Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55722.

gastric juice. Also noted was anintensified discharge of proteins and of metabolism N products in horses with renal diseases.

KLEYNBOK, Ya.I.; BASOV, S.M., kand.vet.nauk

Use of the oxyhemometer in veterinary practice. Trudy AZVI 10:559-561 '57. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry chastnoy patologii i terapii (zav.kafedroy - chlen-korrespondent AN KazSSR, zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki KazSSR, doktor prof. Ya.I.Kleynbok) Alma-Atinskogo zoovet-instituta.
(Blood--Oxygen content) (Veterinary medicine)

BASOV, S.M., kand.veterinarnykh nauk

Secretory function of the stomach in horses under normal and pathologic conditions. Trudy AZVI 9:145-151 '56. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry chastnoy patologii i terapii (zav. kafedroy - chlen-korrespondent AN KazSSR, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki KazSSR, doktor prof. Ya.I.Kleynbok) Alma-Atinskogo zooveterinarnogo instituta.
(Stomach--Secretions) (Horses--Diseases and pests)

BASOV, S.Ye., inzhener; GERSHGORIN, M.A., inzhener.

Precast reinforced concrete wells. Avt.dor. 20 no.6:11-12 Je '57.
(MIRA 10:10)
(Bridge construction) (Precast concrete construction)

BASOV, S.Ye., inzh.; GERSHGORIN, M.A., inzh.

Precast concrete sink pits. Prom.stroi., 37 no.3:42-44 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Ore dressing--Equipment and supplies) (Precast concrete construction)

BASOV, S.Ye., inzh.; BRUSENTSOV, P.A., inzh.; LOVITSKIY, A.K., inzh.

Conveyer line for transferring ore concentrate over great distances. Prom. stroi. 40 no.5:30-33 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Conveying machinery)
(Ore handling)

ROSSIYSKIY, Vladimir Alekseyevich, prof.; NAZARENKO, Boris Pavlovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SLOVINSKIY, Nikolay Aleksandrovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; GIBSHMAN, Ye.Ye., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KALMYKOV, N.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent[deceased]; POLIVANOV, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KIRILLOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BASOV, S.Ye., inzh., retsenzent; PANKRATOV, V.M., inzh., red.; GANYUSHIN, A.I., red.izd-va; BODANOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Examples of the design of precast reinforced concrete bridges] Primery proektirovaniia sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh mostov. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 494 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Glavnyy spetsialist po mostam Khar'kovskogo otdeleniya Gosudarstvennogo proyektnogo instituta po promyshlennomu transportu (for Basov).

(Bridges, Concrete--Design and construction)

BASOV, V.

Improve planning for expenditures of institutions supported by the budget. Fin. SSSR 20 no.5:42-48 My '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Zamestitel' zaveduyushchego Kalininskim rayfinotdelom Moskvy.
(Moscow--Finance)

BASOV, V.

Efficient sheep shelters. Sel'. stroi. 15 no.11:22 N '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Glavnyy inshener otdela stroitel'stva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Buryatskoy ASSR.
(Buryat-Mongolia--Sheep)

BASOV, V.

More widely use uniform norms of expenditures. Fin. SSSR 23 no.4:38-42 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Finance)

BASOV, V.

Prevent the inefficient expenditure of funds for social and cultural measures. Fin.SSSR 37 no.2:33-40 F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Education--Finance) (Public health--Finance)

BASOV, V.A.; MELIK-AKHNAZAROV, T.Kh.; OROCHKO, D.I.

Intensification of the oxidizing regeneration of aluminosilicate catalysts in a fluidized bed. Khim. prom. no. 4:282-289 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

SAKS, V.N., geolog; SHUL'GINA, N.I., paleontolog; BASOV, V.A., mikropaleontolog; YUDOVNYY, Ye.G.

Preliminary data on Jurassic and lower Cretaceous sediments in the Anabar Valley and in Anabar Bay obtained in 1958. Inform. biul.NIIGA no.11:22-30 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut geologii Arktiki (for all). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Saks).
(Anabar region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SAKS, Vladimir Nikolayevich; RONKINA, Zinaida Zinov'yevna; SHUL'GINA, Natal'ya Iosifovna; BASOV, Valeriy Aleksandrovich; BONDARENKO, Nina Matveyevna; KRYMGOL'TS, G.Ya., otv. red.; PETROVSKAYA, T.I., red.izd-va; VINOGRADOVA, N.F., tekhn. red.

[Stratigraphy of Jurassic and Cretaceous systems in the North of the U.S.S.R.] Stratigrafiia iurskoi i melovoi sistem Severa SSSE. [By] V.N.Saks i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 226 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Russia, Northern--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SOV/65-59-4-10/14

AUTHORS: Orochko, D.I., Basov, V.A. and Melik-Akhnazarov, T.Kh.

TITLE: Method of Hydro-Dynamic Calculation of Multi-Stage Counter-Current Contact Plants of the VNII NP (K metodike gidrodinamicheskogo rascheta stupenchato-protivotochnykh kontaktnykh apparatov VNII NP)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1959, Nr 4, pp 54-59 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations of VNII NP have shown the suitability of the multi-stage counter-current method of contacting gases or vapours with fine-grained solids which makes it possible to speed up the rate of many fluidised-bed processes (Ref 1). The design of the plant and working method were described in an earlier publication (Ref 4). The authors now give calculations for defining the basic mechanism of the process. The experiments were carried out in a glass apparatus which comprised two fluidised-beds of fine-grained material (Fig 1). A granulated aluminium silicate catalyst was used which contained up to 80% of 0.2 to 0.5 mm fractions and 18% of $<$ 0.2 mm fraction (viz table). Variations in the coefficient of

Card 1/2

Method of Hydro-Dynamic Calculation of Multi-Stage Counter-Current Contact Plants of the VNII NP

resistance of the grid at various ratios of the diameter of the aperture and of its thickness is shown in the form of a graph (Fig 2). The length of the tube affects the efficiency of the process and, therefore, experiments were carried out with 100, 150, 175, 200 and 250 mm length tubes which had a diameter of 1.5 d_p. Results of these experiments are given in Fig 4. This nomogram correlates the basic variable factors which affect the operation of the multi-stage counter-current apparatus; the linear velocity of the air current in the free sector of the apparatus; the resistance of the gas separating grids at various degrees of perforation etc. Experimental work was carried out by Yu.K.Vayl' P.A.Golosov and other members of the VNII NP. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

RONKINA, Z.Z.; BASOV, V.A.; YUDOVNYY, Ye.G.; OCHAPOVSKIY, L.B.

Results of specific research in the Bol'shoy Begichev Island and Khara-Tumus Peninsula in 1959. Inform. biul. NIIGA no.17: 45-52 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Bol'shoy Begichev Island--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Khara-Tumus Peninsula--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BASOV, V.A.; DIBNER, V.D.

Fauna in the sediments of a 120-140 meter sea terrace of the lower Lenivaya (Khariton Laptev Coast). Sbor. st.po paleont. i bistrat.ne. 28:42-50 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(Lenivaya Valley—Terraces(Geology))
(Lenivaya Valley—Paleontology,Stratigraphic)

BASOV, V.A.; GLAGOLEVA, O.F.; LIVSHITS, R.S.; MELIK-AKHNAZAROV, T.Kh.; OROCHKO, D.I.

Chemical and technological macrokinetics of the cracking of petroleum distillates over powdered catalysts. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.5:55-64 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

BASOV, V.A.

Taxonomy and principles of distinguishing Marginulina and Marginulinopsis. Vop. mikropaleont. no.8:76-83 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii Arktiki.

ACC NR: AT7004471 SOURCE CODE: UR/3245/66/000/002/0022/0025

AUTHOR: Basov, V. I.; Romashkan, V. S.; Tupas, V. I.

ORG: Kiev Polytechnic Institute (Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Voltage-to-digital code converter

SOURCE: Kharkov. Institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Pribory i sistemy avtomatiki, no. 2, 1966. Promyshlennaya telemekhanika (Industrial telemechanics), 22-25

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, computer circuit

ABSTRACT: A multi-channel transistorized voltage-to-digital converter is described. It is based on the sweep-balance principle according to which a ramp voltage is generated by charging a capacitor from the current source and comparing this voltage to an unknown quantity by means of a Schmidt trigger circuit. The time between the start of ramp-voltage generation and the attainment of voltage equality is utilized for counting pulses from a pulse generator which consists of an LC oscillator using a planar transistor (frequency instability, ±0.15%) and a Schmidt trigger generating rectangular pulses. The seven-stage counter is common to all balance circuits whose number is equal to the number of input channels. The characteristics of the converter are as follows: input voltage range, 0—2.5 v; conversion time (for one channel), 10 msec; total conversion error including quantitation error, not greater than ±0.6%; pulse generator frequency, 12 kc; and power supply voltage 12 v. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003/

FEDOSEYEV, B.V.; BASOV, V.I., inzhener.

Mechanized harvesting of peas and vetch. Zemledelie 4 no.7:85-95 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Vetch) (Field pea) (Harvesting machinery)

FEDOSEYEV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BASOV, V.I., inzh.

Machinery for the over-all mechanization of field work in the central districts outside the Chernozem belt. Zemledelie 6 no.5: 7-18 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Agricultural machinery)

L 27814-66 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)
ACC NR: AP6007594 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/002/0012/0014

AUTHOR: Basov, V. I. (Engineer); Butayev, G. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Melik-Askarov, A. G. (Engineer); Ponomarev, A. I. (Engineer); Romashkan, V. S. (Engineer); Tupas, V. I. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Coded telemetry system for concentrated plants

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 2, 1966, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: telemetry system, telemetry technique

ABSTRACT: Fifteen quantities are telemeasured and seven two-position-indication signals are transmitted; also, deviation of any quantity from its normal measuring span is signalled. In addition to indicating instruments and signal lamps, the dispatcher station has a digital printer and a specialized computer. Three frequency channels transmit 1, 0, and change-quantity signals. A number protection in the interrogation cycle of each parameter is provided, as well as a protection against missing or breaking up pulses. The system is designed with semiconductor devices only. These characteristics are claimed: frequencies, 4400, 4600, and 4800 cps; transmission time of one frequency signal, 10 millisec; interrogation time of one parameter, 130 millisec; basic error, ± 0.6% or less; line attenuation, 3 nep; tolerable supply-voltage variation, +10 -15%. The system has been tentatively put in operation at the Dzerzhinskiy Metallurgical Plant, Dneprodzerzhinsk. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.398:654.931

BASOV, V. N., inzh.

"Chaika." IUn.tekh. 4 no.5:54-58 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Motorboats)

RASOV, V.N., inzh.

Motorboat "Lastochka." Sudostroenie no.7:38-40 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)
(Outbord motorboats)

AUTHORS: Basov, V.N. and Popov, V.A. (Moscow) SOV/24-58-8-2/37.

TITLE: On the Coefficient of Resistance to the Movement of Burning Particles (O koeffitsiyente soprotivleniya dvizheniyu goryashchikh chastits)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 8, pp 12 - 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper, a comparative, experimental analysis is made of the resistance coefficients of burning and non-burning carbon particles of spherical shape. The aim of the experiments was to measure directly the frontal resistance of such particles and to elucidate the dependence of the resistance coefficient on the Reynolds number. The experimental data relate to the range of the steady-state, hydrodynamic conditions as well as to the non-steady-state ones. The latter usually takes place in the combustion of solid fuel in a variety of heating devices. The test rig, Figure 1, included pendulum scales consisting of a thin, quartz rod, suspended horizontally on threads of a length of 287 cm; at one end of the rod, a spherical particle was placed onto which an oxidising atmosphere was blown, whereby the rate of flow was controlled by

Card 1/3

On the Coefficient of Resistance to the Movement of Burning Particles

means of a rheometer. The force acting on the particle was determined from the deflection from the equilibrium position. The spherical carbon particles were pressed from a mixture of coal and 15% peat tar and, following that, were heated to 900 °C without access of air. The experiments with the hot particles were preceded by burning particles in a muffle furnace to 900 °C. The diameter of the test tube was 42 mm; the particle diameter was 15.5 mm. The tests were limited to a time during which the particle diameter differed little from the initial value. Experimental data graphed in Figure 2 show that the dependence of the resistance coefficient of the burning particle on the Reynolds number is fully analogous to the dependence of the non-burning particle (within the limits of the experimental accuracy, equalling 8.5%). The motion of particles of other sizes was also investigated. The following conclusions are arrived at: the dependence of the resistance coefficient on the Reynolds number of a burning particle fixed in the flow does not differ from the respective dependence of a non-burning particle; the change in the temperature of the surface of a burning particle between

On the Coefficient of Resistance to the Movement of Burning Particles

900 and 1 250 °C does not influence the resistance coefficient; study of the movement of the burning and non-burning, spherical particles with diameters between 2.4 and 4.5 mm did not reveal any difference in their movements and therefore did not confirm the conclusions propounded by Leont'yev (Ref 1) on the increase of the resistance coefficient of burning particles. There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1957

1. Particles--Motion 2. Particles--Testing equipment
3. Carbon--Combustion 4. Carbon--Temperature factors

Card 3/3

HUDLICKA, O.; BASS, A.; FRONEK, A.

Utilization of a substrate of mammalian skeletal muscle and myocardium in situ. Cesk. fysiol. 13 no.4:374-378 Jl '64.

1. Fysiologicky ustav Ceskoslovenske akademie ved, a Ustav pro choroby obehu krevniho, Praha.

BASOV, V. P.

Basov, V. P. On existence of a class of systems of linear differential equations. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 80, 301–304 (1951). (Russian)

The author considers the linear system

$$dx_s/dt = r_{ss}x_s + \sum_{\nu=1}^{s-1} r_{s\nu}x_\nu + \sum_{\nu=s+1}^{n} r_{s\nu}x_\nu \quad (s=1, \cdots, n).$$

$$dx_s/dt = r_{ss}x_s + \sum_{\nu=1}^{s-1} (p_{s\nu}+q_{s\nu})x_\nu + \sum_{\nu=s+1}^{n} (p_{s\nu}+q_{s\nu})x_\nu \quad (s=1, \cdots, n).$$

It is assumed that the $r_{s\nu}$ and $q_{s\nu}$ are in general complex-valued functions of t which are bounded for $t \geq T > 1$, and $q_{s\nu} \to 0$, as $t \to \infty$. The $p_{s\nu}$ are constants, and the matrix with these constants as elements has no characteristic roots with zero real part. The following theorem is stated: If $\alpha > 1$, $\beta > -1$, then this system has solutions of the form

$$x_s = \delta_{s,\cdots+1}t^{\cdots}u_s(t) \quad (s=1, \cdots, m),$$

$$x_s = e^{\cdots} \quad (s=m+1, \cdots, n, \ s=1, \cdots, m),$$

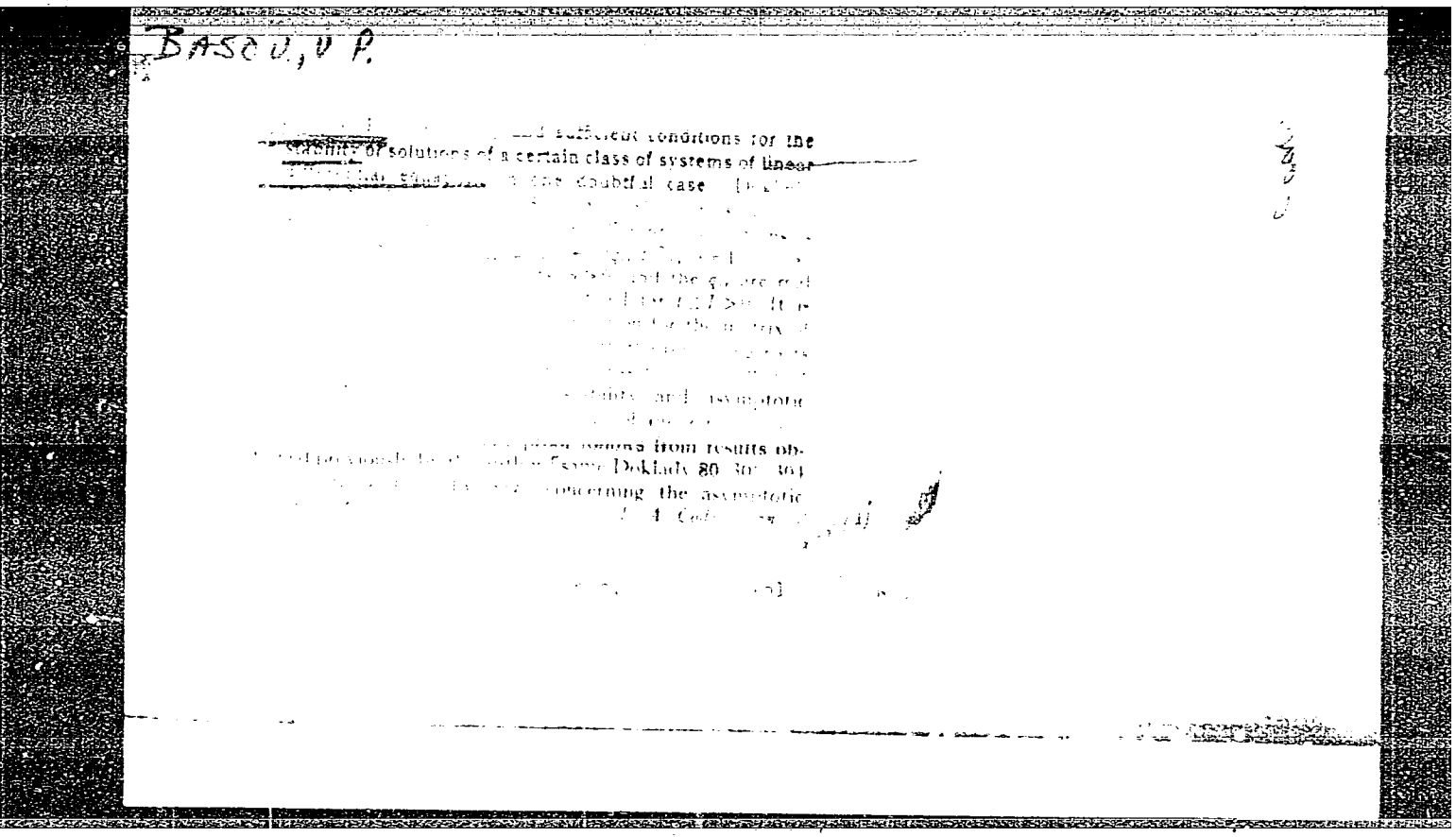
where the u_s, $(s=1, \cdots, m)$ are functions of t which are bounded for $t \geq T$, and $\delta_{\cdots}$ is 1 or 0 according as $s=$ [illegible] or not. Presumably, for each such a solution $x_s = x_s(t, \cdots)$, $s=1, \cdots, n$ exists. This result is used to investigate the solutions of the system

$$dx_s/dt = \sum_{\nu=1}^{n} (p_{s\nu}+r_{s\nu}+q_{s\nu})x_\nu \quad (s=1, \cdots, n),$$

where r and $p_{s\nu}$ are real constants, $r>0$ and $q_{s\nu}$ are real continuous functions of t, bounded for $t \geq T$.

F. A. Coddington (Cambridge, Mass.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews, Vol 13 No. 6



BASOV, V P.

[illegible] sufficient conditions for the
[illegible] of solutions of a certain class of systems of linear
[illegible] the doubtful case [illegible]

[illegible] and the square root
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] and assumptions
[illegible]
[illegible] errors from results ob-
[illegible] Dokiady 80 [illegible]
[illegible] concerning the asymptotic
[illegible] Code [illegible]

[illegible]

1. BAKY, V. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Differential Equations

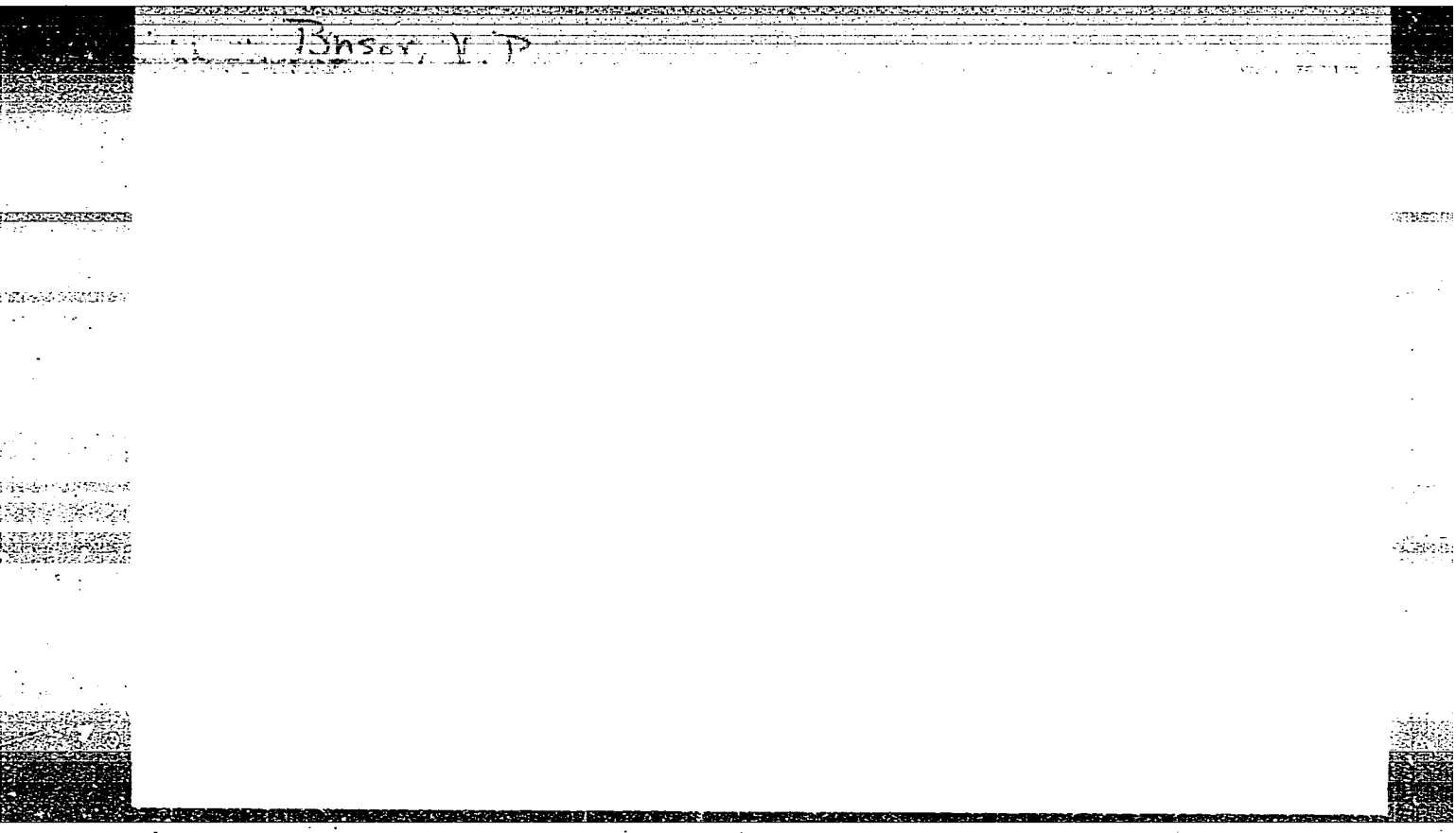
7. Structue of the solution of a proper system, Vest. Len. un. 7 No. 12. 1952.

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

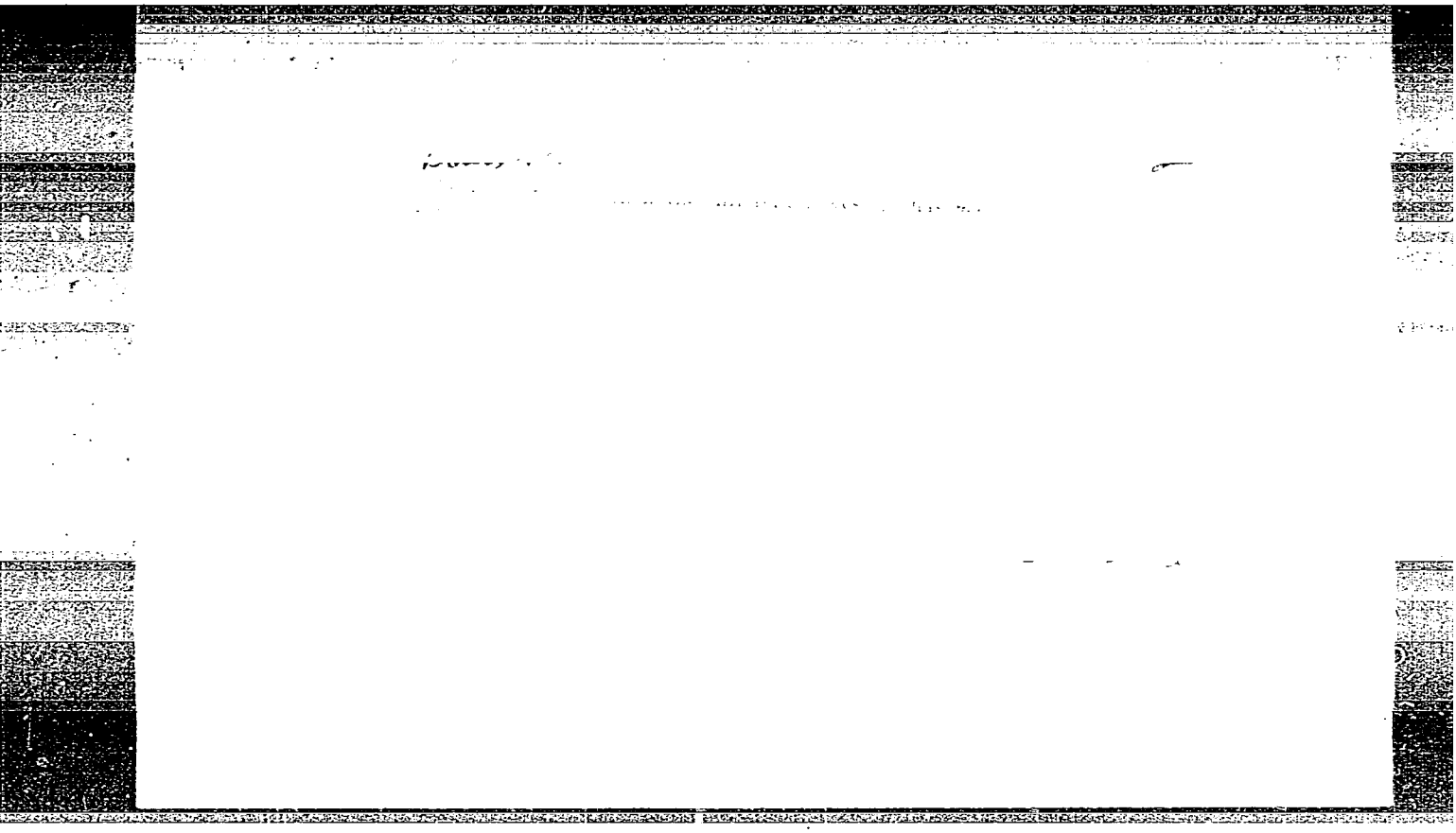
3400. Basov, V. P. Construction of solutions of a class of systems of linear differential equations (in Russian), *Prikl. Mat. Mekh.* 18, 313–328, 1954.

The equation dealt with is $\dot{x} = (P + t^{-\gamma}Q(t))x$, where x is an n-vector, P a constant matrix, Q a continuous and bounded matrix for $t \geq t^*$, and γ is a positive constant. Author gives the form of a solution corresponding to any given real characteristic root ρ of P such that no other characteristic root of P has ρ for real part. The paper follows the general ideas of N. P. Erugin [*Trudi Mat. Inst. Steklov* 13, 1946]. S. Lefschetz, USA

62



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910016-9"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910016-9"

BASOV, V.P.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Differential equations CARD 1/4 PG - 776
AUTHOR BASOV V.P.
TITLE The behavior of the solutions of systems of linear differential equations in the neighborhood of a singular point of irregular type.
PERIODICAL Mat.Sbornik,n.Ser. 40, 339-380 (1956)
reviewed 5/1957

Let be given the matrix equation

$$(1) \qquad \frac{dX}{dt} = (P^{(o)} + P)X,$$

where $P^{(o)}$ and P are quadratic matrices of n-th order. Let $P^{(o)}$ be a constant matrix and P a continuous, bounded matrix being defined on the semiaxis $t \geq t^*$ ($t^* > 0$ constant). Let P be representable in form of a series

$$(2) \qquad P = \sum_{l_1+\ldots+l_k>0} t^{-(l_1\gamma_1+\ldots+l_k\gamma_k)} P^{(l_1,\ldots,l_k)} .$$

Let here k be a fixed positive integer; let $\gamma_1 \ldots \gamma_k$ be arbitrary incommensurable real positive numbers, where $\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{\nu}$ (ν integral). Let the

matrices $P^{(l_1 \ldots l_k)}$ be either constant or periodic in t with the period ω. Let the series be uniformly convergent for $t \geqslant t^*$.
Under these assumptions the author shows that for an arbitrary canonical structure of $P^{(o)}$ the whole solution matrix of (1) can be constructed in the form of uniformly convergent series for $t > t^*$. Here the connection between uniformly convergent series and in a certain sense asymptotic series of the type (2) is investigated. Furthermore it is stated that the singular behavior of the fundamental solution matrix in infinity is already determined by the first terms of the decomposition (2), namely by terms which contain $\frac{1}{t}$ in powers which are not greater then the greatest multiplicity of the root of

$$\text{Det } (P^{(o)} - \varkappa E) = 0.$$

The principal theorem of the present paper is the following one: Let be given the linear system of matrix equations

$$\frac{dX_s}{dt} = t^{\beta_s} P_{ss} X_s + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{l_1} t^{\beta_\sigma} Q_{s\sigma} X_\sigma + \sum_{\sigma=l_1+1}^{l} t^{-\alpha_\sigma} R_{s\sigma} X_\sigma \qquad (s=1,2,\ldots,l_1)$$

(3)

$$\frac{dX_s}{dt} = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{l_1} t^{\beta_\sigma} Q_{s\sigma} X_\sigma + \sum_{\sigma=l_1+1}^{l} t^{-\alpha_\sigma} R_{s\sigma} X_\sigma \qquad (s=l_1+1,\ldots l),$$

where X_σ are unknown matrices with m columns and σ rows, α_s and β_s are real constants

$$\alpha_s > 1 \qquad (s=l_1+1,\ldots,l); \qquad \beta_s > -1 \qquad (s=1,2,\ldots,l_1)$$

and $Q_{s\sigma}$ and $R_{s\sigma}$ are given continuous and for $t \geqslant t^*$ bounded matrices with σ columns and s rows, where

$$Q_{s\sigma} \to 0 \quad \text{for} \quad t \to \infty \qquad (s=1,\ldots,l;\ \sigma=1,\ldots,l_1).$$

The P_{ss} are given quadratic constant matrices, where all roots $\varkappa_1^{(s)},\ldots,\varkappa_{m_s}^{(s)}$ of the equations

$$\text{Det}\,(P_{ss}-\varkappa^{(s)}E) = 0 \qquad (s=1,\ldots,l_1)$$

have non-vanishing real parts. Further let $m_1+\ldots+m_l = n$. Then to every α_i $(i=l_1+1,\ldots,l)$ there corresponds an m_i-column solution of (3):

$$X_s = t^{-(\alpha_i+\beta_s)}U_s \qquad (s=1,\ldots,l_1)$$

$$X_s = \delta_{si}E + t^{-(\alpha_i-1)}U_s \quad (s=l_1+1,\ldots,l),$$

where E is a unit matrix and the U_s are s-rowed and i-column matrices being bounded for $t \geqslant t^*$.
The present paper is the first part of the investigations in which solutions are constructed which correspond to the simple roots of

$$\text{Det}\,(P^{(o)} - \varkappa E) = 0.$$

INSTITUTION: Leningrad.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Differential equations CARD 1/4 PG - 312
AUTHOR BASOV V.P.
TITLE On the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of linear systems of differential equations.
PERIODICAL Doklady Akad. Nauk 106, 951-954 (1956)
reviewed 10/1956

If $\lim_{t\to\infty} P(t) = P^{(o)}$, then the system of differential equations

(1) $\frac{dX}{dt} = P(t)X$, $P(t)$ absolutely continuous at $t \geq t_o$ and $P'(t) \in L(t_o, \infty)$

can be written in the form

(2) $\frac{dX}{dt} = (P^{(o)} + Q)X$, $\lim_{t\to\infty} Q = 0$, Q absolutely continuous, $Q' \in L(t_o, \infty)$.

The characteristic equations

$$D(P^{(o)} - \varkappa E) = 0$$

$$D(P(t) - \varkappa(t)E) = 0$$

may correspond to the matrices $P^{(o)}$ and $P(t)$, where $\operatorname{Re}\varkappa_i = \operatorname{Re}\varkappa_j$ for all $i,j \leq m \leq n$ and $\operatorname{Re}\varkappa_e \neq \operatorname{Re}\varkappa_i$ for $i \leq m$, $l > m$. Then $\lim_{t\to\infty} \varkappa_i(t) = \varkappa_i$. One can

assume that $$P^{(o)} = \begin{Vmatrix} P_{11}^{o} & 0 \\ 0 & K \end{Vmatrix}$$

where $K = [\varkappa_1, \ldots \varkappa_m]$ and the real parts of the roots of the characteristic equation of the constant matrix P_{11}^{o} are different from the $\mathrm{Re}\,\varkappa_i$ $(i \leq m)$. Splitting up correspondingly Q and X, then instead of (2) one obtains

$$(3) \qquad \begin{aligned} \frac{dX_1}{dt} &= (P_{11}^{(o)} + Q_{11})X_1 + Q_{12}X_2 \\ \frac{dX_2}{dt} &= Q_{21}X_1 + (K + Q_{22})X_2 . \end{aligned}$$

Now the following theorem is valid: If no difference $\mathrm{Re}(\varkappa_i(t) - \varkappa_j(t))$ $(i,j = 1,2,\ldots m)$ changes its sign for $t \geqslant t_1$, then (3) has a solution of m columns

$$X_1 = V_1 \exp \int_{t_1}^{t} K(\tau)d\tau \qquad X_2 = (E + V_2) \exp \int_{t_1}^{t} K(\tau)d\tau .$$

Here V_1 and V_2 are absolutely continuous matrices which tend to zero as $t \to \infty$; E is unit matrix and $K(t) = [\varkappa_1(t), \ldots, \varkappa_m(t)]$.

$$\frac{dX_s}{dt} = U_s X_s + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{4} R_{s\sigma} X_\sigma \qquad (s=2,3)$$

$$\frac{dX_4}{dt} = \sum_{\sigma=1}^{4} R_{4\sigma} X_\sigma ,$$

where $U_s = [u_1^{(s)}, \ldots u_{m_s}^{(s)}]$ $(s=2,3)$, the elements on every finite interval (t_0, T) are summable and satisfy the conditions

$$\lim \operatorname{Re} \int_{t_0}^{t} u_i^{(2)} d\tau = -\infty \qquad i=1,2,\ldots m_2$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \int_{t_0}^{t} u_i^{(3)} d\tau > -c \qquad i=1,\ldots m_3.$$

The conditions for $Q_{1\sigma}$ and $R_{s\sigma}$ correspond to the above ones. The theorem is a generalization of earlier results of the author (Doklady Akad.Nauk 80, 3 (1951), Priklad. Mat.Mech. 18, 313 (1954)) and is proved by successive approximation.

INSTITUTION: Public University, Leningrad.

In order to prove the theorem the author uses:

1) a lemma on the esistence of a transformation

$$X_1 = Y_1, \quad X_2 = S_1 Y_1 + S_2 Y_2$$

which transforms (3) into

$$\frac{dY_1}{dt} = (P_{11}^{(o)} + Q_{11}^{(1)})Y_1 + Q_{12}^{(1)} Y_2$$

$$\frac{dY_2}{dt} = R_{21} Y_1 + (K(t) + R_{22})Y_2 .$$

Here S_1 and S_2 are absolutely continuous, $D(S_2) \neq 0$. $Q_{1j}^{(1)}$ $(j=1,2)$ are absolutely continuous and tend to zero as $t \to \infty$. $R_{2j} \in L(t_1, \infty)$ $(j=1,2)$, t_1 is a sufficiently large constant. The lemma follows from the proof of a lemma of Levinson (Duke Math.J. 15, 111, (1948)).

2) a theorem on the existence of the solution of m columns

$$X_i = V_i \quad (i=1,2,3) \qquad X_4 = E + V_4$$

(with absolutely continuous matrices V_i $(i=1,2,3,4)$ which tend to zero as $t \longrightarrow \infty$) for the system

$$\frac{dX_1}{dt} = P_{11}^{(o)} X_1 + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{4} Q_{1\sigma} X_\sigma .$$

BASOV, V.P.; BOGDANOV, Yu.S.; SMIRNOV, M.M.

Nikolai Pavlovich Erugin; on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his birth. Usp.mat.nauk 13 no.2:247-251 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Erugin, Nikolai Pavlovich, 1907-)

LYAPUNOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; BASOV, V.P., otv. red.; TSAR'KOVA, Z.I., red.; YELIZAROVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Investigation of a particular case of the problem of stability of motion] Issledovanie odnogo iz osobennykh sluchaev zadachi ob ustoichivosti dvizheniia. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1963. 115 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Mechanics)

5 (4)

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, V. N., Bazov, V. P., Geyderikh, M. A. SOV/76-33-7-11/40

TITLE: Spectra and Dipole Moments of the p-Derivatives of Dimethyl Aniline

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 7, pp 1516 - 1520 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In continuation of a previous paper (Ref 1) the authors investigated the spectra and dipole moments of a number of para-derivatives of dimethyl aniline with electronegative substituents. If there is an electronegative substituent as X in the molecule $X\text{-}C_6H_4\text{-}NR_2$ ($R = CH_3$), there occurs usually an additional shift of electrons from NR_2 toward X, which results in an increase of the dipole moment. The effect of the substituent on the optical properties is closely connected with their effect on the position and intensity of the absorption bands in the ultraviolet spectrum. The following data is given (Table): The position of the intense absorption bands of the compounds C_6H_5X and $R_2N{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}X$; absorption curves plotted by

Card 1/3

means of the photoelectric spectrophotometer SF-4 (Figs 1-3); exaltation of molecular refraction in $R_2N \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot X$ (with respect to that of PhX and $PhNR_2$); molar coefficients of the integral intensity of Raman-spectrum lines; dipole moments of the compounds $R_2N \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot X$. Individual data on the methods of determination was already given (Ref 2). The above data indicates that the influence exercised by the dimethyl amino group upon the properties of the molecules under investigation has the same nature; there occurs an approach and intensification of the absorption band, increase in the exaltation, refraction, and intensity of Raman-spectrum lines, decrease in the frequency of group X, and increase in the dipole moments (from NR_2 to X) to a larger extent than would correspond to an additive scheme. Compounds with groups of the highest degree of electronegativity (NO_2, NO, CHO) are most strongly influenced by the NR_2-group. However, the authors did not find any specific relation between the individual influences. In conclusion, they thanked

P. P. Shorygin for his assistance. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova. Akademiya nauk SSSR (Physicochemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, of the Academy of Sciences, USSR). Institut organicheskoy khimii (Institute of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: December 14, 1957

YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; ZAYTSEVA, Ye.L.; BRAZ, G.I.; BAZOV, V.P.

Synthesis of 2,4,6-trialkyl- and 2,4,6-triaryl-1,3,5-triazines from imnoesters. Zhur.VKHO 7 no.2:229-230 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova.
(Triazine) (Esters)

L 26418-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) GG/BB

ACC NR: AM5017155 Monograph 46 UR/ 8+1

Ushakov, V. B.; Petrov, G. M.; Basov, Ye. P.; Popov, V. A.; Lakunin, N. B.; Moskalenko, G. V.; Sabayev, G. N.

The MN-14 160 electronic nonlinear analog computer (Elektronnaya nelineynaya analogovaya vychislitel'naya mashina MN-14) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye," 1965. 232 p. illus., biblio. 3300 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: analog computer, analog computer system, computer control system, computer component/MN-14 analog computer

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and scientists concerned with the problems of development and practical cpplication of analog computers. It may also be useful to students in this field at schools of higher education. The MN-14 nonlinear electronic analog computer, developed at the Scientific Research Institute of Computer Machine Building, is described. It is used to model dynamic systems described by common nonlinear differential equations up to the 30th order with a large number of nonlinear relationships. The MN-14 computer may also be used to solve engineering construction problems as well as for scientific investigations in various fields of the national economy. The principles of the computer's design and its circuit characteristics are discussed. Basic units and structural assemblies are described and the methods used in the preparation of the problems solved by the computer are covered. Considerable attention is paid to the problems of increasing the computer's practical application by means of introduction of additional equipment into its system. The names of

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.33

L 26418-66

ACC NR: AM5017155

Ushakov V. B., Doctor of Technical Sciences, and G. M. Petrov are listed as the leaders.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 2/2 NC

2

11.2714

36058
S/063/62/007/002/012/014
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Zaytseva, Ye.L., Braz, G.I., Yakubovich, A.Ya., Bazov, V.P., Petrova, L.G., Gitina, R.M.

TITLE: Synthesis of mixed 2,4,6-trialkyl-1,3,5-triazines and polymer triazine compounds from iminoesters

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva, v. 7, no. 2, 1962, 232 - 233

TEXT: In continuation of earlier experiments in which symmetric 2,4,6--trialkyl- and 2,4,6-triaryl-substituted 1,3,5-triazines were prepared by cyclization of iminoesters in the presence of catalytic quantities of their salts, 2,4,6-substituted triazines mixed in an analogous way were prepared by combined cyclization with esters of different iminoacids in the present investigation. When the paper published earlier was already in press, it was observed, that F. Schaefer, and G. Peters reported on the same subject [Ref. 2: J. Org. Chem., 26, 2778 (1961)]. If a mixture of ethyl esters of imino acid and imino butyric acid are cyclisized in the presence of 6 mole% of the chlorohydrate of iminoesters, a mixture of four substituted triazines is obtained, namely a) $R = R' = CH_3$

Card 1/2

S/063/62/007/002/012/014
A057/A126

Synthesis of mixed .....

(where R = positions 4 and 6, and R' = position 2 in the symmetric triazine), b) R = CH_3, R' = n-C_3H_7, c) R = n-C_3H_7, R' = CH_3, d) R = R' = n-C_3H_7. The composition of the mixture depends upon the proportion of the initial iminoesters. By distillation over metallic sodium the pure esters b) and c) could be separated and their characteristics determined. 2,4,6-tris-(δ-carboetoxybutyl)-triazine was synthesized by cyclization of the diethyl ester of mono-iminoadipic acid and specified. A structurized polymer was prepared by cyclization of the diethylester of bis-iminoadipic acid. The polymer is a yellow, crumbling substance, not soluble in common organic solvents, but swelling in benzene. The same polymer can be obtained from dibenzylester of bis-iminoadipic acid. According to the infrared spectrum the polymer contains triazine rings, and apparently C = NH groups. A triazine polymer can be obtained also by combined cyclization of diethyl ester of bis-imino adipic acid and ethyl ester of imino acetic acid. There are 1 table and 3 references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1961

Card 2/2

YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; ZAYTSEVA, Ye.L.; BRAZ, G.I.; BAZOV, V.P.

Syntheses in 1,3,5-triazine series. Part 1: Preparation of 2,4,6-trialkyl (aryl)-1,3,5-triazines from iminoesters. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3409-3417 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.
(Triazine) (Esters)

ZAYTSEVA, Ye. L.; BRAZ, G. I.; YAKUBOVICH, A. Ya.; BAZOV, V. P.

Syntheses in the series of 1,3,5-triazine. Part 2: Preparation of mixed 2,4,6-trialkyl-1,3,5-triazines from imino ethers. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.1:199-202 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L. Ya. Karpova.

(Triazine) (Ethers)

BRAZ, G.I.; MYASNIKOVA, G.V.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; BAZOV, V.P.; SAKODYNSKIY, K.I.

Simultaneous trimerization of acetonitrile and trichloroacetonitrile. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:1939-1941 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova.
(Acetonitrile) (Polymerization)

L 18897-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Ps-4/Pr-4/Pc-4 RM/WW/
ACCESSION NR: AP3006596 S/0020/63/151/006/1347/1349 MAY/JFW

AUTHORS: Pravednikov, A. N.; Kardash, I. Ye.; Razov, V. P.; Yeliseyeva, N. V.; Sharpaty*y, V. A.; Medvedev, S. S. (Academician)

TITLE: Free-radical polymerization of triazine cycles

77

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 151, no. 6, 1963, 1347-1349

TOPIC TAGS: free radical, polymerization, triazine, triazine cycle, free-radical polymerization

ABSTRACT: The present article reports the results of spectroscopic and electron paramagnetic resonance analysis of the polymers obtained by heating triazines with perfluoracetone as a source of CF_3 radicals at 520C. The free-radical polymerization of triazine cycles, evidently representing addition of the free radical to the cycle on the double bond with subsequent opening of the cycle, must be accompanied at high temperatures by depolymerization, by a splitting of the monomeric by a unit from the polymeric radical. Orig. art. has: 1 formula 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28May63 DATE ACQ: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4037281 S/0190/64/006/005/0838/0842

AUTHORS: Yakubovich, A. Ya.; Rozantsev, G. G.; Bras, G. I.; Bazov, V. P.

TITLE: Fluorinated polybenzimidazoles

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 5, 1964, 838-842

TOPIC TAGS: polybenzimidazole, fluorinated polybenzimidazole, diaminobenzidine perfluoroglutarate polycondensation, diaminobenzidine diphenyl perfluoroglutarate, polyperfluorotrimethylenedibenzimidazole

ABSTRACT: Low-molecular poly-2,2'-(perfluorotrimethylene)-5,5'-dibenzimidazole (PPD) was synthesized by melting 0.5 gm 3,3'-diaminobenzidine with 0.92 gm diphenylperfluoroglutarate at 180C in an atmosphere of argon. Within 30 minutes the temperature was raised to 190C, and the heating was continued for another 30 minutes at 1.5 mm pressure. After grinding the reaction mass to a powder the heating was continued for 3 hours at the same pressure, with the temperature gradually increased to 220C. This procedure yielded polymer I. Polymer II was obtained by allowing the process to run the last three hours at 190C and 0.3 mm pressure. When the last stage was continued for 5 hours at 190C and 0.04 pressure,

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037281

the resulting compound was labeled polymer III. The yield of polymers I, II, and III averaged 59%. They were dissolved in m-cresol from which they were precipitated by ether. The products were then analyzed and studied by infrared spectroscopy. Specific viscosities of 0.2% solutions of polymers I and III in cresol were found to be 0.035 and 0.055 respectively, while polymer II did not show any noticeable viscosity. Heating at 220-230C in an atmosphere of argon brought about the decomposition of the PPD polymer, with the liberation of fluorine. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 2 formulas, and 1 chart.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 03Jun63 DATE ACQ: 09Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ZAYTSEVA, Ye.L.; GITINA, R.M.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; BRAZ, G.I.; PETROVA, L.G.; BAZOV, V.P.

Synthesis and some properties of aminoperfluorocarboxylic acid esters. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.8:2816 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 3655-66 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)
EPA(w)-2/ T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AT5024877 JD/WW/JG/GS/AT/WH UR/0000/65/000/000/0120/0126

AUTHOR: Basov, V. P.; Kalinichenko, L. F.; Epik, A. P.

TITLE: Use of refractory metals in the electrochemical industry

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut problem materialovedeniya. Diffuzionnyye pokrytiya na metallakh (Diffusion coatings on metals). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1965, 120-126

TOPIC TAGS: refractory metal, electrochemistry, electrolysis, corrosion resistance, electrode

ABSTRACT: The problem of selecting a stable electrotechnical material suitable for use as a current conductor in highly aggressive media is particularly important to industry. From this standpoint, titanium shows great promise in view of its high strength, high melting point, low specific weight, and high corrosion resistance, the latter due to the presence of a surface oxide film which forms virtually instantaneously on the freshly treated surface. Since, however, the oxide films coating the surface of Ti cause a relatively high voltage drop on electric contact with certain widely used electrotechnical materials (e.g.,

Card 1/3

L 3655-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5024877

graphite, mercury), thus leading to excessive losses of electric energy, overheating of the contacts, and other complications, it is expedient to replace them with coatings of some at least equally corrosion-resistant but more electroconducting compounds (of the carbide, boride, and nitride types). In this connection, the technique of deposition also matters. Research and development work on the selection of compounds assuring a minimal voltage drop, and on the optimal techniques of their deposition, is already in progress. This problem is particularly important to the chlorine industry, where, chlorine electrolysis involves a highly aggressive medium and where a still greater problem is that of developing an insoluble anode to replace the troublesome graphite anode. Research into new, more effective anode materials is in progress. Thus, Soviet scientists have started laboratory tests of specimens of different refractory materials resistant to aggressive media: the carbides of Ti, Zr, Cr, Mo, W, carbidized Ti; the borides of Ti, Zr, Cr, boronized Ti; the nitrides of Ti, Zr, Cr, nitrided Ti; and molybdenum silicide. These studies have not yet produced the desired results, but this is no reason for discontinuing them, as proved by the recent publication of two patents (Ioffe, A. F. Fizika poluprovodnikov, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957; Beet, H. Canadian Patent No. 643672, 1962) pertaining to a corrosion-resistant electrode used as an anode in electrolysis and consisting of a metal (Ti, Cr, Nb)

Card 2/3

L 3655-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5024877

or its alloy coated with an electroconducing metal nitride. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Problems in Materials Science, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Aug65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, GC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP6036047 SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/004/0989/1000

AUTHOR: Basov, V. A.; Dement'yev, V. A.; Krokhin, O. N.; Sklizkov, G. V.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Heating and decay of a plasma produced by a giant laser pulse focused on a solid target

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 51, no. 4, 1966, 989-1000

TOPIC TAGS: ~~giant pulse laser~~, plasma decay, plasma diagnostics, laser application, laser pulse action

ABSTRACT: The authors obtain the distribution of the fundamental gas dynamics parameters of the plasma produced by a giant laser pulse focused on a solid target (carbon surface during its early decay stages. The plasma was investigated with apparatus having a high time resolution permitting the radii of various regions of the flare to be determined as functions of the time. The experiments consisted of recording the charged-particle flow to a shielded probe (Fig. 1), the giant pulse being produced by a neodymium-glass laser described elsewhere (ZhETF Pis'ma v. 2, 57, 1965). The motion of the luminous plasma boundary was investigated by high-speed photography with SFR-2M equipment at a time resolution of 1.5 nsec. The motion of the internal region of the flare was fol-

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036047

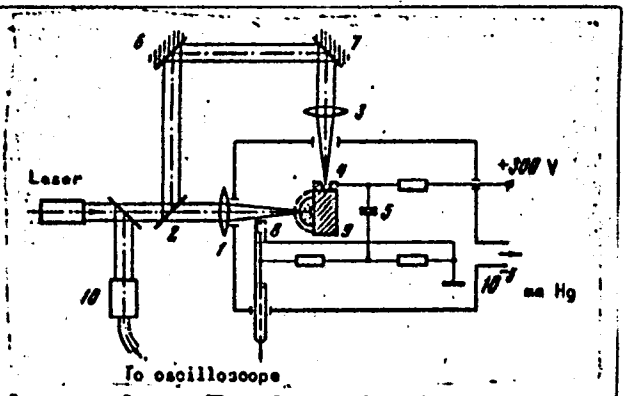


Fig. 1. Experimental setup for the determination of the R-t diagrams of the neutral boundary of the flare. 1 - Lens, 2 - semitransparent mirror, 3 - lens, 4 - discharge gap, 5 - capacitor, 6, 7 - mirrors, 8 - probe, 9 - target.

lowed by a shadow method with light from a laser pulse. The absorption in the flare was determined indirectly by measuring the transmission coefficient, and the density and temperature distributions in the flare were estimated from the measurement results as function of the laser power. A theoretical interpretation is proposed for the evolution of the heat rise and motion of the flare, based on the simplifying assumption that the problem has spherical symmetry and that the velocity varies linearly with the radius. The proposed theory is found to be in qualitative agreement with the experimental data. The authors thank V. S. Zuyev for collaborating in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Mar66/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 5106

Card 2/2

BASOV, V. S.

Fuel Abstracts
May 1954
Other Prime
Movers

(3) Fuels - Engines

3831. INSTALLING AUTOMATIC CONTROL ON DIESEL PLANT. Basov, V.S., Egorov, F.S. and Cherney, K.K. (Energ. Byull. Minist. Neft. Prom. (Fuel Bull. Minist. Oil, Moscow), Dec. 1953, 1-8). An illustrated account of automatic devices which were added to 600 h.p. 500 rev/min Baldwin engines coupled to Westinghouse generators and used as standby plant. (L).

8-25-54
LM
LL

BASOV, V.S., inzh.

Protection of high-voltage power transmission lines from accumulation of wet snow on the conductors. Elek.sta. 33 no.12:58-62 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electric lines—Overhead)

GOL'MSHTOK, Ya.M.; BASOV, V.T.

Effect of various factors on the distribution of the gas stream throughout the cross section of the shaft and control of the run of the furnace by changing the rate of charging. Trudy Leningrad. Politekh. Inst. im. M.I. Kalinina '49, No.2, 92-166. (MLRA 6:3)
(CA 47 no.21:11098 '53)

BASOV, V. T.

137-1958-3-4582

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 16 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Belyankin, D. S., Ivanov, B. V., Basov, V. T.

TITLE: Chemical-Mineralogical Transformations of Chamotte in the Course of its Service in the Lining of a Blast Furnace (Khimiko-mineralogicheskiye izmeneniya shamota v protsesse yego sluzhby v kladke domennoy pechi)

PERIODICALS: V sb.: Issled. domennogo protsessa. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 196-214

ABSTRACT: Three samples of chamotte brick, removed from the upper portion of the shaft and from the body of an 1100 m^3 blast furnace, were investigated after the furnace had been in operation for three years and four months. The lining of the shaft had disintegrated to a significant extent. It was established that alkalies deeply penetrate the chamotte lining and react with the refractory by forming alkaline alumosilicates, $KAlSiO_4$ in particular (up to 55 percent). The following assumptions were made concerning the mechanism of deterioration: Initially the mass of chamotte becomes porous through the deposition of C in accordance with the Bell reaction after which the alkalies penetrate into the cracks formed and react with the material of the lining. S. G.

Card 1/1

BASOV V. V.

PA 49T76

USSR/Petroleum Industry Mar 1946
Petroleum - Well Drilling

"Petroleum Baths--Their Use for Correcting Breakdowns in Core Drilling," V. V. Basov, 4 pp

"Razvedka Nedr" No 2

Method can be used only when drilling through clay or sand. Discusses various types of breakdowns which can occur. If drill should get stuck in the bore, no need to take the trouble of breaking drill and then fishing for the bit. Author states that petroleum bath will act on the sand or clay making soft friable mass which will release the bit and the rig can be drawn up with no trouble. Gives mathematical

49T76

USSR/Petroleum Industry (Contd) Mar 1946

formula to be used to calculate the amount of petroleum which must be used for various types of bores. Briefly discusses raising the rig and operations necessary before drilling can be resumed.

49T76

BASOV V.V.

92-58-3-27/32

AUTHOR: Basov, V.V., Chief, PTO Geologo - poiskovoy kontory tresta Kavkazneftegazrazvedka

TITLE: The URB-ZAM Drilling Rigs Must be Sheltered in the Winter (Burovym agregatam URB-ZAM neobkhodimo zimneye ukrytiye)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 3, p 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the use of RUB-ZAM drilling rigs employed in petroleum exploration is increasing every year and that old rigs which become obsolete due to the introduction of advanced drilling techniques are being replaced by new rigs of the above-mentioned type. These new rigs can be assembled and dismantled much faster than the old rigs. Moreover, the use of URB-ZAM rigs reduces

Card 1/2

chances of injury. Experience in using the above rigs in the summer proves that their drilling capacity exceeds 3,000 meters per month per rig. However, the plant manufacturing these rigs delivers them without providing any shelter which is badly needed by the operators in winter. Therefore, the manufacturing plant must be requested to supply these rigs with shelters suitable for operators working the year round. Lack of shelters has compelled drillers to use all sorts of shelters and covers. This is not a proper solution of the problem and drillers engaged in geological survey and petroleum exploration hope that shelters suitable for winter conditions will be supplied in the near future.

ASSOCIATION: PTO Geologo-poiskovoy kontory tresta Kavkazneftegazrazvedka (Production and Technical Section of the Exploration Office of the Kavkazneftegazrazvedka Trust)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

BASOV, V.V., tekhnik geologo-razvedochnogo bureniya (g.Pyatigorsk)

Using a packer in core drilling while shutting in a gasser.
Neftianik 5 no.7:13-15 Jl '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Core drilling--Equipment and supplies)
(Gas, Natural)

BASOV, V.V., tekhnik po bureniyu

Drillers aid agricultural workers. Neftianik 5 no.2:3-6 F '60.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Pyatigorskaya geologorazvedochnaya kontora Stavropol'skogo kraya.
(Stavropol Territory--Agriculture) (Artesian wells)

USHAKOV, V.B., doktor tekhn. nauk; PETROV, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; BASOV, Ye.P.; POPOV, V.A.; LAKUNIN, N.B.; MOSKALENKO, G.V.; SABAYEV, G.N.; ABIZOVA, T.V., inzh.,red.

[The MN-14 nonlinear electronic analog computer] Elektronnaia nelineinaia analogovaia vychislitel'naia mashina. MN-14. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 232 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut schetnogo mashinostroyeniya (for Ushakov, Petrov).

GOLOVANOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BASOV, Yu.A., inzh.

Parameters of the systems determining the voltammetric curve of semiconductor valves. Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no.7:22-27 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

BASOV, Yu.M.; LEBEDEVA, M.I.

"Wages of railroad workers" by A.F. Kachalkin. Reviewed by IU.M. Basov, M.I. Lebedeva. Zhel. dor. transp. 45 no.5:93-95 My '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Starshiye inzhenery Upravleniya truda, zarabotnoy platy i tekhniki bezopasnosti Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.

BALABAYEV, G.M., inzh.; BASOV, Yu.P.

Eliminating the elements of heavy work is a necessary condition to improve work sanitation in shipbuilding. Sudostroenie 28 no.5:65 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Shipbuilding—Hygienic aspects)

REZNIKOV, L.I.; YUS'KOVICH, V.F.; BASOV, [redacted] redaktor; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Problems pertaining to teaching physics in school; teaching sciences from the angle of practical application] Voprosy prepodavaniia fiziki v shkole; iz opyta politekhnicheskogo obucheniia. Sostaviteli L.I. Reznikov, i V.F.IUs'kovich. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1954. 185 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Physics--Study and teaching)

BASOV-GRINEV, S.A.; KAVERIN, A.I.

Automatic control of oil pumping in oilfields. Neft.khoz. 34 no.2:63-65 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Automatic control) (Oil well pumps)

LINNIK, G.N.; BASOVA, A.I.

Development of measures for combating the potato tuber eelworm. Trudy probl. i tem.soveshch. no.3:198-207 '54. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva.
(Nematoda) (Potatoes--Diseases and pests)

KIR'YANOVA, Ye.S.; LINNIK, G.N.; BASOVA, A.I.; TERESHCHENKO, Ye.F.; RYSS, R.G.; POGOSYAN, E.Ye.

Appendix 2: Recommendations for combating the potato tuber nematode (Ditylenchus destructor Thorne, 1945). Trudy probl. i tem.soveshch. no.3:253-255 '54. (MIRA 8:5)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Khar'kovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva, Kiyevskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya, Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ovoshchevodstva, Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR.
(Nematoda) (Potatoes--Diseases and pests)

BASOVA, Anastasiya Ivanovna, inzhener; KATSNEL'SON, S.M., redaktor; FURMAN, G.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Our experience in a dispatching system for machine-tractor stations] Nash opyt organizatsii dispetcherskoi sluzhby v MTS. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1956. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 5, no.24) (MLRA 9:11)

1. Dispetcher Millerovskoy MTS Kamenskoy oblasti (for Basova)
(Machine-tractor stations)

MIKHAYLOV, G.S.; KON'KOVA, V.A.; BASOVA, A.K.

Preparation of ethyl ester of ethoxyacetic acid. Zhur. Prikład. Khim. 25, no.12 1329-30 '52. (MLRA 5:12)
(CA 47 no.22:12243 '53)

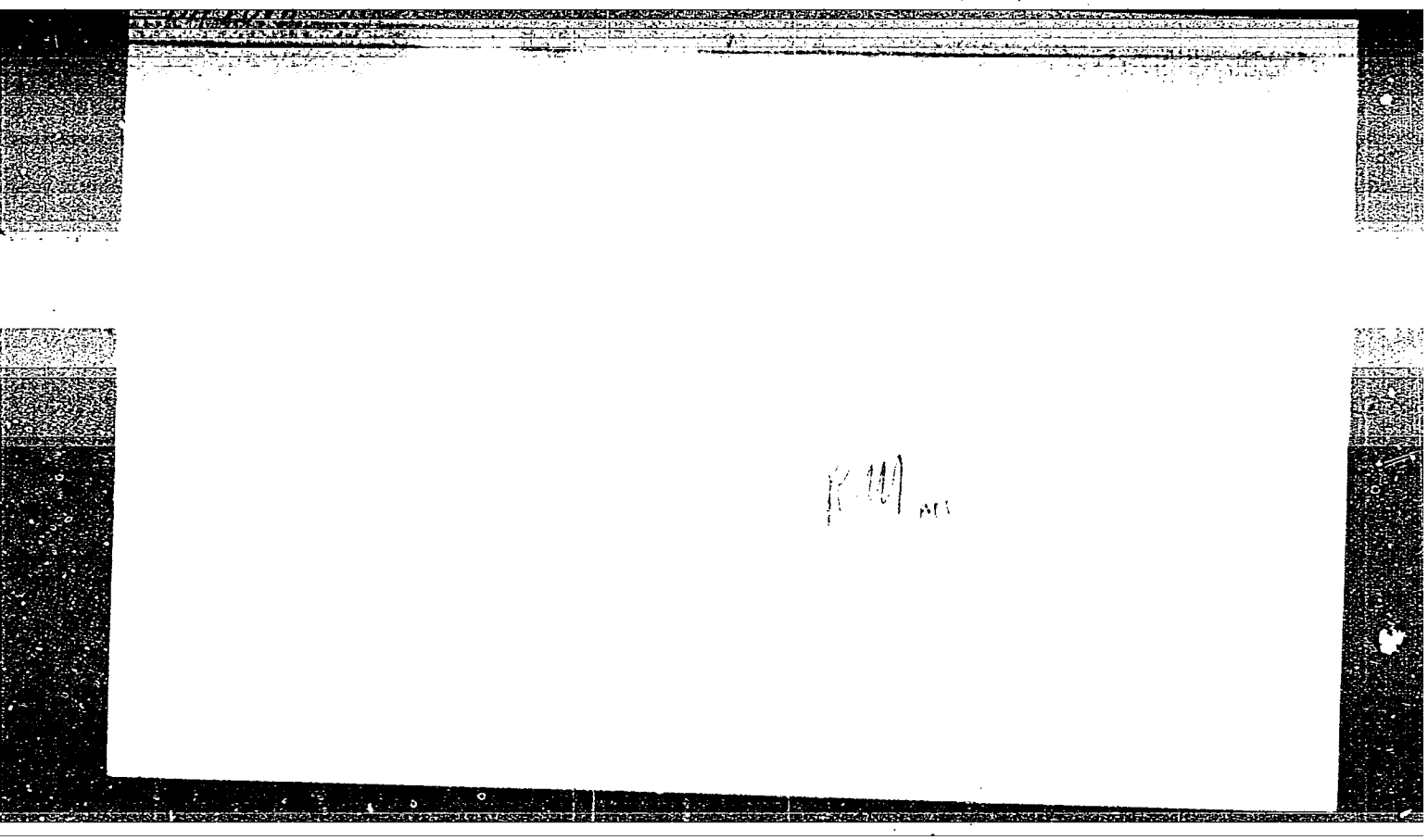
1. Leningrad Filial VNIVI.

BASOVA, A.K.

USSR

The isolation of diacetone sorbose in aqueous solution. A. K. Basova and O. S. Mikhailov. *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Vitamin. Inst.* 4, 91(1953).—Annotation.

B. S. Levine



L 35371-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AR6017793 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/001/A044/A044

AUTHOR: Basova, B. G.

TITLE: Linear gate circuits for the nanosecond range

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 1A400

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 1. M., Atomizdat, 1964, 152-157

TOPIC TAGS: nanosecond pulse, gate signal, linear logic, pulse transformer, pulse shaper, semiconductor diode

ABSTRACT: The author describes a conicidence circuit for operation with pulses having fronts of the order of several nanoseconds. The circuit is constructed with two transformers with a transformation coefficient 1:1, and one winding of each has a center tap. The terminals of these windings are interconnected through semiconductor diodes. Application or the input pulses and pickoff of the output pulses is to and from the windings having no center tap. A bias voltage is applied between the center taps to maintain the semiconductor diode cut off. The gating pulses which cause the diode to conduct are applied to the same center taps. If the transformers are constructed to be symmetrical, there is no pedestal on the output pulse. The circuit for shaping the gating pulse, constructed with two avalanche transistors, is also described. V. P. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09, 20

Card 1/1

BRUSKIN, D.E., dotsent. Prinimali uchastiye: SENILOV, G.N., dotsent; BASOVA, B.K., dotsent; BOKSHITSKIY, L.V., prepodavatel'; LUGOVOY, G.F., prepodavatel'; CHUMAKOV, N.M., prepodavatel'. SENKEVICH, A.M., dotsent, red.; CHAROV, A.D., tekhn.red.

[Electric equipment of airplanes] Elektrooborudovanie samoletov. Moskva, Ges.energ.izd-vo, 1948. 464 p. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Kafedra inzhenerno-aviatsionnoy sluzhby Moskovskogo ordena Lenina energeticheskogo instituta im. V.M.Moletova (for all except Senkevich, Charov).
(Airplanes--Electric equipment)

BASOVA, B. K.

24-11-18/31

AUTHORS: Basova, B. K., Bogoyavlenskiy, V. N. and Yanshin, A.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Operation of an asynchronous motor with an asynchronous frequency changer. (Rabota asinkhronnogo dvigatelya s asinkhronnym preobrazovatelem chastoty).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.11, pp. 148-159 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: D. N. Lipatov (Ref.1) investigated the possible variants of operation of asynchronous machines as frequency changers connected in cascade with a short circuited asynchronous motor loaded with a fan and also the static stability of the system. A. I. Artem'yev, A.I. (Ref.2) calculated an asynchronous frequency changer and analysed its fundamental operating characteristics. In this paper a cascade is investigated as applied to a short circuited asynchronous motor with traction load. A method of calculation is evolved of the system asynchronous frequency changer-asynchronous motor for a constant power of the asynchronous motor. Also, the problem is considered of the geometrical loci of the currents and the fundamental power relations are derived for various regimes of the asynchronous frequency changer. Fig.2, p.148 gives the

Card 1/3

Operation of an asynchronous motor with an asynchronous frequency changer.

equivalent circuit of the cascade and a simplified equivalent circuit of the cascade is shown in Fig.3. For slips exceeding 0.5 the currents can be expressed by Eqs.(3.2) which represent equations of circles. Therefore, for machines of medium and small ratings, the geometrical loci of the current of the system for a constant slip and for slips exceeding 0.5 can be substituted by sections of circles. An approximate equivalent circuit used for deriving the equations for calculating the currents, voltages and power ratings is shown in Fig.9, p.155. In the final part an engineering method of calculation is given for the case of a constant power output of the asynchronous motor; the dependence of the main power values on the degree of slip calculated by means of the here given method is shown in Fig.7 which also gives the dependence of the torque on the slip for the case of a constant stator power. Calculations were also carried out for determining the degree of accuracy of the fundamental values characterising the operation of the system asynchronous frequency changer-asynchronous motor by means of relations derived from various

BASOVA, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Frequency regulation of the speed of asynchronous traction motors. Trudy MIIT 114:17-33 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric motors, Induction)

BASOVA, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Graphical and analytical method for designing a combined scheme for the replacement of the asynchronous frequency converter and the asynchronous motor. Trudy MIIT 114: 84-98 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric motors, Induction)

DOTSENKO, V.Ye., dots. kand.tekhn.nauk; BASOVA, B.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigation of certain problems of the trackside electric power supply to railroad installations and homes of railroad workers. Trudy MIIT 114:121-142 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Railroads--Electric equipment)

BASOVA, B.K., dotsent; LUR'YE, B.B., dotsent

Use of static phase converters in track work in railroad transportation. Trudy MIIT no.205:104-115 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KABAK, Ya.M. [deceased]; BASOVA, G.G.

Content of a factor stimulating the secretion of luteinizing hormone in the human hypothalamus and the posterior lobe of hypophysis. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.9:3-7 S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya endokrinologii (zav. - prof. Ya.M. Kabak [deceased]) biologo-pochvennogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.

PARNES, Z.N.; ZDANOVICH, V.I.; KUGUCHEVA, Ye.Ye.; BASOVA, G.I.; KURSANOV, D.N.

Ionic hydrogenation of the ethylene bond. Dokl. AN SSSR 166 no.1:122-124 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kursanov). Submitted June 19, 1965.

GENKIN, A.D.; B[illegible]OVA, G.V.

Tetragonal ferroplatinum from the Noril'sk deposit. Trudy Min.muz. no.16:209-214 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ABRAMOV, V.A.; ALEKSEYEV, A.M.; AL'TER, L.B.; ARAKELYAN, A.A.; BAKLANOV, G.I.; BASOVA, I.A.; BLYUMIN, I.G.; BOGOMOLOV, O.T.; BOR, M.Z.; BREGEL', E.Ya.; VEYTSMAN, N.R.; VIKENT'YEV, A.I.; GAL'TSOV, A.D.; GERTSOVSKAYA, B.R.; GLADKOV, I.A.; DVORKIN, I.N.; DRAGILEV, M.S.; YEFIMOV, A.N.; ZHAMIN, V.A.; ZHUK, I.N.; ZAMYATNIN, V.N.; IGNAT'YEV, D.I.; IL'IN, M.A.; IL'IN, S.S.; IOFFE, Ya.A.; KAYE, V.A.; KAMENITSER, S.Ye.; KATS, A.I.; KLIMOV, A.G.; KOZLOV, G.A.; KOLGANOV, M.V.; KONTOROVICH, V.G.; KRAYEV, M.A.; KRONROD, Ya.A.; LAKHMAN, I.L.; LIVANSKAYA, F.V.; LOGOVINSKAYA, R.L.; LYUBOSHITS, L.I.; MALYSH, A.I.; MENZHINSKIY, Ye.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, P.Ya.; MOISEYEV, M.I.; MOSKVIN, P.M.; NOTKIN, A.I.; PARTIGUL, S.P.; PERVUSHIN, S.P.; PETROV, A.I.; PETRUSHOV, A.M.; PODGORNOVA, V.M.; RABINOVICH, M.A.; RYVKIN, S.S.; RYNDINA, M.N.; SAKSAGANSKIY, T.D.; SAMSONOV, L.N.; SMEKHOV, B.M.; SOKOLIKHIN, S.I.; SOLLERTINSKAYA, Ye.I.; SUDARIKOV, A.A.; TATAR, S.K.; TERENT'YEV, P.V.; TYAGAY, Ye.Ya.; FEYGIN, Ya.G.; FIGURNOV, P.K.; FRUMKIN, A.B.; TSYRLIN, L.M.; SHAMBERG, V.M.; SHAPIRO, A.I.; SHCHENKOV, S.A.; EYDEL'MAN, B.I.; EKHIN, P.E.; MITROFANOVA, S., red.; TROYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhn.red.

[Concise dictionary of economics] Kratkii ekonomicheskii slovar'. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1958. 391 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Economics--Dictionaries)

ACCESSION NR: AT4014061 S/3072/63/000/000/0066/0069

AUTHOR: Veyler, S. Ya.; Likhtman, V. I.; Petrova, N. V.; Vasil'yeva, Ye. N.; Basova, I. G.; Kuznetsov, K. I.; Livanov, V. A.

TITLE: Effect of cooling and lubricating fluids upon the quality of the sheet surface during rolling of aluminum alloys

SOURCE: Fiz.-khim. zakonomernosti deystviya smazok pri obrabotke metallov davleniyem. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 66-69

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, aluminum alloy, aluminum sheet, aluminum rolling, sheet rolling, cooling-fluid, lubricating fluid, emulsol

ABSTRACT: The normal water-emulsion lubricants used during the rolling of aluminum alloys prove unsatisfactory under technological conditions because they produce water stains on the surface of the rolled metal and become impure after a few days of service. Therefore,

Card 1/2