ADURAGIMOVA,L.A.; REBINDER,P.A.; SERB-SERBINA,N.N.

Elastoplastic properties of thixotropic structures in aqueous bentonite suspensions. Koll.zhur. 17 no.3:184-195 My-Je '55.
(MIRA 8:8)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdel dispersnykh sistem Moskva.
(Bentonite) (Thixotropy)

ADUROV, P.; TSIPORANOV, A.

"What kind of spinning machine we should use."

p.21 (Tekhnika, Vol. 6, no. 7, 1957, Sofiia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 8, August 1958

POLUBOYARINOV, D.N.; ADUSHKIN, L.Ye.; GUZMAN, I.Ya.; ZAYONTS, R.M.

Some properties of porous cordierite ceramic. Ogneupory. 26
no.8:370-372 '61.   (MIRA 14:9)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Mendeleyeva (for
Poluboyarinov, Adushkin, Guzman). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut stroitel'noy keramiki (for Zayonts).
                (Cordierite)   (Refractory materials)

ADUSHKIN, V.V. (Moskva); SUKHOTIN, A.P.

Destruction of a solid medium by blasting. PMTF no.4:94-101 Jl-
Ag '61.   (MIRA 14:10)

(Blasting)

31255

S/207/61/000/005/015/015
D237/D303

AUTHORS: Adushkin, V.V., and Korotkov, A.I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Parameters of a blast wave near the charge, during a detonation in air

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 5, 1961, 119 - 123

TEXT: The aim of this experiment was to measure the following parameters of a blast wave: frontal pressure Δp, impulse I, time of duration τ_+ and length λ of compression phase, at the distance higher than $5r_0$ (r_0 - initial radius of the charge). The measurements were taken of $\Delta p = f(t)$ at the given distance, using piezoelectric pressure gauges and oscillographic recording. The impulse

$$I = \int_0^{\tau_+} \Delta p(t)\, dt \qquad (3)$$

Card 1/3

31255

S/207/61/000/005/015/015
D237/D303

Parameters of a blast wave near ...

was found by measuring the area of the oscillogram under the trace and the results tabulated. At the distance of 13 to 15 r_0, a maximum was observed for the impulse which is not accounted for in M. A. Sadovskiy's (Ref. 1: Sb. Fizika vzryva, publ. AN SSSR, 1952, no. 1) empirical formula

$$\Delta p = 0.85 \frac{C^{1/3}}{R} + 3.0 \frac{C^{2/3}}{R^2} + 8.0 \frac{C}{R^3}, \quad I = 20 \frac{C^{2/3}}{R}, \quad \tau_+ = 1.2 \, C^{1/6} R^{1/2} \tag{1}$$

where C is in kg of explosive, R in meters, Δp in kg/cm^2, I in kg sec/m^2, τ_+ in m/sec. Δp was found to agree with (1) for the distances beyond 18-20 r_0. At lower distances the deviation was significant. τ_+ was found to agree with (1) at distances over 1.3 m and in the region of 11-13 r_0, it diminishes by 3.5 times. In the 11-7 r_0 region, τ_+ remains practically constant. Hence the authors define two regions, first where the distance $< 11-13$ r_0, and second

Card 2/3

L 18383-63   EPR/EPA(b)/EWT(1)/BDS/T-2   AFFTC/ASD   Ps-4/Pd-4   WW
ACCESSION NR: AP3006123   S/0207/63/000/004/0058/0067

AUTHOR: Adushkin, V. V. (Moscow); Nemchinov, I. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Approximate determination of gas parameters behind a shock-wave front according to the law of shock propagation

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 4, 1963, 58-67

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, shock front, shock-wave propagation, Lagrange coordinate, Euler coordinate, linear extrapolation, strong explosion, back pressure, heat transfer, radiative de-excitation, bremsstrahlung, integral-correlation method

ABSTRACT: A method is outlined for approximate determination of gas parameters behind a shock-wave front according to the known law of shock-wave propagation. The method, based on calculation of basic derivatives of gasdynamic parameters at the shock-wave front in Lagrange's coordinate system, is similar to that of L. I. Sedov for calculation of derivatives in Euler's coordinates. It consists in the linear extrapolation of pressure along the mass of gas in motion with

Card 1/2

L 18383-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3006123

respect to a known exact value of the pressure derivative at the wave front.
The other parameters are calculated from gasdynamic equations. The results
obtained by this method are in good agreement with those of some exact cal-
culations of gasdynamic motions (a strong explosion and an explosion with
back pressure). The method is applied to gas flows with variable adiabatic
exponent and heat absorption or dissipation (radiative de-excitation, of which
the most typical example is bremsstrahlung). It is concluded that this method,
in combination with the method of integral correlations, makes it possible to
carry out approximate calculation of gasdynamic motions. Orig. art. has: 7
figures, 36 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06May63   DATE ACQ: 11Sep63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AI   NO REF SOV: 013   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ADUSHKIN, V.V. (Moskva)

Formation of a shock wave and scattering of explosion products
in the air. PMTF no.5:107-114 S-O '63.   (MIRA 16:11)

L 4518-66   EWT(m)//...........

SOURCE CODE: UR/0405/65/000/...

ACC NR: AP5026063

AUTHOR: Kogarko, S. M. (Moscow); Adushkin, V. V. (Moscow); Lyamin, A. G. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of spherical detonation in gas mixtures

SOURCE: Nauchno-tekhnicheskiye problemy goreniya i vzryva, no. 2, 1965, 22-34

TOPIC TAGS: detonation, combustion, combustion instability, deflagration to detonation transition, spherical detonation

ABSTRACT: A comprehensive experimental study by high-speed photography and pressure recordings was made with mixtures of air or oxygen with methane, propane, and acetylene to determine the properties of spherical detonation waves induced by plane shock waves and explosive charges, and to investigate conditions of deflagration-to-detonation transition by electrical ignition. The stoichiometric mixtures in plastic balloons 0.7 to 3 m in diameter were detonated by 1—1000-g trotyl charges and by means of a normal shock wave which entered the center of the balloon through a conical attachment connected to the line used to fill the balloon or ignited electrically by means of a tungsten wire located in the center. Pressure recorders were placed inside the balloon and also in the surrounding atmosphere. The explosive-charge and shock-wave energies required to obtain a steady detonation wave were tabulated. Mixtures of propane and methane with air burned normally at velocities of

UDC: 536.46+534.222.2

Card 1/2

L 4519-66

ACC NR: AP5026063

1—10 m/sec. Methane-oxygen mixtures produced accelerated combustion and a maximum speed of 200 m/sec was obtained 18 μsec after ignition. Propane-oxygen mixtures produced a very fast transition to detonation and $1.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ sec after ignition a detonation speed of 2300 m/sec was attained. This large difference in reactivity between the propane-oxygen and the methane-oxygen mixtures is attributed to kinetic factors.
[PV]
Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 19 formulas.

SUB CODE: FP, ME, MA/ SUBM DATE: 11Feb65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4130

Card 2/2.

0010

L 33677-66   EWP(m)/EWT(1)   WW

ACC NR: AP6013893   SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/006/1253/1255

AUTHOR: Sadovskiy, M. A. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Adushkin, V. V.; Rodionov, V. N.

ORG: Institute of Soil Physics im. O. Yu. Shmidt AN SSSR (Institut fiziki zemli AN SSSR)

TITLE: Simulation of large ejection explosions [5]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 6, 1966, 1253-1255

TOPIC TAGS: explosive charge, mining engineering

ABSTRACT: The properties of the crushed ore are determined by the density ρ, the coeeficient of internal friction k, and a parameter σ, which has the dimensions of stress and which characterizes the bond between the ejected ore and the main ore body. The initial conditions are determined by the energy of the gas in the cavity E, the pressure P, and the adiabatic index of the gas γ, and also by the shortest distance w, from the center of the cavity to the exposed surface of the main ore body. The basic parameter of the crater is its radius R, measured at the level of the free surface. Since the explosion takes place in a gravity field, the acceleration due to gravity g, must be

UDC: 534.222.2

Card 1/2

L 33677-66

ACC NR: AP6013893

included in the parameters determined. Based on these parameters, according to the theory of similarity, the dependence of the radius of the crater on the initial conditions and the properties of the medium being exploded can be written in the form

$$R/w = F_1(E/\rho g w^4;\ E/\sigma w^3;\ R_p/w;\ \gamma;\ k)$$

$$R/w = F_2(P/\rho g w;\ P/\sigma;\ R_p/w;\ \gamma;\ k). \qquad (1)$$

The number of parameters can be reduced if it is taken into account that the work expended against the bonding forces and the lifting energy in the gravity force field should actually be summed. Thus, we get:

$$\frac{R}{w} = F_1(E/(\rho g w^4 + \sigma w^3);\ R_p/w;\ \gamma;\ k). \qquad (2)$$

Calculations with the use of the above formula are compared with actual experimental data from a full scale explosion. Results of the comparison are satisfactory. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Jan66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L   18851-66   EWT(m)/EWP(t)   JD

ACC NR: AT6006473   SOURCE CODE: UR/2680/65/000/024/0061/0065

AUTHOR: Bay, A. S.; Slesareva, Ye. N.; Krupnikova-Perlina, Ye. I.; Chetveryakov, N. I.; Adushkina, N. A.

ORG: State Scientific-Research Planning Institute of Alloys and the Processing of Nonferrous Metals (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov)

TITLE: A study of amorphous structures in the As-S-Ge-Se alloy system

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov. Trudy, no. 24, 1965. Metallovedeniye i obrabotka tsvetnykh metallov i splavov (Metal science and the treatment of nonferrous metals and alloys), 61-65

TOPIC TAGS: crystal polymorphism, arsenic, sulfur, germanium, selenium, electron microscopy, thin film, crystal structure

ABSTRACT: Vacuum-spray coated layers of As-S-Ge-Se and As-S-Se were studied by electron microscopy. Carbon replication was used to maintain the thermally sensitive structures under the electron beam. Satisfactory replicas were made by using

Card 1/2

L   18851-66

ACC NR: AT6006473

the following procedure: (1) carbon deposition, (2) dissolution of the alloy layer in a fresh 10% KOH solution, and (3) mounting the replica onto a fine grid. Electron micrographs (X30,000) of the above two systems were compared with replicas obtained from bulk ingots. Three different types of structural inhomogeneities were noted in the evaporated films: the first was due to uneven crystallization, the second due to the restraining influence of the various components and the third due to bulk formation. The matrix or base structure of the layers was granular with the granules assuming different dimensions. Both macro (X2) and microstructures (X440) were obtained for the alloy ingots by using an etching containing KOH, H_2O, glycerin and H_2O_2. Similar inhomogeneities were found and these were related to the thin film structures. These data did not contradict the view of Kolomiyets who stated that immiscible glass-like phases were formed in the As-Se-Ge system. It was concluded that the inhomogeneities formed in thin films and in ingots of the above alloy systems were the same. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20, 11/   SUBM DATE: 00/   ORIG REF: 001/   OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2   vmb

ADUTSKEVICH, V., kand.vet.nauk

Microscopic changes in meat in the course of its freezing and
storage. Mias.ind. SSSR 31 no.6:45-47 '60.   (MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promysh-
lennosti.
                    (Meat, Frozen)

ADUTSKEVICH, V. A.   Cand. Veterin Sci.

Dissertation: "Posthumous Diagnosis of Rabies in Domestic Animals."

8 Apr. 49

Moscow Veterinary Academy.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

ADUTSKEVICH, V.A.:
   (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences). New method of postmortem diagnosis
   of rabies in domestic animals.

   SO: Veterinariya: Vol. 28; No. 11; November 1951 Unclassified (Tabcon)

ADUTSKEVICH, V.A.

USSR/Virology -- Human and Animal Viruses.   E-3

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 9692

Author   : Adutskevich, V.A.
Inst   : —
Title   : The Problem of Early Rabies Diagnosis in Large and Small
              Horned Cattle.

Orig Pub   : Tr. Kirg. s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, No 9, 185-189

Abstract   : In horned cattle with clinical symptoms of a violent
              form of rabies, Negri bodies were found in all cases on
              histological examination of ammoniacal horns and cere-
              bellum. In the first 3 days of clinical manifestation
              of rabies Negri bodies were found chiefly in the cere-
              bellum, but in killed or dead animals on the 4-5th day
              of disease, also in ammoniacal horns.

Card 1/1

KUKHARKOVA, L.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ADUTSKEVICH, V.A., kand.
vetarniarnykh nauk; BOYARSHINOV, P.K., kand.veterinarnykh nauk;
PEROVA, P.V., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Diagnostics, sterilization and utilization of abattoir products
obtained from farm animals affected with listerellosis.
Trudy VNIIMP no.9:148-151 '59.   (MIRA 13:8)
               (Cattle--Diseases and pests)
               (Listerellosis)
               (Meat inspection)

"Before- and after slaughter diagnostics of listeriosis in pigs and sheep."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 5, 1960, p. 61

All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Meat Industry

KUKHARKOVA, L.L.; BOYARSHINO\, P.K.; ADUTSKEVICH, V.A.; PEROVA, P.V.

Hygienic evaluation of meat in listeriosis. Veterinariia 37 no.3: 74-79 Mr '60.   (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myacnoy promyshlennosti.
(Listeriosis) (Meat--Microbiology)

SOLOV'YEV, V.I., kand.khim. nauk; ADUTSKEVICH, V.A., kand.veter. nauk;
KUZNETSOVA, G.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOLKOVA, A.G.,
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHCHEGOLEVA, O.P., inzhener-khimik;
AGAPOVA, Z.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AGLITSKAYA, A.V.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRAKOVA, V.Z., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik

Investigations in the field of meat aging. Trudy VNIIMP no.14:
20-35 '62.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Meat—Analysis)

ADVISOR, M. L.

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circu-
           lation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No ', 1958, 22147.

Author   : Advisor I. L., Olgina F. P.
Inst   : Not given.
Title   : The Condition of the Cardiovascular System in
           Patients With Endemic Goiter Before and After
           Treatment.

Orig Pub: Vrachebn. delo, 1957, No 7, 765-766.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1   66

KHEIFETS, L.B.; SAIMIN, L.V.; LEYTMAN, M.Z.; KUZ'MINOVA, M.L.; VASIL'YEVA,
A.V.; SLAVINA, A.M.; LEVINA, L.A.; Prinimali uchastiye s
PAVLOVA, Ye.A.; ANTONOVA, A.A.; PLETNEVA, O.G., ABDUSAMATOV, M.A.;
GAL'PERIN, I.P.; NEMTSOVA, V.K.; ADUYEVA, N.I.

Comparative evaluation of the reactogenicity and effectiveness of
vaccines intended for the prevention of typhoid fever and para-
typhoid fever B; basic materials of the epidemiological experiment
in 1962. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.7:58-64 Jl '65.
                                        (MIRA 18:11)
1. Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova
(for Pavlova, Antonova). 2. Tashkentskiy institut vaktsin i
syvorotok (for Pletneva, Abdusamatov). 3. Ashkhabadskiy institut
epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (for Gal'perin, Nemtsova).
4. Gor'kovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
(for Aduyeva).

MININA, S.A.; ADUYEVSKAYA, G.I.

Study of the alkaloid content of the bladderwort Physochlaina
orientalis Don. Apt.delo 14 no.2:66-68 Mr.-Ap '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

661.93

Adwentowski K., Zieliński E. Searching for Local Sources of Rare Gases.
„Poszukiwanie krajowych źródeł gazów szlachetnych". - Przemysł
Chemiczny. No. 9, 1955, pp. 502—507, 4 figs., 3 tabs.
    Waste gases from Linde separators analysed at Chorzów and Tar-
nów, were found in contain sufficient quantities of He + Ne mixture
(0.7 to 0.8 per cent) to justify their being regarded as a satisfactory
source of helium and neon for semitechnical production. An installation
was devised in which nitrogen is adsorbed on active carbon and 300 ml.
of the mixture mentioned are produced in the laboratory per hour.

ADWENTOWSKI, K

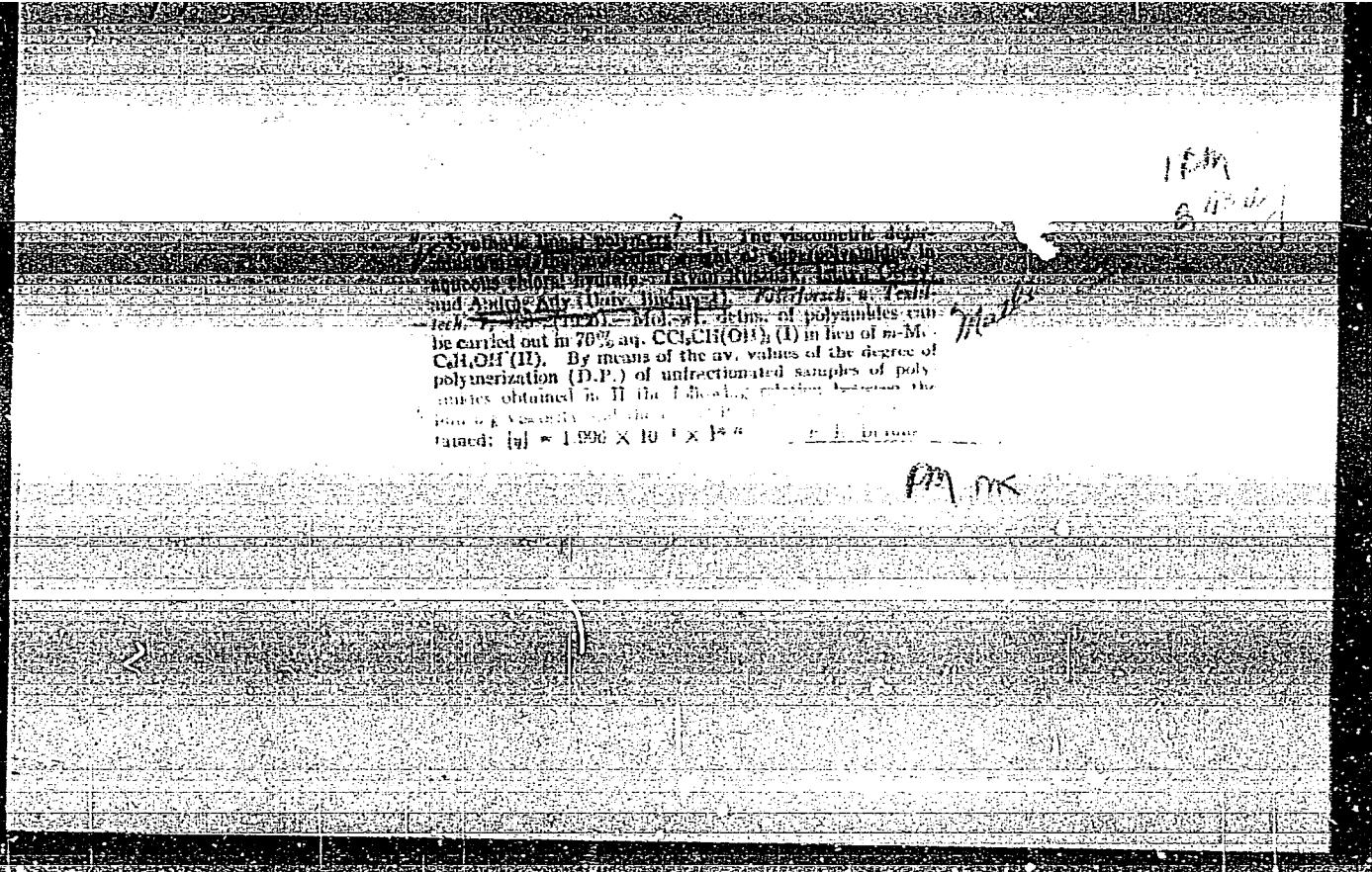Category : POLAND/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Heat

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 868

Author   : Adwentowski, K., Czaplinski, A.
Title   : Thermostatic Bath for Temperatures from 0° to -150°C.

Orig Pub : Przem. chem., 1956, 12, No 6, 337-339

Abstract : No abstract

Card   : 1/1

Synthetic linear polymers. II. The viscometric deter...

aqueous chloral hydrate.

and Andras Ady (Univ. Budapest). *Polirforsch. a. Testil...

tech. 7, 295 (1951).—Mol.-wt. detns. of polyamides can be carried out in 70% aq. CCl$_3$CH(OH)$_2$ (I) in lieu of m-M... C$_6$H$_4$OH (II). By means of the av. values of the degree of polymerization (D.P.) of unfractionated samples of poly... amides obtained in II the following relation between the... tained: $[\eta] = 1.000 \times 10^{-3} \times P^{0.8}$

$ADy, I.$

HUNGARY/Chemistry of High Molecular Substances.

I.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 49173

Author   : Istvan Rusznak, Istvan Geczy, Endre Ady.
Inst   : -
Title   : Synthetic Linear Polymers. II. Viscosimetric Determina-
               tion of Superpolyamide Molecular Weight in Aqueous
               Chloral Hydrate Solution.

Orig Pub   : Magyar kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 12, 348-350

Abstract   : The possibility of molecular weight determination of
               polyamides in 70%-ual chloral hydrate aqueous solution
               was established. The constants of the dependence equa-
               tion of the characteristical viscosity on the polymeri-
               zation degree were computed based on the values of mean
               polymerization degrees of non-fractionated polyamides
               measured by the viscosity in m-cresol. The equation has
               the form $[\eta] = 8.22 \cdot 10^{-2} P_n 0.5$.
               See report I in RZhKhim, 1957, 41351.

Card 1/1

USSR/ Electronics - Transmitters

Card 1/1   Pub. 133 - 9/24

Authors   : Adyakin, N. M., Chief Engineer of Radio Station

Title   : Exploitation of a transmitter with auto-anodic modulation

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 6, 15-16, June 1954

Abstract   : The differences between the electro-acoustic properties of an auto-anodic modulated transmitter and a transmitter with grid-circuit modulation are explained. An auto-anodic modulated transmitter works very smoothly without fear of over-modulation. The original wiring diagram of a powerful auto-anodic modulated transmitter is shown. The internal arrangement (tubes, amplifiers, capacitors, modulators) is described. Diagrams; tables.

Institution : ...

Submitted   : ...

Translation M-3,053,615

ADYAKIN, N. M.

USSR/ Miscellaneous - Conferences

Card   1/1   Pub. 133 - 16/18

Authors   : Lokshin, A. M.; Adyakin, N. M.; Kisel'nikov, A. M.; and Miroshin, A. I.,
             Engineers
Title   : To improve the performance stability of transmitting installations

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 2, 28 - 29, Feb 1955

Abstract   : Minutes are presented of a discussion held on the subject of improving
             the performance stability of telephone-telegraph and radio transmitting
             installations in the USSR.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

1-FW

Adyan, S. I. Algorithmic unsolvability of problems of recognition of certain properties of groups. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 103 (1955), 533-535. (Russian)

Algorithmic unsolvability is established for the recognition of certain properties of groups, in particular: the property of being the unit group, of being a simple group, of having a free subgroup, of being decomposable into the free product of n subgroups for a fixed $n > 1$. It is also impossible to find an algorithm that will settle the question for an arbitrary given group whether the word problem is solvable or, to use the expression of the author, "the metaproblem of identity" is unsolvable.

The article also establishes the algorithmic unsolvability of the problem of isomorphism in the following strong formulation: let F_0 be a given arbitrary group. It is impossible to find an algorithm that will decide for every group F whether it is isomorphic to the group F_0 or not.

For the formulation of the remaining results the following concepts are essential: a property of a group is called invariant if every group that is isomorphic to a group possessing the property also possesses the property. An invariant property is called hereditary if every subgroup of a group possessing the property also possesses the property (oversight of the author: in his formulation the

ADYAN, S.I.

1-RW

word "invariant" is missing). A hereditary property is called non-trivial if there exists some free group with a finite number of generators that does not possess the property.

The article also establishes the impossibility of an algorithm for deciding whether an arbitrary group Γ possesses the property $\varkappa_0 \& \beta$, where $\varkappa_0$ is a non-trivial hereditary property and β_0 is an invariant property such that there exists the group Γ_1 with the property $\varkappa_0 \& \beta_0$.

It is also impossible to find an algorithm to decide the question whether an arbitrary group possesses a given invariant property $\varkappa_0$ that is possessed by at least one group but is not possessed by any group with unsolvable problem of identity.

It is the purpose of the author to reduce the proof of these assertions to the proof of a single theorem: this theorem is not included in the article under review (the reviewer is acquainted with it only in the manuscript of the author's dissertation). The formulation of this theorem makes use of the group constructed by P. S. Novikov with unsolvable problem of identity (Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 103 (1955), No. 4, 533–535).

A. S. Esenin-Vol'pin (RŽMat 1956, no. 962).

ADYAN, S.I.

Divisibility in semi groups. Dokl.AN SSSR 103 no.5:747-750 Ag '55.
(MLRA 9:1)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I.
Lenina. Predstavleno akademikom I.M.Vinogradovym.
(Groups, Theory of)

ADYAN, S. I.

Call Nr: AF 1108825

Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress (Cont.) Moscow, Jun-Jul '56. Trudy '56, V. 1, Sect. Rpt. Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.

Yanenko, N. N. (Moscow). Problems Relating to Embedding   177-178
of Riemann Metrics into Euclidean Spaces.

Mention is made of Verbitskiy.

Section of Mathematical Logic and Mathematical Fundamentals 179-191

Reports by the following personalities are included:

Adyan, S. I. (Moscow). Insolvability of Certain   179-180
Algorithmic Problems in the Group Theory.

Mention is made of Novikov, P. S.

Zaslavskiy, I. D. (Leningrad). Tseytin, G. S. (Leningrad).
On the Relations Between the Fundamental Properties of   180-181
Constructive Functions.

There is 1 USSR reference.

Card 57/80

ADYAN, S.I.

25-8-6/42

AUTHOR: Adyan, S.I., Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences

TITLE: Problems of Algorithm (Problema algoritma)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 8, pp 13-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For his excellent achievements in the field of mathematics, especially for his work "The Algorithmic Insolubility of the Problem of the Identity of Words in the Theory of Groups" (Ob algoritmicheskoy nerazreshimosti problemy tozhdestva slov v teorii grupp), Member-Correspondent of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Petr Sergeyevich Novikov, received the Lenin prize. One of the most important conceptions in mathematics is the conception of a group, which means sets with one action upon the elements of these sets, satisfying given properties. What the nature of the elements of the group is like is of no importance to the theory of groups (they may be numbers, systems of numbers, translations, etc.). A group may be defined by various methods, while at the same time there is a special method of forming groups. In the theory of groups this method is defined as the formation of the generating elements of the thing that determines the relationship. This method works as follows: first of all, any system of letters or symbols, which

Card 1/3

20-6-1/59

AUTHOR: ADYAN, S.I.

TITLE: The Role of the Law of Reduction at Given Half-Groups with a Reduction By Means of Certain Mathematical Interrelationships. (Rol' zakona sokrashcheniya pri zadanii polugrupp s sokrashcheniyem posredstvom opredelyayushchikh sootnosheniy. Russian).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 6, pp 1191 - 1194 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: An associative system or a half-group is a system with one associative operation. Every half-group can be given by means of the system of the generating elements and by means of the defining interrelationships. In the paper under review the author considers such half-groups which are given by a finite number of generatrices and of defining interrelationships. Let the system of the generatrices a_1, a_2, ..., a_m be given. From these generatrices all possible words are compiled which represent a sequence of letters. Also the empty word is taken into account. Then a relationship of equality between these words is defined. For the corresponding system of the word pairs (A_i, B_i) $(i=1,2, ..., n)$ we then have the following rules: (1) $A_i = B_i$ $(i = 1,2, ..., n)$; (2) $A = A$; (3) from $A = B$ there follows $B = A$; (4) from $A = B$ and $B = C$ there follows $A = C$; (5) from $A = B$ there follows $XAY = XBY$. In this context, A,B,C,X, and Y stand for arbitrary words compiled of the letters of the system a_1, a_2, ..., a_m;

Card 1/3

system of words is every equation which contains both variable symbols and also concrete words of this system. (No reproductions)

Card 2/3

20-6-1/59

The Rôle of the Law of Reduotion at Given Half-Groups with a Reduotion By Means of Certain Mathematioal Interrelationships.

ASSOCIATION: Mosoow State Pedagogio Institute.
PRESENTED BY: VINOGRADOV, I.M., Member of the Academy, on 16 November 1956
SUBMITTED: 7 June 1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

A DYNK, S. I.

AUTHOR:

20-1-1/43

TITLE: Finitely Defined Groups and Algorithms (Konechno opredelennyye gruppy i algoritmy).

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akad.Nauk SSSR,   1957, Vol.117, Nr 1, pp.9-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Theorem: Let α be a certain invariant group property. If there exists a finitely defined group F_1 with the property α as well as a finitely defined group F_2 which can be embedded into no finitely defined group with the property α , then an algorithm which decides for each finitely defined group F the question whether it possesses the property α or not is impossible. The proof is carried out with the aid of several lemmata whereby the author's preceding results [Ref. 3] and Novikov's construction [Ref. 1] of a finitely defined group with unsolvable identity problem are essentially applied. The second part of the paper contains some statements on the ... finitely defined groups.3 Soviet ref.

AUTHOR: Adyan, S.I.   SOV/20-123-1-2/56

TITLE: On Algorithmic Problems in Effectively-Complete Classes of Groups
            (Ob algoritmicheskikh problemakh v effektivno-polnykh klassakh grupp)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123,Nr 1, pp 13-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author considers the existence of an algorithm with the aid
            of which it can be decided whether an arbitrary group of the
            class K has a property α or not. A class K of finitely-defined
            groups is called effectively-complete if there exists an algorithm
            $\mathfrak{N}$ which transforms an arbitrary finitely-defined group P into
            a group of K such that a subgroup of this latter one is isomorphic
            to the group P. The author's results join   earlier papers
            [Ref 1,2,3] and contain further generalizations of the theorems
            on the undecidedness of the algorithmic problem of the group
            theory. At first, some assumptions of [Ref 3] are weakened, then
            four theorems on the undecidedness are proved for the case of
            effectively-complete groups. In one case, the author's results
            overlap with a theorem of Rabin [Ref 5].
            There are 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet, and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskiy institut imeni V.A.Steklova AN SSSR (Mathematical
             Institute imeni V.A.Steklov, AS USSR)

Card 1/2

NOVIKOV, Petr Sergeyevich; ADYAN, S.I., red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn.red.

[Elements of mathematical logic] Elementy matematicheskoi
logiki. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1959. 400 p.
(MIRA 13:2)

(Logic, Symbolic and mathematical)

Adyan, S.I.

16.2000

81851
S/020/60/133/02/01/068
C111/C222

AUTHOR: Adyan, S.I.

TITLE: On the Possibility of Semigroups Being Imbedded Into Groups $\backslash b$

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 2, pp. 255-257

TEXT: The author uses notions and notations of an earlier own paper (Ref. 5) where the example of a finitely-defined semigroup with a two-sided cancellation was constructed which is isomorphic to no finitely-defined associative system. Now it proved at first that every finitely-defined semigroup with a two-sided cancellation can be imbedded into a finitely-defined associative system. The imbedding algorithm is given. Then the author considers a class of associative systems being isomorphic to the corresponding semigroups with a two-sided (one-sided) cancellation with the same defining relations and it is proved that these semigroups can be imbedded into groups with the same defining relations. It follows that every semigroup with a two-sided cancellation with one defining relation can be imbedded into the group with the same relation. Further, that in every semigroup Π_2 with one defining relation the problem of identity is

Card 1/2

81851

On the Possibility of Semigroups Being
Imbedded Into Groups

S/020/60/133/02/01/068
C111/C222

solvable. The author gives an example of a semigroup Π_2 with two generators and two defining relations which cannot be imbedded in any group. The author mentions A.I. Mal'tsev and P.S. Novikov. There are 6 references : 4 Soviet, 1 German and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskiy institut imeni V.A. Steklova Akademii nauk SSSR (Mathematical Institute imeni V.A. Steklov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: February 27, 1960, by I.M. Vinogradov, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 25, 1960

Card 2/2

ADYAN, S. I.

Problem of indentity in associative systems of a special kind.
Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.6:1297-1300 D '60.   (MIRA 13:12)

1. Matematicheskiy institut im. V.A. Stekolva Akademii nauk SSSR.
Predstavleno akad. P.S. Novikovym.
                    (Groups, Theory of)

ADYAN, S. I.

"The cancellation law in finitely defined semi-groups"

report submitted at the Intl Conf of Mathematics, Stockholm, Sweden,
15-22 Aug 62

ADYAN, S.I.

Identities in special semigroups. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.3:499-502
Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Matematicheskiy institut im. V.A.Steklova AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom P.S.Novikovym. ·
(Groups,Theory of)

7907

NEUTRON CAPTURE OF γ-RAY SPECTRA OF SOME HEAVY NUCLEI. B. P. Ad'yasevich, L. V. Groshev, and A. M. Demidov. p.207-33 In Reports of the Division of Physical-Mathematical Sciences. Session of the Academy of the U.S.S.R. on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. July 1-5, 1955. Moscow, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., 1955. 376p. (In Russian)

The results of measurements of γ-ray spectra emitted by Cd, Sm, Hg and Pb under neutron irradiation in the thermal column of the RTF reactor are given. A magnetic spectrometer for energy selection of Compton electrons produced in a thin radiator was used for measuring the γ-ray spectra. The spectrometer made it possible to investigate the γ rays in the energy range from 0.3 to 12 Mev. A large number of peaks corresponding to respective monochromatic γ rays were detected in the γ-ray spectra of Cd, Sm and Hg. Both the corresponding γ-ray energies and the intensities expressed in photons per neutron capture were determined.

Comparison of the experimental data with those obtained by other authors showed satisfactory agreement in the overlapping energy range. Possible γ-decay schemes for the above nuclei are proposed. Study of the γ-ray spectrum emitted by lead after thermal neutron capture showed the existence of one ground state transition in both cases of the Pb^{207} and Pb^{208} isotopes. The result agrees with data previously published by other authors. The obtained γ decay schemes were used to determine the neutron binding energy in Sm^{150} and Hg^{200}: 6.00 ± 0.03 Mev and 6.03 ± 0.03 Mev, respectively. The angular moments of the compound nuclei are shown to be 0^{-1} and 4^{-1} for Hg^{200} and Sm^{150}, respectively. Hence, the Sm^{149} ground state spin is equal to $\frac{7}{4}^{-}$. Multipolar orders and partial widths have been determined for a number of Cd, Sm and Hg transitions. The partial widths are compared with those calculated by the Weisskopf formula. (auth)

Pd'yasovich, B.P.

Measurement of temperature effects in uranium-graphite subcritical systems. B. P. Ad'yasevich, O. I. Kozinets, K. D. Tolstov, I. M. Frank, F. L. Shapiro, and I. V. Shtranikh. *Sessiya Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. po Mirnomu Ispol'zovaniyu Atomnoi Energii, Zasedaniya Otdel. Fiz.-Mat. Nauk* 1955, 132-54(English summary, 154-5).—The temp. effects on the multiplication const. $k_\infty = \eta_1 \epsilon \theta$ and also on all the factors thereof were investigated by two $120 \times 120 \times 200$ cm. prisms, each in its own thermostat, heated to 300-460°. U-graphite (I) lattices were used with slug diams. of 32-7 mm. with various U concns. (ϵ). A Ra-Be and a Po-Be neutron source were employed. The thermal utilization factor θ was measured by the Cd ratio method; a pos. temp. effect was found which increased with decreasing U concn. and was greater in the presence of cooling H_2O. This effect was already predicted by the elementary diffusion theory, but the theory furnished too high values in the absence and too low values in the presence of H_2O. This discrepancy was due to the fact that θ increased when the neutrons were cooled in H_2O upon entering the slug. The pos. effect on θ increased also if the cooling was extended over a layer of I adjacent to the slug. At identical U concns. the θ of a heterogeneous system can be increased over that of a homogeneous one by inhomogeneously heating the moderator. In order to evaluate correctly the temp. effect on the ν escape probability, φ, cold H_2O and H_2O at 80° were circulated alternately through the slugs, the temp. of the I being kept const. The variation of φ was obtained from exponential measurements of the buckling x^2 and from measurements of the influence of heating on the epi-Cd neutron d. in the vicinity of the source. The temp. effect of the φ-integral is found to be $\partial\varphi/\varphi \partial t = (1.05 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-4}$ per degree. The temp. effect on k_∞ was detd. by measuring x^2 by the exponential method. The temp. changes of η_1 (no. of neutrons generated/no. of neutrons captured) were calcd. from the changes of φ and θ and from the temp. effect on k_∞. It was found that η_1 has a neg. temp. effect, which is roughly proportional to the variation of the mean energy of the thermal neutrons, caused by the heating of the system; $\partial\eta/\eta_1 \partial x = -(37 \pm 6)\%/e.v.$ Werner Jacobson

ADYASEVICH, D.T.

X-Ray spectra of neutron capture of by some heavy nuclei. B. P. Ad'yasevich, L. V. Groshev, and A. M. Demidov. *Sessiya Akad. Nauk S.S.R. po Mirnomu Ispol'zovaniyu Atomnol Energii. Zasedaniya Otdel. Fiz.-Mat. Nauk* 1955, 270-92(English summary, 293).—The results of measurements are given of the γ-ray spectra emitted by Cd, Sm, Hg, and Pb under neutron irradiation in the thermal column of the RFT reactor. The γ-ray spectra were measured in a magnetic spectrometer, where the Compton electrons produced in a thin radiator were sorted according to their energy. This instrument covered the energy range from 0.3 to 12 m.e.v. A large no. of peaks corresponding to monochromatic γ-rays were detected in the γ-ray spectra of Cd, Sm, and Hg. The corresponding γ-ray energies and the intensities expressed in photons/neutron capture were detd. There was satisfactory agreement with the values of other authors. γ-Decay schemes are drawn for Sm¹⁴⁹, Cd¹¹⁴, and Hg²⁰⁰. The γ-ray spectrum of Pb was measured after thermal neutron capture, thus one ground state transition was found both for Pb²⁰⁷ and Pb²⁰⁸. Here, too, agreement with data by other authors is satisfactory. The neutron binding energies were detd, as 8.00 ± 0.03 m.e.v. for Sm¹⁴⁹ and 8.03 ± 0.03 m.e.v. for Hg²⁰⁰, with angular moments of the compd. nuclei of 0⁻⁻ for Hg²⁰⁰ and 4⁻⁻ for Sm¹⁴⁹; thus the ground state spin for Sm¹⁴⁹ must be 7/2⁻. Multipolar orders and partial widths have been detd. for a no. of Cd, Sm, and Hg transitions, and the partial widths are compared with those obtained according to Weisskopf (*C.A.* 48, 10073g). 30 references.

Werner Jacobson

ADYASEVICH, B. P., DEMIDOV, A. M., GROSHEV, L. V.,

"Investigation of Rays Emitted by the Nuclei in Capture of Thermal Neutrons," International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 1955. 8/P/651 (USSR). Translation available at Batelle Memorial Institute.

Thermal Neutron capture gamma radiation from nuclei has investigated with the aid of a Compton-electron magnetic spectrometer. The sample under investigation was irradiated with thermal neutron flux from the RTF reactor. Spectra of beryllium, sodium, sulphur and chlorine gamma rays have been measured in the energy range from 0.3 to 10 Mev. The treatment of results obtained made it possible to deduce the intensities of some spectral lines in terms of photons per neutrons capture. For a number of transitions experimental radiation probabilities were compared with theoretical ones calculated from Weisskopf's formulas. Spins of some of the lower levels of Cl^{36} and Na^{24} were determined.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Structure and Properties of Nuclei, C-4

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34004

Author: Ad'yasevich, B. P., Groshev, L. V., Demidov, A. M., Lutsenko, V. M.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of Gamma Rays Emitted by Nuclei of Calcium, Nickel, and Potassium During Capture of Thermal Neutrons

Original Periodical: Atom. Energiya, 1956, No 2, 28-39

Abstract: A magnetic spectrometer for analysis of Compton electrons is used to measure the energies and intensities of gamma rays, emitted by nuclei of Ca, Ni, and K when they capture thermal neutrons. The spectra of the gamma rays were studied in the energy interval 0.25-12 Mev. The intensities of the gamma lines are given in gamma-quanta per 100 neutron captures. The possible schemes of gamma transitions in the nuclei Ca^{41}, Ni^{59}, Ni^{61}, and K^{40} have been compiled.

Ad'Yasevich, B. P.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Structure and Properties of Nuclei   C-4

Abst Journal : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34001

     Author : Ad'yasevich, B. P., Groshev, L. V., Demidov, A. M.

Institution : None

      Title : Investigation of Gamma Rays Emitted by Nuclei of Titanium, Iron,
               and Silicon during Capture of Thermal Neutrons

   Original
 Periodical :   Atom. energiya, 1956, No 2, 45-49

   Abstract : A magnetic spectrometer which analyzes Compton electrons was used
               to measure the energies and intensities of gamma rays occurring
               during the capture of thermal neutrons in Ti, Fe, and Si. The
               gamma ray spectra were studied in the energy interval between
               0.25 and 12 Mev. The intensities of the gamma rays are expressed
               in numbers of gamma quanta/100 captures of neutrons. Possible
               schemes of gamma transitions in the nuclei of Ti^{49} , Fe^{57} , and
               Si^{29} have been compiled.

   Card 1/1

710

INVESTIGATION OF GAMMA-RAYS EMITTED BY NUCLEI OF CALCIUM, NICKEL, AND POTASSIUM ON CAPTURING THERMAL NEUTRONS. B. P. Adyasevich, L. V. Groshev, A. M. Demidov, and V. N. Lutsenko. Soviet J. Atomic Energy, No. 2, 171-82(1956).

The energies and intensities of γ rays emitted by nuclei of calcium, nickel and potassium when they capture thermal neutrons were measured by a magnetic spectrometer which analyzes the Compton electrons. The γ-ray spectra were studied in the energy interval 0.25 to 12 Mev. The intensities of γ ray are expressed in terms of the number of γ quanta emitted per 100 neutrons captured. Possible γ-transition diagrams have been constructed for Ca^{41}, Ni^{59}, Ni^{61} and K^{40} nuclei. The present work is a continuation of the investigation of γ rays emitted by nuclei on capturing thermal neutrons which is being carried out with the RFT reactor of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The experimental conditions, the method of measurement and the spectrometer have all been described before. Results are given on the investigation of γ rays from the nuclei of calcium, nickel and potassium. (auth)

ADIASEVICH, B.P., BELYAYEV, S.T., POLUNIN, Yu.P., ZAVOYSKIY, Ye.K.

"Sources of Polarized Particles."

paper submitted at the All-Union Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium and Low Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 November 1957.

GROSHEV, L.V.; AD'YASEVICH, B.P.; DEMIDOV, A.M.

[Investigation of gamma rays emitted by nuclei in the capture of thermal neutrons] Issledovanie gamma-luchei, ispuskaemykh iadrami pri zakhvate teplovykh neitronov. Moskva, 1955. 36 p.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Neutrons—Capture)   (Gamma rays)
     (Nuclei, Atomic)

AD'YASEVICH, B.P.; ANTONENKO, V.G.

Manufacture of glass collimators. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.2:126-128
Mr-Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:4)
(Collimators)

AD'YASEVICH, B. P.; ANTONENKO, B. G.; POLUNIN, Yu.P.; FOMENKO, D.Ye.

Source of polarized ions. Atom. energ. 17 no.1:17-22 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

L 00067-66   (1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5021326

UR/0120/65/000/004/0032/0035

537.533.2

AUTHOR: Ad'yasevich, B. P.; Aleshin, V. P.; Smirnov, G. V.

TITLE: High frequency ion source in a strong magnetic field

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 32-35

TOPIC TAGS: ion source, transverse magnetic field, strong magnetic field, ionization chamber

ABSTRACT: It has been shown earlier that HF discharge can be used as an ionizer of polarized atomic beams. However, such ionization may be accompanied by nuclear depolarization. It was then indicated that the depolarization probability may be significantly reduced if the atoms are ionized within a strong magnetic field decoupling the electron spins from those of the nuclei. The present authors investigated an appropriate UHF ionizer operating at 10,000 Mc within a strong magnetic field (4,200 Oe) normal to the electric field. The article presents the relationships describing the dependence of the ion current on the discharge chamber pressure and on the magnetic field strength. It supplies also the mass spectrum as a function of the discharge chamber pressure, in the case of very low pressure

Card   1/2

L 00067-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021326

operation (8.8×10^{-4} Tor) using 0.5 cm^3/h of gas the current is equal to ~ 200 μA which corresponds to an efficiency of 0.19 or ~ 10^2 larger than the efficiency found in the existing sources of polarized ions. At such a low pressure the discharge must be started by auxiliary admission of He or D$_2$ buffer gas. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 4 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii GKAE, Moscow (Institute of Atomic Energy, GKAE Moscow)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec63   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: NP, EM

NO REF SOV: 003   OTHER: 009

Card   2/2

VESELOV, I.Ya.; GRACHEVA, I.M.; MIKHAYLOVA, L.Ye.; ADYASOV, M.V.

Effect of temperature conditions on the formation of fermentation by-products in beer. Spirt.prom. 29 no.5:13-16 '63.   (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti (for Veselov, Gracheva, Mikhaylova). 2. Ostankinskiy pivovarennyy zavod (for Adyasov).

ADYASOVA, O.F., uchitel'nitsa.

Scientific atheistic education of students during botany and zoology.
Biol. v shkole no.6:20-24 N-D '57.   (MIRA 10:12)

1. Semiletnyaya shkola No.19 g. Dzerzhinska Gor'kovskoy oblasti.
          (Atheism)   (Biology--Study and teaching)

The effect of the eye load on the grape yield [found] in Uzbekistan. A. Advibekov, N. Buzin, and V. Gorbach. *Vinodelie i* _____ S.S.R. 11, No. 8, 30-33 (1931).—In a 3-year expt. under the ecological conditions of Uzbekistan, increasing the eye load/2000 plants/ha. from 225,000 (control) to 320,000 (+40%) the grape yield increased from 102-170.3 to 175.6-249.1 centners/ha.; the sugar concn. and the acidity of the juice, 15.1-26% and 4.3-6.6 g./l., depending on the year, were nearly unchanged. In a similar expt. but with the addn. of org. manure and N 180, P_2O 135, and K_2O 45 kg./ha., resp., the relative yield of grapes increased 79.2%; increasing further the eye load/plant (+65%) and the amt. of the fertilizers (N 120, P_2O 90, K_2O 30 followed by 2 supplements each contg. N 60, P_2O 45, and K_2O 15 kg./ha.) the yield increased 84.3% over that of the control; the sugar concn. was slightly decreased (20.8% as compared with 23.2% for the control), however, it can be raised by postponing the time of harvesting. The effects of the eye load/plant and the addn. of the fertilizers on nmts. of the developed branches and grape bunches, the wts. of the bunches and of the single fruits, the yields, and the sugar concn. of the juices are tabulated. R. Wierbicki.—

ADYLKHODZ AYEV, I. A.

Adylkhodzhayev, I. A.

"The Stability of Isolated Foundations When Subjected to Horizontal Forces."
Min Railways USSR. Leningrad Order of Lenin Inst. of Railroad Transport
Engineers imeni Academician V. N. Obraztsov. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation
for the degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

ADYLKHODZHAYEV, I.A., starshiy prepodavatel'.

Determining normal stresses in soil by the method of "freezing"
deformations. Trudy TASHIIT no.5:241-254 '56.   (MLRA 9:12)
        (Soil mechanics)   (Foundations)

ZHDANOV, A.K.; ADYLOV, A.

Equilibrium in the water-ethanol-potassium fluoride system at
25°C. Uzb. khim. zhur. no. 1:35-40 '58.   (MIRA 11:7)
                        (Ethyl alcohol)
                    (Potassium fluoride)
                (Phase rule and equilibrium)

ADYLOV, A.; TASHPULATOV, Yu.; GAFUROV, T.; USMANOV, Kh.U.

Interaction between cellulose and methylolthiourea.   Uzb.khim.zhur.
8 no.1:87-90 '64.   (MIRA 17:4)

1. NIITsF Gosplana SSSR.

ADYLOV, A.A.

Study of planned unconfined percolation in the case of evaporation and transpiration from the surface of ground water in regions under irrigation. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. tekh. nauk 8 no.2:59-67 '64.   (MIRA 17:6)

1. SANIIVP i Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po khlopkovodstvu Sredney Azii pri Gosplane SSSR.

ADYLOV, A.A.

Determination of underground backwaters at the Chardara reservoir using an electrohydrodynamic analogy method. Sbor. dokl. po gidr. VNIIG no.4:149-153 '62.   (MIRA 18:7)

L 11610-66   EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T   WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6001867   SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/012/2132/2138

AUTHORS: Nikonovich, G. V.; Leont'yeva, S. A.; Shatkina, V. P.; Usmanov, Kh. U.;
Adylov, A. A.; Tashpulatov, Yu. T.

ORG: Institute for Chemistry and Technology of Cotton Cellulose, Tashkent (Institut
khimii i tekhnologii khlopkovoy tsellyulozy)

TITLE: Study of supermolecular structure of cross-linked cellulose derivatives. The
products of the reaction of cellulose and epichlorohydrin

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 12, 1965, 2132-2138

TOPIC TAGS: cellulose, polymer, cellulose plastic, synthetic fiber, electron
microscopy, molecular structure, acid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: The supermolecular structure and some of the properties of the products
obtained in the reaction between cellulose and epichlorohydrin were studied to
elucidate the effect of supermolecular structure on the properties of cross-linked
cellulose derivatives. The work was carried out mainly by electron-microscopy, but
IR and x-ray spectra were also investigated. Mechanical properties such as strength,
elongation, etc under dry and wet conditions were also studied. The results are
presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It is concluded that the reaction of
epichlorohydrin with cellulose proceeds via a bifunctional mechanism forming intra-
molecular cross-links, and it is suggested that, in the case of intermolecular

UDC: 661.728+678.01:53+678.01:54

Card 1/2

ADYLOV, A.K.

Circulation rate in hypertension and in acute and chronic nephritis. Tr. Akad. med. nauk SSSR Vol.20:244-260 1952.

(CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Therapy (Director -- A.L. Myasnikov, Active Member /MS USSR), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

ADYLOV, A.K.

Blood volume in hypertension.   Tr. Akad. med. nauk SSSR Vol.20;
260-269 1952.   (CIML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Therapy (Director -- A.L. Myasnikov,
Active Member AMS USSR), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

415. THE VOLUME OF THE CIRCULATING BLOOD IN ACUTE DIFFUSE AND
      CHRONIC NEPHRITIS (Russian text)   Adylov A.K. - SBORN. NAUCH.
      TRUD. SAMARK. MED. INST. 1956, 2 (207-214)
The volume of circulating blood was studied dynamically under basal metabolic
conditions by a dye method (Congo red) in 71 patients with kidney disease (acute
diffuse nephritis 32 cases; chronic nephritis 27; chronic nephritis with signs of
secondarily contracted kidney 12). The quantity of circulating blood was increased
in the majority of cases at the height of acute nephritis and of exacerbation of
chronic nephritis (oedematous hypertensive form). The circulating blood in acute
nephritis is characterized by slight oligocythaemia, whereas oligocythaemia is
marked in exacerbations of chronic nephritis. After recovery from acute nephritis
the quantity of circulating blood approaches normal. With the disappearance of
symptoms of exacerbation of chronic nephritis an oligocythaemic hypovolume is
noted.   (S)

ADYLOV, A.K., dotsent; SMOLENSKAYA, Zh.M., assistent

Bone marrow hemopoiesis in Trichodesma toxicosis. Med.zhur.
Uzb. no.5:32-34 My '58.   (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii Samarkandskogo gosudarst-
vennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova.
          (TRICHODESMA--TOXICOLOGY) (HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

ADYLOV, A. K.; MUKHARLYAMOV, N. M. (Samarkand)

Functional examination of the thyroid gland by the radioindica-
tion method in some diseases of the internal organs. Med. rad.
no.4:80-81 '62.   (MIRA 15:6)

(THYROID GLAND)   (IODINE--ISOTOPES)

ADYLOV, A.K., dotsent

Data of electrocardiographic studies during the second and
third stages of hypertension. Nauch. trudy SamMI 23:49-55 '63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

ALYLOV, A.K., kand. med. nauk, dots.

[Gastritis and peptic ulcer of the stomach] Gastrit va
me"da iarasi kasalliklari. Toshkent, Uzdavmednashr, 1963.
59 p. [In Uzbek]   (MIRA 17:9)

ADYLOV, F.T.; MAVLYANOV, A.V.

Geological and geophysical characteristics of Paleogene productive
beds in the Zapodnyy Izbaskent deposit. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.4:41-45
'61.   (MIRA 14:9)

(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)

ADYLOV, F.T.

Analysis of the test exploitation of layers 5 and 6 in the western Palvantash oil field. Uzb. geol. zhur. 9 no.1:84-86 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanykh i gazovykh mestoro-zhdeniy Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo komiteta SSSR.

ADYLOV, K. A., Master Tech Sci—(diss) "Investigation of fire-extinguishing materials
of the type used
in mines." Tashkent, Publishing House of Acad Sci Uzbek SSR, 1957,

20 pp. (Acad Sci Uzbek SSR. Inst of water problems & hydrotechnology), 150 copies.

(KL, No 41, 1957, p. 108)

SOV/112-59-1-446

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Adylov, K. A.

TITLE: Investigation, Hydraulic Design, and Engineering-and-Economic
Performance of a New Drop-Type Dissipator

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sredneaz. n.-i. in-ta irrigatsii, 1957, Nr 87, pp 47-63

ABSTRACT: As a result of model investigations of a cylindrical shaft-type drop
designed by V. S. Velikanov, a similar drop was designed and built at the
Namangan #4 hydroelectric station (18.5 m^3/sec discharge, 4-m drop). A
construction of the drop-type dissipator was developed; the dissipator includes
a reinforced-concrete cylindrical reservoir in which the inflowing water is
dissected into two equal parts and brought to the bottom of the reservoir where
both streams collide and dissipate their hydraulic energy. This type of drop
dissipator freely passes floating objects and silt, and saves up to 50% of
reinforced concrete as compared to previous designs. The experiments are

Card 1/2

ADYLOV, K.A.

Experiments in preventing local washouts beyond pipe culverts. Izv.
AN Uzb.SSR.Ser.tekh.nauk.   no.6:86-90 '59.   (MIRA 13:4)

1.Institut vodnykh problem i gidrotekhniki AN UzSSR.
        (Hydrodynamics)

ADYLOV, K.A.

Local scouring below multispan hydraulic structures. Dokl. AN
Tadzh. SSR 3 no. 2:27-30 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut vodnykh problem AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno
chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR V.A. Starikovym.
(Erosion)

ADYLOV, K.A.

Results of hydraulic studies of the TR-0.75 P-2 regulator
manufactured by the Uzbek State Institute for the Design and
Planning of Water Resources Development and Land Improvement.
Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 3 no.5:33-39 '60.   (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut vodnykh problem AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno
chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR V.A. Sarik'ovym.
          (Irrigation canals and flumes--Equimpent and supplies)

KERIMOV, Yu.Fue; kand. sel'skokhoz. nauki ADYLOV, M.

Let us renew the growing of alfalfa in Uzbekistan. Zemledelie 27
no.9:60-61 S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

ADYLOV, S.A.; LESHCHEVA, I.F.; IL'INA, D.Ye.; SHISHKINA, M.V.; KRENTSEL', B.A.

Chemical structure of some chlorinated polyolefins. Neftekhimiia
3 no.1:82-89 Ja-F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
         (Olefins)   (Chlorination)
                   (Chemical structure)

KRENTSEL', B.A.; IL'INA, D.Ye.; ADYLOV, S.A.

Chlorination and sulfochlorination of polyolefins. Plast. massy
nc.6:3-8 '63.   (MIRA 16:10)

S/190/63/005/003/003/024
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Adylov, S. A., Il'ina, D. Ye., Krentsel', B. A., Shishkina, M. V.

TITLE: Interaction of chlorinated polyethylene with amines and ammonia

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 316-320

TEXT: A study was made of the reaction of chlorinated polyethylene suspended in toluene with aniline or di-n-butylamine at 50 - 70°C, as well as of the reaction of chlorinated polyethylene with aqueous ammonia solution in glass ampuls in nitrogen atmosphere at 70°C. The chlorination of the high-density polyethylene (m.p. 132°C, $[\eta]$ = 4.15 in decalin at 135°C) was made according to a method devised for the chlorination of polypropylene (Zh. prikl. khimii, 32, 1404, 1959). Results: the IR spectra of the chlorinated polyethylene showed the presence of C-Cl bonds. Chlorinated products of different chlorine content were obtained. The intrinsic viscosity decreased as the chlorine content increased. It was 4.1 at 1.3% Cl and 0.7 at 60.9% Cl. X-ray analysis showed that the crystalline structures

Card 1/2

of the initial polyethylene were not changed by chlorination and that it was maintained also after amination. With high chlorine content the aminated products were dark-colored, insoluble owing to the cross-linking, and easily dehydrochlorinated while forming C=C bonds. In the product obtained by reaction with anilin a weak 1600 cm^{-1} band proved the presence of aromatic rings. Vinyl-, vinylidene-, or other alkene groups could not be detected. In the reaction product with Di-n-butylamine, C-N bonds (1073 cm^{-1}) and C=C bonds could be detected (1600 - 1700 cm^{-1} bands). These bands, however, were so diffuse that the alkene groups could not be identified. The reaction product with ammonia showed weak and 682 and 796 cm^{-1} bands, corresponding to the stretching vibrations of the C-Cl bonds as a wide 1580 - 1700 cm^{-1} band caused by the superposition of the 1580 cm^{-1} NH$_2$ band with the C=C stretching vibrations (1680 - 1620 cm^{-1}). There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis AS USSR)
SUBMITTED: July 22, 1961
Card 2/2

MAKSUDOV, N.Kh.; ADYLOV, T.

Artemisia scoparia W. et K. as an additional source for obtaining
tanning materials. Uzb.biol.zhur. 6 no.6:72-73 '62.   (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut khimii AN Uz SSR.
            (SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA—TANNING MATERIALS)
            (SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA—WORMWOOD)

ADYLOV, T.A ·

Variations in plant associations caused by changes in the mechanical composition of sandy soils in wind-hollowed basins characteristic of Kyzyl-Kum. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.4:79-88 '57.

(Kyzyl-Kum--Plant Communities)

(MIRA 11:9)

NABIYEV, M.M.; ADYLOV, T.A.

Proper grazing methods are the foundation of pasture improvement
[in Uzbek with summary in Russian]. Uzb. biol. zhur. no.2:30-33
'59.   (MIRA 12:7)
                    (Pastures and meadows)

ADYLOV, T. A.

Alkaloid-producing plants of the Kyzyl-Kum. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.7:35-37 '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Institut khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akad. AN UzSSR S.Yu..Yunusovym.
(Kyzyl-Kum--Botany)   (Alkaloids)

ADYLOV, Z.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of the chemical treatment of a cotton lant on ladybirds feeding on aphids. Zashch.rast. ot vred. i bol 9 no.11:22-23 '64.

(MIRA 18 2)

1. Sredneaziatskiy institut zashch ty rasteniy, Tashkent.

NABIYEV, M.N.; ADYLOVA, M.A.

Effect of magnesium compounds on the composition and
physicochemical properties of ammoniated superphosphate.
Uzb.khim.zhur. 6 no.2:17-23 '62.   (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR.
                    (Magnesium compounds)
                        (Phosphates)

ACC NR: AP7012433   SOURCE CODE: UR/0419 66/000/003/0012/0015

AUTHOR: Adylova, T. T.; Ryabova, N. D.

ORG: Institute of Chemistry, AN UzSSR (Institut khimii AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Methods for determining the dynamic activity of zeolites

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk, no. 3, 1966,
12-15

TOPIC TAGS: zeolite, heptane, cryoscopic method, adsorption chromatography

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The activities of four samples of CaA zeolites as determined by a
cryoscopic method, presented by the authors in 1961, are compared with results
as obtained by the volume of n-heptane adsorbed. Data show that the latter
method, developed by the Groznig Scientific Research Petroleum Institute, gives
activity values which are too low, being only 60-65% of those obtained by the
cryoscopic method. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 formula and 2 tables.
[JPRS: 40,422]

Card 1/1

0932 1380

RYABOVA, N.D.; ADYLOVA, T.T.; Prinimala uchastiye GOLIKOVA, A.P.

Cryoscopic method for determining the selectivity and
sorptive capacity of molecular sieve type adsorbents.
Uzb.khim.zhur. no.5:27-31 '61.   (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut khimii AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
                (Adsorbents)

S/081/62/000/024/010/052
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Adylova, T. T., Usmanova, D. A., Ryabova, N. D.

TITLE: Cryoscopic determination of aromatics in the hydrocarbon part
of petroleum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24 (II), 1962, 733,
abstract 24M258 (Uzb. khim. zh., no. 2, 1962, 77 - 79)

TEXT: An adsorption variant of the quantitative cryoscopic determination
of aromatic hydrocarbons is described, based on measuring temperature de-
pression in the crystallization of cyclohexane solutions before and after
these are chromatographed on coarse-pored silica gel. 0.5 g hydrocarbons
are dissolved in 20 ml cyclohexane and the crystallization temperature of
the solution is determined. The solution is then passed through a glass
tube of 1 cm diameter and 40 cm high, filled with 40 g KCK (KSK) silica
gel of the fraction 0.25 - 0.5 mm and dried preliminarily at 170°C. The
amount of aromatic hydrocarbons, given in mole%, is then determined from
the crystallization temperatures of the initial cyclohexane, the hydro-
carbon solution in cyclohexane, and the filtrate. The error in determining
the total content of aromatic hydrocarbons was < 2 %. The method can be
Card 1/2

Cryoscopic determination of ...

S/081/62/000/024/010/052
B117/B186

applied to determining the content of aromatic hydrocarbons in the total
hydrocarbon part of petroleum as well as in gasoline, kerosene, and oils.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

NOVIKOVA, O.S.; ADYLOVA, T.T.; RYABOVA, N.D.

Using the differential thermal analysis data for the characteri-,
zation of mineral adsorbents. Uzb.khim.zhur. 8 no.4:43-46 '64.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 17160-63   EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS   AFTC/ASD/APGC   Pr-4   EM/RM/MN
ACCESSION NR: AP3006873   S/0291/63/000/004/0068/0073

AUTHOR: Adylova, T. T.; Ryabova, N. D.

TITLE: Determination of the content of normal paraffin hydrocarbons
in gasolines and kerosenes by the adsorption cryoscopic method

SOURCE: AN UzbSSR. Uzbekskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, no. 4, 1963,
68-73

TOPIC TAGS: gasoline, kerosene, petroleum product, normal paraf-
fins, quantitative determination, adsorption-cryoscopic method,
cryoscopic method, cryoscopy, molecular sieve, freezing point,
freezing point depression, freezing point depression method, cyclo-
hexane, cyclohexane solution, chromatography, zeolite, CaA (5A),
CaA (5A) zeolite, aromatics, silica gel, silica gel adsorbent, KSK,
KSK silica gel adsorbent, isoparaffins, naphthene, aniline
method, ideal Ca(A) zeolite

ABSTRACT: A rapid, simple, and accurate adsorption-cryoscopic (AC)
method for quantitative determination of normal paraffins in

Card 1/3