1. STOFFUSHINSFIY, E. G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Machine-Tool Industry

7. Lowering the auxiliary time factor. Stan. i instr. 24, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified.

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- 2. "35R (600)
- 4. Hot-Mater Supply
- 7. Solar water heater, ETS 13 no. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

POL/4224

Maka energetyka; biuletyn, Nr 2 (Lov-Capacity Power Engineering; Bulletin, No. 2).
Kraków, Towarzystwo naukowe dla wykorzystania źródel energetycznych w Polsce,
1958. 131 p. 3,000 copies printed.

No editors mentioned.

2111.11 ,100

PURPOSE: This bulletin is intended for power engineers and technicians specializing in the development of low-capacity natural resources and for users of such power resources for local agricultural and industrial applications.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles is devoted to the problems of the utilizations for local consumption of regional power resources other than coal and oil. Such energy resources include vater, wind, sun, tides, natural and waste gases, peat, shale, hot springs and others less known or as yet unexplored. The study of such resources and of their use is presented in a series of articles concerning achievements and experience in Poland and other countries. There is a detailed bibliography, largely of non-Soviet and non-Polish source material, at the end of the book. No personalities are mentioned.

Card 1/6

Low-Capacity Power Engineering (Cont.)

POL/4224

available power supply is not accessible, a small local electric generating unit is desired. She then presents a short account of the state of electrification and, in particular, of low-capacity power developments in Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, the German Federal Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Austria, Finland, France (Continental and Algiers), Greece, Turkey, Yugoslawia, Italy, the USA, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania and the USSR.

Stolbushkin, N.A. Engineer (translated by Jerzy Kubiatovski, Engineer).
Air Compressor Installation VKU-3.5

h

41

The author describes an experimental air compressor installation VKU-3.5 designed by V.V. Savotin and built by the Special Bureau "Stroyvodpnevmatika" of the Ministry of Railroads, USSR. The VKU-3.5 installation was successfully tested in 1952 at the North Caucasus Experimental Machine Station under summer and winter operating conditions. This installation is intended for pumping water from mountain wells. It is equipped with a wind wheel 3.5 m in diameter which drives the compressor. The author gives

Card 3/6

Low-Capacity Power Engineering (Cont.) POL/4224	
solves local problems of electrification, water supply, irrigation, etc.	
Hanusz, Tadeusz. Master of Engineering, Krakov. Calculation and Design of Wind Motors The author gives detailed illustrated instructions to non- specialists who intend to design wind motors for their own use.	60
Kubiatowski, Jerzy, Engineer. Soviet State Standard For Wind Motors This is an illustrated translation of GOST 2656-55	85
Drozdowski, H., Professor. Where and How to Install a Wind-Motor (on the basis of the book by A.V. Karmishyn) The article deals with the methods of finding wind velocity and gives a scale of velocities.	93
Card 5/6	

ESYNKIN, G.K., insh.; STOLBUSHKIN, N.A., inzh.

Comparative tests for DT-54M and DT-56 tractors. Mekh. 1
glek.sotn.sel'khoz. 1? no.3:20-22 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Sevoro-Kavkuzskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.

(Tractors---Testing)

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· [2] 新聞籍本提**開開機構等都建**等和報告的工程的。 「多元」 · · ·

5. 字前與自然的問題問題問題的問題的表表表表表現了。其本書、一句

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

STOLBUSHKIN, N.A.

Provide agriculture with high-capacity machinery. Trakt. i sel-khozmash. 33 no.8:4-5 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznoye ob"yedineniye Soveta Ministrov SSSR po prodazhe sel'skokhozyaystvennoy tekhniki, zapasnykh chastey, mineral'no-tekhnicheskikh sredstv, organizatsii remonta i ispol'zovaniya mashin v kolkhozakh i sovkhozakh.

用的描述是一种的数据的描述的表示。

HERNER, K., akademik; KUNC, Ed., doc.Dr.; LESHY, Ivan, Dr.; STOLC, J., primer Dr.; VOJTA, Vaclav, Dr.

Pathogenesis and clinical aspects of arachnoiditis in children.

Cas. lek. Cesk. 95 no. 9:236-239 2 Mar 56

(AMACHNOID, diseases,
arachnoiditis in child. (Cs)

1. (.)

Den abstättigelennet en Nichte den abståtenden at

STOLC. J.

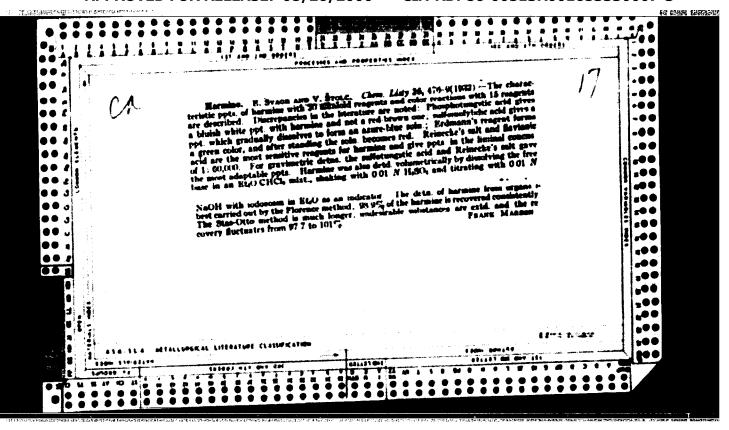
After the Trade-Union Congress. p. 193. (Hutnicke Listy, Vol. 12, no. 3, March 1957. Brno, Czechoslovskia)

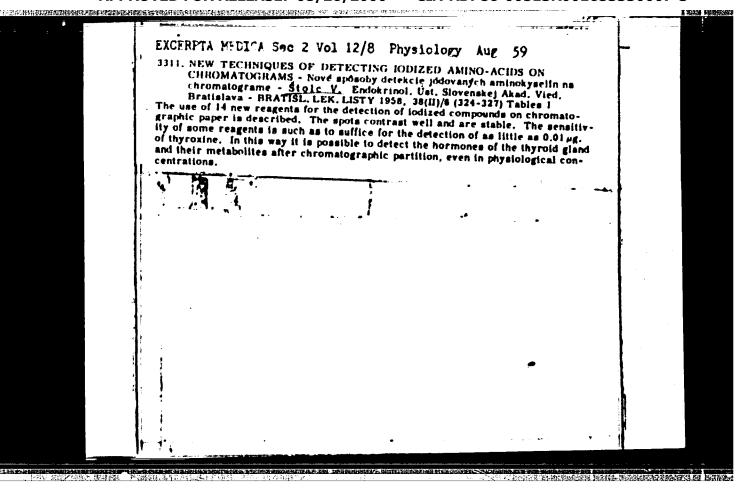
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 6, June 1957. Uncl.

FATER R., SIMA,S.

The reactivity of the blood circulation of the dog under different experimental situations. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.51 283-266 15 Mr 165

i. Parcakologicky ustav Geskoslovenskej akademie ved v Bratiolava (slovenska pracoviska) (veducis MUDr.Fr.V.Selatky, Chr., a Fysiologicky ustav Lekarska fakulty Univerzity Komenskaho v Bratiolava (veducisakademik J. Antal, DrSc.).





Stole, V.

Activity and metabolism of hormones in the pituitary body. p. 563.

FIOLOGIA, Fratislave, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 11, no. 7, 1959.

Fenthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 10, Cet, 1959 Uncl.

STOLC. V.

Hature and determination of radioiodine in the blood. Cas.lek. cesk. 99 no.43:Lek Veda Zahr 226-231 21 0 '60.

1. Endokrinologicky ustav SAV v Bratislave, riaditel dr. J.Podoba. (IODINE radioactive).

SHTOLTS, V. [Stolc, V.] (Bratislava)

Comparison of different methods of determining iodine in biological material. Problemdok. i gorm. no.2:56-62*63.

(MEA 16:7)

1. Endokrimlogichskiy institut Slovatskoy akademii nauk (direktor - kamutat mentsinskikh nauk Yu.Podoba) (IODINE-AMALYSIS)

STATES OF THE ST

STOLC, V.

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Partial inhibition of the first phases of biogenesis of thyroid hormones. Physiol. bohsmoslov. 12 no.2:93-99 163.

1. CSAV, Institute of Endocrinology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

(THYROID HORMONES) (METABOLISH) (THYROGLOEULIN)

(IODINE ISOTOPES) (IODIDES) (THIOURACIL) (THIOCYANATES)

(METHYLTHIOURACIL)

STOLC, V., LANGER, P.

Biosynthesis of thyroid hormone following cabbage feeding in guinea pigs. Physicl. bohemoslov. 12 no.3:251-257 163.

1. Institute of Endocrinology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

(PLANTS, EDIBLE) (THYROID HORMONES)
(METABOLISM) (IODINE ISOTOPES) (IODINE)
(STATISTICS) (TYROSINE) (DIIODOTYROSINE)

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

Can GLOSLOVAKIA

V. Mel.C. Indocrinology Institute of the Slovak Scademy of Sciences. Onechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Endokrinologicky ustav SAV, CSAV,) Bratislava.

"Rinetics of Smail (Helix pometia) o-Glucuronidase Hydrolysis."

Prague, Geskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 12, 10 %, May 63; pp 198-200.

Mostract (Inglish summary modified': o-Glucuronidase obtained from the st mach of the common small (N. pomatia) hydrolyzed phenolphthalein glucuronide pinearly: 0.0033, 0.0072 and 0.0066 meM decomposed in a minute at 37, 50 and 65° C respectively. Above 65°, enzyme was rapidly inactivated. Table, 2 graphs: 2 Greek and 3 Mestern references.

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Constitution of the Slove Academy of Sciences

(undefinited to the ustav CAV,) ratialava.

Thiret of Wethelthieuracil on Biogenesis of Thyroid Gland Hormoors."

Frague, Costosclovenska Farmicie, Vol 12, to 5, June 63; p. 244-251.

Theorem [Notified engineer modified of Methylthiouracil 25 mg. daily for The Mays perovally, 3 days after end, 3 and T¹³¹; paper commutographic analysis of T¹³¹ and T¹²⁷ in thyroids: studies with the radioactive I indicated decreased biosynthesis of differently resine, thyroxine and triiodethyronine while T¹²⁷ studies indicated accelerated biosynthesis of thyroxine and triiodethyronine, as well as el substance F. Latter increased also in guinea rips fed sermaigenic hale. Two tables, 2 araphs; A Mestern and 3 Czech (1 unpub.) references.

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expects a formulal lodine by the thyroid, the amount of Isside in the enganton and other parameters of iodine metabolism in rata after Hitherest amounts of fat and iodine. Physioi. Hohemaslov. 13 no.21142-340 *166.

1. Institute of Endocrinology of the Stevak Academy of Sefences, Types or jovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

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KHOPP,J.; STOLC, V.

Autoiodoproteolysis of 127 I-thyroglobulin in vitro. Physiol. Bohemoslov. 14 no.2:186-190 '65.

1. Institute of Endocrinology, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

REFE, S.; MOTE, V.; MARTH, S.

Experiences with the stability of protein-bound and total indine in the serum. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.2:113-115 31 31 465.

l. Endokrinologicky ustav Slovenskej akademie vied v Bratislave (riaditel Milr. J. Podoba, CSc.).

CZECHOL SVAKIA

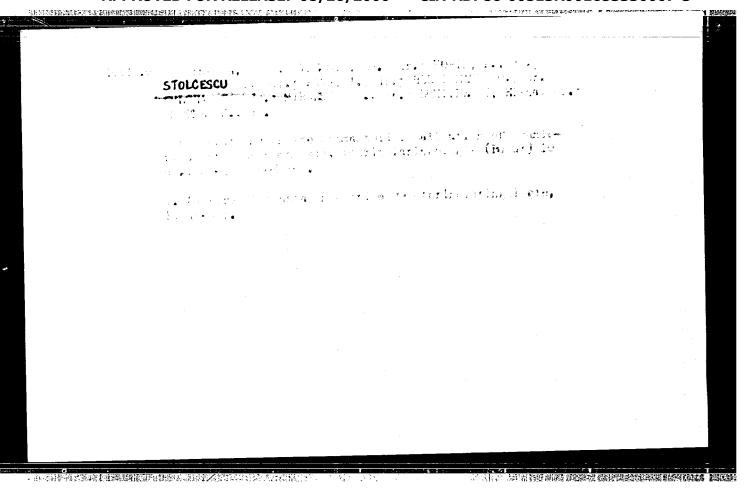
KNOPP, J., STOLC, V; Endocrinological Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences (Endokrinologicky Ustav SAV), Bratislava.

"Influence of TSH in Vivo on Autoiodoproteolysis of Il27 Thyreo-globulin in Vitro."

Prague, Geakas ovenska Sysiologie, Vol 15. No 2, Feb 66, pp 103-104

Abstract: Thyretrophic hormono Ambinon N.V.Organon was adminIstered to rale rats chronically or only once. Simultaneously
an 1131 containing compound was also administered. The one-dose
administration resulted in an increased level of I in the serum.
Chronic administration caused 1131 accumulation by the thyreid,
a decreased 1127 concentration in the thyroid, increased serum
I level, reduced 1127 thyreoglobulin proteolysis and an increase
in the weight of the thyroid. 1 Western, 1 Czech reference.
Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 28 Sep 65.

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entre execute de la company de

STOLC, V. KHOPP I STOLCOVA E: Endocrinological Instituta Slovak Academy of Sciences, (Endokrinologicky ustav SAV), Bratislava.

"Intake of Todine, Food, Water and Wilk by a Hat and its Young During Lactation."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Pysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, Princip

Abstract: 15 rat families were studied for ho days following the birth. Lactation lasted 30 days. Iodine balance in the rat mother is discussed. The young rats get the maximum amount of lodd and water between the lith to 16th days of amount of food and water between the 14th to 16th days of lactation. 1 Figure, 2 Western, 5 Czech references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 27 Sep 65.

1/1

GAZARDA, Frantisek; Kulkal, Zdenek; STOLCOVA, Fliska

Role of the midwife in the preparation of expectant mother for labor. Gesk. gym. 27[41] no.5:363-366 Je 162.

1. Por.-gym. odd. OUNZ Sumperk, prednosta dr. Fr. Gazarek. (LABOA) (MIDWIVES)

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KAPELLER, K.; GIAMPOR, F.; STOLCOVA, M.; UHARCEKOVA, M.; BAUER, V.

Lumber splenchnic nerves in the dog. Ceek. morf. /13 no.3:220-227
165.

1. Institute of Anatomy, Medical Faculty of Komensky University, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

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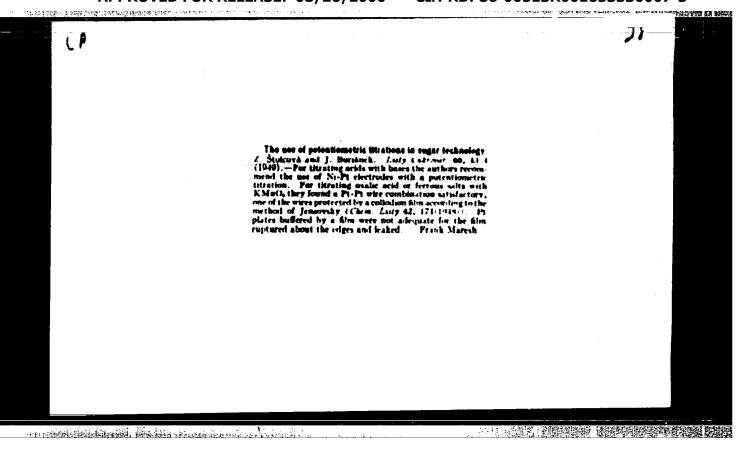
STOLCOVA, Olga, WUDr.

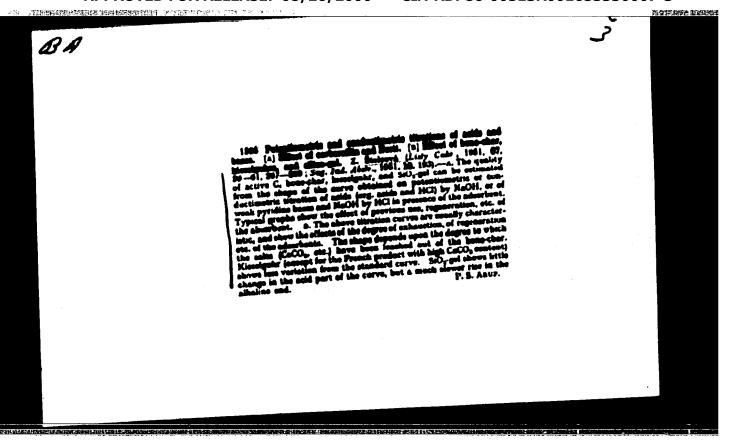
Principal problems of health services in school in Czechoslovakia. Cesk. zdravot. 4 no.7:347-364 July 56.

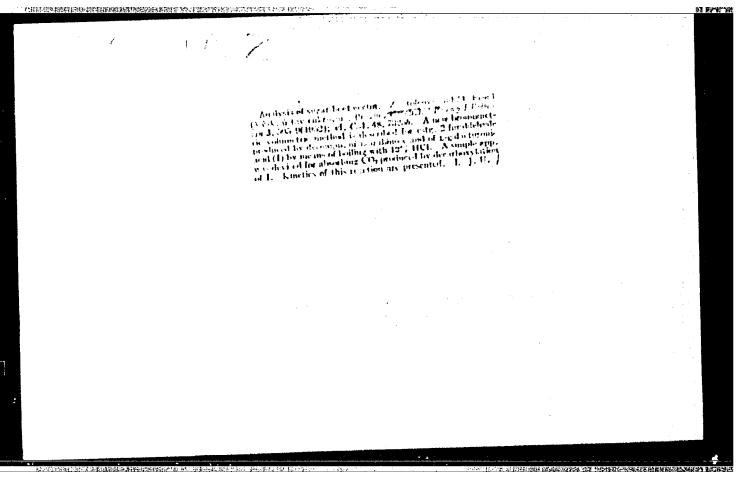
1. Vedouci odboru pece o zemu a dite, ministerstvo zdravotnictvi. (SC MOLS. med. serv. in Czech. (Cz))

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	163 165 : 525 time of heating tion, acetylate in the course (by acid hydic	Z Stolcová and M. Friml (g. Inf. 1985), 18, 11, (and conca. of acid on the yield on and gelling power of the of peep, of gel forming pretins objects of lext-pulp, fishered 1; 1) technical ad, NH ₂ to give inflication (e.g., washing with rating, and plan, with EtOH	of the content of the				
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ZAHORAK, Imil, MUDr., obvodni lekar, Napajedla; STOLGPART, Jan, MUDr., zavodni lekar, Napajedla

Work in a combined factory & territorial health community center. Cesk. zdravot. 7 no.5:262-265 June 59.

1. KUNZ Gottwaldov, reditel dr. Vladimir Bucek (INDUSTRIAL HYGIMM in Czech. factory (Cz)) (PUBLIC HMALTH in Czech. (Cz))

STOLER, D.D., inchener.

Turning-on hot water heaters for warm air curtains. Prom.energ. 10 no.5:

(MLEA 6:5)

21 My '53.

(Factories-Heating and ventilation)

STOLER, D.D. (Sverdlovsk) Selecting the type of air curtains. Yod.i san.tekh. no.3:29-32 (MIRA 13:6) Mr 160. (Air curtains)

STOLER, D.D., insh. (Sverdlovsk)

Making calculations for the aeration of hot mills. Vod.i san.
tekh. no.3123-25 Mr '62.
(Factories--Heating and ventilation)

(Factories--Heating and ventilation)

Use of infrared gas radiators for heating industrial shops.

Use of infrared gas radiators for heating industrial shops.

(MIRA 16:10)

Prom. energ. 18 no.10:15-19 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:20)

SOV/23-58-3-5/11

Fayngol'd, S.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Stoler, I.G., AUTHORS:

Shurak, R.D.

On the Consumption of Zinc Chloride at the Catalytic Treat-TITLE:

ment of Oil Shale Tar ((O Raskhode khloristogo tsinka pri

kataliticheskoy pererabotke slantsevoy smoly

Izvestiya Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 3, pp 208 -PERIODICAL:

219 (USSR) (Seriya tekhnicheskikh i fiziko-matematicheskikh wask)

The article deals with test results on the influence of the ABSTRACT: quantity of zinc chloride used as the basic catalyst in the

catalytic treatment of oil shale tar by the method of the Chemical Institute of the AS Estonian SSR. Since 10% of zinc chloride was used in the raw material in former tests, the possibility of diminishing this amount is considered. The raw material consisted of a mixture of industrial tar

fractions from tunnel-oven light oil and oven benzine. The raw material was heated, together with the catalyst, at 100° C up to a drop of the bromine number to 60 - 62, followed by a separation of the formed complex from the catalysate and

a distillation of the catalysate into benzine, a fraction of Diesel fuel, a fraction of sewing oil and a residue of va-

cuum distillation. An increase of the concentration of zinc Card 1/3

SOV-23-58-3-5/11

On the Consumption of Zino Chloride at the Catalytic Treatment of Oil Shale Tar

chloride resulted in a shortening of the process, and in an improvement in the quality of the refined products. An increase of the catalyst concentration to 15 to 20% permits the catalyst to be used four times, resulting in a 3.75 to 4% decrease in the total consumption of the catalyst. The most economical way of carrying out the process of zinc-chloride refining, is the use of a 10 to 15% catalyst, and its repeated use with an addition of 2% of fresh catalyst before every subsequent cycle. The quality of the obtained products is satisfactory. The consumption of the zinc chloride, before its regeneration, is reduced by up to 3%. The exhausted catalyst is extracted in the form of an aqueous solution of zinc chloride amounting to 55% of the original

Card 2/3

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SOV/23-58-3-5/11

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On the Consumption of Zinc Chloride at the Catalytic Treatment of Oil Shale Tar

amount. The total consumption of zinc chloride amounts to 1.5% of the raw material. There are 13 tables and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AH Estonskoy SSR (The Chemistry Institute of

the AS Estonian SSR). Proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva mestnoy i slantse khimicheskoy promyshlennosti Estonskoy SSR (The Planning and Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of the Local Oil-Shale

Chemical Industry of the Estonian SSR)

SUBMITTED: August 3, 1957

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institu-

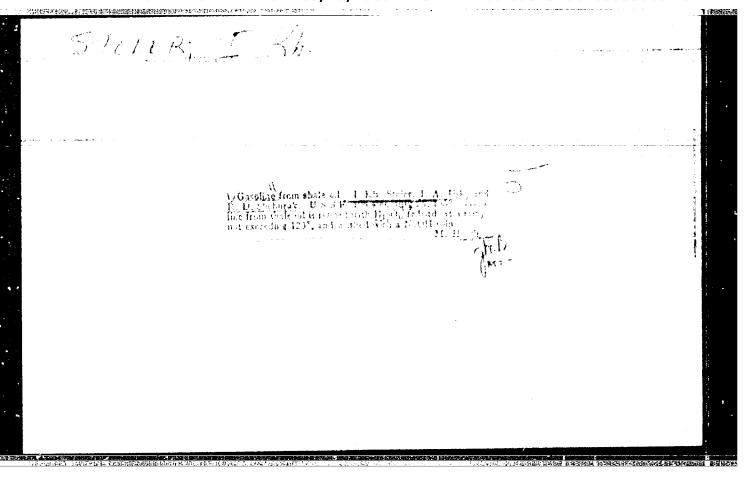
tions appearing in this article have been used in the trans-

literation

1. Tars-Catalysis 2. Zinc chloride-Catalytic properties

3. Petroleum-Production 4. Zinc chloride-Consumption

Card 3/3



I. OUL87-67 LAP(m)/EAT(1)
ACC NRI ARGO16462 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/012/B067/B067
AUTHOR: Butakov, S. Ye.; Stoler, V. Z.
TITLE: Momentum of a circular turbulent jet in an efferent flow
SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 12B479
REF SOURCE: San. tekhn. Otopleniye i ventilyatsiya, vyp. 1, 1965, 88-92
TOPIC TAGS: turbulent jet, motion mechanics
ABSTRACT: The authors give data from an experimental determination of the momentum of a circular jet perpendicular to an efferent flow. The momentum was determined on a special installation by weighing the reaction force. Relationships are derived for the relative reaction of a screen (the ratio of screen reaction for a jet in an efferent flow to that for a submerged jet) as a function of the angle of inclination and relative velocity of the jet (the ratio between the velocities of the jet and efferent flow). A. S. Ginevskiy. [Translation of abstract]
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THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF

一型的表別話指於自到過數 楓 投票投票指提供的超过絕 熱性 既

SCHANZEL, Hubert; STOLERIK, Lubomir (deceased)

外面提出自然性,各种主要疾病特别地面累的可能自然中的形式。现代对于自己是一种特别的影响。

Effect of the liver fluke on specificity of the intradermal tuberculin test in cattle. Veterinarni medicina 7 no.1:39-42 162.

l. Katedra pro parazitologii a invasni choroby, Veterinarni fakulta Vysoke skoly zemedelske, Brno; Veterinarne zdravotni sluzba jatek Jihlavskeho prumysku masneho, Krahulec u Telce.

STOLERMAN, S.S.

平可行動語和監查監查者與關係的影響的影響之為可以是不安容的的問題。

Miners of Vorkuta are trying hard to implement the sevenyear plan. Ugol' 40 no.8:16-18 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Glavnyy inzh. kombinata Vorkutugol'.

SOARE, D., ing.: STOI ERU, B., ing.

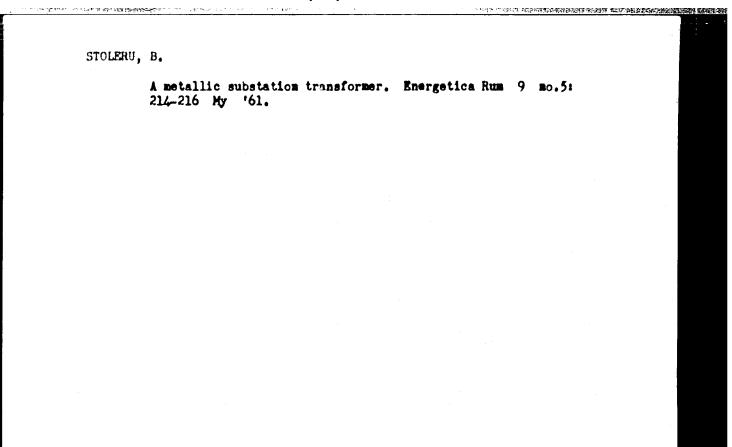
Grounding at zero in low-tension networks. Emergetica Rum 8 no.4:153-158 Ap '60.

STOLERU, B., ing.; TENEA, O., ing.

Utilization of rigid bars in external stations of 35 kv. Energetica Rum 9 no.6:245-247 Je '61.

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VOINEA, Dinu, ing; STOLERU, Boris, ing.

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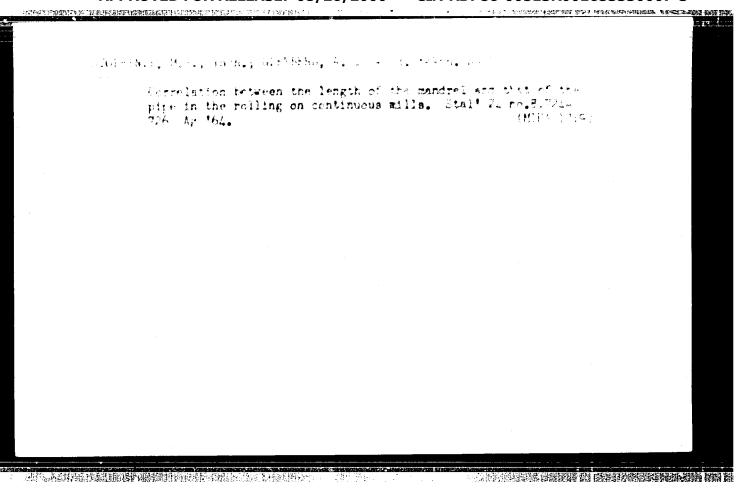
Aspects of some typification problems in Rumania. Energetica Rum 10 no.7:265-275 Jl *62.

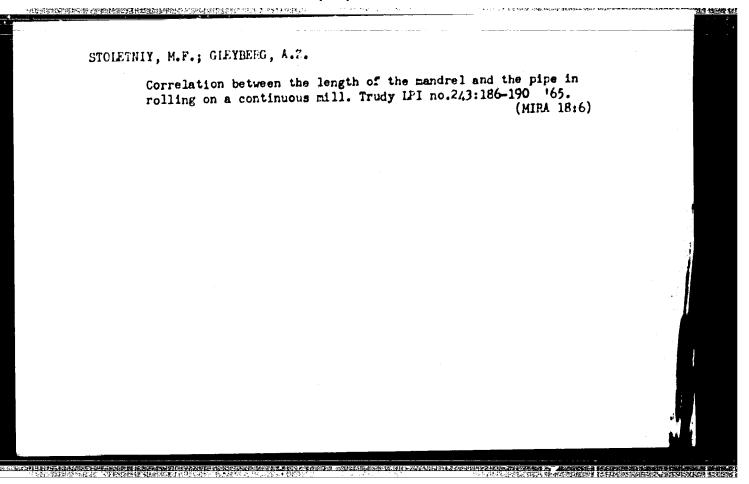
- 1. Inginer specialist la Institutul de studii si proiectari energetice (for Voinea).
- 2. Seful atelierului de tipizare din Institutul de studii si projectari energetice (for Stoleru).

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Fig. (1999) (A) (35% (A) (A) (35% (A) (35% (A) (35% (A) (35% (A) (35% (A) (35% (A) (- (「内) / ログ (c) / この (t) / BMA(d) / 3 - (n() - またーリアドログレージ - BM)。	१२० (४)/घासारी प्रात्मिन्नातम्थ्यो 😅 🔭	
ACCESSION HR: APSO14865	UE/0133/65/000/006 621.774.35: 621.85	6/0549/0550	
AUTHOR: Grebenshchikova, A. Z.; Ly Nodev, E. O. ; Kukarskikh, V. N.; St	adova, A. A.; Kaufman, H. H.; oletniy, H. J. ; Stern, V. A.	Gleyberg, A, Z, 1	
TITIE: Lubricant for tube rolling			•
SOURCE: Stal', no. 6, 1965, 549-55		*	
TOPIC TACS: graphite lubricant, co antifriction, nine high mill, inorg	ontinuous tube mill, smokeles ganic compound, seamless tubi	s lubricant, ng, hot deformation	
ABSTRACT: Lubricants consisting of are widely used in the production of particularly in the continuous roll power presses. Although these lubit known that graphite at high temperature properties. Besides, the combustic contaminates the atmosphere and equitreous type of lubricants, used attels, and equally difficult and applying the lubricant are of major and all.	ing mills with long mandrels ricants are relatively unitare atures (900-1200°C) loses its on of the petroleum products wipment in the shop. There a only for the pressing of tube	as well as in etigated, it is antifriction in the lubricants les exists the efrom high-alley	
(Core Ay)		A STATE OF THE STA	
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advisable, particularly in the modern automatic continuous tube rolling. Puther, author describes tests of nine selected lubricants, including those recently the author describes tests of nine selected lubricants, including those recently developed on the basis of inorganic compounds salts of chioride and phosphale. (Phosphorus - and chlorine - containing lubricants form phosphides and (Phosphorus - and chlorine - containing lubricants form phosphides and the resulting boundary film prevents chlorides on the contact surfaces and the resulting boundary film prevents the introducing of metals, reducing the friction coefficient.) The effective-the introducing of metals, reducing the friction coefficient.) The the libricants was tested while rolling tubes in the 18 m ness of the selected lubricants was tested while rolling tubes in the 18 m ness of the selected lubricants to the load on the moters the lubricants being evaluated and compared according to the load on the moters the lubricant of 8th) and the sliding rate of tube from the mandrel. Compared with the graphity fuel oil lubricant? In and tube from the mandrel. Compared with the graphity fuel oil lubricant? The exact composition of this lubricant is not described, but the author The exact composition of this lubricant is not described, but the author and states that it was developed on the basis of "inorganic compounds" and states that it was developed on the basis of "inorganic compounds" and states that it was developed on the basis of "inorganic compounds" and states that it was developed on the basis of "inorganic compounds" and states that it was developed on the basis of "inorganic compounds" and states that it was developed on the basis of "inorganic compounds" and states that it was developed on the basis of "inorganic compounds" and states that it was developed on the basis of "inorganic compounds" and states that it was developed on the basis of "inorganic compounds" and states that it was developed on the basis of "inorganic compounds" and st	dvisable, particularly in the modern automatic continuous tube rol he author describes tests of nine selected lubricants, including t he author describes tests of nine selected lubricants of chloride twelved on the basis of inorganic compounds salts of chloride	TUE BUSELIES !	
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STOLETNIY, M.F.

Calculating the kinematics of a reduction mills with a differential group drive. Trudy IPI no.243:178-185 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653330007-3"

MATVFYEV, Yn.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, VYEMEN, V.N., doktor tekhn. nauk; FINKEL'SHTEYN, Ya.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAUFMAN, M.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; GLEYBERG, A.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk; NOVIKOV, A.G., inzh.; SITNIKOV, L.L., inzh.; NODEV, E.C., inzh.; STOLETNIY, M.F.,inzh.; STERN, V.A., inzh.; FRIDMAN, D.S., inzh.

Operating conditions and wear of mandrels on the continuous billet mill of a 30-102 pipe rolling unit. Stal* 25 no.10: 930-934 0 *65. (MIRA 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653330007-3"

KACHANKO, I.Y., uchitel; STOLETENKO, N.G. (Khabarovsk); SYROVATEO, A.D., uchitel; GAPONENKO, I.M. (Novozybkov); SYROYEZHKIN, I.T., uchitel!

Letters to the editor. Khim. v shkole 16 no. 3:87-89 My-Je '61.

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1. Zhelezno-dorozhnaya shkola No.35, st. Zdolbunovo (for Kachanko).
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3. Srednyaya shkola No.13, Kuybyshev (for Syroyezhkin).
(Chemistry-Study and teaching)

BERDICHEVSKAYA, Nina Aleksandrovna; ZAVALISHINA, Natal'ya Grigor'yavna; STOLETHYAYA, Anna Markianovna; GKL'FKHBEYN, L.L., otv.red.; TROFIMENKO, A.S., tekhn.red.

[A textbook of ore dressing] Khrestometiis po obogashcheniiu polesnykh iskopaemykh. Khar'kov, Isd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos.univ., 1959. 102 p. (MIRA 14:1)

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DITMAN, Irina Alekaeyevna; MEDVEDER, Lyudmila Daitriyevna; STOLETHYAYA,
Anna Markianovna; GEL'FERBEYN, L.L., otv.red.; TROFINENKO, J.S.,
tekhn.red.

[Mining: a reader] Mining. Khrestomatiia po gornomi delu.
Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo ordena Trudovogo krasnogo znameni
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vocabulary).

(Mining engineering)

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DITMAN, Irina Alekseyevna; VOIDSECHINKO, Diana Kuntminichna; MEDVIDEG,
Lyudmila Dmitriyevna; STOLETHYAYA, Anna Markianovna;
TERPIGOREVA, V.D., retsenzent; BELOCHKIN, A.G., otv. red.;
PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., red.izd-va; HURMUKHAMEDOVA, V.F., red.
izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

Ore mining. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 162 p. [Text in English with vocabulary] (MIRA 17:2)

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PHASE I HOOK EXPLOITATION

Stoletov, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich

- Sobraniye sochineniy. t.3: Vvedeniye v akustiku i optiku. Teoriya teploty. (Collected Works. v. 3: Introduction to Acoustics and Optics. Heat Theory) Moscow, Gostekhizdat, 1947. 623 p. 4,000 copies printed.
- Ed. (title page): Timiryazev, A.K., Prof.; Ed. (inside book): Kol'chenko, G.H.; Tech. Ed.: Akhlamov, S.N.
- PURPOSE: This book, the third and final volume of Stoletov's collected works, is intended for teachers and lecturers on the high school and college levels.
- COVERAGE: The book contains a course of lectures delivered by the author in 1881 1882 at the University of Moscow. The volume consists of two parts, the first of which "Introduction to Acoustics and Optics", was published in 1895. The second part, "Heat Theory" was not previously published, and was available only in the form of lithographic notes distributed among the author's students, one of whom, D.A. Col'dgammer, an outstanding physicist himself, and lecturer in physics at the University of Kazan', assembled and edited this part of the book. In his foreword, the original author states his book presents in a concise and

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The polarization of (60) Fel protons (11/15)

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KESCLHJAKOV, M.G., MURUSEV, S.B., STOLETOV, G.D. SUBJECT The Polarisation of Protons with the energy of 660 MeV on the MUTHOR

occasion of Nuclear Scattering. TITLE

Zurn.eksp. i teor.fis, 31, fasc.3, 361 - 370 (1956)

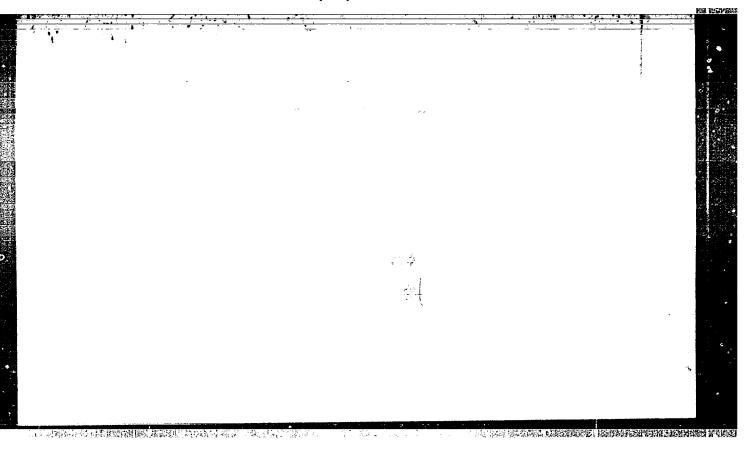
PERIODICAL Issued: 12 / 1956

The present work investigates such polarization effects of protons with the initial energy of 660 MeV. At first the production of polarized protons is discussed. The first scattering of protons occurred in the 6 m synchocyclotron on a 4 cm beryllium target (polarizer), which protrudes into the circular orbit of the 660 MeV protons. Measuring method: The secondarily scattered protons were registered by means of telescopes which consisted of two and three scintillation counters connected for coincidence. The measuring order for secondary scattering consisted of a circular phase angle disk of 800 mm diameter in the center of which a scatterer-analyzer was fitted. Experiments consisted essentially in measuring the angle dependence of asymmetry. Summary of experimental results: At 660 MeV the polarization of protons occurs on the occasion of diffraction scattering and also on the occasion of quasielastic collisions. In both processes the spin has the same direction as in the case of free (p-p) scattering. The values of asymmetry found at an angle of 90° on the occasion of the scattering of polarized protons with '620 MeV on nuclei of Be, V, Al, Po and Bi were equal to one another within the limits of measuring errors. A comparison of data at present available on the twofold scattering of protons by beryllium gave the following results: a) The maximum value of the polarization of diffractionlike scattered protons does not change noticeably if energy is increased from 300 to 635 MeV,

Zurn.eksp.i teor.fis, 31, fasc.3, 361 - 370 (1956) CanD 2/2 FA - 1914 and amounts to at least 60% at 635 keV. b) The polarization of protons on the occasion of quasielastic (p-p) scattering increases to atout double its value if energy increases from 255 to 635 keV, and attains values which are only little lower than those of polarization on the occasion of free (p-p) scattering. Apparently the polarization of protons on the occasion of free (p-p) scattering at 300 and at 635 keV is approximately of equal strength. However, the data obtained by this work are as yet insufficient.

INSTITUTION: Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

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AUT. JUL MESHCHERYAKOV, M.G., NURUSHLV, U.B., STCLLLOV, G.D., TILL 56-7-6/66 refarization in (p-p) - Scattering at 635 meV. (Polyarizatsiya v (p-p) - rasseyanii pri 635 heV - Rubsian) Zhurnal Eksperim.i Teoret.Fiziki, 1957, Vol 33, Nr 7, pp 37-46(3.8.8.1.) PLRICLICAL ABSTRACT By means of a simple and a multi-step scintillation telescope the angular distribution of the polarized protons in plastic (p-p)-scattering was neadured within the angular range of 11,65@500.30(0.......). The primary proton beam had an energy of 635 MeV and a polarization of 0,58+0,03. With the help of the optical model of (p-p)-scattering the results of the determination of the differential cross section $\sigma_0(\Theta)$ of the clastically scattered but not polarized protons (Epe =657 MeV) was analyzed. In this way it was possible to determine the character of the interference between the amplitudes of Coulomb-and nuclear scattering. The polarization found can be represented approximatively by the functions $\sigma_0(\theta)P(\theta)=\sin\theta\cos\theta\times[3,20.P_0(\cos\theta)+3,13]$ $P_2(\cos\theta)+1,20$ $P_4(\cos\theta-C,12)$ $P_6(\cos\theta)$ $P_4(\cos\theta)$ $P_4(\cos\theta)$ tends to show that in scattering the tripletlike F-state plays a certain part. It was further found that on the occasion of the quasiclastic (p-p)-scattering by Be only~85, of the protons polarized on the occasion of scattering by H are polarized in this case. (2 tabl., 4 ill., 8 Slavic references) Jaited Euclear Research Institute. (Ob"yedinennyy institut ASSOCIATION yadernykh issledovaniy) لأددة سالمدندك ت 16.4.1957 AVAILABLE Library of Congress. Oard 1/1

24(5) SOY/56-35-6-12/44

AUTHORS: Kumekin, Yu. P., Meshcheryakov, M. G., Nurushev, S. B.,

Stoletov, C. D.

TITLE: Triple Scattering of Protons at 660 New (Troynoye rasseyaniye

protonov pri 660 Mev) I. Measurement of the Depolarization Farameter D(90) (I. Izmereniye parametra depolyarizatsii

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D(90°))

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958,

Vol 35, Nr 6, pp 1398-1401 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the contents of a lecture which was

held at the 4. mession of the Scientific Council of the

Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (United Institute

for Nuclear Research). The parameter D was introduced by

Wolfenstein (Vol'fenshteyn) (Ref 1). It holds that

 $\sigma_{o}(1-D) = \frac{1}{4} |G-N-B|^2 + |H|^2$, where σ_{o} is the scattering cross

section of the nonpolarized proton beam in hydrogen. The amplitudes G, N, B, H are functions of the scattering angle and of energy. In the present paper the results obtained by D-measurements in pp-scattering below 90° in the center of

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Triple Scattering of Protons at 660 Mev. I. Measurement of the Depolarization Parameter D(90°)

mass system at 640 Mev are given. Work was carried out on the six-meter synchrocyclotron of the United Institute for Nuclear Research. The first scattering of the 660 Mev protons took place in the external chamber of the synchrocyclotron in the beryllium polarizer target (4 cm thick) and gave a proton beam with $P_1 = 0.58 \pm 0.03$ and $E_p = 640 \pm 12$ Mev $(7.10^5 \text{ protons/cm}^2 \text{sec})$. The second scattering occurred in the hydrogen target (liquid H_2 in a glass container, 12 cm diameter). The mean proton energy in the center of the target was 635 Mev. Whereas in the first scattering the angle was 9°, it was found that $\theta_2 = 41 \pm 2.5$ (i.e. 90 ± 5 in the center of mass system). The energy after scattering was 315 ± 40 Mev. The third scattering occurred finally in a carbon analyzer target ($\theta_3 = 12$ °). The two variants of the experimental arrangement used by the authors are shown by a figure. It is described and discussed, and the size and arrangement of the 9 counters in given. It holds that $D(90^\circ) = \mathcal{E}_{3n}/\mathcal{E}_3$; the two asymmetry values were

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30V/56-35-6-12/44 Triple Scattering of Protons at 660 MeV. I. Measurement of the Depolarization Parameter $D(90^{\circ})$

determined as amounting to $t_{3n} = 0.200 \pm 0.032$ and $t_{3n} = 0.216 \pm 0.012$, respectively, and thus $D(90^{\circ}) = 0.93 \pm 0.17$. These results agree well with those obtained by other authors (reference 3: $t_{3n} = 310$ MeV; reference 4: $t_{3n} = 415$ MeV). The result indicates that prescattering at an angle of $t_{3n} = 415$ MeV). The mainly due to the $C(t_{3n} + t_{3n})$ term in the scattering matrix. In Born's approximation this term corresponds to pure spinorbit coupling (Ref 5). The authors finally thank Ya. A. Smorodinskiy and R. M. Ryndin for discussions. There are 1 figure and 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy

(United Institute for Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1958

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sov/56-36-3-3/71

21(1) AUTHORS:

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Zrelov, V. P., Stoletov, G. D.

TITLE:

The Range-Energy Ratio for Protons of 660 New (Sootnosheniye

probeg - energiya dlya protonov 660 MeV)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,

Vol 36, Nr 3, pp 658-668 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the introduction the fact is discussed that, according to the theory of ionization losses, the average ionization potential I of the matter through which the charged particles pass, is ascumed to depend only on the atomic properties of matter but not on the velocity of the particles passing through it; actually, however, experimental data show (as shown in table 1) that for elements with z>13, I has the tendency of increasing with an increase of particle velocity. The present paper contributes towards explaining these conditions by means of an experimental investigation of the range-energy ratio in copper in the case of a proton energy of 660 Mev. The proton beam, which is homogeneous up to +4 Mev, was produced by the synchrocyclotron of the OlYal. Figure 1 shows the experimental arrangement, which is, however, not further described. The method is based upon using the Cherenkov effect.

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The Range-Energy Ratio for Protons of 660 Mev SOV/56-36-3-3/71

Determination of proton velocity was carried out by the exact measurement of the angle of emission of Cherenkov radiation in plexi-glass. Whereas, in the case of a flux of 106 prctons/cm2.sec comparatively thick emitters (2.9 g/cm2) and an exposure of 3 minutes was necessary (Ref 11), it was orsible, by increasing intensity to 4.107 protons/cm2.acc, to reduce exposure to 3 - 5 seconds (Ref 11). (The photographic camera used had a "Jupiter-3" 1:1.5 lens; a"Negativ-A" film with a sensitivity of 50 GOST-units was used.) Heasurement of refraction indices was carried out by means of the refractometer IRF-23 for λ = 5461 Å and amounted to 1.4926 \pm 5.10⁻⁴ (absolute). The angle of emission of Cherenkov radiation was determined for this λ as amounting to $\theta = (34 - 0.5!) \pm 3!$, and proton energy according to formula (4) as 938.2 Mev; for the emitter center 654.9, and, if slowing down was taken into account, 658.4 Mev was measured. The error A E is given as amounting to + 7.1 May. Together with proton energy measurement, the total range in copper was measured as amounting to (257 ± 1.2) g/cm2. (Figure 1b shows the experimental arrangement). Results are discussed in detail. From the results obtained by energy- and range measurements

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The Range-Energy Ratio for Protons of 600 Mev 807/56-36-3-3/71

the ionization potential is then calculated in the following according to E

 $R = \int_{0}^{E} \left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)^{-1} dE$

(R = proton range in g/1 cm², dE/dx - ionization losses in Mev/g; dE/dx is obtained according to the Bethe (Bete) formula (Ref 15)). It is determined as amounting to I = (305+10)ev, a value which agrees well with that obtained by Kather and Segrè (Mazer, Segre) (Ref 6). The value was calculated on the assumption that the ionization potential is independent of particle velocity. Finally, the authors give results concerning measurements of the relative stopping power for H, Be, C, Fe, Cu, Cd and W for 635 Mev protons (Table 2) and they discriminate results in the last paragraph. They thank Yu. D. Prokoshkin and I. K. Vasilevskiy for discussions and for data concerning the absolute energy losses of 650 Mev protons. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 20 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute Card 3/4

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24.6900 AUTHORS:

Kumekin, Yu. P., Meshcheryakov, M. G., Rurushev, S. B.

Stoletov, G. D.

TITLE:

Triple Scattering of 660-Mev Protons. II. The Angular

Dependence of Depolarization

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,

Vol. 38, No. 5, pp. 1451-1455

TEXT: The authors have shown in an earlier work (Ref. 1) that 640-Mev protons are slightly depolarized when they are scattered through an angle of 90° in the center-of-mass system. This shows that under these conditions the pp-interaction is relatively seldom accompanied by a change in the spin orientation. Further investigations at other scattering angles (54, 72, 108, and 126° in c.m.s.) gave two independent relations between the amplitudes of the pp-scattering matrix, and two relations for the angular dependence of the differential cross sections and the polarization. These investigations are communicated in this paper. The work was done on the six-meter synchrocyclotron of the Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh

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Triple Scattering of 660-Mev Protons. II.The S/056/60/038/005/014/050 Angular Dependence of Depolarization B006/B070

issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research). The experimental arrangement shown in Fig. 1 is the same as that of Ref. 1. The proton beam had an energy of (640 ± 12) MeV and a polarization $P_1 = 0.58\pm0.03$. First, the beam was scattered to the left through 9^{0} by a beryllium polarizer target inside the synchrocyclotron chamber, after which it was scattered in a cylindrical vessel filled with hydrogen, again to the left. The average proton energy at the center of the hydrogen target was 635 Mev, the flux was 7.105 p/sec.cm2 in the beam 3 cm thick. The depolarization parameter was determined from the scattering angle θ_2 (second scattering) every 18° in the range of angles investigated. After passing through a three-counter telescope, the beam fell on a carbon analyzer target from which it was scattered on both sides through $\theta_2 = 12^{\circ}$ in the laboratory system. The normal component of the polarization vector of the doubly scattered protons was determined from the left-right asymmetry & of the protons coming from the C-target. This was done by recording the fivefold coincidences of the counters (cf. Pig.). The depolarization parameter was determined from the relation D = $(\epsilon_{3n}/\epsilon_3)(1+P_1P_2) - P_2/P_1$; $(P_2 is the$

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Triple Scattering of 660-Mev Protons. II. The S/056/60/038/005/014/050 Angular Dependence of Depolarization B006/B070

polarization after the first scattering; ξ_3 is the left-right asymmetry of a proton beam with P_1 and having an energy equal to that of the doubly scattered beam E_2 , after scattering by the carbon target). The experimentally determined values of θ_2 , E_2 , ξ_3 , ξ_{3n} , and D, together with corrections, are collected in a table. The values obtained for $\theta_2 = 90^\circ$ in Ref. 1 are also given. In all cases D had a positive sign. According to Wolfenstein (Ref. 3), D may vary between $-1+2|P_2| = D + 1$. The results show that the normal component of polarization is only slightly altered for pp-scattering at 54, 72, and 90° . Referring to Wolfenstein, the authors now show that the sum and difference of the depolarization parameters for scattering angles that are symmetrically situated with respect to 90° , may be interpreted in terms of the amplitude of the pp-scattering matrix. Also, the probability that $[D(54^\circ)-D(126^\circ)]$ and $[D(72^\circ)-D(108^\circ)]$ do not vanish may be calculated (80 and 86%). YaA. Smorodinskiy, S. N. Sokolov, N. P. Klepikov, and R. M. Ryndin are thanked for discussions. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 9 references: 2 Soviet, 6 US, and 1 CERN.

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Tripple Proton Controling at 600 EW: Monautomater of the Darameter R' report presented at the Intl. Conference on Right Energy Digates, Cern, Conven, 4-11 July 1962

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Laboratory of Euclear Problems

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S/056/62/043/005/017/058 B102/B104

AUTHORS:

Kumekin, Yu. P., Meshcheryakov, M. G., Nurushev, S. B.,

Stoletov, G. D.

TITLE:

Triple scattering of 660-Mev protons. III. Angular

dependence of parameter R

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43,

no. 5(11), 1962, 1665-1671

TEXT: Further experiments on triple scattering of protons were made within the scope of the program of reconstructing the pp-scattering matrix for $E_p = 660$ MeV (cf. I: ZhETP, 35, 1398, 1958; II: ZhETF, 38, 1451, 1960). The change in primary-beam polarization $\overrightarrow{P_1}$ was measured which depends on the polarization tensors D_{ip} and K_{iq} of the scattered and recoil protons, respectively:

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Triple scattering of 660-Mev protons ... S/056/62/043/005/017/058

$$P_{2p} = \frac{P_{2p}^{(n)} + D_{ip}P_{1l}}{1 + P_{2}^{(n)}P_{1}}, P_{2q} = \frac{1}{1 + P_{2}^{(n)} + K_{lq}P_{1l}}{1 + P_{2}^{(n)}P_{1}}, \qquad |D_{lp}| = P \begin{vmatrix} n & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & X & Z \\ K & 0 & -Z & Y \end{vmatrix}.$$

 $P_{2}s_{2} = RP_{1} [n_{2}k_{1}] + AP_{1}k_{2}, \qquad R = Z \sin(\theta/2) + Y \cos(\theta/2), A = Z \cos(\theta/2) - Y \sin(\theta/2);$ $P_{2}k_{2} = RP_{1} [n_{2}k_{2}] + AP_{1}k_{2}, \qquad R' = -Z \cos(\theta/2) + X \sin(\theta/2), A' = Z \sin(\theta/2) + X \cos(\theta/2).$

The subscripts p and q refer to the measured polarization components of scattered and recoil protons, P(0) is the polarization arising when an unpolarized beam is scattered, the subscript i refers to the initial polarization of the incident beam. The geometry of the experiment may be seen from Fig. 1. The parameter R is related to the asymmetries by $R = \frac{1}{638}/(\frac{1}{63}\sin\frac{1}{62})$ where $\frac{1}{63} = \frac{1}{91}\frac{1}{93}$, $\frac{1}{63} = \frac{1}{91}\frac{1}{93}\sin\frac{1}{92} = \frac{1}{91}\frac{1}{91}\frac{1}{91}$ for $\frac{1}{92}=90^{\circ}$ (which is the case in Fig. 1) these relations are simplest. The experiments were made with protons of 640+12 Kev and with Card $\frac{2}{6}$

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Triple scattering of 660-Mev protons ... 8/056/62/043/005/017/058

 $P_1=0.58\pm0.03$ from the six-meter synchrocyclotron of the OIYaI. The experimental arrangement of monitor; targets and counter telescopes was such as to satisfy the geometrical demands. The results were used for a phase-shift analysis and for determining the moduli of the scattering matrix $M_{\rm pp}$. For $\theta=90^{\circ}$ and $E_{\rm p}\!\approx\!640$ MeV:

 $|M_{11}| = (0.24 \pm 0.11) \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm},$ $|M_{01}| = (0.51 \pm 0.05) \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm}, |M_{10}| = (0.40 \pm 0.06) \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$ (13)

 $f_{01,10} = -0.96\pm024$ and $cos f_{01,88} = 0.84 \pm 0.42$. There are 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint

Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: June 30, 1962

Card 3/6

 5/056/62/043/006/039/067 B125/B102

AUTHORS I

Azhgirey, L. S., Kumekin, Yu. P., Meshcheryakov, M. C.,

Nurushev, S. B., Stoletov, C. D.

TITLE:

The nucleon-nucleon scattering amplitudes and the complexity of the spin-orbit potential of interaction between nucleons

and nuclei

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43,

no. 6(12), 1962, 2194 -2198

TEXT: Information as to the nucleon-nucleon scattering at high energies can be obtained from experimental data on the scattering of nucleons by nuclei. The differential elastic cross sections of protons scattered by carbon nuclei through small angles and the polarisation of these protons; were determined by L. S. Azhgirey et al. (ZhETP, 44, 1, 1963) at E = 660 Mev. The real and imaginary parts of the Born amplitudes were obtained from these cross sections O(O) and H(O), and the relations

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S/056/62/043/006/039/067 B125/B102

The nucleon-nucleon...

$$G(1) = N(k/k_0) \left[\frac{3}{4} A_1(q) + \frac{1}{4} A_0(q) \right],$$

$$H(q) = -\frac{1}{4} N(k/k_0)^2 \left[\frac{3}{4} C_1(q) + \frac{1}{4} C_0(q) \right].$$
(3)

between the amplitudes of nucleon-nucleus scattering and the NN-scattering amplitudes following from the superposition model lead to

$$\bar{A}^{R}(0) = \frac{3}{4} A_{1}^{R}(0) + \frac{1}{4} A_{0}^{R}(0) = -0.36 \pm 0.03.$$

$$\bar{A}^{I}(0) = \frac{3}{4} A_{1}^{I}(0) + \frac{1}{4} A_{0}^{I}(0) = 0.72 \pm 0.04.$$

$$\bar{C}^{R}(0) = \frac{3}{4} C_{1}^{R}(0) + \frac{1}{4} C_{0}^{R}(0) = -0.33 \pm 0.28.$$

$$\bar{C}^{I}(0) = \frac{3}{4} C_{1}^{I}(0) + \frac{1}{4} C_{0}^{I}(0) = 0.77 \pm 0.20.$$
(4)

for the real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes A and C, averaged over the isotopic states. q is the momentum transferred. The subscripts 1 and zero refer respectively to the isotopic states with T=1 and $\tau=0$ of the two-nucleon system considered. The negative sign of the real part $\overline{A}^R(0)$ Card 2/4

The nucleon-nucleon...

S/056/62/043/006/039/067 B125/B102

of the zero-spin amplitude is due to the effect of the repulsive hard core in nucleon-nucleon interaction. In first Born approximation the spin amplitude C(0) corresponds with the spin-orbit potential of nucleon-nucleus interaction, as is shown by comparing experimentally obtained data on NN-scattering with the phase shift analysis. Between 40 and 660 Mev the energy dependence is described satisfactorily by

 $\lambda'(0) = (7,20 \pm 0,20) / E_{\text{N. N.}} + (4,68 \pm 0,26) \cdot 10^{-9} E_{\text{N. N.}},$ $\lambda''(0) = (0,673 \pm 0,03) - (6,88 \pm 0,35) \cdot 10^{-9} E_{\text{N. N.}},$ $C'(0) = (0,188 \pm 0,038) + (3,86 \pm 0,70) \cdot 10^{-9} E_{\text{N. N.}},$ $C''(0) = (2,45 \pm 0,42) \cdot 10^{-9} E_{\text{N. N.}} - (1,97 \pm 0,84) \cdot 10^{-9} E_{\text{N. N.}},$ (5).

The energy $E_{(I,M)}$ in the c.m.s. is given in Mev and the amplitudes in 10^{-13} cm. The amplitude \overline{A}^I describes mainly the energy dependence of the total cross sections $\overline{\sigma}$ of nucleon-nucleon interaction (averaged over the isotopic spin). The energy dependence of $\overline{A}^R(0)$ leads to the relation $\sigma(0) = (k\sigma_1/4\pi)^2$ for the nucleon-nucleus scattering cross section through Card 3/4

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The nucleon-nucleon...

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the angle 0°. It also implies the existence of a pure shadow scattering at ~ 400 Mev in the lab system. U (0) is positive throughout the energy range investigated. Hence up to 660 Nev the real part of the spin-orbit potential V of nucleon-nucleus interaction has the same sign as in the shell model. The parameters of the optical potentials, determined from the nucleon-nucleon scattering, are tabulated. The data obtained on nucleonnucleon scattering indicate that the real part of VSR diminishes with increasing energy. According to nucleon-nucleon experiments the imaginary part of V_{SR} is likely to be non-zero. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute

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June 30, 1962

Table

Card 4/4

VSI, MeV

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AUTHORS:

Azhgirey, L. S., Kumekin, Yu. P., Meshcheryakov, M. G., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Nurushev, S. B., Stoletov, G. D.,

and Huang Tieh-ch'iang

TITLE:

Excitation of C12 nuclei by 660-Mev protons

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 6, 1962, 1249-1252

TEXT: A graphite rod, 1 cm thick, was bombarded by protons having energies of 660 ± 3.0 kev and a flux density of about $3 \cdot 10^9$ p/cm² sec. The protons scattered through 4.2, 5.2, 7.0, 9.1 and 10.7° were deflected magnetically and then conducted through two quadrupole lenses and a collimator into an ionization chamber with three scintillation counters. The inclastic diffusion scattering cross section for 7° is $130 \cdot 10^{-27}$ cm²/stered. The maximum energy distribution of the inclastically scattered rad. The maximum energy distribution of the inclastically scattered rade, but is much wider. Interaction between the incident proton and

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Excitation of C¹² nuclei...

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the bound nucleons may cause stable collective excitations of the nucleus, i.e. spin, isospin, and spin-isospin waves (ZhETF, 43, no. 8, 1962). Giant photoresonance excitation and excitation of the nucleus by spin waves of the giant resonance energy may set in simultaneously. This is probably what causes the widening of the curve. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: May 11, 1962

Card 2/1 2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653330007-3

The longitudinally polarized ...

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P₁ is the polarization of protons elastically scattered from carbon nuclei, μ is the proton magnetic moment in terms of nuclear magnetons, β is the proton velocity in c-units, and ψ is the angle of deflection of the proton beam in the magnetic field. For $\chi = 90^\circ$ only the longitudinal component exists. By a suitable choice of q, $(q = 30^\circ)$ for proton primary energy of 660 MeV) it is possible to have the whole beam longitudinally polarized. A flux of 2:10 p/cm² sec could be attained for an energy Elong = 612±9 Mev. The angle of precession under these conditions is $\lambda = 8912.5^{\circ}$. The value $P_1 = 0.4320.03$ agrees well with the data published in Zn. eksperim. i teor.fiz.,44,no.1,1963. There is 1 figure.

SUBMITTED:

October 16, 1962

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5/056/65/044/001/054/067 B188/B180

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Azhgirey, L. S., Kumekin, Yu. P., Meshcheryakov, M. O.,

Nurushev, S. B., Stoletov, G. D., Khuan De-tsyan

TITLE: Elastic small angle scattering of 660 Mev-protons by carbon

nucle1

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44,

no. 1, 1963, 177- 191

TEXT: The differential elastic scattering cross section of 660-Nev protons by carbon nuclei was measured in the range (1.8° ± 9 ± 9°) where nuclear and Coulomb scattering interfere. The polarisation of the scattered protons was also measured, and the results were used to calculate the scattering amplitudes and the corresponding nuclear potentials of the optical model. Determination of the energy spectra of the scattered protons shows that inelastic competes with elastic scattering at small angles also. Reliable results on elastic scattering cross sections at high proton energies can only be obtained if inelastically scattered protons are carefully separated. Here this is done by deflection in a magnetic field. Fig. 4 gives the differential cross section Card 1/4

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Elastic small angle scattering ...

measured for elastic scattering, and Fig. 5 the polarization of scattered protons as a function of the scattering angle. Hence, the components of scattering amplitudes obtained by the method of least squares are (in

 10^{-13} cm): $g_{NR}(0) = -5.05 \pm 0.45$

 $g_{NI}(0) = 15.26 \pm 0.45$

 $h_{NR}(o) = -10.4 \pm 13.3$

 $h_{\rm NI}(0) = 37.6 \pm 9.3$

The corresponding radii of the central and spin-orbital potentials are

 $\sqrt{r_g^2} = (2.48 \pm 0.04) \cdot 10^{-18} \text{ cm},$

(14 a) (14 b).

 $\sqrt{r_{\rm h}^2} = (2.83 \pm 0.16) \cdot 10^{-13} \, \text{cm},$ (14)

They are much larger than when determined from electron scattering. The values of the integrated potentials of the optical model according to the Born approximation are:

Born approximation are: $((-127 \pm 12) + 1(257 \pm 14)) \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ MeV} \cdot cm^3$, spin-orbital potential W = $((14.8 \pm 3.9) + 1(6.3 \pm 5.4)) \cdot 10^{-46} \text{ MeV} \cdot cm^5$.

(22 a) (22 b).

There are 5 figures and 1 table.

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Elastic small angle scattering ...

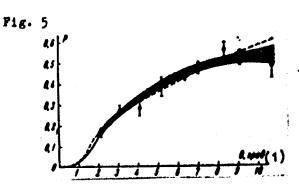
ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

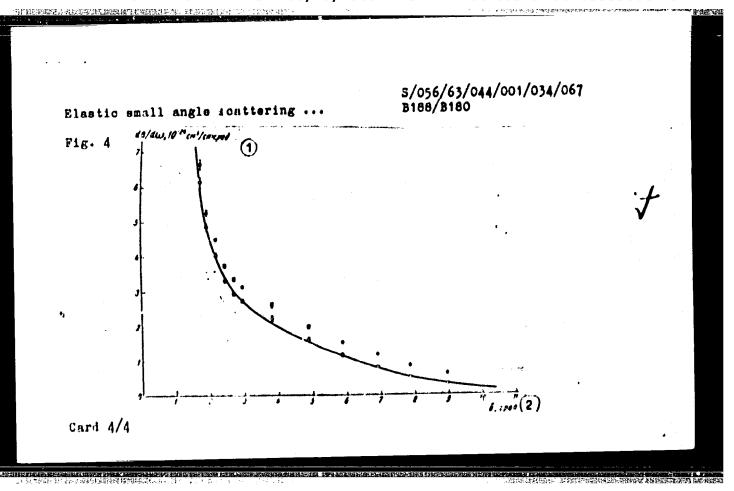
SUBMITTED: June 30, 1962

Fig. 4: Differential scattering cross section for 660 Mev protons by carbon. 0 - secondary protons with more than 60 Mev; 0 elastically scattered protons. Solid curve: calculated values. Legend: (1) do/do

10⁻²⁴ cm²/sterad, (2) 0, degrees. Fig. 5: Polarization of protons (primary energy 660 Mev) after elastic scattering by carbon nuclei. The P value at 6.3° was taken from ZhETF, 35, 89, 1958; bold, solid curve: calculated values with optimum adaptation; hatched area: range of error. Legend: (1) 0, degrees.

Card 3/4





APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001653330007-3"

AZHGIREY, L.S.; KUMEKIN, Yu.P.; MESHCHERYAKOV, M.G.; NURUSHEV, S.B.; STOLETOV, G.D.

Nucleon-nucleon scattering amplitudes and the complexity of the spin-orbital interaction between nucleons and nuclei. Zhureksp.i teor.fiz. 43 no.6:2194-2198 D *62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Nucleons-Scattering) (Nuclear reactions)

AZHGIREY, L.S.; KLEPIKOV, N.P.; KUMEKIN, Yu.P.; MESHCHERYAKOV, M.G.; NURUSHEV, S.B.; STOLETOV, G.D.; SARANTSEVA, V.R., tekhn.red.

[Phenomenological analysis of pp-interaction at 657 Mev]
Fenomenologicheskii analis pp-vsaimodeistviia pri 657 mev.
Dubna, Ob*edinennyi in-t iadernykh issledovanii. Pt.1. 1963. 3 p.
(MIRA 16:6)

(Protons-Scattering)

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AZHGIREY, L.S.; KUMEKIN, Yu.P.; MESHCHERYAKOV, M.G.; NURUSHEV, S.B.; STOLETOV, G.D.; KHUAN DE-TSYAN

Small-angle elastic scattering of 660 Mev. protons on carbon nuclei. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 44 no.1:177-191 Ja *63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Obwyedinnyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Protons—Scattering) (Carbon)

AZHGIREY, L.S.; KLEPIKOV, N.P.; KUMEKIN, Yu.P.; MECHERYAKOV, M.G.; NURUSHEV, S.B.; STOLETOV, G.D.

Phenomenological analysis of pp-interaction at 657 Mev. Part 1. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.4:1174-1182 0 463. (MIRA 16:11)

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018357

8/0120/64/000/001/0025/0030

AUTHOR: Biktimirov, S. Kh.; Kumekin, Yu. P.; Nurushev, S. B.;

Stoletov, G. D.

TITLE: Outfit for polarisation studies with high-energy proton scattering

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1964, 25-30

TOPIC TAGS: proton, proton study, high energy proton, proton scattering, polarization study, triple proton scattering

ABSTRACT: An outfit (see Enclosure 1) intended primarily for measuring the triple-scattering parameters in cases where the scattering in hydrogen takes place in a horizontal plane is described. The outfit consists of two rigid trusses 4 and 5 which can rotate around a stationary vertical column 2 being supported by a common base 1. A hydrogen target 3 which serves as a second scatterer is mounted on the column 2. A number of scintillation counters forms two

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018357

telescopes which record the charged particles emitted from the hydrogen target at angles θ_1 and θ_2 in the laboratory coordinate system. The angles can be measured by means of a dial 6. Thus, the outfit can measure the parameters of triple scattering for both above angles. The segments 7 and 8, together with the target analyzers 9 and 10 and with the scintillation counters that record triplescattered protons, form polarimeters. The segments 7 and 8 can be set either vertically or horizontally. To reduce the random-coincidence background, the protons not scattered by the third targets 9 and 10 are recorded by special scintillation counters \(\int 3A \) and \(\int 3A \) connected for anti-coincidence with other counters. In a typical triple-scattering experiment, the cross-section of a polarized proton beam had a circular shape with a 4-cm diameter. The members 4 and 5 were so adjusted that the protons scattered in the hydrogen to the left and to the right within a 90° angle would be recorded. Target analyzers of 8.5 g/cm were used. With a polarised-beam intensity of 2x10⁷ protons/sec, the count rate of the triple-scattered protons was about 3 protons/min in each of the four channels. Correlation coincidences were counted at a rate of about 0.1

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ACCESSION NR: AP4018357

events/hr. The background in the absence of the third targets was about 16% of the total count rate; the background in the absence of the liquid hydrogen was 1% or less. "In conclusion, we wish to thank M. G. Meshcheryakov for his guidance of the work. We are also thankful to L. V. Budkin, V. I. Nikitin, V. M. Pribor, and G. V. Rýkov for their help in building and adjusting the equipment." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 23Feb63

DATE ACQ: 18Mar64

SUB CODE: PH, NS

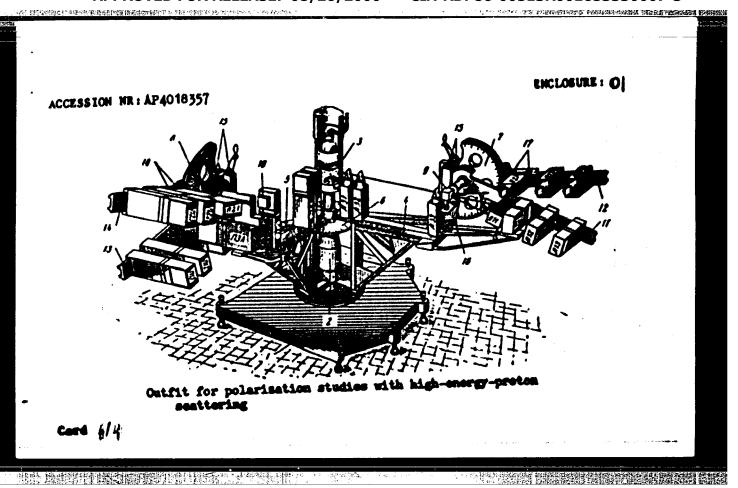
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8/0056/64/046/001/0050/0058

AUTHORS: Kumekin, Yu. P.; Meshcheryakov, M. G.; Nurushev, S. B.; Stoletov, G. D.

TITLE: Triple scattering of protons at 660 MeV. IV. Angular dependence of the parameter A.

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 50-58

TOPIC TAGS: pp interaction: proton triple scattering, triple scattering parameter, angular dependence, phase shift analysis, pp scattering matrix

ABSTRACT: Continuing their investigations of pp interactions near 660 MeV (ZhETF v. 35, 1398, 1958; v. 38, 1451, 1960; v. 43, 1667, 1962), the authors describe the apparatus used in further experiments on proton triple scattering and report the measurements of the triple-scattering parameter A (characterizing the transverse po-

Card 1/# 2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012522

larization component arising upon scattering of a longitudinally polarized beam) for c.m.s. angles 54, 72, 90, 108, and 126°. The data obtained are used in conjunction with results of other experiments to reconstruct the pp scattering matrix and for comparison with the results of several phase-shift analysis variants. "The authors are grateful to L. S. Azhgirey and S. N. Sokolov for useful discussions." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 11 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 10Ju163

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

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