

KHINCHIN, Aleksandr Yakovlevich (1894-1959); GNEDENKO, B.V.,
akademik, red.; VIKULINA, E.K., red.; POLUKAROVA, Ye.K.,
tekhn. red.

[Pedagogical articles] Pedagogicheskie stat'i. Pod red.
B.V.Gnedenko. Moskva, Izd-vo APN RSFSR, 1963. 202 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr.SSR (for Gnedenko).
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

DASHKOVSKIY, D.K., red.; VIKULINA, E.K., red.; TARASOVA, V.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Effectiveness of teaching mathematics in evening (staggered)
schools] Ob effektivnosti propodavaniia matematiki v vechernei
(smennoi) shkole. Pod red. D.K. Dashkovskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad. pedagog. nauk RSFSR, 1962. 119 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR. Moscow. Institut ve-
chernikh (smennykh) i zaochnykh srednikh shkol. 2. Institut
vechernikh (smennykh) i zaochnykh srednikh shkol, Leningrad (for
Dashkovskiy).
(Mathematics—Study and teaching)

KOMPANIYTS, Petr Andreyevich, prof.; VIKULINA, E.K., red.; LAUT, V.G.,
tekhn. red.

[Teaching geometry in relation to arithmetic in the 1st to 6th
grades] Osobennosti prepodavaniia geometrii v sviazi s arifme-
tikoi v I-VI klassakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog. nauk
RSFSR, 1961. 127 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Geometry--Study and teaching)

SEMUSHIN, A.D., red.; VIKULINA, E.K., red.; KOSAREVA, Ye.N., tekhn.
red.

[Teaching mathematics in eight-year schools] O prepodavanii matematiki v vos'miletnei shkole. Pod red. A.D.Semushina. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. pedagog.nauk RSFSR, 1961. 175 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moscow. Institut obshchego i politekhnicheskogo obrazovaniya.
(Mathematics---Study and teaching)

MORO, Mariya Ignat'yevna; VIKULINA, E.K., red.; NOVOSELOV, V.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Independent work of students in elementary arithmetic
classes] Samostoiatel'naiia rabota uchashchikhsia na urokakh
arifmetiki v nachal'nykh klassakh. Moskva, Izd-vo APN RSFSR,
1963. 158 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Arithmetic--Study and teaching)

DAKATS'YAN, Ustin'ya Vlas'yevna; VIKULINA, E.K., red.; POLUKAROVA,
Ye.K., tekhn. red.

[Testing students' knowledge of mathematics] Proverka znani
uchashchikhsia po matematike. Moskva, Izd-vo APN RSFSR,
1963. 87 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Mathematics--Study and teaching)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68133

Author : Vikulina, L. A., Zlobina, A. V., Ushakova,
T. I.

Inst : Molotov Institute.

Title : An Experiment Applying Growth Stimulators to
Increase Tomato Yields in Molotov Oblast'.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Molotovsk. in-t, 1956, 10, No 1,
103-120

Abstract : At the Department of Plant Physiology of the
Molotov University, a 4-year study was carried
out of the effect of spraying the flowering
racemes of 5 tomato varieties with solutions
of 2,4-dichlorphenoxybutyric acid, trichlor-
phenoxyacetic acid, 2,4-D and α -naphthylace-

Card : 1/3

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68133

and sugars which were contained in them
was higher. Bibliography, 25 titles. --
I. N. Zaikina

Card : 3/3

1. VIKYLINA, L. A., SUBBOTINA, K. M.
2. USSR (600)
4. Tomatoes
7. Effect of methylene blue on growth and development of tomatoes. Biul. Glav. bot. sada No. 11, 1952.

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

A study of the physiology of sugar and fodder beets on solonchak soils. I. A. Vukobrat, *Izv. Vsesoyuzn. nauchn. issled. inst. sel'sk. khoz-va.* (U.S.S.R. Agr. Sci. Ser. Soil Sci. in English), 17: 29 (1938). Four types of solonchak, solonchak-solonchak, crust columnar solonchak, common columnar solonchak, and deep columnar solonchak, were used in testing the physiol. behavior of beets. Water exts. of these soils were analyzed for alkyl, humus, Ca, Mg, Cl, SO₄ and pH. Osmotic pressure of the soil solutions, total and available moisture were also determined. The deep columnar solonchak showed the lowest osmotic pressure and the solonchak-solonchak the highest. The osmotic pressure of the cell sap of the beet plants increased with the increase in salt content. The leaves and roots of the fodder beets had a lower osmotic pressure than those of the sugar beets. The Cl content increased with the content of salts and was found to accumulate in the pedicels. There is more dry matter accumulation during the daytime in the sugar beets. The sugar content of the beets on the solonchak soil was higher than normal.

AS 635.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Vikulina, Z. A.

3(4,7)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2440

Vsesoyuznyy gidrologicheskiy s"yezd, 3rd, Leningrad, 1957.

Trudy...t. III: Sektsiya gidrofiziki (Transactions of the 3rd All-Union Hydrological Convention. v. 3: Hydrophysics Section) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 470 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: V.A. Uryvayev; Ed.: V.S. Protopopov; Tech. Ed.: M.I. Braynina.

PURPOSE: This work is intended for meteorologists, hydrologists, and hydrophysicists, particularly those engaged in the study of snow and ice and evaporation processes.

COVERAGE: This book contains papers on hydrophysics which were presented and discussed at the Third All-Union Hydrological Conference in Leningrad, October 1957. The Conference published 10 volumes

Card 1/14

Transactions of the 3rd All-Union (Cont.)

SOV/2440

on various aspects of hydrology of which this is number 3. The editorial board in charge of the series include: V.A. Uryvayev (Chairman), O.A. Alekin, Ye.V. Bliznyk (deceased), O.N. Borsuk, M.A. Velikanov, L.K. Davydov, A.P. Domanitskiy, G.P. Kalinin, S.N. Kritskiy, B.I. Kudelin, L.F. Manoim, M.F. Menkel', B.P. Orlov, I. V. Popov, A.K. Proskuryakov, D.L. Sokolovskiy, O.A. Spengler, A.I. Chebotarev, and S.K. Cherkavskiy. This volume is divided into 2 sections: the first contains reports from the subsection for the study of evaporation processes, and the second contains reports from the snow and ice subsection. References accompany each article.

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GGI Leningrad] Application of the Heat Balance Method to Determine the Evaporation From the Surface of Water Bodies 16

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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10-15-59

VIKULIN, Z. M.

BRASLAVSKIY, A.P.; VIKULINA, Z.A.; CHEBOTAREV, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SHATILINA, M.K., redaktor; SOLOVEYCHIK, A.A., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Rates of evaporation from the surface of reservoirs] Normy ispareniya s poverkhnosti vodokhranilishch. Pod red. A.I.Chebotareva. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1954. 211 p. (MLRA 8:1)
(Reservoirs) (Evaporation)

VIKULINA, V.A.

Study and calculation of the water balance of reservoirs. Trudy GGI
no.85:3-16 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Reservoirs)

VIKULINA, Z. S.

Rates of evaporation from the surface of reservoirs Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo 1954. 211, 1 p. maps. (55-41063)

TD395.E06

1. Reservoirs. 2. Evaporation

KHARIN, I.V.; VIKULOV, A.A.

Repairing lathe spindles and bearings. Stan. 1 instr. 26
no.6:34 Je '55. (MIRA 8:9)

(Lathes--Repairing)

VIKULOV, A. A.

USSR/ Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 16/22

Authors : Kharin, I. V., and Vikulov, A. A.

Title : The repair of spindles and bushings for turning lathes

Periodical : Stan. 1 instr. 6, page 34, June 1955

Abstract : Methods introduced by A. V. Osipov, M. Ye. Drapik, and A. A. Vikulov, for brass plating of worn spindles and bushings for turning lathes, are briefly described. Composition of plating compounds is given, and metals used in spindles and bushings are specified. Drawing.

Institution :

Submitted :

L 14636-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 ASD-3/AFFTC/ESD-3/SSD/
IJP(c) ES/JI/VA/JG/WD/EX

ACCESSION NR: AP4043987

8/0089/64/017/002/0119/0123

AUTHOR: Spitsy*n, Vikt. I. ; Nesmeyanova, G. M. ; Vikulov, A. I. 3

TITLE: Some features of the uranium oxidation process by the ions of trivalent iron

SOURCE: ²⁷Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 119-123 ¹⁸

TOPIC TAGS: uranium oxidation, trivalent iron ion, sulfuric acid, perchloric acid

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the oxidation of UO_2 by the Fe^{3+} ions in neutral, sulphuric-perchloric acid solutions. One of the possible mechanisms of this oxidation is discussed and factors are described which affect the oxidation reaction. The effect of SO_4^{2-} and HSO_4^- ions on UO_2 - oxidation in perchloric acid by the Fe^{3+} ions is determined. The authors conclude that the oxidation process proceeds easily in a "neutral" solution of salts of sulfuric and perchloric acids, with the transfer of UO_2^2+ into the solution. It depends only little on temperature in the 20 to 60 C range. It is assumed that the process occurs in the diffusion range. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.

Card 1/2

L 15636-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4043987

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ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 28Jan63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, NP

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 31409-66 EWT(m) ES/GD

ACC NR. AT6009940 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0191/0197

AUTHOR: Nesmeyanova, G.M.; Vikulov, A I.

38
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Oxidation of UO_2 with ozonized oxygen in a carbonate-bicarbonate medium

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Issledovaniya v oblasti khimii i tekhnologii mineral'nykh soley i okislov (Studies in the field of chemistry and technology of mineral salts and oxides). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 191-197

TOPIC TAGS: carbonate, uranium, ozone, oxidation kinetics

ABSTRACT: UO_2 was oxidized with molecular and ozonized oxygen in a sodium carbonate solution, and the effect of solvent concentration (10–100 g Na_2CO_3 per liter), time (15–360 min), and temperature (20–90C) on the oxidation of uranium was studied. It was found that as the Na_2CO_3 concentration rises, the degree of oxidation of uranium (ξ) increase independly of temperature. As the temperature increases from 20 to 70C, the oxidation is also favorably affected, but a further rise in temperature to 80–90C decreases ξ by a factor of 2. Substitution of ozonized oxygen for molecular oxygen accelerates the oxidation markedly. In a sodium carbonate-bicarbonate mixture, ξ at 80C is less than at 20C, but when the $Na_2CO_3/NaHCO_3$ ratio is stoichiometric, the oxidation of uranium is more extensive than in

Card 1/2

L 31409-66

ACC NR: AT6009940

Na₂CO₃ solution. The effect of the surface area of UO₂ on the oxidation of U(IV) with ozonized oxygen was determined. Introduction of compounds of Fe(II), Mn(II), Co(II), or Ni(II) into the reaction mixture lowers ϵ . The negative influence of these compounds can be reduced by introducing iron ferrocyanides into the reaction mixture, which are soluble in the carbonate medium. Orig. art. has: 4 fig. and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 04May64 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 007

Card

2/2

87.

ACCESSION NR: AP4015560

s/0089/64/016/002/0130/0134

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanova, G.M.; Vikulov, A.I.

TITLE: The effect of certain halogen compounds on U(IV) oxidation in a sulfuric acid medium

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 2, 1964, 130-134

TOPIC TAGS: fluorine ion, halogen, Völkov method, uranium oxidation, halide, uranium solution, manganese dioxide, tetravalent uranium, ammonium persulfate, ion concentration, hydrogen ion

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the possible catalytic acceleration of the oxidation reaction of uranium dioxide by manganese dioxide and ammonium persulfate through the introduction of halogen-containing compounds into the reaction mixture. Inasmuch as halogen ions are easily oxidized in acid solutions in the presence of oxidizers, it may be assumed that the introduction of halogen-containing salts into the solution of uranium dioxide would facilitate the oxidation of uranium. The tests were made in the open air and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4015560

in a nitrogen atmosphere (without an oxidizer) in order to determine the effect of oxygen on uranium oxidation. The tests made in a nitrogen atmosphere revealed that the uranium solubility is 50% lower than in the open air, regardless of the halogen ion. In the oxidation of uranium dioxide by ammonium persulfate in the presence of 5% (of UO_2 weight) fluorine ions, almost all of the uranium changes to a solution. An increase in the ion concentration in the solution during the oxidation of UO_2 by ammonium persulfate has practically no effect on the solubility of the uranium. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 formulas and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Feb63

DATE ACQ: 12Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

MOSLEYANOVA, G.M.; VIKULOV, A.I.

Mechanism of oxidation of bivalent iron ions by manganese
dioxide in uranium hydrometallurgy. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.5.
989-994 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Iron)
(Manganese oxides)
(Uranium--Metallurgy)

NESMEYANOVA, G.M.; VIKULOV, A.I.

Oxidation of UO_2 by oxygen enriched with ozone in a sulfuric acid medium. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.1:28-33 Ja '65. (MIRA 14:3)

VIKULOV, Aleksandr Petrovich; SUCHIL'NIKOV, N.G., retsenzent;
SINITSYN, M.P., retsenzent; LIKHOVIDOV, N.K., red.

[Labor productivity and production costs in the wood-
pulp and paper industry] Proizvoditel'nost' truda i sebe-
stoimost' produktcii v tselliulozno-bumazhnoi promyshlen-
nosti. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1965. 317 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

VIKULOV, A.P.; YAMNITSKIY, B.I.; FOKIN, M.M.; PARTONOV, I.V.

Methods for testing the quality of ferrite ring cores. Rev. 1st.
(MIRA 13:12)
31 no.4:459-460 '65.

VIKULOV, A.P., kand. ekonom. nauk; PESHEKHONOV, V.A., kand. ekonom.
nauk, nauchnyy red.; VASIL'YEV, A.V., red. izd-va;
GURDZHIYEVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Methodology for preparing and giving lectures on economics]
O metodike podgotovki i chteniia lektsii po politicheskoi eko-
nomii. Leningrad, Ob-vo po raspr. polit. i nauchn. znani
RSFSR, 1961. 46 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Economics--Study and teaching)

Vikulov, A.P.

3-3-6/40

AUTHORS: Dvoynikov, S.V., and Vikulov, A.P., Candidates of Economic Sciences

TITLE: How We Establish Contact with Production (Kak my osushchestvlyayem svyaz's proizvodstvom)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vyeshey Shkoly, March 1957, # 3, p 36-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author emphasizes the necessity for the instructor to closely know production, its specialties, ways of development etc., as only this will enable him to explain to the students the government economic policy and show them the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist. Therefore starting with this teaching year, the Professorial Chair of Political Economy will endeavor to establish close contact between the teaching personnel and production. For this purpose the Syas'skiy Cellulose-Paper Combine and the Priozerskiy Cellulose Factory have been attached to the chair, and one of the instructors visits these enterprises every month, collecting data and information for lectures and seminars. In its turn, the chair intends to render assistance to the factories in solving economic problems. The article also deals with other sources of data and information for instruction (enterprises and literature), and the activity the chair displays

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How We Establish Contact with Production

3-3-6/40

in ministerial councils, at conferences, in the preparation of a teaching manual on cellulose-paper production and in participating in student examinations. In conclusion the author complains of the difficulty in having the chair's scientific works published.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Technological Institute imeni V.M.Molotov
(Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni V.M.Molotova)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

VIKULOV, A.P.

Cost of steam at enterprises of the woodpulp industry. Bum. prom.
no.2:25-26 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy
promyshlennosti.

VIKULOV, A.P.

Steadily reduce the costs of production. Bum. prom. 38
no.10:28-30 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut tsellyulozno-
buzhnoy promyshlennosti.

VIKULOV, A.P.

Increase the profitableness of enterprises. Bum.prom. [38]
no.7:23-25 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy
promyshlennosti.

(Woodpulp industry)

VIKULOV, A.P.

Some results of the measures applied by the enterprises to increase the labor productivity. Bum.prom. 38 no.4:3-5 Ap '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskij institut tsellyulozno-bumashnoy promyshlennosti.

(Paper industry--Labor productivity)

VIKULOV, A.V., prof.

In memory of Fedir Pavlovych Matviiv; obituary. Ped. akush. i
gin. 22 no. 1:64 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(MATVIEIEV, FEDIR PAVLOVICH, 1873-1960)

VIKULOV, A. V.

4783. VIKULOV, A. V. Ob amnio-khorial'nom ;rostranstve plodnogo yaytsa. kiyev, bosmedizdat ussr, 1954 68 s. s ill. 20 sm (b-ka prakt vracha). 5.000 ekz. lr 65.k. - bibliogr: s. 67-68. --- (54-58356) P. 611-013+(016.3)

SO: Letopis' Zhrunal' nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

VIKULOV, A.V., prof.; ZAMYATINA, Z.I., dotsent; PONOMAR'OVA, A.Ya.,
assistant; VIKTORA, V.A., ordinator

Use of hinofort for the prevention and treatment of early
puerperal hemorrhage. Ped., akush. i gin. 24 no.1:57-58'62.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. A.V.Vikulov)
L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. L.M.
Kuzmenko).

(HEMORRHAGE, UTERINE) (ERGOT ALKALOIDS)

VIKULOV, B., inzh.; MITYAGIN, A., [Mytiagin, A.], inzh.

Device for stacking clay ribbon tile on the SM-665 drying frame. Bud.
mat. i konstr. 4 no.1:60-62 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Tiles--Drying)

VIKULOV, B.A., inzhener.

Equipment used for laying large brick wall blocks. Stroi. i dor.
mashinostr. 2 no.6:29-30 Je '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Bricklaying)

VIKULOV, B.A., inzh.; MITYAGIN, A.A., inzh.

Device for laying strips of tile on S¹-665 drying frames. Stroi.
i dor. mash. 8 no.2:31-32 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Tiles, Roofing)

VIKULOV, I.K.; TAGER, A.S.

Interaction of an electron flow having two speeds with the high-
frequency field of a delay line. Radiotekh. i elektron. 7
no. 5: 826-837 My '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Delay lines) (Microwaves)

3827
S/109/62/007/005/008/021
D266/D307

9.4230

AUTHORS: Vikulov, I.K., and Tager, A.S.

TITLE: Interaction of a two-velocity electron beam with the high frequency field of a delay line

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 5, 1962, 826 - 837

TEXT: The authors study theoretically the effect of a two velocity beam on the operation of travelling wave tubes and backward wave oscillators. The usual linear approach is adopted leading to

$$\frac{\partial^2 i_k}{\partial z^2} + 2j\beta_{ek} \frac{\partial i_k}{\partial z} - \beta_{ek}^2 i_k = \frac{j\omega p_{ok} e}{v_{ek} m} [E + E_p]. \quad (1)$$

Here k refers to beam one or two, C - Pierce's gain parameter, $\beta_e = \omega/v_3$, ω - signal frequency, v_e - velocity of the electron beam, β_p - plasma wave number; Γ_0 - propagation coefficient of the circuit wave

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S/109/62/007/005/008/021
Interaction of a two-velocity electron .. D266/D307

Γ - propagation coefficient in the presence of the electron beam. Assuming that $C_1 = C_2 = C$, adopting Pierce's b (measuring here the deviation from the mean velocity of the beams) and d (loss) parameter, and introducing h with the relationship

$$h = \frac{v_{e2} - v_{e1}}{2C v_{e1}}$$

4

the real and imaginary parts of the propagation coefficient are calculated with the aid of an electronic computer. Satisfying the boundary conditions for a backward wave oscillator the authors come to the conclusion that only one oscillation frequency is possible when one of the slow space charge waves interacts with the circuit wave. As QC increases the starting current of the two-velocity beam increases and at $QC = 1$ the starting current is already twice as large as that needed in a single velocity beam. Therefore the authors conclude that the application of a two-velocity beam for the purpose of backward wave oscillations has no advantages. In forward wave operation the two-velocity beam leads to increased bandwidth. There are two regions of amplification; one of them centers around $b = 0$ and
Card 2/3

Interaction of a two-velocity electron .. S/109/62/007/005/008/02;
D266/D307

the other around $b = 2h$. The dependence of gain on CN is plotted for $b = 0$. The magnitude of the gain strongly depends on QC. At $QC = 1$ and $CN > 0.5$ the gain exceeds that obtained with the aid of a single-velocity beam. The authors note that the same technique can be used for calculating the properties of a double beam amplifier where no circuit is present. There are 7 figures, and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1961

4

Card 3/3

L 2602-66 INT(1)/INT(8) IM

ACC NR: AP6003554

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/001/0051/0057

AUTHOR: Vikulov, I. K.; Ivanov, V. A.; Mnoyan, V. I.; Tager, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Superregenerative backward-wave amplifier 25

28
B

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 51-57

TOPIC TAGS: superregenerative amplifier, backward wave amplifier

ABSTRACT: In reference to the D. N. Thomson theoretical work (Proc. Nat. El. Conf., 1960, 16, 753-765) and to the R. Walter et al. experimental work in the millimeter band (Proc. IEEE, 1964, 52, 6, 711), the article presents the results of an experimental investigation of an O-type BW amplifier operated at 1-4 Mc under superregenerative conditions. Plots of amplifier gain vs. various parameters (including resonance-curve shapes) are shown. The amplifier frequency spectrum and noise factor were measured. These conclusions are offered: (1) The superregenerative BW amplifier gain is much (30 db) higher than that of the regenerative amplifier; (2) The superregenerator passband can be electrically controlled by varying the frequency and voltage of modulation, while the gain can be maintained constant; (3) The noise factor of the superregenerator is roughly equal to that of the regenerative amplifier. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 11Sep64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

ATD PRESS: 4.205

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.385.633.1

2-

MALKOV, V.M.; VIKULOV, S.V., red.; DRUGOV, V.I., red.; LOGINOV,
V.I., red.; ~~MIKHAYLOV, D.D., red.~~; ~~SHOROKHOV, A.N., red.~~;
PARAMONOV, B.P., red.; ROMANOV, A.A., red.; NEVZOROV, V.T.,
red.; KIMEL'NITSKIY, A.S., red.; ~~MIKHAYLOV, D.D., red.~~

[Volga-Baltic Sea Waterway] Volgo-balt. Vologda, Severo-
Zapadnoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1965. 381 p. (MIRA 18:10)

VIKULOV, V. A.

F. S. OKOLOV, Voprosy Pitaniya 5, No. 5, 43-52, 1936

RABUKHIN, A.N., inzh.; RADOMYSL'SKIY, Ye.B., inzh.; VIKULOV, V.I., inzh.

Lengthening furnace campaigns for making calcium silicon. Stal' 21
no.6:523-524 Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Chelyabinskiy zavod ferrosplavov.
(Calcium silicon)
(Rotary-hearth furnaces)

BLIZNYAK, Ye.V., otv. red. [deceased]; ROSSINSKIY, K.I., otv. red.;
ANDREYEV, O.V., red.; VENDROV, S.L., red.; ZRELOV, N.P., red.;
POPOVA, K.L., red.; RZHANITSYN, N.A., red.; PIDMAN, B.A., red.;
YAROSLAVTSEV, I.A., red.; VIKULOVA, L.I., red.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.F.,
red. izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn. red.

[New methods and equipment for studying stream-channel processes]
Novye metody i apparatura dlia issledovaniia uslovykh protsessov.
Moskva, 1959. 220 p. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva.
2. Sovet po problemam vodnogo khozyaystva Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bliznyak).
3. Giprorrechtrans Ministerstva rechnogo flota RSFSR (for Vendrov).
4. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Yaroslavtsev).
(Hydrology--Research)

GOLUBEV, N.A.; ITSKOVICH, Ya.S.; VIKULOVA, L.N.

Model 1958 travelling FTL-2 oven with 24 cradle pans. Trudy
TSNIKHP no.8:30-32 '60. (MIRA 15:8)
(Ovens) (Bakers and bakeries--Equipment and supplies)

VIKULOVA, L.V.

Study on the level of pretensions in oligophrenic children.
Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. psikh. 43:133-139 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im.V.I.
Lenina, defektologicheskiy fakul'tet (dekan Kh.S.Zamskiy) /
Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy psikhologii (zaveduyushchaya
prof. B.V. Sygarnik) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta psikiatrii, Moskva.

VIKULOVA, M.F.

Using an electron microscope to study the structure and composition of finely dispersed rocks and minerals. Trudy VSEGEI no.2:3-24 '50.

(MLRA 6:6)

(Montmorillonite)

(Kaolinite)

(Electron microscope)

VIKULOVA, M.F.

[Electron microscope investigation of clays] Elektronmikroskopicheskoe issledovanie glin. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geol. lit-ry, 1952. 19 p.

(MLRA 7:4)

(Clay) (Electron microscope)

M. F. VIKULOVA.

N/5
622.6
.V4

Metod Issledovaniya Glinistykh Mineralov pomoshch'yu Krasiteley I ego Primeneniye
Litologii (Method of Research in Clay Minerals by means of Dye and its use in
petrology, by) N. Ye. Vedeneyeva, I M. F. Vikulova. Moskva, Gosgeol'zdat, 1952.
42 P. Diagrs., Tables.
"Litweatura" P. (43)

VEDENEYEVA, N.Ye. [deceased]; VIKULOVA, M.F.; LAZARENKO, Ye.K., prof.,
otv.red.; GAZER, S.L., red.; SARANYUK, T.V., tekhred.

[Using the method of staining in investigating clay minerals;
spectrophotometric analysis] Metod issledovaniia glinistykh
mineralov s pomoshch'iu krasitelei; spektrofotometricheskii
analiz. L'vov, Izd-vo L'vovskogo gos.univ., 1956. 91 p.

(MIRA 13:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Lazarenko).
(Spectrophotometry) (Clay--Analysis)

VIKULOVA, M.F.

Trends, achievements, and problems of lithological studies in the Soviet Union in connection with the development of geological surveying (summary report. Mat. VSEGEI Litol. no.1:3-14 '56.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Geological surveys) (Rocks, Sedimentary)

15-1957-10-13973

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
pp 91-92 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vikulova, M. F.

TITLE: The Modern Status and Course of Development of Mineralogical Methods of Studying Clays (Sovremennoye sostoyaniye i puti razvitiya metodiki mineralogicheskogo izucheniya glin)

PERIODICAL: Vopr. mineralogii osadoch. obrazovaniy. Books 3-4, L'vov, L'vovsk. un-t, 1956, pp 543-563

ABSTRACT: As indicated in a previous paper (Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1956, 4584), clays are considered to be complex associations of clay and non-clay minerals. The systematic pattern of their formation is determined by complex differences in the physico-chemical processes. Clays cannot be classified solely as rocks of either fragmental or chemical origin. The principal properties of clays are determined by the clay minerals. These

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originate to a large degree by the transformation of

15-1957-10-13973

The Modern Status and Course of Development of Mineralogical Methods of Studying Clays

earlier-formed minerals and by the crystallization of gels from colloidal solutions which formed during complete decay of the primary minerals. Methods of analysis of clay minerals include mineralogical (immersion), structural (X-ray and electronographic), spectrophotometric, and spectral (K-emission); the electron microscope is also used. The author shows that further improvement of both methods and apparatus for different treatments and interpretations of the data obtained is desirable. For example, in thermal analyses it is necessary to perfect the methods of identification and the quantitative determination of minerals in clays and in clay fractions <0.0001 mm of mixed composition. It is also necessary to develop methods of studying cemented clay rocks under the electron microscope. One of the chief tasks of structural analysis is the determination of the relationship between the structural features of different clay minerals and the physico-chemical conditions of their stability. There is also a problem in the development of microscopic methods of determining organic substances in clay and of ascertain-

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15-1957-10-13973

The Modern Status and Course of Development of Mineralogical Methods
of Studying Clays

ing the systematic pattern of their alterations in response to the environment of clay formation. The ability of clays to produce ionic exchange is an important field of study, as is the determination of the composition of water-soluble salts and the geochemical features of the clays. The classification of clay minerals according to structural principles, introduced by R. E. Grimm (Clay Mineralogy, New York-Toronto-London, 1953), is altered and supplemented by the author. He shows that in the majority of cases the names of the clay minerals are collective, inasmuch as they include various modifications that formed by isomorphous replacement or in stages of transformation. In solving the problem of using clay minerals as indicators of the conditions of formation, it is necessary to study the mutual relations of all the minerals in the rock and to discover which clay minerals are primary and which were formed during later alterations. Sedimentary clays which formed in different environments are characterized by definite associations of clay and non-clay minerals (of colloidal and chemical origin). But at

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15-1957-10-13973

The Modern Status and Course of Development of Mineralogical Methods of Studying Clays

present it is possible to differentiate clays only into coarse facies groups--continental, marine, and sometimes lagoonal--when computing the mineral composition and the geological and lithologic data. Continental deposits that formed in moderately cold climates are characterized by hydromicas and hydrochlorites. Kaolinite, halloysite, monothermite, and hydromica are stable in both warm and hot climates. In arid and semiarid climates hydromica, montmorillonite, hydrochlorite, and palygorskite (mountain leather) form. Hydromica, extensive intergrowths of hydromica and montmorillonite, montmorillonite, and kaolinite predominate in marine clays. Montmorillonite is least abundant. In addition to stability and variety, such features as the types of clay minerals that form determine the delineation of petrographic-mineralogic provinces for clays in rocks of a single age. It is considered possible and necessary to compare maps of the spatial distribution of the different mineral types of clay. A bibliography with 44 references is appended.

Card 4/4

Ye. V. Ostrovskaya

VIKULOVA, M.F.; ZVYAGIN, B.B.; MIKHAYLOV, B.M.; BERLIN, T.S.; ORESHNIKOVA, Ye.I.; SHAKHOVA, R.A.; IVANOVA, I.I.; TATARINOV, P.M., prof.; red.; GYSLER, A.H., prof.red.; DOMINIKOVSKIY, V.H., kand.geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk, red.; KHIPOVICH, Yu.N., kand. geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; SMUROV, A.A., kand. geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; FRANK-KAMNETSKIY, V.A., kand. geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; BABITSKY, N.I., red.izd-va; KRYNOCHKINA, K.V., tekhn.red.

[A methods manual on the petrographic and mineralogical study of clays]
Metodicheskoe rukovodstvo po petrografo-mineralogicheskomu izucheniiu glin; trudy Instituta. Sost. kolektivom avtorov pod rukovodstvom M.F. Vikulovoi. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1957. 447 p. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiiy institut. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Tatarinov)
(Clay)

VIKULOVA, M. F.

"Clay Formation Processes in Sedimentary Rock Masses."

paper distributed at the International Clay Mineralogy Congress in Brussels, Belgium,
1 - 5 Jul 58.

Comment: B-3,116,859.

VIKULOVA, M. F., All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geography, Leningrad

"Importance of different methods of mineralogical analysis in research in the composition of clay"
(Section IV)

report to be submitted for the Second Conference on Clay Mineralogy and Petrography, Prague, Czech., 10-17 May 1961.

VIKULOVA, M.F.; RATEYEV, M.A.

Critical notes on L.I.Kul'chitskii's article "Use of dyes in the mineralogical analysis of clays and methods for the practical utilization of clay color reactions with organic dyes." Zap. Vses.min.ob-va 93 no. 2:237-241 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

VIKULOVA, M.F.; ZVYAGIN, B.B.

Effect of the conditions governing the formation of clay rocks on the development and alteration of the structural characteristics of clay minerals. Sov. geol. 8 no.5:24-37 My '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.

DMITRIYEVA, Ye.V.; YERSHOVA, G.I.; ORESHNIKOVA, Ye.I.; VIKULOVA,
M.F.; KHABAKOV, A.V.; DERZHAVINA, N.G., red.; GUROVA, O.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Atlas of the structures and textures of sedimentary rocks]
Atlas tekstur i struktur osadochnykh gornykh porod. Atlas
sost. E.V.Dmitriyevoi, G.I.Ershovoi, E.I.Oreshnikovoi pod
rukovodstvom M.F.Vikulovoi i A.V.Khabakova. Nauchn. red. A.V.
Khabakov. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, Pt.1. [Fragmental and
clay rocks] Oblomochnye i glinistye porody. 1962. 577 p.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii institut.
(Rocks, Sedimentary—Charts, tables, etc.)

06216
SOV/64-59-6-8/28

15(8) 24(8)
AUTHORS:

Kalaus, A. Ye., Lapuk, M. G., Vikulova, T. D.

TITLE:

Determination of the General Coefficients of Heat Transfer in Tube Reactors for the Polymerization in Emulsions

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 491 - 494 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Reference is made to a paper previously published by the authors (Ref 1), from which it can be seen that due to the accumulation of the coagel on the vessel surface as well as the change in the latex viscosity also the heat transfer coefficient in the reaction vessel changes during polymerization. This is also seen from the respective data given by VNIISK and found in publications (Refs 2-4) (Table 1). In this connection the general heat transfer coefficient as a function of the rate of flow of the reaction liquid and the transformation intensity of the monomers at polymerization temperatures between 5 and 8° (some experiments at 13-15°) was determined. The experiments were conducted in a tube reactor (Fig 1). The reaction mixture was transported by means of a circulating pump (maximum output 20 m³/h). The linear rates of flow of the emulsion in the reactor were determined at various pump outputs (Table 2). The amount of the heat set free during the mixing by means of the pump was determined by means of water and latex SKS-ZOA, respectively,

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Determination of the General Coefficients of Heat Transfer in Tube Reactors for the Polymerization in Emulsions SOV/64-59-6-8/28

for various flow velocities (Table 3). The measurement results obtained for the general heat transfer coefficients at various experimental conditions (Table 4), at varying degrees of transformation of the monomers (Table 5), at different flow velocities (Table 6), and at a polymerization temperature of 13-15° also (Table 7) permit the following statements: At a polymerization temperature of 5-8° and a flow velocity of 0.014-0.048 m/sec. the general heat transfer coefficient is 90-123 kcal/m².hour.°C. A temperature rise to 13-15° results in a 6-8% increase in the value of the heat transfer coefficient. The general heat transfer coefficient is but little affected by an increase in the degree of transformation of up to 40% (from 140 to 134 kcal/m².hour.°C); a further increase to 70%, however, causes a considerable reduction in the value of the heat transfer coefficient (from 134 to 100 kcal/m².hour.°C). There are 3 figures, 7 tables, and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

64-58-3-2/20

AUTHORS: Kalaus, A. Ye., Lapuk, M. G., Vikulova, T. D.

TITLE: Tubular Reactor for the Continuous Polymerization in Emulsions
(Trubchatyy reaktor dlya nepreryvnoy polimerizatsii v emul'siyakh)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 3, pp 5 - 10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An arrangement is described in which an improvement of the heat emission is reached by using cooled reaction tubes instead of a battery of water-jacketed reactors, thus regulating the stability of the emulsion and the coefficient of the heat transfer with the running-through velocity of the reaction mass. The polymerization can be made according to two basic schemes, the whole arrangement can be started as a totality, or the polymerization can take place in parts of the arrangement. The mixture is guaranteed by circulating pumps which show certain advantages in construction and in operation in the second case. The schematic representation of such a battery of test reaction tubes is given. In the tests in one case an intermixture in

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Tubular Reactor for the Continuous Polymerization in
Emulsions

64-58-3-2/20

all four sections took place with the circulating pumps, the other case in the first section only. Comparative tests of polymerization were made in apparatus with periodic effect and with continuous effect in the test tube arrangement at different temperatures and with different characteristic physical-chemical values of the rubber. The obtained experimental results are given in tabular form and show among other that there is no difference in the characteristic physical-chemical values of the rubber obtained according to the two methods with equal recipes, but that on the other hand the obtained emulsion is more stable in the second case, and that in both cases no formation of coagulum was observed. The experiments that were made with the tube arrangement when only one circulating pump was busy showed that the transformation depth of the monomers is a little smaller, but that the characteristic values of the rubber are the same as those of the working methods mentioned above, but that on the other hand the regulation of temperature is aggravated and that a separation of coagulum takes place. The given data show that a decrease of the diameter of the tubes can shorten the duration of the polymerization,

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Tubular Reactor for the Continuous Polymerization in
Emulsions

64-50-3-2/20

and with that also an essentially greater capacity of production was observed in the continuously working system compared to reactors working discontinuously. Tests for the determination of the coefficient of effectiveness at the increase of the number of reactors at continuous polymerizations were made by the collaborators of the VNIISK N. A. Fermorov, A. L. Klehanskiy and N. Ya. Tsukerman. There are 3 figures, 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni akademika S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber imeni S. V. Lebedev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

1. Polymerization--Test results
2. Synthetic rubber--Processing
3. Industrial equipment--Performance
4. Heat transfer

Card 3/3

YEGOROVA, V.I.; VIKUL'YEVA, E.I.

Effect of granule humidity and compression force on the quality of
tablets. Med. prom. 15 no.9:37-40 9 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(TABLETS (MEDICINE))

VIKUTAN, A.D.

Efficient transportation of limestone. TSement 27 no.4:15x
J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Limestone--Transportation) (Conveying machinery)

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Fuel economy

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 12/12

Authors : Siver, L. Ya.; and Vikutan, A. D.

Title : Considerable fuel economy

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 1, page 32, Jan 1954

Abstract : Various ways for saving of fuel in ceramic industries are suggested.

Institution:

Submitted:

VIKUTAN, A. D.

"A Considerable Fuel Saving", Kharkov Tile Factory, by L. Ya. Siver and A. D. Vikutan.
(From Factory Experience).

SO: Steklo I Keramika (Glass and Ceramics), no. 1, Jan. 1954 (2512400)

SIVER, L.Ya.; VIKUTAN, A.D.

Considerable saving of fuel. Stek.i ker.ll no.1:32 Ja '54,
(MLRA 7:1)
(Gas generators)

VILAGHY, Miklos, Dr.

On the problem of the responsibility concerning air transportation
in domestic traffic. Kozleked kozl 18 no.6:82-85 F '62.

VILAGI, GYULA

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