VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Heat treatment of weldments made by pressure gas welding. Svar. proizv. no.1:12-13 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Gas welding and cutting) (Annealing of metals)

VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Testing the susceptibility of welded joints to brittle failure. Svar.proizv. no.7:39-41 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Steel--Welding) (Welding--Testing)

44621
S/135/63/000/001/004/016
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Vladimirskiy, T. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the heat treatment of weld joints in gas pressure welding

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 1, 1963, 12 - 13

TEXT: The author discusses the results of an experimental investigation carried out by V. D. Taran, N. V. Bobritskiy and A. S. Fal'kevich, who consider that brief-lasting heat treatment of pressure-welded low-carbon steel joints has no substantial effect on the mechanical properties of the welds. An analysis of the experiments performed shows that the method of impact tests was not appropriate and insufficiently sensitive. To increase the sensitivity of tests, it is recommended to select conditions where the upper limit of cold brittleness approaches the test temperature, by increasing the depth of notches etc.. This condition has not been fulfilled in the aforementioned impact tests, as narrow specimens (4 mm) with a soft notch have been used. The selection of such specimens resulted in the reduced sensitivity of the test method and did not reveal the positive side of heat treatment after gas-pressure welding. In fact, even

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On the heat treatment of weld joints in... S/135/63/000/001/004/016
A006/A101

short-time treatment improves the structure of welds and has a positive effect upon the ductility of the joints when steels with different carbon contents are used. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: TsNII MPS

Card 2/2

VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

Effect of various factors on steel susceptibility toward brittleness. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.5:25-26 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(Steel--Brittleness)

S/135/62/000/007/010/010
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Vladimirskiy, T. A., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the use of brittle-failure sensitivity of weld joints

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 7, 1962, 39 - 40

TEXT: The author discusses some conclusions drawn by M. Kh. Shorshorov and V. D. Kodolov who analyzed the notch-sensitivity of steel with the use of Schnadt specimens having notches of different sharpness and hard inserts. (Ref. 1: Shorshorov, M. Kh., Kodolov, V. D.: "Changes in the properties of low-alloy and carbon steels of the perlite class during arc welding" - Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1957, no. 12. Ref. 2: Shorshorov, M. Kh., Kodolov, V. D.: "Notch-sensitivity of low-alloy and carbon steels in arc welding" - Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1961, no. 8). These authors consider that changes in toughness depending on the linear energy of the arc, are similar for Menager specimens and for Schnadt specimens with notches of any sharpness. Data are tabulated by the author of the present article, concerning welding conditions and toughness values for specimens with different notches, which show that an estimation of welding condi-

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tions from impact tests of sharp-notched specimens may differ from results obtained with soft-notched samples. This is in accordance with the theory that the brittle senstivity of steel can not be estimated on the basis of series tests with Menager specimens only; the low critical brittle temperature in the case of a soft notch is a necessary but insufficient condition for the low brittle-sensitivity of sharp-notched specimens. Toughness values of the weld-adjacent zone and critical brittle temperatures are compared. These data show that the evaluation of the weld-adjacent zone with the aid of soft-notched specimens is incomplete. Due to the labor-consuming manufacture of Schnadt specimens, the author recommends for practical use standard specimens such as type I and IV GOST 9454-60 specimens with round and triangular notches of 1 and 0.25 mm radius respectively. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: TsNII MPS

VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; VROBLEVSKIY, R.V., inzh.; GLEBOV, L.V., inzh.; GODIN, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUZOV, S.G., inzh.; GULYAYEV, A.I., inzh.; YERSHOV, L.K., inzh.; KOCHANOVSKIY, N.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; LYUBAVSKIY, K.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; PATON, B.Ye., akademik, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; RABINOVICH, I.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; RADASHKOVICH, I.M., inzh.; RYKALIN, N.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SPEKTOR, O.Sh., inzh.; KHRENOV, K.K., akademik, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; CHERNYAK, V.S., inzh.; CHULOSHNIKOV, P.L., inzh.; SHORSHOROV, M.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRATKOVA, O.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; BRINBERG, I.L., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GEL'MAN, A.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KONDRATOVICH, V.M., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KRASOVSKIY, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SKAKUN, G.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; SOKOLOV, Ye.V., inzh., red.; IVANOVA, K.N., inzh., red.izd-va; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Welding handbook] Spravochnik po svarke. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry. Vol.1. 1960. 556 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. AN USSR (for Paton, Khrenov). 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Rykalin, Khrenov).

(Welding--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

VLADIMIRSKIY, T.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; SELIVANOV, K.V., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, O.Ye., tekhnik; KOLESNIKOV, L.A., tekhnik

Gas-pressure welding of railroad train parts with acetylene substitute gases. Svar. proizv. no.12:28-31 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorzhnogo transporta Ministerstva putey sooobshcheniya.
(Gas welding and cutting--Equipment and supplies)
(Locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

VLADIMIRSKIY, Tikhon Alekseyevich

Khrupkost' Staley. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1959.
232 (1) p. illus., diagrs, graphs, tables.
Bibliography: p. 213-(233)

35090
S/697/61/000/000/016/018
D228/D303

18.1285

AUTHORS: Danilova, G. P., Mal'tsev, M. V., poplavko, M. V. and Vladimirskaya, T. M.

TITLE: Addition materials for welding titanium alloys

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po redkim metallam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po problems reniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshchaniye. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 203-208

TEXT: In this study the aim of the authors was to create a high-grade Ti alloy with a variably modified structure in the cast state. Such material is necessary to eliminate textural defects hindering the full use of certain Ti alloys in welded structures. Details are first given about the preparation of these addition ingredients -- Ti-base alloys with different contents of Al, Nb, Mo, Re, Ce,

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D228/D303

Addition materials for ...

and B. Data on the macrosturcture of cast alloy specimens are then cited. They suggest that the introduction of small amounts of B and B-Zr (< 0.1%) decreases the grain size of the alloys. But this does not happen on the addition of Re and Ce, which instead causes marked granulation in the β-phase decay products. A table gives the mechanical properties of annealed alloys; it is noted that the introduction of B and B-Zr greatly strengthens Ti-Al-Nb alloy, as does the addition of Re to Ti-Al-Mo alloy. Turning to the question of the alloys' behavior during welding and plastic deformation, the authors adduce graphs to illustrate their experimental observations. These indicate that the addition of Re greatly enhances the plasticity of the welded seam in both types of alloy: The seam's bending angle is thereby increased by approx. threefold. Here Re is believed to stabilize the β-phase. The authors conclude from the results of their research that three kinds of Ti-base alloy can be employed as addition materials: 1) with Al 3, Nb 5, and Re 0.1%; 2) with Al 3, Mo 4, and Re 0.05-0.1%; and 3) with Al 5, Nb 5, and B 0.05%. The application of such materials will raise the quality

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Addition materials for ... S/697/61/000/000/015/018
D228/D303

of the welded seam and thus expand the employment of Ti alloys in the production of welded structures. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

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SOV/2-59-4-7/14

16(2)

AUTHOR: Vladimirskiy, V.

TITLE: The Economy of the Countries of People's Democracies in 1958. Statistical Materials.

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki 1959, Nr 4, pp 50-74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that industrial production of all countries with a socialist economy has increased 5 times between 1937 and 1958, whilst industrial production of capitalist countries has less than doubled during the same period. The socialist countries now possess about 1/3 of the World's population rendering 1/3 of the total production. They produce 50% of the entire grain yields and 43% of the cotton. By 1965 the socialist countries will account for more than 50% of the World's production. The author ascribes this progress, in part, to the successful economic cooperation between the countries of People's Democracies. After this introduction, the author analyzes economic results for 1958 for the individual socialist countries,

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SOV/2-59-4-7/14

The Economy of the Countries of People's Democracies in 1958. Statistical Materials.

stressing China, where industrial and agricultural production increased in 1958 by 65% as against 1957, whilst capital production for the same time increased by 103%. There are 10 tables.

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VLADIMIRSKIY, V.I.; KOMAROVA, A.A.; BAROYANTS, S.G., rec.izd-va; IVANOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Hydrogeological principles for the prevention of the contamination of underground waters on sewage irrigated fields] Gidrogeologicheskie osnovy okhrany podzemnykh vod na zemledel'cheskikh poliakh orosheniia. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1963. 137 p. (MIRA 17:1)
(Sewage irrigation) (Water, Underground)

VLADIMIRSKIY, V. I.

Problems of hydrogeologists relative to the use and preservation of underground waters. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.11:34-36 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.
(Water, Underground)

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.I.

Problem of the use of standard series of equipment for raising water in investigative pumping. Razved. i okh.nedr 24 no.11: 41-48 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.
(Pumping machinery) (Water, Underground)

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.I.; MINKIN, Ye.L.

Problems of the control of the depletion and pollution of underground waters. Nauch.trudy AKKH no.27:86-97 '64.

(MIRA 18:5)

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.I.

Hydrogeological criteria in establishing sanitation districts for the protection of underground water-supply sources. Razved. i okh. nedr 28 no.8:41-47 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii.
(Water supply engineering)

AUTHOR: Vladimirskiy, V.I. SOV/132-58-11-11/17

TITLE: To the Question of a Normal Series of Water Lifting Equipment for Experimental Pumping (K voprosu o normal'nom ryade vodopod"yëmnogo oborudovaniya dlya opytnykh otkachek)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1958, Nr 11, pp 41 - 48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The VSEGINGEO Institute proposed a "normal series of water-lifting equipment" for the use of field parties in charge of testing the water, the filtration properties of the wells, etc. Thousands of tests have been made with any available water-lifting equipment; very often inadequate or even deficient. The author, in collaboration with V.I. Selikhovkin, elaborated this list (table 5) according to different types of wells and geological or other conditions. There are 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VSEGINGEO

Card 1/1

132-58-3-6/15

AUTHOR: Vladimirskiy, V.I.

TITLE: Ground Water Levels During Year-Round Irrigation With Waste Water (Rezhim gruntovykh vod pri kruglogodovom oroshenii stochnymi vodami)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr, 1958, 24 Nr 3, pp 37-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The rise in population in many towns and industrial centers has caused the sharp deterioration of the quality of ground water and even of the underground water. The infiltration of polluted sewage water and an increased use of these waters for the irrigation of the agricultural fields has caused this deterioration. Irrigation with sewage water greatly improved the soil and increased the yields, and at the same time, reduced pollution of the rivers. However, there can also be many negative results of incorrect or badly conducted irrigation operations, such as a complete pollution of water-bearing layer by excrements, the increased mineralization and deterioration of the quality of the underground water and a rise in the ground water level causing marshes. At present, there is insufficient control of such fields by the administrative organizations. The author relates the results of observations

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132-58-3-6/15

Ground Water Levels During Year-Round Irrigation With Waste Water

conducted during the 1955-57 period on the fields in one of the kolkhozes of the Noginsk Rayon, in the Moscow Oblast'. Three experimental wells were bored, two in the sewage irrigated part and one in the naturally watered part of the kolkhoz. The water level was measured constantly during a period of 3 years in all wells and a graph was prepared (Figure 3). It showed, that any rise or fall in the irrigated part immediately provoked corresponding changes in the third well. At the same time, chemical observations were conducted in these wells. In the well with normal water the highest degree of mineralization occurred when the water level was at its lowest and receded when the only slightly-mineralized spring-water reached it. In the wells of the irrigated part the mineralization of the water increased with the water level. Slightly mineralized water filters through the soil, dissolves the minerals deposited there during the summer and flushes them into the wells. With this increased mineralization, the ground water is enriched by compounds of nitrate, nitrogene and nitrite, and in separate cases, ammonium was also found. The causes of such a large mineralization of ground water are as follows: an excessive irrigation by the

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132-58-3-6/15

Ground Water Levels During Year-Round Irrigation With Waste Water

sewage water during a long time; insufficient planning of the irrigated field which allowed the formation of cavities where an accumulation of sewage water was formed; insufficient control of the distributed waters allowing the accumulation of this water. Thus it is obvious, that in the planning of such irrigated fields, the interested organizations must work in close contact with the Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr, SSSR (Ministry of Geology and Conservation of Mineral Resources). There are 4 figures and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: VSEGINGEO

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Water-Sources 2. Water-Contamination 3. Hydrology-USSR

72-58-5-3/18

AUTHORS: Potanin, D. N., Vladimirskiy, V. M.

TITLE: Glass for Housing and Industrial Purposes (Steklo v zhilishchnom i promyshlennom stroitel'stve)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1958, 15 Nr 5, pp 7-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present Soviet industry produces annually 130 million m^2 of window glass, 1 million m^2 of reinforced glass, 1.25 million m^2 of ornate glass, and 2,4 million m^2 of polished glass. In the current year 2 new large glass factories are to be put into operation: the Saratov factory for polished glass, reinforced glass and ornate glass of great dimensions (up to 4.5 x 3.2 m) and a factory for window glass in the Far East. After the enlargement of the Ulan-Ude and Anzhero-Sudzhensk glass factories as well as after the building of a factory at Kazakhstan, the regions of Siberia, the Far East and Kazakhstan will be supplied with window glass of their own production. The demand for glass is, however, still greater than its output and will further increase with the building of apartments. The lack of window glass is partly also caused by wrong use in building, which is described in detail. Besides window glass many building materials and products made of glass are used at present:

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72-58-5-3/18

Glass for Housing and Industrial Purposes

1. Products of glass fiber, as heat and sound insulation materials in the form of sheets and mats; In the last years the production of blown glass fibers started and this caused a considerable drop of price.
2. Glass plastics, on the basis of synthetic resins and glass fiber, in form of yarns, mats and fabrics.
Some of its physico-mechanical properties are mentioned in a table as compared to structural steel and aluminum. They are light and solid, they are neither subject to putrefaction nor to corrosion, and they are not hygroscopic. Experiments of the State Scientific Research Institute for Coal as well as of the Laboratory for Anisotropic Structures of the AS USSR showed that glass plastics of the SVAM type can be used for supporting coal mines which could save great amount of wood and metal. These materials can also be used for the production of poles for high-tension transmission lines, building constructions and others.
3. Glass pipes which have a great resistivity against the action of many acids, alkalies, organic solvents and other liquids, can successfully replace pipes of nonferrous metals and alloyed steels. In the last years they were used in the assembling of hidden electrical lines in apartments and houses

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72-58-5-3/18

Glass for Housing and Industrial Purposes

which saved many metal pipes . The Institute for Glass to-
gether with the Institute for Sanitary Engineering of the
Academy for Building Activity and Architecture are carrying
out experiments at present for using glass pipes for glass-
-concrete radiators in apartment houses. This would be a sub-
stitute for cast iron radiators and would save much metal.
4. Glass parcels consisting of two glass plates welded or
stuck together, with hermetic and dehydrated air-interlayer
which make it possible to save much wood in building windows.
5. Glass blocks produced at the Skopin glass factory (Ryazan'
Council of National Economy) are 194 x 194 mm in size. They are used
in house building.
6. Reinforced plane glass is produced in the Konstantinovka
"Avtosteklo" factory, of the Gusev factory imeni Dzerzhins-
kiy.
7. Reinforced corrugated glass for roofs.
8. Patterned glass for doors and windows
9. Colored tiles of glass
10. Heat absorbing glass for window glass in the south of
the country.
11. Building parts of glass in form of beams, gutters, angles

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Glass for Housing and Industrial Purposes 72-58-5-3/10

and other profiles.
12. Foam glass for saving bricks.
There is 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Building industry--USSR 2. Glass--Production

Card 4/4

LIKHACHEV, Yu.A.; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.S.; MALOVA, E.V.; SHUL'TS (mladshiy), S.S.; MAKAROVA, Z.A.; SINCHUGOVA, T.A.; CHUYENKO, P.P., red.; FEDOTOVA, M.I., vedushchiy red.; DEM'YANENKO, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Paleozoic tectonics of the Kyzyl Kum basement] Tektonika paleozoiskogo fundamenta Kyzylkumov. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 117 p. (Leningrad, Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 105. Problema neftegazonosnosti Srednei Azii, no.15). (MIRA 17:3)

LIKHACHEV, Yu.A.; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.S.; MALOVA, E.V.; SHUL'TS, S.S.

Basic characteristics of the stratigraphy of the Paleozoic in the central Kyzyl Kum. Trudy VSEGEI 46:22-35 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Kyzyl Kum--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LIKHACHEV, Yu.A.; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.S.

Characteristics of the development of the folded structure in the Paleozoic basement of the Kyzyl Kum. Trudy VSEGEI 46:36-45 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Kyzyl Kum--Folds (Geology))

Vladimirskiy, V. ‘.

Opredleniye Razmerov Shakhtnykh Poley I Standartnoy Dobychi Shakhty Kashpirskogo Mestorozhdeniya Goryuchikh Slantsev, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1932, No. 7, 21

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

SOV/120-59-2-12/50

AUTHORS: Vladimirskiy, V.V., and Kalebin, S.M.

TITLE: On the Stability of Rotating Ferromagnetic Bodies Suspended in a Magnetic Field (Ob ustoychivosti vrashchayushchikhsya ferromagnitnykh tel, podveshennykh v magnitnom pole)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 2, pp 41-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The forces acting on a rotating sphere suspended in a magnetic field are calculated and their dependence on the angular velocity of the sphere is discussed. These forces are then used to compute the trajectory of the centre of gravity of the sphere. It is shown that the position of the centre of gravity is unstable and additional damping forces must be introduced in the magnetic suspension if stability is to be achieved. Conditions which these forces should satisfy are given. Results of the calculations will also apply in a qualitative manner to magnetically suspended bodies of arbitrary form. These results are useful in the design of magnetic suspensions and explain the properties of such suspensions as reported in the literature. The theory has been verified using an installation including a heavy rotor 25 kg in

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On the Stability of Rotating Ferromagnetic Bodies Suspended in a Magnetic Field SOV/120-59-2-12/50

weight. It was found that the position of the body did in fact become unstable as soon as it was set in rotation. Beginning with a certain angular velocity the axis of rotation of the body becomes displaced parallel to itself (so that it keeps its direction in space) and its end describes a spiral on a horizontal plane. The rotation along the spiral is always in the same sense as the rotation of the body itself. To exclude aerodynamic effects the experiments were carried out in a vacuum. The phenomena observed are well represented by the theory now advanced.

Card 2/2

There are 1 figure and 5 references, of which 2 are English and 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1958

Vladimirskiy, V. V.

Oborudovaniye Dlya Prokhodki Shakht, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1932, No. 8-9
21, No. 10, 32.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

VLADIMIRSKIY V. V.

"O dostavke slantsa iz zaboya na vyyemochnyy shtrek", p. 35

Goryuchiye Slantsy, No. 11-12, 1932

Vladimirskiy, V. ',

Sistemy Razrabotok Dlya Gdovskogo Mestorozhdeniya Goryuchikh Slantsev, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 1, 20

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

Vladimirskiy, V. V.

O Sisteme Razrabotok Savel'yevskogo Mestorozhdeniya Goryuchikh Slantsev, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 2, 6.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

Vladimirskiy, . V.

Kapital'nyye Raboty Na Gdovskikh Plantsevykh Rudnikakh V Pervom Polugodii, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933 G., 1933, No. 4, 34.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

Vladimirskiy, V. V.

Perspektivy Kapital'nogo Stroitel'stva Na Predpriyatiyakh Soyuzslantsa V Iv Kvartale, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, G., 1933, No. 5, 5.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 Tn .871
.G74

VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V.- Translator,

"Ispytaniye krepezhnogo lesa" by Inzh. M. De-Rokur, Goryuchiye slantsy, 1935, no 5, 20.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35

TN .871
.G74

Vladimirskiy, V. V.

Rudniki No. 3 I 4 Na Gdovskom Mestorozhdenii Goryuchikh Slantsev, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1933, No. 6, 16.

SO: Goryuchiye Šlantsy No. 1934-35 TN .S71
.G74

Vladimirskiy, V. V.

Tekhnicheskiy Proyekt Pervykh Bol'skikh Gdovskikh ˘lantsevykh Rudnikov, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934, No. 1, 18.

SO: Goryuchiye ˘lantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

Vladimirskiy, V. V.

N. P. Lakoza "Mechanical Minning of Rock Coal" 1934, No. 4, 61.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

Vladimirskiy, V. V. and Adamovich, V. A.

Kashpirskiy Slantseperegonnyy Kombinat K XVII Oktyabryu, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934, No. 5, 5.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35 TN .871
.G74

Vladimirskiy, V.V.

Capital Construction in the Kashpir Shale Oil Combine 1934, No. 6, 4.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

Vladimirskiy, V. V.

Cost of cememting mines in the USA. 1934, No. 6, 12.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

Vladimirskiy, V. V.

Conclusion re comineut on the Review of A. P. Lakoz's Book "Mechanical Minning of Coal" 1934 No. 6, 52.

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy No. 1934-35 TN .871
.G74

VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V.

Kapital'noye Stroitel'stvo Na Pre-priyatiyakh Soyuzslantsa V 1934 G, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1935, No 2,6

SO: Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1934-35, TN .871
G .74

VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V.

Transloatr, "Ispytaniye Krepezhnogo Lesa" by Inzh. M. De-Rokur, Goryuchiye Slantsy, 1935, No 5, 20

SO:

Goryuchiye Slantsy #1934-35, TN .871
G .74

F

62. GAS EMISSION AND METHOD OF ROOF CONTROL. Vladimirskyj, V. V. (Ugol (Coal), July 1949, 6-8).

Expert opinion is often divergent; some consider that caving is the best method for providing against outbursts of firedamp; while others, influenced by experience obtained in the Ruhr, favour solid packing. At pressures up to 150 kg/c.m.^{2} the greatest part of the gas contained in the coal is held in an absorbed state. With decreasing pressure this gas is released and may appear at the free surface of the coal. If an increase of rock pressure brings about mechanical disintegration of the coal, but not of the enclosing rock walls, then conditions are faviourable to the liberation of gas by sudden outbursts. Gas emission depends on the speed of advance of the face and on the gas pressure. Since the permeability of the coal near to the face depends to a large degree on the pressure of the roof, the level of gas emission also is dependent on this pressure. When stowage is practised, the roof pressure is higher than it is with caving especially immediately after the breaking down of the immediate roof. When there is a succession of seams being

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

worked, usually 30-40% of the gas in the return air is derived from seams other than that being worked; sometimes the greater part comes from neighbouring seams. The extraction of coal lowers the pressure on underlying strata, which provokes a release of adsorbed gas from seams contained therein. The pressure of "free" gas then increases so that it may penetrate through the interjacent beds to the overlying strata. Stowage, of course, minimises this decrease of rock pressure to a certain extent, so that it should be beneficial in the working of several seams lying near to one another. The most effective way of reducing gas emission and securing its uniformity is to extract the seams simultaneously or in close succession. The method of roof control does not effect the emission of gas from an isolated seam.

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.

21737 VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V. Otvet na poslednyuyu repliku prof. I.M. Reka ("Po povodu zamechaniy v.v. vladimirskogo". Zhurn. "Ugol'", 1948, No. 12) Ugol', 1949, No. 7, S. 35.

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949

VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V.

Mineral Waters - Zheleznovodsk

Therapeutic value of the Zheleznovodsk" mineral springs. Trudy Lab. gidrogeol probl. no. 8, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congess, December 1952.
Unclassified.

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.

BABOKIN, I.A., redaktor; BALBACHAN, Ya.I, redaktor; BARABANOV, F.A., redaktor; BUCHNEV, V.K., redaktor; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V., redaktor; GRIGOR'YEV, S. Ye., redaktor; DOKUKIN, A.V., redaktor; ZHABO, V.Y. redaktor; ZADEMIDKO, A.N., redaktor; ZAITSEV, A.P., redaktor; IL'ICHEV, A.S., redaktor; KAGAN, V.Ya., redaktor; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V., redaktor; KRASOZOV, I.P., redaktor; KRIVONOGOV, K.K., redaktor; LALAYANTS, A.M., redaktor; MOGILEVSKIY, N.M., redaktor; ONIKA, D.G., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.M., redaktor; PEYSAKHOVICH, G.I., redaktor; POCHENKOV, K.I., redaktor; SIRYACHENKO, F.N.;redaktor. SKOCHINSKIY,A.A., redaktor; STUGAREV, A.S., redaktor; SKORKIN, K.I.; SKURAT, V.K., redaktor; SOBOLEV, G.G., redaktor ;TERPITOREV, A.M., redaktor; KHUDOCOVTSEV, N.M.; redaktor; TSYPKIN, V.S., redaktor; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., redaktor; SHELKOV, A.A., redaktor;ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Safety rules in coal and shale mines] Pravila bezopasnosti v ugol'nykh i slantsevykh shakhtakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951. 207 p. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R) Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti. (Coal mines and mining-Safety measures)

CA

21

Making the gas balance of a coal mine. V. V. Vladimirskii. *Ugol* 26, No. 3, 10-12(1951).—Gas balance of a mine is defined as the distribution of gas in a mine according to its sources. A method for calcg the vol. of gas from each source (breast, shafts, slopes, drifts, adits, etc.) is outlined. M. Hosch

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.

Mine Gases

Reversal of air current in gas-filled mines. Ugol' 27 No. 7(316), 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. Unclassified.

1. VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Mine Ventilation

7. Ventilation during the reverse method of mining coal fields and sectiins. Ugol' 27 no. 10, 1952.

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

KUZ'MICH, A.S., redaktor; BARABANOVA, F.A., redaktor; BOHROV, I.V., redaktor; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V., redaktor; GRAFOV, L.Ye., redaktor; DOKUKIN, A.V., redaktor; YERASHKO, I.S., redaktor; ZABLODSKIY, G.P., redaktor; ZADEMIDKO, A.N., redaktor; ZAYTSEV, A.P., redaktor; ZASADYCH, B.I., redaktor; KAGAN, F.Ya., redaktor; KRASNIKOVSKIY, G.V., redaktor; KRIVONOGOV, K.K., redaktor; LALAYANTS, A.M., redaktor; MELAMED, Z.M., redaktor; MINDELI, E.O., redaktor; MOGILEVSKIY, N.M., redaktor; OSTROVSKIY, S.B., redaktor; POPOV, T.T., redaktor; SKOCHINSKIY, A.A., redaktor; SKURAT, V.K., redaktor; SOBOLEV, G.G., redaktor; STUGAREV, A.S., redaktor; SUMCHENKO, V.A., redaktor; TERPIGOREV, A.M., redaktor; SHEVYAKOV, L.D., redaktor; SHELKOV, A.A., redaktor; ANDREYEV, G.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Safety regulations in coal and shale mines] Pravila bezopasnosti v ugol'nykh i slantsevykh shakhtakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1953. 226 p. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo ugol'noy promyshlennosti. (Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)

1. VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V.

2. USSR (600)

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7. On N. K. TSol'veg's article "Choosing the length of stope in accordance with ventilation requirements for deep mines" ("Ugol'," 1952, No. 9). Ugol', 28, No. 2, 1953.

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VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V.

Gerdov, M. A.

Remarks to M. A. Gerdov's article "The physical nature of sudden coal and gas ejection." Ugol' 28, No. 3, 1953.

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

KSENOFONTOVA, A.I., dotsent; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V., otvetstvennyy redaktor; GRISHEYENKO, M.I., redaktor; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Collection of problems on mine ventilation; reference data for calculations, examples with solutions and problems with answers. Manual for mining institutes of higher learning] Sbornik zadach po rudnichnoi ventiliatsii; spravochnye dannye dlia raschetov, primery s resheniiami i zadachi s otvetami. Uchebnoe posobie dlia gornykh vuzov. Izd. 2-e, perer. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 347 p. (Mine ventilation) (MLRA 8:3)

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.

Characteristic of gas separation in a mine layer. Ugol' 29 no.5:11-13 My '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. GGOTI. (Mine gases)

21(0),24(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3[illegible]

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Fizicheskiy institut

Issledovaniya po eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fizike; [sbornik] (Studies on Experimental and Theoretical Physics; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 304 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,300 copies printed.

Ed.: I. L. Fabelinskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Eds. of Publishing House: A. L. Chernyak and V. G. Berkgaut, Tech. Ed.: Yu. V. Rylina; Commission for Publishing the Collection in Memory of Grigoriya Samuilovich Landsberg: I. Ye. Tamm (Chairman), Academician; M. A. Leontovich, Academician; P. A. Bazhulin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; S. L. Mandel'shtam, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; I. L. Fabelinskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; P. S. Landsberg-Baryshanskaya, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; and G. P. Motulevich (Secretary), Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists and researchers engaged in the study of electromagnetic radiations and their role in investigating the structure and composition of materials.

COVERAGE: The collection contains 30 articles which review investigations in spectroscopy, sonics, molecular optics, semiconductor physics, nuclear physics, and other branches of physics. The introductory chapter gives a biographical profile of G. S. Landsberg, Professor and Head of the Department of Optics of the Division of Physical Technology at Moscow University, and reviews his work in Rayleigh scattering, combat gases, spectral analysis of metals, etc. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

L 28863-66 EWT(m)/T

ACC NR: AP6018854 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/006/1087/1094

25
B

AUTHOR: Vladimirskiy, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKIAE (Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKIAE)

TITLE: Degenerate SU(4)-symmetry of strong interactions 19 [This paper was given at the 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, February 1964.]

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 6, 1965, 1087-1094

TOPIC TAGS: quantum number, particle interaction, baryon, radioactive decay

ABSTRACT: The assumption that strong interactions are degenerate with respect to one of the quantum numbers of the SU(4) group leads to a significant reduction of the number of states with different masses. The degenerate SU(4) super-multiplets are similar to the SU(3) super-multiplets. There is only one superfluous mass in the regular 15-dimensional representation in comparison to the octet, two in the 20-dimensional representation, similar to the baryon octet (Σ 1395, Λ 1560), and no superfluous masses in the 20-dimensional representation corresponding to the decouplet. Doubling the number of K-meson states makes it possible to obtain a phenomenological description of the violation of CP-parity in $K_2^0 \rightarrow 2\pi$ decays.

The author thanks I. Yu. Kobzarev for interesting discussions on the given model. Orig. art. has: 23 formulas. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 04Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 018

Card 1/1

L 38265-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6028655 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/003/004/0781/0783

AUTHOR: Vladimirskiy, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKIAE (Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKIAE)

TITLE: Free neutrinos in space and the problem of CP-parity in the decay of K sup 0 sub 2 - mesons

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 4, 1966, 781-783

TOPIC TAGS: neutrino, K meson, radioactive decay, parity principle, meson beam, particle interaction, space radiation

ABSTRACT: When weak K^0-mesons and neutrinos interact, K_1^0 can regenerate in a beam of K_2^0-mesons. Such regeneration can lead to $K_2^0 \rightarrow 2$ decay, which would violate CP-parity; but it is shown that with the expected neutrino flux densities the effect is too small and cannot explain the observed intensity of the forbidden decay. Although coherent regeneration of K^0 mesons on a neutrino background should produce an apparent violation of CP parity, it appears to have no relation to the observed $K_L^0 \rightarrow 2$ decay. The author thanks L. B. Okun', I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, M. V. Terent'ev, and V. S. Kaftanov for interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 20Dec65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

CA

V

Zhur. Eksper. i Teor. Fiz.

Hydrodynamic theory of the translational Brownian motion. V. Vladimirskiĭ and Ya. Terletskiĭ (P. N. Lebedev Phys. Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow State Univ.). *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U.S.S.R.)* 15, 256-63 (1945)(in Russian).—Theoretical. Since the Einstein-Smoluchowski formula for the mean square displacement of a particle is valid only for sufficiently long intervals of time, a new theory is developed leading to a more complex formula valid for short time intervals. In the development, Stokes' formula for the force acting on the particle in the fluid medium is replaced by the more complete formula of Boussinesq (1903). The Ornstein-Langevin formula for the mean square displacement is shown to be a special case of the exact expression and to apply only to gases.

N. Thon

COMMON ELEMENTS

MATERIALS INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

35

Propagation of Radio Waves Along a Chain of Cylindrical "Endovibrators." (In Russian.) V. V. Vladimirskii. *Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki* (Journal of Technical Physics), v. 17, Nov. 1947, p. 1269-1276.

Phase and group velocities of electromagnetic wave propagation along a chain of cylindrical endovibrators interconnected by small openings are calculated.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

33

Interconnection of Hollow Electromagnetic Resonators by Means of Small Openings. (In Russian.) V. V. Vladimirskii. *Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki* (Journal of Technical Physics), v. 17, Nov. 1947, p. 1277-1282.

Formulas for the above are derived.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

N 8

1560. The Effect of the Earth's Magnetic Field on Large Auger Showers, by Ye. V. Vladimirski. Zhurnal Eksperimental'noi i Teoreticheskoi Fiziki 18, p. 393-401, 1948. (In Russian)

The spectrum of a decelerating radiation of fast electrons in the magnetic field of the earth is examined. The influence of the multiplication of the cedelerating quanta in the atmosphere on the total number of particles in an Auger shower, induced by electrons, is determined. If the energy of the primary electron is greater than 2×10^{18} ev, the decelerating quanta give more particles at sea level than a primary electron retarded by the earth's field.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

Propagation of sound in emulsions systems. S. M. Rytov, V. V. Vladimirskii and M. D. Galanin. J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys. (U. S. S. R.) 8, 614-21(1938).— Theoretical. Preliminary expts. on a Hg emulsion in H_2O give the expected order of quenching for a frequency of 7×10^9 Hertz. F. H. Rathmann

Zhur. Eksper. i Teor. Fiz.

COMMON ELEMENTS

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OPEN

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

2ND LETTER

1ST AND 2ND LETTER

AUTHOR INDEX

SA

A 53
H

3734. Absorption of Supersonic Waves in an Aqueous Hg Emulsion. V. Vladimirsky and M. Galanin. *J. of Exp. and Theor. Physics, U.S.S.R.* 9. 2. *pp.* 233-236, 1939. *In Russian.*—The optical method of measuring intensities of supersonic waves was applied to determine the absorption of waves of frequencies from 1730 to 12225 kc./sec. in an aqueous emulsion of Hg (uniform particle size of 0·18μ, volume concentration 4×10^{-4}). The results were in good agreement with theory. D. S.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ch

V

Influence of molecular interaction on the propagation of sound and the molecular dispersion of sound in liquids. V. V. Vladimirskii. *J. Exptl. Theoret. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1220-37(1939); cf. *C. A.* 33, 4847[9].—Theoret.-math. A thermodynamic function is introduced by means of which mol. interaction at large distances and its influence on sound propagation and other nonequil. processes can be detd. Further, the total intensity of scattered light and the relative intensities of the individual lines of the fine structure are considered. Expts. to test the theory are in progress. F. H. Rathmann

COMMON ELEMENTS

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHOR INDEX

Number of fine structure lines of Rayleigh scattering in optically aelotropic crystals. V. V. Vladimirski (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, 31, 866—867).—It is shown that the Rayleigh line of an optically aelotropic crystal consists of 24 satellites with changed frequencies, and one with the primary frequency. Under certain conditions some of the lines coincide, *e.g.*, if an incident or scattered light wave is propagated along the optical axis, the no. of satellites is reduced, so that the Rayleigh line then has 13 components. Where the optical aelotropy is small, the satellites will group in fours.

A. J. M

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C

INTENSITY OF SCATTERED LIGHT IN GLASS AS INFLUENCED BY TEMPERATURE. V. V. Vladimirskii. Comptt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., 36, 235-36 (1942) (in English); Chem. Abstracts, 37, 3649 (1943). — The abnormally high intensity of light scattered in glass may be accounted for by (a) the fact that the relaxation time of fluctuations in the orientation of anisotropic molecules is steadily increasing and (b) the fact that a glass with "frozen-in" fluctuations, being nonhomogeneous, can give rise to an anisotropy of thermal expansion randomly distributed. This causes inner strains in the glass on cooling, and if the period is comparable to λ, these strains contribute to the scattering of light.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Possibility of determining experimentally the coefficient of damping of elastic waves of the Debye spectrum from observations on the fine structure of lines of Raylegh scattering. V. V. Vladimirski (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1943, [illegible], 301—302).—Determination of coeff. of damping may be possible from investigation of the fine structure in a non-uniformly heated body. F. R. G.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VLADIMIRSKY, V.

1533. PROPAGATION OF ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES ALONG A SINGLE WIRE.—V. Vladimirsky. (*Journ. of Phys.* [of USSR], No. 6, Vol. 8, 1944, p. 382: in English, summary only: in full in Nos. 1-4, *Bull. de l'Ac. des Sci. de l'URSS, Série Physique*, 1944.)

"The excitation of electromagnetic waves in a single infinitely long wire by concentrated electromotive forces is examined. The solution is reduced to a form which permits one to carry out radio communication calculations for a number of practical cases. A formula is given for the efficiency coefficient when communication is carried out over a single line."

Zhur. Fiz.

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.

USSR

Oscillographic method for the registration of coincidences of impulses. V. V. Vladimirskii and Yu. V. Trebuchovskii. *Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret. Fiz.* 21, 663-6(1951); *Chem. Zentr.* 1952, 10.—An arrangement is described which makes it possible to det. or identify individually the simultaneously sounding counters in a block of 11 counters. The technique is especially suited for those arrangements in which the counters are far removed from the rest of the app.

M. G. Moore

ALEXANDROVSKIY, V. V., NIKITIN, S. Y., SALAMIN, A. S., DAVIDOV, V. A., BURGOV, N. A., and ALEXANDROV, A. I.

" A Heavy-Water Research-Reactor," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955

VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V., RADKEVICH, I. A. and SOKOLOVSKIY, V. V.

"A Neutron Selector with the Mechanical Interrupter," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955

1586 AEC-tr-2287

THE POSSIBILITY OF ELIMINATING CRITICAL ENERGY IN A STRONG FOCUSING ACCELERATOR. V. V. Vladimirskii and E. K. Tarasov. Translated from p 13-[illegible]

[illegible] Certain Problems of the Theory of Cyclic Accelerators. Moscow, USSR Academy of Sciences [illegible]

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; RADKEVICH, I.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, V.V.

[Neutron spectrometer with a mechanical beam chopper] Neitronnyi spektrometr s mekhanicheskim preryvatelem. Moskva, 1955. 32 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Spectrometer) (Neutrons)

ALIKHANOV, A.I.; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; NIKITIN, S.Ya.

[Measuring the effective number of secondary neutrons in U^{233}, U^{235}, and Pu^{239} in the thermal energy region of neutrons] Izmerenie effektivnogo chisla vtorichnykh neitronov urana-233, urana-235 i plutoniia-239 v oblasti teplovykh energii neitronov. Moskva, 1955. 11 p. (Doklady predstavlennye SSSR na Mezhdunarodnuiu konferentsiiu po mirnomu ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii) (MIRA 14:7)

(Neutrons—Capture) (Uranium—Isotopes) (Plutonium—Isotopes)

ALIKHANOV, A.I.; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; NIKITIN, S.Ya.; GALANIN, A.D.; GAVRILOV, S.A.; BURGOV, N.A.

[Heavy water experimental reactor for physical research] Opytnyi fizicheskii reaktor s tiazheloi vodoi. Moskva, 1955. 15 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Deuterium oxide) (Nuclear reactors)

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.

537.533 : 537.534

1344 THEORETICAL POSSIBILITY OF SEPARATING BEAMS OF

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.

3aq - emt

Correlation of polarization in nucleon scattering. V. 2.
Vladimirskii and Ya. Smorodinskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 104, 713-16(1955).—Theoretical. J. R. L.

emt

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V., BOMAN, N.G., MINES, A.L., (USSR)

Basic considerations on the 7 GeV and 50-60 GeV
A.G. proton synchrotrons.

CERN-Symposium on High Energy Accelerators and Pion
Physics

Geneva 11-23 June 56
In Branch #5

VLADIMIRSKIY, V. V., SOKOLOVSKIY, V. V. and RADKEVICH, Y. A.

"Measurement of Total Cross Sections of Pd, Os, Ir, Mo, In, Ta, Th, U-238 for Resonance Neutrons" a paper presented at the International Conference on Nuclear Reactions, Amsterdam, 2-7 July 1956.

D551274

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V., MEYMAN, N.N., POZNANSKIY, D.G., MATUSEVICH, E.I.
(U.S.S.R.)

Ejection scheme for an A. G. 7 GeV machine c

CERN-Symposium on High Energy Accelerators and
Pion Physics

Geneva 11-23 June 56
In Branch #5

VLADIMIRSKIY V.V

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Engineering and Power C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6106

Author : Alikhanov, A.I., Vladimirskiy, V.V., Petrov, P.A., Khristenko, P.I.

Title : Heavy Water Power Reactor with Gas Cooling.

Orig Pub : Atom. energiya, 1956, No 1, 5-9

Abstract : Discussion of the advantages of heavy water nuclear reactors, which may turn out to be sufficiently economic for use in atomic electric stations. A reactor design is described, in which heavy water is used both as moderator and coolant. The factors affecting the thermal power of the reactor and the efficiency of the power portion, i.e., effecting in the final analysis the electric power of the atomic electric station, are considered. The authors reach the conclusion that the atomic electric station can be profitable if natural uranium is used, accompanied with deep burnup and maximum possible electric power, with a certain reduction in efficiency.

A heavy water power reactor with gas cooling is described. The use of gas in combination with heavy water moderator

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Nuclear Physics -- Nuclear Engineering and Power C-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6106

makes it possible to increase the steam parameter in the secondary loop. The fuel elements are thin long wires of natural uranium, covered with a cladding of light metals, capable of withstanding a temperature of 550°. The coolant is carbon dioxide at a pressure of 40 -- 50 atmospheres; the coolant temperature at the input is 90°, and the output temperature is 420°. The steam pressure at the turbines is 29 atmos, and the temperature is 400°. With the aid of such a reactor one can obtain in general steam with pressures of 90 atmospheres and a temperature of 470°. It is planned in the Soviet Union to construct an atomic electric station of this type having an electric power rating of 100 -- 200 mw.

Card : 2/2

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; TARASOV, Ye.K.; TREBUKHOVSKIY, Yu.V.

Double-focusing beta-spectrometer with high illuminating power.
Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.1:13-15 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Spectrometer) (Beta rays--Spectra)

VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1509

AUTHOR VLADIMIRSKIJ,V.V., KOMAR,E.G., MINC,A.L., GOL'DIN,L.L., KOŠKAREV,D.G., MONOSZON,N.A., NIKITIN,S.JA., RUBČINSKIJ,S.M. SKAČKOV,S.N., STREL'COV,N.S., TARASOV,E.K.

TITLE The Main Characteristics of the Projected Proton Accelerator for 30-60 BeV with Strong Focussing.

PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc. 4, 31-33 (1956)
Issued: 19.10.1956

The maximum energy selected is certainly sufficient for the multiple production of mesons and for the production of the antiparticles of all known types of elementary particles. With a particle energy of from 50 to 60 BeV the kinetic energy in the center of mass system attains 9 nucleon masses on the occasion of the collision of a proton with a single nucleon. The peak power used for feeding the magnet is about 100 megawatts. The weight of the magnet system is less than 22.000 t. For the stabilization of the phase near transition energy a system for the compensation of the oscillations of the length of the particle orbit is used in this project by means of which the critical energy is shifted to infinity. With this compensation process the enforced oscillations of particles, the energy of which is distinguished from the equilibrium momentum, are used. Every eigth magnet has an inversely directed magnetic field, and the order of this magnet is periodically changed. This compensation system makes it possible to attain rather high frequencies of the transversal oscillations of the particles, viz. 13,75 and 12,75 per revolution in the case of radial and vertical

oscillations respectively. The maximum field strength in the orbit is from 10.000 to 12.000 Ørstedt and the length of the orbit is 1483 m. The main parameters of the orbit, the tolerances for the accuracy of the magnetic field, the data concerning the feeding of the magnetic system, and the most important data concerning the high frequency system are shown in tables. Among others the following values are given: Total number of magnets: 120, radius of the curvature of the principal magnet: 166,1 m; permitted deviation of momentum: 0,5%; permitted deviation of field strength: 0,25%; duration of the increase of the magnetic field: 3,8 sec, 6 cycles per minute; maximum strength of excitation current: 12 000 a; maximum voltage: 8 000 V; peak power: 96 000 kVA; frequency of the accelerating field at the beginning and at the end of the cycle of acceleration: 2,624 and 6,068 megacycle respectively. The magnets must consist of 5 parts weighing 38 t each, but they have one common winding. The total weight of the magnets together with constructional elements amounts to 22 000 tons. The peak power of 100 megawatts is generated by means of generators with flywheels. A linear accelerator for 100 MeV serves as injector. The proton absorbs ~ 100 keV per revolution.

INSTITUTION:

~~VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V~~ VLADIMIRSKIJ, V.V.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1802
AUTHOR RADKEVIČ, I.A., VLADIMIRSKIJ, V.V., SOKOLOVSKIJ, V.V.
TITLE The Measuring of the Total Cross Sections of Pd, Os, Ir, Mo, In, J, Ta, Th, U^{238} for Resonance Neutrons.
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.5, 55-70 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

Working out of results: The energies of the neutrons were measured by the method of flying-through time. The parameters of the levels were determined from the measured penetrability curves of samples of different thickness according to the "area" method. From the course of the experimental curve it is possible to determine the neutron width Γ_n by making use of the interference effect.

Results: Palladium: The levels at 13,25 and 32 eV were treated according to the method of the "surface of two samples". The resonance width determined from and averaged over the resonances 13 and 32 eV amounted to (220 ± 63) mV and was then used for the computation of the other levels. As palladium is an element with several isotopes, the unknown relative weights of the isotopes go into the results. Osmium: The radiation width Γ_γ for the levels at 10,3; 18,8 and 22 eV was determined. The average width of these levels is 67 mV and this value was used for the computation of the other levels. The data for all investigated resonances are shown in a table. The authors, moreover, observed levels at 109, 125, 144, 166 (weak), 208 and 333 eV. Indium: The authors were able to

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dissolve some levels that had hitherto been looked upon as units, into several levels. Also the results obtained in the case of the other elements mentioned are discussed in detail.

Conclusions: From the experimental material (concerning 100 resonances) which was gathered here there follows, among other things: 1.) Radiation widths do not change much from level to level and from isotope to isotope (palladium, iridium, osmium). Only in the case of uranium and tantalum is this change beyond the limits of experimental errors. The modification of radiation width in the case of uranium cannot be due to dependence on spin because the original nucleus is even-even. Also in the case of tantalum a noticeable change of radiation width (from level to level by about 1,5 times the amount) was noticed. This small difference in widths can be fully explained by the spin dependence of radiation width. The average values of the radiation widths of the elements investigated here are in agreement with theory. The neutron widths, even in the case of even-even nuclei change from level to level by the 10^3-fold. The distribution of neutron widths cannot be described by means of an exponential curve. The values of $\Gamma_n^0/\bar{D}$ change noticeably from element to element. Here $\bar{D}$ denotes the average distance between levels.

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5
1-Rm I
1-gum
1-4E4c

Neutron spectrometer. I. Mechanical beam chopper. 19
V. V. Sokolov kiĭ, V. V. Vladimirskiĭ, and I. A. Radkevich.
Pribory i T[illegible] Eksperimenta, 1955

Rm I
MT

RADKEVICH, I.A.; VLADIMIRSKIY, V.V.; SOKOLOVSKIY, V.V.

Neutron spectrometer. Part 2. Transit time analyzer. Prib.i tekh. eksp.no.2:9-18 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Spectrometer) (Neutrons) (Electronic instruments)

Vladimirskiy, V.V.

PARTICLE ACCELERATOR: STRONG-FOCUSING ACCELERATORS

"Removal of the Beam from a Proton Accelerator with Strong Focusing at Energy of 7 Bev", by V.V. Vladimirskiy, L.L. Gol'din, Ye.N. Danil'tsev, D.G. Koshkarev, and N.N. Neyman, Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, No 3, November-December 1956, pp 31-35.

Examination of two methods of pulsed removal and one method of gradual removal of particles from the accelerator chamber. In the pulsed method of removal, the acquired additional impact is produced by the magnetic field of the current-carrying conductors. The removal is facilitated by the introduction of a separator, which is a magnetic channel with a large pulsed field. In the gradual removal of particles from the chamber, the natural oscillations of the particle are induced by means of parametric resonance.

Card 1/1

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A variant of alternating-gradient focusing in linear accelerators. Prib.i tekh.eksp.no.3:35-36 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Particle accelerators)