"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010007-8

MUSYCHENKO, [illegible]; [illegible], V.I.; [illegible], A.G.

Features of the gas accumulations in the [illegible] horizon of the Linevo gas field in Volgograd Province. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.9:37-41 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina i Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

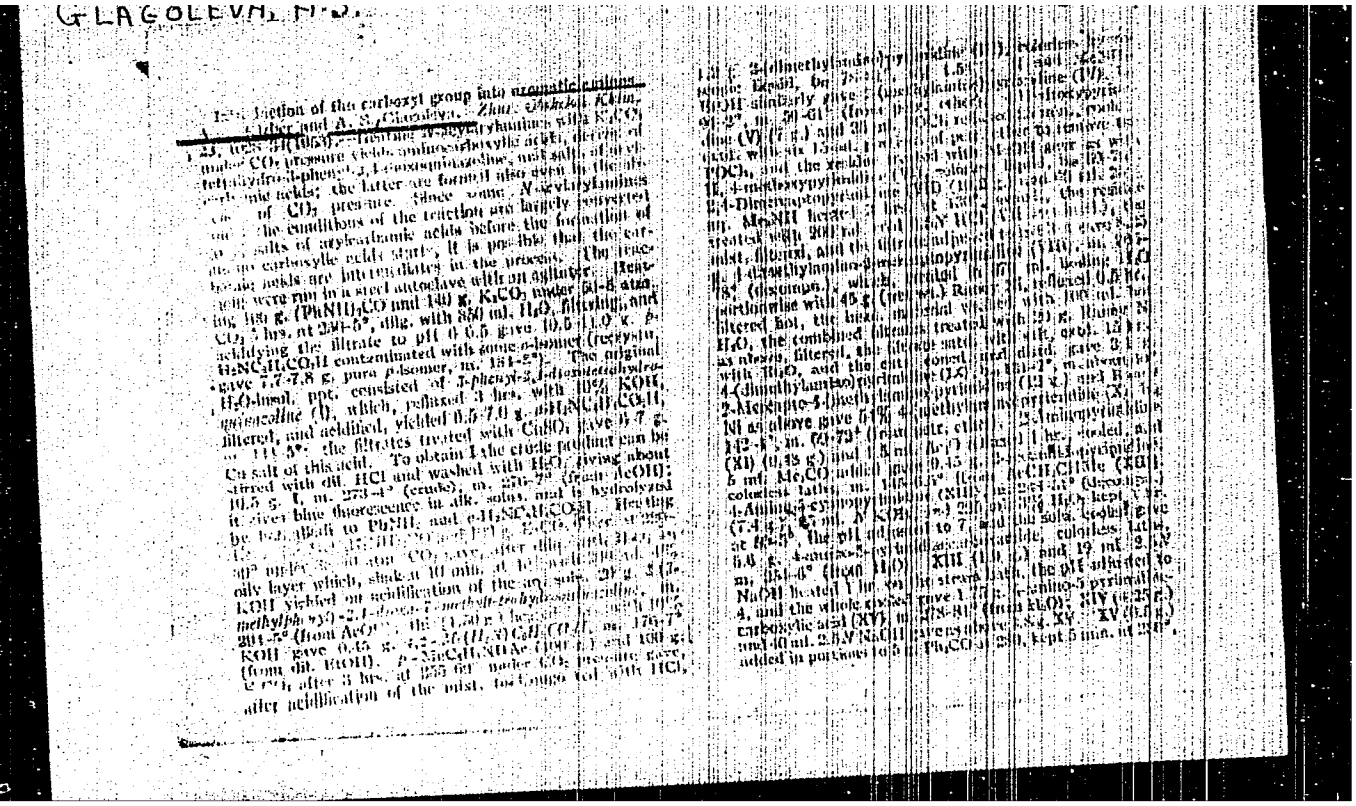
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010007-8"

KIZBER, A. I., GLAGOLEVA, A. S.

Amino Carboxylic Acids

Synthesis of aromatic amino carboxylic acids. Dokl. AN SSSR [illegible] no. 1, March 1952
Nauchno-Issledovatelskiy Institut Organicheskikh Poluproduktov I Krasiteley im.
K. E. Voroshilova 25 August 1951.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952 1953, Uncl.



KIBBEL, A. I. S:DA 4/2

(this diazotized and coupled with 2-$C_{10}H_7OH$ gave an *azo dye*, m. 185–6°). Heating 100 g. K anthranilate and 160 g. *m*-$MeC_6H_4NH_2$ 5 hrs. at 225–30° under 20–8 atm. CO_2 gave after acidification to Congo red and extn. the ppt. with 5% NaOH, followed by acidification of the ext., some 7.5 g. *3-(m-methylphenyl)-2,4-dioxotetrahydroquinazoline*, m. 252–3.5° (from 50% AcOH), which, refluxed 4 hrs. with 10% KOH, gave a little *anthranilo-m-toluidide*, m. 113–14°, *m*-$MeC_6H_4NH_2$, and anthranilic acid. Similarly K anthranilate with *p*-$MeC_6H_4NH_2$ gave in 7 hrs. at 230° under 27–30 atm. CO_2, followed by acidification of the mixt., a ppt. which, after digestion with 5% NaOH left, in little *p,p'-ditolylurea*, m. 302°, while the alk. soln. on acidification gave 12.2 g. *3-(p-methylphenyl)-2,4-dioxotetrahydroquinazoline*, m. 240–50°, resolidifying and again m. 260–60° (from AcOH). This boiled with 10% KOH gave *p*-toluidine and anthranilic acid, along with some *anthranilo-p-toluidide*, m. 140–50°. Heating 15 g. K anthranilate in a sealed tube 8 hrs. at 230–40° gave 1 g. 3-phenyl-2,4-dioxotetrahydroquinazoline. Similar heating of 4,2-Me(H₂N)$C_6H_3CO_2K$ gave a low yield of *3-(m-methylphenyl)-2,4-dioxo-8-methyltetrahydroquinazoline*. Heating 100 g. $(PhNH)_2CO$ and 138 g. K_2CO_3 8 hrs. at 175–85° under 30–40 atm. CO_2 gave a powdery mixt. of $PhNHCO_2K$ (about 80%) and K_2CO_3, with some starting material. Washing with pyridine gave the pure material. This (15 g.) heated to 40° in 45 ml. pyridine with addn. over 1 hr. of 20 ml. $PhSO_2Me$, heated 1 hr. at 50°, cooled, filtered, and the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo*, acidified with HCl, and extd. with Et_2O gave on evapn. of the ext. $PhNHCO_2Me$, m. 47°. Passage of CO_2 into 15 g. $(m\text{-}ClC_6H_4)_2CO$, 11 g. K_2CO_3, and 30 ml. *m*-$ClC_6H_4NH_2$ under a reflux condenser and heating 10 hrs. at 185–90° gave, after filtration and treatment of the product with pyridine, some 50% *m*-$ClC_6H_4NHCO_2K$, which, stored in alk. soln., yields *m*-$ClC_6H_4NH_2$.

C. M. Kosolapoff

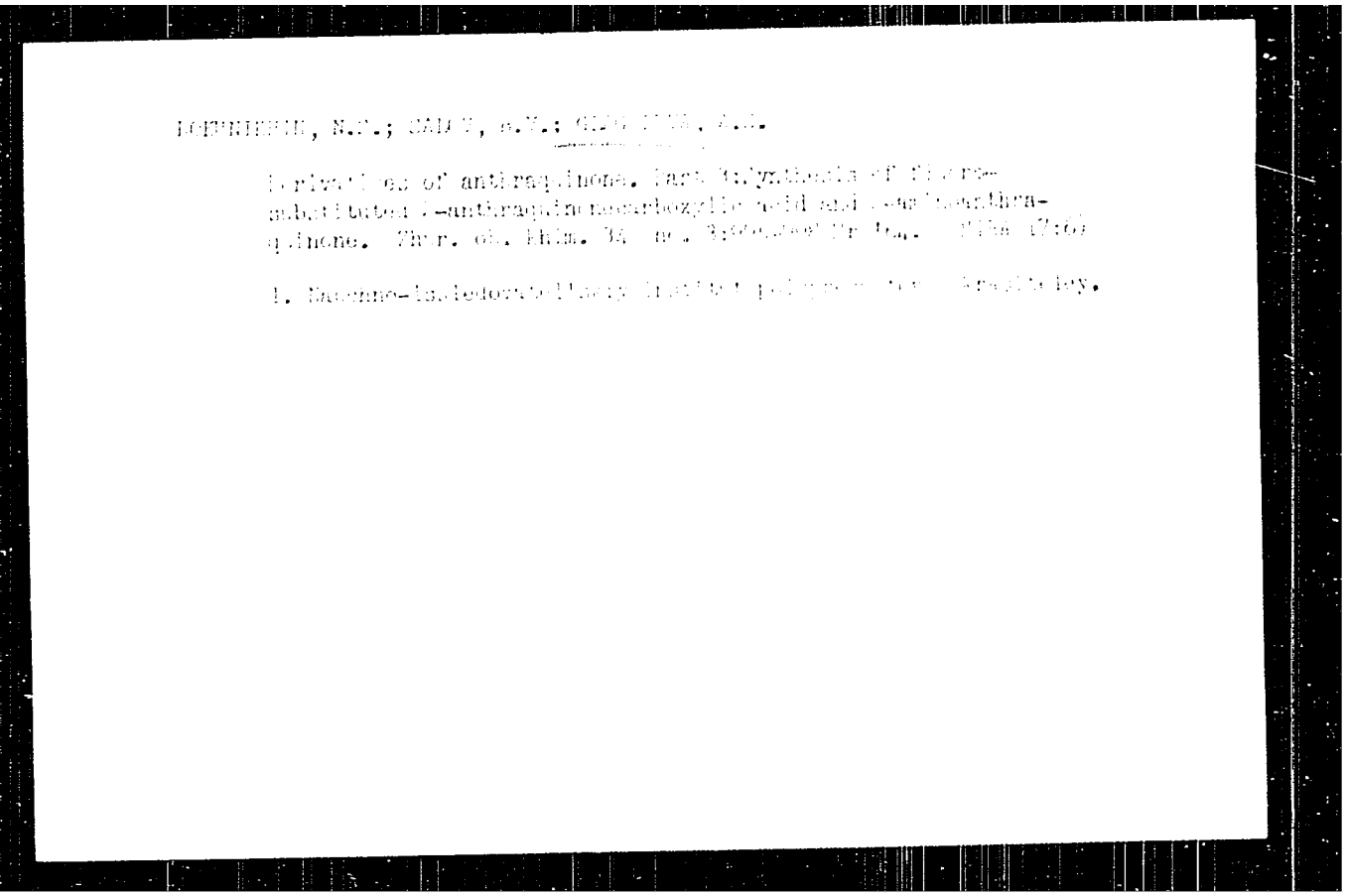
GLAGOLEVA, A. S.

USSR.

Introduction of the carboxyl group into aromatic amines. A. I. Kiзler and A. S. Glagoleva. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 1077-83(19[illegible]on).—See *C.A.* 48, 8700*b*.

H. L. H.

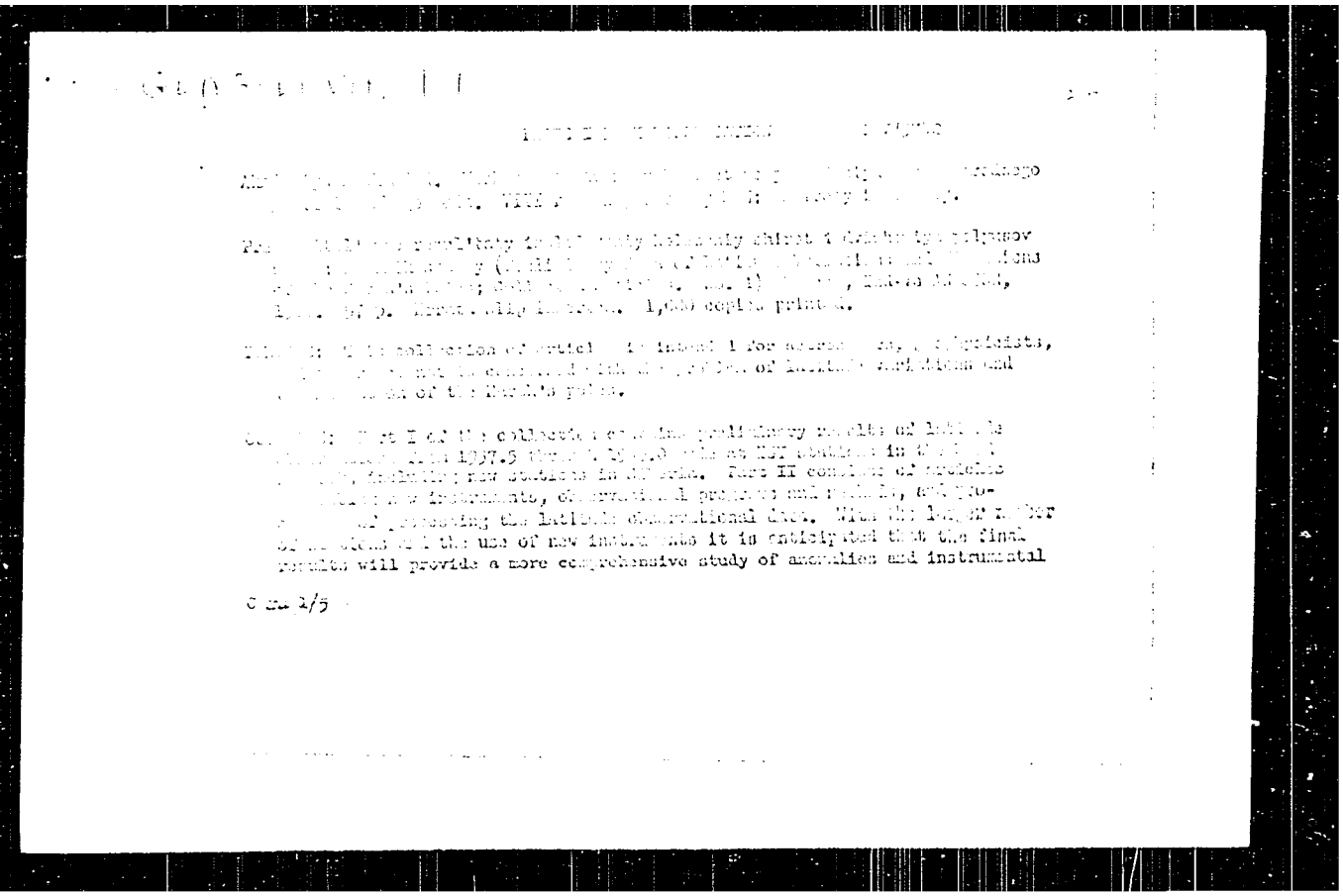
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010007-8"

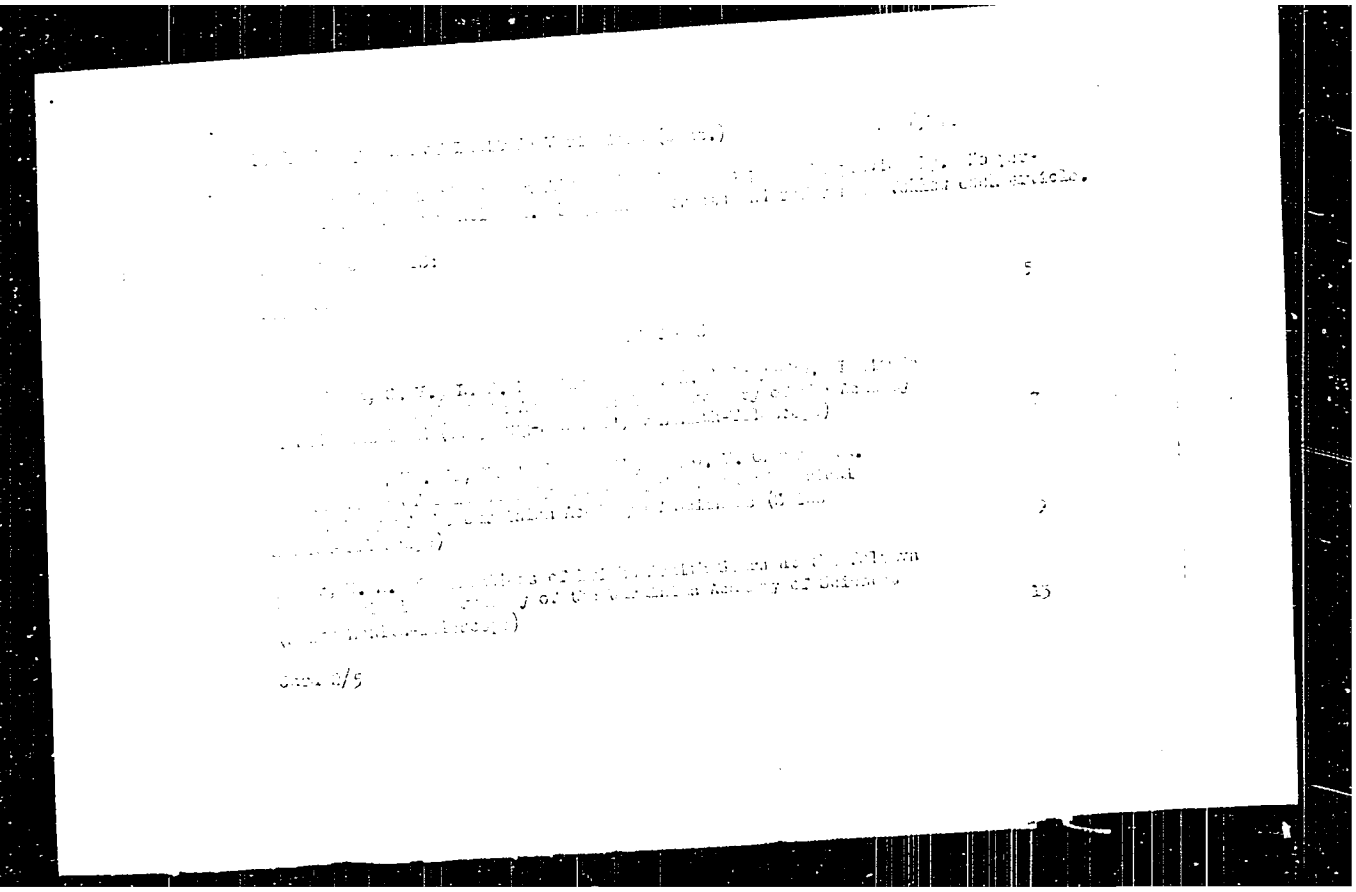


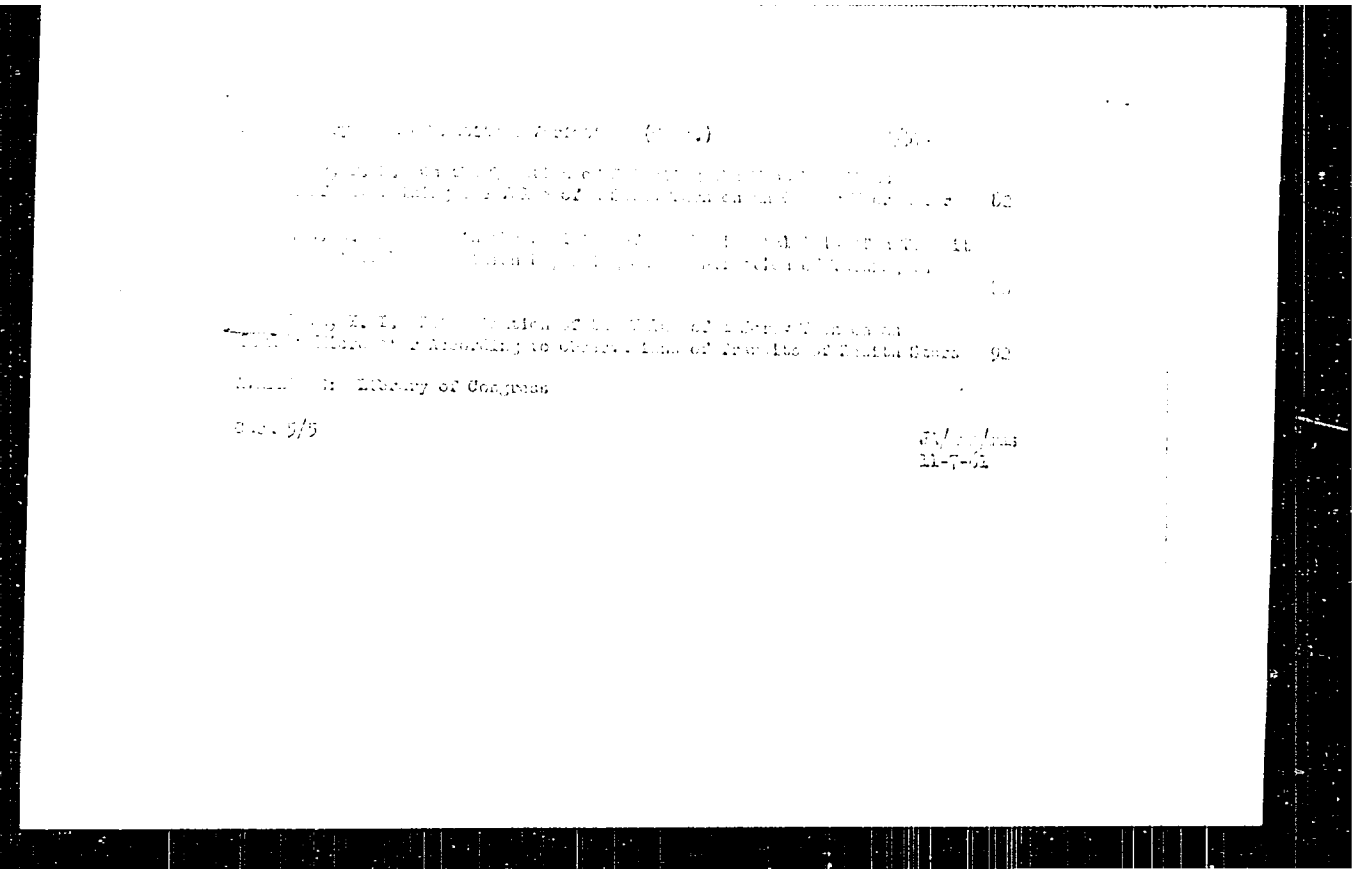
FISHKIS, M.Ya.; GLAGOLEVA, G.F.

Jupiter in 1951. Biul.VAGO no.18:41-44 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo astronomo-geodezicheskogo obshchestva, otdel planet i Luny.
(Jupiter (Planet))







GLAGOLEVA, I.I.

Analysis of nonpolar latitude variations. Astron.zhur. 38 no.4:773-775 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN USSR.
(Latitude variation)

FEDOROV, Ye.P. [Fedorov, IE.P.]; GLAGOLEVA, I.I. [Hlaholieva, I.I.]

Flattening of latitude observations. Dop. AN URSR no.4:473-477 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN USSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Fedorov).
(Astronomical geography) (Electronic digital computers)

L 8748-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v) Pe-5/Po-4/Pq-4/Pac-4/Pae-2 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP4040850 S/0033/64/041/003/0579/0586

AUTHOR: Glagoleva, I. I.; Fedorov, Ye. P.

TITLE: Analyzing the spectrum of errors of latitude observations

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 41, no. 3, 1964, 579-586

TOPIC TAGS: latitude observation, error spectrum, geodetic latitude observation error, astronomic position observation

ABSTRACT: Analysis of the accuracy of latitude variations data at Irkutsk and Poltava Observatories shows that the spectrum of errors is not identical with that of the "white noise." The relationship between the spectral density of errors $S(\omega)$ and the frequency (ω) is graphically shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The determination of latitude variations is described as involving two operations: 1) computation of standard latitude values, i.e., mean values for certain time intervals, and 2) the smoothing of these values. To accomplish the latter, the authors used the method of moving averages. Both operations affect spectral density as follows: the computation of standard (average) latitude values cuts off the high-frequency region

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ACCESSION NR: AP4040850

of the spectrum, while the smoothing transforms $S(\omega)$ to the spectral density $S_d(\omega)$ of deviations of standard values from the smoothed values. Using $S_d(\omega)$ obtained from observations, the spectral density of the observational errors in the low-frequency regions can be computed. The accuracy of data on latitude variations depends on the values $S(\omega)$ in this region. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 12 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk UkrSSR (Main Astronomic Observatory, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Jan64 ATD PRESS: 3113 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES, AA NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

L 8748-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4040850

ENCLOSURE: 01

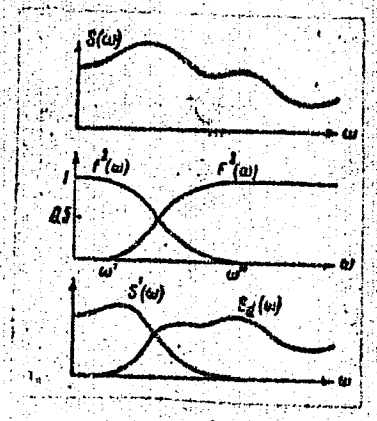


Fig. 1. Relationships of spectral-density errors

$S(\omega)$ - Spectral density of initial value errors; $f^2(\omega)$ - square of the transfer function of the smoothing operator; $S^1(\omega)$ - spectral density of smoothing value errors; $f^2(\omega)$ - square of the transfer function of the deviation operator; $S_d(\omega)$ - spectral density of initial value - smoothed value deviations.

Card 3/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T
Physiology of Work and Sport

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27167

Author : Glagoleva, I.M., Zolotayko, G.A.

Inst : Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR

Title : Dynamics of Skin Temperature in Young Athletes After Competitive Sports

Orig Pub : Izv. Akad. ped. nauk RSFSR, 1958, vyp. 93, 117-125

Abstract : 68 teen-age boys and girls (13-18 years) were examined. The temperature of the skin was measured with the aid of thermo-electric couple of Mishokuk's construction. At the same time, temperature of axilla was determined. After running for short distances (100, 400 m), the change of skin temperature passed through two phases: in the beginning it decreased, and then increased.

Card 1/2

LIBERMAN, Ye.A.; TSOFINA, L.M.; GLAGOLEVA, I.M.

Abnormally large resting and action potentials of the muscle fibers of a crab in potassium-free solutions. Biofizika 6 no.3:373-374 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(MUSCLE) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

GLAGOLEVA, I.M.; LIBERMAN, Ye.A.

Studying the "quantum" nature of miniature potentials in the end plate of myoneural junction of a frog. Biofizika 6 no.4:459-463 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (CHOLINE)

LIBERMAN, Ye.A.; TSOFINA, L.M.; GLAGOLEVA, I.M.

Generation of the action potential by muscular fibers of crustaceans in solutions containing mixtures of $BaCl_2$ and $SrCl_2$. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.4:945-948 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom Yu.A.Orlovym.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (BARIUM CHLORIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(STRONTIUM CHLORIDE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

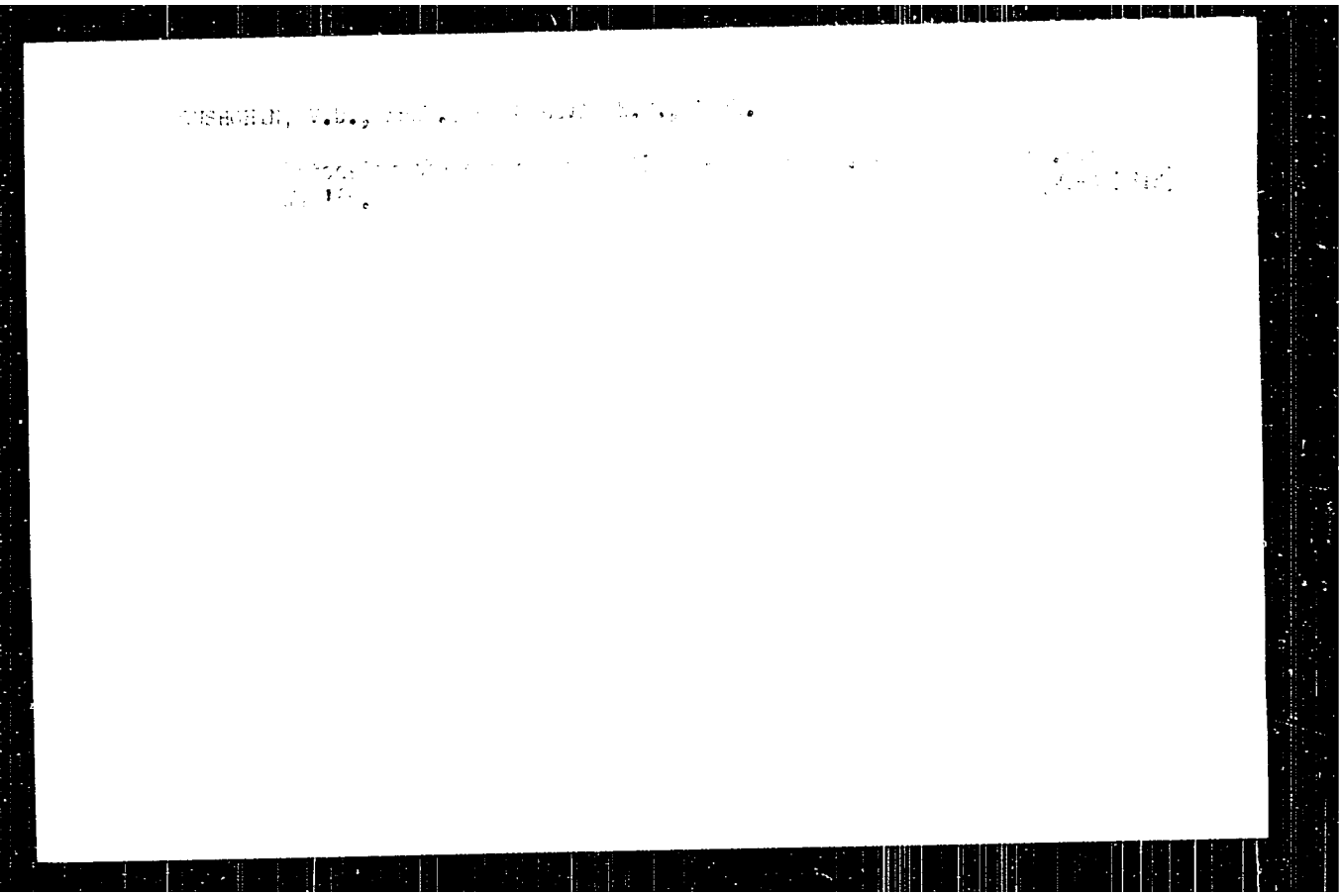
GLAGOLEWA, I.M.; LIBERMAN, Ye.A. (Moskva)

Miniatrure potentials of the end plate and their role in the neuromuscular transmission. Usp.sovr.biol. 55 no.1:68-86 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(MYONEURAL JUNCTION) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

SHTERN, I.A.; KIPNIS, Yu.B.; PLOTNIKOV, I.V.; PAVLOV, S.A.; PAVLOV, N.N.; VTOROV, G.N.; PROKURAT, P.E.; GLAGOLEVA, K.I.; KOCHERZHINSKAYA, Ye.L.; FEDOROVA, L.V.; MININ, I.T.

Artificial carbocylate leather. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 6 no.2:32-34 F'64. (MIRA 17:5)



ALEKSANDROV, Petr Denisovich; [illegible] A., [illegible], kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; MESHKOVSKAIA, M., red.; KUZNETSOVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Over-all mechanization and automation of production processes] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia proizvodstva. Moskva, Moskovskii rabochii, 1963. 181 p. (MIRA 17:2)

GIAGOLEVA, L. A.

"Investigation of the Technical Testing and Control of Industrial Processes as Basic Factors for Increasing the Productivity of Nonferrous Foundries." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 19 Jun 50, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

ALEKSANDROV, R.G.; BARBASHINA, Ye.G.; BAS'KO, K.P.; VARTAN'YAN, A.S.; VASILEVSKIY, P.F.; GLAGOLEVA, L.A.; DUBININ, N.P., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KONSTANTINOV, L.S.; KOROTKOV, A.I.; LESNICHENKO, V.L.; PANFILOV, Ye.A.; TRUBITSYN, N.A.; TUCHKEVICH, N.M.; FADEYEV, A.D.; FOKIN, G.F.; MARTENS, S.L., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[Steel casting; foundrymen's handbook] Stal'noe lit'e; spravochnik dlia masterov liteinogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izdvo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 887 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Founding)

RAZUMOV, Ippolit Mikhaylovich; GINZBURG, Yevgeniy Grigor'yevich. Prinimali uchastiye: GLAGOLEVA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; GRINBERG, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent. AVRUTSKAYA, R.F., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Industrial organization in nonferrous metalworking plants] Organizatsiia proizvodstva na zavodakh po obrabotke tsvetnykh metallov. 2.izd., perer. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 540 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Nonferrous metal industries) (Metalwork)

GLAGOLEVA, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; [illegible], A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; IVANOV, K.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KAZAKOV, I.M., prof., doktor ekon. nauk; [illegible], V.I., inzh., starshiy prepodavatel'; MURAV'YEV, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; GRACHEVA, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KOPALOV, P.V., inzh., retsenzent; TOBIAS, D.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SALYANSKIY, A.A., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Problems for the course in the organization and planning of machinery plants]Sbornik zadach po kursu organizatsii i planirovaniia mashinostroitel'nykh predpriiatii. Pod red. I.M.Kazakova, L.A.Glagolevoi. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 261 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Machinery industry)

GLAGOLEVA, L.A., agronom

New and advanced practices in [illegible]. Zemledelie 25 no.9:84-87 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

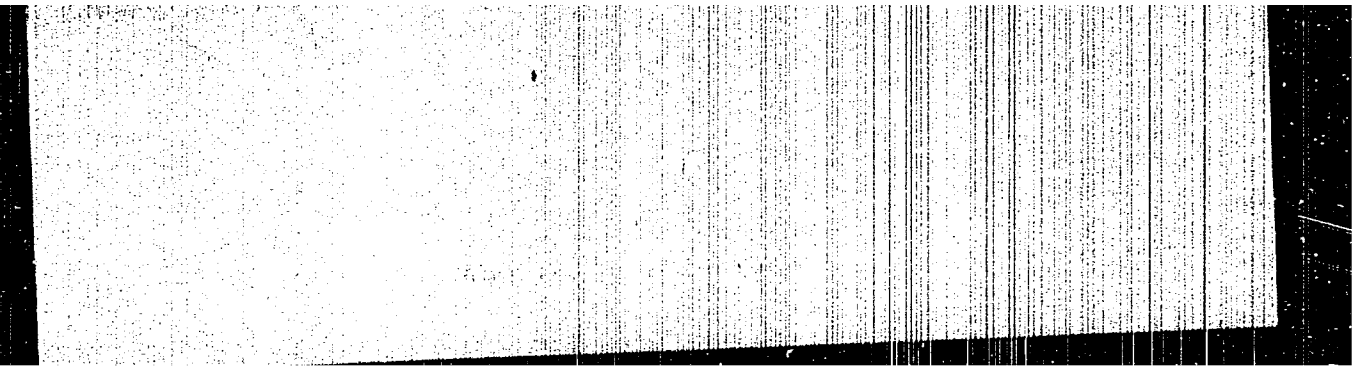
1. Omskoye oblastnoye upravleniye proizvodstva i zagotovok sel'skokhozyaystvennykh produktov.
(Omsk Province—Grain)

GLAGOLEVA, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAHLIN, I.V., kand. ekon. nauk; LOSEV, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ILIN, L.I., doktor ekon. nauk, red.

[Economic efficiency of using plastics in machinery manufacturing] Ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' primeneniia plastmass v mashinostroenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashinostroenie," 1964. 167 p. (MIRA 17:5)

FIL', Ye.V.; GLAGOLEV, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent
[illegible], G.B., inzh., red.

[Organization of foundries] Organizatsiia liteinykh tsekhov. Izd.2., [rev. i dop.]. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mashino-[illegible]," [illegible]. [illegible])



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000500010007-8"

AUTHOR: Glagoleva, M.A. 30V/20-121-6-29/45

TITLE: Forms of Migration of Elements in Rivers (Formy migratsii elementov v rechnykh vodakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 121, Nr 6, pp 1052 -1055 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The river waters transport different substances in 3 forms: 1) as true and colloid solutions, 2) as mechanical suspension of fine-textured clastic particles and 3) as carried away coarse boulders. The quantitative ratiosbetween 1) and 3) are different according to the water level conditions of the rivers and according to the character of the drained area. It is important to know the forms of migration of the elements for the problem of supply of reservoirs and waters and for the understanding of the mechanism of the process of sedimentation. This paper is a continuation in detail of the previous papers which were started by the otdel sravnitel'noy litologii (Department of Comparing Lithology, of the Geological Institute, AS USSR. The following rivers in the catchment area of the Black Sea (Chernoye more) were investigated during floods: Don, Danube (Dunay), Pripet (Pripyat'), Kuban', Rion and Chorokh. At that time the rivers usually transport 70 -

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80 % of the annual boulders into the sea. In the water samples the fractions 1) - 3) were separated. The water which was filtered through membrane filters contained the true solution and a part of the colloids. In the coarse and fine suspensions the total content of Fe, Mn, P, Ca and C_{org} was chemically determined (method: Ref 5). From the tables 1 and 2 (chemical and spectrum analysis) the content of all elements contained in 1 liter water was computed. Table 3 shows the content in the suspension and in the solution. Thus may be seen that the elements are divided into 3 groups: a) Fe, Mn, P, V, Cr, Ni and Ga migrate mainly as suspensions and only partly in solved state. Dnepr is an exception: its affluent Pripet drains a swampy area. In this case Fe, Mn and P form soluble organic complexes. b) This group implies C_{org}, Cu, Ca, Sr and Ba. They mainly migrate as solutions. The latter migrate as bicarbonates. In the case of copper it is obvious that also organic complexes play a certain part. The differences in the forms of migration which were revealed in this connection confirm once more the separation of the components of the river outlet in groups as it was carried out by N.M.Strakhov (Ref 4). There are 3 tables and 6 references, which are Soviet

Forms of Migration of Elements in Rivers SOV/20-121-6-29/45

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Institute, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: April 24, 1958, by N.M. Strakhov, Member, AS USSR

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1958

Card 3/3

STRAKHOV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; ZALMANZON, Emma Solomonovna; GLAGOLEVA, Mariya Andreyevna; BUSHINSKIY, G.I., otv.red.; NOSOV, G.I., red.izd-va; RYLINA, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Studies in the geochemistry of upper Paleozoic sediments in humid zones; facies and geochemical research] Ocherki geokhimii verkhnepaleozoiskikh otlozhenii gumidnogo tipa; opyt fatsial'no-geokhimicheskogo issledovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 217 (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut Trudy, no.23). (MIRA 12:11)

(Sediments (Geology))

GLAGOLEVA, M.A.

Effect of benthonic organisms on the distribution of elements in recent sediments of the Black Sea. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.5:1233-1236 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Black Sea—Sediments (Geology))
(Lamellibranchiata)

GLAGOLEVA, M.A.

Characteristics of the distribution of elements in modern sediments of the Black Sea. Dokl.AN SSSR 136 no.1:195-198 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Black Sea--Sediments (Geology)) (Geochemistry)

GLAGOLEVA, M.A.

Effect of the salinity of the basin on the accumulation of chemical elements in sediments. Dokl. AN SSSR 136 no.2:441-443 '61.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.
(Salinity) (Sediments (Geology))

GLAGOLEVA, L. A.

Cand Geol-Min Sci - (diss) "Forms of migration of elements and their distribution in the final stream reservoir. ((On the example of the Black Sea)." Moscow, 1961. 15 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Geological Inst); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 179)

S/169/62/000/010/052/071
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Glagoleva, L....

TITLE: Geochemistry of Black Sea sediments

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1962, 7, Abstract 10Y58 (In collection: Sovrem. osadki morey i okeanov, L., M. 0.34, 1961, 448-476)

TEXT: The investigation of 180 samples of recent sediment shows that, in terms of dry natural sedimentary matter, they contain $SaCO_3$ 12.3-57.4, Fe 1.91-3.68, organic C 0.24-3.70, Mn 0.056-0.066, P 0.043-0.059, Sr 0.005-0.029, V 0.0037-0.0099, Cr 0.0032-0.0084, Ni 0.0033-0.0067, Cu 0.0020-0.0030 and Co 0.0008-0.0016%. The amount of Ca expressed as dry sedimentary matter with no carbonates constitutes 0.0734-0.0955%. V, Cr, Fe, Ni, Mn and Cr are distributed very similarly in the sea-bottom area. Regions of their minimum concentration form areas in the N.. part of the sea, near the Kerchenskiy Strait, one spot in the center of its western half, and two spots in its eastern half. Such distribution is explained by

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S/169/62/000/010/052/071
Geochemistry of Black Sea sediments D228/D307

the influence of land as a diluent and by the difference of coastal areas in the supply of these elements to the sea. V, $C_{org.}$, Cu and Co, on the contrary, do not gravitate to the coastal sources of supply, and their concentration in sediments increases from the coast towards the pelagic zone. These differences between groups of elements are due to the dissimilar forms of their migration in river waters; V, Cr, Ti, Ni and Mn migrate chiefly in the form of suspensions. On the contrary, the development of solutions that gradually displace the suspensions -- which stimulates chemical precipitation -- is characteristic of $C_{org.}$, Co and V.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

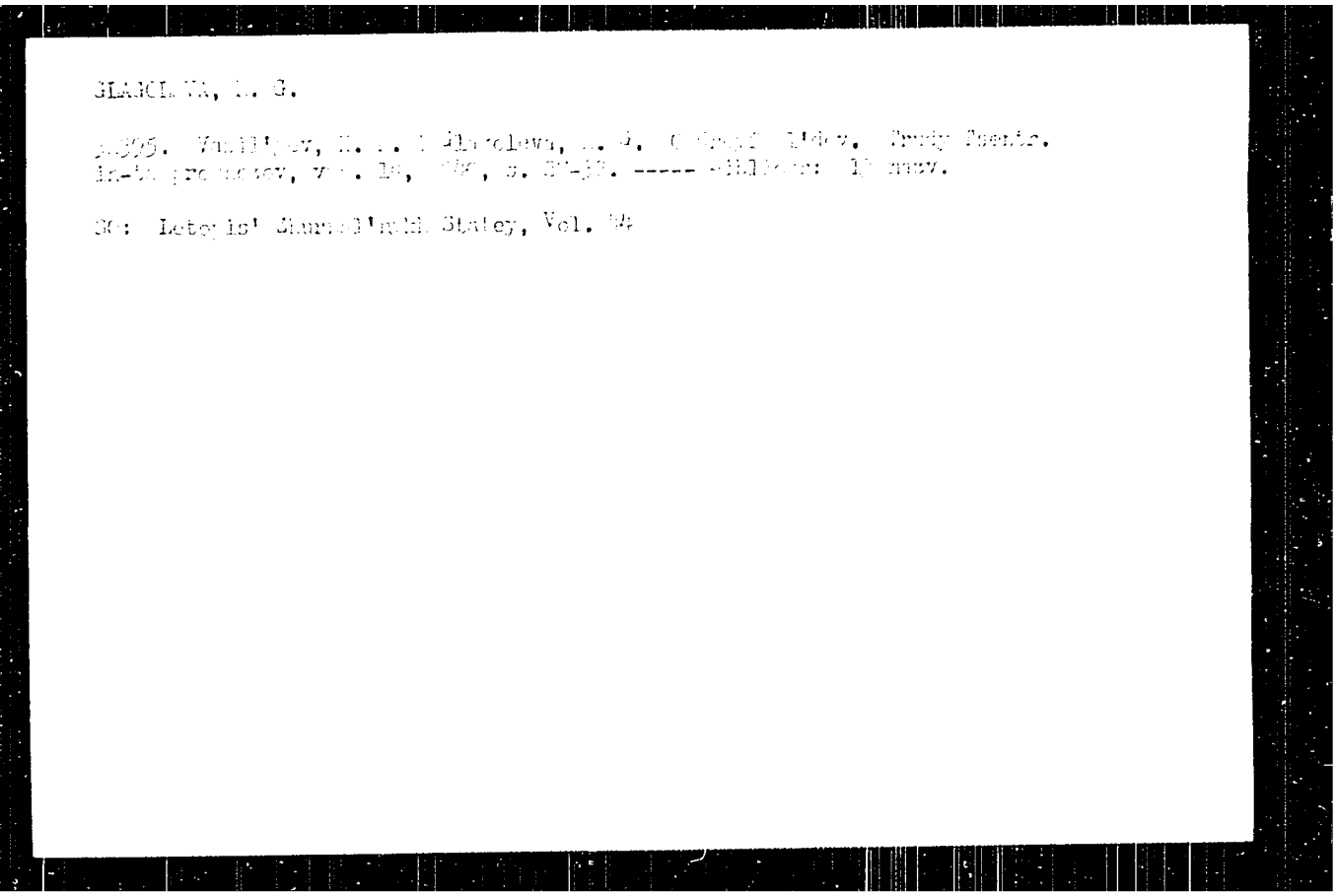
Card 2/2

1. VASIL'YEV, K. P.; GLAGOLEVA, M. G.

2. USSR (600)

"The Connection Between the Wind and the Pressure Gradient." Trudy TsIP, Issue 3 (30), 1948. (89-94)

9. Meteorologiya, No. 3, 1949.
Redport U-2551, 30 Oct 52.



GLAGOLEVA, M.G.; SAUSKAN, Ye.M.; TYUTNEV, Ya.A.

Prognosis of water temperature at the southwestern shore of Sakhalin. Trudy TSIP no.57:98-131 '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Sakhalin region--Ocean temperature)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4582

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov

Voprosy morskikh gidrometeorologicheskikh prognozov (Problems of Oceanographic Hydrometeorologic Forecasting) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat, Otd-niye, 1959. 69 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 91) Errata slip inserted. 800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov; Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page); A.I. Karakash; Ed. (Inside book): M.N. Goryushkin; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Zarkh.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Transactions of the Central Institute of Forecasting is intended for scientific and field workers of the Hydrometeorological Service. It will be of interest to all meteorologists, hydrologists, and oceanographers.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection deal mainly with the forecasting of water temperature in the open sea and in coastal waters. Methods of long-range forecasting of spring ice behavior are also analyzed. The results of investigating

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the possibility of extrapolating the fields of cyclonic and anti-cyclonic activity, using Chebyshev's polynomials, are discussed. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

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Belinskiy, N.A., and M.G. Glagoleva. Investigating the Possibility of Extrapolating the Anomaly Fields of Cyclonic and Anticyclonic Activity 3

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

JA/dwm/mas
12-21-60

3(7)

AUTHORS: Belinskiy, N. A., Glagoleva, M. G. 307/50-59-1-2/20

TITLE: Investigation of the Possibility for an Extrapolation of Anomalous Fields in the Cyclonic-Anticyclonic Activity (Issledovaniye vozmozhnosti ekstrapolyatsii poley anomaliy tsiklo- i antitsiklonicheskoy deyatel'nosti)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 13-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The experiments hitherto made to develop a method of long-termed weather forecasts have not produced satisfactory results. It is possible that the influence of external effects, particularly the solar activity, has been underrated. The present paper tries to explain the cyclic phenomena in atmospheric processes, at the same time considering cycles over short periods. The investigation refers to the area between 40° west longitude and 70° east longitude, and 35-80° north latitude, and the periods between 1926-1938 and 1911-1957. The said area was divided in 99 spherical rectangles. The monthly average of anomalous fields in each rectangle center was expanded in series by Chebyshev-polynomials. The correlation coefficients found confirmed the presence of waves of different durations of period (10, 6, 4, and 2 years).

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Investigation of the Possibility for an Extrapolation [illegible]/30-59-1-2/20
of Anomalous Fields in the Cyclonic-Anticyclonic Activity

The analysis of discrete series (e.g. analysis only of months of January) produces higher coefficients than the analysis of continuous series. The coefficients are too small, however, to ensure a forecast with more than 10 % probability by extrapolation. The following causes are assumed: 1. Not all wave cycles were considered, in particular those with a period shorter than 2 years. 2. The use of monthly averages causes a leveling of differences and a reduction of the Chebyshev-coefficients. The monthly average is only conditioned by the calendar, and not connected with the course of atmospheric processes. The use of average values of shorter periods, e.g. 5 days, would be better as experience shows that certain synoptic situations maintain their character for about this period of time. The calculation with five-day averages will facilitate the use of shorter wave periods, leading up to more accurate values. There are 3 tables and 8 references, 1 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Belinskiy, N. A., Glagoleva, M. G. S/050/60/000/03/003/[illegible]
B007/B002

TITLE: Method of Investigating and Forecasting Aperiodic Marine Currents

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1960, Nr 3, pp 18 - 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to generalize data regarding observations of aperiodic current changes, two questions have to be solved. First, a meth. must be found for a time and space characterization of wind conditions, and secondly, the dependence of currents on the wind must be determined. In this connection papers by V. Yu. Vize (Ref 4), Ekman's theory of drift and gradient currents, and the papers (Refs 5 - 12) are mentioned. The question here is solved in a different way. Certain simple wind fields or fields of atmospheric pressure are assumed. These simple fields (patterns) must be chosen in such a way as to characterize a concrete field in their totality. In each individual case it has to be explained, to what extent certain patterns are contained in concrete fields. Since the patterns remain unchanged, the actual wind (or pressure) fields may be compared to one another. For this purpose it is convenient to develop pressure fields in series according to the polynomes by Chebyshev. This method is well developed (Ref 1) and offers the possibility

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Method of Investigating and Forecasting Aperiodic Marine Currents

S/050/60/000/03/003/020
B007/B002

of using patterns. Since there are not enough data on observations of atmospheric pressure with a sufficient accuracy, an interdepartmental expedition was made in the Black Sea and Azov Sea in 1958-59 in which the following institutes took part: Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov (Central Institute of Forecasts), Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut (State Institute of Oceanography), Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya Chernogo i Azovskogo morey (Hydrometeorological Observatory of the Black and Azov Sea), Chernomorskaya eksperimental'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya okeanologii AN SSSR (Black Sea Experimental and Scientific Research Station of Oceanology of the AS USSR), Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute). Currents were observed by means of Alekseyev air vanes and Roberts radio air vanes, the distribution of water temperature and salt content in the water was observed in the vertical and in 50-mile-sections every 3-5 days, and the currents were measured. On the basis of the data obtained, the observed currents, level fluctuations, and vertical distribution of the water temperature were compared to the distribution of the atmospheric pressure (developed in series according to the polynomes by Chebyshev). The currents were found

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Method of Investigating and Forecasting Aperiodic Marine Currents

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B007/B002

to be independent of local winds and therefore develop [illegible] influence of the wind field over the whole sea. The currents at the same time showed different conditions at different points of the sea. The investigations showed that the influence of a concrete wind field or a baric field on the development of the current has to be investigated separately at every individual point. As usual, the currents were shown in the form of projections. The method is given by means of which the relations are obtained which serve for the calculation of current projections according to the given baric field. By means of these relations, the velocity was calculated for all points chosen for observations. On the basis of these velocities, the spatial distribution of currents and their changes with time were determined. The totality of currents calculated and observed thus yielded a regular picture. The investigations also showed that the important water temperature changes of the surface layer are conditioned by the state of the baric field above the sea. There are 2 figures and 17 references 9 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

BELINSKIY, N.A.; GLAGOLEVA, M.G.

Method of calculating water temperature in the surface layer of the sea during the warm part of the year. Meteor.i gidrol. no.7: 14-21 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Ocean temperature)

BELINSKIY, N.A.; GLAGOLEVA, M.G.; SKRIPTUNOVA, L.I.

Calculation of the vertical distribution of water temperature.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.6:18-24 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.
(Water--Temperature)

BELINSKIY, N.A., doktor geograf.nauk [deceased]; GLAGOLEVA, M.G., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

Studying the short-period oscillations of the anomalies of cyclonic and anticyclonic activity. Meteor.i gidrol. no. 2: 27-31 F '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

GLA[illegible]

[illegible] representation of the distribution of hydrometeorological elements by means of natural orthogonal components. Trudy TSIP no.144:34-39 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 1692-66 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AT6006572 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/65/000/142/0033/0039

AUTHOR: Glagoleva, M. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analytical representation of the distribution of hydrometeorological elements based on natural orthogonal components

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy, no. 142, 1965. Morskiye prognozy i raschety (Marine forecasts and calculations); materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya, noyabr' 1963 g., 33-39

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, weather forecasting, atmospheric pressure, ocean dynamics, atmospheric temperature, hydrometeorology

ABSTRACT: A method of establishing natural components for temperature distribution curves in the upper 200 m sea layer and the baric fields over the northern parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is described. The equation

$$P(x) = B_0 + B_1X_1(x) + B_2X(x) + \ldots, \quad (1)$$

was applied for the forecasting of various hydrometeorological conditions, where $X_1(x)$ are the natural components and B_1 are the expansion coefficients. The natural components were found using a method developed by N. A. Bagrov (1959). Bagrov's method

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consists of tabulating a function $F(x,t)$, which is a selected hydrometeorological element, for some discrete values of time and space, and applying it for the development of a system of equations based on equation (1). The solution of the system leads to the evaluation of characteristic numbers and characteristic vectors of a symmetrical matrix. For the evaluation of natural components, some definite temperature values were assumed at depths of 0, 10, 25, 50, 75, 100, 150 m. It is concluded that the use of natural components, i. e., the coefficients of expansion of baric fields, gives better results in forecasting than Chebyshev polynomials. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04,08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 af

L 1001-67 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AT6026447 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2546/66/000/156/0083/0088

AUTHOR: Glagoleva, M. G.; Skriptunova, L. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Forecasts of the vertical distribution of water temperature in the Barents Sea

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov. Trudy, no. 156, 1966. Raschet i prognoz elementov rezhima morya (Observing and forecasting characteristics of sea phenomena), 83-88

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, ocean dynamics, weather station

ABSTRACT: The verification was according to a method developed at the Central Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology. Observations lasted from 5 to 8 days. Temperatures were measured from anchored weather ships, while currents were measured by automatic buoy recorders. Water temperatures in the uppermost stratum of the sea are controlled by the inflow of heat at the sea surface; heat transfer is controlled by the currents. Calculation of the heat balance at the sea surface can be made only for the period of time covered by actual observations. Any extrapolation into the future for forecasting purposes is based on the known heat level. Such calculations involve an analysis of change in time in the values of eight coefficients obtained by the solution of Chebyshev polynomials representing the pressure field. It is desirable to further

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L 10081-67
ACC NR: AT6026447

verify the correctness of forecasts by making observations over longer periods of time. Errors in such forecasts stemmed from temperature variations from station to station and the different locations of measuring instruments. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 04,08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

USSR/Medicine - Leprosy, Therapy Jan 48
Medicine - Therapeutics

"The Use of Eye Fluids on Leprous Patients,"
L. G. Baluyeva, M. I. Glagoleva, Leprosy Sector,
Inst of Malaria, Med Parasitol and Helminthol,
Acad Med Sci USSR, 1 p

"Sov Med" No 1

Suggests use of eye fluids as one of the patho-
genic substances in current treatment of
leprosy. Discusses eye fluids and methods for
administering them.

GLAGOLEVA, M. N.

Torsuyev, N. A. and Glagoleva, M. N. "Painful percussion of the bone as a symptom in the leper," Sbornik naucn. trudov (Rost. n/D gos. med. in-t), Vol. VIII, 1948, p. 159-61

KRYLOV, Aleksey Nikolayevich, akademik; GLAGOLEVA, M.N., otvetstvennyy sostavitel'; SMIRNOV, V.I., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; SHIMANSKIY, Yu.A., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; SNEZHINSKIY, V.A., doktor voenno-morskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; SMIRNOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Collected works] Sobranie trudov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR. Vol.12, pt.2. [Bibliography] Bibliografiia. 1956. 395 p. (MLRA 9:9)

(Bibliography--Krylov, Alekseĭ Nikolaevich, 1863-1945)

GLAGOLEVA, M.N.; ZALESSKIY, N.A.

A.N. Krylov's study-museum. Sudostroenie 29 no.8:73-74 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:10)
(Krylov, Aleksei Nikolaevich, 1863-1945--Museums, Relics etc.)

GLAGOLEVA, N.A.

Treatment of lobar pneumonia with sulfonamide preparations and diathermy. Sovet.med. No.2:11-13 Feb 51. (CIML 20:6)

1. Of the State Scientific-Research Institute of Physiotherapy (Director--Honored Worker in Science Prof.A.I.Nesterov, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR).

GLAGOLEVA, N. A.

GLAGOLEVA, N. A. -- "Treatment of Croupous Pneumonia Patients with Sulfanilamide Preparations in Combination with Diathermy and Therapeutic Gymnastics." Sec Mos Order of Lenin State Med Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Moscow, 195[illegible]. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 39, [illegible]4 Sept 5[illegible]

GLAGOLEVA, N.A., kand.med.nauk

Effect of generalized bromo-iono-galvanization associated with exercise therapy and iontophoresis of caffeine and platyphilline in stages 1 and 2 of hypertension. Terap.arkh. 30 no.5:48-54 My'58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizioterapii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N. Obrosov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(HYPERTENSION, therapy
sodium bromide iontogalvanization, exercise ther. & iontophoresis of caffeine & platyphilline (Rus))

SPERANSKIY, N. I.; GLAGOLEVA, N. A.; ZOTOVA, A. T.; LEONOVA, V. M.; ROZENBLIT, Ye. I.; STUDNITSYNA, L. A. (Moskva)

Treatment of stenocardia with novocaine electrophoresis in Zakharin-Head' zones. Klin. med. no.9:103-106 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. N. I. Speranskiy) TSentral'nogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. G. N. Pospelova)

(ANGINA PECTORIS) (NOVOCAINE)

GLAGOLEVA, N.A.

Electrophoresis of platyphylline in the compound treatment of hypertension. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 26 no.1: 57-61 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizioterapii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Obrosov).

(HYPERTENSION) (ELECTROPHORESIS)
(PLATYPHYLLINE)

SPERANSKIY, N.I.; GLAGOLEVA, N.A.; ZOTOVA, A.T.; LEONOVA, V.M.; ROZENBLIT, Ye.I.; STUDENITSYNA, L.A.

Result of using aeroion therapy in hypertension and stenocardia. Vop.kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't. 28 no.2:130-135 Mr-Ap'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. N.I. Speranskiy) kliniki TSentral'nogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii (dir. - kand. med.nauk G.N.Pospelova)
(HYPERTENSION) (AIR, IONIZED--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(ANGINA PECTORIS)

L 17995-63 BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3004221 S/0105/63/000/007/0029/0033

AUTHOR: Glagoleva, N. B. (Engineer); Gorbunova, L. M. (Engineer); Portnoy, M. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Khachaturov, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Asynchronous characteristics of synchronous generators

SOURCE: Elektrichestvo, no. 7, 1963, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: synchronous generator

ABSTRACT: For calculating asynchronous conditions and for resynchronization of generators in power systems, it is necessary to know the synchronous machine parameters as functions of slip within 0.001-0.1. The article suggests a simple method of experimental determination of asynchronous characteristics of steam- and hydro-turbine generators and describes a few actual measurements. The generator is disconnected and demagnetized; then, an a-c voltage

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L 17995-63
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from a separate source is applied to the stator while the rotor is driven at various rpm's. Stator current, voltage, and active power are recorded by an oscillograph. From this data, the electromagnetic torque and direct-axis and quadrature-axis impedances vs. slip can be calculated (formulas supplied). A type T-2-50-2, 50-Mw, steam-turbine generator, an ASEA, 63.4-Mw, salient-pole hydro-, a VG-500/9500, 67.4-Mw hydro-, and a VGS-700/100-48, 621-Mw hydro-turbine generators were tested. Detailed data is tabulated. G. A. Bakunts, A. P. Germanov, L. M. Zisman, P. I. Lapchenko, and Yu. G. Fokina took part in the tests. The method is recommended for testing prototypes at generator-manufacturing plants. Its drawbacks are: (a) inapplicability in the case of hydroelectric generators without amortisseur windings and (b) neglectance of machine saturation. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 16 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki, Moscow (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: 07Mar62 DATE ACQ: 08Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

GLAGOLEVA, N.G. [Hlaholieva, N.H.]

Sixth Conference on Plant Phylogeny. Ukr.bot.zhur. 18 no.4.121-122 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Phylogeny (Botany)--Congresses)

GLAGOLEVA, N.N.

Asymptotic transformations of surfaces. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. 165: 151-168 '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Surfaces) (Transformations (Mathematics))

GLAGOLEVA, N. N.

24-8-12/34

AUTHORS: Glagoleva, N. N., Glazov, V.M. and Korol'kov, G.A.(Moscow).

TITLE: On the character of the non-variant transformation in the system Al-Ti. (O kharaktere nonvariantnogo prevrashcheniya v sisteme alyuminiy-titan).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk,Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.8, pp. 89-94 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Information published so far is inadequate for constructing an accurate diagram of state of the aluminium end of Al-Ti alloys. Obtaining of such an accurate diagram is of great importance particularly in conjunction with inoculation of aluminium and aluminium alloys with titanium. In the work described in this paper the authors aimed at determining the character of the invariant equilibrium and to determine the solubility of the titanium in aluminium in the solid state at various temperatures. For this purpose alloys were prepared containing 0.02, 0.04, 0.07, 0.1, 0.14, 0.17, 0.20, 0.25, 0.30, 0.50, 1.0, 2.0, 4.0 wt.% titanium, using 99.998% Al and an Al-Ti alloy containing 4 wt.% Ti as starting materials. The alloys were manufactured in corundum crucibles in electric furnaces and were cast into chill moulds. In the experiments the authors considered it convenient to use the method of Chokhral'skiy of "drawing" specimens of variable composition

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On the character of the non-variant transformation in the system Al-Ti. (Cont.)

as described in a paper by Petrov, D. A. and Buknanova, A.A. (13) in which the authors have determined unequivocally the character of the invariant transformation in the system Al-Mn. In the here described experiments, the 90 mm long specimens of variable composition were drawn at a speed of 0.3 mm/min from the melt containing 0.1 to 0.12 wt.% Ti. Investigation of the micro-structure showed that the entire drawn specimen is a single-phase one and the micro-hardness values along it are given in the graph, Fig.3, p.91. On the basis of the obtained results it is concluded that the Al end of the diagram of state of Al-Ti alloys is of the peritectic type. Results of macro and thermal analysis confirm that the peritectic point is located at 0.19 wt.% Ti and the peritectic transformation $L + TiAl_3 \leftrightarrows \alpha$ takes place at 665 C. The solubility of Ti in Al was determined at various temperatures and the line of limited solubility was plotted. Extrapolation of this line to the temperature of the peritectic horizontal indicates that the limit saturation of titanium in aluminium is about 0.26 to 0.28 wt.% Ti. On the basis of all the available data a variant of the Al-Ti diagram of state is plotted in

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On the character of the non-variant transformation in the system Al-Ti. (Cont.)

Fig.7, p.93, which should be considered as being correct. There are 7 figures and 19 references, 11 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

24-10-6/36

AUTHORS: Glazoleva, K. M., Matveyeva, K. T. and Novikov, I. I. (Moscow, Alma-Ata).

TITLE: On the causes of differing hot shortness of alloys with an equal effective crystallisation range. (O prichinakh razlichnoy goryachelomkosti splavov s odinakovym effektivnym intervalom kristallizatsii).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1957, No.10, pp. 41-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In studying the casting properties, including hot shortness, the method of physico-chemical analysis has proved very successful; this method has been used most widely by a number of authors and more recently by a team of the Birmingham University (Refs.9-15). Comparison by means of this method of the diagrams "linear shrinkage-composition" and "hot shortness-composition" with the diagram of state of a two-component system permits detection of the role of the crystallisation range and to establish the fact that hinderances to shrinkage above the solidus are particularly dangerous and lead to the formation of crystallisation cracks. A.A. Bochvar and his team (Refs. 2,3,6) have established that the linear shrinkage begins at a temperature at which a skeleton of

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On the causes of differing hot shortness of alloys with an equal effective crystallisation range.

crystals forms in the casting; in most industrial alloys this temperature is between the liquidus and the solidus temperatures. The part of the crystallisation range between the temperature of formation of the rigid skeleton and the solidus temperature is designated as the "effective" crystallisation interval; the larger this interval the larger will be the linear shrinkage of the alloy during crystallisation and the more pronounced will be its tendency to hot shortness if comparing alloys of a single system. In this paper some results are given relating to the comparative investigation of alloys with practically identical "effective" crystallisation intervals. The experiments were carried out with aluminium alloys containing 6.2% Cu and Al alloys containing 2.7% Si. A tensile test method for aluminium alloys above the solidus temperature is described which has a good reproduceability of the results and it is shown that the strength indices of the alloy in the crystallisation range do not determine its tendency to forming crystallisation cracks. Difference in the hot shortness of alloys with

 equal effective crystallisation intervals is attributed

On the causes of differing hot shortness of alloys with an equal effective crystallisation range. 24-10-6/26

to differences in the absolute values of plasticity and the character of their temperature dependence above the solidus line. The shape of the specimen in the solid-liquid state is shown in Fig.2, p.43; it was subjected to tension in a vertical tubular furnace using clamps as shown in Fig.3, one of which was fixed to the frame and the other was fixed to the bottom head of the specimen. The graph, Fig.4, p.44, shows the temperature dependence of the ultimate strength and the relative elongation near the solidus line for the aluminium alloy with 6.2% Cu as well as for the aluminium alloy with 2.7% Si. The differing hot shortness of comparable alloys is attributed to differences in the relative elongation in the crystallisation temperature range. There are 4 figures and 27 references, 13 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold. (Moskovskiy Institut Tsvetnykh Metallov i Zolota), Institute of Nuclear Physics, Ac.Sc., Kazakh SSR. (Institut Yadernoy Fiziki AN Kazakh.SSR)

Card 3/3

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Glagoleva, N.N.

AUTHORS: Glazov, V.L., Glagoleva, N.N. 32-12-34/71

TITLE: The Investigation of the Microhardness of a Solid Solution With Respect to the Composition of Three-Component Systems in the Case of a Deviation of Sections From the Conoid (Issledovaniye mikrotverdosti tverdogo rastvora v zavisimosti ot sostava splava v trekhkomponentnykh sistemakh pri otklonenii razrezov ot konnod).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1481-1484 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction it is said that the method suggested by the authors must be preferred to the microscopical method and to the radiostructural analysis for the determination of the surfaces of solubility limits in three-component systems. As a result of research work it was, however, found that already in the two-component system the dependence of microhardness on composition is due also to the microheterogenization of the crystals of the solid solution, which renders application of the method more difficult. The following task is intended to be solved by this paper: To determine the effect produced by deflections from the respective conoid upon the character of the isotherms of the "microhardness of composition" in the three-component system as well as the part played by indi-

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vidual components in the course of the hardening of three-component solid solutions. In the chapter entitled: "Experimental Part" three sections of the system Al-Mg-Si and six sections of the system Cu-Zn-Sn, which are here represented in form of drawings, are investigated. A total of 75 systems was investigated. The respective components of the systems concerned were melted in a graphite crucible and poured off in chilled casting molds. The samples obtained were deformed and then annealed: Cu-Zn-Sn at 400° and Al-Mg-Si at 550° (during 75 hours). The samples, which were cut up, were examined as to their microhardness. In the chapter "Analysis and Evaluation of Results" there follows the exact description and explanation of the isotherms of the microhardness of the individual sections of the samples, which are graphically represented here. The results obtained led to the following conclusion: In spite of the deflection of the sections from the corresponding conoid in the two systems mentioned (Al-Mg-Si and Cu-Zn-Sn) the position of the point of saturation can, at a certain temperature, be read off from the distinct salient point of the isotherms. In this connection it is said that, if the

The Investigation of the Microhardness of a Solid Solution With Respect to the Composition of Three-Component Systems in the Case of a Deviation of Sections From the Conoid

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respective conoids are unknown, the possibility exists of determining their position according to the above mentioned curves and by taking account of sectional orientation. There are 7 figures, and 16 references, 15 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Metallurgical Institute AN USSR imeni A.A.Baykov and Moscow Institute for Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M.I.Kalinin (Institut metallurgii im. A.A.Baykova Akademii nauk SSSR. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota im. M.I.Kalinina).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Compositions-Microhardness determination-Methods

AUTHORS: Glagoleva, N. N., and Glazov, V. M. (Moscow). 24-1-21/28

TITLE: On certain relations governing the dependence of the micro-hardness of the solid solution crystals on the composition of the alloy in a three-component system. (O nekotorykh zakonomernostyakh zavisimosti mikrotverdosti kristallov tverdogo rastvora ot sostava splava v trekhkomponentnykh sistemakh).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, No.1, pp. 130-134 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: As has been shown by one of the authors and his team in earlier work (Refs.1-3), the micro-hardness method can be successfully used for determining the surfaces of limited solubility in three-component systems. However, on changing from a single-phase to a two-phase area of the diagram of state of a three-component system, the composition remains constant only for "connodal" cuts. If a given cut deviates one way or the other from the connodal one, the concentration of the solid solution in the two-phase alloy will increase or decrease depending on the curvature of the solubility isotherm. The dependence of the micro-hardness on the composition will, in this case, be a simple function of the composition of

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24-1-71/3

On certain relations governing the dependence of the micro-hardness of the solid solution crystals on the composition of the alloy in a three-component system.

the solid solution since, depending on the character of the solubility isotherm, a general reduction of the concentration of the solid solution will lead to an increase or decrease of the concentration of one of the components in accordance with the degree of deviation from the connodal position, see Fig.1, p.130. It is important to know which of the components of a ternary solution will be more intensive in increasing its strength and to what extent the hardening effect of the individual components in binary systems are inter-related with their hardening effects in ternary systems and also to what extent a change in the ratio of the alloying components in a ternary solution of a two-phase alloy affects the character of the relation between the composition isotherm and the micro-hardness in the case of deviations of the cuts from the connodal towards one side or another. This paper is devoted to investigating these problems. The experimental part included study of the dependence of the micro-hardness on the composition of the solid solution in the systems Al-Mg, Al-Si, Al-Mg-Si, Al-Cu, Al-Mg, Al-Cu-Mg, Cu-Zn, Cu-Sn, Cu-Zn-Sn. The dependence

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On certain relations governing the dependence of the micro-hardness of the solid solution crystals on the composition of the alloy in a three-component system.

of the micro-hardness on the composition of the solid solution in the ternary systems Al-Mg-Si, Al-Cu-Mg and Cu-Zn-Sn were investigated on cuts for which the weight ratio between the alloying components equalled 1:1. Furthermore, the dependence was investigated of the micro-hardness on the composition on changing over from a single-phase to a two-phase diagram along conodal cuts and deviations to the right and left from the conodal cuts for the systems Al-Mg-Si and Cu-Zn-Sn. The location of these cuts and the composition of the investigated alloys are given on the technical cuts for 550°C for the system Al-Mg-Si (Fig.2) and for 500°C for the system Cu-Zn-Sn (Fig.3). The alloys were produced in graphite crucibles and cast into iron ingot moulds. The cast specimens were deformed on the average by 20% and then annealed for 75 hours; the system Al-Mg-Si was annealed at 550°C, whilst the system Cu-Zn-Sn and Al-Cu-Mg was annealed at 500°C. The micro-hardness was measured for loads of 10 to 20 g. The dependence of the micro-hardness on the composition for

On certain relations governing the dependence of the micro-hardness of the solid solution crystals on the composition of the alloy in a three-component system. 24-1-21/26

a solid solution of the systems Al-Mg_2, Al-Si and Al-Mg_2-Si is graphed in Fig.4, the same dependence for the systems Cu-Zn, Cu-Sn and Cu-Zn-Sn is graphed in Fig.5, the same dependence for the systems Al-Mg_2, Al-Cu and Al-Cu-Mg_2 is graphed in Fig.6. Experimental and calculated isotherms of the micro-hardness for the cuts I, II, III in the systems Al-Mg_2-Si and Cu-Zn-Sn are graphed in Figs. 8 and 9. On the basis of the obtained data, it can be assumed that the micro-hardness of solutions during alloying increases with increasing distortions of the lattice, primarily distortions of the third type. This conclusion requires experimental verification and represents a separate subject of investigation.

Card 4/4 There are 9 figures and 9 references - 8 Russian, 1 English.

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, kafedra fizicheskoy khimii i kafedra metallovedeniya.
(Nonferrous metals--Testing) (Solubility)

BOCHVAR, A.A.(Moskva); GLAGOLEVA, N.N.(Moskva); NOVIKOV, I.I.(Moskva)

Relation between the distribution of etch figures and slip lines in polycrystalline aluminum. Izv. AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk. Met. i topl. no.5:15-16 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:10)
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Morphological features of crystals of GaP. G. V. Anikeyeva, A. S. Borshchevskiy, G. K. Kalyuzhnaya, A. D. Smirnova, D. N. Tret'yakov, N. K. Tokhtareva (10 minutes).

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DYUBYUK, Petr Yevgen'yevich; KRUCHKOVICH, G.I.; GLAGOLEVA, N.N.; GUTARINA, N.I.; PANFILOVA, I.A.; RIMSKIY-KORSAKOV, B.S.; SENKEVICH-PURSHTEYN, K.S.; SULEYMANOVA, Kh.N.; CHEGIS, I.A.; SELIVERSTOVA, A.I., red.; GOROKHOVA, S.S., tekhn.red.

[Problems for a higher mathematics course in technical schools of higher education] Sbornik zadach po kursu vysshei matematiki dlia vtuzov. [By] P.E.Diubiuk i dr. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1963. 661 p. (MIRA 17:1)

DYUBYUK, I.Ye., KRUCHKOVICH, G.I.; GLAGOLEVA, N.N.; GUTARINA, ..I.; PANFILOVA, I.A.; RIMSKIY-KORSAKOV, B.S.; SENKEVICH, R.L., SULEYMANOVA, K...R.; CHEGIS, I.A.; GEYDEL'MAN, R.M., prof., retsenzent; SELIVERSTOVA, A.I., red.

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L 4024-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5022257 UR/0363/65/001/007/1079/1085
546.46'25:541.5

AUTHOR: Glazov, V. M.; Glagoleva, N. N.

TITLE: Change of bond character in compounds of magnesium with Si, Ge, Sn, and Pb during their fusion

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 7, 1965, 1079-1085

TOPIC TAGS: chemical bonding, magnesium compound, silicon compound, germanium compound, tin compound, lead compound, electric conductivity

ABSTRACT: The paper is devoted to a detailed study of the temperature dependence of the electrical conductivity of Mg_2B^{IV} compounds in the solid and liquid state, carried out in order to determine the changes in bond character during their fusion. Samples of Mg_2Si, Mg_2Ge, Mg_2Sn, and Mg_2Pb were prepared, and their electrical conductivity was measured between room temperature and 1200C. From these data it is concluded that on melting, all four compounds change into a metal-like state. This indicates that at the instant of fusion, a large number of electrons are set free. The predominant bond type in the solid state is

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covalent. It is emphasized that from the nature of the electrical conductivity jumps during fusion and by taking into account the absolute values of the conductivity in the solid and liquid state, reliable conclusions can be drawn regarding the nature of the chemical bonding in the solid phase. Such an analysis shows that the compound Mg_2Pb is a semiconductor. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metall i splavov (Institute of Steel and Alloys)

SUBMITTED: 12Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC, MM

NO REF SOV: 017 OTHER: 021

Card 2/2

L 53927-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) Pz-5/
Pt-7/Peb/Pu-4 IJP(c) RDW/JD/WW/JG/AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5010584 UR/0020/65/161/003/0629/0632

AUTHOR: Glazov, V. M., Krestovnikov, A. N., Glagoleva, N. N.

TITLE: Fundamental changes in certain physicochemical properties during fusion of semiconductors of various structural groups

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 161, no. 3, 1965, 629-632

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor fusion, antimonide structure, telluride structure, selenide structure, silicide structure, electrical conductivity, magnetic susceptibility, electron shell structure, liquid semiconductor

ABSTRACT: The compounds AlSb, GaSb, InSb, GaAs, ZnTe, CdTe, CuI, $GaTe_3$ and In_2Te_3, having a ZnS-type lattice; PbTe and PbSe, having an NaCl lattice; and Mg_2Si,

this change in properties is the structure of the [illegible]

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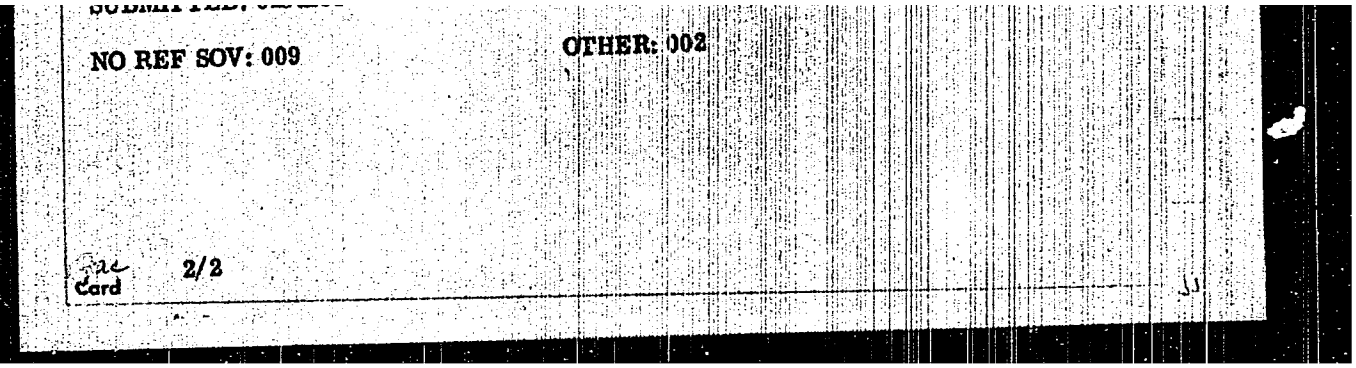
the compounds. When $A^{III}B^{V}$ compounds melt, a liquid of high coordination is formed, and part of the valence electrons are converted to an electron gas; this also leads to [illegible] confirmation of



[illegible] [illegible], [illegible], A.N. [illegible], N.N.

[illegible]chemical analysis of b[illegible] systems [illegible] by tellur[illegible] and germanium subgroup elements [illegible] liquid state. Dokl. AN [illegible] no.1:[illegible] My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Submitted [illegible]

L 26448-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(t) RDW/JD

ACC NR: AP6017369 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/003/0418/0423

37

AUTHOR: Glazov, V. M.; Glagoleva, N. N.; Yevgen'yev, S. G.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov); Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov (Institut metallurgii)

TITLE: Volume changes during melting of compounds having a galenite structure

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 418-423

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, metallurgy

ABSTRACT: The density of compounds GeTe, SnTe, PbTe, PbSe and PbS, both in the solid and liquid phases, was investigated over a wide range of temperatures. The noted volume changes during melting of this group of compounds attest to the preservation of the general character of the chemical bonds after transition from the solid state into the liquid. The subsequent decrease in absolute magnitude of density jump for the series of compounds analogous to the galenite structure is observed both in the cation and anion substitution by heavier elements. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 05Jul65 / ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC: 548.19

L 24128-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t) RDW/JD

ACC NR: AP6011316 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/003/0453/0460

AUTHOR: Glazov, V. M.; Krestovnikov, A. N.; Glagoleva, N. N.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov); Institute of Metallurgy im. A. A. Baykov (Institut metallurgii)

TITLE: Investigation of electric conductivity and viscosity of smelts in Bi-Se, Bi-Te, and Sb-Te systems

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no.3, 1966, 453-460

TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, bismuth, selenide, telluride, antimony, metal melting, stress concentration, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: An investigation of viscosity and electric conductivity of Bi-Se, Bi-Te, and Sb-Te alloys over a wide range of temperatures and concentrations has been carried out. On the basis of isotherm analysis, it is shown that bismuth selenide is stable after melting in all temperature ranges investigated. Bismuth telluride dissociates during melting while antimony telluride is relatively stable during melting and begins to dissociate after a certain amount of overheating. The correlation between characteristic concentrations and

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.3-19-87-23;546.3-19-87-24;546.3-19-86-24

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ACC NR: AP6011316

viscosity and electric conductivity is recorded. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table. [Based on author's abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 07Jul65/ ORIG REF: 018/ OTH REF: 004/

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