

MORITENKO, V.F.

Some geochemical characteristics of strontium in the Lower Permian sediments of Volgograd Province. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.1:189-191 My (MIRA 18:5) '65.

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovayrl'skiy institut naftyanoy i gamovoy promyshlennosti. Submitted December 22, 1964.



30493 S/194/61/000/008/030/092 D201/D304

Graphical representation ...

tion and next, by applying the Ferrari and once more the Vyshnegradskiy substitution, the second parameter is eliminated. As a result, the 4th-order equation is now determined by two parameters only. Diagrams are given in dimensionless units from which, after evaluating from the original differential equation, the two parameters x, y, quantities b and c may be determined which makes it possible in the next step to evaluate easily all 4 roots of the original equation. 5 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

30h93 5/1.94/61/000/008/030/092 D201/D304

16.8000 (1043, 1132, 1329)

AUTHOR: Mokiyenko, T.N.

TITLE: Graphical representation of certain properties of fourth-order systems

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 35, abstract 3 V273 (Sb. tr. Leningr. mekhan. in-ta, 1960, no. 12, 37-45)

TEXT: Diagrams are suggested for the characteristic equations of a 4th-order system determined by 3 parameters. The diagrams are similar to the Vyshnegradskiy diagram (see abstract no. 8 V271) for the 3rd-order systems. The diagrams are presented in the form of plane cross-sections of three-dimensional surfaces. The author gives diagrams for analyzing systems of the 4th-order, built at a surface determined by two parameters. First, one of the four parameters is eliminated by means of Vyshnegradskiy substitu-

Card 1/2



30492 S/194/61/000/008/029/092 D201/D304 Analysis of the straight lines; the trajectory of real terms of complex roots has a straight lines; the trajectory of real terms of complex roots has a maximum and 2 asymptotes; a maximum is also exhibited by the line of equal imaginary terms. From the parametric equation of the latter line, the known parametric equations of the limits of real roots are obtained. The use of Viet formulae makes it possible to obtain easily the equation of the line constructed by Vyshnegradskiy, where the real root is equal to the real terms of complex roots. 3 refer-ences. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation] X Card 2/2

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Torque of Ele	ctromagnetic Instrumen	S	6202 60V/146-58-6- Coil	2/16	
-	where β is the angle axles; ψ is the angle line connecting the cu tation; ψ is the ang- e - eccentricity. Al G.S. system. This for on the basis of param tion. This work has ance of Professor N.N graphs, 2 tables, 3 d which are Soviet, 2 E	between the c between the pre center wi le between th values are rmula enables eters of the been fulfille . Razumovski iagrams and	coil and the core axle an th the cente le vectors J expressed in a determining instrument i ed under the J. There are 2 references	a the r of ro- and H; the C. torque, n ques- guid- 3	
 ASSOCIATION:	Leningradskiy elektro Ul'yanova (Lenina) (L tute imeni V.I. Ul'ya	eningrad Ele	y institut in ctrotechnical	neni V.I. I Insti-	•
SUBMITTED:	October 5, 1958				
Card 3/3					

 $\frac{66202}{\text{SOV}/146-58-6-2/16}$ Torque of Electromagnetic Instrument with a Plat Coil $\frac{dL}{da} \text{ in the case where the ferromagnetic core is of an irregular form. In order to establish the relation of the torque to the measuring instrument parameters, the following equation is used:
<math display="block">\mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \mathbf{x}_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\mathbf{H}^2) \cos((\mathbf{J}, \mathbf{H})) \, d\mathbf{v}, \text{ where } \mathbf{H} \text{ is intensity of the outside field; } \mathbf{x} - \text{magnetic susceptibility of the body; } \mathbf{J} - \text{magnetization grade of the body; } \mathbf{V} - \text{body volume; } \mathbf{r} - \text{direction of the maximum field change. Having made the required computations, the automation arrives at the final formula:}
<math display="block">\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{w} \frac{\mathbf{H}^2 \mathbf{z} \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{H}^2 \mathbf{z} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I}}{2\mathbf{D} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{V}} = \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{\mathbf{N} c^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\mathbf{N} t^2} \cdot \sin(\beta + \beta)\cos(\beta + t) + \frac{4}{\mathbf{N} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{I}} + \frac{4}{\mathbf{N} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{I}} 2 = \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{\mathbf{N} c^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\mathbf{N} t^2} - \sin(\beta + \beta)\cos(\beta + t) + \frac{4}{\mathbf{N} t^2} + \frac{4}{\mathbf{N} t^2} + \frac{4}{\mathbf{N} t^2} + \frac{1}{\mathbf{N} t^2} + \frac{1}{\mathbf{N}$

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	66202	
24/22 9,2200	SOV/146-58-6-2/16	
24(3) 1,220 AUTHOR:	Mokiyenko, D.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences	
TITLE:	Torque of Electromagnetic Instrument with a Flat Coil	
PERIODICAL:	Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Priborostroy- eniye, 1958, Nr 6, pp 14-22 (USSR)	
ABSTRACT:	The electromagnetic designs are, by their construction, the simplest among the electro-measuring instruments; they are reliable, possess a wide range of applica- tion, and may work on both direct and alternating cur- rent. The present article deals with the results of	
	a work devoted to theoretical and experimental resolution of a certain type of electromagnetic designs, namely,	
	the torque and the parameters of measuring design	
	an electromagnetic instrument is $m = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{du}$. However,	t
Card 1/3	this equation cannot be applied to the present purpose owing to impossibility of determining the multiplier 14	, c

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$\supset AJ$ MOKIYENKO 112-2-3701D Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 2, p. 171 (USSR) Mokiyenko, D. N. AUTHOR: The Torque of an Electromagnetic Instrument with a Flat Coil (Vrashchayushchiy moment elektromagnitnogo pribora TITLE: s ploskoy katushkoy) Eibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to ABSTRACT: the Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute (Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-t), Leningrad, 1956. ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute (Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-t) Card 1/1











ROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900004-6 Lur'ye, Yu. Yu., Kandzas, P. F., Mokina, A. A. (Moscow) Decomposition of carbon tetrachloride in a field of AUTHORS: ultrasonic waves TITLE: PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 37, no. 1, 1963, 13-17 TEXT: This paper is part of a study on the ultrasonic purification of industrial waste waters. A piezoquartz transducer was used at 800 kc/sec and 19 - 21°C. Preliminary experiments with 0.1 N HCl and 600 mg/l NaCl showed that the chlorides do not oxidize and the reaction 2 HCl + $|0\rangle$ Cl₂ + H₂0 mentioned by E. W. Flosdorf and L. A. Chambers (J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 55, 3051, 1933) does not take place. The decomposition products of CCl₄ were found to be chlorine, chlorides, and 4 hypochlorites.. From the results obtained by analyzing the decomposition products, the reaction $CCl_4 + H_2^0$, 2 Cl + 2HCl + CO was confirmed for the decomposition of CCL_4 in an aqueous medium under the action of ultrasonic Card 1/2Ö





Oxidation of phenol in an ...

of phenol was measured with diazotized p-nitroaniline. After an ultrasonic treatment of 10 min, the solution contained 1.94 mg/l of phenol and 7.76 mg/l of chlorine phenols (referred to phenol) at pH = 3. The respective values were 4.70 and 5.20 at pH = 7, 6.47 and 3.58 at pH = 9.5, and 9.90 and 2.70 at pH = 12. The concentration of chlorine phenols reached a maximum after an ultrasonic treatment of 3-5 min, and then decreased owing to the oxidation of the chlorine phenols to maleic acid. As the rate of oxidation decreased with decreasing concentration of phenol, the oxidation of the first 60% of phenol took 10 min at pH = 3 whereas oxidation of the remainder required 20 min. The oxidation of 25 mg/l of phenol was complete after 30 min. The process of oxidation took only 15 min when the concentration of CCl_A was raised to 0.2 ml per 400 ml of solution, part of the CCl $_4$ not being dispersed. If no CCl $_4$ is added, the oxidation takes 2.5 hrs under otherwise equal conditions. There are 1 figure and 1 table. ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut VODCEO (Scientific Research Institute VODGEO) SUBMITTED: March 11, 1961 Card 2/2

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VED EOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDR86-00513R001134900004-6	
37633 \$/076/62/036/005/008/013 B101/B110	
5 3400 AUTHORS: Kandzas, P. F., and Mokina, A. A. MITLE: Oxidation of phenol in an ultrasonic field and in the presence of curbon tetrachloride PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 5, 1962, 1041-1043 TEXT: In earlier papers (Zh. fiz. khimii, in print) it had been that in an ultrasonic field, phenol slowly oxidized, the established that in an ultrasonic field, phenol slowly oxidized, the benzene ring breaking and CCl_4 being decomposed into chlorides and atomic chlorines. The present authors added small amounts of Col_4 to intensify the oxidation of phenol. Phenol solutions (25 mg/l) in acid (H_2SO_4) , the oxidation of phenol. Phenol solutions (ato which Ccl_4 had neutral (buffer solution), or alkaline (NaOH) media, to which Ccl_4 had been added in the proportion of 0.1 ml per 400 ml of solution, were treated with ultrasonic waves of 800 kc/sec frequency at a rate of treated with ultrasonic waves of 800 kc/sec frequency at a rate of treated with ultrasonic waves of 800 kc/sec frequency at a rate of treated with ultrasonic waves of 800 kc/sec frequency at a rate of the oxidation of phenol with 4-aminoantipyrine, and the phenol content colorimetrically determined with 4-aminoantipyrine, and the phenol content	
Card 1/2	



Purification of Waste Water After Pickling Stainless Steel

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potassium nitrate and modium chloride doct not albeet its formation of ferrous sulfate crystaic which see . Note Standard (GOST 6984-54) requirements for PeSO, crucia star-

tion but have minor contents of mickel, showed, and chlorides as well as traces of mickels, (b) somethic crystallizers are recommended for precipitation of feature sulfate crystals, (7) purer Reso_{4} crystals with restrict-

dissolved matter are produced by allowing the standback to settle for a short time followed by decadency. (i) are production of an insulating most from waste water after pickling with sulfuric acid and salupeter as well a sodium chloride admixtures is not advisable. There are 3 tables; and 3 references, 2 Soviet, 1 U.S. The full reference is: Rentschler, M., Iron and Steel Engineer, 1939, pp 52-62.

ASSOCIATION:

I: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Water Septem Sever Systems, Hydrotechnical Structures and Epidemetric cal Engineering (N.-1. Institut VODSEC)

Card 2/2

	18.7300	175977 3077 - Star Andrew Star Star	1
	AUTHORS:	Yevlanova, A. V., Stefanovich, S. N., Mokina, A. A.	
	TITLE:	Purification of Waste Water After Plekling Stateback deck	
1 -	PERIODICAL:	Stal', 1959, Nr 10, pp 956-959 (USSR)	
	ABSTRACT:	The cleaning of waste water presents certain propriet if view of the ever-increasing production of pullhead there which is pickled either in hydrochloric and hitric and in addition to sulfuric acts or in a mixture of the target. The authors attempted to precipitate ferrous pullace to an insulating mass from waste waters. Conclusionat: (1) waste waters from pickling stainless steel different out- position, (2) neutralization of actic and metal renoval from waste waters indicate the expediency of using place stone mixed for minimum 30 min in concrete mixers /Ref 97. (3) the sediment formed during the neutralization of settling waters can be separated by vacuum filters or settling shelves, (4) it is advisable to neutralize such water separately /Ref 37 and after timestone treatent and settling return to the shop, (5) the presence of	
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	ACC NRI AP7002976 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0074	
	INVENTOR: Mokin, Ye. G.	
	ORG: None	
	TITLE: A strain gauge calibrator. Class 42, No. 189590 [announced by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Structural Parts im. Kucherenko (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy)]	
	SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovernyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 74	
	TOPIC TAGS: strain gauge, instrument calibration equipment	
	ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces an instrument for calibrating lever- and-pointer strain gauges. The unit contains a base, a housing which is hinged to this base and contains stationary and movable support plates, a screw mechanism for shifting the movable plate, a clamp and an optical caliper. Calibration accuracy is improved by hinging the base to the housing with a universal joint and by using a dynamometric clamp. The support plates are interchangeable and are made from the same material as the part to be tested.	
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	Card 1/2 UDC: 531.787:621.317.2	



















[Static and granule design and solveration of inack sying machinery; brief outline of lectares for courses for the improvement of the qualifications of the engineering and technical personnel derivered at the Novembirsk Institute of Railroad fransportation Engineeral Staticheskie i dinamicheskie raschety putouklaischnykh mashin; kratkil konspekt lektoli dita kursov povychenila kvalifikatsil ITR pri HHZbTe. Novembirsk, Hovembirski in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor, transporta, 1963. 39 p.

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3	Card BROKT :	Tropical Cerenla.	(34, No. 5, 1939; No. 1920)	3	÷
		Mokin, M.D. Vorozozh Zooveter	inay Institute		
	INST. : TITLE :	Froducing Three B	arvasts of Roughage per	•	b Alexandria
		Year.			
	ORIG. PUB.:	Zhivotnovodstvo,	1958, No.3, 39		t-sa.
				;	
	ABSTRACT :	At the training i	form (uchkhoz) of Voronezh stitute cets 1.5-1.8 cmt/he in the enving over winter	• .	
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		green harvest.	he general yield of rougha, t/he in corresponding out t/he. Spring underseeding	30 [n g 9]	
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NOKIN, A.N.	
Improving the design of flexible hose. Stan.i instr. 25 no.4:36-37 Ap '54. (Hose)	







SOV/3-58-12-8/43 An Independent Correspondence Vuz - the Center of Methodical Work cial department. The author claims that the general education of students entering correspondence vuzes leaves much to be desired. In 1956, 50% of the students failed to pass the entrance examinations. He speaks of a conference of workers of higher schools in September 1958 where it was emphasized that independent correspondence vuzes will (in connection with the reorganization of the higher school), acquire the character of centers where the practice of correspondence education will be generalized and the most important documents on method of instructions prepared. The All-Union Juridical Correspondence Institute is such a vuz. Its personnel consists of 6 professors, 7 doctors of sciences, 26 dotsents and 113 candidates of sciences. The author stresses the importance of the training-methodical literature issued by the institute and the necessity of estab-Card 2/3lishing publishing and printing offices for the correspond-

ED EOR DE	EASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513P001134900004-6	
	50V/3-58-12-8/43	
AUTHOR :	Mokichev, K.A., Professor; Institute Director	
TITLE:	An Independent Correspondence Vuz - the Center of Methodical Work (Samostoyatel'nyy zaochnyy vuz - tsentr metodicheskoy raboty)	
PERIODICAL:	Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1958, Nr 12, pp 33 - 37 (UBCR)	
ABSTRACT :	Over 50 % of students studying law by correspondence are at present trained at the All-Union Juridical Correspondence Institute (VYuZI). Others study at the correspondence de- partments of the Juridical Institutes of Sverdlovsk, Sara- tov and Khar'kov, and only a few in the correspondence de- partments of universities. The existing net of vuzes and departments training juridical personnel who retain their job while studying is not sufficient. VYuZI could not ad-	
	mit this year appr. 7,000 persons due to lack of accomoda- tion. Therefore such training must be organized at all uni- versities. The net of evening schools should particularly	
	be expanded and should not be limited only to resident vuzes. There is a gap in the system of higher juridical education in that it does not train specialists for Soviet administra- tion in economy and culture. It is suggested that these	
Card 1/3	specialists be trained by correspondence education in a spe-	

index.

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PPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900004.

MOKHUN', I. K.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Materials on the clinical aspect and treatment of leucosis." L'vov, 1961. 20 pp; L'vov State Med Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 10-61 sup, 225)











APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900004-6



А. С. Ф.	L 08113-67 ACC NR: AP6030094 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/66/000/008/0036/0037	•
	AUTHOR: Mokhrakov, B. (Colonel); Baskakov, N. (Reserve colonel) 13 ORG: none B	
	TITLE: Simulators used in training [Parachute-jump training device] SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 8, 1966, 36-37	
	TOPIC TAGS: parachute, ground trainer, paratroop training equipment, militARY TRAINING ABSTRACT: A training device for instructing paratroopers in body control techniques during air drops has been developed. It consists of inner and outer metal-tubing frames connected to side supports. An electric motor attached to one of the supports imparts a rotary motion to the frames. The inner rotating frame is equipped with a parachute-suspension system, rip cord, mock parachutes (main and reserve), and a locking device. The control system has three buttons: Direct, Reverse, and Stop. This device is particularly recommended for training paratroopers in making parachute jumps with free fall. Details concerning various parts of the device are given. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.	
	SUB CODE: 05, 01/ SUBM DATE: none	
	Card 1/1 nst	










SOV/124-58-7-7545

Translation from: Referationyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr. 7, p.32 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Uspenskiy, V.K., Mokhovikov, D.I.

- TITLE: The Influence Exerted by the Elements of a Compressed-air Conduit on the Gasdynamic Resistance to an Air Flow as Related to the Release of Brakes in Trains (Vliyaniye elementov magistral'nogo vozdukhoprovoda na gazodinamicheskoye soprotivleniye dvizheniyu vozdukha i otpusk tormozov v poyezdakh)
- **PERIODICAL:** Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zh.-d. transp., 1957, Nr 127, pp 113-119

ABSTRACT: Results are given of tests made of compressed-air conduit elements, and measures are proposed that are intended to shorten the time required to release the air brakes on trains. The measures are: 1) increasing by 90% the cross-sectional area of the through-passage of the terminal air cock, and increasing the lift of its valve; 2) using special brake-release augmenters which would raise the pressure in the conduit at the start of the brake-releasing action; 3) increasing the air-tightness of the air conduit with self-packing ring gaskets.
Card 1/1 1. Air brakes-Effectiveness 2. Air brakes I.S. Simonov --Design

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900004-6







LISENKOVA, L.L.; MOKHOVA, Ye.M.

Spectrophotometric quantitative usion continuity of extendence in intact cells of micro-organisms. 18 contours (NETA 18:3) 918-924 S-0 104.

i. Institut sikroviologii Al SSSN.

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	ASSOCIATION: Institut rad (Institute of Radiation and P	iatsionnoy i fiziko-khimiche hysico-Chemical Biology A	ikoy biologii AN SSSR N SSSR)			
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ACCESSION NR: AP4033136

\$/0120/64/000/002/0145/0147

AUTHOR: Borisov, A. Yu.; Mokhova, Ye. N.

TITLE: Spectrophotometer for recording small differences in absorption

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1964, 145-147

TOPIC TAGS: spectrophotometer, monochromator, ZMR-3 monochromator, differential spectrophotometer, differential absorption spectrophotometer

ABSTRACT: A differential spectrophotometer was developed on the basis of the Soviet-make ZMR-3 monochromator, after B. Chance's ideas (Rev. Scient. Instrum., 1951, 22, no. 8, 619, and 1959, 30, no. 8, 732; Science, 1954, 120, 767). The spectrophotometer is intended for measuring absorption and diffusion of light in two specimens within the 350-700-millimicron range. The error of the spectrum recording is $\pm (0.5-1) \times 10^{-7}$ optical-density unit, at maximum sensitivity, with a slit spectral width of 20-30 Å and a time constant of about

Card 1/2

D FOR RELE	EASE: 06/23/11: CIA	-RDP86-00513R	00113490000	24-6	
	of the rise time	E192 /E 382	4/006/006/017 There are	,	
6 figures. ASSOCIATION:	Kafedra radiopriyer elektrotekhnichesk (Department of Rad Novosibirsk Electr Institute)	nnykh ustroystv N ogo instituta svy io-receiving Devi	ovosibirskog azi ces of the	·	
SUBMITTED:	July 4, 1960				
Card 6/6					

S/142/61/004/006/006/017 E192/E382

(8)

Distribution of the rise time

amplifier. The product:

h = dg

is referred to as the "economy factor" of the system, since it shows how easily or cheaply the required gain is achieved. An n-stage amplifier is then investigated from the above point of view by assuming that d_k and g_k are constant and that the

rise times of the individual stages can be added as vectorial quantities (the standard squaring formula). Expressions for overall d, g and h are given and it is shown that they all have a maximum as a function of ξ_n . The results are illustrated

graphically. It is concluded from the analysis that in order to obtain a given gain and an output voltage, the most economical solution resulting in the lowest power consumption in the tubes and the lowest overall current, it is necessary to make the rise-time of the output stage 30% higher than that of each of the preceding stages. In this case the current pulse of the output tube will be 15 - 20% lower than that in the case of a uniform Card 5/6

S/142/61/004/006/006/017 Distribution of the rise time E192/E382

-4-

(6)

expressed as:

$$d = (d_1 \cdots d_n) (\xi_1 \cdots \xi_n) (b_1 \cdots b_{n-1})$$

where d_i are the goodness factors of the individual stages while the quantities ξ_k and \boldsymbol{b}_k are defined as:

$$\xi_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{\mathbf{t}_{yer}}{\mathbf{t}_{yer}}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{k}} - \mathbf{b}_{\mathbf{k}}}{\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{0}\mathbf{k}}}$$

where $t_{y \in V}$ is the total rise time of the system. A similar expression is found from g of the multistage Card 4/6

S/142/61/004/005/006/017 Distribution of the rise time E192/E382

"goodness factor". The dimensionless coefficient g_k

characterizes the suitability of the circuit for loading the stage and is referred to as the "suitability factor". The higher this factor, the higher the voltage which can be obtained from a given tube by using this circuit. The suitability coefficient is dependent not only on the relative rise time but also on the magnitude of the overshoots in the grid-cathode circuits. Thus, the coefficient is expressed as:

$$\mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\tau_{\mathcal{L}}}{\tau_{\mathcal{L}}} \left(1 + \delta_{\mathbf{C}\mathbf{K}} + \delta_{\mathbf{C}\mathbf{K}}\right)}}$$
(3)

where δ_{CK+} and δ_{CK-} represent the positive and negative overshoots. In Eqs. (1) and (2) K_k represents the gain of the stage and U_{BbIXk} represents the output voltage. It is shown that for a multistage amplifier the goodness factor can be Card 3/6

S/142/61/004/006/006/017 Distribution of the rise time E192/E382

$$D_{k} = \frac{K_{k}}{t_{yCTK}} = d_{k} \frac{S_{k}}{C_{Ok}}$$
(1)

$$\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{k}} = \frac{\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{Bb}\mathbf{I}\mathbf{X}\mathbf{k}}}{\mathbf{t}_{\mathbf{\gamma}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{T}\mathbf{k}}} = \mathbf{g}_{\mathbf{k}} \frac{\mathbf{\Delta}\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{mk}}}{\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{Ok}}}$$
(2)

where S_k is the slope of the tube employed in a given stage, $\bigtriangleup I_{mk}$ maximum change of the anode current for a tube (current pulse), and

 $C_{\rm Ok}$ is the total load capacity of the stage. The dimensionless coefficient $d_{\rm k}$ in Eq. (1) characterises the gain capability of a stage and is referred to as its Card 2/6

ROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900004-6 Ser Him s/142/61/004/006/006/017 E192/E382 3240 AUTHOR: Mokhov, Ye.N. TITLE: Distribution of the rise time between the output and the preliminary stages of an amplifier Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v.4, no. 6, 1961, 671 - 678 The paper was read at the All-Union Conference of TEXT: NTORIE im. A.S. Popov devoted to Radio Day, May, 1960. Comparison of the quality (amplification characteristics) of pulse-amplifier stages can be carried out by introducing the concept of the goodness factor $D_k = K_k / t_{yCN}$ of the stage which characterises the and the criterion $G_k = U_{BbIXk} / t_{\gamma \zeta \gamma k}$ usefulness of the stage in obtaining an output signal across a capacitive load and which is very important in the case of an output stage. Each of these quantities can be represented as a product of two factors: Card

sov/5215 Short-Period (Cont.) Troitskaya, V. A. Beat-Type Oscillations (Pearls) in the 89 Earth's Electromagnetic Field (T~ 1-4 sec) Troitskaya, V. A., and M. V. Mel'nikova. Characteristic Intervals of Oscillations, Decreasing Over a Period (10-1 sec), in the Earth's Electromagnetic Field, and Their Relation-100 ship With Phenomena in the Upper Atmosphere Bol'shakova, O. V., K. Yu. Zybin, and N. F. Mal'tseva. Some Regularities in the Behavior of the Vertical Component of Short-Period Oscillations of the Geomagnetic Field in a Stable 108 Regime (pc) Kalashnikov, A. G., and K. Yu. Zybin. Some Results of the Observations of the Variations Vector of the Horizontal Com-110 ponent of the Earth's Magnetic Field Kalashnikov, A. G., and Mokhova, Ye. N. Short-Period Variations of the Magnetic Field, Occurring Simultaneously Over a Arter Can 4/5 AREA.

Short-Period (Cont.)

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steady, etc.) oscillations of the terrestrial electromagnetic field, particularly in the arctic region. No personalities are mentioned. Brief English abstracts accompany each article. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Afanas'yeva, V. I. Short-Period Oscillations of the Earth's Magnetic Field

Kebuladze, V. V. Some Regularities of the Disturbed Field of Earth Currents

Okhatsimskaya, M. V., Yu. B. Rastrusin, I. I. Rokityanskiy, and R. V. Shchepetnov. Regularities in the Excitation of Short-Period Oscillations in Middle Latitudes

Vinogradov, P. A. Short-Period Oscillations of the Electrotelluric Field (According to Observations in Irkutsk)

Gard 2/5

MOKHOVA YE N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5215

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy komitet po provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. III razdel programmy MJG: Zemnoy magnetizm i zemnyye toki.

Korotkoperiodicheskiye kolebaniya elektromagnitnogo polya zemli (Short-Period Oscillations of the Earth's Electromagnetic Field) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961. 114 p. 1,800 copies printed (Series: Its: Sbornik statey, No. 3)

Resp. Eds.: A. G. Kalashnikov, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics, and V. A. Troitskaya, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ed.: Ye. P. Shchukina; Tech. Ed.: Ye. V. Makuni.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for geophysicists.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles, published by the Interdepartmental IGY Committee of the USSR Academy of Sciences, treats problems of geomagnetism and telluric currents. Individual articles deal with various (short-period, gigantic,

Card 1/5





CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900004-6 06/23/11: Δ

49-58-3-13/19

A Right-Angled Prism of Constant Susceptibility in a feateress. Magnetic Field.

of magnitude ratios for all bodies used. The author also considers other types of approximation, e.g., parabelic on the faces of the cube and linear on the edges. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 4 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth (Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Institut Fizhel Acadi)

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

Mokhova, NE.N. 49-58-3-13/19 AUTHOR: Mokhova, E.N. A Right-Angled Prism of Constant Susceptibility in a TITLE: Homogeneous Magnetic Field (Pryanougol'naya prima postoyamnoy vospriimchivosti v odnorodnom magnitnom pole) PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 387-390 (USSR) ABSTRACT: The cubic form is employed because it is theoretically simple and is used also in practice. The prism was made from powdered titanium magnetite (mixed with glue or plasticene). A small coil together with a microammeter is used for field measurement. The horizontal component of the Earth's field is compensated for by Helmholtz coils. The field which exists in the presence of a body can be calculated from a knowledge of the distribution of magnetization over that body. This has been shown to be approximately parabolic for a right-angled prism. The experimental curves obtained (of field against distance) are different from those calculated on the hypothesis of homogeneous magnetization. This non-homogeneity leads to an increased extension of the field in a horizontal direction. The curves depend in carticular, on the magnetization at the edges of the cube. The para-Card 1/2 parameters employed were found to have the para-6



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49-5-15/18

Calculation of the magnetisation of a prism in the case of constant susceptibility. (Cont.)

0.3 the vertical component of the cube field along the profile at a distance of 0.1 times the side-length of the cube differs little from the field of a uniform non-magnetic cube. There are 6 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: December 1, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. U.S.S.R. Institute of Physics of the Earth. (Akademiya Nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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9	AUTHOR :	Kirillov, F.A.	49-3-15/16	
	TITL2;	Conference of junior research asplrants of the Institute of Ac. Sc., U.S.S.R. (Konferent sotrudnikov, inzhenerov i asp Zemli AN SSSR).	the Physics of the Earth,	
	PERIODICAL:	"Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Ser (Bulletin of the Ac. Sc., Geo No. 3, pp. 411-415 (U.S.S.R.)	iya Geofizicheskaya" physics Series), 1997,	
	ABSTRACT:	The conference wa held on Dec papers were read relating to v 1956. In this report the cont papers are briefly summarised. paper "Magnetization of a Rect	ork completed in 1955 and ents of the individual	
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