AGEYENKO, I.A., prof. (Krasnodar, ul. Shaumyana, 140, kv.20)

Notes on surgical technique in the treatment of rectal cancer. Vest. khir. 92 no.5:118-120 My '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.A. Ageyenko) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

AGEYENKO, I.A., prof.

State of the exocrine function of the pancreas in peptic ulcer and cancer of the stomach. Sov. med. 27 no.11:23-27 N '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Fakul'tetskaya khirurgicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. I.A.Ageyenko) Kubanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

ARTYLV, A.I., inzh.

Experimental determination of the frequency characteristics of synchronous machines. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 8 no.10:24-28 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina. Rekomendovana kafedroy elektrostantsiy Kiyevskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

AGEYENKO, A.I.; LAVNIKOVA, G.A.

Oncogenous activity of extracts derived from human myxomas. Vop. onk. 11 no.4:36-41 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz virusologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. V.V.Gorodilova) i patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Z.V.Gol'bert) Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta imeni P.A.Gertsena (direktor - prof. A.N.Novikov).

AGEYENKO, V.G.

Repair of foundry equipment. Lit. proizv. no.6:47-48 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Foundries--Equipment and supplies)

ANASTASIADI, A.P.; BOROVSKIY, V.R.; VYBORNOV, G.V.; KOPELYANSKIY, G.D.; MAK, I.L.; PECHURO, S.S.; PIYEVSKIY, I.M.; RACHEVSKAYA, K.D.; REYZNER, Yu.B.; RYBAK, L.L.; TSEPELIOVICH, M.R.; SHUMAKHER, L.I.; YUSHKEVICH, M.O.[deceased]; AGEYENKO, Yu.G., nauchnyy red.; BELUGIN, A.T., nauchnyy red.; KOGAN, G.S., nauchnyy red.; KRZHEMINSKIY, S.A., nauchnyy red.; MITSKEVICH, M.I., nauchnyy red.; SILENOK, S.G., nauchnyy red.; TRILESNIK, Z.Ye., nauchnyy red.; ZUBAREV, K.A., glav. red.; TROFIMOV, I.P., red.; SKRAMTAYEV, B.G., glav. red.; BALAT'YEV, P.K., red.; KITAYEV, Ye.N., red.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., red.; ROKHVARGER, Ye.L., red.; KHOLIN, I.I., red.; CHERKINSKAYA, R.L., red.; RODIONOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the production of gypsum and gypsum products] Spravochnik po proizvodstvu gipsa i gipsovykh izdelii. [By] A.P. Anastasiadi i dr. Pod red. K.A.Zubareva. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 464 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Gypsum) (Gypsum products)

NOVOSELOV, G. P.; KASHCHEYEV, I. N.; DOGAYEV, YU. D.; AGEYENKOV, A. T.

"Interaction of Uranium with Alkaline Metal Fluorides and Recovery of Plutonium and Some Fission Elements by Them."

report submitted for 3rd Intl Conf, Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 31 Aug-9 Sep 64.

ACEYENKOV, V.G. [deceased]; SEMIKOV, Z.A.

Behavior of arsenic in the process of leaching zinc residues in a sulfuric acid solution. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 6 no.3: 89-95 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Severokavkazskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut i zavod "Elektrotsink".
(Zinc--Metallurgy) (Leaching)

AGEYENKOV, V.I.

21.1910

S/089/60/008/06/01/021
B006/B063 82302

AUTHORS: Feynberg, S. M., Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Dollezhal', N. A., Yemel'yanov, I. Ya., Tsykanov, V. A., Bulkin, Yu. M., Zhirnov, A. D., Filippov, A. G., Shchipakin, O. L., Perfil'yev, V. P., Samoylov, A. G., Ageyenkov, V. I.

TITLE: The CM(SM) Research Reactor With a Capacity of 50 Mw 19

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 8, No. 6, pp. 493-504

TEXT: The present article gives a detailed description of the Russian 50-Mw research reactor which has a neutron flux of $2.2\cdot10^{15}$ n/cm^{2}sec. It is used both for research work in nuclear physics and reactor engineering; obtaining of new transuranic elements, testing of fission and building materials under neutron and gamma bombardment, within the temperature range 20°K - 2000°C, and in various media; spectrometric examination of intermediate neutrons; examination of the gamma spectrum of the (n,γ) reaction; examination of short-lived isotopes and neutron diffraction analyses. The authors first discuss some characteristic data.

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The water-cooled, reflected reactor works with U^{235} enriched to 90%. The critical mass (without the experimental holes) is 7.3 kg of U^{235}, and including the experimental holes, it amounts to 9.5 kg (loading: ~11.7 kg). The maximum heat flow from the fuel element attains $5.5\cdot10^6$ kcal/m^2.h; the surface temperature does not exceed 195°C. Fig. 1 shows the distribution of the neutron flux in the cross section of the reactor; the flux has two maxima, one in the center of the cooling-water cavity ($2.2\cdot10^{15}$), and the other in the lateral reflector (5.10^{14}n/cm^{2}sec). The flux/power ratio is $4.4\cdot10^{10}$n/cm^2.sec.kw. With a 25% submersion depth of the fuel elements, the reactor can be in continuous operation for a period of 60-65 days. Several details are dealt with next. Experimental holes: The reactor has five horizontal and fifteen vertical holes. The horizontal ones are in the central part of the active zone, whose longitudinal and cross sections are shown in Figs. 2,3. At the output of the holes the neutron flux amounts to $\sim5.10^{10}$n/cm^{2}sec. The vertical holes are located in the reflector with the exception of the central ones. Three of them serve for obtaining transuranic elements (one of these being in the center), two low-temperature holes serve for metal

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tests, two high-temperature holes for the testing of fuel elements, chemical analyses of the cooling water, and corrosion tests. All of these holes are water-cooled. Furthermore, five gas-cooled holes serve for testing fission and building materials in the range of 0 - 600°C; one hole (cooled with helium gas or liquid H_2) serves for material tests at low temperatures; one gas-cooled hole for material tests at ~2000°C; one hole cooled with liquid metal (1000°C) for testing fuel elements and coolants. Construction: The following demands were made on construction: creation of a small active zone that would withstand high thermal loads for a long time, and its cooling; application of a maximum number of experimental holes (their distribution is shown in Fig. 3); possible exchange of fuel assemblies without pressure drop. Figs. 2-5 illustrate particulars of the construction. Reactor body and cover: Fig. 2 is described. The cylindrical part is made of 36 mm thick stainless steel of the grade 1Х18Н9Т (1Kh18N9T). The reflector consists basically of beryllium oxide; it is made up of blocks comprising about 65 different types, which are enclosed by steel plates on top and at the bottom. Fuel element assemblies: The element itself has the shape of a plate with a

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core, pressed from uranium oxide powder and electrolytic nickel; the core is contained in a nickel can. Fig. 6 shows a section through the assembly, Fig. 7 another through a fuel element. Data of one such element are compiled; every element contains 12.5 g U^{235}. The cylindrical body shield (Fig. 2) divides the inner reactor cavity into two zones. The functions of this shield are briefly discussed, and the cooling water circulation is described next. The control system is described in greater detail. This system consists of two automatic regulators with two regulation rods each, four shim rods, and four safety rods which can also be used as shim rods. The automatic regulation is operated by 13 ionization chambers located outside the reactor body; it covers the power range from 0.5 to 100%. Several details concerning safety and shim rods are thoroughly discussed. Reactor shield: Fig. 8 shows a cross section through reactor plus shield. The latter consists of steel and heavy concrete. A few details are described, and the process of fuel extraction is briefly dealt with. The cooling system is finally discussed. It consists of four closed, separate loops. The water is kept flowing by circulating pumps (500 t/h, 10 atm); the heat exchange power is 15 Mw.

There are 8 figures and 1 [illegible]

SUBMITTED: March 15, 1960

5c

L 24214-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5001267 S/0089/64/017/006/0452/0463 B

AUTHOR: Feynberg, S. M.; Dollezhal', N. A.; Vorob'yev, Ye. D.; Tsykanov, V. A.; Yemel'yanov, I. Ya.; Gryazev, V. M.; Kochenov, A. S.; Bulkin, Yu. M.; Ageyenkov, V. I.; Aver'yanov, P. G.

TITLE: Physical and exploitational characteristics of the SM-2 reactor 19

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 452-463

TOPIC TAGS: research reactor, reactor/SM-2 reactor characteristic, nuclear reactor

ABSTRACT: The paper is a summary of the SSSR # 320 report at the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, 1964. The reactor SM-2 was designed for a wide range of investigations in nuclear physics, solid state physics, metallurgy, radiation chemistry, physics and technology of nuclear reactor construction, and other fields of science and technology. The reactor was described in Atomnaya Energiya 8, 493 (1960). The thermal neutron flux is 2.5×10^{15} n/cm^2, sec at 50,000 kw. The fast neutron flux with energy larger

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L 24214-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001267 0

than 1 Mev in the active zone exceeds 10^{15} n/cm^2. sec. Orig. art. has: 9 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

FEYNB[illegible] S.M.; POLEZHAL', N.A.; VOROB'YEV, Ye.D.; TSYKANOV, V.A.; YEMEL'YANOV, I. Ya.; GRYAZEV, V.M.; KOCHENOV, A.S.; BULKIN, Yu.M.; AGEYENKOV, V.I.; AVER'YANOV, F.G.

Physical and operational characteristics of the SM-2 reactor. Atom. energ. 17 no.6:452 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

SOV/81-59-15-5[illegible]

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 15, p 325 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, G.Ye., Ageyenkova, A.A., Orpel', M.A., Pshenichnikova, L.B.

TITLE: The Effect of Strontium Oxide on the Chemical Resistance of Sheet Glasses

PERIODICAL: Byul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Sovnarkhoz BSSR, 1958, Nr 6, pp 71 - 73

ABSTRACT: A total of 7 glasses have been synthesized on the base of the composition (in %): SiO_2-72, Al_2O_3-2, CaO-7, MgO-4, Na_2O-15, which proved in production practice to be the best composition for sheet glass. The effect of the substitution of CaO by SrO, and MgO by SrO on the chemical resistance of the glasses has been studied; SrO is introduced into the composition of the glasses instead of the mentioned oxides in equimolecular quantities. Raw materials: Joyevskiy sand, Al_2O_3, $CaCO_3$, $MgCO_3$, $SrCO_3$, Na_2CO_3. The chemical resistance was determined by the action of decinormal solutions of Na_2CO_3, alkali, HCl and H_2O using the powder method. It has been established that SrO introduced into the composition of the glass at the expense of CaO and MgO (at the substitution it is recommended to introduce 1 - 3% SrO) positively affects the chemical

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SOV/81-5-[illegible]

The Effect of Strontium Oxide on the Chemical Resistance of Sheet G asses

resistance to H_2O, solutions of alkalis and Na_2CO_3. It has been shown that in the case of the action of alkali solutions or Na_2CO_3 on the glass the principal role in the process of glass destruction play the OH^- ions.

I. Mikheyeva

Card 2/3

YEFIMENKO, O.M.; AGEYENKOVA, L.V.

Pigments of some polyporaceous fungi. Rast. res. 1 no.2:236-238 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii nizshikh rasteniy Botanicheskogo instituta imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

AGEYEV, A., LENSKIY, N. A.

Sequoia

Selection and introduction of sequoia on the Black Sea littoral of the Caucasus. Les. khoz. 5 no. 6, 1952.

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

AGEYEV, A.F.

Heart wound. Kaz.med.zhur. 41 no.1:92-93 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - G.M. Kuznetsov) 2-go bol'nichno-poliklinicheskogo ob"yedineniya goroda Burul'my (glavvrach - A.P. Suchekotolo).
(HEART--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

AGEYEV, A.F., aspirant

Effect of gastric resection on carbohydrate metabolism.
Kaz. med. zhurn. no.5:39-42 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra khirurgii i neotlozhnoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. P.V. Kravchenko) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni V.I. Lenina.
(STOMACH--SURGERY)
(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

KRAVCHENKO, P.V.; AGEYEV, A.F.

Surgical treatment of the chylothorax. Grud. khir. 3 no.1: 109-112 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kafedry khirurgii i neotlozhnoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. P.V.Kravchenko) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni V.I.Lenina.
(CHYLOTHORAX)

ACC NR: AP6036101 SOURCE CODE: UR/0256/66/000/011/0060/0062

AUTHOR: Ageyev, A. G. (Engineer; Colonel)

ORG: none

TITLE: Raising labor efficiency

SOURCE: Vestnik protivovozdushnoy oborony, no. 11, 1966, 60-62

TOPIC TAGS: operations research, aircraft maintenance, industrial management

ABSTRACT: In this article it is reported that to control operations by the work-flow method, one maintenance unit has installed a special dispatcher control panel equipped with push-button controls. On vertical boards are mounted 4 diagrams, and each of these is used to control more than 50 operations, the completion of which is indicated by light bulbs. This method is said to result in the increased operating efficiency of all specialties in the Air Material Service, to decrease aircraft out-of-service time by 25—30%, and to increase combat readiness. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [WS]

SUB CODE: 05, 15/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UDC: none

[illegible], A. I.

0221 [illegible], A. I. and [illegible], T. I. Kni[illegible] po Sel'skomu Khozyaystvu. V.
Pomoshch' Komplektovaniyu [illegible] t. Katalog Massovykh
Bibliotek. (Ukazatel'Literatury). Tashkent, 1954. 63s 20sm. (M-Vo Kul'tur y
UzSSR. Resp. Bibliotech. Kollektor Uzglabknigotorga. Tashkentskaya obl. b.-Ka
1.500 ekz. B.Ts.- Sost. Ukazany Ba Oborote Tit. L. Na Uzbek. Uaz.
(55-652) 016:63

SO: Knizhanya Letopis',1, 1955

AGEYEV, A.I.

Effect of the characteristics of a turbodrill turbine on the parameters of drilling and the indices of bit operation. Neft. khoz. 42 no.2:1-6 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

AGEYEV, A.I.

Bit-roller dynamics in the turbine drilling of solid rock. Neft. khoz. 42 no.8:11-17 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

LEDYANKIN, D.P. (Ivanovo); AGEYEV, A.I. (Ivanovo)

Characteristics of an equivalent generator for a group of regulated machines. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp. no.2:90-100 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GUSMAN, M.T.; AGAYEV, A.I.

Efficiency characteristics of a turbodrill. Neft. khoz. 43 no.5:11-16 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

AGEYEV, A.K. (Leningrad)

Penicillin therapy of experimental anaerobic infection. Arkh. pat. 19 no.1:54-57 '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (nachal'nik-prof. A.N. Chistovich) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS, infections,
exper., eff. of penicillin)
(PENICILLIN effects,
on exper. Clostridium perfringens infect.)

AGEYEV, A.K., dots. (Leningrad, Kolomenskaya ul., d. 25, kv. 5)

Fungus wound infection in antibiotic therapy. Vest.khir. 81 no.10 138-139 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (nach. - prof. A.N. Chistovich Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, compl.
fungus infect. due to antibiotic ther. (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, inj. eff.
fungus infect. of wds (Rus))

ASATIANI, V.S.; PICHKHAYA, T.P.; AGEYEV, A.K.; KEKELIDZE, O.V.; PRUIDZE, T.V.

Some indicators of blood composition in the lower apes. Biul. eksp. biol. med. 47 no.2:69-73 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz Tbilisskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Parinym.

(BLOOD,
chem. in lower monkeys, comparison with human standards (Rus))
(MONKEYS,
blood chem. in lower monkeys, comparison with human standards (Rus))

AGEYEV, A.K., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Features of wound healing during treatment with antibiotics. Voen.-med. zhur. no.3:47-52 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(WOUNDS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

KLIMOV, A.N.; SUKHOMLINOV, F.K.; ZAKHARNEKO, S.V.; SNEGIREV, Ye.A.; AGEYEV, A.K.

Oxybicillin, a new long-acting penicillin preparation. Antibiotiki 5 no.1:14-20 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedry biokhimii, khimii, farmakologii i patologicheskoy anatomii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova.
(PENICILLIN)

AGEYEV, A.K. (Leningrad)

Histochemical studies on desoxyribonucleic acid in the foci of necrosis. Arkh.pat. 23 no.5:37-40 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (nach. - prof. A.N. Chistovich) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(NECROSIS) (NUCLEIC ACID)

AGEYEV, A.K.

Argentaffin tumor (carcinoid) of the ovary. Akush.i gin. 37 no.1:109-110 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (nach. - prof. A.N. Chistovich) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

(OVARIES--TUMORS)

AGEYEV, A.K., dotsent (Leningrad)

Argentaffin tumor (carcinoid) of the small intestine associated with the development of acute gastric ulcers. Klin.med. 39 no.2: 130-134 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (nach. - prof. A.N. Chistovich) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.
(PEPTIC ULCER) (INTESTINES--TUMORS)

AGËYEV, A.K.

Morphological studies on experimental heteroimmune hemolytic anemia. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 53 no.2:118-122 F '62.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (nachal'nik - prof. A.N. Chistovich) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova, Leningrad. Predstavlena akademikom N.N. Anichkovym.

(ANEMIA)

AGEYEV, A. K. (Leningrad)

Development of foci of extramedullary hematopoiesis at the sites of tissue injury in leukemias. Arkh. pat. no.8:50-55 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (nach. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A. N. Chistovich) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S. M. Kirova.

(LEUKEMIA) (INJECTIONS) (HEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM)

AGEYEV, A.K. (Leningrad F-119, Kolomenskaya ul., d. 25, kv.5)

Development of acute stomach dilatation in connection with an injury of the vagus nerves during surgery on thoracic organs. Grudn. khir. 5 no.4:75-78 Jl-Ag'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (nachal'nik - prof. A.N.Chistovich) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M. Kirova.

TSINZERLING, Vsevolod Dmitriyevich [deceased]; TSINZERLING, Aleksandr Vsevolodovich; AGEYEV, A.K., red.; LEBEDEVA, G.T., tekhn. red.

[Pathological anatomy of acute pneumonias of various etiology] Patologicheskaia anatomiia ostrykh pnevmonii raznoi etiologii. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963. 173 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(PNEUMONIA)

AGEYEV, A.K. (Leningrad)

Morphological characteristics of autoimmune hemolytic anemias developing during leucoses. Arkh. pat. no.1:71-76 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (nachal'nik - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N. Chistovich) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

CHALISOV, Iosif Aleksandrovich; KHAZANOV, Anisim Timofeyevich; AGEYEV, A.K., red.

[Pathoanatomical diagnosis of some infectious diseases in man] Patologoanatomicheskaia diagnostika nekotorykh infektsionnykh boleznei cheloveka. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 123 p. (MIRA 17:6)

TSINZERLING, Aleksandr Vsevolodovich; AGEYEV, A.K., red.

[Candidiasis of the lungs; pathological anatomy and pathogenesis] Kandidoz legkikh; patologicheskaia anatomiia i patogenez. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 154 p. (MIRA 17:8)

AGEYEV, A.K. (Leningrad)

Activity of alkaline phosphatase of the kidneys in postoperative oliguria and anuria. Arkh.pat. 27 no.7:58-60 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (nachal'nik - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Chistovich) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova.

L 9240-66 EWT(l)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG/WH
ACC NR: AP5022740 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/009/2853/2856

AUTHOR: Ageyev, A. N.; Venetskaya, M. M.; Zablotskiy, G. A.; Myl'nikova, I. Ye.; Pisarev, R. V.; Proskuryakov, O. B.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of ferrite-garnet single crystals with vanadium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 2853-2856

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, vanadium, garnet, ferrite, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: Some data are given from preliminary studies on single crystals of garnets which contain vanadium ions. Specimens of $\{Bi_{3-2x}Ca_{2x}\}[Fe_2](Fe_{3-x}V_x)O_{12}$ single crystals were grown, using Bi_2O_3, Fe_2O_3, V_2O_5 and $CaCO_3$ as initial components. The best crystals were those with $x = 1.33$ and dimensions of 5-7 mm. Measurements of magnetization from room temperature to the Curie point show that the composition of the synthesized crystals corresponds to that of the initial charge. Curves are given for $2\Delta H$ as a function of temperature along crystallographic axes [111], [110] and [100] in plane (110) for a garnet crystal with $x = 1.33$. Spectral studies of thin plates (about 5 μ) show an absorption maximum at about 0.87 μ and a second weaker maximum at about 0.69 μ, with transparency in the visible and infrared regions. The

ACC NR: AP5022740

6

authors are grateful to G. A. Smolenskiy and A. G. Gurevich for directing the work. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: 09Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2

L 30101-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) GG/WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6012507 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1285/1287

72
68
B

AUTHOR: Ageyev, A. N.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Line width of ferromagnetic resonance in the triple system $Y_3Fe_5O_4$ -- $Ca_3Fe_{3.5}V_{1.5}O_{12}$ -- $Bi_3Fe_5O_{12}$

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 4, 1966, 1285-1287

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, ferromagnetic resonance, line width, line broadening, temperature dependence, YTTRIUM, VANADIUM, BISMUTH, GARNET

ABSTRACT: The author has measured the line broadening of three-component yttrium-calcium-vanadium-bismuth garnets for the purpose of obtaining data on the behavior of the line width in a wide range of compositions, for the majority of which no single crystals have yet been produced. The measurements were made for different compositions corresponding to different cuts on the Gibbs triangle, at 9080 Mc in a temperature range from nitrogen to room temperature. As expected, the broadening increases on approaching the zero-magnetization line, but differs with different compositions. The general tendency is for line broadening for composi-

Card 1/2

L 30101-66

ACC NR: AP6012507

4

tions that approach the region of where more than one phase is produced. The line broadening increased with decreasing temperature, the largest increase occurring for samples containing large amounts of yttrium. In pure materials and in more homogeneous solid solutions, one should expect both a decrease in the total broadening and a reduction in the difference in the broadening for different compositions. It is noted in conclusion that the system in question is of great interest because it makes possible regulation of the saturation magnetization over a wide range. The author thanks G. A. Smolenskiy and A. G. Gurevich for a discussion, and N. N. Syrnikova and N. S. Pocheptsova for help with the measurements. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 05Nov65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Ageyev, A.P., Master SOV-91-58-10-17/35

TITLE: The Dismantling and Assembly of Heavy-Duty Electric Motors (Razborka i Sborka Krupnykh Electrodvigatelyey)

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1958, Nr 10, pp 18 - 19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a lengthy and detailed description of a method of removing the rotors from type ATM-2000 electric motors, in which a bridge crane and a 4-wheeled bogie is used. He says that this method makes it possible to carry out the dismantling and assembly of heavy-duty electric motors with a brigade of 2-3 men, without using a pulley. The efficiency of work is increased by 25-30%, the safety of the working conditions is considerably improved and the equipment is protected from damage. There are two diagrams.

1. Electric motors--Construction

Card 1/1

AGEYEV, A.V.

Preparation of urea-melamine resin in cases of high formalin acidity. Der.prom.4 no.6:23-24 Je '55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Maykopskiy mebel'nyy kombinat
(Resins, Synthetic)

SOKOLOV, D.Ye.; AGEYEV, [redacted]

Modernizing the RS-5 rib-gluing machine. Der.prom. 6 no.7:26 Jl '57.
(MLRA 10:8)

1.Naykorskiy mebel'nyy kombinat.
(Woodworking machinery)
(Gluing)

AGEYEV, A.V.; MODEL', M.S.

X-ray investigation of titanium slags. Titan i ego splavy no.4:65-72 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Titanium oxide--Testing) (Slag--Testing)
(X rays--Industrial applications)

AGEYEV, A.V., general-leytenant inzhenerno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby; ARMEYEV, G.I., inzh.-polkovnik; IVANOV, V.A., inzh.-polkovnik

This helps technical progress. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.12:50-54 D '60. (MIRA 14:5)

(Aeronautics--Technological innovations)

S/598/60/000/004/007/020
D217/D302

AUTHORS: Ageyev, A.V. and Model', M.S.

TITLE: X-ray investigation of titanium slags

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Titan i yego splavy. No. 4. Moscow, 1960. Metallurgiya titana, 65-72

TEXT: This work is part of a complex investigation of titanium slags. All synthetic slags were prepared by T.P. Uklova, I.A. Karyazin and Ye. B. Dmitrovskiy. The mineralogical investigation was carried out by A.V. Rudneva and T.Ya. Malysheva. Synthetic slags of the following systems were studied: $FeO-Ti_2O_3-TiO_2$, $FeO-Ti_2O_3-TiO_2-SiO_2$, $FeO-Ti_2O_3-TiO_2-MgO-Al_2O_3-SiO_2$, sometimes with additions of CaO. Melting occurred under neutral conditions. The degree of reduction in the melting depends on the ratio Ti_2O_3/TiO_2. The basic phase constituents in these systems are the lower titanium oxides and compounds forming between FeO and

Card 1/2

X-ray investigation ...

TiO_2, such as $2FeO.TiO_2$, $FeO.TiO_2$ (ilmenite) and isomorphous anosovite $FeO.2TiO_2$ which is stable under reducing conditions. It is concluded that the synthetic and industrial slags studied consist of compounds corresponding to the equilibrium diagrams of the appropriate systems and of the lower titanium oxides, forming as the result of reduction during melting. The basic phase constituents of multicomponent slags consist of solid solutions based on these oxides, and not of stoichiometric compounds. The percentages of titanium oxides of different valencies determine the industrial properties of the slags. There are 4 tables and 14 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: E.S. Bumps, H.D. Kessler and M. Hasenn, TASM, 45, 1009,(1953); R.C. De-Vries and R.Roy, Am. Ceram. Soc. Bull., 33, no. 12, 370, (1954); B.S. Naylor, J.Am.Chem. Soc., no. 5-6, (1946).

Card 2/2

KOSYREV, Yevgeniy Arkad'yevich; AGEYEV, B.A., inzh.-kapitan, red.; DULIN, M.V., inzh.-mayor, red.; MYASNIKOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Superhigh frequency molecular generators and amplifiers] Molekuliarnye generatory i usiliteli sverkhvysokikh chastot. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 78 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Masers) (Microwaves)

AGEYEV, B.F.

Wire broadcasting in rural areas in Stavropol Territory. Vest. sviazi-25 no.10:19-20 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Stavropol'skoy krayevoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnoy seti.

AGEYEV, B.M., inzh.

Strength of the traction chains on scraper conveyers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.10:123-132 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy rudnichnogo transporta Khar'kovskogo gornogo instituta.
(Conveying machinery) (Chains)

IVANOV-DYATLOV, I.G., prof.; AGEYEV, D.N., inzh.; LITVINENKO, M.A., inzh.

Constructing and using a highway bridge built of reinforced keramzit-concrete. Avt.dor. 23 no.2:8-10 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Bridges, Concrete)

AGEYEV, D.N., inzh.; KURASOVA, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; PRIKHOD'KO, O.M.; ZUBKOVA, M.S., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, L.N., tekhn. red.,

[Prestressed span structure for a footbridge made of keramzit concrete] Predvaritel'no napriazhennoe proletnoe stroenie peshekhodnogo mosta iz keramzitobetona. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1961. 68 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Aspirant Moskovskogo avtomobil'no-dorozhnogo instituta (for Ageyev)
(Bridges, Concrete) (Lightweight concrete)

AGEYEV, D.N., inzh.; KRASNOVSKIY, R.O., inzh.; POCHTOVIK, G.Ya., inzh.

Standardization of the strength and deformation characteristics of structural keramzit concrete. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.1:17-21 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Lightweight concrete--Testing)

IVANOV-DYATLOV, Ivan Gavrilovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; AGEYEV, Dmitriy Nikolayevich; ZVEREV, Sergey Aleksandrovich; KONOVALOV, Stepan Vasil'yevich; KURASOVA, Galina Panteleymonovna; POCHTOVIK, Gennadiy Yakovlevich; RADKEVICH, Boris Leonardovich; SHCHEKANENKO, Rostislav Arkad'yevich; GORLOVA, N.B., red.; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Using claydite concrete in road and bridge construction] Primenenie keramzitobetona v dorozhno-mostovom stroitel'stve. [By] I.G.Ivanov-Diatlov i dr. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 271 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Lightweight concrete) (Bridges, Concrete) (Pavements, Concrete)

AGEYEV, D.N., inzh.; SHCHEKANENKO, R.A., inzh.; ZABOTIN, Yu.N., tekhnik

Effect of the composition of keramzit concrete on its strength and deformations. Bet. i zhel.-bet. 9 no.2:83-88 F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Keramzit) (Concrete--Testing)

AGEYEV, D.N.; DELLOS, K.P.

Using reinforced claylike concrete in bridge construction.
Avt. dor. 28 no.2:17-20 F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100510019-4"

SOV/112-58-1-1394

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, p 207 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ageyev, D. V.

TITLE: Theory of FM Signal Reception by an Oscillatory Circuit With Automatically-Controlled Resonant Frequency (Teoriya priyema chastotno-modulirovannykh signalov na kolebatel'nyy kontur s avtomaticheski upravlyayemoy rezonansnoy chastotoy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Vol 12, Nr 2, pp 5-39

ABSTRACT: A theoretical study of the method is set forth. A frequency-detector output voltage is fed to the input of an AF amplifier and also through a coupling circuit to a reactance tube that controls the frequency of the oscillatory circuit. The resonant frequency varies according to the changes of EMF instantaneous frequency e(t); this fact decreases noise because of a considerable narrowing of the oscillatory-circuit passband that is necessary for reception of FM signal without appreciable distortion. The method was suggested by A. S. Vinitskiy in 1940 (Author's certificate Nr 63259, 1940); in 1953, the method was theoretically investigated by him (Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1953, Vol 23, p 619).

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Theory of FM Signal Reception by an Oscillatory Circuit With Automatically- . . . .

It is emphasized that Vinitskiy's circuit diagrams did not comprise a principally necessary element, a coupling circuit, and that his conclusions about a possibility of obtaining any noise suppression in the controlled resonant frequency systems without the coupling circuit were erroneous. A new theory of FM signal reception with a controlled resonant frequency circuit is suggested. It is noted that attempts to set up an equation describing the controlled resonant oscillatory circuit in a general form have resulted in extremely complicated nonlinear integro-differential expressions. A linear integro-differential equation with variable coefficients has been obtained, however, for the specific case when noise level and $\frac{FM}{}$ signal percentage are so small that a controlled resonant frequency circuit behaves, with desired accuracy, as a linear system with respect to the total signal-and-noise EMF. The equation can be solved by a special spectral method that allows for peculiarities of this equation and uses two functions, one describing the cophasal pair and another the orthogonal pair of side oscillations. Physical meaning of the solution is explained. Relationships are determined between the function of the instantaneous-frequency

Theory of FM Signal Reception by an Oscillatory Circuit With Automatically- . . . .

voltage on the controlled circuit and the function of the instantaneous-frequency EMF in the circuit. The resonance-frequency controlled circuit behaves, with respect to small frequency deviations, like a linear system with constant parameters. The effect of EMF frequency deviation in the circuit on the voltage frequency deviation thereon is determined by an equivalent resonance characteristic whose form and passband depend not only on the circuit parameters, but also on the complex transmission factor K_{contr} of the control channel. With $K_{contr} = 1$, the equivalent resonance characteristic has an infinitely wide passband; a deviation caused by noise would change the circuit resonant frequency in the same way as the deviation caused by the signal; there would be no noise suppression. It is proved that the gain in signal-to-noise ratio of the circuit voltage due to controlled resonant frequency is rather limited; in order to realize the gain, it is necessary to use a coupling circuit in the controlling channel to narrow the passband down to a definite value, which depends on the tolerable frequency-distortion level and on the passband of the oscillatory circuit proper.

M.V.N.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Frequency modulation receivers--Signal systems 2. Oscillator circuits--Control systems 3. Mathematics

AGEYEV, D. V.

"Properties of Oscillations with Limited Spectrum,"

report presented to the Session on Information Theory, All-Union Scientific Session of VNORiE, Moscow, 20-25 May 1957

D. V. Ageyev attempted to prove that the limitation of the frequency spectrum of oscillations does not limit the waveform of oscillation during a finite time interval.

SO: Electronic Design, 22 Jan. 58

ABRAMOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; AGEYEV, D.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; prof.; BAMDAS, A.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; VERKHOVSKIY, A.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; GOLINKEVICH, N.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.; DERTEV, N.K., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MATTES, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; RYZHIKOV, A.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; PASYNKOV, O.N., otv.za vypusk

[New method for calculating thermal stresses] Novyi raschetnyi metod vychisleniia termicheskikh napriazhenii. Gor'kii, 1958. 57 p. (Gorkiy.Politekhnicheskii institut. Trudy, vol.14, no.3) (MIRA 13:7)

(Thermal stresses)

6(4); 9(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2669

Ageyev, Dmitriy Vasil'yevich and Yaroslav Grigor'yevich Rodionov

ChM radiopriyem so sledyashchey nastroykoy (FM Radio Reception With Automatic Tuning) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 131 p. 21,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.I. Shamshur; Tech. Ed.: K.P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for radio engineers, instructors and students of radio-engineering departments of vuzes.

COVERAGE: The authors present the results of theoretical and experimental studies of FM reception conducted at Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute imeni A.A. Zhdanov in 1951-1954. They describe an FM receiver with a resonant circuit in the pre-detector stage. They also discuss the results of testing and show that the introduction of two additional tubes in the receiver circuit considerably increases interference stability with relatively little change in receiver fidelity.

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They also state that the gain in stability during pulse interferences is equivanlent to increasing the power of an FM transmitter 3.6 times or equivalent to almost twice the area served by FM broadcast. Chapters 1 and 2 were written by D.V. Ageyev and Chapters 3 and 4 by Ya.G. Rodionov. No personalities are mentioned. There are 2 references, both Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SOV/107-58-2-25/32

AUTHORS: Ageyev, D.V., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Malanov, V. and Polov, K., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: An LF Power Amplifier with a High Efficiency Factor (Usilitel' moshchnosti NCh s vysokim KPD)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 2, p 45 - 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Contemporary power amplification methods of sound frequency oscillations have low energetic indexes, since their efficiency coefficients at medium transmission levels amount to only 15 - 18%. In 1951, D.V. Ageyev suggested a pulse method with a higher efficiency factor. A few years later, R. Sharbon'ye suggested another pulse amplification method. However, both methods had a number of disadvantages. The authors of this paper devised a third method which maintains the advantages of the Ageyev and Sharbon'ye methods, but does not have their disadvantages. Figure 1 shows a simplified circuit diagram which explains the essential features of pulse amplification. In case there is no signal to be amplified, all anode circuits are blocked and do not require any power from the rectifier. The energetic advantages of this amplifier are shown in Figure 3, where it is compared

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with various other amplifiers. Figure 4 shows a variation of the pulse amplifier system. The authors state that several other versions may be used. Figure 5 shows a circuit diagram of a simplified practical application of a pulse amplifier for sound frequencies. It contains four "6P9" tubes and one "6N5S" tube. Measurements showed that the amplifier has an output of 2 watts at a frequency of 1 kc. The efficiency factor attains a calculated value of 84% after subtraction of all losses and it drops gradually when the signal level is reduced. At a signal level of 30% of the maximum, it was equal to 70%. The level of nonlinear distortions is relatively low (between 3-6%). There are three circuit diagrams, 1 diagram and 2 graphs.

1. Power amplifiers--Design 2. Power amplifiers--Performance

[redacted]

"Audio Frequency Power Pulse Amplifier."

Author's Certificates
Elektrosvyaz', 1958, No. 9, p. 78

AUTHORS: ~~Ageyev, D.V.,~~ 108-13-6-4/11
Malanov, V.V.
Polov, K.P.,

TITLE: A New Highly Effective Pulse Amplifier of Sound Frequency Oscillation (Novyy vysokoeffektivnyy impul'snyy usilitel' moshchnosti kolebaniy zvukovoy chastoty)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 6, pp. 47-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new system for the realization of the pulse-amplification method is recommended, in which the advantages offered by the variants suggested by Ageyev and Charbonnier are retained without, however, retaining their disadvantages. First, the operation of the amplifier is studied. For the purpose of illustrating the advantages of the system dealt with the curves for the dependence of the degree of efficiency of the signal level are given for four cases: For the ordinary amplifier of class B, for the pulse amplifier developed by Ageyev, for that developed by Charbonnier, and for the amplifier developed by the authors. A variant of the practical circuit of the amplitude is given, after which the simplified circuit of an experimentally investigated amplifier is shown. The essential results

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obtained by a preliminary examination of the latter are given. Measurement of the degree of efficiency of the amplifier on the anode circuit showed that, with a maximum level of the signal of 1 megacycle, the degree of efficiency attains 84%. However, as soon as the signal level is reduced at the transformer input (by which a two-cycle pulse modulation was realized with respect to duration), the degree of efficiency gradually decreased. Measurement of the nonlinear distortions of the sinusoidal signal showed that, within the transmission band of the amplifier, the level of distortions remains relatively low and amounts to 3-5%, in which case the higher values of the factor of nonlinear distortions correspond to the edges of the transmission band. By way of a summary it is said that the advantage offered by the amplifier investigated consists in the fact that its operational degree of efficiency is nearly 100% and that no pulse transformer is necessary in order to produce the amplifier in practice. There are 5 figures, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1957 (initially) and July 4, 1957 (after revision)

1. Pulse amplifiers--Performance 2. Pulse amplifiers--Circuits

Card 2/2

[Transactions of the] Conference on the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Nizhniy-Novgorod Radio Laboratory imeni V. I. Lenin, 22-24 May, at Gor'kiy (Radiotekhnika, 1358, 71-9, '58) SOV/108-13-8-11/12

years. Ya. M. Sorin spoke about "The Way From the Oscillating Crystal Receiver to the Transistor". B. L. Lebedev gave a survey of the work in the field of radio measuring technique. L. L. Myasnikov spoke about the work of the scientists of Gor'kiy in the field of radiophysics. The scientific work in the "Scientific Research Institute of Radiophysics"re-organized in 1956.. (NIRFI) concentrates on three main lines of development: radio astronomy, electronics, statistical radiophysics and radio spectroscopy. In October 1958 a conference on statistical radiophysics will be convened in Gor'kiy.- A. N. Malakhov spoke about the work of the radio-astronomical expedition of the NIRFI to Southern China. It was a Chinese-Soviet expedition in which also professors and collaborators of the Peking (Pekin) and Canton (Kanton) universities as well as of the Institute of Radio-Engineering and Electronics of the Academy of Sciences of China took part. Ya. N. Nikolayev spoke about "The Gor'kiy School of the Theory of Oscillations". D. V. Ageyev spoke about the theme "Subjects Investigated by the Scientific Collaborators of the Faculty of Radio Engineering of the Gor'kiy Polytechnical Institute". Ye. A. Popova-K'yandskaya spoke about the work carried out by A. S. Popov at Nizhniy-Novgorod.

~~Card 2/4~~

S/142/60/000/01/019/022
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Ageyev, D.V., Professor

TITLE: Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences Held at the Gor'kiy Polytechnical Institut imeni A.A. Zhdanov

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1960, Nr 1, p 123 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A.A. Gorbachev "Investigation of a Method of Suppressing Pulse Noise by Non-linear Transformation of the Frequency Spectrum" - for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, September 14, 1959.
Official opponents - Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor N.I. Chistyakov and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent G.V. Glebovich.
Scientific guidance by Doctor of Technical Sciences Professor D.V. Ageyev.
Held at the Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. A.A. Zhdanova (Gor'kiy Polytechnical Institute imeni A.A. Zhdanov).
The dissertation was devoted to the theoretical and experimental investigation of suppression of pulse noise

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S/142/60/000/01/019/022
E073/E335

Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences Held at the Gor'kiy Polytechnical Institute imeni A.A. Zhdanov

in radio and radio-telephone signals by including into the circuit of the receiver two mutually inverse transformations of the spectrum and an amplitude limiter. Various spectrum transformations of the signal and of the noise were considered and the thereby achieved freedom from noise was evaluated. Circuits with resonance characteristics were proposed. Results of experimental investigations were presented and a concrete variant was worked out of noise-suppressing equipment to be used in a radio-receiver and results obtained with such equipment were given.

/B

Card 2/2

ALEYEV, D.V.; RYABKOV, V.F.

Amplitude-phase method for suppressing umpulse interference in radio telegraphy reception. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 6 no.1:59-63 Ja- F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy radiopriyemnykh ustroystv Gor'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Radiotelegraph) (Information theory)

AGEYEV, D.V.; BABANOV, Yu.N.

Method for increasing the selectivity of radio reception in presence of superimposed frequency spectra of useful and interfering A M signals. Elektrosviaz' 17 no.9:8-15 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042512 S/0109/64/009/007/1143/1148

AUTHOR: Ageyev, D. V.; Babanov, Yu. N.

TITLE: Radio reception of AM signals with overlapping spectra of desirable and interference signals

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 7, 1964, 1143-1148

TOPIC TAGS: radio communication, radio reception, selective radio reception, radio signal, radio signal isolation

ABSTRACT: This general problem is theoretically considered: A desirable AM signal mixed with n-1 interfering AM signals is applied to the input of a radio receiver; the frequency spectra of all n signals overlap, and every signal spectrum, as well as the receiver passband, is $2\Delta F$-cps-wide. Isolate the 1-f desirable signal from the above mixture. By comparing the equations which describe the AM signals, these conclusions are reached: (1) Veracious isolation

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042512

of the desirable signal is possible if: (a) only one interfering signal is present and (b) among many zero values of the interfering-signal modulating wave, no value is repeated with an exact frequency; (2) If the mixture contains two or more interfering signals, the receiver is able to isolate the desirable signal only with certain probability (statistical isolation); (3) If condition (1b) is not met, the veracious isolation is still possible, provided the carrier frequencies and initial phases are exactly determined in advance. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Apr63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 56521-65 EEO-2/EWT(d)/EEC-4/EED-2 Pm-4/Pac-4
ACCESSION NR: AP5016724 UR/0286/65/000/010/0042/0043

AUTHORS: Ageyev, D. V.; Zel'manov, S. S.

TITLE: Energetic amplitude detector. Class 21, No. 171027

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 10, 1965, 42-43

TOPIC TAGS: amplitude analyzer, amplitude modulation

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents an energetic amplitude detector based on the change of total energy of a tank circuit corresponding to the change of the envelope of an amplitude-modulated signal actuating the circuit. To decrease nonlinear and frequency distortions and to eliminate the effect of the ratio of the carrier and modulating frequencies of the signal to be detected, the inputs of two

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Dec63 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

L 56521-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016724 ENCLOSURE: 01

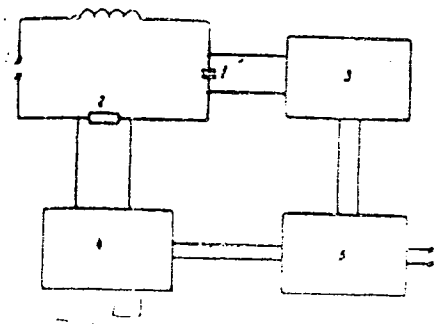

Fig. 2. Equivalent circuit of two-terminal pair networks: 5- summator

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L 19783-65 EWT(d)/FSS-2/[illegible]/[illegible](t) Pn-4/Po-4/Pac-4 ASD(s)/RAT(a)/[illegible](i)/ [illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP4047812 S/0108/64/019/010/0040/0046

AUTHOR: Ageyev, D. V. (Active member), Babanov, Yu. N. (Active member)

TITLE: Transmission of radio signals with overlapping frequency spectra

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 19, no. 10, 1964, 40-46

TOPIC TAGS: radio communication, signal separation, receiver selectivity

ABSTRACT: A group-transmission (R. A. Wainwright, IRE Trans. on Comm. Syst., CS-9, no. 4, 1961) AM sweep-carrier radio communication system is considered. In this system, the desirable signal is so changed that its active spectrum occupies a relatively narrow band ΔF and is sweeping, according to a definite periodic law $\phi(t)$, within a frequency band whose width Δf considerably exceeds ΔF. Hence, if both the transm[illegible] [illegible] the same law [illegible] [illegible] to short-duration pulses. A [illegible] sawtooth

Cord 1/2

L 19783-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047812

carrier sweep is considered in some detail, and its advantages over the conventional series method of transmission are [illegible]. As a possible application of the system the case of a few [illegible] operating in an area of a powerful constant-carrier station is cited. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrocommunication)

SUBMITTED: 26June63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

MALANOV, V.V.; AGEYEV, D.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otv. red.

[Some problems of the theory of amplifying systems; a manual for correspondence students] O nekotorykh voprosakh teorii usilitel'nykh ustroistv; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov-zaochnikov. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskii politekhn. in-t, 1965. 110 p. (MIRA 19:1)

ACC NR: AP6032918 SOURCE CODE: UR/0142/66/009/003/0287/0291

AUTHOR: Ageyev, D. V.; Zabegalov, B. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Communication system with multivalued modulation characteristic

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 9, no. 3, 1966, 287-291

TOPIC TAGS: signal modulation, communication system

ABSTRACT: Conventional types of modulation (AM, FM, PhM) have this serious drawback: a weak signal causes only a small deviation of the modulation parameter and, therefore, is subject to strong distortion by noise. Nonlinear modulation does not remedy the situation; it only redistributes the noise. The present article proposes an original modulation system, in which an "abstract phase" x is proportional to the modulating signal, $x(t) = k \cdot u(t)$. Only one position of the operating point on the multivalued modulation characteristic (see figure) corresponds to a given abstract-phase value, and vice versa. The selected modulation parameter varies

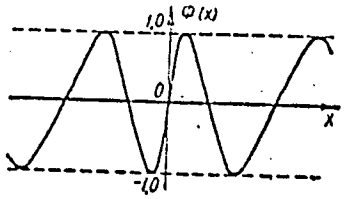

Fig. 1. Multivalued modulation characteristic

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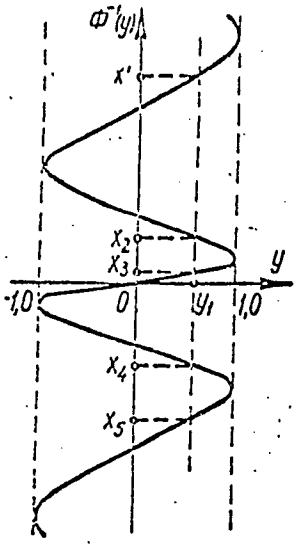

Fig. 2. Demodulation characteristic

as: $y(t) = \Phi[x(t)]$. Many values of $x(t)$ correspond to an instantaneous value of the modulation parameter $y(t)$; however, there is only a single-valued correspondence between the entire functions $y(t)$ and $x(t)$. In the receiver, a reverse mathematical operation is performed with $y(t)$, i.e.: $x(t) = \Psi[y(t)]$. Hence, the demodulation characteristic will have the form shown in Fig. 2. A modulation characteristic in the form of sin x is considered as an example; a block diagram of the required demodulator is shown. It is claimed that the signal-to-noise ratio will be more favorable in such a modulation system, particularly with lower noise levels. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 9 formulas.

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