"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

Isomers With Millisecond Periods Formed in Reactions With Neutrons With Energies of 14 Mev SOV/56-36-4-15/70

bashov, Yu. Ya. Lapitskiy, A. V. Gusev, V. S. Ios[illegible], and D. F. Veprintsev for their collaboration. There are 12 figures, [illegible] table and [illegible] references, 10 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: October 2[illegible], 1958

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

S/056/60/039/006/026/063
B006/B056

AUTHORS: Glagolev, V. L., Morozov, A. M., Yampol'skiy, P. A.

TITLE: Reactions Leading to the Formation of the Isomer Pb^{205m}

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 6(12), pp. 1621 - 1624

TEXT: It was the aim of the authors to investigate more closely the characteristics of the short-period gamma radiation emitted from thallium irradiated by 19.2-Mev protons and from lead, irradiated by 14.7-Mev neutrons, and to prove that this radiation must be ascribed to the isomer Pb^{205m}. The experimental method is described in an earlier paper (Ref.5). From a multiple of measurements the energy of this short-period radiation could be determined as (0.97 ± 0.01)Mev; however, in the spectrum of this radiation also lines with 0.73 ± 0.01 and (0.27 ± 0.02)Mev may be observed. Investigation is rendered more difficult because of the considerable background. The half-life of the radiation with 0.97 Mev could be determined as (5.2 ± 0.3)msec, and it was shown that this isomeric radiation occurs in the reaction of Tl^{205} with

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protons. The minimum proton energy at which it occurs was determined as (7.7 ± 0.4)Mev. The data obtained can be explained only by assuming that the isomer is formed according to the reaction $Tl^{205}(p,n)Pb^{205m}$. With a 32.3 mg/cm^2 thick thallium target, the cross section of the reaction was determined as $\sigma_m = (20 \pm 4)$mb for an energy of 19.2 Mev. Further investigations of the short-period radiation were made by bombarding lead by 14.7-Mev protons; in these experiments, the half-life of radiation was determined as (5.0 ± 0.2)msec, the maximum intensity corresponded to an energy of (0.94 ± 0.02)Mev. Further investigations showed that this reaction was $Pb^{206}(n,2n)Pb^{205m}$; its cross section was determined as $\sigma_m = (1.1 \pm 0.2)$b. The results are compared with those obtained by other authors and are discussed. The authors thank A. P. Klyucharev for his interest and the accelerator team of the FTI AN USSR (Institute of Physics and Technology AS UkrSSR) as well as M. V. Nikishova for experimental help. There are 1 table and 7 references: 4 Soviet, 2 US, and 1 Dutch.

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Reactions Leading to the Formation of the Isomer Pb^{205m}

S/056/60/039/006/026/063
B006/3056

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 29, 1960

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

21126
S/056/61/040/003/006/031
B102/B202

24.6720

AUTHORS: Glagolev, V.L., Yampol'skiy, P.A.

TITLE: Study of the reactions (n,2n) leading to the formation of isomers

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40, no. 3, 1961, 743 - 748

TEXT: The authors have presented the investigation methods and the preliminary results in previous papers (ZhETF, 36, 1046, 1959 and 39, 1621, 1960); in this paper, further details are given. The samples were bombarded with neutrons which were emitted in a pulsed bombardment by D_2^+ ions of a thick tritium zirconium target. The neutron energy spectrum had a maximum at 14.7 Mev with a half-width of 0.25 Mev. The following results were obtained: The lead isomer which had been formed in the reaction $Pb^{208}(n,2n)Pb^{207m}$ had a half-life of 0.81 ± 0.02 sec, the isomer production cross section was $\sigma_m = 1.7 \pm 0.3$ b. Similar experiments were made with

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Study of the reactions ...

the reaction $Bi^{209}(n,2n)Bi^{208m}$. It was found that the energies of gamma radiation accompanying Bi^{208m} decay were 0.88±0.02 Mev and 0.50±0.02 Mev, the half-life was 2.6 ± 0.1 msec, the reaction cross section was 0.66 ± 0.12 b. Further experiments were made in order to determine the cross section of reactions which led to the formation of a long-lived niobium isomer as well as experiments for a more accurate measurement of the Na^{24m} half-life. 10.0 ± 0.3 d was obtained for the half-life of the isomer Nb^{92g}, 0.94 ± 0.1 Mev for the energy of gamma radiation accompanying its beta decay. The reaction cross section $Nb^{93}(n,2n)Nb^{92g}$ was found to be $\sigma_{g} = 0.56 \pm 0.06$ b. The sodium isomer was produced in the reaction $Al^{27}(n,\alpha)Na^{24m}$; the Na^{24m} life time was found to be 18.3 ± 0.6 msec. The Y^{88m} production cross section was $\sigma_{m} > 0.4$ b. Furthermore, the authors calculated the cross section of lead-isomer production assuming that this

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Study of the reactions ...

isomer is produced only in the reaction $Pb^{208}(n,2n)Pb^{207m}$. The value obtained was compared with the one calculated from the strong-interaction theory by assuming a two-stage mechanism of neutron evaporation in the (n,2n) reaction. In this case a Pb^{207} level scheme was used which was in agreement with the shell model: $p_{1/2}$ (ground state); $f_{5/2}$, 0.570 Mev; $p_{3/2}$ 0.894 Mev; $i_{13/2}$ 1.633 Mev (metastable state); $f_{7/2}$ 2.34 Mev; $g_{9/2}$ 2.75 Mev; $i_{11/2}$ 3.60 Mev; $d_{5/2}$ 4.42 Mev; $g_{7/2}$ 4.66 Mev; $d_{3/2}$ 5.28 Mev; furthermore a level with $(15/2)^-$ and the energy ≈ 5 Mev is assumed. The relative probabilities for various types of transitions are estimated from the relation between the lifetime of a nucleus in the excited state and the transition energy. The experimental and theoretical results are in good agreement. The authors thank M.V. Nikitova for assistance in the experiments. V.N. Sakharov, B.S. Dzhelepov, L.K. Peker, N.N. Flerov, V.M. Talitsyn, A.B. Migdal, L.V. Groshev and I.S. Shapiro are mentioned. There are 1 figure and 28 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 20 non-Soviet-bloc. The 2 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: D. Strominger, J.M. Hollander, G.T. Seaborg,

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B102/B202

Study of the reactions ...

Rev. Mod. Phys. 30, 585, 1958; V.J. Asby et al., Phys. Rev. 111, 616, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 7, 1960

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEV, V. M.,

Glagolev, V. M., Passing a stationary current through a cylindrical magnetron. [illegible] 943

It is shown that the problem of passing a stationary current through a cylindrical magnetron can be reduced to finding a solution for a one-parametrical integral equation with a parameter which depends on the ratio of the cathode radius to the maximum value of the radius of the vector of the electron trajectory. By consecutive approximation the solution of the integral equation for the limiting case of a very thin cathode has been found.

Leningrad Physico-Technical Inst.
Acad. of Sci., USSR
March 16, 1943

SO: Journal of Technical Physics, (USSR) 19, No. 8 (19[illegible])

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

21(0) SOV/2001

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 2d, Geneva, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; fizicheskiye nauki (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Physics) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 552 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, Vol. 1) 8,000 copies printed.

Eds. (Title page): A.I. Alikhanov, Academician; V.I. Veksler, Academician; and Ye.L. Feynberg, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: N.I. Sventsitskaya; Tech. Ed.: Ye.L. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific research workers and other persons interested in nuclear physics. The volume contains 43 papers presented by Soviet scientists at the Second Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held in Geneva in September 1958.

COVERAGE: It is divided into two parts. Part I contains 17 papers dealing with plasma physics and controlled thermonuclear reactions, and Part II contains 26 papers on nuclear physics, including problems of particle acceleration and of cosmic ray physics. The first paper by L.A. Artsimovich presents a review of Soviet work on controlled thermonuclear reactions. The remaining papers in Part I deal with particular problems in this field.

Papers in Part II deal in detail with various problems in nuclear physics, such as the fission of heavy atoms and their isotopes, and with the study of cosmic radiation by means of artificial earth satellites and rockets, described in a paper by S.N. Vernov. The Russian-language edition of the proceedings of the conference is published in 15 volumes. The first 6 volumes contain all the papers presented by Soviet scientists as follows: Volume (1), Radiation Fields (Nuclear Physics); Volume (2), Radiation Chemistry and Radiation Biology; Volume (3), Radiation Detectors and Dosimetry (Nuclear Reactor and Nuclear Power); Volume (4), Radiation Metallurgy and Radiation Effects (Nuclear Fuel and Reactor Metals); Volume (5), Radiation Radiochemistry and Radiation Materials (Chemistry of Radioisotopes and of Radiation Transformations); Volume 5, Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine; Volume (6) Polychromic Phosphorescence and Luminescence Dosimetry and Use of Isotopes). The other 10 volumes contain selected papers presented to the Conference by non-Soviet scientists. In the present volume discrepancies between the English and Russian language edition of the proceedings have been noted in three articles where the texts are not identical: "High Current Pulsed Discharge", Akhiyezer, et al., "High Frequency Plasma Oscillations", and Bogolyubov, "Investigations of the Many-body Problem". The serial numbers of reports 2502 and 2504 are reversed in the English edition. Report 2501, by Blokhintsev, et al, is numbered 2506 in the English edition.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

L 11615-67 EWT(1) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AP6031261 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/009/1575/1584

AUTHOR: Bazhanova,A.Ye.; Glagolev,V.M.; Shafranov,V.D.

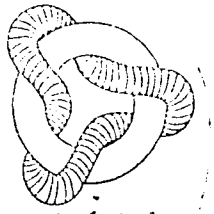
ORG: None

TITLE: Toroidal plasma traps with spatial magnetic axes

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 9, 1966, 1575-1584

TOPIC TAGS: plasma confinement, magnetic field, magnetic surface, stellarator field, mathematic physics

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the confinement of plasma in magnetic fields of the type that can be produced by an endless solenoid wound through and about a circular torus as exemplified by the figure. These fields can be regarded as generalizations of the figure-eight type stellarator field proposed by L.Spitzer (Phys. Fluids, 1, 253, 1958), which the include as a special case. V.D.Shafranov (Yadernyy sintez, 4, 114, 1964) has previously shown that the displacement of the magnetic surfaces of the field of a solenoid in the presence of plasma is determined by the curvature and torsion of the axis of the solenoid. In the present paper formulas are derived for the curvature and torsion of solenoids of the considered type, and the distortion of their magnetic surfaces in the presence of plasma is discussed. Topo-



m=7; n=3

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ACC NR: AP6031251

logically equivalent torus-solenoid configurations in which the solenoid axis consists of line segments and circle arcs are also treated. It is concluded that the distortion of the magnetic surfaces is minimum when the solenoid axis makes an angle of about 45° with the torus axis, and that a suitable value of the ratio of the gas pressure to the magnetic pressure for optimal conditions is 0.1. The authors thank Ye.G.Lariontsev for his participation in the preliminary calculation work. Orig. art. has: 40 formulas and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

L 1836-66 EWT(1)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/SPA(w)-2 IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR: AT5022417 UR/3136/64/000/674/0001/0024

AUTHOR: Alikayev, V.V.; Glagolev, V.M.; Cheverev, N.S.

TITLE: High-frequency paramagnetic stabilization and heating of plasma with electromagnetic waves

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-674, 1964. Paramagnitnaya vysokochastotnaya stabilizatsiya i nagrev plazmy elektromagnitnymi volnami, 1-24

TOPIC TAGS: plasma heating, plasma stability, plasma electron temperature, magnetic field plasma effect, plasma electromagnetic wave

ABSTRACT: It is shown experimentally that in the presence of HF stabilizing fields, convective-type macroscopic instabilities are either completely absent or are strongly attenuated in a plasma with a concentration n of 10^{11} to 10^{13} cm^{-3} located in a magnetic field having the geometry of an adiabatic trap. In the range of magnetic fields corresponding to $\frac{\omega}{\omega_H}\pi$ from 0.5 to 1.0, a fast heating of the plasma electrons takes place, so that the plasma pressure is about 10 times as high as the pressure of the HF field on the plasma. The maximum temperature of the electrons of the heated

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L 1856-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5022417

plasma is 1000 ev. At low plasma concentrations, when the Langmuir electron frequency is close in order of magnitude to the electron-cyclotron frequency, the lifetime of the plasma decreases in the presence of HF fields. This effect appears to be related to an accelerated escape of electrons into the "danger cone" of the magnetic trap owing to collective processes. The effect of removal of this instability was observed experimentally. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

L 08765-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) GG/AT/WW

ACC NR: AP6018350 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/005/0401/0407

AUTHOR: Glagolev, V. M.; Khromkov, I. M.; Cheverev, N. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Paramagnetic effect under the influence of high frequency pressure and electron paramagnetic resonance in a plasma

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 5, 1966, 401-407

TOPIC TAGS: electron paramagnetic resonance, plasma instability, pressure effect

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Nucl. Fusion, Suppl., Part II, 1962, p. 687) devoted to observation of the paramagnetic effect in a plasma under the influence of the pressure of high-frequency fields. With an aim at providing a mechanism for stabilizing against flute instability, the authors investigated experimentally the interaction between microwave fields ($\omega = 2 \times 10^{10}$ sec^{-1}) of a cavity resonator with a dense plasma ($n = 10^{13} - 10^{14}$ cm^{-3}) in a constant magnetic field. The tests were made in the H_{013} mode with a high-frequency magnetic field amplitude up to 150 Oe, which produced a paramagnetic current in the plasma. The resultant plasma configuration is described. The increase in the static magnetic field inside the plasma, associated with the paramagnetic current, agrees well with the theoretical value. At $\omega_H/\omega = 0.5$ paramagnetic resonance of the electrons was observed, lead-

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ACC NR: AP6018350 O

ing to a sharp increase of the plasma pressure p_0 to a value corresponding to $\beta = 8\pi p_0 H_0^2 \approx 0.2$. The method of determining the plasma pressure is described. Resonant heating of the plasma electrons by the high frequency field, connected with the parametric resonance of the electrons, was also observed. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003/

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEV, V.N.

Plasmal reaction in the myelinization of regenerating axons.
Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.3:721-723 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. S.M. Kirova. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Anichkovym.
(NERVES) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY)) (PLASMAL)

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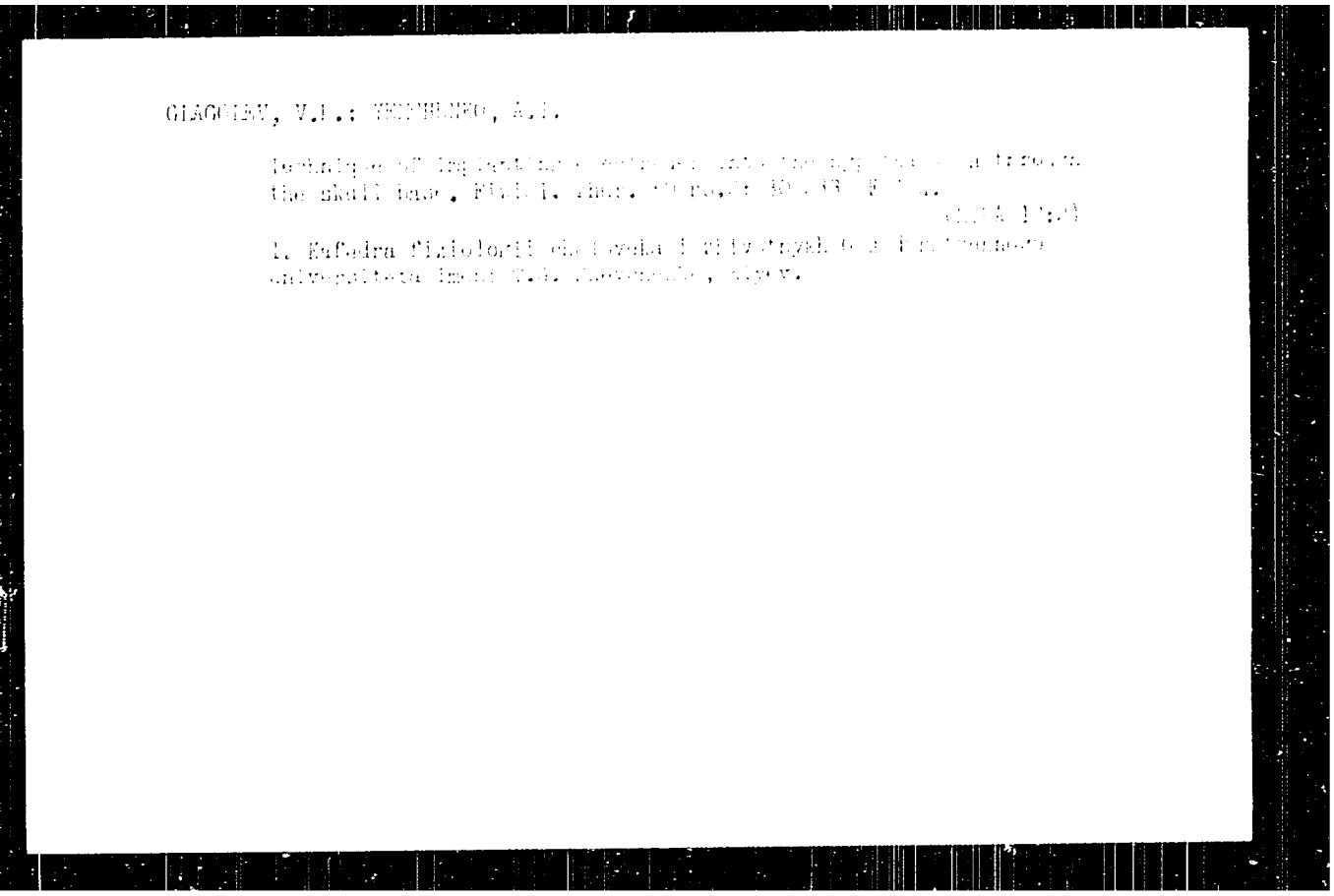
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9



GLAGOLEV, V.I.; [illegible], A.I.

Technique of implanting [illegible] through the skull base. Fiziol. zhur. [illegible] (CIA 1[illegible])

1. Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i [illegible] universiteta imeni T.G. [illegible], Alyev.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T
Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27040

Author : Glagolev, V.P.

Inst : Kiev Veterinary Institute

Title : Obtaining Conditioned Lymph-Secreting Reflexes in Dogs.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kiyevsk. vet. in-t, 1957, 13, 113-117

Abstract : A conditioned lymph-secreting reflex to a bell reinforced by introduction into the vein of lymphagogic preparations (mercusal, celandine tincture, peptone in small doses) was produced in dogs. After 9-35 combinations of conditioned and unconditioned stimulants, a cannula was tied in into the thoracic duct and lymph secretion was measured. After the bell the lymph secretion increased by 17.1-364.3%. This data allows the utilization of the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEV, V.P. Cand Bio Sci -- (diss) "Effect of the nervous system on lymph ." Kiev 1956, 14pp (Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Kiev State Univ im T.G. Shevchenko) 100 copies (KL, 21-58, 89)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEV, V.P.

Demonstrating the work of heart valves. Biol.v shkole no.5: 88-89 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(HEART--VALVES)
(ANATOMY, HUMAN--AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

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21594

9.6150 (1nc/2705)
21.5301

S/109/60/005/010/017/031
E033/E415

AUTHORS: Breydo, I.Ya., Glagolev, V.P., Glukhovskoy, B.M., Korol'kova, O.S. and Leyteyzen, L.G.

TITLE: Investigation of the Stability of Multi-Stage Photo-Electron Multipliers

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol.5, No.10, pp.1698-1702

TEXT: This paper was presented at the 9th All-Union Conference on Cathode Electronics, Moscow, October 1959.

The stability of the output signal from a photo-electron multiplier depends on a number of factors: the voltage, the current, the time of operation and so on. The purpose of this article is to clarify the effects of these factors on multipliers with emitters of different materials. Since multipliers are widely used as scintillation counters, the multipliers were tested in a special set-up which approximated to operational conditions with crystals of NaJ(Tl) irradiated by Cs^{137} on the cathodes of the multipliers. Block diagrams of the test apparatus are given and the apparatus is described. The output current, which depends not only on the amplitude but also on the frequency of the

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pulses, i.e. on the intensity of irradiation of the crystal by γ-rays, was also monitored. The results show that there are two types of instability: 1) smooth change in the average value of the amplitude of the pulses over a period of time and 2) oscillation of the amplitude about a mean value, which shows as a scatter of the recorded points for a given curve. The deviation of the points is approximately 0.3 to 1% of the value of the output pulse. Early tests showed that the stability depended to a great extent on the previous history of the multiplier. The "settling-down" time is different for different specimens and for the same specimen the settling-down time on the first day can be very much longer than on following days. This "training effect" made investigation of individual specimens impossible and statistical tests on a number of multipliers were necessary. The results on 80 multipliers of the ФЭУ-35 (FEU-35) type with Sb-Cs cathodes and emitters are presented graphically by histograms of percentage change in pulse amplitude against numbers of multipliers for output currents of 0.1 to 2.5 microamps, 0.3 to 0.5 microamps and 0.55 to 6.0 microamps. The maxima of these distributions show

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greater percentage change for larger currents. The results for 60 antimony-cesium cathode and emitter multipliers were similar. It is concluded that during the first hours of operation the stability is directly related to the output current and reduction in the current density improves the stability. The absolute maxima of the changes in the output current of the multipliers did not exceed published figures for multipliers with Al-Mg, silver-magnesium and antimony-cesium emitters. The settling-down time was found to be proportional to the output current. Tests on multipliers ФЭУ-24 (FEU-24) with aluminium-magnesium alloy emmiters showed that they also have appreciable settling-down time, but the output current has little effect on it, except that it is reduced with high currents. For example, a batch of multipliers with Al-Mg emitters and bismuth-silver-cesium cathodes had an average settling-down time of 10 to 20 min, after a rest-period of 12 hours with output currents of 20 to 30 microamps. To clarify the effect of activation by cesium on the stability of alloy emitters, a multiplier with a thermo-cathode was prepared. The stability of the emitter was checked directly in a vacuum with continuous pumping before and after cesiation. The relative

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Investigation of the Stability ...

changes in the secondary emission coefficient for thermo-activation and for cesiation for one stage of a copper-beryllium alloy with 100 V and 0.3 mA output current are shown graphically. It is seen that the presence of cesium leads to an increase in both the settling-down time and also in the magnitude of the change in the secondary emission coefficient. There are 7 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 21, 1959

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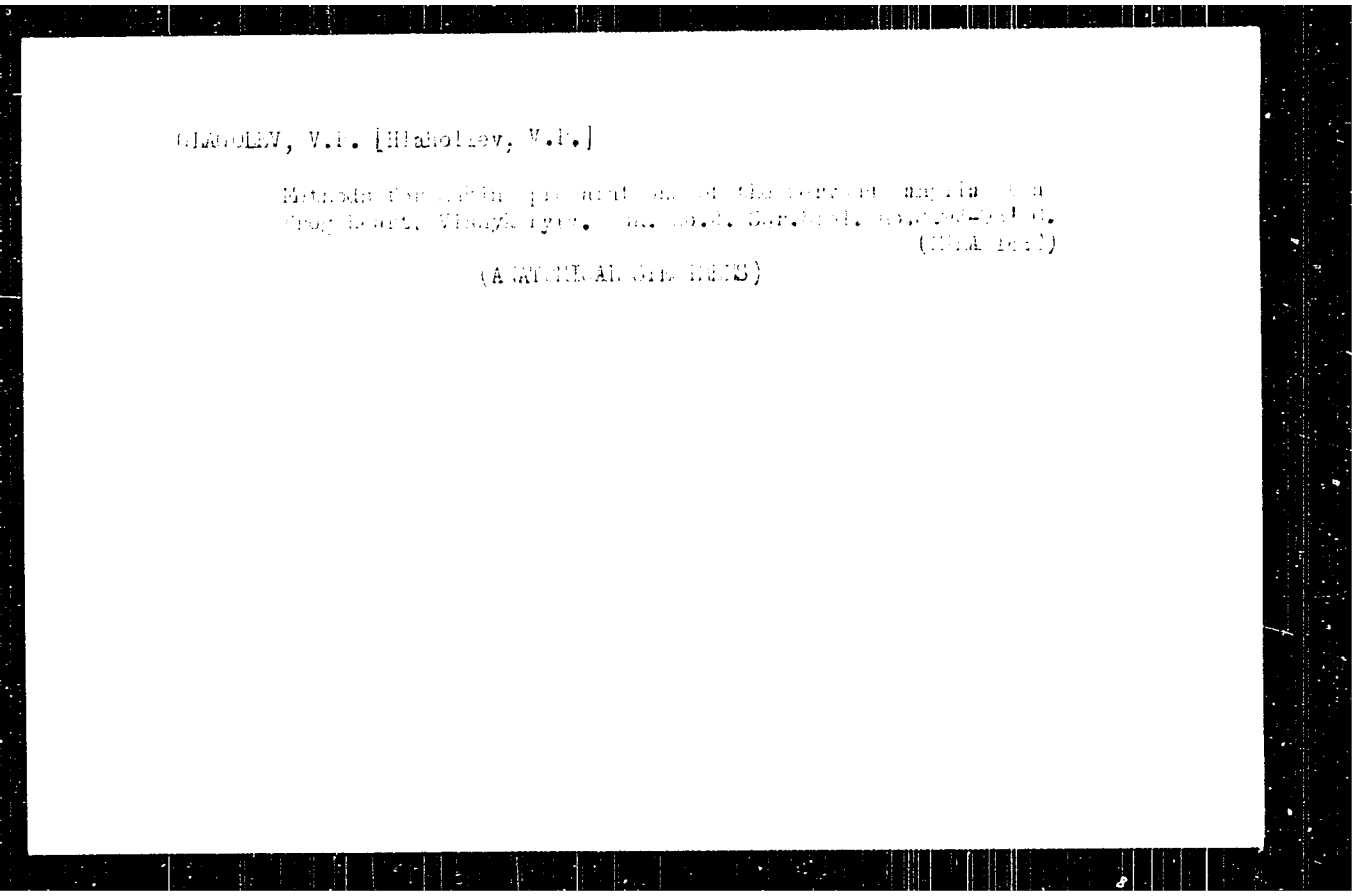

GLAGOLEV, V.P. [Hlaholiev, V.P.]

Methods for making preparations of the nervous ampulla in a frog heart. Vishnyk Lyiv. Un. No.2. Ser.biol. No.[illegible] G. (MIRA 1[illegible])

(ANATOMICAL SYSTEMS)

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MARKOV, V.A.; GLAGOLEV, V.S.

Effective use of the State Bank credits. Tekst.prom. 20 no.5:7-9 My '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Textile industry--Finance)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEV, Yu.A.

Distillation of alcohol in a minimum thermometer. Trudy NIIGMP no.7:105-109 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Thermometers)

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YEFIMOV, A.N., glav. red.; BACHURIN, A.V., red.; VOLODARSKIY, L.M., red.; GERSHBERG, S.R., red.; GINZBURG, S.Z., red.; DUMBUKOV, G.F., red.; KIRZHNER, D.M., red.; KLIMENKO, K.I., red.; KOMAROV, F.V., red.; KOROL'KOV, A.N., red.; KRYLOV, P.N., red.; LIVANSKAYA, F.V., red.; LOKSHIN, E.Yu., red.; OSTROVITYANOV, K.V., red.; POSVYANSKIY, S.S., red.; PRODENSKIY, G.A., red.; RAZUMOV, N.A., red.; RUMYANTSEV, A.F., red.; TATUR, S.K., red.; SHUKHGAL'TER, L.Ya., red.; BAZAROVA, G.V., starshiy nauchnyy red., kand. ekon. nauk; KISEL'MAN, S.M., starshiy nauchnyy red.; GLAGOLEV, V.S., nauchnyy red.; TUMANOVA, N.L., nauchnyy red.; BLAGODARSKAYA, Ye.V., mlad. red.; SHUSTROVA, V.M., mladshiyy red.; GAYDUKOV, Yu.A., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; ZBARSKIY, M.I., red.; LOZOVOY, Ya.D., red.; SERGEYEV, A.V., dots., red.; KHEYFETS, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; LYUBOVICH, Yu.O., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; SYSOYEV, P.V., red.; KOSTI, S.D., tekhn. red.

[Economic encyclopedia; industry and construction] Ekonomicheskaia entsiklopediia; promyshlennost' i stroitel'stvo. Chleny red. kollegii: A.V.Bachurin i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchn. izd-vo "Sovetskaia entsiklopediia." Vol.1. A - M. 1962. 951 p. (MIRA 15:10)

(Russia--Industries--Dictionaries)
(Construction industry--Dictionaries)

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B125/B203

26.2181
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AUTHOR: Glagolev, Yu. A.

TITLE: Surface of mutual irradiation between a body and a thin cylinder

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 4, 1961, 116-119

TEXT: The author gives a practically useful, general equation for a system consisting of a thin cylinder and an arbitrary body. The general expression for the surface of mutual irradiation H_{12} of two nontransparent bodies 1 and 2 reads, as is known: $H_{12} = \int_{s_1} ds_1 \int_{s_2} \frac{\cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2}{\pi r^2} ds_2$ (1), where s_1 and s_2 are the mutually visible surfaces of the first and second body, respectively, φ_1 is the angle between the perpendicular to the element of the first surface and the segment r of the straight line connecting the first and second surface elements ds_1 and ds_2 on the first

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and second surface, respectively, φ_2 is the angle between the perpendicular to ds_2 and the same segment of the straight line. The integrals (1) are not taken in the general form but have to be calculated for each case by a different method. To calculate the expressions of interest here, s_2 is taken as the surface of a cylinder segment, and s_1 as the surface of any body in mutual irradiation with the cylinder. The origin of the cylindrical coordinate system is assumed at any point of the cylinder axis, and the z-coordinate is directed along the cylinder axis. The surface element of the cylinder in this coordinate system is $ds_2 = (d/2)dz\,d\alpha$ (2), where d is the cylinder diameter. The origin of the mobile spherical coordinate system (φ,β,R) is connected with the element dz. The plane perpendicular to the cylinder axis is used as plane of the angle β of this system. Then,

$$H_{12} = \frac{d}{2\pi}\int_{z_1}^{z_2}\int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2}\int_{\eta_1}^{\eta_2}\int_{\beta_1}^{\beta_2}\cos^2\varphi\cos(\beta-\alpha)\,dz\,d\varphi\,d\alpha\,d\beta, \qquad (5)$$

is found for the cylinder segment $l = z_2 - z_1$, where η_1 and η_2 are the

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integration limits for α, ξ_1 and ξ_2 are the integration limits for β. The integration limits for β and α are interrelated, and are compiled in Table 1. In this table, the first line corresponds to the range where the surface element ds_2 of the cylinder is irradiated only by part of surface s_1 of any body, and where the perpendicular to ds_2 is directed so that $0 < \alpha < \pi$. The tangential surface to ds_2 intersects with surface s_1. The second line corresponds to the range where the element ds_2 is irradiated by the entire surface s_1. The third line corresponds to the same range, but for $0 > \alpha > -\pi$. Strictly speaking, the integrals of Eq. (5) for any s_1 must not be used. But for the mean values of the angles $\bar{\varphi}_1$, $\bar{\varphi}_2$, $\bar{\beta}_1$, and $\bar{\beta}_2$, under which the contours of the surface s_1^o of the body are visible from segment 1 of a thin cylinder, the author obtains $H_{12} = \frac{dl}{4\pi}\left[2(\bar{\varphi}_2-\bar{\varphi}_1) + \sin 2\bar{\varphi}_2 - \sin 2\bar{\varphi}_1\right](\bar{\beta}_2-\bar{\beta}_1)$ (6). This sufficiently simple equation is suited for practical purposes. The limiting values of

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Surface of mutual irradiation...

angles $\bar{\beta}_1$ and $\bar{\beta}_2$ are a function of φ and z; φ_1 and φ_2 also depend on z. The surface of the body s_1 may be of such quality that the simultaneous determination of the angles $\bar{\varphi}_1$, $\bar{\varphi}_2$, $\bar{\beta}_1$, and $\bar{\beta}_2$ for the entire body is inconvenient. Then, it is necessary to assume s_1 to be divided in individual areas, and determine the values of these angles for each area separately. In this case,

$$H_{12} = \frac{dl}{4\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\{ [2(\varphi_2 - \varphi_1) + \sin 2\bar{\varphi}_2 - \sin 2\varphi_1](\bar{\beta}_2 - \bar{\beta}_1) \right\}_i . \qquad (7)$$

holds for the surface of mutual irradiation. This formula may also be used if the surface of mutual irradiation between a cylinder segment 1 and several bodies is required. The general formula (6) may be considerably simplified; this is demonstrated here for various special cases of practical interest. At first, the cylinder surface is assumed lying perpendicular to a circular area and passing its center. Then, $\bar{\varphi}_2 = \pi/2$, $\bar{\beta}_2 - \bar{\beta}_1 = 2\pi$, and Eq.(6) becomes $H_{12} = (\bar{\varphi} - \sin \bar{\varphi})dl/2$, where $\bar{\varphi} = \pi - 2\bar{\varphi}_1$. If s_1 is an infinite plane and the cylinder is parallel or

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Surface of mutual irradiation...

perpendicular to it, $H_{12} = \pi dl/2$ (9) holds for both cases. This also applies with any orientation of the cylinder with respect to this plane. For the calculation of the heat exchange by radiation, the coefficients of the degree of irradiation of bodies 1 and 2 are of interest, which are related to the surface of mutual irradiation by $\varphi_{12} = H_{12}/s_1'$, $\varphi_{21} = H_{12}/s_2$, where s_1' and s_2' are the surface areas of the (gray or black) bodies investigated if the bodies are convex. If the (black) bodies are not convex, s_1' and s_2' denote the areas of the convex minimum surfaces enclosing these bodies. For thin cylinders, φ_{12} is practically 0. The relations found here are suitable for calculating the radiative heat exchange not only in thermometry but also in heat engineering. There are 1 table and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1960

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

INIKHOV, Georgiy Sergeyevich, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, doktor khimicheskikh nauk; AZIMOV, G.I., retsenzent; AFANAS'YEV, P.V., retsenzent; GLAGOLEV, Yu.F., retsenzent; D'YACHENKO, P.F., retsenzent; KRETOVICH, V.L., spetsredaktor; AKIMOVA, L.D., redaktor; GOTLIB, E.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Biochemistry of milk] Biokhimiia moloka. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1956. 342 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(MILK--ANALYSIS AND EXAMINATION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

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GLAGOLEVA, A. A.

Oshibka shteynera v reshenii odnoy geometricheskoy zadachi. L., Trudy nauchnotekhn. Konfer. voyenno - transp. akad., SB. 2 (1938), 51-60.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A.G.
Markushevich, A.I.
Rashevskiy, R.K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

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ANDREYEV, P.P.; GLAGOLEVA, A.A., professor, redaktor; TSVETKOV, A.T., redaktor; AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Course in elementary geometry for technical schools] Kurs elementarnoi geometrii dlia tekhnikumov. Pod.red. A.A.Glagoleva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1954. 266 p. (MLRA 7:10)
(Geometry--Study and teaching)

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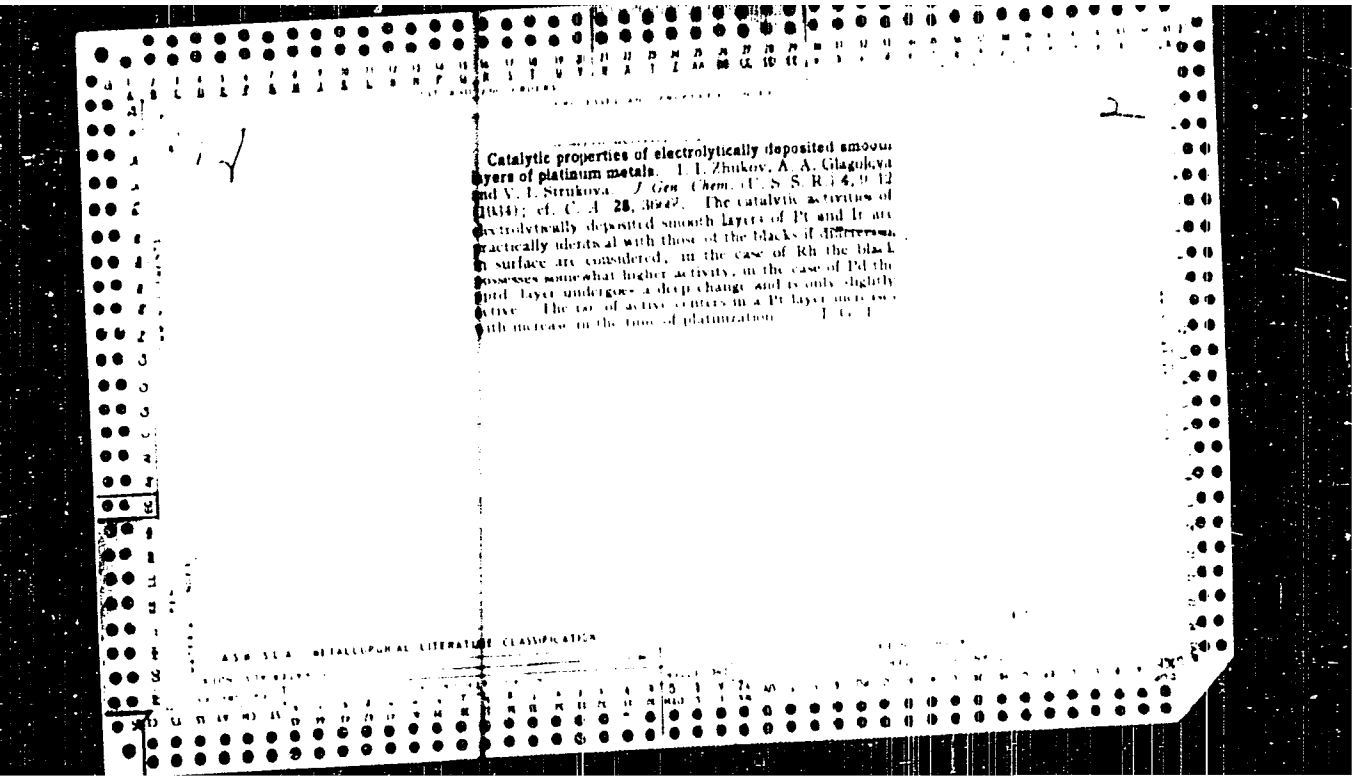

Catalytic properties of electrolytically deposited smooth layers of platinum metals. I. I. Zhukov, A. A. Glagoleva and V. I. Strukova. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 4, 9-12 (1934); cf. C. A. 28, 3042. The catalytic activities of electrolytically deposited smooth layers of Pt and Ir are practically identical with those of the blacks if differences in surface are considered, in the case of Rh the black possesses somewhat higher activity, in the case of Pd the deposited layer undergoes a deep change and is only slightly active. The no. of active centers in a Pt layer increases with increase in the time of platinization. J. G. I.

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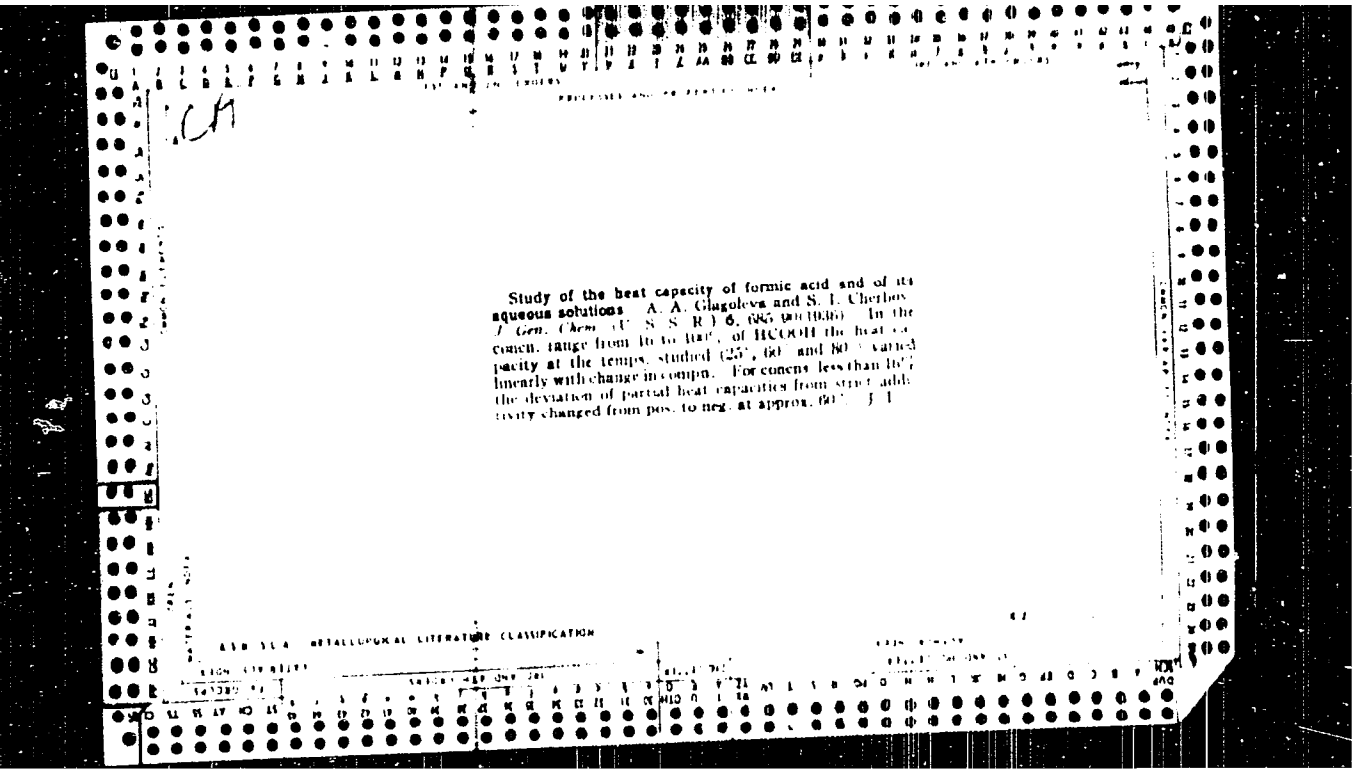

Study of the heat capacity of formic acid and of its aqueous solutions A. A. Glagoleva and S. I. Cherbov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 685 (1936). In the concn. range from 10 to 100%, of HCOOH the heat capacity at the temps. studied (25°, 60° and 80°) varied linearly with change in compn. For concns less than 10% the deviation of partial heat capacities from strict additivity changed from pos. to neg. at approx. 60%. J. J.

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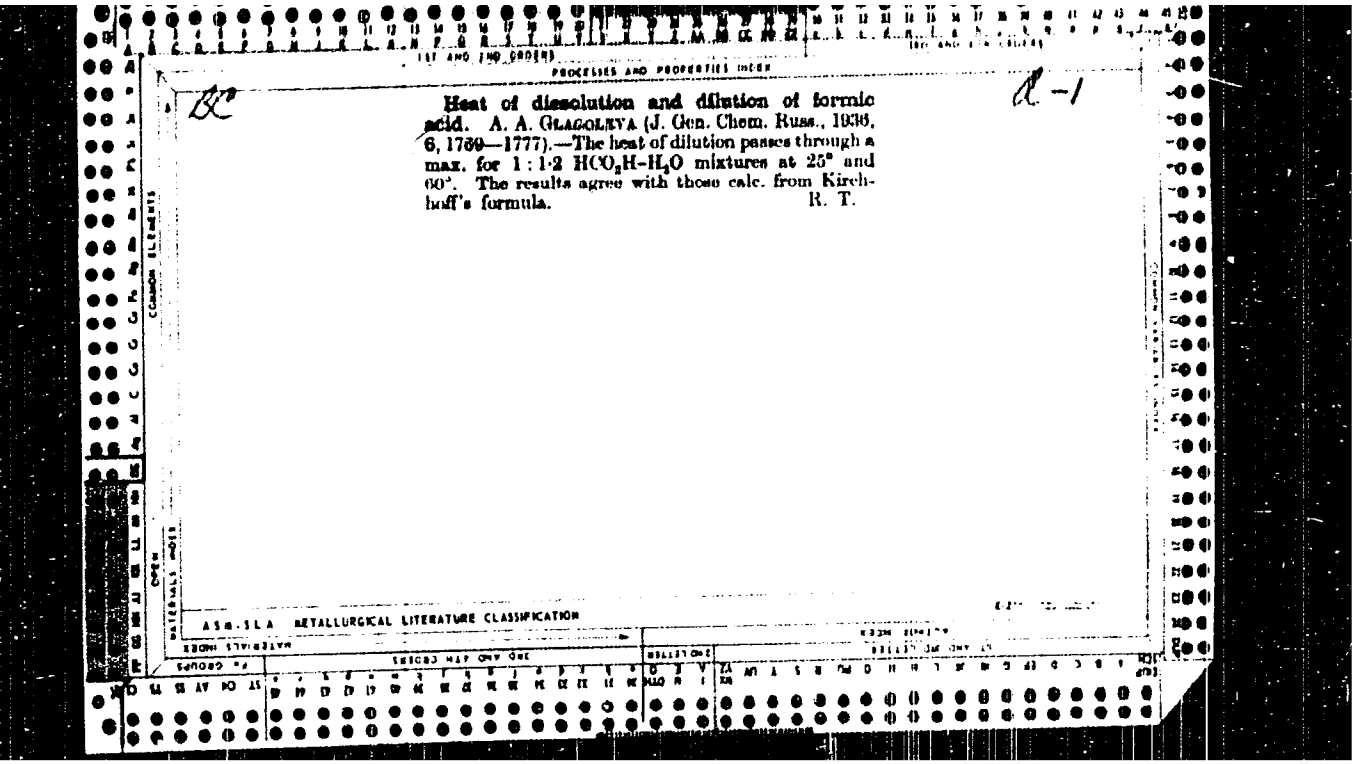

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Heat of dissolution and dilution of formic acid. A. A. GLAGOLEVA (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1936, 6, 1769—1777).—The heat of dilution passes through a max. for 1 : 1·2 HCO_2H–H_2O mixtures at 25° and 60°. The results agree with those calc. from Kirchhoff's formula. R. T.

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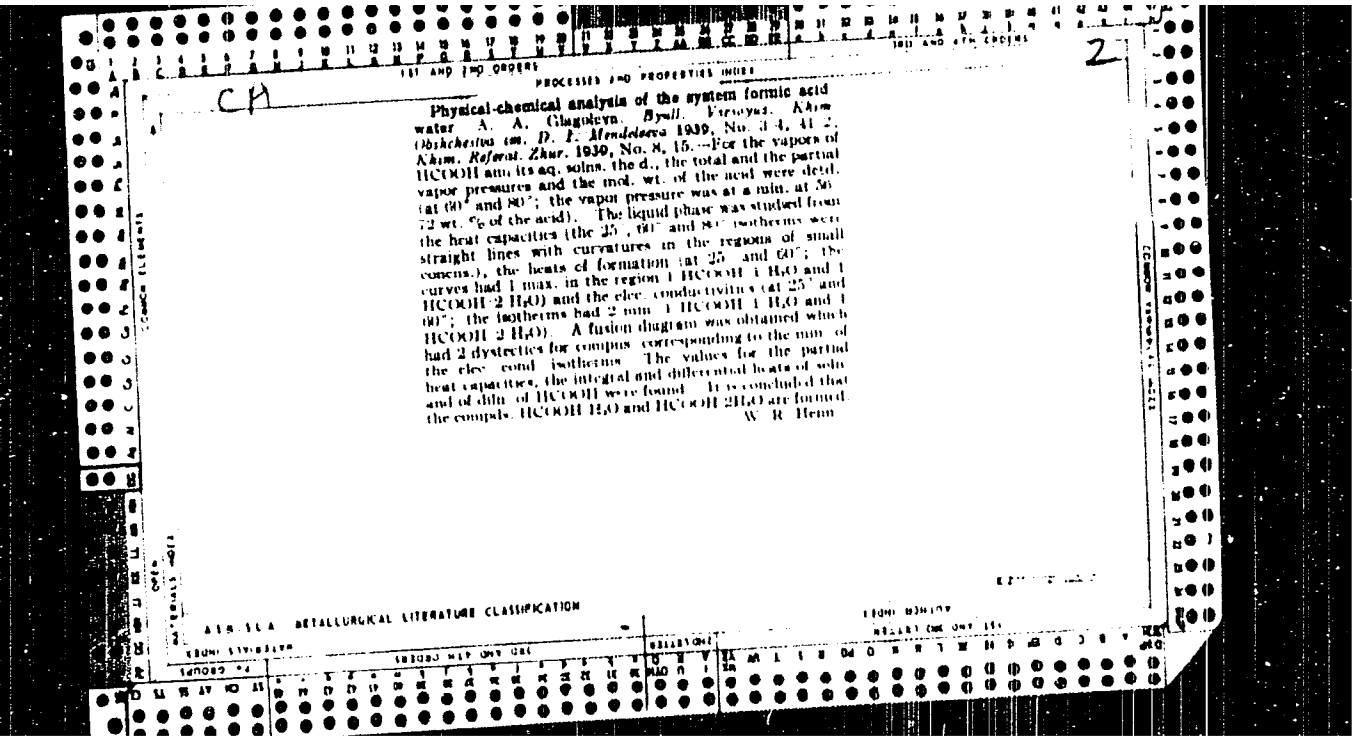

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CH

2

Physical-chemical analysis of the system formic acid water. A. A. Glagoleva. *Byull. Vsesoyuz. Khim. Obshchestva im. D. I. Mendeleeva* 1939, No. 3-4, 41-2; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 8, 15.—For the vapors of HCOOH and its aq. solns. the d., the total and the partial vapor pressures and the mol. wt. of the acid were detd. (at 60° and 80°); the vapor pressure was at a min. at 50-72 wt. % of the acid). The liquid phase was studied from the heat capacities (the 25°, 60° and 80° isotherms were straight lines with curvatures in the regions of small concns.), the heats of formation (at 25° and 60°; the curves had 1 max. in the region 1 HCOOH 1 H_2O and 1 HCOOH 2 H_2O) and the elec. conductivities (at 25° and 60°; the isotherms had 2 min. 1 HCOOH 1 H_2O and 1 HCOOH 2 H_2O). A fusion diagram was obtained which had 2 dystectics for compns. corresponding to the min. of the elec. cond. isotherms. The values for the partial heat capacities, the integral and differential heats of soln. and of dilu. of HCOOH were found. It is concluded that the compds. HCOOH H_2O and HCOOH $2H_2O$ are formed.

W. R. Henn

A.I.S.I.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Equilibrium of the system formic acid–water. A. A. Glagoleva (*J. Gen. Chem. Russ.*, 1941, **11**, 765—767).—The f.p.–composition diagram of the system HCO_2H–H_2O shows two distinct max. corresponding to HCO_2H,H_2O and $HCO_2H,2H_2O$ (m.p. −30·7° and −31·3°) and three eutectic min. (−30·7°, −44·6, and −39·3° at 0·53, 1·35, and ~2·5 mol. H_2O per mol. HCO_2H). The times of eutectic crystallisation vary from 0·1 to 1·6 min. per g. Results are discussed with reference to vals. of integral heats of mixing previously reported (A., 1937, I, 244). F. A. H.

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Heats of vaporisation of the system formic acid–water at 60°. A. A. Glagoleva (*J. Gen. Chem. Russ.*, 1941, **11**, 708–772). Heats of vaporisation of HCO_2H–H_2O mixtures, measured by an accurate electro-thermal, air-current method decrease from 547 to 508 g. cal. per g. when the concn. of HCO_2H is increased from 16 to 97%. Vrevski's equation $L = xI_1 + (1 - x)I_2 + x(1 - x)H_1 + (1 - x)xH_2$, where L is the heat of vaporisation, x is the wt. fraction of one component in the vapour, I_1 and I_2 are the latent heats of vaporisation of the two components, and H_1 and H_2 are the differential heats of dilution and of mixing, all measured at one temp., is accurately obeyed and thus applies to systems involving associated components. Deviations of L and x from additivity are plotted.

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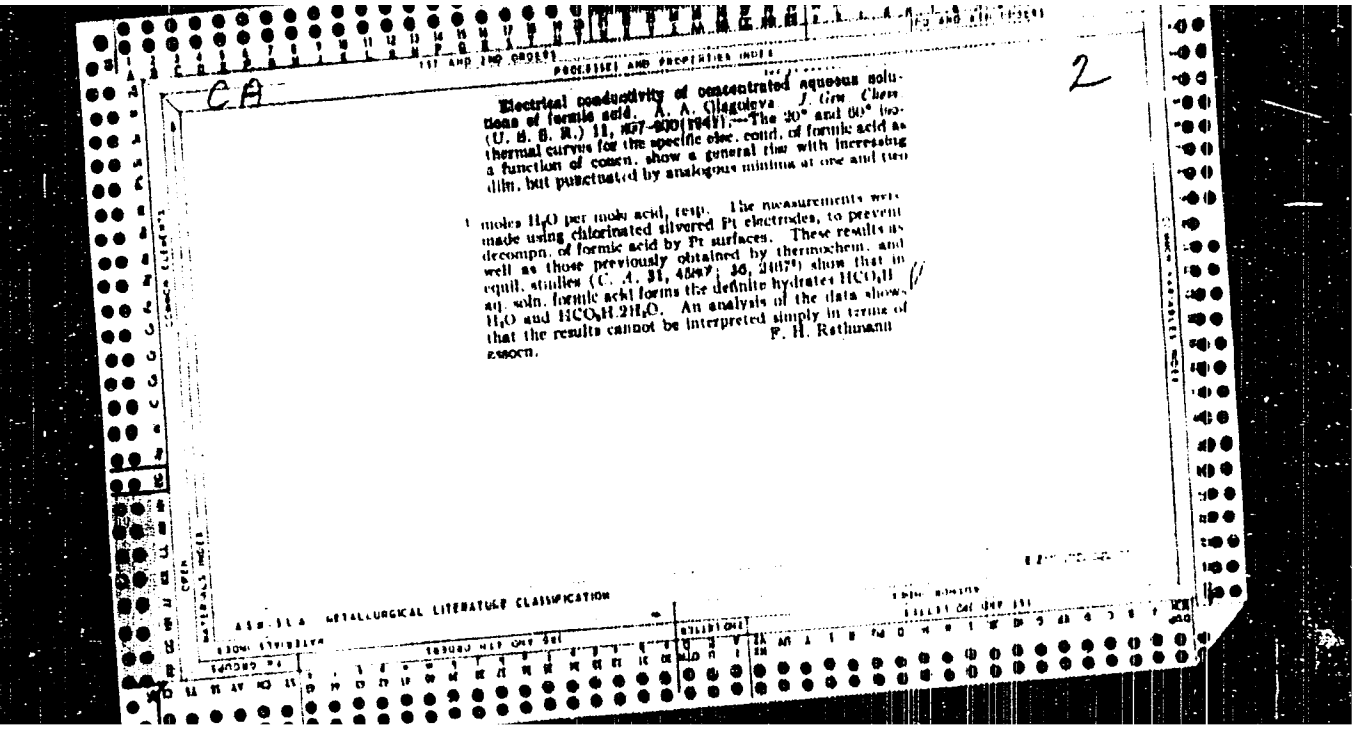
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX



CA

2

Electrical conductivity of concentrated aqueous solutions of formic acid. A. A. Glagoleva. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 897-900(1941).—The 20° and 60° isothermal curves for the specific elec. cond. of formic acid as a function of concn. show a general rise with increasing dilu. but punctuated by analogous minima at one and two moles H_2O per mole acid, resp. The measurements were made using chlorinated silvered Pt electrodes, to prevent decompn. of formic acid by Pt surfaces. These results as well as those previously obtained by thermochem. and equil. studies (C. A. 31, 4587; 36, 2467) show that in aq. soln. formic acid forms the definite hydrates $HCO_2H \cdot H_2O$ and $HCO_2H \cdot 2H_2O$. An analysis of the data shows that the results cannot be interpreted simply in terms of assocn.

F. H. Rathmann

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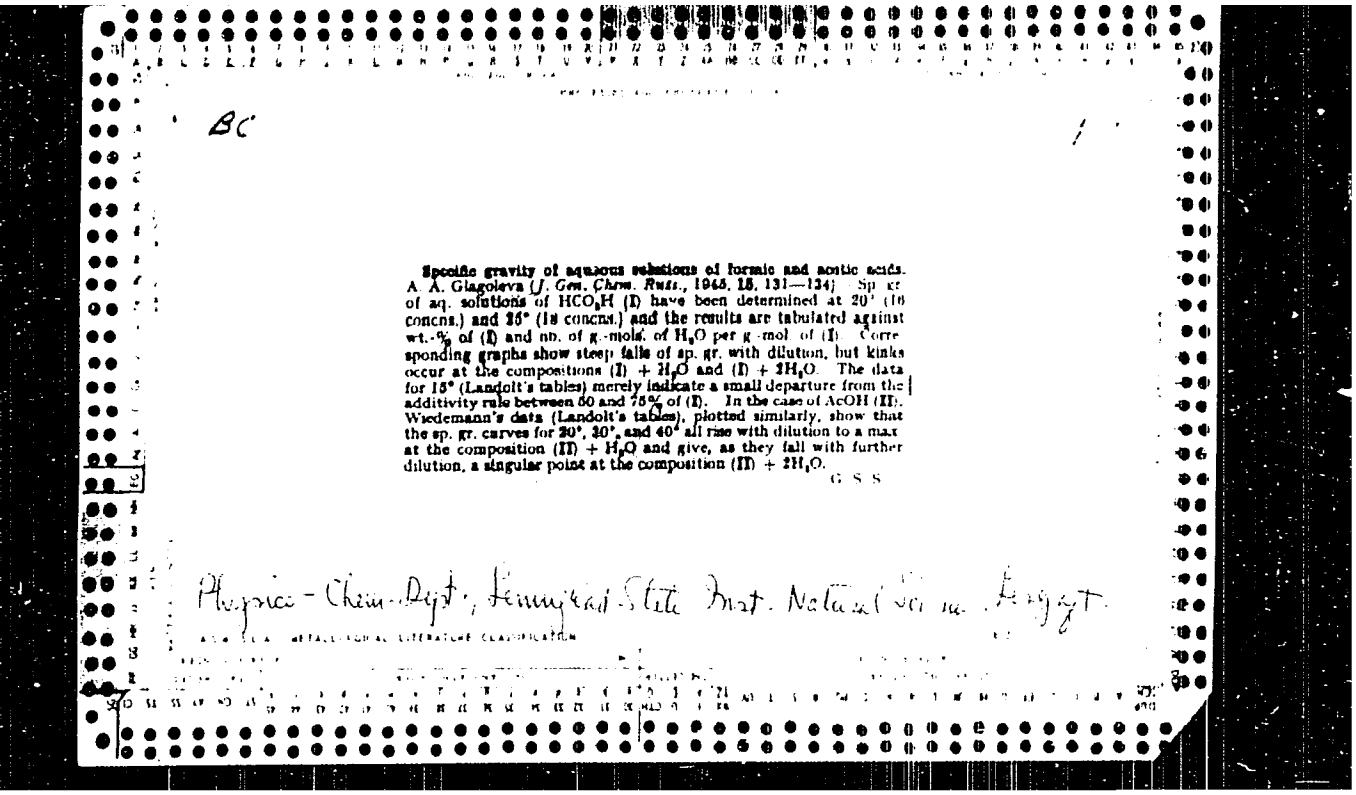

BC

Specific gravity of aqueous solutions of formic and acetic acids. A. A. Glagoleva (*J. Gen. Chem. Russ.*, 1945, 15, 131—134). Sp. gr. of aq. solutions of HCO_2H (I) have been determined at 20° (10 concns.) and 25° (18 concns.) and the results are tabulated against wt.-% of (I) and no. of g.-mols. of H_2O per g.-mol. of (I). Corresponding graphs show steep falls of sp. gr. with dilution, but kinks occur at the compositions (I) + H_2O and (I) + $2H_2O$. The data for 15° (Landolt's tables) merely indicate a small departure from the additivity rule between 50 and 75% of (I). In the case of AcOH (II), Wiedemann's data (Landolt's tables), plotted similarly, show that the sp. gr. curves for 20°, 30°, and 40° all rise with dilution to a max. at the composition (II) + H_2O and give, as they fall with further dilution, a singular point at the composition (II) + $2H_2O$.

G. S. S.

Physics - Chem. Dept., Leningrad State Inst. Natural Sci. im. Lesgaft.

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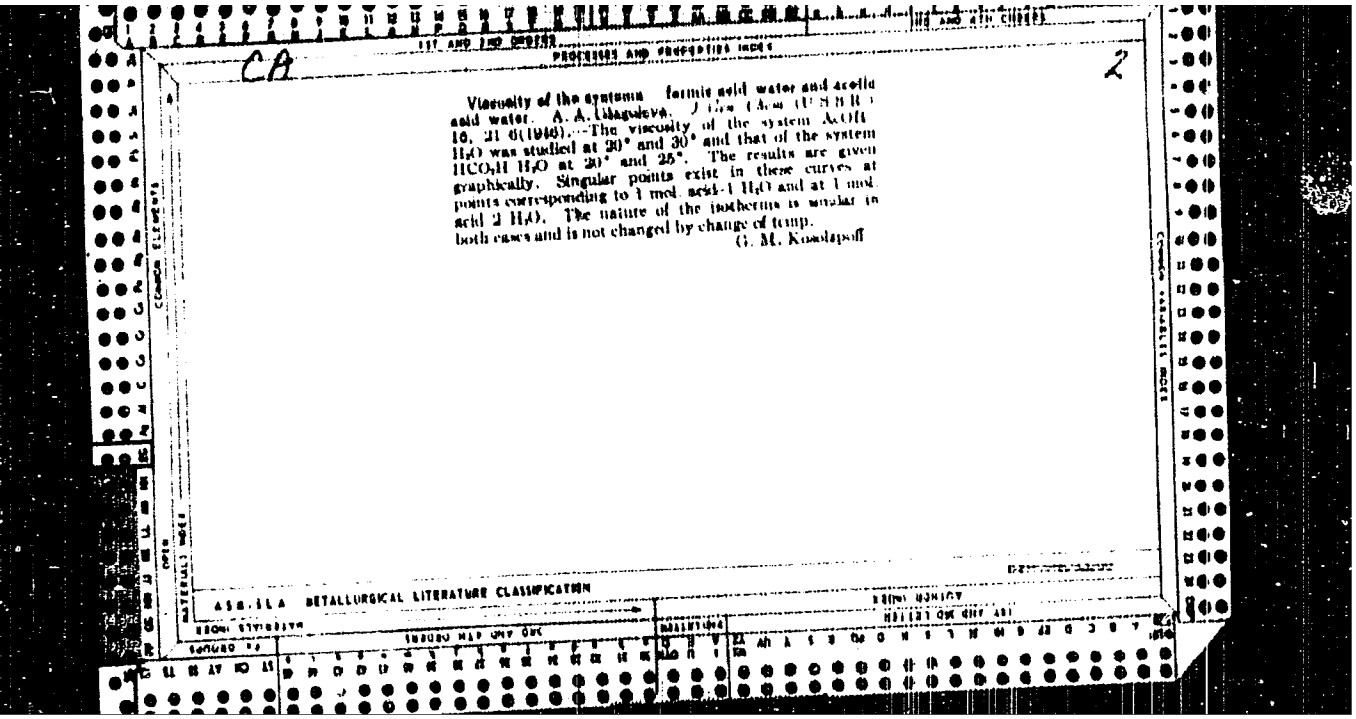
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX



CA

2

Viscosity of the systems formic acid water and acetic acid water. A. A. Glagoleva. *J Gen Chem* (U.S.S.R.) 16, 21-6(1946).—The viscosity of the system $AcOH$-H_2O was studied at 20° and 30° and that of the system HCO_2H-H_2O at 20° and 25°. The results are given graphically. Singular points exist in these curves at points corresponding to 1 mol. acid-1 H_2O and at 1 mol. acid-2 H_2O. The nature of the isotherms is similar in both cases and is not changed by change of temp.

G. M. Kosolapoff

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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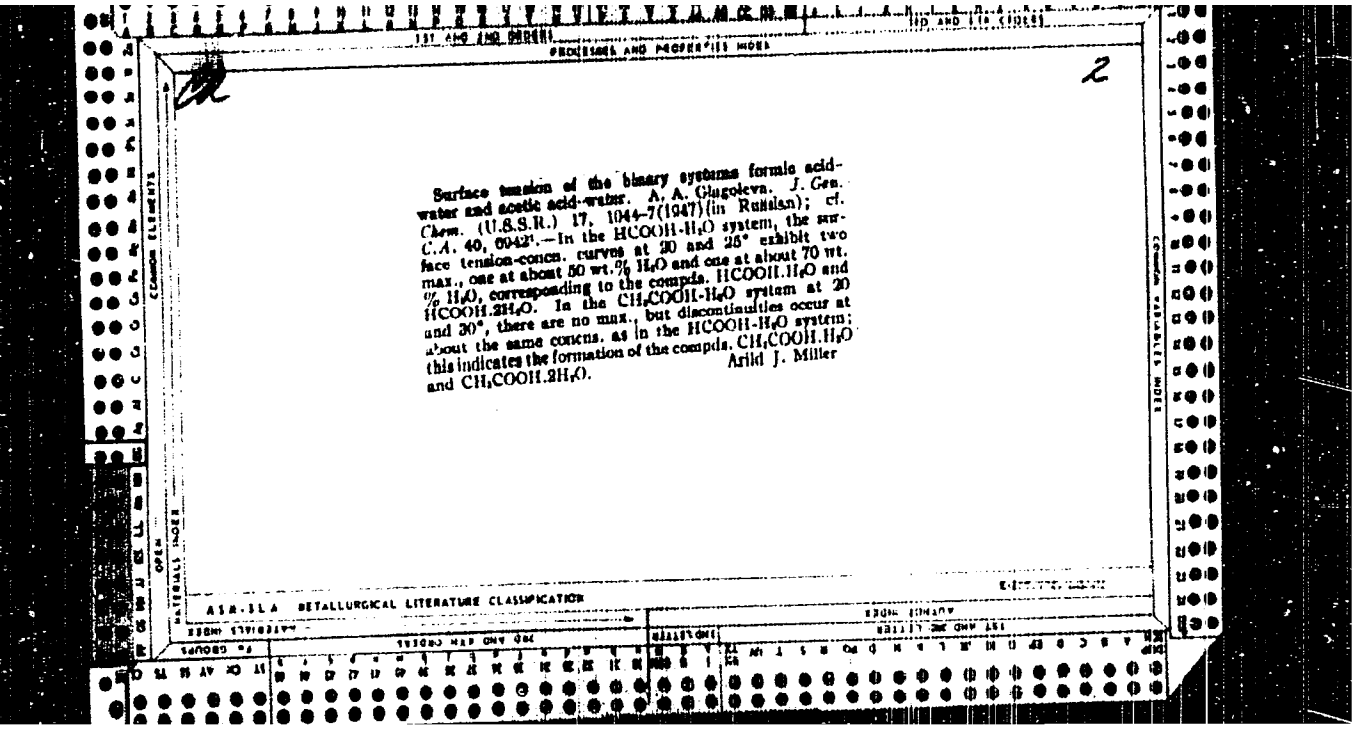

Surface tension of the binary systems formic acid-water and acetic acid-water. A. A. Glagoleva. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 17, 1044-7(1947)(in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 40, 6042⁸.—In the $HCOOH$-H_2O system, the surface tension-concn. curves at 20 and 25° exhibit two max., one at about 50 wt.% H_2O and one at about 70 wt.% H_2O, corresponding to the compds. $HCOOH.H_2O$ and $HCOOH.2H_2O$. In the CH_3COOH-H_2O system at 20 and 30°, there are no max., but discontinuities occur at about the same concns. as in the $HCOOH$-H_2O system; this indicates the formation of the compds. $CH_3COOH.H_2O$ and $CH_3COOH.2H_2O$.

Arlid J. Miller

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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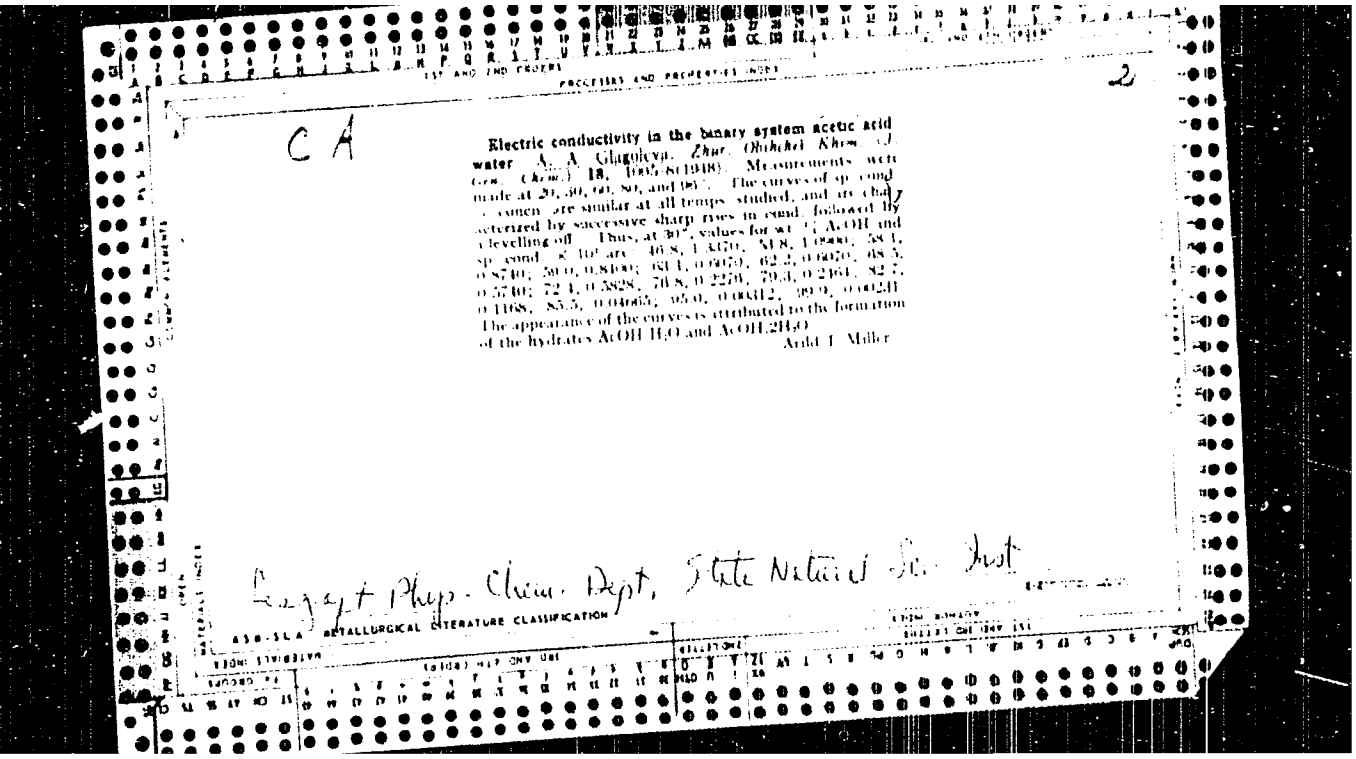

CA

Electric conductivity in the binary system acetic acid water. A. A. Glagoleva. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) **18**, 1005-8(1948). Measurements were made at 20, 30, 60, 80, and 96°. The curves of sp. cond. as concn. are similar at all temps. studied, and are characterized by successive sharp rises in cond. followed by a levelling off. Thus, at 30°, values for wt. % AcOH and sp. cond. × 10⁴ are: 46.8, 1.3370; 51.8, 1.0900; 58.1, 0.8740; 59.0, 0.8400; 63.1, 0.6070; 62.2, 0.6070; 68.5, 0.5740; 72.1, 0.5828; 76.8, 0.2270; 79.3, 0.2161; 82.7, 0.1168; 85.5, 0.04665; 95.0, 0.00312; 99.9, 0.00241. The appearance of the curves is attributed to the formation of the hydrates AcOH.H_2O and AcOH.$2H_2O$.

Arild I. Miller

Leningrad Phys. Chem. Dept, State Natural Sci. Inst.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

KOLDOBSKIY, A.G.; MEDVEDEV, S.I.; PISKOPPEL', F.G.; YAKOBSON, M.G. Prinimali uchastiye: BERKHIN, I.B.; OSLIKOVSKAYA, Ye.S.; PEREKISLOVA, A.M.; LITVIN, V.M.; PARKHOMENKO, Ye.V.; STOTIK, A.M.; SHAPIRO, T.I.; STRUMILIN, S.G., akad., glav. red.; ALEKSENKO, G.V., red.; ANISIMOV, N.I., red.; VOLODARSKIY, L.M., red.; GERSHBERG, S.R., redaktor; red.; PETROV, A.I., red.; POSVYANSKIY, S.S., red.; BAZANOVA, G.V., kand. ekonom. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy red.; KISEL'MAN, S.M., starshiy nauchnyy red.; LIVANSKAYA, F.V., kand. ekonom. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy red.; GLAGOLEV, V.S., nauchnyy red.; NEDBAYEV, V.I., nauchnyy red.; TUMANOVA, N.L., nauchnyy red.; TOVMASYAN, M.E., red.; BLAGODARSKAYA, Ye.V., mladshiy red.; SHUSTROVA, V.M., mladshiy red.; ZENTSEL'SKAYA, Ch.A., tekhn. red.

[The economic life of the U.S.S.R.; chronicle of events and facts, 1917-1959] Ekonomicheskaia zhizn' SSSR; khronika sobytii i faktov 1917-1959. Glav. red. S.G.Strumilin. Chleny red. kollegii: Aleksenko i dr. Moskva, Gos. nauchn.izd-vo "Sovetskaia entsiklopediia," 1961. 779 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. TSentral'naya nauchnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya biblioteka Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. Lenina (for Litvin, Parkhomenko, STOTIK, Shapiro).
(Russia--Economic conditions)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., general-leytenant meditsinskoy sluzhby, akademik; NIZOVKIN, V.K., dotsent; PERVOMAYSKIY, G.S., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; BUKHMAN, L.B.; GLAGOLEV, V.V.

New repellent ointment. Voen.-med.zhur. no.7:46-49 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

AUTHOR: Glagolev, V. V., and Lebedev, A. M. [illegible]

TITLE: Investigation into Possibility of Constructing an Instrument for the Automatic Scanning of Thick Films of Photographic Emulsions (Issledovaniye Vozmozhnosti Sozdaniya Pribora dlya Avtomaticheskogo Prosmotra Tolstosloynykh Fotograf. Sekhnik Emul'siy)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, 1957, No. 2, pp. 114 - 116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thick photographic emulsions are often used in studies of elementary particle interactions. It is often necessary to follow tracks of charged particles in emulsions. The speed of this does not exceed [illegible] cm per day. In order to obtain statistically accurate results, years of work of an investigator are needed. In recent years (Refs. 1 and 2) automatic track counters have been described. In the present article the authors discuss the possibility of constructing an instrument which would automatically inspect a track. An attachment, using two photomultipliers is added to the type [illegible] microscope (Fig. 1). One picture of the slot with the trace being projected on to the cathode of one of the photomultiplier tubes and the largest part of the background on to the other. The deflection of a microammeter determines therefore the track-background

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[illegible]

Investigation into the Possibility of Constructing an Instrument for the Automatic Scanning of thick Films of Photographic Emulsions.

difference. The reproducibility is about 2% of [illegible]. The possibility of using the instrument for relativistic particles (grain density 20-25 per 100 micron) is of some interest. It is found that, when working with relativistic particles, it is necessary either to increase the density and size of the grains or to introduce summation over several inspection fields. The experiments have shown that it is possible to obtain, even for relativistic particles, a stable signal source for automatic inspection of tracks. One circuit diagram and four graphs of experimental results are given. M.I. Podgoretskiy, E.D. Tolstov, and I.V. Shtranikh took part in the evaluation of the obtained results. There are 2 references, none of which is Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 31, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

21 (8)

AUTHORS: Marushenkov, V. S., Nelyakov, V. A., SOV/89-7-4-12/28
Yan Shu-fen', Glagolev, V. V., Dolkhachav, N., Kirillova, L. F.,
Lebedev, R. M., Mal'tsev, V. M., Markov, P. K., Tolstov, K. D.,
Tsyganov, E. N., Shafranova, M. G., Yao Ch'ing-hsieh

TITLE: The Interaction of Fast Nucleons With Nuclei of the Photoemulsion NIKFI-R

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 4, pp 376-377 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper deals with the interaction between 9 Bev-protons, which were accelerated in the beam of the synchrophasotron of the Ob"yedinennyy institut yaderrykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research), and the nuclei of a photoemulsion of the NIKFI-R type. The results of these measurements are shown by a table. On the basis of the data thus found it is possible to draw several conclusions as to the mechanism of the interaction between a fast proton and a nucleus. If the primary nucleon-nucleus collision is an interaction between nucleon and channel, the velocity of the center of mass in an interaction of silver and bromine with the channel will be considerably less than in an interaction with light nuclei. Therefore, also the number of s-particles

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must be considerably greater. In the experiment, the numbers of s-particles for light and heavy nuclei are, however, nearly the same. This is explainable on the basis of the cascade mechanism of interaction, in which the energy of the s-particles decreases rapidly in cascade collisions. The multiplicity of the particles produced decreases simultaneously. In the case of the greater number of g-particles, nucleons are concerned, which may be explained by the cascade mechanism of nucleon - nucleus interaction. Also the agreement between the transversal momentum p_{g-p} for g-protons originating from interactions with light and heavy nuclei points in the direction of the interaction cascade mechanism. Besides, a search was made for strange particles by employing the method of investigating according to areas. The cross section of the production of k^+-particles with an energy of $E \leqslant 140$ Mev in a medium-weight nucleus of the photoemulsion amounts to $(5 \pm 2)10^{-27}$ cm^2. Besides, the amount of the production cross section, the wide angular distribution of the k-mesons, as well as other facts indicate that a noticeable fraction of

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The Interaction of Fast Nucleons With Nuclei of the Photoemulsion NIKFI-R

SOV/56-7-4-12/23

slow strange particles is produced in an intranuclear cascade process. Furthermore, the medium-weight energy losses of a fast nucleon are evaluated in the case of a single nucleon-nucleon collision. A 9Bev-proton gives up an average of (5.1 ± 0.8) Bev to a medium-weight nucleus of the photoemulsion, which amounts to (60 ± 10) % of its initial energy. 4.05 Bev are used for the production of pions, and 1.05 Bev are transferred to the nucleons of the nucleus. As a proton in an medium-weight nucleus undergoes approximately 2 collisions, the proton, in one single nucleon-nucleon collision, loses $\Delta E = 35 \pm 10$ % of its initial energy. By means of other measurements of the pion energy spectrum carried out independently of the present paper in a nucleon-nucleus collision $\Delta E = 40 \pm 10$ % is obtained. The statistical theory of multiple production furnishes $\Delta E = (40 - 50)$ %. The authors thank G. Beznogikh, V. Vaksina, Z. Kuznetsova, and N. Metkina for their help in the measurements, and L. Popova for his assistance in analyzing measuring results. There are 1 table and 1 reference.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

84388

S/056/60/

24.6900

AUTHORS: Belyakov, V. A., Van Shu-fen', Glagolev, V. V., Dalkhazav, N., Lebedev, R. M., Mel'nikova, N. N., Nikitin, V. A., Petrzhilka, V., Sviridov, V. A., Suk, M., Tolstov, K. D.

TITLE. Inelastic Interactions of 7 Bev π⁻-Mesons and Nucleons

79

PERIODICAL. Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 4(10), pp. 937-947

TEXT. The inelastic interaction of 7-Bev π⁻-mesons with nucleons is studied in this paper. The preliminary results were communicated to Kiyevskaya konferentsiya po fiziki vysokikh energiy (Kiyev Conference on the Physics of High Energies). The emulsion chamber consisted of 240 НИКФИ-Р (NIKFI-R) layers with a thickness of 400μ. 5300 interactions with the nuclei of photoemulsion were observed. Of these, 535 inelastic interactions were analyzed (Table 1). The theoretical distribution of the charged particles was calculated by V. G. Barashenkov. Spurious scattering was eliminated by special measurements (Table 2). 459 ions and 134 protons

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Inelastic Interactions of 7 Bev π⁻-Mesons and Nucleons

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were identified. The angular distribution of pions and the total distribution of all stars (in c.m.s.) are shown in Fig. 1. For smaller number of charged particles, the asymmetry increases strongly. This is principally due to pions with large momenta (Fig. 2). Therefore, the angular distributions are very different for fast and slow pions (Fig. 3). Pions with momenta < 0.5 Bev show an almost isotropic distribution. From the angular and total distributions of protons (Fig. 4) it is seen that the protons conserve their initial direction. From the momentum distributions of pions and nucleons, the authors conclude that the average momentum of the nucleons and of the charged pions does not depend on the increase of the number of charged particles. The same result follows from the data for the average transverse momenta $\bar{p}_\perp$ of protons and pions given in Table 3. Fig. 7 shows the number of neutral mesons as a function of the number of charged particles. The results can be interpreted only partly by the statistical theory. The asymmetry of the angular distribution of the secondary pions can only be explained by a peripheric collision of the pion with a pion of the nucleon shell (Figs. 8 and 9). An estimate of the radius of the nucleon core gave the

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Inelastic Int[illegible]
Nucleons

S/056/60/[illegible]/048

maximum value of $4 \cdot 10^{-14}$ cm. The authors summarize the results as follows: Average momentum of protons = (0.89±0.04) Bev/c, average transverse momentum = (0.37±0.04) Bev/c; asymmetry of angular distributions of all pions = 1.96±0.[illegible]; pions with $p \geq 0.5$ Bev/c are emitted in the forward direction, their average momentum equaling (0.8[illegible]±0.0[illegible]) Bev/c and agrees, therefore, with that of the protons. The authors thank D. I. Blokhintsev and V. I. Veksler for discussion and advice. There are 9 figures, 3 tables, and 23 references: 9 Soviet, 8 US, 1 British, 1 German, 4 Italian, 1 Japanese, and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED. May 11, 1960

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

S/020/62/144/006/004/015
B108/B102

AUTHOR: Glagolev, V. V.

TITLE: Tests for block circuits

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 6, 1962, 1237-1240

TEXT: On the basis of an earlier paper (I. A. Cherls, S. V. Yablonskiy, Tr. Matem. Inst. im. V. A. Steklova AN SSSR, 51, 270 (1958)) the author considers the establishment of tests for a specific class of contact systems, viz. for block circuits. Any l-terminal network is called a block if the l terminals can be divided into inputs and outputs. A block circuit is a succession of blocks the outputs of which are each connected to the input of the next blocks. A block circuit is called limited if the number of contacts in each block does not exceed a certain number K and if different blocks depend on different variables. The following two theorems are demonstrated: (1) If a limited block circuit fulfills a certain condition, then for this circuit one single interruption test of a length not greater than $\log_2 n$ can be set up (n being the number of blocks). (2)

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B108/B102

Tests for block circuits

The length of a minimum single connection test for a limited block circuit is not less than n. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki s vychislitel'nym tsentrom Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Mathematics at the Computer Center of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: January 5, 1962, by S. L. Sobolev, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1961

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L 16076-65 EWT(d)/T Ph-4 IJP(c)/RAEM(1)/ESD(dp)/SSD/AFWL/ASD(a)-5/AFMD(p)/AFETR/AFTC(b)
ACCESSION NR: AP4047312 S/0020/64/158/004/0770/0773

AUTHOR: Glagolev, V. V.

TITLE: An estimate for the complexity of reduced disjunctive normal forms for almost all logical functions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 158, no. 4, 1964, 770-773

TOPIC TAGS: symbolic logic, disjunctive normal form, irreducible, reduce normal form, computer logic

ABSTRACT: The statement that some property Q(f) is true for almost all logical functions means the following: let $\Psi(n)$ be the number x functions $f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ with the property Q(f); then $\psi_Q(n)2^{2^n} \to 1$ $(n \to \infty)$ The author proves that for almost all logical functions the number of intervals I(f) in a reduced disjunctive normal form (dnf) satisfies the inequalities

$$n^{\log\log n(1-\delta')} \cdot 2^n < I(f) < n^{\log\log n(1-\delta'')} \cdot 2^n \quad (\delta', \delta'' \to 0, n \to \infty).$$

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Moreover, he also proves that the number $\tau(f)$ of irreducible dnf is strictly less than $2^{2^n c_1 \log n \cdot \log\log n}$ for almost all logical functions. For the purpose of estimating the efficiency of algorithms, the author notes that a minimal dnf contains no less than

$$c_1 \frac{2^n}{\log n \cdot \log\log n}$$

intervals, i. e., is no more than ($c_1 \log n \cdot \log n$) times different from any irreducible dnf. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 equations

ASSOCIATION: Institut matematiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Mathematics Institute of the Siberian Division of the Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

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

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ACCESSION NR: AR5011506 UR/0372/65/000/002/V053/V053

5
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika. Sv. t., Abs. 2V335

AUTHOR: Glagolev, V. V.

TITLE: Function of algebraic logic with a number of ones equal to the number of monotonic functions of n variables

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Diskretn. analiz. Vyp. 2, Novosibirsk, 1964, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: algebraic logic, algebraic logic function, monotonic function, binary number

TRANSLATION: It is shown that the problem of evaluating the number of monotonic functions of algebraic logic of n variables can be reduced to a calculation of the

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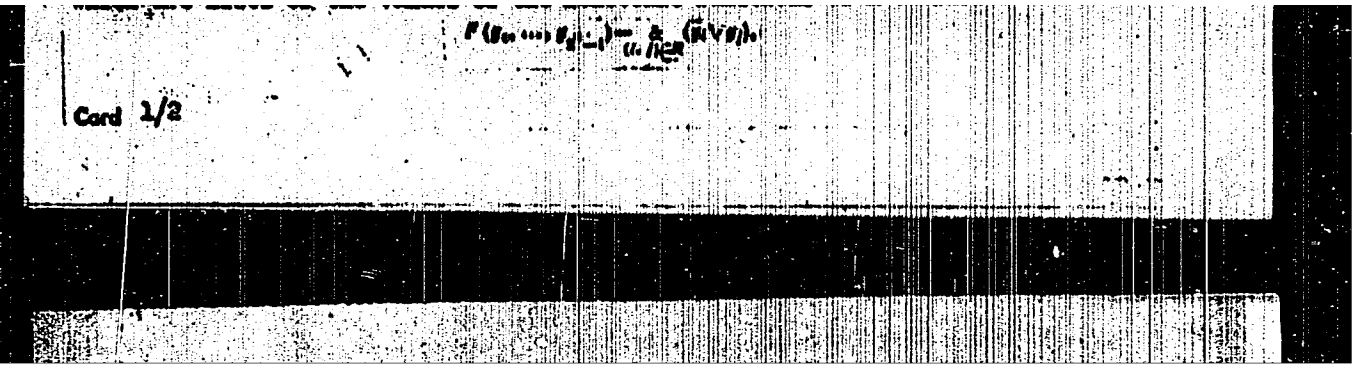

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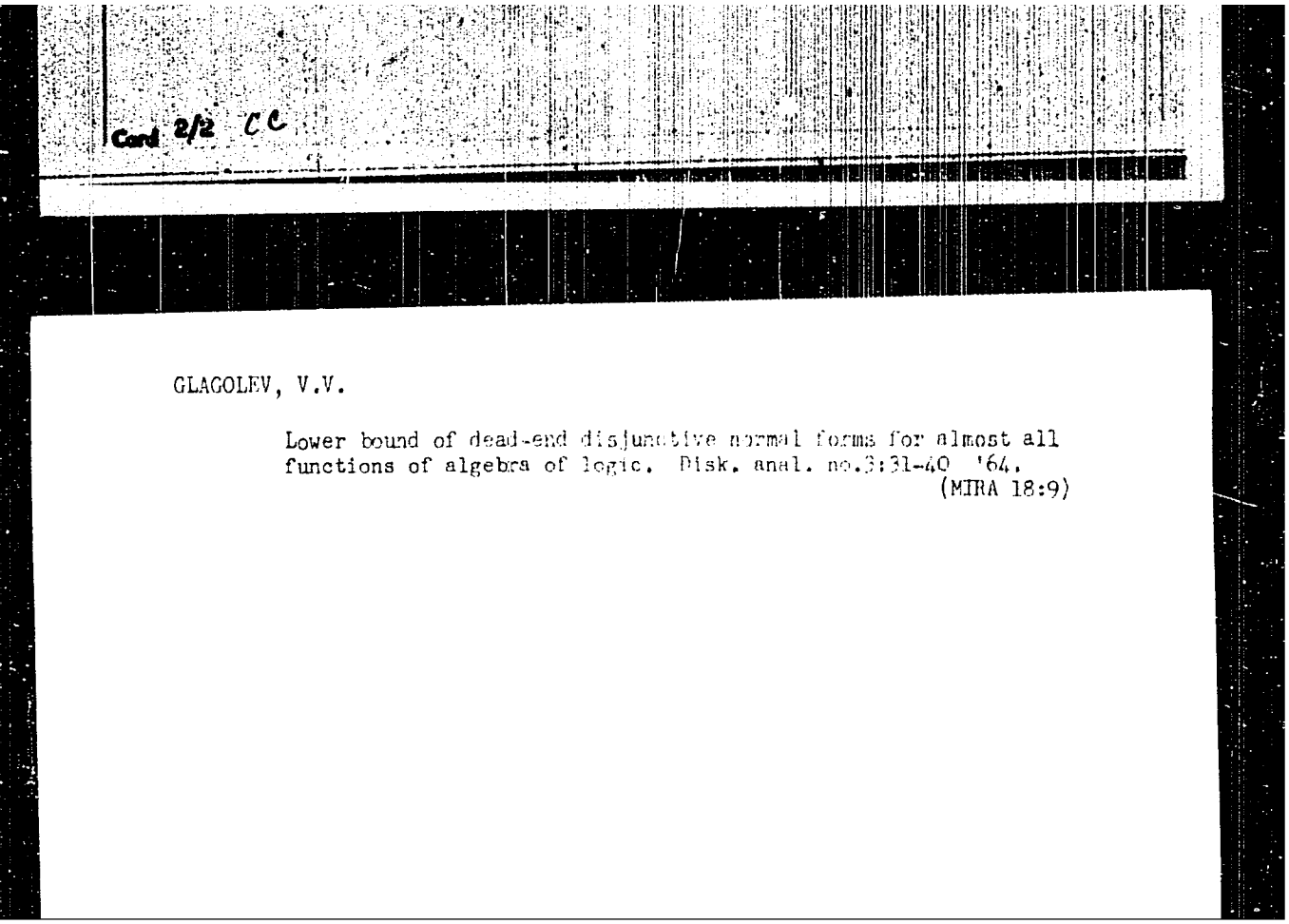

Card 2/2 CC

GLAGOLEV, V.V.

Lower bound of dead-end disjunctive normal forms for almost all functions of algebra of logic. Disk. anal. no.3:31-40 '64.
(MIRA 18:9)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

ACC NR: AR6026515 SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/65/000/004/V021/V021

AUTHOR: Glagolev, V. V.

TITLE: Upper estimate of complexity of the minimum disjunctive normal form for nearly all functions of algebraic logic

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 4V106

REF SOURCE: Sb. Diskretn. analiz. Vyp. 5. Novosibirsk, 1965, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: algebraic logic, function analysis, ~~computer program logic~~, mathematic analysis

ABSTRACT: The realization of functions of algebraic logic by means of minimum disjunctive normal forms (d.n.f.) is considered. As was shown by O. B. Lupanov (Ref. Zh. Mat., 1962, 5V321) the Shannon function L(n) for this problem (L(n) being the minimum number of letters required to realize any function of algebraic logic of n variables) is $n \cdot 2^{n-1}$. It is characteristic of the known problems of synthesis that, along with estimating L(n), it is established that nearly all these functions are realized with a complexity of at least $(1-\epsilon)L(n)$(for any $\epsilon > 0$). As is shown in the abstracted article, this situation does not occur in the event of

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ACC NR: AR6026515

realization by means of d. n. f. The article establishes that, for nearly all functions of algebraic logic, the number p(f) of conjunctions in the shortest d. n. f. (i.e. in the d. n. f. with a minimum number of conjunctions) satisfies the inequality

$$p(f) \simeq C \cdot \frac{\log_2 \log_2 n}{\log_2 n} \cdot 2^n .$$

Hence for r(f) letters we have $r(f) \leq \frac{C \cdot \log_2 \cdot \log_2 n}{\log_2 n} \cdot n \cdot 2^n$ with respect to the minimum d. n. f. Taking into account the author's earlier finding (Ref. Zh. Mat., 1965, 3V119), we have

$$\frac{C'}{\log_2 n \cdot \log_2 \log_2 n} \cdot n \cdot 2^n < r(f) < \frac{C \cdot \log_2 \log_2 n}{\log_2 n} \cdot n \cdot 2^n$$

V. Kudryavtsev. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 12, 09, 06

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

ACC NR: AR6024040 SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/004/V021/V021

AUTHOR: Glagolev, V. V.

TITLE: Upper estimates of the complexity of the minimum disjunctive normal forms for almost all functions of algebraic logic

SOURCE: Ref zh. Matematika, Abs. 4V107

REF SOURCE: Sb. Diskretn. analiz. Vyp. 5. Novosibirsk, 1965, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: algebraic logic, Shannon function, disjunctive normal form, function theory

ABSTRACT: The realization of the functions of algebraic logic by means of minimum disjunctive normal forms (DNF) has been investigated. As it was shown by O. B. Lupanov (RZhMat, 1962, 5V321), the Shannon function L(n) for the problem under investigation (L(n) - the minimum number of letters needed for the realization of an arbitrary function of algebraic logic of n-variables) is equal to $n \cdot 2^{n-1}$. The known problems of synthesis are characterized by the fact that simultaneously with the estimate L(n), one discovers that almost all functions are realized with a complexity not less than $(1-\varepsilon)L(n)$ (for arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$). It is shown that one does not encounter such a situation in the case of a realization by means of the DNF. It is shown that for almost all the functions of the algebraic logic, the number p(f) of conjunction in shortest

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DNF (i.e., minimum over the number of conjunctions) satisfies the inequality

$$L_p(f) < C \cdot \frac{\log_2 \log_2 n}{\log_2 n} \cdot 2^n.$$

This means that the number r(f) of letters within the minimum DNF satisfies

$$r(f) < \frac{C \cdot \log_2 \log_2 n}{\log_2 n} \cdot n \cdot 2^n.$$

Taking into account the results of the author (RZhMat, 1965, 3V119) obtained earlier, one can write for almost all the functions of algebraic logic

$$\frac{C'}{\log_2 n \cdot \log_2 \log_2 n} \cdot n \cdot 2^n < r(f) < \frac{C \cdot \log_2 \log_2 n}{\log_2 n} \cdot n \cdot 2^n.$$

[Translation of abstract] V. Kudryavtsev

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

NABIYEV, M.N., akademik; IBRAGIMOVA, U.I.; IL'YASOV, A.I.; KUBC, V.M.; NOVIKOVA, F.V.; GLAGOLEV, Ye.D.; GLAGOLEVA, A.S.; EYDEL'MAN, A.S., red.

[Liquid mixed fertilizers produced by treating phosphates with nitric acid] Zhidkie slozhnye udobreniia na osnove azotnokislotnoi pererabotki fosfatov. Tashkent, Izd-vo "Nauka" UzSSR, 1965. (MIRA 18:5) 402 p.

1. AN UzbekSSR (for Nabiyev). 2. Institut khimii AN UzbekSSR (for Ibragimova). 3. Chirchikskiy elektrokhimicheskiy kombinat (for Il'yasov.

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D228/D304

3.5800

AUTHOR: Glagolev, Yu. A.

TITLE: Some deliberations on the possibility of measuring the air temperature in the presence of solar radiation by several thermometers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 6, abstract 9B60 (Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ., no. 37, 1960, 75–79)

TEXT: The possibility is considered of calculating the radiational error during measurement of the temperature of the free atmosphere by resistance thermometers. The deficiencies of schemes with the use of white and black thermometers, and also two thermometers with different wire thicknesses, are evaluated. Limiting factors are the need for taking into account the spectral selectivity of the coatings, the changes of the spectral distribution of energy in direct and reflected radiation with altitude (in the first case), and also the transmission of heat along the

Card 1/2

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S/169/61/000/009/022/056
D228/D304

Some deliberations on...

feeding conductors (in the second case). A scheme is suggested for measuring temperature with allowance for the radiation correction, in which four resistance thermometers are used, each one being heated in a different but quite definite way by the current passing through it. The solution of the system of equations of heat-exchange at the surface of each thermometer provides the principles for the possibility of determining the air temperature by calculating the whole series of parameters entering into the equations, out of which the temperatures of the thermometers and the joule-effect dispersed in them are subject to direct measurement. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

VB

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S/169/61/000/007/054/104
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Glagolev, Yu.A.

TITLE: The possibility of measuring the temperature of free atmosphere with the aid of a fine resistance thermometer on balloons at up to 30 - 35 km altitude

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 7, 1961 19 abstract 7B117 ("Tr. Tsentr. aerol. observ.", 1960, no. 37, 62 - 74)

41

TEXT: The author discusses the expediency of using a fine resistance thermometer lifted by balloons to measure the air temperature in the free atmosphere. This concerns a thermometer used on a meteorological rocket (see RZhGfiz, 1958, no. 7, 5268). To prevent heating of the thermometer under the effect of direct solar radiation, ventilation is recommended by rotating the thermometer. Calculations show that with the aid of a thermometer constructed of 40 μ wire, the magnitude of error when measuring the temperature at 30 km altitude will not exceed 1.1°C

Ye.I

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEV, Yu.A.

Reciprocal radiant surface of an arbitrary body and a thin cylinder. (MIRA 14:5)
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 4 no.4:116-119 Ap '61.
(Heat--Radiation and absorption)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEV, Yu.A.

Air temperature measurement by the use of a rotating wire resistance thermometer. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.1:133-137 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. TSentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya.
(Thermometers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEV, Yu.A.

Revolving aerological thermometer. Meteorol. i gidrol. no.8:46-50 Jl [i.e.Ag.] '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. TSentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya.
(Thermometers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

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L 8812-65 EWT(1)/FCC ESD(t) GW

ACCESSION NR: AP4041185 S/0049/64/000/006/0947/0952

AUTHOR: Glagolev, Yu. A.

TITLE: Experimental data on the microstructure of the temperature field at altitudes of 20—30 km

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 6, 1964, 947-952

TOPIC TAGS: temperature gradient, vertical temperature gradient, stratospheric temperature gradient, atmospheric temperature field microstructure, stratosphere microstructure

ABSTRACT: Experimental data were obtained in 1960 by the Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory) on the microstructure of the temperature field and drift in the stratosphere using vertical soundings made with rotating aerological thermometers. Results obtained from these experiments show that the vertical temperature gradient fluctuates as follows: 1) at an altitude of 20—30 km, in layers 400—500 m thick, gradients of less than -0,8 deg/100 m and more than +0.6 deg/100 m were found to occur in less than 1% of the cases; 2) in layers 100—150 m thick, gradients

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041185

of ±1 deg/100 m occurred quite frequently, and in layers 20—30 m thick, gradients with an absolute value of > 1 deg/100 m were normal occurrences. In the 20—30-m and 400—550-m layers, the distribution of the recurrence of vertical gradients was found to differ little from the normal, but in the 100—150-m layers it varied considerably. No differences were observed in the nature of temperature fluctuations obtained during ascent, slow descent (2—5 m/sec), or in the drift state. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya (Central Aerological Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 02Jan63 ATD PRESS: 3100 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 000

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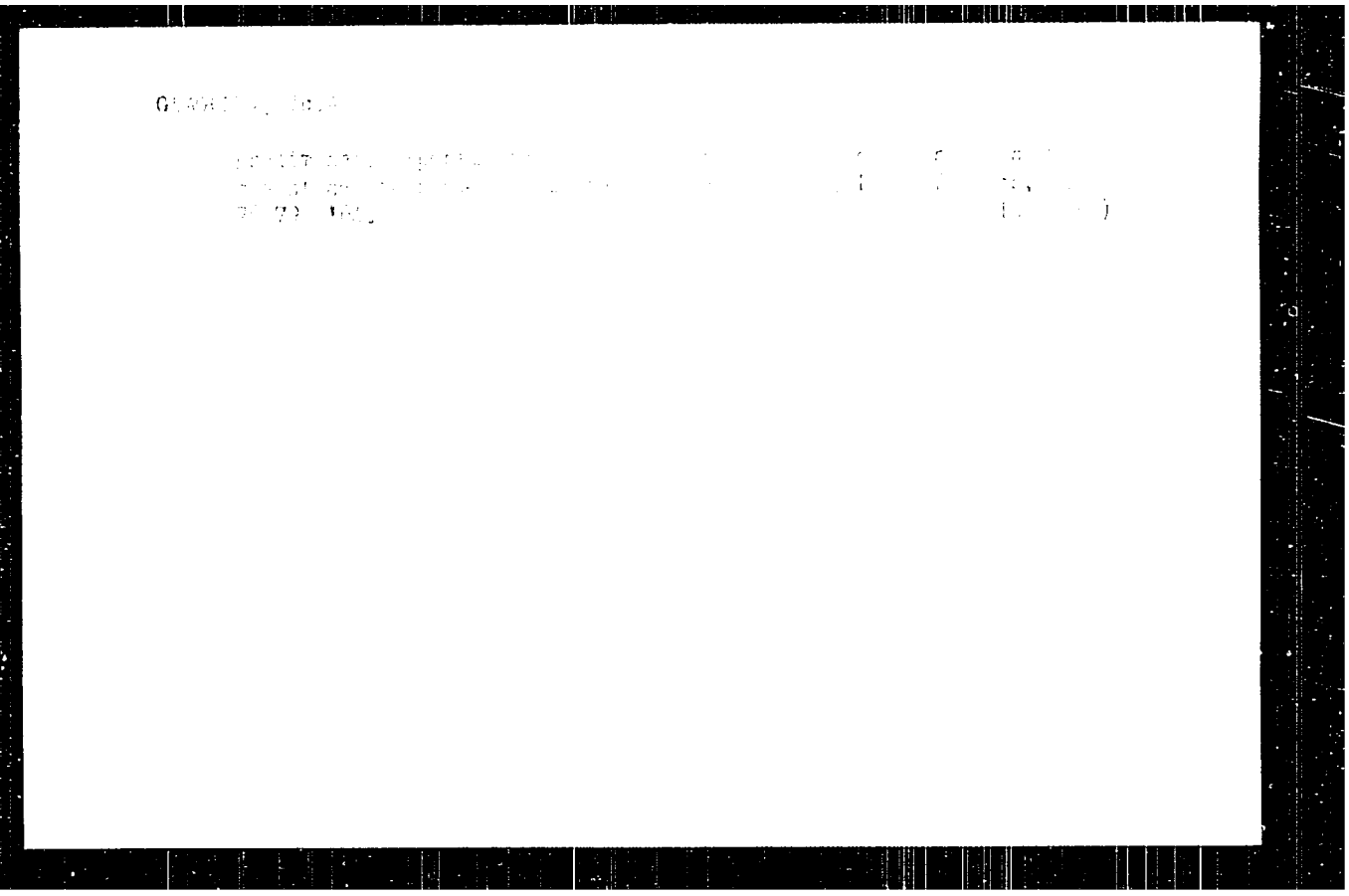

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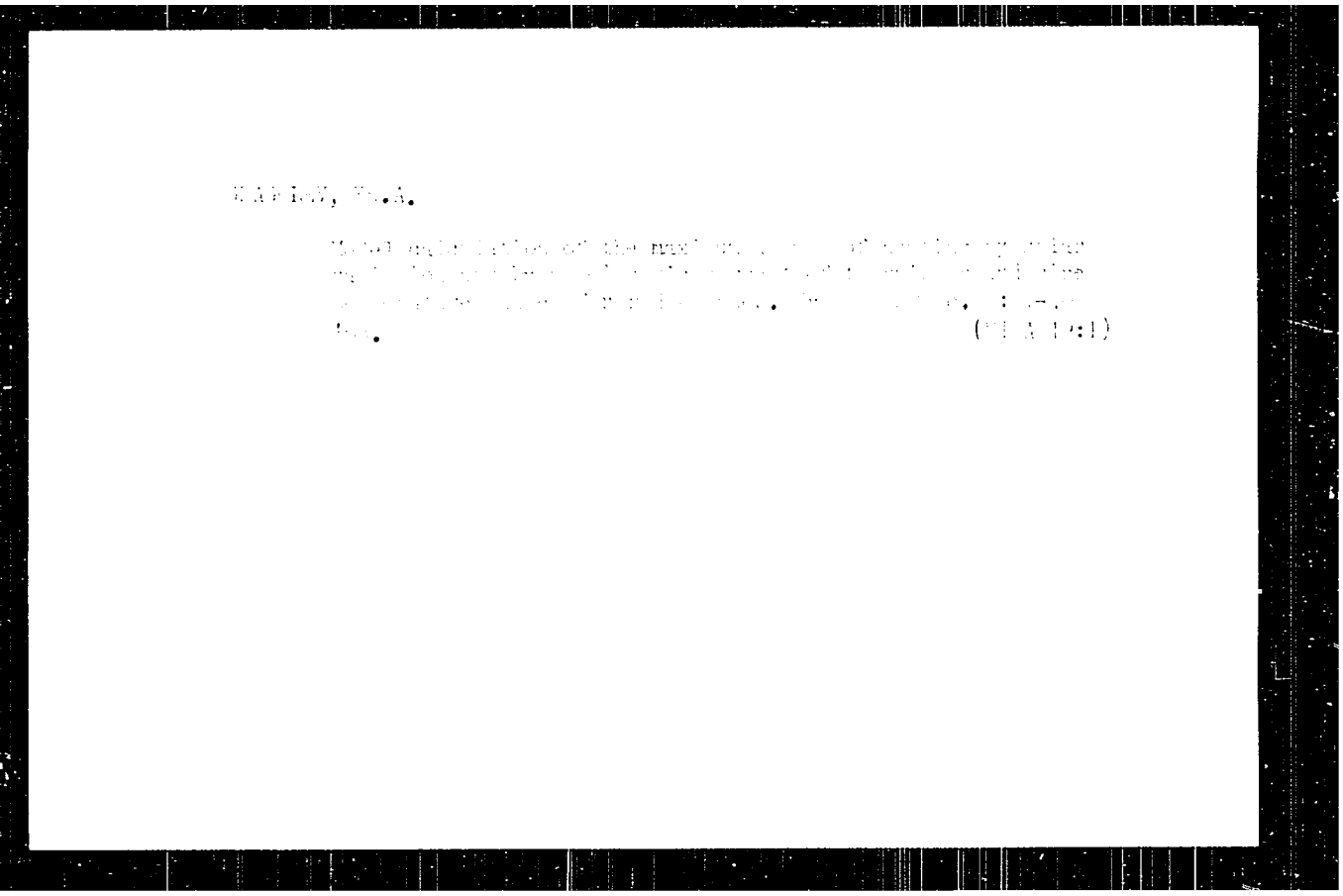

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I 29596-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW/WW

ACC NR: AT6013747 SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/65/000/067/0031/0040

AUTHOR: Glagolev, Yu. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Typical calculation of the maximum heating effect of solar radiation and electric current in thermistor and wire temperature gages for radiosondes

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya, no. 67, 1965. Metody i rezul'taty aerologicheskikh nablyudeniy (Methods and results of aerological observations), 31-40

TOPIC TAGS: electronic measurement, temperature measurement, thermistor, radiosonde, error correction

ABSTRACT: The author considers a method for calculating maximum heating of thermistor and wire temperature gages for radiosondes due to solar radiation and electric current. The effect of components in the thermocouple unit and the housing of the instrument are not accounted for. Calculations of this type are necessary for selecting a gage as a function of the probing altitude, the probing conditions and the measurement accuracy requirements. A specific example is given of calculations for an altitude of 30 km. The data given in the paper may be easily used as a basis for calculation at other altitudes. It is shown that a bead element has the lowest radiation error in the therm-

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istor gages. Thin wires have still lower radiation errors. The maximum radiation error of a bead is 1.7 degrees for transverse air flow at a rate of 4.5 m/sec around a cylinder with a diameter of 0.02 cm at an altitude of 30 km when the coefficient of radiation absorption is 0.5, while a wire with the same diameter has an error of 1.0 degrees under the same conditions. It is pointed out that air turbulence, as well as pitching and rotation of the instruments in flight causes pulsations in the velocity of the air stream in direction and magnitude with respect to the gage. Thus the true radiation errors in thermometers with miniature gages is considerably higher than the design value in the free atmosphere at altitudes of more than 25 km. When the thermometers are rotated at a rate of 15-20 m/sec, the maximum radiation error may be considerably less than the values obtained in this paper. V. N. Arbuzova took part in preparing the materials for this article. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, 21 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ ORIG REF: 014

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEV, Yu.N., inzh.

Improvement of the technical and economic indices of the two-stroke diesel locomotive engine by means of the modification of the intensity of the scavenging vortex. Trudy KHIIT no.50:14-22 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

(Diesel engines) (Heat--Transmission)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEV, Yu. N., inzh.

Investigating the effect of the scavenging vortex on the quality of the scavenging of the two-stroke diesel locomotive engine. Trudy KHIIT no.52:24-29 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

(Diesel engines—Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEV, Yu.N., inzh.

Improving the indices of diesel locomotives by means of a modification of the angle of incline of blow-off openings on D100 diesel engines. Vest.TSNII MPS 20 no.8:16-19 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta imeni S.M.Kirova.

(Diesel locomotives)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

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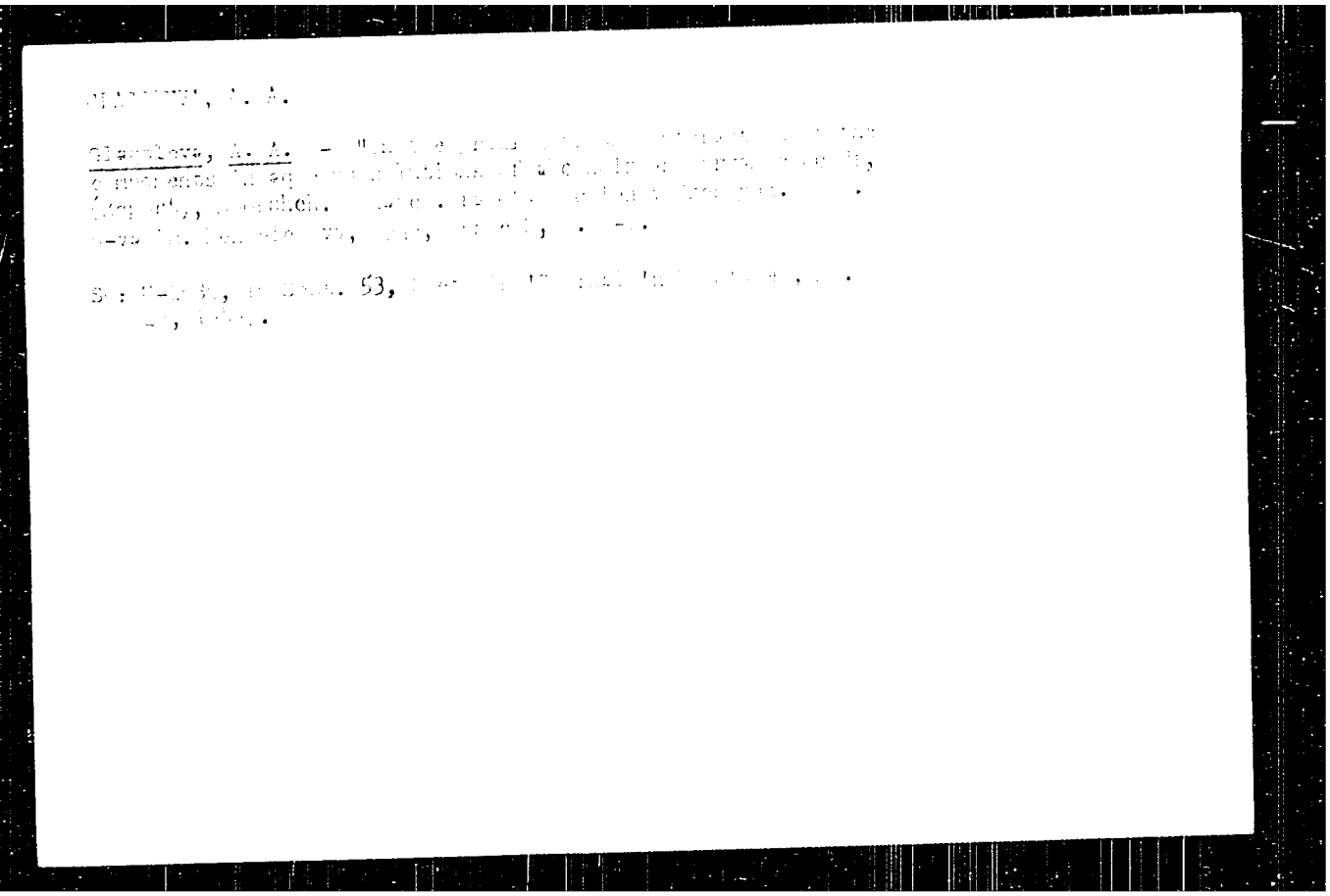

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

GLAGOLEVA A. A.

7[illegible]-2-1/[illegible]

AUTHORS: Glagoleva, A. A., Ferkhmin, A. A.

TITLE: The Investigation of Aqueous Solutions of Acetic Acid by the Method of Combined Light Dispersion (Issledovaniye vodnykh rastvorov uksusney kisloty metodom kombinatsionnogo rasseyaniya svet[illegible])

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1958, Vol. 2[illegible], Nr 2, pp. [illegible] - [illegible] (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Certain organic acids play an important part in the living organism. Their investigation, however, is rendered very difficult due to their too low concentration. For investigating the acetic acid the authors employed the method of combined light dispersion. This acid was selected as the first, because it had already been investigated by various methods. Nevertheless the opinions varied widely as well on the change of the structure of acetic acid by dilution with water as on the formation of hydrates. The investigations were begun in highly concentrated solutions which were [illegible] diluted with water. The conclusions drawn from these investigations are: 1) The modification of the spectrum of the combined light dispersion of aqueous solutions of acetic acid were investigated with respect to concentration (from [illegible] to [illegible]). [illegible] of 1[illegible] cm^{-1} in the band of the [illegible] formation of carbohydrates. 3) [illegible]

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The Investigation of Aqueous Solutions of Acetic Acid by the [illegible] of Combined Light Dispersion

[illegible] cm^{-1} [illegible] dilution of the acid with [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the hydrogen bonds in the acid. In the [illegible] the band [illegible] possess any structure; [illegible] the maximum occurs near [illegible] cm^{-1} [illegible] by further dilution displaced to [illegible] cm^{-1}. Another maximum [illegible] cm^{-1}) occurs in the concentration range of [illegible] - [illegible] % (formation of bi-[illegible]). [illegible] of the band [illegible] cm^{-1} is [illegible] with the molecular structure of the acid. a) The band 1430 cm^{-1} (and perhaps also 1300 cm^{-1}) is counted by the authors [illegible] the group C - O or C - OH of the carboxyl. In the dimeric ring this band does not possess any complicated structure. The latter does not change its position on dilution of the acid with water either; but according to dilution an additional maximum [illegible] position and intensity change according to concentration occurs towards lower frequencies. b) Beginning with [illegible] % and upon further dilution the band 1700 cm^{-1} which corresponds to the carbonyl group is not displaced. This band remains visible to a concentration of 1.3 %. c) The group of bands [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] cm^{-1} is not displaced upon any dilution until the concentration of 1.3 % and is not modified in its mutual positions either. Consequently there exists no doubt that these bands belong to the radical of acetic acid. d) The band

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The Investigation of Aqueous Solutions of Acetic Acid by the Method of Combined Light Dispersion

892 cm^{-1} which belongs to the linkage C - C does not change until the concentration of 1,3 % either. Groups of bands which lie near 1020 and 1105 cm^{-1} and which are ascribed by some authors to acetic acid probably belong to the light source. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 14 references, 14 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: State Institute for Natural Sciences, Institute for evolutionary Physiology AS USSR
(Gosudarstvennyy yestestvenno-nauchnyy institut i Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

SOV/79-29-5-65/75

5(4)
AUTHORS: Glagoleva, A. A., Ferkhmin, A. A.

TITLE: Investigation of Aqueous Solutions of Succinic Acid by the Method of the Raman Effect (Issledovaniye vodnykh rastvorov yantarnoy kisloty metodom kombinatsionnogo rasseyaniya sveta)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 5, pp 1715-1718 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigation conditions corresponded to those of an earlier investigation (Ref 1); the curves obtained with the microphotometer MF-2 (Figs 1, 2, 3) were confirmed by measurements made with the horizontal comparator IZA-2. The following was measured: water, 4.30%, 4.73% and 5.93% solution. In the authors' assumption, an intramolecular hydrogen bond is separated in a part of the succinic acid molecule at a concentration of 5.93%. In the case of a decrease in the succinic acid concentration, there is a rise in the share of the molecule with separated hydrogen bond. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

SOV/79-29-5-65/75

Investigation of Aqueous Solutions of Succinic Acid by the Method of the Raman Effect

ASSOCIATION: Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii imeni I. M. Sechenova (Institute of Evolution Physiology imeni I. M. Sechenov)

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1958

Card 2/2

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24.3500 1155, 1160, 1138

S/[illegible]
B[illegible]

AUTHORS: Bundel', A. A., Glagoleva, A. A., Goretskaya, Z. I., Danilevskaya, O. A., Tounai-Hua, and Sokolova, L. N.

TITLE: Effect of the chemical nature of the fluxes on the luminescence properties of zinc sulfide and zinc cadmium sulfide phosphors

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. [illegible], no. 3, 1961, [illegible]

TEXT: This paper was presented at the 9th conference on luminescence (crystal phosphors) Kiyev, June [illegible] to 25, 1960. The authors attempted to check the hypothesis made by F. A. Kröger (Ref. 2: Kröger F. A., Helligman J., Smit N., Physica, 15, 990 (1949)) in which he states that in the synthesis of sulfide luminophors a chlorine ion and the ions of trivalent metals act as coactivators. The authors quantitatively determined the Na^+ ion (by means of uranyl acetate), Li^+ ion (in form of a sulfate after separation of zinc with barium carbonate) and of the Cl^- ion (nephelometrically in form of AgCl) in the luminophors ZnS-Zn; ZnS-[illegible]

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B1[illegible]/B202

Effect of the chemical nature...

and ZnS-$5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ Cu. The luminophors had been tempered in air with 5 % NaCl at 950°C. The results of the analyses shown in Table 1 indicate that in the luminophors not only one chlorine ion but also an equivalent amount of a monovalent cation of the flux are fixed. This proves that the chlorine ion does not act as coactivator with respect to the activator introduced. Studies of the luminescence spectrum of the luminophor ZnS-Ag,Al which had been produced in exact accordance with the data by Kröger did not confirm the assumptions made by Kröger: the zinc band is depressed in the presence of Al on calcining in H_2S at exactly the same concentration of Ag^+ ($1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ g/g ZnS) as on calcining with NaCl on air without addition of Al. The authors were able to prove only one effect which Kröger had described in his paper: in the presence of aluminum the zinc band does not suffer extinction when the luminophor had been calcined in H_2S. The mechanism of the effect of the Al flux suggested by Kröger has been studied in detail. The authors arrived at the conclusion that in ZnS luminophors Al^{+++} cannot function as coactivator since Al_2S_3 is not formed and Al_2O_3 is not soluble in ZnS. The authors also point to the strong effect of aluminum oxide on

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Effect of the chemical nature...

the crystallization of the fundamental substance: the grain size in the presence of Al_2O_3 is considerably smaller. In the following discussion A. M. Gurvich deals with the effect of the Cl^- ions on the formation of the luminescence centers and the effect of Al^{+++} and Ga^{+++} ions as coactivators. E. Ya. Arapova is mentioned. There are 2 tables and 3 non-Soviet-bloc references.

~~Legend to Table 1: 1) luminophor 2) ratio metal ion/ Cl ion~~

omit

Люминофор	Cl^-	Na^+	Li^+	Отношение, г-ион Me / г-ион Cl
ZnS — Zn(NaCl)	$5{,}16\cdot10^{-6}\pm20\%$	$4{,}55\cdot10^{-6}\pm15\%$	—	0,88:1,00
ZnS — Zn(LiCl)	$5{,}10\cdot10^{-6}\pm22\%$	—	$5{,}00\pm10\%$	0,98:1,00
ZnS — $5\cdot10^{-2}$% Cu(NaCl)	$1{,}6\cdot10^{-6}\pm15\%$	$2{,}7\cdot10^{-6}\pm13\%$	—	1,69:1,00
ZnS — $5\cdot10^{-2}$% Cu(NaCl)	$4{,}0\cdot10^{-6}\pm25\%$	$2{,}7\cdot10^{-6}\pm15\%$	—	0,68:1,00

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

SKRYABIN, F.A.; GLAGOLEVA, A.F.

Diagnosing the mineral requirements of the cotton plant. (MIRA 11:12)
Uzb. biol. zhur. no.4:9-18 '58.

1. Institut sel'skogo khozyaystva AN UzSSR.
(Cotton--Fertilizers and manures)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

AKULOV, V.V., kand.geogr.nauk; BABUSHKIN, L.N., doktor geogr.nauk; ORESHINA, L.M.; SKVORTSOV, Yu.A., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk; PETROV, N.P., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; CHERNEVSKIY, N.N.; KRYLOV, M.M., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk; KHASANOV, A.S.; BEDER, B.A., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; KIMBERG, N.V., kand. sel'skokhoz.nauk; SUCHKOV, S.P.; GLAGOLEVA, A.F.; PERVUSHINA-GROSHEVA, A.N.; VERNIK, R.S., kand.biol.nauk; MOMOTOV, I.F.; GRANITOV, I.I., kand.biol.nauk; SALIKHBAYEV, Kh.S., kand. biolog.nauk; STEPANOVA, N.A., kand.biolog.nauk; YAKHONTOV, V.V.; DAVLETSHINA, A.G., kand.biolog.nauk; MURATBEKOV, Ya.M., kand. biolog.nauk [deceased]; KUKLINA, T.Ye.; KORZHENEVSKIY, N.L., red. [deceased]; GORBUNOV, B.V., kand.geologo-mineral.nauk, red.; DONSKOY, P.V., red.; YAKOVENKO, Ye.P., red.izd-va; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Materials on the productive forces of Uzbekistan] Materialy po proizvoditel'nym silam Uzbekistana. Tashkent. No.10. [Natural conditions and resources of the lower reaches of Amu-Darya; Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. and Khorezm Province of the Uzbek S.S.R.] Prirodnye usloviia i resursy nizov'ev Amu-Dar'i; Kara-Kalpakskaia ASSR i Khorezmskaia oblast' UzSSR. 1959. 351 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Sovet po izucheniyu proizvoditel'nykh sil. 2. Chleny-korrespondenty AN UzSSR (for Yakhontov, Korzhenevskiy).
(Amu-Darya Valley--Physical geography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

NABIYEV, N.N., akademik; GLAGOLEVA, A.F.

Kinetics of the conversion of water soluble phosphate fertilizers to water insoluble compounds. Uzb. khim. zhur. no.3:9-14 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Institut khimii AN UzSSR. 2.AN UzSSR (for Nabiyev).
(Phosphates) (Solubility)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

NABIYEV, M.N., akademik; GLAGOLEVA, A.F.

Kinetics of the transformations of phosphorus fertilizers in the reaction of the latter with the soil. Uzb.khim.zhur. no.5:14-22 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR. 2. AN UzSSR (for Nabiyev).
(Fertilizers and manures)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

NABIYEV, M.N., akademik; GLAGOLEVA, A.F.

Liquid complex fertilizers based on the decomposition of phosphates by nitric acid. Uzb. khim. zhur. no.4:3-8 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut khimii AN UzSSR. 2. Akademiya nauk UzSSR (for Nabiyev).
(Fertilizers and manures) (Phosphates)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010006-9

NABIYEV, M.N., akademik; IBRAGIMOVA, U.I.; IL'YASOV, A.I.; RUBO, V.M.; NOVIKOVA, P.V.; GLAGOLEV, Ye.P.; GLAGOLEVA, A.P.; EYDEL'MAN, A.S., red.

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