

SADOF'YEV, A.I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Remote consequences
of ^{complete a partial} removal of the ~~whole~~ lung ~~on a patient~~. (Clinical, X-ray study)."
Len, 1959, 19 pp (Min of Health RSFSR. First Len Med Inst im
Academician I.P. Pavlov) 200 copies (KL, 35-59, 116)

SADOV'YEV, A.I.

Possibility for mass studies on external respiration by X-ray examination. Vest.rent. i rad. 34 no.3:18-24 My-Je '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz otdeleniya rentgenologicheskoy ekspertizy (zav. - prof. N.S.Kosinskaya) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta trudosposobnosti i trudoustroystva invalidov (dir. - kand. med.nauk P.A.Makkaveyskiy). Adres avtora: Leningrad, ul.Smol'nogo, d.4, Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii trudoustroystva invalidov.

(RESPIRATION, funct. tests

x-ray technics in mass examinations (Rus))

SADOF'YEV, A.I.

Possibility of the formation of cystic cavities around pulmonary foreign bodies and disability evaluation [with summary in English].
Khirurgia 35 no.1:66-70 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz otdeleniya rentgenologicheskoy ekspertizy (zav. - prof. N.S. Kosinskaya) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (dir. - kand. med. nauk P.A. Makkavevskiy).

(LUNGS, for. bodies,
form. cystic cavities, eff. on working
capacity (Rus))
(WORK,
capacity determ. in pulm. for. bodies with
cystic cavities (Rus))

SADOF'YEV, A.I., vrach-rentgenolog

Use of radiographic indexes of bronchiectasis in disability
evaluation. Trudy LITVIN 2:66-71 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(BRONCHIECTASIS) (BRONCHI--RADIOGRAPHY)
(DISABILITY EVALUATION)

SADOF'YEV, A.I., vrach-rentgenolog

Connection of morphology and function in the external respiratory
apparatus. Trudy LISTIN 2:55-65 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(LUNGS--DISEASES) (RESPIRATION)

SADOF'YEV, A.I., kand.med.nauk

Cardiovascular system in the combined symptoms of aging and
hypertension; clinical X-ray observations. Trudy LIETIN
no.4:132-145 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(GERIATRICS) (HYPERTENSION)
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM—RADIOGRAPHY)

SADOF'YEV, A.I.; KOSINSKAYA, N.S., prof., otv. red.; GESSEN, A.I.,
red.

[X-ray diagnosis of the functional state of external respiration under clinical conditions and in the expertise of work capacity] Rentgenodiagnostika sostoiانيا funktsii vneshnego dykhanii v klinike i pri ekspertize trudosposobnosti; metodicheskoe posobie dlia vrachei VTEK i lechebnykh uchrezhdenii. Leningrad, Leningr. nauchno-issl. in-t ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov, 1960. 77 p.

(MIRA 16:2)

(RESPIRATORY ORGANS--RADIOGRAPHY)

KHVILIVITSKAYA, Mariya Iosifovna. Primali uchastiye: ADAMOVA, A.V.; BOGOMAZOVA, V.P.; KALININA, Ye.V.; LIKHNITSKAYA, I.I.; MIKIRTUMOVA, Ye.V.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.F.; NIKIFOROVA, O.A.; SADOF'YEV, A.I.; SEL'KOV, Ye.A.; SOBOLEVA, A.V.; UL'YANOVA, L.S.; KHRUSTINA, S.B.; DEMBO, A.G., red.; KHARASH, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Adjustment of the body following pulmonary resection] O prispobliyaemosti orgnizma posle rezektsii legkogo. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 170 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kollektiv klinicheskogo otdela Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (for all except Khvilivitskaya, Dembo, Kharash).
(LUNGS—SURGERY)

SADOF'YEV, A.I.

Investigating respiratory volumes by roentgenometry and densitometry.
Vest. rent. i rad. 35 no. 4:64-66 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz otdeleniya rentgenologicheskoy eksperitizy (zav. - prof.
N.S. Kosinskaya) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov
(direktor - kand.med.nauk P.A. Makkaveyskiy).
(RESPIRATION)

SADOF'YEV, A.I.

Some results of an X-ray functional study of respiration in pneumothorax, thoracoplasty, and after resection of the lungs. Probl. tub. 39 no.1:91-95 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz otdeleniya rentgenologicheskoy ekspertizy (zav. - prof. N.S. Kosinskaya) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (dir. - kand.med.nauk P.A. Makkaveyskiy).

(PNEUMOTHORAX)

(LUNGS—SURGERY)

(CHEST—SURGERY)

(RESPIRATION)

SADOF'YEV, Apollon Il'ich; KOSINSKAYA, N.S., red.; ONOSHKO, N.G.,
tekh. red.

[X-ray indices for the evaluation of work capacity following
resection of a lung] Rentgenologicheskie pokazateli dlia otsenki
trudosposobnosti posle rezektsii lehkogo. Leningrad, Izd-vo
"Meditsina," 1964. 164 p. (MIRA 17:3)

*

SADOV'YEV, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Characteristics of the nervous regulation of respiration in
senile changes and degenerative-dystrophic lesions of the
lungs; a clinical X-ray study. Trudy LIETIN no.16:262-270
'64. (MIRA 19:1)

SADOF'YEV, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

X-ray indices of coronary atherosclerosis and senile changes in
the cardiovascular system. Trudy LIETIN no.16:229-235 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekspertizy
trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov.

SADOF'YEV, V.M.

Provide for a safe track for heavy trains. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.8:
12-13 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Nachal'nik Barabinskoy distantzii Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi.
(Siberia, Western--Railroads--Maintenance and repair)

SADOF'YEVA, A. I.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological)
Respiration.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 26641

Author : Sadof'yeva, A.I.

Inst : -

Title : On Further Development of a Roentgenologic Method of
Investigation of the Function of External Respiration.

Orig Pub : Klinich. meditsina, 1958, 36, No 4, 41-45

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KRYZHANOVSKIY, V.A., inzh.; ZHURAVLEV, Yu.A., inzh.;
SADCF'YEVA, L.N., inzh.; KOSTYUKHIN, V.G., inzh.

Corrosion products in the water and vapor channel of a high-
pressure thermal electric power plant. Elek. sta. 35 no.5;
11-14 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

S/032/62/028/006/010/025
B101/B138

AUTHORS: Vasilevskaya, L. S., Notkina, M. A., Sadof'yeva, S. A., and Kondrashina, A. I.

TITLE: Spectrochemical determination of impurities in germanium and germanium dioxide

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 6, 1962, 678 - 680

TEXT: A simple method of the series analysis of Ge and GeO₂ for Al, Fe, Mg, Mn, Cu, Ni, Sb, Pb, Ta, Ti and Cr is described. Concentration of the impurities occurs by dissolving Ge in concentrated HCl + HNO₃ (GeO₂ in concentrated HCl), evaporation of GeCl₄, and spectral analysis of the residue dried and mixed with carbon powder, in a 10 a d.c. arc with a quartz spectrometer, exposure 2.5 min. The standards are prepared from mixtures of the pure oxides of the elements to be determined, with carbon powder. The calibration curves are plotted as ΔS against log C. The sensitivity, especially for Ni, Mg, Fe and Ti, is increased by addition of

Card 1/2

Spectrochemical determination...

S/032/62/028/006/010/025
B101/B138

4% NaCl, and is $3 \cdot 10^{-5}$ - 10^{-6} %. There are 2 tables. The English-language reference is: V. A. Brophy, L. W. Strock, T. Peters. Spectroch. Acta, 6, 246 (1954).

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskey promyshlennosti (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

Card 2/2

L 14978-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Po-4/Pr-4 IJP(c)/AFWL/AEDC(b)/
ESD(a)-5/SSD/RAEM(i)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) JD/MLK/RM S/0000/64/000/000/0012/0016

ACCESSION NR: AT4048092

AUTHOR: Vasilevskaya, L.S., Sadof'yeva, S.A., Kondrashina, A.I., Muravenko, V.P.

TITLE: Increasing the sensitivity of the spectrochemical determination of tract metals in silicon compounds

SOURCE: ⁷Spektral'ny⁷ye i khimicheskiye metody* analiza materialov (Spectral and chemical methods of materials analysis); sbornik metodik. Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1964, 12-16

TOPIC TAGS: silicon compound, silicon dioxide, spectrochemistry, fluoroplast, polyethylene, organic glass, trichlorosilane, tetrachlorosilane, quantitative analysis, spectroscopy

ABSTRACT: The spectrochemical determination of metallic impurities in silicon and silicon dioxide which was proposed earlier has been improved as follows. The platinum and quartz apparatus for the distillation of acids, as well as the platinum crucibles, containers and other objects, have been replaced by fluoroplasts, polyethylene and organic glass. The distillation of hydrofluoric and nitric acids is now carried out in fluoroplastic apparatus insulated from the air. The content of impurity in the resulting acids is usually no higher than 10⁻⁷ - 10⁻⁸%. The water used is purified by deionization

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L 14978-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048092

with a mixed ion exchange filter and has a resistivity of 15-20 Mega-ohm·cm. The time of contact of the sample with air has been reduced and the operations during which the charcoal concentrates were in contact with the tracing paper have been eliminated. Experiments showed that these measures have led to a considerable decrease and stabilization of the value obtained in the blank experiment. This makes it possible to double the size of the sample and increase the coefficient of enrichment during the concentration of the impurities on powdered charcoal. The amount of charcoal is decreased 2.5 or 5 times, and the exposure time is decreased to 30 sec. In this way, the absolute sensitivity of the spectral determination has been increased. The method makes it possible to determine 22 elements (Al, Bi, W, Ge, Au, Fe, In, Ca, Cu, Mg, Mn, Mo, Ni, Sn, Pb, Sb, Ag, Ti, Ta, Tl, Cr, Zn) in silicon trichlorosilane and tetrachlorosilane up to a sensitivity of 10^{-6} - 10^{-8} %. The sensitivity of the determination of impurities in silicon, silicon dioxide and acids has been increased 1-2 times. The data of the analytical lines and sensitivity for trace metals in trichlorosilane, silicon tetrachloride, silicon and silicon dioxide are tabulated. The experimental data confirmed the technological calculations. The limiting values of sensitivity for many elements (Ti, Al, Fe, Mg, Cu, Ca)

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L 14978-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048092

with the coefficients of variation are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektivnyy institut redkometallicheskoj promyshlennosti (State Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Rare Metal Industry)

SUBMITTED: 12Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, MT

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

SADCF'YEVA, V.I. (Leningrad, ul.Rakova, d.29,kv.3.)

X-ray dianosis and X-ray therapy of ankylosing spondylarthritis
(Bekhterev's disease). Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no. 2:46-51
Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR prof. D.G. Rokhlin) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta
imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova.

(SPINE--DISEASES) (SPINE--RADIOGRAPHY)

SADOV'YEVA, W.I.; ZAKHEVSKIY, L.K.; LASKOV, L.S.; SINITSKIY, Yu.F.

Method of X-ray determination and operative correction of the frontal inclination of the acetabulum in congenital dislocation of the hip. Ortop., travm. i protez. 26 no.9:3-7 S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Iz Detskogo ortopedicheskogo instituta imeni G.I. Turnera (direktor - prof. M.N. Goncharova) Adres avtorov: Leningrad, F-136, Lakhtinskaya ul. d. 10-12, Institut imeni G.I. Turnera.

SADOCURSKIY, B. Ya., Physician

"Breathing in the Case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis."
Thesis for degree of Dr. Medical Sci. Sub 28 Feb
49, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented
for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow
in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

SADOGURSKIY, L. YA.

Tekhnologicheskie rezervy v granochnoy protsessy; teoreticheskoye issledovaniye rezhima goreniiya i plavki. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1950. 186 p. diags.

Bibliography: p. 184.

Technological improvement of cupola-furnace process; theoretical study of combustion and smelting conditions.

DLC: TS231.S3

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

SADCOVSKIY, Ye. Ye.

Loading and Unloading

Improve loading work at user's moorings. Rech. transp. 12 no. 3, 1952,
May and June.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 ~~1953~~, Uncl.

S/048/61/025/002/016/016
B117/B212

AUTHORS: Broder, D. L., Lashuk, A. I., Sadokhin, I. P.

TITLE: Gamma-radiation yield in inelastic scattering of neutrons on antimony nuclei

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 2, 1961, 309-312

TEXT: The present paper was read at the 11th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy (Riga, January 25 to February 2, 1961). The authors have investigated the yield of 1.01-Mev gamma quanta which are produced in inelastic scattering of neutrons on antimony nuclei. In these tests annular geometry was used (Fig. 1). 30 mm high rings (3) with an outer diameter of 85 mm and an inner diameter of 60 mm served as scattering specimens. A lead cone (2), height 360 mm, base diameter of 58 mm shielded the crystal against direct radiation. The gamma-radiation spectrum was investigated by means of a scintillation gamma spectrometer with a 40 by 40 mm NaI(Tl) crystal with a relative half-width of the Zn^{65} lines (1.12 Mev) of about 9% ($\phi\beta\gamma$ - photomultiplier). The amplitude distribution of the pulses has been studied

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S/048/61/025/002/016/016
B117/B212

Gamma-radiation yield ...

with a 128-channel pulse-height analyzer. The neutrons have been obtained from a $H^3(p,n)He^3$ reaction on an electrostatic generator at a proton energy of 1.5-3.3 Mev. The energy spread of the neutron beam was no wider than 30 kev. Two types of measurements have been made with and without the specimen. The given values are averaged over the two test series. The measurements with 0.9 to 2.5-Mev neutrons have confirmed the gamma lines, as given in Refs. 6-8: 0.49, 0.59, 1.01, 1.32, 1.50, 1.84, 1.96, and 2.16 Mev. A detailed investigation of the spectrum in the region of 1-1.5 Mev is very difficult due to a low intensity of the 1.32-Mev line expected. It is only mentioned that the 1.32 and 1.50 Mev-lines are excited at neutron energies of about 1.5 Mev; this indicates that the Sb^{121} and Sb^{123} nuclei might have 1.50 Mev and even 1.32 Mev levels. A 1.5 Mev cascade transition to the 0.153 Mev level, emitting 1.347 Mev gamma quanta might be possible for Sb^{123} . It has been established that antimony nuclei have an energy level near 1 Mev that is excited by an inelastic neutron scattering. For neutrons with an energy higher than 1.01 Mev, the 0.87 Mev line is visible. At higher energies this line and the 1.01-Mev line become indistinct, which is due to a low resolution of the spectrometer. Another level can be assumed near 900 kev. An other possibility would be a transition from the

Card 2/4

Gamma-radiation yield ...

S/048/61/025/002/016/016
B117/B212

with a 128-channel pulse-height analyzer. The neutrons have been obtained from a $H^3(p,n)He^3$ reaction on an electrostatic generator at a proton energy of 1.5-3.3 Mev. The energy spread of the neutron beam was no wider than 30 kev. Two types of measurements have been made with and without the specimen. The given values are averaged over the two test series. The measurements with 0.9 to 2.5-Mev neutrons have confirmed the gamma lines, as given in Refs. 6-8: 0.49, 0.59, 1.01, 1.32, 1.50, 1.84, 1.96, and 2.16 Mev. A detailed investigation of the spectrum in the region of 1-1.5 Mev is very difficult due to a low intensity of the 1.32-Mev line expected. It is only mentioned that the 1.32 and 1.50 Mev-lines are excited at neutron energies of about 1.5 Mev; this indicates that the Sb^{121} and Sb^{123} nuclei might have 1.50 Mev and even 1.32 Mev levels. A 1.5 Mev cascade transition to the 0.153 Mev level, emitting 1.347 Mev gamma quanta might be possible for Sb^{123} . It has been established that antimony nuclei have an energy level near 1 Mev that is excited by an inelastic neutron scattering. For neutrons with an energy higher than 1.01 Mev, the 0.87 Mev line is visible. At higher energies this line and the 1.01-Mev line become indistinct, which is due to a low resolution of the spectrometer. Another level can be assumed near 900 kev. An other possibility would be a transition from the

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S/O48/61/025/002/016/016
B117/B212

Gamma-radiation yield ...

1.01-Mev excited state to the 0.153-Mev level and emission of 0.847 Mev-
quanta. This is the case if the 1.01-Mev level is referred to Sb^{123} nuclei.
The following can be assumed, considering the 1.01-Mev gamma yield for in-
elastic neutron scattering on antimony nuclei with energies of 1.0-2.5 Mev:
For neutron energies between 1.0 and 1.5 Mev the curve corresponds to the
excited 1.01-Mev level of antimony nuclei. A cascade transition to this
level from the 1.32 Mev-level is not possible, because no gamma line with
an energy near 0.3 Mev could be established in the spectra examined. Fig. 4
shows the graph for the gamma yield with an energy of 0.84 Mev for iron
nuclei. The data established by the authors of this paper are plotted for
2.0-Mev electrons. The radiation sources which were used to scale the gamma
spectrometer are given in the table. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and
8 references: 6 Soviet-bloc. ✓

Legend to Fig. 1: 1) tritium target, 2) lead cone, 3) scattering ring,
4) proton beam

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Gamma-radiation yield ...

S/048/61/025/002/016/016
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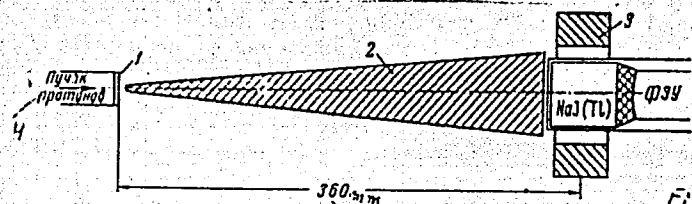


Fig. 1.

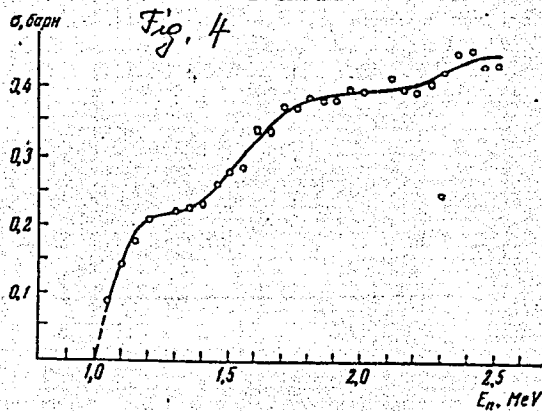


Fig. 4

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14688
S/869/62/000/000/012/012
B102/B186

41.672

AUTHORS: Broder, D. L., Leshuk, A. I., Sadokhin, I. P., Suvorov, A. P.
TITLE: Inelastic scattering of neutrons from iron nuclei
SOURCE: Teoriya i metody rascheta yadernykh reaktorov; sbornik
statey. Ed. by G. I. Marchuk. Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1962,
254 - 259

TEXT: The aim of the work was to determine the energy dependence of the inelastic scattering cross section in the range 0.80 - 4.0 Mev by analyzing experimental data as accurately as possible. Supplementary experiments were carried out to provide missing data. The reaction $T^3(p,n)He^3$ was used as a source of neutrons for the 0.80 - 2.5 Mev range, and $D(d,n)He^3$ for 2.5 - 4 Mev. The γ -ray detector was an NaI(Tl) crystal with a $\Phi\text{ЭY}-13$ (FEU-13) photomultiplier. Hence the pulses were fed through an amplifier to a 128-channel pulse-height analyzer. The investigations were carried out for the components of the most abundant natural isotopic composition: 91.68 % Fe^{56} , 5.48 % Fe^{54} , 2.17 % Fe^{57} and 0.31 % Fe^{58} . The cross sections of the γ -quantum yield when neutrons of various energies

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S/903/62/000/000/016/044
B102/B234AUTHORS: Broder, D. L., Lashuk, A. I., Sadokhin, I. P.

TITLE: Excitation of the 1.01-Mev level of antimony nuclei in in-elastic neutron scattering

SOURCE: Yadernyye reaktsii pri malykh i srednikh energiyakh; trudy Vtoroy Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, iyul' 1960 g. Ed. by A. S. Davydov and others. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 187-190

TEXT: Annular targets of Sb and C were bombarded by neutrons from $H^3(p,n)He^3$ reactions; the γ -radiation was recorded by a NaI(Tl) scintillation spectrometer with a 9% energy resolution (for 1.12-Mev quanta of Zn^{65}) whose pulses were fed to a 128-channel pulse-height analyzer. The energy dependence of the γ -quantum yield during inelastic neutron scattering was obtained with the help of a reference curve especially determined for the 0.84-Mev γ -quanta from Fe. The effectiveness of the crystal was taken into account; neutron absorption in the scatterer was neglected. The NaI(Tl) effectiveness was determined with a cascade gamma source. The spectrum of the lines excited in inelastic scattering of 3.0-Mev neutrons contained,

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Excitation of the 1.01-Mev level...

S/903/62/000/000/016/044
B102/B234

besides the intense 1.01-Mev line also one at 0.49 and one at 0.59 Mev, corresponding to the 0.506 and 0.573 Mev levels, and furthermore lines at 1.32 and 1.96 Mev. The 1.32 and 1.50 Mev lines indicate the presence of 1.32 and 1.5 Mev levels at Sb¹²¹ or Sb¹²³. In the case of neutron energies above 1.01 Mev besides the 1.01-Mev line also one at 0.90 Mev is observed, which is due to either a 0.90-Mev level or a transition from the 1.01 to the 0.153-Mev level. The 1.01-Mev level may not be attributed to a definite Sb-isotope. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-energeticheskiy institut Gosudarstvennogo Komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii
(Physics and Power Engineering Institute of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of USSR on the Utilization of Atomic Energy)

Card 2/2

KARDASHEV, D.A.; STAVINSKIY, V.S.; BRODER, D.L.; LASHUK, A.I.; SADOKHIN, I.P.

Analysis of the excitation functions for levels of the Fe^{56}
nucleus in the case of inelastic neutron scattering in an optical
nuclear model. Atom.energ. 13 no.6:587-588 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Iron—Isotopes) (Neutrons—Scattering)
(Nuclear optical models)

BRODER, D. L.; LASHUK, A. I.; SADOKHIN, I. P.

"Cross-section of γ -quantum yield and excitation of nuclear levels by neutron inelastic scattering."

report submitted for IAEA Intl Nuclear Data Sci Working Group Mtg, Vienna,
9-13 Nov 64.

ACCESSION NR: AP4015556

S/0089/64/016/002/0103/0110

AUTHOR: Broder, D. L.; Kolesov, V. Ye.; Lashuk, A. I.; Sadokhin, I. P.;
Dovbenko, A. G.

TITLE: The cross section of the excitation levels of Mg, Cr sup 52,
Ni sup 58, Ni sup 60 and Nb sup 93 in inelastic neutron scattering

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, No. 2, 1964, 103-110

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear cross section, nuclear excitation level, inelastic
neutron scattering, Mg, Cr sup 52, Ni sup 58, Ni sup 60, Nb sup 93

ABSTRACT: The measurements of the cross sections were made by studying
the inelastic scattering of monochromatic neutrons obtained from the
reactions $H^3(p,n)He^3$ and $H^2(d,n)He^3$ for energies below and above 3
Mev, respectively, and by measuring the gamma-spectra resulting from
the reactions. Corrections were made for the dead time of the
analyser and for the self absorption. The computation of the cross
sections was based on the work by W. Hauser and H. Feshbach (Phys.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4015556

Rev. 87 (1952) 366) which used the concept of the compound nucleus and of the independence of its decay from the manner of its formation. The cross sections for the different isotopes as functions of neutron energy are given in diagrams. With the exception of Ni^{58} , the agreement is good when the energy levels of the nuclei are known. "The authors are grateful to Sh. S. Nikolayshvili for his interest and to V. V. Bulychev, A. N. Serbinov, V. A. Romanov, and A. P. Klimov for technical help." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Apr63

DATE ACQ: 12Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 008

Card2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4019041

S/0000/63/000/000/0132/0142

AUTHOR: Broder, D. L.; Lashuk, A. I.; Sadokhin, I. P.; Suvorov, A. P.

TITLE: Selection of a system of excitation functions for the energy levels during inelastic scattering of neutrons by the nuclei of iron, nickel and niobium

SOURCE: Voprosy fiziki zashchity reaktorov; sbornik statey (Problems in physics of reactor shielding; collection of articles). Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 132-142

TOPIC TAGS: neutron, neutron scattering, inelastic neutron scattering, excitation function, Gamma ray spectrum, energy level cross section, iron nucleus, nickel nucleus, niobium nucleus, nuclear reactor, reactor shielding

ABSTRACT: Cross sections of the energy levels produced during the inelastic scattering of neutrons by the nuclei of iron, nickel and niobium were investigated by measuring the spectrum of the γ -rays created by the degradation of the excited states. The neutron sources were the reaction $T^3(p,n) He^3$ obtained in a Van der Graaf generator for the energy range 0.8-2.5 Mev and the reaction $D(d,n) He^3$ in a cascade accelerator for the range 2.5-4.0 Mev. The γ -ray spectrometer consisted of a NaI(Tl) crystal, an FEU-13 photomultiplier and a 128-channel pulse analyzer. Monitoring of the neutron flux was performed with a boron counter and a U235

Card 1/2

L 8685-65 AFWL/SSD

ACCESSION NR: AT4048284

S/0000/64/000/000/0001/0018

AUTHORS: Broder, D. L.; Lashuk, A. I.; Sadokhin, I. P. B

TITLE: Cross sections for the gamma yield and for the excitation of the nuclear levels in inelastic scattering of neutrons

SOURCE: Secheniya vy*khoda gamma-kvantov i vozbuzhdeniya urovney yader pri neuprugom rasseyanii neytronov *

TOPIC TAGS: gamma cross section, gamma yield, neutron scattering, inelastic scattering, nuclear level excitation

ABSTRACT: Tables are presented of the measured cross sections for the production of gamma quanta in inelastic scattering of neutrons by Mg, Cr⁵², Fe, Ni⁵⁸, Ni⁶⁰, Zr, Nb, and Sb. The results were obtained with the aid of an NaI(Tl) crystal scintillation spectrometer. The energy resolution of the 0.661-MeV gamma line of Cs¹³⁷ in the

Card 1/3 * [no source given]

L 8685-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048284

0

spectrometer was about 10%. Monochromatic neutrons were obtained with the aid of the reactions $H^3(p,n)He^3$ and $H^2(d,n)He^3$, in which the neutron energy spread did not exceed ± 30 keV and ± 100 keV, respectively. Decay schemes established by the authors and by others are used to determine the cross sections for the excitation of individual levels of Mg, Cr⁵², Fe⁵⁶, Ni⁵⁸, Ni⁶⁰, Nb, and the total cross sections for inelastic scattering by Mg, Fe, Ni, and Nb. Plots of the results are presented. The results were published by the authors elsewhere (Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 25, no. 2, 309, 1961; Atomnaya energiya v. 16, 107, 1964; Teoriya i metody* rascheta yaderny*kh reaktorov [Theory and Design of Nuclear Reactors], M. 1962, p. 254; Voprosy* fiziki zashchity* reaktorov [Problems in Reactor Shielding Physics], M. 1963, p. 132). Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 7/3

L 8685-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048284

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 8686-65 EWT(m)/EWA(h) SSD/AFWL MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4048283

S/0000/64/000/000/0001/0010

AUTHORS: Al'nikov, V. S.; Broder, D. L.; Lashuk, A. I.; Sadokhin, I. P.; Kham'yanov, L. P. B

TITLE: Gamma rays produced by capture and inelastic scattering of neutrons *

SOURCE: Gamma-luchi pri zakhvate i neuprugom rasseyanii neytronov

TOPIC TAGS: neutron capture, neutron scattering, inelastic scattering, gamma emission, gamma cross section, indium, samarium, zirconium, nickel, iron, gamma spectrum, resonance capture

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the experiments was to determine the gamma cross sections and to identify the transitions occurring between the excited levels of the target nuclei. The spectra of the gamma rays from Sm and In were measured with an NaI(Tl) scintillation spectrometer by a time-of-flight technique described elsewhere (D. Broder

Card 1/3 * [no source given]

L 8686-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048283

et al., PTE, no. 1, 57, 1964). The resolution of the mechanical selector made it possible to distinguish neutron resonances in Sm and In samples up to 10--15 eV energy. The intensities of the individual lines in the low-energy part of the spectrum were determined relative to a 480-keV line measured with a "black" B^{10} sample. Data are presented on the gamma ray spectra due to capture by the first resonances of In (0.096 and 0.86 eV) and Sm (1.46 and 3.7 eV). The relative and absolute yields of the low-energy gamma rays are determined and are reconciled with the published data. It is noted that a change takes place in the high-energy part of the spectrum on going from resonance to resonance. The cross section is determined for the production of 0.84-MeV gamma quanta by inelastic scattering of neutrons having energies up to 6.26 MeV from iron. The excitation cross sections of 5 iron levels are calculated up to 4 MeV. The cross section for the production of 0.92-MeV gamma quanta on Zr are determined in the range up to 3.5 MeV. The transitions between the excited levels of Fe^{56} and Ni^{58} are identified and found

Card 2/3

I 8686-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4048283

to be primarily cascades via the first excited levels. Most of the results agree with the published data. Orig. art. has 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

PRODER, D.L.; KLENOV, V.I.; LASHUK, A.I.; SADOKHIN, I.P.

Angular distribution of γ -quanta engendered in inelastic neutron scattering on iron. IAd. fiz. 2 no.5:823-825 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

SADOKIERSKI, Wladyslaw

Peripheral blood picture in workers employed in dry wood distillation. Med. prasy 16 no.1:61-65 '65

I. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Białymstoku (kierownik: doc. dr. E. Bogdanikowa).

TULCZYNSKI, Marian; BORON, Piotr; SADOKIERSKI, Wladyslaw;
SIEDLECKI, Edward

Perforation of interventricular cardiac septum diagnosed
during life. Polski tygod lek. 12 no.6:218-222 4 Feb 57.

1. (Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych A.M.B.; kierownik:
prof. dr. med. Marian Tulczynski i z Zakładu Anatomii
Patologicznej A.M.B.; kierownik: doc. dr. med. Ludwik Komczynski).

Adres: Białystok, ul. Piwna 25. I Klinika Chorob Wewn. A.M.

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, compl.

perf. of interventric. septum, diag. (Pol))

(CARDIAC SEPTUM, perf.

interventric. perf. in myocardial infarct (Pol))

GRABOWSKI, Ryszard; SADOKIERSKI, Wladyslaw

Congenital lung cysts. Polski tygod. lek. 14 no.7:314-317 16 Feb 59.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A. M. w Bialymstoku; kierownik:
prof. dr med. Marian Tulczynski. Adres: Bialystok, ul. Piwna 25. I
Klinika Chorob Wewnetrznych.

(LUNGS, cysts

congen., case reports (Pol))

L 52177-65 ENT(1)/FCC GW

UR/0286/65/000/008/0079/0079

ACCESSION NR: AP5015537

AUTHORS: Oshmyev, A. G.; Alyabina, Ya. A.; Sadokov, A. P.; Safronova, Ye. V.; Tseytlin, V. M.

TITLE: Propellant for aerosol balloons. Class 45, No. 170244

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 79

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, propellant, balloon, freon/ 318 S freon, 124 freon

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a propellant for aerosol balloons, based on an azeotropic mixture of freons. To increase the assortment of propellants, freons 318 S and 124 are used as the mixture of azeotropic freons.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 08Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, CC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

SADOKOV, G.M.; BELOSHAPKA, M.V.; BIBA, V.I.

Piercing machine mandrel with cooling of the external surface of
the cone. Bul.TSIICHM no.4:52 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Rolling mills--Equipment and supplies)

S/137/62/000/003/100/191
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Sadokov, G.M.; Biba, V.I.; Nosko, V.S.

TITLE: Wear-resistant mandrels for automatic mills of pipe rolling units

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 31, abstract 3D179
(V sb. "Proiz-vo trub", no. 4, Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, 1961, 9 -
12)

TEXT: In order to establish the possibility of raising the wear resistance of automatic mill mandrels in rolling stainless steel pipes, UkrNTFI has designed mandrels from a series of new steel grades and from cermet alloy BK15 (VK15). Moreover, mandrels were manufactured by the method of hot sintering from alloys EI437B (EI437B), EI827 (EI827) and ZhS6 (ZhS6). Tests made with mandrels for automatic mills produced from iron-base steels did not reveal their noticeable advantage over the mandrels of conventional composition for the rolling of stainless steel pipes. The wear resistance of mandrels for all the steel grades tested did not exceed one pass. Carbide alloy VK15 can not be recommended for the manufacture of automatic mill mandrels due to its brittleness. High resistance is offered by mandrels manufactured from alloys EI827, EI437B and ZhS6. On these

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/003/100/191
A006/A101

Wear-resistant mandrels for automatic mills

mandrels a slight network of cracks is being developed during operation; this permits their regrinding to lesser permissible dimensions. Mandrels of EI827 alloy show better resistance characteristics; they do not have scratches or sticking of the metal.

K. Ursova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/007/028/072
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Kovalevskiy, N. G., Chuyko, P. I., Arkhangel'skiy, A. M.,
Sadokov, G. M., Borodkin, A. I.

TITLE: Tests of cold drawing thin-wall stainless steel pipes on a short
mandrel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1962, 34, abstract 7D201
(In collection: "Proiz-vo trub". Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat, no. 6, 1962
90 - 93)

TEXT: The investigations have proved the possibility of cold drawing
thin-wall stainless steel pipes on a short mandrel with the coefficient of elon-
gation of 1.35 - 1.49. These results are secured by the application of oxalate
coating as a technological lubricant in combination with a double lubrication
(5% ordinary soap solution plus a fifty-fifty mixture of castor oil and talc) and
using a hard-alloy tool. ✓

N. Yudina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SADOKOV, G.M.; NOSKO, V.S.; PROTSKIY, N.Ye.; PANYUSHKINA, Ye.G.

Durability of extruding ring dies on mechanical extrusion
presses. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:67-68 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

I 20601-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k) JD/EW

ACC NR: AP6010136

SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/003/0248/0250

51
47
10

AUTHOR: Rudoy, V. S. (Candidate of technical sciences); Alferova, N. S. (Doctor of technical sciences); Mlinarich, B. A. (Engineer); Bogdanova, T. M. (Engineer); Sadokov, G. M. (Engineer); Mel'nichenko, I. F. (Engineer); Kirvalidze, N. S. (Engineer); Kurilenko, V. Kh. (Engineer); Onishchenko, M. P. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Production of tubes from OKh20N5T stainless steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 3, 1966, 248-250

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, low nickel steel, stainless steel tube, tube rolling, hot rolling / Okh20N5T steel, EP299 steel

ABSTRACT: Technological properties of EP299 (OKh20N5T) stainless steel and the conditions for tube rolling this steel have been studied. The steel, annealed at 1050C for 15 min and air cooled, has a tensile strength of 101 kg/mm², a yield strength of 34 kg/mm², an elongation of 40.6%, and a reduction of area of 62.1%. Corresponding figures for test temperature at 350C are 52 kg/mm², 39.0% and 69.7%. The steel is very sensitive to the cooling rate: slow cooling sharply reduces the elongation and impact strength. The plasticity of EP299 steel does not change in the 1100-1250C range, but increases sharply with further increases in temperature and rapidly increasing content of α -phase. Up to 1250C the plasticity of EP299 steel is much

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.744.35

L 20601-56

ACC NR: AP6010136

lower, but at 1275C and over much higher, than that of Kh18N10T and EI-811 steels. The hot working of EP299 steel must be done at temperatures over 1250C. The steel, however, has a tendency to stick to guide bars. With guide bars made from G18 steel (1.4—1.8% C, 16—19% Mn) and piercing done at 1275—1300C, the tendency to stick was greatly reduced. The mechanical properties and surface quality of hot-rolled and heat-treated EP299 tubes were satisfactory, and the tubes were suitable for cold rolling and cold drawing. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 4/225

Card

2/23K

SOV/14-57-12-25574

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 12,
pp 34-35 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sadokov, K. A.

TITLE: Quaternary Deposits Near the City of Vologda (O
chetvertichnykh otlozheniyakh rayona goroda Vologdy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchn. konferentsii po izuch. Vologodsk. obl.,
Vologda, 1956, pp 54-70

ABSTRACT: The city of Vologda is situated at the southwestern
edge of the Sukhona lowland. A survey of the bedrock
elevations leads the author to believe that glacial or
preglacial activity caused the bedrock below Vologda
to subside. The distribution of bedrock outcrops
along the tributaries of the Sukhona River points to
the fact that the depression in the original relief
was considerably wider than the present Sukhona low-
land. Accumulation of glacial detritus gave the

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SOV/14-57-12-25574

Quaternary Deposits Near the City of Vologda (Cont.)

lowland its present outline by surrounding it with flat and wavy ridges and hills. At increasing distances from the city, the elevations of hills grow to 80 m or 100 m above the lowland. The river valleys above the city and its environs have one terrace, but below the city the terraces disappear, leaving only a poorly developed shore embankment. The river valleys outside the lowland exhibit two terraces, and traces of a third upper shelf can be found locally. The author describes nine drill hole sections. These sections permit him to postulate two glacial periods in the Sukhona lowland. Two moraines are intersected by every drill hole. Detrital clays of the bottom moraines are 5 m to 20 m thick, and upper detrital loams are as much as 36 m thick. The thickness of interglacial deposits varies from 6 m to 25 m. Strata with vegetable remains lie at a depth of 40 m. The interglacial deposits around the city of Vologda can be considered as periglacial formations belonging to the second glaciation and closely resembling so-called mantle clays and loams. The river valleys began to form while the ice of the

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SOV/14-57-12-25574-
Quaternary Deposits Near the City of Vologda (Cont.)

secondary glaciation was melting. The author believes that the area around the city was covered not only with grass but also with trees when lacustrine deposits of the interglacial epoch began to accumulate. This means that the lake did not begin to form in the Sukhona lowland immediately after ice of the second glaciation disappeared from the region. Gray argillaceous oozes, clays, and loams began to form as soon as the lake flooded the lowland.

Card 3/3

T. D. Ryskina

SADOKOV, S. B.

Parasites - Maritime Territory

Work of the 270th Union Helminthological Expedition of 1948 in the Maritime Territory.
Trudy. Gel'm. lab. no. 5, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, UNCL..

SADOKOV, V. P.

87-223 551.543:551.515.8
 Sadokov, V. P., K uchetu atmosferykh frontov pri raschete izmeneniia davleniia v srednei troposfere. [Calculation of pressure changes in the mid-troposphere taking into account atmospheric fronts.] *Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya*, No. 7:14-19, July 1956. fig., 2 tables, 2 refs., 16 eqs. DWB, DLC—The author presents a new procedure for solving the equations determining the change of pressure and height of front, investigations dealing with the influence of fronts on pressure change and on the dynamics of the fronts themselves. These problems are solved by using the equations of vortical velocity and of heat flow (under diabatic conditions). The development of equations for calculating pressure change in the near troposphere and the rate of movement of fronts at different levels and potential temperature is carried out and their use is illustrated. *Subject Headings:* 1. Pressure change calculation 2. Frontal effects on pressure change.—I.L.D.

2

180 08/8

SOV/124-57-8-9137

Translation from: Referativny zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 8, p 79 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sadokov, V. P., Debryshman, Ye. M.

TITLE: On the Solution of an Equation for Disturbances in the Gradient-wind Flow Field (O reshenii uravneniya, opisyyayushchego vozmushcheniya v pole gradiyentnogo vetra)

PERIODICAL: Tr Tsentr. in-ta prognozov, 1956, Nr 43 (70), pp 34-48

ABSTRACT: The Cauchy problem is solved for the equation

$$L^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{1}{f^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} p^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} + \ell^2 \phi \right) = 0$$

for the boundary conditions

$$p^2 \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial p} \text{ finite for } p=0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\epsilon}{f^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} + \phi = 0 \text{ for } p=p_0$$

Here ϕ is the velocity potential; x and y the horizontal coordinates; t the time, p the pressure (p_0 the surface pressure); L the linear scale; f the Coriolis parameter, and ϵ equals zero or unity. The equation for ϕ has a hyperbolic character, and its

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SOV/124-57-8-9137

On the Solution of an Equation for Disturbances in the Gradient wind Flow Field

solutions are waves that propagate with a finite velocity. The solution of the Cauchy problem is found by means of a Laplace transform with respect to t and a Fourier transform relative to x and y . It is found that the solution behaves asymptotically for $t \rightarrow \infty$ in the case when the initial disturbance is at variance with zero in a limited spatial region only. Also solved is the problem having the boundary condition

$$\alpha \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} + \ell^2 \phi \right) + p \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} + \ell^2 \phi \right) = 0$$

for $p = p_0$, where α is a positive constant. The solution of the Cauchy problem for this boundary condition is written in the form of complex integrals, the analysis of which is not adduced. In conclusion the authors solve the Cauchy problem for the initial equation for an infinite space.

A. S. Monin

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-11-12790

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sadokov, V. P.

TITLE: To the Consideration of Frontal Discontinuities in the Short-range Prediction of Pressure and Vertical Velocities (K uchetu vliyaniya frontal'nykh razdelov pri kratkosrochnom prognoze davleniya i vertikal'nykh skorostey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tsentr. in-ta prognozov, 1957, Nr 60, pp 17-21

ABSTRACT: Equations are set up for short-range weather prediction by means of the methods of hydrodynamics in the presence of a frontal surface. Considering that surface to be quasihorizontal and imposing thereon the corresponding conditions (absence of any pressure discontinuity or normal velocity components), the author solves the problem for a two-layer medium. The solution of the equations with respect to the rate of change of the geopotential $\partial H/\partial t$ is expressed by means of integrals that contain Green's function. In that solution a separate investigation is made of the pressure-change contribution produced by large-scale processes as well as that resulting from smaller-scale processes which are

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-11-12790

To the Consideration of Frontal Discontinuities in the Short-range (cont.)

directly tied to the presence of the frontal surface. An analogous division of contributing factors is made also for the vertical currents in the vicinity of the frontal surface. The author investigates particularly the "small-scale" component of the vertical currents arising from the presence of the front and finds that these vertical movements within the frontal zone are fundamentally tied to the discontinuity in the wind field. The simple formula $\tau = a(p) (H_1, H_2)$ is offered for the calculation of said vertical velocity τ in the vicinity of the front. Here $a(p)$ is the weight function; the Jacobian or functional determinant of (H_1, H_2) is computed for various levels (isobaric surfaces) at their points of intersection with the frontal surface. (The indices 1 and 2 refer to the warm and cold air mass, respectively). Three examples of the calculation of the vertical currents in the vicinity of warm fronts according to formula (1) are presented. The good agreement between the area of most intense vertical currents with the observed precipitation areas is noted.

S. L. Belousov

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Sadokov, V. P. SOV/50-58-8-7/18

TITLE: On the Problem of the Direction of Shift of Cyclones (K voprosu o napravlenii peremeshcheniya tsiklonov)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 33-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The problem of the direction of the baric systems mentioned in the title has always been one of the most topical ones in the synoptic practice. Almost all investigations in this field dealt with the working out of certain rules by means of which the direction in question could be predicted. The so-called "leading stream" (vedushchiy potok) was envisaged. From practice it is known that the last mentioned rule is not used in the case of high, developed baric systems. The author will try to draw on the strength of the analysis of the hydrodynamical equations at least qualitative conclusions on the character of displacement of high cyclones. According to various computations the author obtains the term $\tilde{B} = \int_{P_0}^0 B dp$ (6). \tilde{B} denotes a quasi-constant in the time-function and B the function de-

Card 1/2

On the Problem of the Direction of Shift of Cyclones SOV/50-58-8-7/18

rived by Buleyev. The isoline field \tilde{B} according to (6) corresponds to the average field of the atmospheric great order whirl of a great vertical expansion, if B is an averaged current field of the great order fields (krupnomasshtabnyye polya Pl.) of the geopotential on an average or on another level $p = \text{const}$. Thus it may be said that the high baric systems will shift in the direction of the flow (the stream) which is characterized by the field of the lines \tilde{B} . Figures 1 and 2 give examples. Working formulae for the computation of the function \tilde{B} (7) and (8) are given. The 30 maps constructed according to this method yielded satisfactory results. There are 4 figures and 1 reference, which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

SADOKOV, V.P.

A numerical method of baric field calculations for the case of baro-
clinic atmosphere. Trudy TSIP no.78:105-111 '58.

(MIRA 12:2)

(Weather forecasting)

SADKOV, V. P.

309/50-59-4-19/21

Popov, L. I.
International Congress of Geophysicists
(Mezhdunarodnyy Sbornik nauchnykh rabot)

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 74-77 (USSR)

From July 1, 1957 to December 31, 1958, investigations of our planet were carried out by scientists of 55 countries under the program of the International Geophysical Year (IGY). The 5th Congress of the Special Committee on the International Geophysical Year from July 29 to August 9, 1958 in Moscow was dedicated to the execution of these measures. A short survey of this Congress is given here. The suggestion by A. A. Zolotarev on a world-wide organization of evaluations of meteorological data of the IGY in form of synoptic daily world maps, maps of the southern and northern hemispheres, and of vertical sections of the atmosphere, was discussed. The Study Group of Meteorology carried out the following work: on numerical methods of weather forecasts (conducted by V. A. Kibal'nik, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR), on meteorology in the Antarctic (conducted by Professor B. L. Martynov), A. P. Zhukovskiy, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, and L. K. Konin (Moscow) delivered a report on the results of the adjustment of quasistatic and quasigeostrophic conditions in the atmosphere for a linear case, and put forward the results of a number of investigations in this direction. L. A. Kibal'nik reported on the results of the investigation on the earth's surface with help of hydrostatics of temperature and humidity. The first time put forward a scheme for the solution of the quasistatic-quasigeostrophic systems of equations for the forecast in consideration of the turbulent heat conductivity. N. I. Zhukovskiy and G. I. Marchuk (Moscow) put forward a new algorithm method for the solution of finite difference equations typical for the tasks of the numerical short-term forecast. Professor M. I. Pulin (Leningrad) suggested some alterations of the forecast equations, thus reducing the area of influence considered in the forecast. It is pointed out the necessity of thoroughly testing the methods worked out by many investigators (N. Ya. Koshin and A. A. Zhukovskiy) for the consideration of the influence of the non-stationary factors and of large mountain ranges. O. G. Krilobak (USSR) delivered a report on "The Characteristics of the Circulation in the Atmosphere Over the Antarctic and the Relationship of This Circulation with the Processes on the Southern Hemisphere".

3(7)
AUTHOR:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

Card 1/1

Card 2/3

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Sadokov, V. P., Candidate of Physical
and ~~Mathematical~~ Sciences

S/030/60/000/03/020/044
B015/B007

TITLE: Conference on General [✓] Atmospheric Circulation and Numerical
Prognosis Methods

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Nr 3, p 82 (USSR)

TEXT: The conference took place in Peking (Chinese People's Republic) from December 8 to December 12, 1959. It had been convened for the purpose of summarizing the results obtained by the work carried out in these fields in the course of recent years and of discussing the means for the development of further research work. The conference was attended by experts of observatories, universities, scientific research institutes, and the weather service of the Chinese People's Republic. The majority of the reports were made by young scientific research workers of the Institutes of the Academy of Sciences of China, the universities, and the institutes of the meteorological service. It was opened by the Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chzhu Ke-chen'. A comprehensive report on scientific research work carried out in the field of general atmospheric circulation and dynamic meteorology in the course of 10 years was delivered by Professor Chzhao Dzyu-chzhan. The investigation of the particular characteristics of circulation in South-east Asia, especially the influence exerted by the

Card 1/2



KIBEL', I.A.; SADOKOV, V.P.

Short-range weather forecasting in nonadiabatic cases. Nek. probl.
meteor. no.1:7-12 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Weather forecasting)

SADOKOV, V.P.

Fundamental errors in the theoretical principles underlying long-range weather forecasts given a short period in advance. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.8:1282-1284 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Weather forecasting)

83899

S/020/60/134/003/011/020
B019/B060

3.9000 (1041, 1109, 1327)

AUTHOR: Sadokov, V. P.

TITLE: Approximate Solutions of the Nonlinear Equation for the Vorticity in the Middle Troposphere ¹⁰

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 134, No. 3, pp. 578 - 581

TEXT: Differential equation (1) is usually applied to describe the motion in the middle troposphere: $\Delta \partial H / \partial t + (g/l)(H, \Delta H + 1) = 0$. Here, this equation is tentatively used to study a more complicated baroclinic calculation scheme, and is regarded as an ordinary differential equation of the first order with respect to t . Thus, relations $y' = f(x, y)$, $y = \Delta H$, $f(x, y) = -(g/l)(H, \Delta H + 1)$ hold. H denotes the altitude of the isobaric surface, l is the Coriolis parameter, and $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$.

First, the author derives from (1) the nonlinear differential equation (3), from which, by successive approximation, he obtains the system of

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B019/B060

linear differential equations (5). By making use of a solution indicated by Ye. N. Blinova (Ref. 3), solution (9) is obtained. The error estimate reveals that the error caused by the inaccuracy of the solution of (3) is not larger than 0.05%. The continuity of the equation is examined, and the author points to the difficulty involved in the method of solution, since all terms would have to be considered in the successive approximation. The author finally discusses an iteration method by Libman. It may be seen from the estimation of the relaxation coefficient that the latter is basically dependent on the field $H(K)$ and on the approximation steps. Here, K is the Lipschitz constant. The results of a test problem are shown in Figs. 1 to 3. The effect of the boundary conditions on the result is clearly manifest. The author thanks I. A. Kibel, Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, for his interest in the work. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references. X

ASSOCIATION: Institut prikladnoy geofiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Applied Geophysics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: March 15, 1960, by A. A. Dorodnitsyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 7, 1960

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31578
S/124/61/000/011/015/046
D237/D305

26.2141
AUTHORS:

Dobryshman, Ye.M., and Sadokov, V.P.

TITLE:

On the non-steady motion of viscous incompressible fluid on a rotating disc

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 11, 1961, 72, abstract 11B501 (Sb. Issled. po matem. analizu i mekhanike v Uzbekistane. Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1960, 86 - 113)

TEXT: The solution is derived of a non-stationary problem on velocity and temperature distribution in a viscous incompressible fluid over a rotating disc. General equations of motion and heat transfer given in cylindrical coordinates are considered for the following initial and boundary condition

$$t = 0, v_r = v_\eta = v_z = 0, T = 0, z \rightarrow 0, v_r = v_z = 0, v_\eta = r\omega(t),$$

$$z \rightarrow 0, \alpha \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} + \beta T = F(t, z) = f(t) + r^2 g(t), z \rightarrow \infty, v_r, v_\eta, T \rightarrow 0$$

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On the non-steady motion of ...

Unknown functions are expressed as $p = p(z, t)$, $T = T_1(z, t) + r^2 T_2(z, t)$, $v_r = ru(z, t)$, $v_\varphi = rv(z, t)$, $v_z = w(z, t)$. Non-dimensional variables are introduced and the solution is sought in the form of an asymptotic series in negative powers of $\tau = \sqrt{t}$. Prandtl's number is taken as equal to unity. For n terms of expansion, a system of ordinary differential equations is obtained. In the LHS of the equations an operator appears of the type

$$M_n(y) \equiv y'' + 2xy' - 2ny.$$

Some properties of the solution of equation $M_n(y) = f(x)$ are given.

On the basis of the above the first 10 terms of series expansion of velocities and first 8 terms of the expansion of temperature function are derived. For high values of t , the solution is sought in terms of the asymptotic expansion in negative powers of $\tau = \sqrt{t}$. A system of linear integro-differential equations which is then obtained can be solved only by numerical integration. As an example, a case of a uniformly accelerated disc is considered for two diffe-

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D237/D305

rent boundary conditions for the temperature. A table is given of values of functions and coefficient necessary for the calculations. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

X

Card 3/3

SADOKOV, V.P.

"Attempt at an operative test of numerical schemes in order to satisfy primitive equations."

Report submitted to the Intl. Symposium on Numerical Weather Prediction
Oslo, Norway 11-16 March 1963

NEMCHINOV, S.V., MUSAYEKYAN, S.A., SADOKOV, V.P.

"Some aspects on the determination of the field of stream function according to the field of vertical motion in the atmosphere."

Report submitted to the Intl. Symp. on Numerical Weather Prediction,
Oslo, Norway 11-16 March 1963

L 8577-66 EWT(1)/FCC GH

ACC NR: AT5008050

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/64/000/000/0029/0035

AUTHOR: Sadokov, V. P.; Nemchinov, S. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Short-range hydrodynamic forecasting of meteorological elements on several atmospheric levels

SOURCE: Simposium po chislennym metodam prognoza pogody. Moscow, 1963. Trudy. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1964, 29-35

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, geostrophic wind, atmospheric pressure, mathematic method, mathematic prediction, approximation calculation

ABSTRACT: A numerical method is proposed for a 24-hour forecast of the barometric field, wind and vertical airflow for a limited territory. The method is based on solving a system of "primitive" equations. Forecast equations for determining the horizontal wind components are constructed from two equations of motion recorded in the isobaric coordinate system. A system of two equations is derived by solving these equations for the derivative with respect to time and moving the term with the Coriolis parameter to the left. This system may be reduced to an equation of the first order with respect to time for complex velocity. Two equations for the two horizontal wind components are derived by writing out the solution for this last equation

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and separating out the real and imaginary parts. The equation for finding the pressure is derived from the heat flux equation in which temperature is eliminated by a static equation, and divergence is eliminated by using the equations derived for the horizontal wind components. Boundary conditions are given for the pressure equation. An equation is also derived for the vertical component of velocity. These equations are all approximated by finite-difference formulas. Experimental calculations using the proposed method indicate that the virtual boundary conditions at the lateral edges of the region have a strong distorting effect on the solutions, leading to parasitic waves. This situation may be solved by extending the region to the equator, or to the entire globe; or by refining the boundary conditions for the small model. If the model is geostrophic, then the "edge errors" will be reduced to a minimum. However, there will still be a parasitic effect due to adding the geostrophic wind to the full wind. A similar effect is observed when the geostrophic wind is used for the initial data. Adaptation of the geostrophic wind to the calculated wind causes a mottled effect in the divergence field and consequently in the vertical airflow during the initial calculations. After a certain period of time, these disturbances are attenuated and the fields calculated for the various elements are found to agree. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables, 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: ES,MA/

SUBM DATE: 06Oct64/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 (10)

SADOKOV, V.P.

Construction of a filtered numerical scheme of the forecast
of meteorological elements. Trudy MMTS no.6:46-51 '65.

World Meteor. Center. (MIRA 18:12)

GUNBYA, S.U., NADOKON, V.P.

Account of mountains and friction in a two-level model for forecasting the meteorological elements under conditions of the Caucasus. Trudy ZakNIGMI no.19:3-12 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

Transcaucasian Sci Res Hydroreactor Inst.

L 27375-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT5024835

UR/3118/65/000/006/0046/0051

AUTHOR: Sadokov, V.P.

60
B+

ORG: None*

TITLE: On the question of the construction of a filtered numerical model for the prediction of meteorological parameters.

SOURCE: *Mirovoy meteorologicheskii tsentr. Trudy, no. 6, 1965, Voprosy gidrodinamicheskogo kratkosrochnogo prognoza pogody i mezometeorologii (problems in hydrodynamic short-range weather forecasting and mesometeorology), 46-51

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, atmospheric model, differential operator, hydrodynamics, gravitation effect, atmospheric thermodynamics, mathematic model

ABSTRACT: Optimization of a currently used hydrodynamic prognostic model was studied with the aim of its simplification and the filtering out of the meteorological noise of gravitational oscillations of the atmosphere irrelevant to the prediction aspects. Elimination of the gravitational oscillations is considered by the author to be particularly important in predictive problems endowed with unrealistic boundary conditions such as the usual constant values of meteorological parameters at the boundaries of the prognostic network. Such conditions are, in a sense, submodels of "hard walls" and generate amplification and interferences of the gravitational oscillations. The basic hydrothermodynamic system of equations used as a starting point (1a), (1b), (1c).

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$$u(x, y, z, t) = u_c(t, t_1) + v_s(t, t_1) - \int_{t_1}^t [H_x \cos l(t - t_0) + H_y \sin l(t - t_0) + F_c^{(u)}(t, t_0) + F_s^{(v)}(t, t_0)] dt_0, \quad (1a)$$

$$v(x, y, z, t) = v_c(t, t_1) - u_s(t, t_1) - \int_{t_1}^t [H_x \cos l(t - t_0) - H_y \sin l(t - t_0) + F_c^{(v)}(t, t_0) + F_s^{(u)}(t, t_0)] dt_0, \quad (1b)$$

$$l \frac{\partial}{\partial z} k(z) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial z} + \int_{t_1}^t \Delta \eta \sin l(t - t_0) dt_0 = q(x, y, z, t_1, t), \quad (1c)$$

has been formulated in detail elsewhere in a paper by S.V. Nemchinov and V.P. Sadokov (Trudy Vsesoyusnogo Nauchnogo meteorologicheskogo soveshchaniya, Vol. II, Gidrometisdat, Leningrad, 1963). From the studies of F. Thomson (inostrannaya literatura, Moscow 1962) it is known that the necessary and sufficient condition for the outfiltering of the gravitational oscillations is the vanishing derivative of the flat divergence of the meteorological parameters, which is equivalent to the elimination of equation members representing the derivative, i.e.:

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial D}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial D}{\partial y} + \tau \frac{\partial D}{\partial z} = 0. \quad (2)$$

For this purpose the author modifies equation (1c) of the basic system by writing

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down the flat divergence and its partial and then its full derivative, using (1a) & (1b) directly. After some considerable manipulation, he arrives at an optimized replacement for the equation (1c) of the sys., namely, -

$$l \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} k(\zeta) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{1}{l} \Delta \eta = - \frac{1}{l} \left[D^2 + 2(v, u) + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \zeta} \right] \Big|_{t_1} - \int_{t_1}^t \left[\bar{\Omega}(t_0) + l \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} k(\zeta) M \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \zeta} \right) \right] dt_0. \quad (6)$$

The equation is considerably simplified on its right side, but the left side now contains an elliptic instead of a hyperbolic differential operator. Another attempt, now to simplify the right-hand member without affecting the left-hand part, leads to (9);

$$l \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} k(\zeta) \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial \zeta} + \int_{t_1}^t \Delta \eta \sin l(t - t_0) dt_0 = \Omega(t_1) - \Omega(t) - \int_{t_1}^t \left[\bar{\Omega}(t_0) + l \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} k(\zeta) M \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial \zeta} \right) \right] dt_0. \quad (9)$$

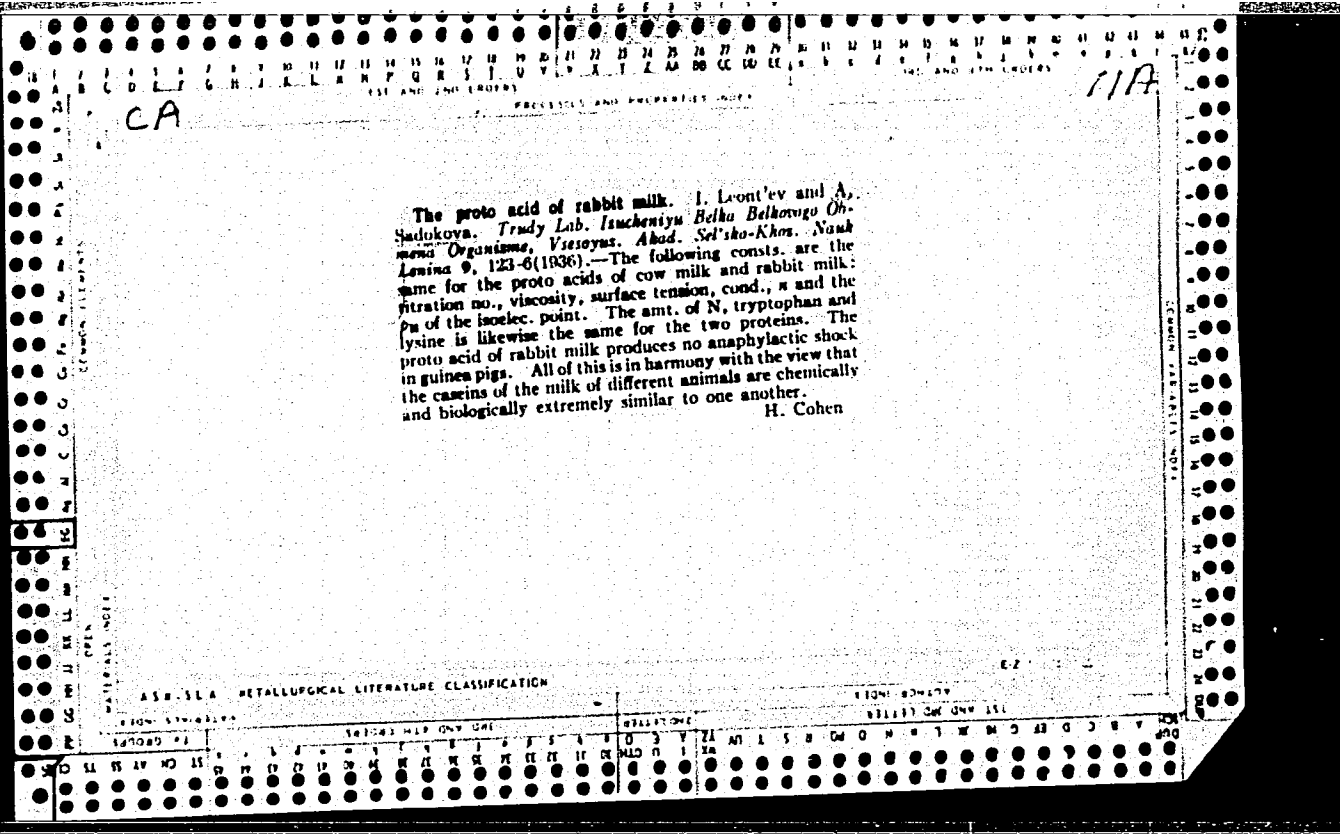
Both variants are filters for the gravity waves. The author suggests methods for systems using equations (6) and (9) as replacements for (1c). Orig.art. has: 38 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04,12,20/ SUBM DATE: None/

ORIG REF: 005

Card 3/3

PB



SAPOKOVA, A. P.

25781. SAPOKOVA, A. P. K teorii protsessa oprede leniya Zhira v moloke.
Trudy Nsesoyuz. Nauch-issled In-ta Zhivotnovodstva, t. XVI, 1949, s. 218-
40--Bibliogr: s. 240

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

Sadokova, A. P.

USSR.

✓ The problem of the incompleteness of proteins of plant origin. A. P. Sadokova. *Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Nauk SSSR. Nauk im. V. I. Lenin* 19, No. 5, 38-43 (1954).—S. sepd. pure histone-like protein, named by Perov (*Biokhimiya Belkovykh Veshchestv*, 1951) protein anticomplex, from soybean, characterized it by a series of chem. and physico-chem. indexes, and detd. its biol. value by feeding lab. animals. The extrn. method of P. was used, slightly modified by removing the H_2SO_4 and tungstic acids. The feeding of animals was done by the standard lab. methods. The protein anticomplex of soybean has the following properties: sol. in H_2O , hydrophobic, absence of isoelectric point of pptn., high surface activity in soln., and a relatively high diamino acid fraction (up to 30%). As a single source of protein it is toxic to animals; it influences negatively the growth of the liver and glands of white mice. To make soybeans a source of full value proteins the histone-like type has to be eliminated. J. S. Joffe

SADOKOVA, A. P.

✓ The nature of the proteins of sheep wool. A. P. Sadokova. *Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Seltshokhos. Nauk im. V.I. Lenina* 20, No. 6, 38-41 (1955).—Merino wool was washed with soap soln. at 35, 40, and 45°, then with a soln. of a/c. and ether. The residue, 47% of the original wt., was cut up into 1-5-mm. lengths. This residue was treated by the method for the protoacid of casein protein (C.A. 42, 6386g). The product contained 15.78% N and gave positive color and pptn. reactions of proteins. The mol. of native keratin can be divided into two types of proteins: wool protein protoacid and protein-anticomplex (cf. C.A. 49, 5605f). The wool protoacid is chemically similar to standard casein protoacid and to protoacids of the feed. The protein anticomplex differs from protoacid in soly. in H₂O, absence of an isoelec. point of pptn. (by being hydrophobic), surface activity, and other properties. Merino wool contains about 45% of protein protoacid and 55% protein anticomplex.
J. S. Loffe.

MD

USSR / Farm Animals. General Problems.

Q-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 14, 1958, No 64401

Author : Sadokova, A. P.
Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry.

Title : On the Poisonous Properties of the Histone-Like Protein from Soybean Seeds

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t zhivotnovodstva, 1957, No. 1 (3), 39-41

Abstract : The histone-like protein of soybean contains anti-complex N which is poisonous to animals. Experimentation carried out in six series on 17 rats showed the toxicity of the anti-complex of soybean protein from which rats perished on the 3-14 day. The size of the liver and spleen of experimental rats was found greatly reduced. It is recommended to feed soybeans to animals, not in a raw form but after boiling them, [the beans].

Card 1/1

SADOKOVA, A.P., kand. biol. nauk.

Protein content of tung nuts. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 22 no.12:22-26
'57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva.
Predstavlena akademikom S.S. Perovym.
(Tung tree) (Proteins)

FEROV, S.S., akademik; SADOKOVA, A.P., kand. biol.nauk

Calcium salts of casein protoacid, their production and importance
for the organism. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. nauk no.10:31-33 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut fiziologii i biokhimii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
zhivotnykh.

SADOKOVA, S.M., Cand. Med. Sci., -- (diss) "Investigation of acidity of the gastric juice with the aid of an ion-exchange resin and uropepsin," Minsk, 1961, 16 pp (Minsk State Medical Institute) 250 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 192)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Chemotherapeutical Preparations. Antibiotics
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4663
AUTHOR : Sadokova, Ye. A.
INST. : State Institute for the Advanced Training
TITLE : Experimental Combined Treatment of Patients with Chronic Dysentery by Synthomycin, Streptomycin and Immunogen (According to Troitskiy's Method)
ORIG. PUB. : Nauchn. tr. Gos. in-ta usoversh. vrachey im. S.N. Kirova, 1957, vyp. 11, 111-115
ABSTRACT : No abstract

* of Physicians im. S. N. Kirov

CARD: 1/1

41

SADOKOVA, Ye.A.; KVACHEVSKAYA, A.I.

Significance of serological reactions and allergy tests in the
diagnosis of candidiasis. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.8:
147 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

SADOKOVA, Ye. A.

Candidiasis in Botkin's disease. Terap. arkh. 33 no. 10:71-75
'61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. P. I. Strel'ov)
Gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey imeni S. M. Kirova.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (MONILIASIS)

Sadokova, Z.M.

GUKASYAN, A.G., prof., SADOKOVA, Z.M., (Moscow)

Diagnostic errors. Terap.arkh. 30 no.5:73-87 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)
(DIAGNOSIS,
errors (Rus))