTRACT: Powerful pulses can be produced by drawing the electrons out of a plasma bunch created during the heating of a cathode by a laser beam. The experimental setup capable of producing these bunches is shown in Fig. 1. An evacuated glass chamber 9 contains a tantalum cathode 1, an anode 2, a graphite collector 3, a right-angle prism with a total internal reflection 6, and a fixed short-f lens 7. A 0.3-j, 60-80-nano-sec ruby laser beam 4, prefocused by a long-f lens 5, is passed through a slit in a collector rotated by the prism. The beam is then focused by lens 7, and passed through a 6-mm aperture in the anode onto the cathode (screened by a metallic chamber 8 with a 2-mm-diameter hole), where it generates plasma. The dependence of the amplitude of a generated current pulse on the potential difference between the anode and cathode, and on the laser output power at a charging voltage of 6 kV results in the

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L 7692-66

ACC NR: AP5028320

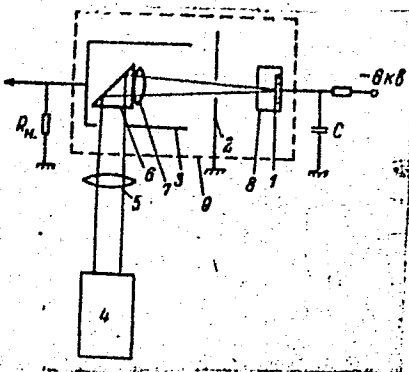


Fig. 1. Experimental setup

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