KOLOSOV, Andrey Aleksandrovich; GORBUNOV, Yuriy Ivanovich; NAUMOV, Yuriy Yevgen'yevich; LUKIN, F.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MOZHZHEVELOV, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ARENBERG, N.Ya., red.

[Solid-state semiconductor networks] Poluprovodnikovye tverdye skhemy. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965. 503 p. (MIRA 18:3)

LUKIN, G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Economic efficiency of seawater softening on ships. Mor. flot 23 no.3:29-31 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Nachal'nik kafedry "Sudovyye parosilovyye ustanoviki" Vysshego voyenno-inzhenernogo morskogo uchilishcha.
(Feed-water purification)

LUKIN, G.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Economy of multiple chamber adiabatic continuous flow evaporators. Sudostroenie 29 no.9:20-23 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

LUKIN, G. YA.

Lukin, G. Ya. -- "Investigation of the Load Capacity of Thrust Bearings with Immobile Pillow Blocks for Ship Turbines." Leningrad Shipbuilding Inst. Leningrad, 1955 (Disseration for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104

LUKIN, Guriy Yakovlevich; LAPP, M.I., dotsent, retsenzent; OGLOBLIN, G.A., nauchnyy red.; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., red.izd-va; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Steam turbines on modern seagoing vessels; an atlas] Parovye turbiny sovremennykh morskikh sudov; atlas. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1960. 64 p. [___Description to the atlas] ___Opisanie k atlasu. 94 p. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Kirovskogo zavoda (for Ogloblin).

(Steam turbines)

LUKIN, G., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Marine steam boilers" by B.Lubochkin. Reviewed by G.Lukin. Mor. flot 20 no.1:44-45 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nachal'nik kafedry Vysshego voyenno-inzhenernogo morskogo uchilishcha.

(Boilers, Marine)

LUKIN, Guriy Yakovlevich; SEMEKA, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; LUBOCHKIN, B.I., red.; KRUGLOVA, Ye.M., red. izd-va; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Steam turbines on modern seagoing ships]Paroturbinnye ustanovki sovremennykh morskikh sudov. Moskva, "Morskoi transport," 1962. 229 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Steam turbines, Marine)

MAGULA, Valentin Emmanuilovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DRUZ', Boris Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KULAGIN, Vitaliy Dmitriyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; Prinimal uchastiye LUKIN, G.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; GORYANSKIY, Yu.V., dots., retsenzent; GULIYEV, Yu.M., dots., retsenzent; KOKHANOVSKIY, K.V., dots., retsenzent; LEBEDEV, A.M., dots., retsenzent; SPITKOVSKIY, M.I., dots., retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, I.V., dots., retsenzent; SERKO, G.S., red.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Theory and the structural arrangement of ships] Teoriia i ustroistvo sudov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1963. 494 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KOVALENKO, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; LUKIN, G.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; ROGALEV, B.M., inzh.; MART'YANOVA, I.Ya., red.

[Water-softening equipment on seagoing ships] Vodoopresnitel'nye ustanovki morskikh sudov. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 302 p. (MIRA 18:1)

LUKIN, G.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Evaporator-economizer for refrigerator ships. Sudostroenie 30 no.7:31-33 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001030810009-9"

LUKIN, G., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Use of ferric chloride as a scale preventing additive in seawater evaporators. Mor. flot. 24 no.8:24-25 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kaliningradskiy tekhnicheskiy institut rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva.

LUKIN, I. (Sochi)

In a health resort city. Pozh.delo 8 no.2:8-9 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Sochi--Fires and fire prevention)

LUKIN, I.

Drying and processing of tobacco. Pozh. delo 9 no.9:12 S '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Nachal'nik pozharnogo otryada, Sochi.
(Tobacco industry--Fires and fire prevention)

LUKIN, I.

No fires caused by welding. Pozh.delo 9 no.8:14 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik gorodskogo otryada pozharnoy okhrany, Sochi.
(Welding--Safety measures)

LUKIN, N. P.; LUKIN, I. B.; GURVICH, I. B.;
PSHENISNOV, A. V.; SCHNEYDER, G. K.

Automobiles - Motors

Determination of optimal conditions for breaking in motors. Avt.trakt.prom. No. 8, 1952.

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

Lukin, I. I.

32-2-34/60

AUTHOR: Lukin, I. I.

TITLE: A New Photometric Colorimeter ФЭК-56 (Novyy fotoelektricheskiy kolorimetr ФЭК-56)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 214 - 215 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An improved colorimeter of the type ФЭК-M is described. The principal advantage of the new apparatus consists in its wide range of measurement reaching from 313 to 630 mμ. The lay-out of the optical and of the electric part of the apparatus is given schematically. It should be noticed, that a parallel light ray is used, and that the measurable spectral range can be divided into corresponding wave lengths by means of various light filters, that for the ultraviolet range an optical system consisting of УC-glass and a mercury lamp СВД-12 Oa is employed, as well as a set of cuvettes for a varying layer thickness. The apparatus can be used for nephelometric measurements apart from its utilization as colorimeter. The con-

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A New Photometric Colorimeter ФЭК-56

sistency of measuring values amounts to 0,1 - 0,2 absolute %. There are 2 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Colorimetry-Equipment

Card 2/2

Lukin, I.I.

S/024/60/000/04/010/013
E140/E463 82213

13.2000

AUTHOR: Lukin, I.I. (Riga)

TITLE: Combined Regulation in Systems with Two Interdependent Coordinates with Partial Invariance 10

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1960, No.4, pp.171-178

TEXT: The transfer functions with respect to the basic perturbations for invariance of the regulated coordinates are found. The paper considers a special case in which the object and regulator are described by first order differential equations, while the stabilization circuit is an isodromic feedback around the regulator. The case of partial invariance is then considered. A specific example is studied concerning frequency and voltage regulation of a single-phase synchronous generator and a rotary converter. It is found that the introduction of regulation with respect to the perturbation and its first derivative permits making a static system for stabilizing frequency and voltage astatic with respect to the given perturbation and substantially improves the dynamic properties of the stabilization system. The method of representing the solutions of the differential equations

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E140/E463 82213

Combined Regulation in Systems with Two Interdependent Coordinates with Partial Invariance

employed here gives the possibility of a qualitative evaluation of the regulation process for each of the coordinates in a partially invariant system without actual solution of the equations. A numerical example is given. Certain conclusions regarding the properties of the structure considered here are given, indicating the advantage of regulation with respect to perturbations over regulation with respect to deviations and of the use of the principle of partial invariance. There are 9 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: October 15, 1959

Card 2/2

SLAVIN, S.V., doktor ekon. nauk; GRANIK, G.I., kand. ekon. nauk; LOGINOV, V.P.; MIKHAYLOV, S.V.; SHAPALIN, B.F., kand. geogr. nauk; AVAKYAN, M.I., nauchnyy sotr.; ZAKHAROV, G.A., nauchnyy sotr.; KAMENITSER, L.S., nauchnyy sotr.; TITOVA, N.I., nauchnyy sotr.; TYURDENEV, A.P., nauchnyy sotr.; CHUGUNOV, B.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KOGAN, I.L.; MESHKOVSKAYA, L.V., starshiy inzh.; LUKIN, I.I.; FAYERSHTEYN, R.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: Agranat, G.A., kand. geogr. nauk, red.; PUZANOVA, V.F., kand. geogr. nauk, red.; KUPRIYANOV, A.B., nauchnyy sotr., red.; SOBOLEV, Yu.A., red. izd-va; TIKHOMIROVA, S.G., tekhn. red.

[Problems in developing the productive forces of Magadan Province] Problemy razvitiia proizvoditel'nykh sil Magadanskoi oblasti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 301 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. 2. Glavnyye inzhenera proyekta "Dal'stroyproyekt" (for Kogan, Fayershteyn). 3. Institut ekonomiki Akademii nauk SSSR (for Chugunov). 4. Energoupravleniye Magadanskogo Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Meshkovskaya). 5. Nachal'nik Oblastnogo otdela po delam stroitel'stva i arkhitektury Magadanskoy oblasti (for Lukin).

(Magadan Province—Industries) (Magadan Province—Economic policy)

GORODENSKIY, S.N.; KATETSKAYA, A.P.; KRYLOV, V.I.; LUKIN, I.I.; LYUBIMOV, V.V.; MAKSIMOV, N.V.; SAVVIN, L.G.; TIMOSHIN, A.V.; SHEVELEV, P.N.

Professor G.I. Shturman; on his 60th birthday. Elektrichestvo no.11:87 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

BLESHINSKIY, S.V.; KHARAKOZ, A.Ye.; LUKIN, I.N.; BABENKO, V.G.; CHALOVA, Ye.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: ABRAMOVA, V.F.; VINOGRADOV, V.P.; USUBAKUNOV, M.; GORBUNOV, V.D.; OSIPOVA, T.P.; NAGAYEVA, A.G.; MEDVEDEVA, V.A.; ALTYNNIKOVA, P.M.

Fluosilicic metho. for separating rare-earth elements. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekh. nauk 5 no.4:23-24 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

LUKIN, I.P.

VRASHEV, S.P., inzhener; LETNIK, A.L., dotsent; SHIFRIN, D.M., inzhener; TAREYEV, V.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KORNEYCHUK, N.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; LUKIN, I.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; NEL'SON-SKORNYAKOV, F.B., professor, laureat Stalinskoy premii, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; POPOVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Study of machinery] Mashinovedenie. Pod red. V.M.Tareeva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 463 p. (Mechanical engineering) (MLRA 8:4)

LUKIN, I.U.

Urgent needs of repair and construction trusts. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.7:42-44 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnyy inzhener remontno-stroitel'nogo tresta Kiyevskogo rayona Moskvy.

(Moscow--Construction industry)

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24.3600 9.5300
6.4780 2801

S/115/60/000/008/010/013
B019/B063

AUTHORS: Simkin, G. S., Naberezhnykh, V. P., Lukin, I. V.

TITLE: High-frequency Light Modulation 21 (10^{10} cps)

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, No. 8, pp. 41-43

TEXT: The authors of the present paper give a report on an investigation carried out at the Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy institut mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) for the purpose of studying the possibility of light modulation with a frequency of 10^{10} cps by means of a Kerr cell filled with nitrobenzene. The Kerr condenser in the experimental arrangement (Fig. 1) is a piece of a special right-angled waveguide. The high-frequency field is transferred to the Kerr condenser by means of two waveguides flanged to the Kerr cell. The high-frequency field was applied to the Kerr cell in the form of pulses with a pulse-recurrence frequency of 1200 cps. The pulses were generated by a magnetron oscillator. These high-frequency pulses led to the propagation of sound waves in the nitrobenzene, which entailed a change in the refractive index of the nitrobenzene. The change

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High-frequency Light Modulation (10^{10} cps) S/115/60/000/008/010/013
B019/B063

in the refractive index with pulse-recurrence fr.quency led to an additional undesired light modulation which was eliminated with the help of the experimental arrangement reproduced in Fig. 2. Assuming that the pulses observed with the experimental arrangement described here are actually caused by the Kerr effect, it is noted that the voltage dependence of the amplitudes of these pulses is the same as in the case of low-frequency light modulations, and that the pulses exhibit different polarization for parallel- and crossed Nicols prisms. The relaxation time of the nitrobenzene molecules is estimated to be $3\cdot10^{-11}$ sec, and a depth of modulation of about 1% was determined for the capacity of the oscillator (50 kw). This small modulation effect is ascribed to the fact that the phase of the high-frequency field changes considerably during the passage of light through the Kerr cell. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 references: 2 Soviet and 1 German.

X

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S/115/61/000/010/002/005
E198/E135

AUTHORS: Simkin, G.S., Lukin, I.V., and Biryukov, L.I.

TITLE: Radio interferometer for measuring large lengths

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.10, 1961, 8-10

TEXT: The KhGIMIP has elaborated a method using a two-beam radio interferometer on centimetre waves, designed for checking large inside gauges and fixed mark measures. The interferometer is based on Froome's apparatus for measuring the velocity of light. The operational principle of the instrument is illustrated in the diagram. The generator (2) radiates energy on centimetre waves along the wave guide to A, where it is divided; one beam goes outside through a lens mounted in a conical outlet (7), the other is directed in the opposite way to a closed limb (8) containing an interference attenuator. Both beams are reflected back to A, the outer one having met a plane mirror (5) placed at a variable distance, 6 to 20 m, and mounted on a carriage (4) which moves along the rails (6) in the direction of the beam. The two beams interfere at A and the corresponding effect is observed by means of an oscilloscope, which is the essential part of a detecting

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Radio interferometer for measuring ... S/115/61/000/010/002/005
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system (9) shown surrounded by a dotted line. The frequency of the generator is stabilised in part (3) containing a volume resonator of high quality and checked in the measuring system (1) consisting of a highly stable quartz generator, operation on 100 kc/s, a frequency multiplier and a counter. As the instrument operates at two different distances between the outlet lens and the mirror (the difference being the distance measured), the amplitudes of the two reflected signals must be made equal without change of phase, which is ensured by the attenuator. The measuring carriage (4) moving along the axis of displacement is equipped with three microscopes, two of which serve to maintain the mirror in the required direction and the third being used for observing the marks on fixed mark measures. The measure tested is fixed along the rails on special blocks below the carriage. For measuring interior gauges two stays and a reading device are fixed to the rails.
The principle of the instrument resembles very much that of an optical interferometer; it must however be mentioned that, as the frequency stability cannot be obtained as high as in the case of the latter, the frequency should be calculated depending on the

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Radio interferometer for measuring ... S/115/61/000/010/002/005
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prevailing conditions, from the formula

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{nf} \tag{1}$$

where: c - velocity of light; λ - wavelength; f - frequency; n - refractive index of air. The correct value of the length measured, L_X, reduced to normal conditions, can be obtained from the formula:

$$L_X = L_N + \Delta m \frac{\lambda}{2} - A \pm \Delta L_t \pm c_n + \delta \tag{2}$$

where: L - nominal or approximate value of the length; $\Delta m \frac{\lambda}{2}$ - computed fraction of the length in mm; A - readings of the reading device; ΔL_t - correction for the linear expansion of the measure; c_n - correction for the refractive index of air and water vapour; δ - correction for diffraction. X
Values of the refractive indexes, corrected for temperature and pressure, and diffraction have been taken from tables or worked out according to known formulae and nomographs were prepared and used for quick calculation of ΔL_t, c_n and δ. A series of

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Radio interferometer for measuring ... S/115/61/000/010/002/005 E198/E135

measurements have been carried out with success, although the conditions in which the work proceeded were difficult in some respects, e.g. the lack of a thermostatic installation which necessitated a number of additional precautions and supplementary calculations. However, the method proved to be reliable for the lengths up to about 30-40 m. To minimize the influence of the waves' reflection from the walls and other objects, adsorbers of wooden planks and shields were used, so placed as to disperse the incident energy as much as possible. Moreover, each measurement was made twice with a displacement equal to $\lambda/4$. The mean square error for all the results obtained amounted to $1.6 - 2.0 \times 10^{-6}$. Further improvement in the accuracy of measurement can be obtained by carrying out the process in thermostatic surroundings, improving the determination of the refractive index of water vapour and of the diffraction error, as well as further improvements in the construction of the particular parts of the radio interferometer. All these tasks are being currently worked on in the USSR. The aim is to achieve an accuracy not lower than $2 - 5 \times 10^{-7}$.

X

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S/115/61/000/010/002/005
E198/E135

Radio interferometer for measuring ..

[Abstractor's note: Condensed translation.]
There are 1 figure, 3 tables and 7 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The English language references read:

Ref.2: K.D. Froome, Proceedings of the Royal Society, 1952, ser. A, v.213, No.1112
Ref.3: K.D. Froome, Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, 1954, v.223.
Ref.6: L. Essen and K.D. Froome, Nature, 1951, v.167, No.4248.

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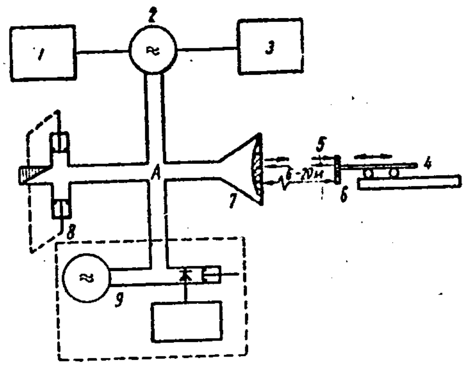
Radio interferometer for measuring S/115/61/000/010/002/00
E198/E135

Fig.



Card 6/6

LUKIN, I.V., inzhener-konstruktor

Increasing the durability of the grating of SM487A gyratory screens.
Stek. i ker. 20 no.5:41-42 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kopeyskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod imeni Kirova.
(Sieves)

ACCESSION NR: AT4042611 S/0000/64/000/000/0357/0359

AUTHOR: Simkin, G. S., Lukin, I. V.

TITLE: Measurement of large lengths by radiointerferometry in the centimeter range

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye tochnosti, vzaimozamenyayemosti i tekhnicheskim izmereniyam v mashinostroyenii, 2d, 1962. Tochnost', vzaimozamenyayemost' i tekhnicheskiye izmereniya v mashinostroyenii (Precision, interchangeability and technical measurements in machine building); trudy* soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 357-359

TOPIC TAGS: measuring instrument, length measurement, radiointerferometry

ABSTRACT: The centimeter-band electromagnetic wave sources developed during the last 20 years are now permitting the use of interference for the measurement of lengths attaining several tens of meters. The authors describe the two-beam radiointerferometer, with one closed arm, working in the centimeter wave band, developed at the Khar'kovskiy Gosudarstvenny*y Institut Mer i Izmeritel'ny*kh Priborov (State Institute of Measures and Measuring Devices in Khar'kov). The schematic arrangement of the interferometer and a photograph of its transmitting part are shown. After stabilization, the electromagnetic energy is split into two parts, one of which is used for exact measurement of

ACCESSION NR: AT4042611

the source frequency (accuracy not less than 2.5 x 10^{-7}), while the other is divided into two parts again. One of these parts passes a diffuser with a lens, leaves the instrument and is reflected by a mirror, while the second part enters the constant arm, is reflected by the interference attenuator and comes back to the center where it interferes with the reflected beam from the mirror. On moving the mirror with the aid of a calibrated measuring carriage on guide rails, interference maxima and minima are created; after detection and amplification, these maxima and minima are observed on an oscillograph. With the aid of this interferometer, length measurements of a 12-meter geodetic wire, a Class 1 calibrated tape, and an 8-meter pin gauge have been performed. The minimum accuracy of single measurements over lengths of 10 m and more was 2 x 10^{-6}. Under favorable conditions, this accuracy can be increased to 5 x 10^{-7}. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

LUKIN, K.A.

CA

27

Purifying liquid toilet soaps and perfumed liquids. K. A. Lukin and S. G. Vainshtein. Russ. 31,517, Oct. 31, 1933. The liquid to be purified is treated with freshly pptd. $Al(OH)_3$ and left to settle for 2-3 days.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LUKIN, K.A.

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Rapid bleaching of liquid toilet soaps. K. Lukin. *Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo* **10**, No. 9-10, 11(1934); *Chimie & industrie* **34**, 402-3.—The soap paste contg. 30-35% fat acids is dissolved in 95% alc. and is treated with Na_2SO_4-free $Al(OH)_3$ freshly pptd. from $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ by means of NaOH. The addn. of $Al(OH)_3$ aids a rapid sedimentation of impurities. When sedimentation is complete the soap is decanted, and a fresh batch of soap is added directly to the residue without further addn. of $Al(OH)_3$. After 12-15 treatments the $Al(OH)_3$ is recovered from the residue as $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ by treatment with H_2SO_4, with simultaneous liberation of the fat acids contained in the residue. The residue may also be used for the prepn. of hard soap by treatment with NaOH, the K soaps being converted into Na soaps and the $Al(OH)_3$ into aluminates which pass into the wash waters. A. Papineau-Couture

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KREYTER, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; LUKIN, K.I., redaktor; BABINTSEV, N.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Structural features of ore fields and deposits] Struktury rudnykh polei i mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1956. 270 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:3)
(Petroleum geology) (Ore deposits)

LUKIN, L. A.

Nothern grape; practical advice on the cultivation of unprotected varieties of northern gra pe Moskva, 1953. 90 p.

LUKIN, Lev Ivanovich; OSTROUMOV, Valentin Sergeyevich; RYABUSHKIN, T.V., doktor ekon. nauk, prof., red.; GRYAZNOV, V.I., red.; VOLCHEK, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Organization of statistics in foreign countries] Organizatsiia statistiki v zarubezhnykh stranakh. Pod red. T.V.Riabushkina. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, TsSU SSSR, 1961. 245 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Statistics)

LUKIN, L. I.

USSR/Geological Prospecting
Ore Deposits
Tectonics

Jan/Feb 1948

"Some Results of the Study of the Structure of Ore Deposits of the USSR," F. I. Vol'fson, L. I. Lukin, 23½ pp

"Izv Akad Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 1

Gives some aspects of studies conducted on the structure of endogenous ore deposits in the USSR. Authors present some concrete examples of ore deposit structures. In addition, discuss the localization of ore formation in connection with the development of structures, as well as the methods used in their study of the various structures.

PA 41T44

LUKIN, L. I. PA 241T50

USSR/Geophysics - Cleavage Nov/Dec 52

"The Term 'Cleavage'", L. I. Lukin and I. P. Kushnarev

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geol" No 6, pp 118-121

A brief report on the order of a discussion of the term "cleavage". Cleavage is classified as primary and secondary as determined from meanings given the term by such prominent geologists as M. P. Billings, Ch. K. Lizs, B. Willis, M. A. Usov, C. K. Leith and S. K. Van-Hise.

241T50

LUKIN, L. I.; KUSHNAREV, I.P.; CHERNYSHEV, V.F.

Frequency of the course of differently aged interstitial systems. Trudy Inst.geol.nauk no.162:25-35 '55. (MIRA 8:11)
(Ore deposits)

LUKIN, L. I.

Application of microstructural analysis in the study of ore deposits.
Trudy Inst.geol.nauk no.162:55-68 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Ore deposits)

AUTHOR: Vol'fson, F.I., Kreyter, V.M. and Lukin, L.I. 11-11-6/9

TITLE: Main Conclusions of the Study of the Structures of Ore Fields and Ore Deposits in the USSR (Osnovnyye itogi izucheniya struktur rudnykh poley i mestorozhdeniy v SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, # 11, p 58-81 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When studying geologic structures of ore deposits, Soviet geologists endeavored to establish regularity of ore fields within metallogen areas. In addition, conformities to established rules were examined in detail as well as the texture of all genetic types of mineral deposits. All mineral districts were studied by Soviet geologists in order to establish the existing relation between endogen mineralization and regional tectonic dislocations. The basic peculiarity of mineral zones which can be shown for many folded areas on small-scale maps, is manifested by the fact that mineralization takes place only within the limits of separate fields or belts, segregated by ore-free intervals of considerable expanse. Examinations have disclosed that intrusive rocks form relatively long-stretched massifs consisting either of narrow belts located alongside broken disturbances, or of separate mountain ranges of varying

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Main Conclusions of the Study of the Structures of Ore Fields and Ore Deposits in the USSR

dimensions. Separate large alkaline and basic rock fields located on the fringes of shields and plateaus generally contain magmatic deposits of titanium, niobium, zirconium, rare earths as well as sulfides of copper-nickel ores. Separate intrusive mountain ranges in geosyncline regions of minor dimensions often contain ore fields of magmatic and pegmatite composition. Especially in the Urals, individual gabbroic intrusions, deposited in ancient crystalline layers and marble, are genetically associated with ore fields of titanomagnetites. Pegmatite fields of rare metals are generally found in zones of external contact, on slanting contact areas of intrusive bodies. In deeply eroded intrusions these minerals are often found in residual top layers. Interesting statements were made by Soviet geologists concerning the regularity of deposits of rare metals associated with quartz veins, found in conjunction with gneissenization of surrounding rocks. It has been established that such rocks are mainly associated with cupola-shaped ultra-acid hypabyssal deposits. The structural-geologic conditions for the formation of magmatic and pegmatic

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deposits have been studied to a relatively small extent. For this reason the data submitted by V.K. Kotul'skiy and other geologists concerning the structure of sulfide copper-nickel deposits are of special interest. Thorough geologic investigations in the Monchegorsk area and other districts have shown that the forming process was accomplished in five consecutive stages. The latest structural examination conducted by B.A. Yudin have disclosed that the Tsaginsk titanomagnetite deposits on the Kola peninsula were formed in three stages. Gneiss formations containing tin, tungsten, molybdenum and other metals were studied by Soviet geologists. The author gives a brief description of the Bukukinsk deposits, with two schematic drawings. Examinations of the Tur'insk copper skarn deposits revealed a great structural variety of skarn deposits. According to V.P. Petrov and other geologists, the Tur'insk group of deposits consists of effusive rocks and limestones, folded into a sloping syncline fold. Concentrated ores are associated with places of intersecting pyroxenic skarn zones of near-contact schistosity, formed in casings of breaks. The author subdivided hydrothermal deposits, containing zink, copper,

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gold, antimony, mercury and other metals into the following groups:

a. folded structures;

b. structures of pyrite deposits;

c. structures of metasomatic deposits in limestones and dolomites;

d. crevice structures.

The basic material for the study of structures of ore deposits are geologic maps, from which the location of fields and the regularity of individual deposits within each ore field can be learned. Special attention is given to underground mapping. Additional methods employed are: micro-structural analysis, geo-chemical methods and the aerophotographic method.
There are 8 figures and 112 references, of which 111 are Slavic (Russian).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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LUKIN, L.I.

AUTHORS: Lukin, L.I., Sonyushkin, Ye.P. 11-58-3-1/14

TITLE: Structures of Hydrothermal Uranium Deposits and Some Problems of Their Study (Struktury gidrotermal'nykh uranovykh mestorozhdeniy i nekotoryye voprosy ikh izucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, # 3, pp 3-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with questions of the connection existing between hydrothermal uranium deposits and local tectonic structures. As the exploration and search for new uranium deposits was intensified during the past years, several regularities of their distribution and location were observed, although not sufficient enough to draw any decisive conclusions. In general, a superficial study shows that main deposits are usually found in the zones of passage of shields and plateaus into geosynclines, and also where the sagging of plateaus is observed. Numerous regional breaks are characteristic for uranium ore deposits. A lack of information does not permit an average depth of these deposits to be established. Some indications, such as hypabissal appearance of intrusions and textural peculiarities of the ore, show that they were formed in relatively shallow geological layers. This applies especially to deposits found in Canada,

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the Belgian Congo and in Cornwall. A certain structural relation between uranium deposits and volcanic craters has been observed, and this circumstance must always be taken into consideration when prospecting for such deposits.

Generally speaking, uranium deposits are situated irregularly along the breaks. They can be divided in 2 groups: 1.) found at locations of large breaks and 2.) located in fissures radiating from the main break.

The structures of the hydrothermal uranium deposits are defined by folded and disjunctive breaches, with a preponderence of the latter. The article enumerates seven main groups and gives their characteristics.

The authors further stress the importance of collecting more informations on the structural changes in uranium deposits, occuring when the exploitation reaches a certain depth, because structural conditions of their formations and the importance of the deposits can thus be determined.

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Finally, study of structural conditions of uranium in hydrothermal deposits gives the following principal types of ore-bodies:

1) conformable ore-bodies in extreme steep folds;
2) ore-bodies in the zones of stratified breaks;
3) ore-bodies in folds of ore-bearing crevices;
4) ore-bodies in places of intersection and junction of tectonic zones and crevices;
5) ore-bodies in places of interlinking main crevices;
6) ore-bodies underlying tectonic dislocations and dikes;
7) ore-bodies in places of intersection of ore-bearing crevices with dikes, older veins and rocks favorable for ore-forming;
8) ore-bodies in sections of development of small crevices.

Of the many questions needing further elaboration, the most important are:

1) a more accurate definition of the depth of formation of hydrothermal uranium deposits, and of the vertical intervals of the development of their mineralization;
2) Determining the role of folded structures in the distribution of uranium fields and deposits;

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Structures of Hydrothermal Uranium Deposits and Some Problems of Their Study

3) further study of the structural relations of deposits and large breaks;
4) specification of the role of disruptions and folds of different genetic types in locating uranium deposits and ore-bodies;
5) study of regularity of structural changes of uranium deposits in relation to their depth;
6) further investigation of causes of preferential deposition of ore-bodies in rocks, favoring such formation, and studying the role of metasomatosis in the formation of uranium ores.

There are 12 drawings.

SUBMITTED: September 5, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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LUKIN, L.I.

AUTHORS: Vol'fson, F. I., Doctor of Geological and 30-58-4-6/44
Mineralogical Sciences, Lukin, L. I.,
Candidate of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences

TITLE: Structure Research of Endogenous Ore-Fields and Deposits (Izucheniye struktur endogennykh rudnykh poley i mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 42-47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Endogenous deposits are formed as a result of the development of magmatic processes and include the preponderant part of metallic-ores and non-metallic fossils. Amongst them one can differentiate between magmatic and pegmatite deposits which are formed by cristallization processes of magmatic masses, as well as hydrothermic ones which are formed by hot water-solutions. The essential magmatic deposits contain the main share of the following ores: nickel, cobalt, chrome, titanium, platinum, osmium, tridium, phosphorus, and rare earths. The pegmatite deposits: mica, feldspars, beryllium, lithium, tantalum, columbium, thorium, rubidium, cesium, and others. Among

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the hydrothermic deposits one differenciates between: such of high, middle, and low temperatures. The first contain mainly: iton, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, partially gold, lead, zinc and other metals. The deposits of middle temperatures: copper, lead, zinc, gold, silver, arsenic, bismut, sometimes cobalt, nickel, indium, cadmium, gallium, and others deposits of low temperatures: mercury, antimon, arsenic, gold, silver, partly, lead, zinc, copper, uranium, radium, thallium, and others. The dressing of ore increases annually which demands the discovering of new deposits especially in territories which are close to those where works are in progress now, as well as in new territories. For the solution of these tasks it is of great importance to know the mathematicall interrelationship of these deposits which depend on the geologic structure of ore-containing fields. The determination of the particulars of the geologic structure which influence the localization and the form of the deposits is the most importent work. Furthermore, these researches and all factors which influence them are described in detail. It is emphazised that the

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tasks of the structure research of endogenous deposits exist in reconstructing the history of the geological development of ore-containing fields and in the determination of the influence of tectonic perturbations and of the composition of rock upon the spatial distribution and form of the ore-fields in ore-containing territories, fields and deposits. The main research method exists in compiling detailed geological maps of ore-containing territories at a scale of 1:50000 - 1:100000, ore-fields 1:5000 - 1:10000, and single deposits 1:1000 - 1:2000 with great use of subterranean data (1:200 - 1:500) and detailed sketches (1:25 - 1:100).
The author points out that at present ore-fields of great deposits do not have detailed geologic maps. The works on the field of modelling tectonic processes are at present still in an early stage. The researches want greater application of geologists, operating- and economics experts. In the next years all remainders in this fields should be worked up by considering geophysical research methods as far as possible. The research works in the

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field of the modelling of tectonic deformations should be organized in the geological institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR as well as in the Academy of Sciences of the Union Republics. These researches systematically carried out, allow to rationalize the search- and prospecting works and to increase their effectivity.

1. Geophysical prospecting--USSR

Card 4/4

VOL'FSON, F.I.; KUSHNAROV, I.P.; LUKIN, L.I.; KHOROSHILOV, L.V.

Age relation between diabase-porphyry dikes and ore-bearing veins; reply to I.M. Mirkhodzhaev's article. Zap. Uz. Otd. Vses. min. ob-va no.12:115-120 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Karamazar Mountains--Ore deposits)

VOL'FSON, F.I.; LUKIN, L.I., red.; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., ~~tekhn. red.~~

[What are ore deposits, where and how should prospecting be conducted] Chto takoe rudnye mestorozhdeniia, gde i kak ikh iskat'. Izd.2. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1959. 70 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Ore deposits)

Lukin, L.I.

21(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2714

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd, Geneva, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernoye goryucheye i reaktornyye metally. (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Fuel and Reactor Metals) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 670 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 3. 8,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): A.A. Bochvar, Academician, A.P. Vinogradov, Academician, V.S. Yemel'yanov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and A.P. Zefirov, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): V.V. Paravernev and G.M. Pchelintseva; Tech. Ed.: E.I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This volume is intended for scientists, engineers, physicians, and biologists working in the production and peaceful application of atomic energy; for professors and students of schools of higher technical education where the subject is taught; and for people interested in atomic science and technology.

COVERAGE: This is volume 3 of a 6-volume set of reports on atomic energy, presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva from September 1 to 13, 1958. Volume 3 consists of two parts. The first part, edited by A.I. Zubov, is devoted to geology, prospecting, concentration and processing of nuclear source material. The second part, edited by G.L. Zverev, includes 27 reports on metallurgy, metallography, processing technology of nuclear fuels and reactor metals, and neutron irradiation effects on metals. The titles of the individual papers in most cases correspond word for word with those in the official English language edition on the Conference proceedings. See SOV/2081 for the titles of the other volumes of the set.

Card 3/11

PEK, A.V., VOL'FSON, F.I., LUKIN, L.I.

Studying structures of endogenous ore deposits. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.4:3-30 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, i mineralogii geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Ore deposits)

BAYMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.N.; VOL'FSON, F.I.; ZAKIROV, T.Z.; KOROLEV, V.A.; KREYTER, V.M.; KUSHNAREV, I.P.; LUKIN, L.I.; NEVSKIY, V.A.; NIKIFOROV, N.A.; PEK, A.K.; RUSANOVA, O.D.; SONYUSHKIN, Ye.P.; CHERNYSHEV, V.F.; SHEKHTMAN, P.A.

Aleksei Vasil'evich Korolev; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.4:134-135 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Korolev, Aleksei Vasil'evich, 1897-1960)

KRAVCHENKO, Grigoriy Gavrilovich; LUKIN, L.I., otv.red.; SHLEPOV, V.K., red.izd-va; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Geological and structural characteristics of the Kan lead and zinc deposit] Geologostrukturnye osobennosti Kanskogo svintsovo-tsinkovogo mestorozhdeniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 129 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.57) (MIRA 14:11)

(Alay Range—Lead ores)
(Alay Range—Zinc ores)

SOKOLOV, G.A., doktor geol.-min. nauk, otv. red. Prinimali uchastiye: VLASOVA, D.K.; GLAGOLEV, A.A.; ZHARIKOV, V.A.; LOGINOV, V.P.; LUKIN, L.I.; MYAKELYA, R.O.; OMEL'YANENKO, B.I.; OSTROVSKIY, I.A.; PERTSEV, N.N.; PODDLESSKIY, K.V.; RUSINOV, L.V.; SOFIANO, T.A.; TIMOFEYEVA, L.K.; SHABYNIN, L.I.; SHADLUN, T.N.; LAPIN, V.V., red. izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[Physicochemical problems in connection with the formation of rocks and ores] Fiziko-khimicheskie problemy formirovaniia gornykh porod i rud. Moskva, Vol.1. 1961. 658 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii. 2. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (for Vlasova, Glagolev, Zharikov, Omel'yanenko, Ostrovskiy, Pertsov, Shabynin). 3. Moskovskiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut im.S.Ordzhonikidze (for Shabynin, Pertsev.)

(Petrology)

VOL'FSON, F.I.; LUKIN, L.I.; ZALESSKIY, B.V.; ROZANOV, Yu.A.

Role of the study of the structures of ore deposits and of the physicomechanical properties of rocks in the determination of conditions of localization of endogenic ore deposits. Trudy IGEM no.41:5-14 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Laboratoriya struktur rudnykh poley i mestorozhdeniy Instituta geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geofiziki ; Laboratoriya fiziko-mekhanicheskikh issledovaniy gornykh porod Instituta geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geofiziki.

(Ore deposits)

LUKIN, L. I.

S/081/62/000/010/039/085
B168/B180

AUTHORS: Vol'fson, F. I., Kushnarev, I. P., ~~Lukin, L. I.~~, Smorchkov, I. Ye., Sonyushkin, Ye. P., Tishkin, A. I.

TITLE: Some problems concerning the formation of hydrothermal uranium deposits

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 10, 1962, 117, abstract 10G111 (Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Geol. i razvedka, 4, no. 9, 1961, 12-24)

TEXT: A geological study of samples from hydrothermal uranium deposits from various provinces shows that they have many genetic features in common. The uranium-bearing provinces are characterized by many stages of magmatism. Uranium mineralization is due to plutonic pockets of granite magma in the final stage of development. Large-scale chemical analyses for one of the provinces showed the mean uranium content of the Early Hercynian magma complex to be $2.2 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$, that of the Middle Hercynian $4.6 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$ and that of the Late Hercynian $6.3 \cdot 10^{-4}\%$. In each separate intrusive complex the quantity of uranium is greater in the

Card 1/2 Inst Ferrous Metallurgy & Gold im M. I. Kalinin &
Inst. Geology rudnykh, mestorozhdeniy petrography, mineralogy

Some problems concerning the ... S/081/62/000/010/039/085
B168/B180

younger rocks. Uranium mineralization occurs during one of the final stages of the hydrothermal process. The principal paragenetic associations of pitchblende are pitch-sulfide, pitch-carbonate, pitch-fluorite and pitch-quartz-pyrites. The first two associations are typical of uranium deposits properly speaking. Uranium can be transported in hydrothermal solutions in tetravalent and hexavalent forms, passing through the stages of true and colloidal solutions. The optimum conditions for the formation of the upper part of uranium deposits are found at 500-700 m from the former surface of the earth with a possible vertical mineralization range of up to 1800 m. Deposition of the ores is accompanied by silicification, chloritization, albitization and sericitization of the enclosing rocks. Albitization is typical of the upper parts of uranium ore-bodies. The temperature at which the ores form is found to be 150-200°C. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

VOL'FSON, F.I.; LUKIN, L.I.; NEVSKIY, V.A.; PEK, A.V.; SHEKHTMAN, P.A.

"Prospecting for mineral deposits" by V.M. Kreiter. Reviewed by F.I. Vol'fson and others. Sov.geol. 4 no.12:133-137 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii.
(Prospecting)
(Kreiter, V.M.)

PEK, Arnol'd Vil'gel'movich; LUKIN, L.I., otv. red.; FIN'KO, V.I., red. izd-va; YEGOROVA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Geology of the Tyrny-Auz ore deposit] Geologicheskoe stroenie rudnogo polia i mestorozhdeniia Tyrnyauz. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 167 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdenii petrografii mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.56.). (MIRA 15:6)
(Tyrny-Auz region--Ore deposits)

VOL'FSON, Fedor Iosifovich; LUKIN, Leonid Ivanovich; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[What are ore deposits, where and how to search for them]Chto takoe rudnye mestorozhdeniia, gde i kak ikh iskat'. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 77 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Ore deposits) (Prospecting)

VOL'FSON, Fedor Iosifovich; LUKIN, Leonid Ivanovich; SERGEYEVA, N.A., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[What are ore deposits, where and how to search for them]Chto takoe rudnye mestorozhdeniia, gde i kak ikh iskat'. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 77 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Ore deposits) (Prospecting)

VOL'FSON, F.I.; LUKIN, L.I.; SOKOLOV, G.A.

In memory of Academician Sergei Sergeevich Smirnov. Geol.rud. mestorozh. no.6:114-116 N-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Smirnov, Sergei Sergeevich, 1895-1947)

LUKIN, L.I.

"Complex metal deposits and metallogeny of eastern Transbaikalia" by S.S. Smirnov [akademik]. Reviewed by L.I. Lukin. Vest. AN SSSR 32 no.11:143-144 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Transbaikalia--Ore deposits)
(Smirnov, S.S.)

LUKIN, L.I., otv.red.; MUKHIN, S.S., red.izd-va; UL'YANOVA, S.S., tekhn.red.; ZUDINA, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Study of the structure of ore zones and deposits] Voprosy izucheniia struktur rudnykh polei i mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 141 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut geologiia rudnykh mestorozhdenii, petrografii. mineralogii i geokhimii. Trudy, no.82) (MIRA 15:10)

(Ore deposits)

ORLOVA, A.V.; TOMSON, I.N.; [illegible] F.I.; LUKIN, L.I.;
SHATALOV, Ye.T., red.

[Lithological and structural factors in the distribution of mineralization in ore regions; basic principles of metallogenetic research and the compilation of metallogenetic and forecasting maps of ore regions] Litologicheskie i strukturnye faktory razmeshcheniia orudeneniia v rudnykh raionakh; osnovnye printsipy metallogenicheskikh issledovanii i sostavleniia metallogenicheskikh i prognoznykh kart rudnykh raionov. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 212 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

VLASOV, K.A.; BELOV, N.V.; VOL'FSON, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.; GINZBURG, A.I.; LUKIN, L.I.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S.; SALTYKOVA, V.S.; SAUKOV, A.A.; SOKOLOV, G.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I.; SHADLUN, T.N.

Konstantin Avtonomovich Nenadkevich, 1830-1963; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.1:123-125 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

MALINOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Pavlovich; LUKIN, L.I., kand. geol.-miner. nauk
otv. red.; KRISTAL'NYY, B.V., red.

[Structural conditions for the formation of vein volframite deposits] Strukturnye usloviia formirovaniia zhil'nykh vol'framitovykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 1965. 162 p. (MIRA 18:9) [illegible], [illegible], L.I.

Characteristics of the localization of hydrothermal [illegible] mineralization in different structural stages. [illegible] no. 10: [illegible]-38 O '65 ([illegible] 18:13)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii, AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted May 23, 1965.

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik; CHUKHROV, F.V.; VOL'FSON, F.I., doktor geol.-min. nauk; LUKIN, L.I.

Scientific work of Academician Iosif Fedorovich Grigor'ev. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 30 no.11:110-114 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Chukhrov).

VOL'FSON, F.I.; LUKIN, L.I.

Prospecting for hidden endogenetic mineralization. Razved. i okh. nedr 31 no.7:1-6 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.

VINOGRADOV, A.P.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I.; AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; VINOGRADOV, V.I.; VOL'FSON, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.; DANCHEV, V.I.; LUKIN, L.I.; OZEROVA, N.A.; PEREL'MAN, A.I.; REKHARSKIY, V.I.; SMORCHKOV, I.Ye.; FEODOT'YEV, K.M.; SHADLUN, T.N.; SHIPULIN, F.K.

Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Saukov, 1902-1964; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 7 no.1:124-125 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

LUKIN, Leonid Ivanovich; CHERNYSHEV, Vadim Fedorovich; KUSHNAREV, Ivan Pavlovich; PEK, A.V., otv. red.

[Microstructural analysis; methodological textbook for geologists studying ore deposits] Mikrostrukturnyi analiz; metodicheskoe posobie dlia geologov, izuchaiushchikh rudnye mestorozhdeniia. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 123 p. ___[Supplement] Prilozhenie I-XII. diagrs. (in folder)
(MIRA 19:1)

LUKIN, L.P. 1

S/058/61/000/010/006/100
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Lomsadze, Yu. M., Lend'yel, V. I., Krivskiy, I. Yu., Fushchich, V.I., Khimich, I. V., Lukin, L. P., Ernst, B. M.

TITLE: On applying modified perturbation method to interpretation of nucleon scattering

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 10, 1961, 25, abstract 10A257 (V sb. "Probl. sovrem. teorii elementarn. chastits", no. 2, Uzhgorod, 1959, 211-216, Engl. summary)

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TEXT: Differential effective cross sections for all types of NN-scattering have been determined in the first non-vanishing approximation of the modified perturbation method (consisting in a special summation over all simplest barion loops inserted into internal τ-meson lines of the Feynman 2nd-order graphs); assumptions are made on existence of scalar τ-mesons and violation of charge independence of nuclear forces at high energies. The cross sections calculated for the range 100 - 600 Mev agree sufficiently well with experimental data. Thereby the results of the preceding study (abstract 10A256) are additionally substantiated. An interesting possibility is discussed that at sufficiently

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great coupling constant, the scattering cross section may be completely independent of its value.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

LUKIN, L.P.; SEREBRYAKOV, V.V.; KOBKOVA, V.I., red.

[Solutions to integral equations describing low-energy pion-pion scattering] Resheniia integral'nykh uravnenii nizkoenergeticheskogo pion-pionnogo rasseianiia. Novosibirsk, In-t matem. s vychislitel'nym tsentrom, 1962. 10, xix p. (MIRA 17:6)

LUKIN, L.P.; SEREBRYAKOV, V.V.

Solution of a system of nonlinear singular integral equations.
Sib. mat. zhur. 5 no.6:1422-1424 N-D '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KESEL'MAN, G.; LUKIN, M.

Tower substation of precast reinforced concrete. Sel'. stroi. 15 no. 2:12-13 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela Moskovskogo tresta "Sel'elektrostroy" (for Kesel'man). 2. Starshiy inzh. Moskovskogo tresta "Sel'elektrostroy" (for Lukin).
(Precast concrete construction)
(Electric substations)

KONDRAT'YEV, A., inzh.; LUKIN, M., inzh.

Television system for wells. Radio no.1:30-32 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

LUKIN, M. A.

"Supports for Electrical Transmission Lives Made of Jointless Steel Pipe."

SO: Elek. Stan., no. 5, 1948. Engr.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001030810009-9"

ACC NR: AP6026423 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/66/000/005/0064/0065

AUTHOR: Lukin, M. G. (Captain 2d Rank Reserve)

ORG: None

TITLE: A simplified method for evaluating the accuracy of observations

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 5, 1966, 64-65

TOPIC TAGS: ship navigation, mathematic method, radio compass, ranging

ABSTRACT: Calculating a ship's position using the mean square error for the position observation obtained by taking three bearings (or radio compass bearings) is a long and complicated procedure using known methods. A method is described whereby average ranges, rather than the ranges to known objects, are used in a simplified form. A table, included in the discussion, is provided for obtaining average readings, which are then used to find the mean square error. Examples of the use of the method are included. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 17/SUBM DATE: None

Card 1/1

S/194/61/000/011/066/070
D271/D302

AUTHORS: Kondrat'yev, A.G., Lukin, M.I. and Minenko, Yu.G.

TITLE: Objective measurements of quality indices of television signals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1961, 26, abstract 11 K195 (Tr. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta svyazi, no. 2, L., 1961, 3-6)

TEXT: Report on the equipment for objective evaluation of picture quality which was developed in 1960 by the Television Department of the Leningrad Electrotechnical Telecommunications Institute. The equipment includes instruments for measuring the definition, signal-to-noise ratio, horizontal trailing, reflected signals, levels and non-linearity of the display. Instruments are in development for measuring the depth of the picture and contrast compression distortions. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

LUKIN, M.R.

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, K.Ye. and Lukin, M.R. 94-3-5/26

TITLE: An Apparatus for "Burning-out" High-voltage Power Cables (Apparat dlya prozhiga kabeley vysokogo napryazheniya)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol.13, No.3, pp. 10 - 11 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This device is used in fault location to develop a partial fault by applying a steadily rising d.c. voltage to a cable until metallic short-circuit occurs between the cable core and sheath. In the half-wave rectifier form, the apparatus can be used to test 3 - 6 kV cables at high voltage; a micro-ammeter measures the leakage current. The circuit of the equipment, given in Fig.1, includes a power transformer, voltage regulator, valve filament transformer, rectifying valves and measuring equipment. The high-voltage winding of the transformer is illustrated diagrammatically in Fig.2 and the construction is described. The half-wave rectifier circuit shown in Fig.1 has two paralleled valves, type KPM-110, in series with a limiting resistance of 30 to 40 Ω and gives up to 40 kV. With the full-wave rectifier circuit of Fig.3, the apparatus can give 3.5 A at 15 kV. These values are always sufficient for cables of 3 - 10 kV. There are 3 figures.

Card1/1

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

LUKIN, M.V. (Moskva)

Morphine test in cholangisgraphy. Klin.med. 39 no.3:91-94 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel nauki prof. S.A. Reynberg) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(BILIARY TRACT—RADIOGRAPHY)

LUKIN, N.

Cooperation with a factory. Prof.-tekh.obr. 17 no.3:4-6 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Direktor remeslennogo uchilishcha No.3, g.Gor'kiy.
(Education, Cooperative)

LUKIN, N. F. Cand Agr Sci -- "Forest-improvement characteristics of terraces ~~made~~ formed by [redacted] a D-20A grader~~s~~." Tashkent, 1960. (State Committee of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education of the Council of Ministers UzSSR. Tashkent Agr Inst). (KL, 1-61, 201)

LUKIN, N.F.

Crimean pine (Pinus Pallasiana) in Aman-Kutan. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.3:22-26 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut lesnogo khozyaystva Uzbekskoy Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Aman-Kutan--Pine)

LUKIN, N. G.

"The idle stopping device of the welding transformer," Industrial Energetics, 1951.

LUKIN, N.I.

Experimental investigation of burners with periphery feed of natural gas. Gaz. prom. 7 no.6:17-23 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

AUTHOR: ~~Lukin, N.I.~~ 119-58-4-9/15

TITLE: The Optical Photoelectric Photometer FM -58 (Vizual'no-fotoelektricheskiy fotometr FM-58)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 20-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The new device can be used both for optical and photoelectric photometry.
A description of the "Optical" part is given. The latter is essentially a Pulfrich-photometer.
If a double prism is introduced into the course of beams, each of the two beams of light are directed by means of a mirror onto a ground-glass plate, where the image of the illuminating lamp becomes visible. The light reflected from the ground-glass plate impinges upon an Sb-Cs-photoelement (STsV 6). The latter is then switched into a differential scheme circuit. The difference of the photocurrents originating from both photoelements is amplified and recorded by means of a zero-galvanometer. The galvanometer has a sensitivity of 10^{-6} A/scale graduation.

Card 1/2

The Optical Photoelectric Photometer ФМ-58

119-58-4-9/15

Photoelectric photometrization takes about three to five times less time than the optical method. At the same time, however, accuracy is increased by the two-fold. There are 3 figures, and 1 table.

Card 2/2

KHUSHEL', G.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; BOGATYREV, N.A., inzh.;
LUKIN, N.I., inzh.

Methods of determining the heat-producing capacity of gas fuels and comparative analysis of these methods. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no.4:98-103 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. L'vovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Gases) (Calorimetry)