

The temperature dependence ...
thus very marked and leads to variable results. There are
2 figures.

3/070/63/008/001/020/024
E132/E460

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.
M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni
M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1962

Card 2/2

SEMENOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, prof.; MOLOKOVA, Ye., red.

[Theory of mechanisms and machines; friction in mechanisms. Written Lectures] Teoriia mekhanizmov i mashin; trenie v mekhanizmakh. Pis'mennye lektsii. Leningrad, Severo-Zapadnyi zaachnyi politekhn. in-t, 1962.
(MIRA 17:5)
77 p.

GOSPITAL'NIK, Genrietta L'vovna; BRIL', R.Ya., nauchn. red.;
MOLOKOVA, Ye., red.

[Technical and economic calculations in power engineering]
Tekhniko-ekonomicheskie raschety v energetike; pis'mennye
leksii. Leningrad, Severo-Zapadnyi zaachnyi politekhnicheskii in-t, 1963. 70 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

SAROMOTINA, Tamara Grigor'yevna; MOZHAYEV, S.S., prof., nauchn.
red.; MOLOKOVA, Ye., red.

[Design of metal-cutting tools] Proektirovanie rezh-
shchikh instrumntov. Leningrad, Severo-Zapadnyi za-
ochnyi politekhn. in-t, No.2. [Cutters; written lectures]
Reztsy; pis'mennye lektsii. 1962. 59 p. (MIRA 17:7)

MOLOKOVICH, Yu.M.

The question of determining the permeability coefficient of
a layer. Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 116 no.1:55-58 '55. (MLRA 10:5)

I.Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut matematiki i mekhaniki im.
N.G. Chebotareva.

(Permeability)

SOV/124-57-5-5795
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 108 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Molokovich, Yu. M.

TITLE: On the Problem of Determining the Permeability Coefficient of a Stratum (K voprosu ob opredelenii koeffitsiyenta pronitsayemosti plasta)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kazanskogo un-ta, 1956, Vol 116, Nr 1, pp 55-58

ABSTRACT: A description is given of a hydrodynamic method of determining the permeability of a stratum $k(x, y)$. The stratum is assumed to be under pressure, the fluid as incompressible, and the seepage as laminar. The following equation is used:

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \log k}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \log k}{\partial y} + \Delta p = 0$$

where p is the pressure and $\Delta = \partial^2 / \partial x^2 + \partial^2 / \partial y^2$. To find the desired function $k(x, y)$, the fields of pressure p_1 and p_2 representing two different instants of time are used. Thus, two equations are obtained.

Card 1/2

SOV/124-57-5-5795

On the Problem of Determining the Permeability Coefficient of a Stratum

$$\frac{\partial p_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \log k}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial p_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \log k}{\partial y} + \Delta p_1 = 0, \quad \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \log k}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial p_2}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \log k}{\partial y} + \Delta p_2 = 0$$

The general solution of this system of equations is represented by the function $\log_e k = \Phi(x, y, C)$, where C is a constant which is determined according to the known value of k at some point of the stratum. The permeability of a stratum is similarly determined for the case of the flow of a compressible fluid under pressure.

V. A. Karpychev

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-10-11323

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 90 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Molokovich, Yu. M.

TITLE: The Problem of Determination of a Pressure Field in a Layer of Varying Permeability (K voprosu opredeleniya polya davleniya v plastakh peremennoy pronitsayemosti)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kazansk. un-ta, 1957, Vol 117, Nr 2, pp 120-124

ABSTRACT: The plane stationary field of a pressure p in a layer with varying permeability, $k(x, y)$, is being determined. A solution for the function $u = (p - p_0) \sqrt{k}$, where p_0 is the pressure at the circle of influence, is represented as a sum of two expressions. The first expression consists of a summation of harmonic functions with singularities situated at the wells. The second expression is in the form of an integral equation (obtained with the aid of Green's function), which the author proposes to solve by the method of successive approximations. In the case of a true circle of influence, the solution involves two infinite series of functions. Each successive function in the second series is obtained by integrating an expression containing the preceding function along the circular path. Convergence conditions for this series are given.

V. A. Maksimov

Card 1/1

MOLOKOVICH, Yu.M.

Restoration of the pressure function in formations of varying permeability, taking into account the viscosity of water and oil. Uch. zap. Kaz. un. 117 no.9-127-132 '57. (MIRA 13:1)

I. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut matematiki i mekhaniki im. N.G. Uhebotareva.

(Oil reservoir engineering)

MOLOKOVICH, Yu. M., Cand Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Determining the pressure function in a nonhomogeneous porous medium". Kazan', 1959. 7 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Kazan' Order of Labor Red Banner State U im I. V. Ul'yanov-Lenin), 150 copies (KL, No 10, 1960, 125)

15

16(1)

AUTHOR:

Molokovich, Yu.M.

05261

SOV/140-59-5-17/25

TITLE:

On an Approximate Method for the Solution of Linear Integral Equations

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Matematika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 164-170 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author investigates the approximate solution of integral equations of second kind of the type of Volterra and Fredholm. The proposed method is a modification of the method of averaging of functional corrections treated by Yu.D.Sokolov in [Ref 1,2,3,4]. Sufficient conditions for the convergence of the method are given. For the same number of steps the method yields better results than that of Sokolov, but on the other hand it is combined with much more calculations. Two numerical examples are considered. A comparison with the exact solution shows errors of 1.03 and 1.9 % for second approximations. There are 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: NIIMM imeni N.G.Chebotareva pri KGU (NIIMM imeni N.G.Chebotarev at the KGU)

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1958

Card 1/1

MOLOKOVICH, Yu. M. (Kazan')

"On the Determination of the Pressure Distribution in a Heterogeneous Oil Layer."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

MOLOKOVICH, Yu.M.

Determining the pressure field in a nonuniform oil layer.

Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.6:63-70 '60.

(MIRA 13:7)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina.

(Oil reservoir engineering)

SALIMOV, R.B. (Kazan'); MOLOKOVICH, Yu.M. (Kazan')

Inverse problem of changing profiles in hydroaeromechanics. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; mat no.4:150-157 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MOLOKOVSKIY, S. I.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Some problems of focusing large electron currents in very-high-frequency tubes". Leningrad, 1958. 11 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Electrical Engineering Inst im V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 134)

68196

SOV/58-59-5-11037

9.3/30

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 162 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Molokovskiy, S.I.

TITLE: Electron-Beam Focusing Conditions in an Axially Symmetric Magnetic Field in the Case of an Electron Gun Unscreened From the Magnetic Field

PERIODICAL: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, 1958, Nr 34, pp 200 - 212

ABSTRACT:

The author analyzes the equations of motion employed in the LEV and LOV for an electron in superposed electric and magnetic fields with axial symmetry. The equations of motion for the electron are derived from equations of motion written out in a Lagrangian form. A simple analysis leads to the following qualitative conclusions: 1) the focusing force due to the magnetic field is proportional to the difference between the magnetic flux penetrating a cross section of the beam at a given point and the flux passing through the surface of the cathode; 2) if a constant magnetic field is used for focusing, its magnitude must be very large; 3) the focusing action of the magnetic field depends on its direction in a given cross section with respect to the direction of the magnetic field on the cathode; 4) the action of the magnetic field can be focusing or

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SOV/58-59-5-11037

Electron-Beam Focusing Conditions in an Axially Symmetric Magnetic Field in the Case of an Electron Gun Unscreened From the Magnetic Field.

defocusing, depending upon the ratios between the field intensity and the flux magnitudes at a given site and on the cathode. The author derives the general conditions which the magnetic and electric field distributions must satisfy in order to obtain parallel and weakly converging beams. The author considers the applicability of the method of scale models of focusing systems when marked space-charge forces are present in the beam. The bibliography contains 6 titles.

V.I. Gurtovoy

W

Card 2/2

SOV/58-59-7-15860

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 174 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kuznetsova, A.V., Molokovskiy, S.I.

TITLE: Focusing an Electron Beam With a High Space-Charge Value Using the Magnetic Field of a Solenoid System

PERIODICAL: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, 1958, Vol 36, pp 125 - 129 ✓

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an experimental study dealing with the focusing of electrons by means of a longitudinal magnetic field generated by a system of coaxial solenoids. The initial formation of the beam was effected by a Pierce electron gun. The authors cite what experimental distribution of the magnetic field along the axis of the system yielded the highest assurance that 95% of the beam current would pass through the field.

L.S. Solov'yev

Card 1/1

SOV/58-59-5-11238

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 187 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Molokovskiy, S.I.

TITLE: Assessment of Klystron Volume-Charge Defocusing; Forces Under Dynamic Conditions

PERIODICAL: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, 1958, Vol 38, pp 113 - 124

ABSTRACT: The author estimates the magnitude of defocusing forces acting in a radial direction upon clustered electrons in a bunched electron beam. The estimate is made on the following assumptions: 1) the problem is quasi-static; 2) the beam possesses symmetric rotation; 3) the volume-charge density in the beam cross section is uniformly distributed. To simplify the calculations the real form of the electron packets is replaced by a rectangular one. The author examines the cases when the drift space is not bounded from the ends, and when it is bounded from one or both ends by conducting surfaces (e.g., grids); in all cases it is assumed that the electron beam is surrounded by a

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SOV/58-59-5-11238

Assessment of Klystron Volume-Charge Defocusing Forces Under Dynamic Conditions
conducting cylindrical screen. The author obtains general formulae allowing an
estimate of the radial electric-field component. He adduces an example where these
forces under dynamic operating conditions grow substantially as compared to static
conditions.



M.B. Golant

Card 2/2

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S/109/61/006/003/005/018
E032/E314

26.2531 (also 1137, 1143, 1151)

AUTHORS: Molokovskiy, S.I. and Sushkov, A.D.

TITLE: A Study of the Electrical Field Due to a Dense
Bunch of Charged Particles

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 3,
pp. 375 - 380

TEXT: The study of the electrical field of a dense particle bunch, taking into account the effect of a conducting screen, is said to be of great importance to the solution of the general problem of charged-particle bunching. The present paper is concerned with the analysis of the electric field of a bunch with uniform distribution of the space charge and surrounded by a metallic screen. General expressions are given for the field distribution and these are said to be capable of extension to the case of a nonuniform axially symmetric charge distribution. The calculation of the electric field due to an axially symmetric space charge surrounded by a metal screen is obtained from the Poisson equation: X

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$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial z^2} = - \frac{4\pi \rho}{\epsilon} .$$

This equation is solved using the Hankel integral transformation with finite limits. By multiplying both sides of the Poisson equation by

$$r J_0 \left(\lambda_i \frac{r}{a} \right)$$

where J_0 is the zero-order Bessel function, λ_i is the i -th root of this function and a is the radius of the screen, the potential function is found to be of the form

$$U_J = \int_0^{\infty} U J_0 \left(\lambda_i \frac{r}{a} \right) r dr .$$

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A Study of

This function satisfies the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2 U_J}{dz^2} - \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{a}\right)^2 U_J = -\lambda_i J_1(\lambda_i) U(a) - \frac{4\pi}{\epsilon} \rho_J \quad (1)$$

where J_1 is the first-order Bessel function and ρ_J is the transformed space-charge density function given by

$$\rho_J = \int_0^a \rho_{J_0} \left(\lambda_i \frac{r}{a}\right) r dr .$$

In order to obtain the required solution of the Poisson equation, it is then sufficient to determine the transformed potential function from Eq. (1) and substitute it into the formula

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$$U = \frac{2}{a^2} \sum_i U_J \frac{J_0\left(\lambda_i \frac{r}{a}\right)}{[J_1(\lambda_i)]^2} .$$

In this expression, the summation is carried out over positive values of λ_i . Without loss of generality it can then be assumed that the potential of the surrounding screen is zero, i.e. $U(a) = 0$. In that case, Eq. (1) is simplified to read

$$\frac{d^2 U_J}{dz^2} - \left(\frac{\lambda_i}{a}\right)^2 U_J = f(z)$$

where

$$f(z) = - \frac{4\pi}{\epsilon} \rho_J \quad (2) .$$

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The solution of this equation can be found in the form

$$U_j = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Gamma(z, \zeta) f(\zeta) d\zeta \quad (3)$$

where

$$\Gamma(z, \zeta) = -\frac{a}{2\lambda_1} e^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{a} |z-\zeta|} \quad (4)$$

Substituting Eqs. (2) and (4) into Eq. (3), it is found that

$$U_j = \frac{4\pi a}{2a\lambda_1} \int \rho_j e^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{a} |z-\zeta|} d\zeta$$

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E032/E314

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in which the integration extends over those values of ζ for which ρ_j differs from zero. Substituting this equation into the expression for U it is finally found that

$$U = \frac{4\pi}{\epsilon_0} \sum_j \frac{J_0\left(\lambda_j \frac{r}{a}\right)}{\lambda_j^2 [J_1(\lambda_j a)]^2} \int \rho_j e^{-\frac{\lambda_j}{a} |z-z'|} d\zeta. \quad (5)$$

This expression determines the general form of the potential due to an axially symmetric space charge. In the special case of the single charged-particle bunch inside a metal screen and with $\rho = \text{const.}$ (Fig. 1), the expression for U is of the form

$$U = \frac{8\pi b \rho a^2}{\epsilon_0} \sum_j \frac{J_0\left(\lambda_j \frac{r}{b}\right) J_1(\lambda_j a)}{\lambda_j^2 [J_1(\lambda_j a)]^2} \varphi(\lambda_j, z), \quad (6)$$

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where $p = b/a$ and

$$\varphi(\lambda_i, z) = \begin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda_i \frac{l}{2b} p} \operatorname{ch} \lambda_i \frac{z}{b} p, & |z| \leq \frac{l}{2}, \\ e^{-\lambda_i \frac{|z|}{b} p} \operatorname{sh} \lambda_i \frac{l}{2b} p, & |z| \geq \frac{l}{2}. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Hence the transverse and longitudinal components of the electric field are found to be

$$E_r = \frac{8\pi b \rho}{\epsilon} \sum_i \frac{J_1\left(\lambda_i \frac{r}{b} p\right) J_1(\lambda_i p)}{\lambda_i^2 [J_1(\lambda_i)]^2} \varphi(\lambda_i, z), \quad (8)$$

$$E_z = \frac{8\pi b \rho}{\epsilon} \sum_i \frac{J_0\left(\lambda_i \frac{r}{b} p\right) J_1(\lambda_i p)}{\lambda_i^2 [J_1(\lambda_i)]^2} \psi(\lambda_i, z), \quad (9)$$

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$$\psi(\lambda_1, z) = \begin{cases} e^{-\lambda_1 \frac{l}{2b} p} \operatorname{sh} \lambda_1 \frac{z}{b} p, & |z| \leq \frac{l}{2}, \\ \frac{z}{|z|} e^{-\lambda_1 \frac{|z|}{b} p} \operatorname{sh} \lambda_1 \frac{l}{2b} p, & |z| \geq \frac{l}{2}. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

where in the case of Eq. (8) $\varphi(\lambda_1, z)$ is given by

Eq. (10). Using the superposition principle, this expression can then be applied to the calculation of a periodic sequence. Fig. 2 shows the variation in the longitudinal component of the field at $z = 0.5l$ as a function of the radial coordinate. Fig. 3 shows the variation in the maximum relative magnitudes of the axial and radial components as functions of the relative dimensions of the bunch. The paper is concluded with a detailed examination of these general formulae in special cases. Thus, for example, Fig. 4 shows the variation of the field along the axis of the bunch in the presence ($p = 1$) and the absence ($p = 0$) of the screen. Fig. 5 shows the variation in the axial component inside and outside the bunch. There are 5 figures and 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1959
Card 8/11

MOLOKOVSKIY, S.I.

Conditions for obtaining minimum pulsations in electron flows
focused by a uniform magnetic field in systems with partially screened
cathodes. Radiotekh. i elektron. 6 no.11:1943 N 6L. (MIKA 14:10)
(Electron beams) (Cathodes)
(Magnetic fields)

S/109/62/007/006/019/024
D234/D308

9.3140
AUTHOR:

Molokovskiy, S. I.

TITLE:

Analytical design of electrode geometry for electrostatic focusing of band stream

PERIODICAL:

Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 6, 1962, 1048-1050

TEXT: The problem of electrode configuration reduces to a Laplace equation with certain boundary conditions which is solved by the author for the case $jd^2/U_a^{3/2}$, being less than $10^{-5} A/V^{3/2}$ (j denotes the electron current density, d the distance of diode gap, U_a the potential of electrodes forming the diode gap); the potential distribution in the diode gap is then taken approximately as

$$\frac{z}{d} = (4,5B)^{1/2} \left(\frac{U}{U_m} - 1 \right)^{1/2} \quad (3)$$

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Analytical design of ...

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(U_m = maximum potential in the middle surface of the gap, $B = 2.33 \times 10^{-6} U_m^{3/2} / jd^2$). The equation of the profile of equipotential surface is found to be $(z/d)^2 (1 + \text{tg}^2 \theta) \cos 2\theta = 0.25$, which determines the form of electrodes securing rectilinear motion of the electron stream. There are 2 figures.

✓
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SUBMITTED: December 6, 1961

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

Sushkov, A. D., and Molokovskiy, S. I.

S/057/63/033/003/011/021
B104/B160

TITLE:

The electric field of charged particle packets

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 3, 1965, 326-336

TEXT: The electric field of axially-symmetrical disk-shaped packets of charged particles in a metal tube is investigated. The fields are calculated for different charge-density distributions along the axis of the packet, special attention being paid to non-uniform ones similar to those obtained in bunching devices. The problem of finding U the potential function and E_r and E_z the radial and longitudinal components of the electric field, is reduced to that of finding a function f_1 and its first derivative for different charge distribution functions. If the density is uniformly distributed ($\rho = \rho_0$):

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The electric field of charged ...

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8104/8100

$$E_r = \begin{cases} 2 \frac{\rho_0}{\lambda} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2} |z|} \operatorname{ch} \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{z}{a} \right) & |z| < \frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \frac{\rho_0}{\lambda} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2} |z|} \operatorname{sh} \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{z}{a} & |z| > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

the density is described by $\rho = \rho_0 \exp(-\alpha |z|/2)$

$$E_r = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{\lambda}{a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{z}{a} \right)^2 \left[\frac{\lambda}{a} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2} |z|} \left(\frac{z}{a} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \right] & |z| < \frac{1}{2} \\ \left(\frac{\lambda}{a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{z}{a} \right)^2 \left[e^{-\frac{\lambda}{2} |z|} \left(\frac{z}{a} \operatorname{ch} \frac{\lambda}{2} \frac{z}{a} - \frac{\lambda}{2} \right) \right] & |z| > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

(11)

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B104/B'80

The electric field of charged ...

if $\rho = \rho_0 \text{ char/l}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{a} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{a}{l} \right)^2 \left[\frac{\lambda_1 \text{sh} \frac{a}{l} x - e^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{a} x} \text{ch} \frac{\lambda_1}{a} x}{\lambda_1 \text{ch} \frac{a}{l} - \frac{a}{l} \text{sh} \frac{\lambda_1}{a} x} \right] \\
 \varphi = & \times \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{a} \text{ch} \frac{a}{2} - \frac{a}{l} \text{sh} \frac{\lambda_1}{2} \right) |x| \leq \frac{l}{2}, \\
 & e^{-\frac{\lambda_1}{a} |x|} \left[\frac{\text{sh} \frac{l}{2} \left(\frac{\lambda_1}{a} - \frac{a}{l} \right)}{\lambda_1 \text{ch} \frac{a}{l} - \frac{a}{l} \text{sh} \frac{\lambda_1}{a}} \right] |x| > \frac{l}{2},
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{12}$$

characterizes the potential distribution for different charge density distributions in the bunch and in the surrounding space. Fields of bunches with different charge distributions are compared. There are 7 figures.

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The electric field of charged ...

S/057/63/033/003/011/021
B104/B180

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I.
Ul'yanova (Lenina)
(Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute imeni V. I.
Ul'yanov (Lenin))

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1962

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AR4020694

S/0275/64/000/001/A044/A044

SOURCE: RZh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, Abs. 1A219

AUTHOR: Molokovskiy, S. I.

TITLE: Aberration of Pierce-type electron guns that shape a converging electron beam

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vy*p. 48, 1963, 76-80

TOPIC TAGS: electron gun, Pierce gun, beam focusing gun, electron trajectory, electrolytic trough method, perveance, gun perveance, beam profile, beam radius

TRANSLATION: Electron trajectories in Pierce guns are investigated by simulation in an electrolytic trough with allowance for space charge (a method analogous to that described by V. S. Lokushkov in "Le Vide," 1956, v. 11, 65, 328). Field patterns and electron tra-
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ACCESSION NR: AR4020694

jectories are presented for guns with typical perveance $K = 1 \times 10^{-6}$
 $A/v^{3/2}$. As a result of the effect of spherical aberration at the
output from the gun, the profile of the shaped beam differs strongly
from that calculated. The beam radius in the plane where the cross
section should be minimal turns out to be considerably larger than
calculated. The shortcomings of the procedure wherein the influence
of the anode opening is accounted for by replacing it with a thin
lens are pointed out. The difficulties of producing an electron-
optical system with large compression are shown to be connected with
the effect of spherical aberration. Bibliography, 2 titles. N. O.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

SUB CODE: GE, SD

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 25581-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AM6004761

Monograph

UR/

45
B+1

Molokovskiy, Sergey Ivanovich; Sushkov, Aleksandr Danilovich

Electron optical systems of super-high frequency devices (Elektronno-opticheskiye sistemy priborov sverkhvysokikh chastot) Moscow, Izd-vo "Energiya", 1965. 231 p. illus., biblio. 4,500 copies printed

TOPIC TAGS: electron beam, electron gun, electron optics, electron waveguide

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book deals with electron-optical systems intended to obtain intense electron beams of varying configurations, used in microwave electronic devices. The book describes the physics of the phenomena occurring in electron beams with large space charge. The principles involved in the design of electron optical systems are described, together with the required calculations. Calculation procedures are given for almost all the principal shaping and transverse-limitation systems used in practice. The various expositions are illustrated with a large number of examples based on concrete constructions of electronic devices. Some general problems, knowledge of which is essential for the understanding of the physical processes and design procedures of electron-optical systems, are also included, such as space charge in electron beams in the presence and in the absence of positive ions, methods of stimulating of electrostatic fields in an electrolytic trough, methods of constructing electron trajectories with and without allowance for space charge. Authors thank A. A. Zhigarev for valuable remarks made during the review of the manuscript.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.3.032 : 621.385.6

L 25581-66

ACC NR: AM6004761

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Literature - - 228

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 20Apr67/ ORIG REF: 027/ OTH REF: 036

Card 2/2 dda

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fruit Trees. Small Fruit M
Plants. Nut Trees. Tea.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25083

Author : Molokoyedov, N. N.

Inst : Not given

Title : Concerning the Causes for the Destruction
of Grape Spots Under Cover

Orig Pub : Vinodeliye i vinogradstvo SSSR, 1957, No 1,
34-36

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

178

MOLOKOYEDOVA, L.F.

Some biological and physiological peculiarities of cucumber hybrids
marked by heterosis. Fiziol. rast. 9 no.1:69-74 '62.

(MIRA 15:3)

1. Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Vegetable and Potato
Growing, Kharkov.

(Cucumbers--Varieties)

26116-66 EWP(1)/EWT(m)/EIC(m)-5/T/EWP(e) IIP(c) SM/WH/WV
ACC NR: AP6003420 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/001/0104/0108

AUTHOR: Sciomko, V. P.; Molokoyedova, T. A.; Uskov, I. A.

ORG: Kiev State University im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Effect of fillers on the morphological forms and mechanical properties of crystalline polymers

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 1, 1966, 104-108 and insert facing page 104

TOPIC TAGS: crystalline polymer, solid mechanical property, filler, polymerization, spherulite, bending strength

ABSTRACT: A study directed toward improving the mechanical properties of crystalline polymers by means of fillers has been carried out at Kiev State University. Polycaprolactam and two fillers, kaolinite and glass fiber, were used in the experiment. The effect of the fillers on the morphological forms and mechanical properties of the polymers was studied with specimens which contained varying amounts of fillers. The specimens, 5-6 mm thick and 10 mm in diameter, were prepared as follows: 1) compression molding at 180°C and 1000 kg/cm²; 2) heating to 270°C followed by cooling at a rate of 2-3°C/min to 270-180°C; 3) heat treatment at this temperature for 1 hr; and 4) cooling to room temperature at the same rate. It was found that specimens prepared by mixing finely divided polycaprolactam molding powder with 5 to 20% kaolinite turned out to consist of alternating kaolinite and polycaprolactam spherulite layers, and to be very brittle. To improve the structure and the mechanical properties of the filled

Cord 1/4

UDC: 678.01:53

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ACC NR: AP6003420

polymer, it was found necessary to lower the filler content, and to improve the distribution of the filler while retaining its original finely divided state in the polymer. To this end the fillers were added to the polymer in the course of polymerization. Kaolinite or glass fiber (3 mm long) in the form of an aqueous suspension was added drop-wise to caprolactam polymerizing under an inert gas at 270° C, 35 min after the onset of the polymerization. As the drops hit the melt, they explode under the effect of the steam formed and cause the filler to distribute uniformly in the melt.

The effect of filler content and heat-treatment temperature on spherulite size in the improved polycaprolactam specimens was determined (See Fig. 1) using metallographic techniques. Micrographs of filled and nonfilled specimens heat-treated at 260° C showed that the filler concentrates in the boundaries and defect spots of spherulites.

The decrease in the spherulite size which occurs on addition of kaolinite (see Fig. 1) can be explained as follows: 1) kaolinite acts as a nucleating agent which accelerates crystallization, and 2) some of the filler is squeezed out into the less dense, amorphous interspherulite regions, concentrates within these regions, and hinders spherulite growth.

The effect of glass fiber on spherulite size requires further study, presently in progress.

Card 2/4

L 26116-85
ACC NR: AP6003420

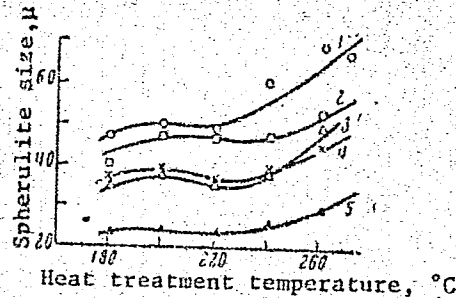


Fig. 1. Effect of heat treatment temperature on the size of spherulites of filled and non-filled polycaprolactam (PC)
1 - Nonfilled PC; 2 - PC, filled with 0.5% kaolinite; 3 - PC, filled with 5% kaolinite; 4 - PC, filled with 0.5% glass fiber; 5 - PC, filled with 5% glass fiber.

Structural changes in filled polycaprolactam were shown to correlate with changes in its mechanical properties, e.g., the highest bending strength was exhibited by specimens filled with 2% kaolinite. Improvement of the mechanical properties of polycaprolactam by fillers can be attributed to two factors: 1) decrease of the spherulite size, and 2) strengthening of the amorphous interspherulite regions.

Card 3/4

L 26116-66

ACC NR: AP6003420

This strengthening is very important in view of the established facts that polymers crystallize stepwise, and that the final steps, which involve slow crystallization of the amorphous regions, can last up to several years and cause changes in the properties of the polymer (aging). Concentration of filler particles in amorphous regions lowers molecular mobility, hinders molecular rearrangement to form the crystalline phase, and promotes stabilization of the original polymer structure.

Stabilization of the most favorable structures in the polymers could greatly contribute to an improvement of the mechanical properties of the end products. Preliminary studies by the authors of changes in the microstructure and crystallinity of filled and nonfilled polycaprolactam as a function of time suggested the feasibility of stabilizing the structures of crystalline polymers by means of fillers. Further studies along these lines are in progress. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [FSB: v.2, no.3]

SUB CODE: 11, 20, 07 / SUBM DATE: 17Feb65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 005

Card 4/4 CC

L 20000 65 RVP(j)/RVI(m)
ACCESSION NO: AP3001486

FORM 4 AFSS/ASST RM

S/O 90/64/006/012/2201/2201

AUTHOR: Solonko, V. P.; Uskov, I. A.; Holokvedova, T. A.
Pavlenko, B. B.

TITLE: Effect of filler on morphological form and properties of polyacrylates

SOURCE: Vysomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 2201

TOPIC TAGS: Polycaprolactan, Nylon, filler, morphology, kaolin, mechanical property

ABSTRACT: A laboratory study has been made of the effect of kaolin filler (0.5-20%) on morphological forms in and properties of polyacrylates under various conditions of heat treatment and filler addition. Polycaprolactan was used in the form of block specimens and films. Heat treatment was carried out in the 150-280C range in 20C increments. It was found that the kaolin changed the morphology of polyacrylates. Spherulites decreased in size and the filler concentrated in interspherulitic boundaries. As a result, an improvement in certain physical and mechanical properties was observed.

Card 1/1

MOLOMUT, Norman

Physiologic factors in host-tumor relationship and metastases. Neoplasma, Bratisl. 5 no.2:101-105 1958.

1. Waldemar Medical Research Foundation, Inc. Port Washington, New York.
Author's address: Norman Molomut Ph. D., Waldemar Medical Research
Foundation, Inc., Port Washington, New York, U. S. A.

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
host-tumor relationship & metastases, review)

ACC NR: AP7004064 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/67/009/001/0040/0044

AUTHOR: Solomko, V. P.; Molokoyedova, T. A.; Uskov, I. A.; Polichkovskaya, T. V.

ORG: Kiev State University im. T. G. Shevchenko (Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Effect of nonmodified and modified fillers on the morphology and dimensions of spherulites, and mechanical properties of polycaproamide and polyethylene

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 9, no. 1, 1967, 40-44

TOPIC TAGS: fillers, morphology, spherulite, mechanical property, film

ABSTRACT: An investigation has shown that modified and nonmodified fillers significantly affect the dimensions and morphology of spherulites in methylpolysiloxane, modified and aminated aerosil, silica, kaoline and glass fiber. Surface modification of fillers induces a more pronounced interaction with a given polymer, as compared with nonmodified filler-polymer interaction. Addition of

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.01:53+678.678.675+678.742

ACC NR: AP7004064

optimum concentrations of fillers induces a number of changes in spherulites such as morphological and dimensional, while a concentration of fillers exceeding optimum levels does not have any significant effect. Mechanical properties of the filled films are determined by the size of spherulites only at very low filler concentrations, when the filler acts primarily as a nucleation center. In the case of increased filler concentrations, its effect on the mechanical properties of a film becomes predominant. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [AM]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 26Oct65/ORIG REF: 005/

Card 2/2

ROLECKOVA, E.; RYCHLIKOVA, M.; MOLOMUT, N.

Toxicity of normal and immune rabbit sera to different mouse cells.
Neoplasma 8 no.3:269-274 '61.

1. Waldemar Medical Research Foundation, Port Washington, L.I., N.Y.,
U.S.A.

(IMMUNE SERUMS toxicol) (NEOPLASMS immunol)

MOLOMUZH, A.S., inzh.

Methods for estimating losses due to equipment repair in
electric power plants. Energetik 11 no.7:26-27 JI '63.
(MIRA 16:8)
(Electric power plants—Equipment and supplies)

MOLOMUZH, F.F.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors.

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 17442

Author : ~~Molomuzh, F.F.~~

Inst : -

Title : A Contribution to the Question of Eosinophilic Reticuloma.

Orig Pub : Tr. gos. n.-i. in-ta ukha, gorla i nosa, 1956, vyp. 8, 184-192.

Abstract : Three cases of eosinophilic reticuloma in a 3½ year old boy and 9 and 14-year old girls are reported. The complaints were basically limited to headaches and constant aching pains at the lesion sites, worse at night. There was moderate leukocytosis and an increase in eosinophils up to 7% in peripheral blood. There were multiple skeletal lesions in all children. A histologic study of the removed tumor revealed an eosinophilic reticuloma in all cases which, according to the author, occupies a transitional place between a tumor and a granuloma.

Card 1/1

KABANOV, I.; MOLOMZHANTS, D.

Trade treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and
the Mongolian People's Republic. Vnesh.torg. 28 no.8:48-50 '58.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Russia--Foreign economic relations--Mongolia)
(Mongolia--Foreign economic relations--Russia)

MOLOMZHANTS, D.

The Soviet Union renders us their friendly help. Vnesn. torg.
41 no. 2:20-21 '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(Russia--Foreign economic relations--Mongolia)
(Mongolia--Foreign economic relations-- Russia)

MOLCNIWICZ, N.

MOLCNIWICZ, N. Cost analysis of the erection of a prefabricated building sections factory. p. 14. Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1956. BUDOWNICTWO PRZEMYSLOWE. Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

MOLONIEWICZ, S.; JOMOROWSKI, R.

"Drill for Laying Mines in the Earth Under Water." p. 198. (GOSPODARKA
WODNA, Vol. 14, No. 5, May 1954. Warszawa, Poland.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC,
Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

MOLONIEWICZ, W.

"Designing a Sewer System for Surface Water." Part 1. p. 196 (GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA
SANITARNA, Vol. 27, No. 7, July 1953) Warszawa

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2, No. 10,
October 1953. Unclassified.

MOLONIEWICZ, Wanda

Congress of the Association of Hungarian Hydrologists. Gaz
woda techn sanit 38 no.6s:213-214 Je '64

MOLONOV, G.D., insh.

Interaction of basic open-hearth-type liquid slags with the
gaseous phase containing sulfur. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; Chern.Met.
no.8:53-60 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Open-hearth process) (Chemistry, Metallurgic) (Sulfur)

MOLONOV, G. D., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "The effect of the gaseous phase on the process of desulfurization of steel in basic open-hearth furnaces". Dnepropetrovsk, 1959. 16 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ Ukr SSR, Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Metallurgical Inst im I. V. Stalin, Chair of Steel Metallurgy), 175 copies (KL, No 12, 1960, 127)

S/137/62/000/002/005/144
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Molonov, G. D.

TITLE: The rate of sulfur absorption by liquid steel as a function of the partial pressure of sulfur dioxide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1962, 16, abstract 2A75 ("Sb. nauchn. tr. Zhdanovsk. metallurg. in-t", 1960, no. 6, 13-16)

TEXT: Experimental melts were conducted in a 5-kg electric furnace with magnesite lining. A mixture of SO_2 , O_2 and N_2 of a given composition was introduced into the operational space after the metal had melted. Low-carbon steel was used. During the melting process samples were taken for chemical analysis; the slag was removed by freezing onto a metal rod. It was found that the rate of S absorption was a directly proportional function of pSO_2 ; this proves the great importance of diffusion processes. The mixing of metal on account of C oxidation and gas turbulence near the metal surface, must considerably increase the rate of S absorption. ✓

T. Kolesnikova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

KUZNETSOV, A.F.; KHARTONOV, A.S.; MOLONOV, G.D.

Effect of the method of deoxidation and conditions of casting on
the quality of pipe steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.: chern. met. 4
no.8:43-47 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

I. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Steel--Metallurgy)

KAZANTSEV, I.G.; KUZNETSOV, A.F.; PRESNYAKOV, V.M.; ~~MOLONOV, G.D.~~;
KUZEMA, I.D.; CHERNYSHEV, I.S.; OLESHKEVICH, T.I.; KISSEL', N.N.;
ANTOKHIN, N.T.; ROYANOV, V.V.

Manufacture of very thick plate from capped steel. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; chern. met. 6 no.6:49-50 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

I. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy inatitut i zavod im. Il'icha.
(Steel ingots) (Rolling (Metalwork)--Quality control)

MOLONOV, G.D.; KUZNETSOV, A.F.; PRESNYAKOV, V.M.

Nonmetallic inclusions in capped steel. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; Chern. met. 7 no.2:56-57 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

MOLOSAYEV, I. P.

"Investigation of Metal Flow in the Stamp Hollow During Mass Stamping." Cand Tech
Sci, Belorussian Polytechnic Inst Imeni I. V. Stalin, 24 Dec 54. (SB, 14 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational
Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

MOLOSAYEV, I. P.

137-58-3-5071

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 87 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Molosayev, I. P.

TITLE: A Study of the Deformation of the Metal in the Cavity of a Die
(Izucheniye protsessa formoizmeneniya metalla v polosti shtampa)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. ... tr. Belorussk. politekhn. in-t, 1957, Nr 57,
pp 69-80

ABSTRACT: Experiments were performed in order to establish how the pressure of the flow and the nature of filling in of the die are affected at the final instant of the stamping operation by the shape of the forging and the geometry of the die clearance. The deformation of separate elements in the regions of flow was studied from the first to the last instant of the entire process of shape transformation. The degree of nonuniformity of deformation was studied quantitatively. Research was carried out on Pb and, partially, Al specimens which were worked in a special stamping press equipped with insert dies for quick changes of the shape and dimensions of the forgings. The degree of deformation was measured by means of an indicator.

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137-58-3-5071

A Study of the Deformation of the Metal in the Cavity of a Die
: while the forces were registered by photo-optical means.

G. F.

Card 2/2

MOLOSAYEV, I.P.; MEKHED, I.N.

Studying the temperature conditions of dies in hot forging. Kuz.-
shtam. proizv. 3 no.11:21-22 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Dies (Metalworking)) (Forging)

MOLOSHNAYA, T. N.

SOV/4# - 58 - 4 - 3354

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, 1958, Nr 4,
p 156 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Furto, V. A. and Moloshnaya, T. N.

TITLE: On the Machine Translation of English into Russian
(O mashinom perevode s angliyskogo yazyka na russkiy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 3-go Vses. matem. s"yezda., Nr 1, Moscow,
AN SSSR 1956, p 196

ABSTRACT: Thesis of a report before the third All-Union
Mathematical Congress. A method of translation is proposed
by which definite classes of English and Russian words, typical
structures of the English sentence, typical configurations from
the given classes of words and the configurations in Russian
corresponding to them are given. In translation configurations
contained in an English phrase must be replaced by Russian con-
figurations corresponding to them and then the Russian words must

Card 1/2

LOCKE, William Nash ; MOLOSHAYA, T.N., [translator], FURTO, V.A., [translator];
KUZNETSOV, P. S., ed.

[Machine translation; a collection of articles] Mashinnyi perevod;
sbornik statei. M, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry, 1957. 314 p. [Translated
from the English]. (MIRA 11:11)

(Machine translating)
(Translating machines)

MOLOSHNAYA, T. N., REVZIN, I. I., PURTO, V. A. and ROZENTSVEYG, V. Yu.

"Nekotorye Lingvisticheskie Voprosy Mashinnogo Perevoda." (Certain Linguistic Problems in Machine Translation) Voprosy Yazykoznanija, No. 1, 1957, pp. 107-113

MOLOSHNAYA, T. N.,

"Discrimination of Homonyms in the Machine Translation of English to Russian,"
p 215, Problems of Cybernetics, No 1, Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1958. 268 p.

This collection of articles deals with general problems of cybernetics, information theory, theory of algorithms and automatic machines, theory of control systems, theory of games and tactics, methods of operations analysis, problems in the theory of calculating machines, programming, and the application of cybernetics to other sciences, such as biology, economics and linguistics. "Problems of Cybernetics," as a recurrent publication, will continue to include original papers, survey articles and translations, and like the present work, will contain the results of seminars in cybernetics held at Moscow Univ.

MOLOSHNAYA, T. N. (Moscow)

"The Algorithm of Machine Translation from English to Russian,"
Theses - Conference on Machine Translations, 15-21 May 1958, Moscow.

9. 7000

48535

S/044/62/000/008/073/073
C111/0222

AUTHOR: Moloshnaya, T.M.

TITLE: Questions concerning the distinction of homonyms in machine translation from English to Russian language

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 8, 1962, 73, abstract 8V444. ("Probl. kibernetiki". Vyp. 1. M., Gos. izd-vo fiz.-matem. lit., 1958, 215-221)

TEXT: The author describes rules for the distinction of homonyms; the rules form a part of the experimental algorithm for the English-Russian machine translation. The wide propagation of the lexico-grammatical homonymy in the English language complicates the translation; therefore, the homonymy is removed before the analysis of the English text. The rules refer to the investigation of 67 lexico-grammatical homonym groups (the number of the groups is determined by the classification of the words used in the algorithm; this classification differs from the usual classification in discourse parts). The distinction of the homonyms is carried out in two stages.

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Questions concerning the ...

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In the first stage morphological data are used and those cases are investigated for which a certain ending (for a homonymic stem) allows a unique identification of the discourse part to which the considered word belongs. In the second stage syntactical characteristics are used, i.e. the homonymy is searched by an investigation of the neighborhood of the word. The second stage is divided into several steps. The first step is formed by special rules for the investigation of some special cases. The second stage deals with general syntactical rules. For the different homonym groups the author compiles special tables, they contain lists of characteristic connections of the considered homonyms with other classes of words. Here two cases are possible. In the first case one of the homonyms of one pair forms connections only with such classes of words with which the second homonym enters into no connections. The appearance of such connections in the sentence allows to choose the first homonym, the absence - the second one. In the other case, the characteristic connections for different homonyms can overlap in a complicated way. The appearance of connections with one homonym allows the perception, if the

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C111/C222

Questions concerning the ...

connections with the other homonym are absent. Under appearance or absence of characteristic connections for both homonyms, additional special rules have to be applied. Since the classes of words forming the characteristic connections do not absolutely stand side by side in the sentence, therefore it is given in the tables which words can separate the components of the one or the other connection. In the last step the non-identified homonyms are investigated with the aid of syntactical data on the sentence which have not been considered for the word connections (existence of the predicate etc) If two homonym groups occur in parallel in the sentence, then - if possible - at first the first group is investigated, where all homonyms of the second group are taken into consideration. If the investigation of the first group is not possible (the homonyms of the first group form different connections with the homonyms of the second group), then one tries to investigate at first the second and then the first group.

[Abstracter's note : Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

МОЛОШНАЯ, Т.Н.

Report presented at the Moscow Institute Seminar on Cybernetics during 1958-59 school year. (Under direction of A. A. Lyapunov) (referred to in Problem Library, No. 5, 1958, p. 271)

- 1. M. M. Zelikin, Second International Congress on Cybernetics (1 March 1958) contents of the paper were published in the second issue of Problemy kibernetiki in the Prilozheniya section.
- 2. M. M. Zelikin, Prilozheniya book SIGMA (17 October 1958).
- 3. M. M. Zelikin and G. M. Kabanov, Investigation of the Physiological Mechanism of a Complete Reflex in Kitten (in Problemy kibernetiki, October 1958).
- 4. M. M. Zelikin, Report on the Mission to the USSR (18 November 1958).
- 5. A. A. Lyapunov and G. V. Ponomarev, Problem of the Realization of the Control of a System of Control (November 1957).
- 6. M. M. Zelikin, Conference on Automation in Railroad Transportation (26 December 1958).
- 7. A. A. Lyapunov, Means of developing the structure of computers (under 1958).
- 8. A. A. Lyapunov, Report on the Cybernetics Symposium in London (26 November 1958).
- 9. G. M. Kabanov, Cybers Problem of the Behavior of Living Organisms (13 February 1959).
- 10. M. M. Zelikin, Characteristic Problems in Economics (27 February 1959).
- 11. G. M. Kabanov, The Basis of Technical Form of Weight and Speed of River Control with the Aid of Electronic Digital Computers (13 March 1959).
- 12. G. M. Kabanov, A paper will be published in Problemy kibernetiki.
- 13. A. A. Lyapunov, G. M. Kabanov, and M. M. Zelikin, Report on the International Conference on Mathematical Linguistics (1959, cf. pp. 271-276 of this book).

35641

S/582/60/000/003/009/009
D234/D305

9,7000 (also 1159)

AUTHOR: Molochnaya, T.N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Algorithm of translation from English into Russian

SOURCE: Problemy kibernetiki, no. 3, Moscow, 1960, 209-272

TEXT: The principal part in preparing the algorithm consisted in establishing the elementary configurations in both languages. Ch. Fries had catalogued the most frequent structures of English, but his structures are stated to be too complicated and numerous; they were separated into elementary grammatical configurations. The algorithm consists of the group of rules for analyzing the original sentence and for constructing the translated one. There is a special 'computer' vocabulary. The vocabularies are based exclusively on 1026 different words, found in 'Stability Theory of Differential Equations' of R. Bellman. No statistical analysis was made since the method is intended to be experimental. The first part of the paper is a general description in the following order: Basic vocabulary; structure vocabulary; elimination of homonyms; analysis of the Eng-
X

Card 1/2

Algorithm of translation from ...

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D234/D305

lish sentence; processing and translation of prepositions; structural synthesis of the Russian sentence; morphological editing; substitution of Russian words and formation of required grammatical forms. A sentence, together with punctuation marks, must not contain more than 43 digits (owing to the maximum number of digits in the memory unit). The second part (appendix) contains detailed lists of rules, their explanations and some examples. There are 28 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ch. Fries, The Structure of English, N.Y., 1953. X

SUBMITTED: February 14, 1958

Card 2/2

S/044/62/000/012/049/049
A060/A000

9.7000
16.7000
AUTHOR:

Moloshnaya, T. N.

TITLE:

An experiment in statistical investigation of grammatical configurations in an English mathematical text

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 12, 1962, 83 - 84, abstract 12V549 (In collection "Mash. perev. i prikl. lingvistika", no. 4, Moscow, 1960, 64 - 81)

TEXT:

The article cites statistical data as to the frequencies of certain types of grammatical configurations in English mathematical texts. It is assumed that every word of the text enters in at least one configuration and that every configuration consists of two and only two elements. Within the limits of each configuration the author studies the multiplicity of its components - a number indicating how many words in a given sentence depend upon a given element. The author also introduces the notion of the submultiplicity of elements, measured by the number of words of a definite class, dependent upon a considered element within the bounds of one sentence. The results are cited of a sample investigation of the probabilities of various types of configurations, of the mul-
Card 1/2

VB

An experiment in statistical investigation of...

S/044/62/000/012/049/049

A060/A000

tiplicities and submultiplicities of their elements, and the mean number of configurations per word of text. 4/3

R. M. Frumkina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

MOLOSHNAYA, T. N.

15

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

807/6100

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki.

Trudy (Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Technology. Transactions) no. 2. Moscow, 1961. 447 p. 1000 copies printed. Contributors not mentioned.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel concerned with machine translation and computer technology.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles of the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Technology, Academy of Sciences USSR, is the second in a series concerned with machine translation and mathematical linguistics. The collection contains reports written by members of the Machine-Translation Group of the Institute as well as reports by researchers from other organizations. The articles deal with various problems in machine translation, such as the possibility of an intermediate language, relationships between various languages, systems of recording, structure of

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Academy of Sciences (Cont.)

SOV/6100

algorithms, methods of independent analysis of a number of languages (Chinese, German, English, Russian, Rumanian, Swedish, Tartar, etc.), independent synthesis of the Russian language, some problems of binary Japanese-Russian and Chinese-Russian translation, theoretical translation problems, and problems associated with automatic recognition of speech elements and the introduction of written texts. No personalities are mentioned. There are 11 references: 2 Soviet and 9 English.

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3. Zholkovskiy, A. K., N. N. Leont'yeva, and Yu. S. Martenyanov. On the Fundamental Use of Meaning in Machine Translation.	17

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11. Belokrinitskaya, S. S. Structure of a Dictionary and Rules of Analysis of a German Word 204
 12. Bykova, L. F. On the Construction of Rules for Analysis of a Verb in the English Language 222
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9.7000

16.7000

AUTHORS:

Bagrinovskaya, G. P., Kulagina, O. S., Lyapunov, A. A., Moloshnaya, T. N.

43341

3/044/62/000/011/064/064
A060/A000

TITLE:

Some problems in mathematical linguistics arising in connection with machine translation

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 11, 1962, 88, abstract 11V501 (in collection: "Mash. perev. i prikl. lingvistika". no. 6, Moscow, 1961, 19 - 38)

TEXT:

In this report, given at the Conference on mathematical linguistics in Leningrad in 1959, the possibilities are considered of a further development of the ideas of A. A. Lyapunov and O. S. Kulagina, formulated in O. S. Kulagina's paper "On a method of defining grammatical notions on the basis of the theory of sets" ("Problemy kibernetiki", Moscow, 1958, no. 1). It is proposed to distinguish three forms of information characterizing a sentence: a) indication of the context to which every word belongs (lexical information); b) indication of the families to which every word belongs (morphological information); c) indication of the configuration (syntactic information). The syntactic information

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Card 1/2

Some problems in mathematical...

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consists in indicating the number of the vertex in the sentence tree, where every tree is considered as a subset of the universal Cantor tree. The latter assumption is verified by the two-term character of the majority of configurations in natural languages. A method is also indicated for describing the syntactic information by constructing the universal graph of families of the language, where pairs entering in the same configuration are considered as connected. It is claimed that it is necessary to couple the set-theoretic modelling of a language with the information-theoretic approach and then one will learn to estimate precisely the degree of approximation of the abstract model to the real language, and in this connection to establish statistically the fundamental (in contrast to the "non-fundamental") characteristics of the language. It is indicated that the solution of all these problems connected with machine translation may promote the development of the still inexistent theory of algorithms with ratings. In conclusion certain general considerations are presented as to the method of constructing translation algorithms, the employment of mathematicians and linguists, and the preparation of cadres in that domain. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

I. I. Revzin

Card 2/2

L 12905-66

ACC NR: AR5023491 EWT(d)/EXT/T/EWP(1) IJP(c) BB/GG

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 7V315

SOURCE CODE: UR/O/72/63/000/007/VO47/VO48

AUTHORS: Moloshnaya, T. N.; Nikolayeva, T. M.

55
B

TITLE: On grammatical declensions in the Russian language

CITED SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Sb. Vses. in-t nauchn. i tekhn. inform., no. 2, 1965, 22-26

TOPIC TAGS: cybernetics, algorithms, machine translation, linguistics

TRANSLATION: A method is proposed for describing declensions having a grammatical meaning in order to shorten the dictionary part of algorithms for machine translation from Russian or into the Russian language. The method is applicable when it is possible, for one word of the type *ночь, ночь, ночь*, to give only one base with specification of the number of the type and the number of the actual declension. A representation of the type of declension is introduced. This is a set of concrete declensions having identical distribution in the paradigm of one class of words. Thus the declensions *р/т(человек - человек), с/в(идеть) (использовать), с/т(открыть - открыто)* are introduced in one type inasmuch as their distribution in the paradigm is essentially the same. All types of declension are given in the form of a table in which members of the declension are described symbolically through X, Y, Z. A table wherein the actual declensions are

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ACC NR: AR5023491

written and are entered into one general type is also used. The general principle of this description is illustrated with an example of a Russian verb. Authors' resume.

SUB CODE: 09/

Card 2/2

МОЛОШНИКОВ И.И.

GOLOVIN, G.M.; MOLOSHNIKOV, I.I.; ZHURAVLEV, S.V., kolkhoznik.

From wretchedness to well-being. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 7
no.11:50-54 N '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Rossiya" Berezovskogo rayona, Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Golovin). 2. Predsedatel' Novo-Zhivotinnogo sel'soveta, kolkhoz "Rossiya", Berezovskogo rayona, Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Moloshnikov).

(Agriculture)

MOLOSHNIKOV, S.

We are achieving success through our persistent work. Zhil.-khoz.
khoz. 8 no.9:20-22 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Direktor Kirovskoy gosrelektroseti.
(Kirovsk--Electric networks)

MOLOSHNYI, N. M.

AID P - 2770

Subject : USSR/Engineering
Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 12/14
Authors : ~~Moloshnyy, N. M., Trifonov, E. V. and Dumov, V. I.,~~
Engs.
Title : A new design of a turbine pump of the Kaluga Turbine
Plant (PT-15-60u)
Periodical : Teploenerg., 9, 58-61, S 1955
Abstract : The design of a new turbine pump feeding small and
medium capacity steam power plants is reported and
a detailed description of the installation is given.
Six diagrams.
Institution : Kaluga Turbine Plant
Submitted : No date

CHERNYSHEV, N.A.; NIKOLAYEVSKIY, G.F.; ~~MOLOSKIN, A.F.~~

Using an electrolyte in dyeing for the class of insoluble azo
dyes. Obm.tekh.opyt. [MLP] no.10:15-17 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Azo dyes) (Electrolites)

**FADYEV, Ivan Petrovich, master kraskovarki; MOLOSIN, Aleksandr
Fedorovich; IVANOV, P.P., red.; PANKRATOV, A.I., tekhn.red.**

[Dye preparation in the textile finishing factory] Krasko-
varka etdelochnoi fabriki. Ivanovo, Ivanovskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1960. 92 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy khimicheskoy laboratoriyey Ivanovskoy fabriki
in. rabochego Fedora Zinov'yeva (for Molosin).
(Textile finishing) (Dyes and dyeing)

MOLOSLEVASKIY, V. K.

USSR/Fitting Out of Laboratories - Instruments, Their Theory, Construction, and Use, II

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61987

Author: Shklyarevskiy, I. N., Moloslvaskiy, V. K., Pakhomova, O. S., Ryazanov, A. N.

Institution: None

Title: Interferometric Method of Determining Dispersion of Liquids in Ultraviolet Region

Original

Periodical: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-ta, 1955, 64, 147-150

Abstract: Liquid under study is introduced into gap between aluminized quartz plates clamped to slit of ISP-22 quartz spectrograph. Refraction index of distilled water determined by this method coincides with literature data within $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$. Determination of dispersion requires minute amount of liquid, 0.25 drop. Method is applicable to light absorbing liquids.

Card 1/1

VASIL'EV, I.G., inzh.; VOLOBRINSKIY, S.D., kand. tskh. nauk, dots.; GUSEV,
N.P., inzh.; MOLOSOV, N.F., inzh.

Automatic voltage regulators used in separating capacity from a.c.
traction networks. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 2 no. 4:9-11 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:3)

(Voltage regulators)
(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring)

EBIN, L.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk: MOLOSNOV, N.F., inzh.

Power supply for agricultural consumers from a.c. traction sub-
stations. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 16 no.4:36-39 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrifikatsii
sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Electric power distribution)

MOLOSNOV, N.F.

The K-50 portable measuring unit. *Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform.*
no. 4:42-43 '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Electric meters)

ZUL', N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MOLOSNOV, N.F., inzh.

Attachment for double automatic reclosing. Energetik 11 no.5:
31-33 My '63. (MIRA 1'-7)
(Electric switchgear) (Electric cutouts)

MOLOSNOVA, M.I.; GANDYBINA, L.A.; PETROSYANTS, M.A.

Temperature relations in the mountains of Central Asia and in
the free atmosphere during the summer invasions of coldness.
Trudy Sred.-Az. nauch.-issl. gidrometeor. no.23:55-65 '65.
(MIRA 19:2)