GLUKHOV, A.A.

Principles of designing automatic quality control systems for radiobroadcasting apparatus. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 3 no.4:463-470 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy radioveshchaniya i akustiki Moskovskogo elektrotekhnicheskogo instituta svyazi.
(Information theory) (Radiobroadcasting)

GLUKHOV, A.A.

Study of the effect of phase distortions on the instantaneous value of the signal in the radio broadcast ng channel. Elektrosviaz' 15 no.1:33-39 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Information theory)

GLUKHOV, A. A.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Problems of the automatic control of the quality of performance of broadcasting equipment." Moscow, 1961. 14 pp; with illustrations; (Ministry of Communications USSR, Moscow Electrical Engineering Inst of Communications); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 215)

S/106/60/000/009/009/009/XX
A056/A126

6,4000

AUTHOR: Glukhov, S. A.

TITLE: On the automatic monitoring of a broadcasting station

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', no. 9, 1960, 64 - 67

TEXT: The author presents the scheme of V. A. Nyurenberg [Ref. 1: "Ustroystvo dlya avtomaticheskogo kontrolya raboty veshchatel'nykh ustanovok", Vestnik svyazi, no. 2, 1959] for an automatic monitor, in which one finds only one functional converter with synchronized commutation of input and output. The author thanks Professor I. E. Goron for his help. There are 3 figures, 3 photographs and 9 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Dudley, "Remaking Speech, J. Acoust" Soc. Am., 11, 1939; Rantzen, Peachey and Gunn-Russell. "The Broad Principles in the Design of Automatic Monitors", Electronic Engineering, v. 23, no. 275, 1951.

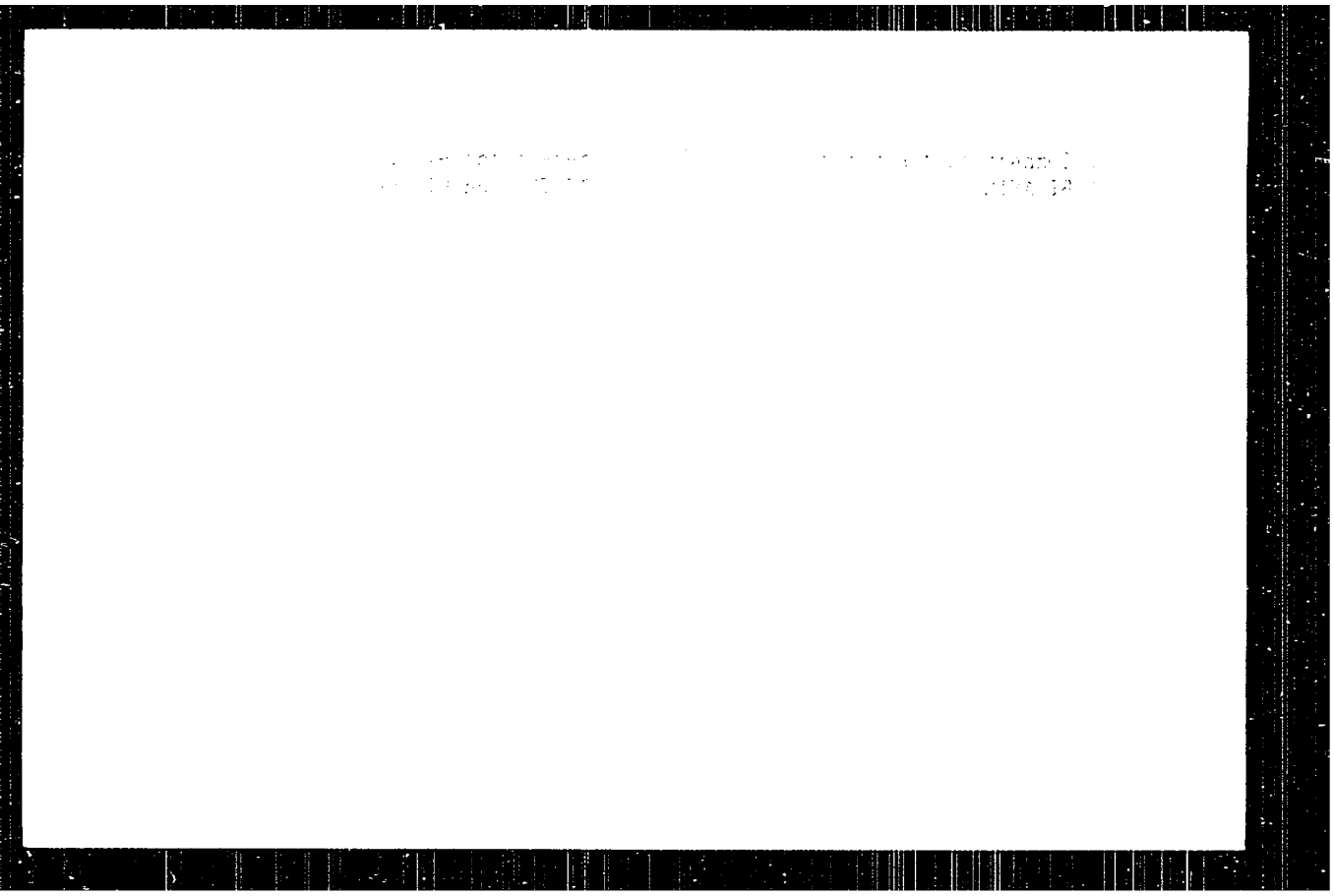
SUBMITTED: March 15, 1960

1/2

Card 1/1

GLUKHOV, A.A.

Measurement of nonlinear distortions in a wire broadcasting channel. Elektrosvyaz' 14 no.5:76-80 My '60. (MIRA 17:8)



L 17407-66 EWT(m)/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/ETC(f) IJP(c) RDW/JD

ACC NR: AP6007247 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/002/0245/0248

AUTHOR: Kharakhorin, F. F.; Glukhov, A. A.; Kuznetsova, Ye. S.; Potapov, V. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some properties of tellurium doped indium and gallium arsenides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 2, 1966, 245-248

TOPIC TAGS: semiconducting material, gallium arsenide, indium compound, indium arsenide, single crystal, electric property, activated crystal, tellurium activator

ABSTRACT: Electron carrier concentration in relation to Te dopant content in the charge and Hall mobility of electrons in relation to the carrier concentration have been studied in indium arsenide and gallium arsenide single crystals grown by the Czochralski-Gremmelmayer technique and, in the case of GaAs, by oriented crystallization. This latter technique was used to exclude interference of Si acceptor impurity (from the quartz container) with electrical characteristics of GaAs. In the Czochralski process, 99.999% Te was introduced directly into the melt. Hall coefficient and resistivity were measured at 300K. In both indium and gallium arsenides, carrier concentration increased with the increase in Te content of the charge up to a certain value ("saturation" point), then leveled off. However, the "saturation" point was reached with ten times higher Te content in InAs than in GaAs.

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.682'191+546.681'191+546.24

L 17407-66
ACC NR: AP6007247

Consequently, the limit (maximum) carrier concentration was about an order of magnitude higher in InAs than in GaAs ($\sim 2 \times 10^{19}$ versus 3.1×10^{18} at/cc). These data were in satisfactory agreement with the literature. Presumably, the "saturation" in carrier concentration was reached at a point when Te atoms form electrically inactive Te-Te bonds. The Hall mobility in both arsenides studied displayed a similar pattern of gradual decrease with increased concentration. A wide dispersion of mobility data at a given carrier concentration for GaAs crystals prepared by Czochralski technique and by oriented crystallization was explained by the compensating effect of the uncontrollable acceptor impurity. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JK]

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007/ ATD PRESS: 4206

Pure metal 44,18

Card 2/2

L 22010-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6011317 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/003/0461/0463

AUTHOR: Kharakhorin, F. F.; Kuznetsova, Ye. S.; Potapov, V. I.; Glukhov, A. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Relation between mobility and concentration of carriers in indium arsenide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 461-463

TOPIC TAGS: indium compound, arsenide, indium arsenide, semiconductor single crystal, electron mobility, carrier concentration

ABSTRACT: Variations of Hall mobility at different carrier (electron) concentrations ($n = N_D + N_A$) in the $4\cdot10^{15}$—10^{17}/cc range have been studied at 300K in indium arsenide, as one of the most promising $A^{III}B^{V}$ compounds. The theoretical plot of mobility versus n was calculated using the Brooks formula for uncompensated ($N_A = 0$) and compensated materials which cover concentration regions with nondegenerated and weakly degenerated states, respectively. Comparison was made of the calculated data with the experimental data from literature and with the authors' own data. The latter were obtained with single

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ACC NR: AP6011317

crystals grown either by oriented crystallization or by Czochralski-Gremmelmayer technique. Most of the data for the samples grown by the first technique ($n = 3 \cdot 10^{16}$—$8 \cdot 10^{16}$/cc and mobility = 29,700—22,000 $cm^2/v/sec$) were in agreement with the calculated data. Data obtained with the samples grown by Czochralski technique ($n = 5 \cdot 10^{16}$—10^{17}/cc and mobility = 24,300—20,000 $cm^2/v/sec$) were somewhat lower and the literature data were considerably lower than theoretical. The discrepancy between theoretical and some of the experimental data was attributed to a variable degree of compensation by impurities. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 formulas. [JK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ OTH REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 4225

Card 2/2

L 32043-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6013335 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/004/0582/0584

AUTHOR: Kharakhorin, F.F.; Kuznetsova, Ye. S.; Glukhov, A.A.; Potapov, V.I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Purification of arsenic by sublimation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 4, 1966, 582-584

TOPIC TAGS: arsenic, sublimation, metal purification

ABSTRACT: A process and the corresponding equipment have been developed for purifying arsenic by sublimation. Usually, one or two sublimations are performed, impurities of low vapor pressure such as copper, iron, and aluminum being thus removed. More sublimations are required to remove impurities having a substantial vapor pressure (zinc, cadmium, sulfur, selenium, tellurium). The process avoids contamination of the arsenic by eliminating its transfer from one ampoule to another. Radioactivation analysis has shown that after 4-5 sublimations, for a threefold decrease in the total impurity content, the amount of sulfur decreased by a factor of 6 — 10. Arsenic obtained after five sublimations was used to synthesize indium arsenide with a carrier concentration of $4 \times 10^{16} cm^{-3}$ and a mobility of 29,000 cm^2/V sec at 300K, which also indicates that the

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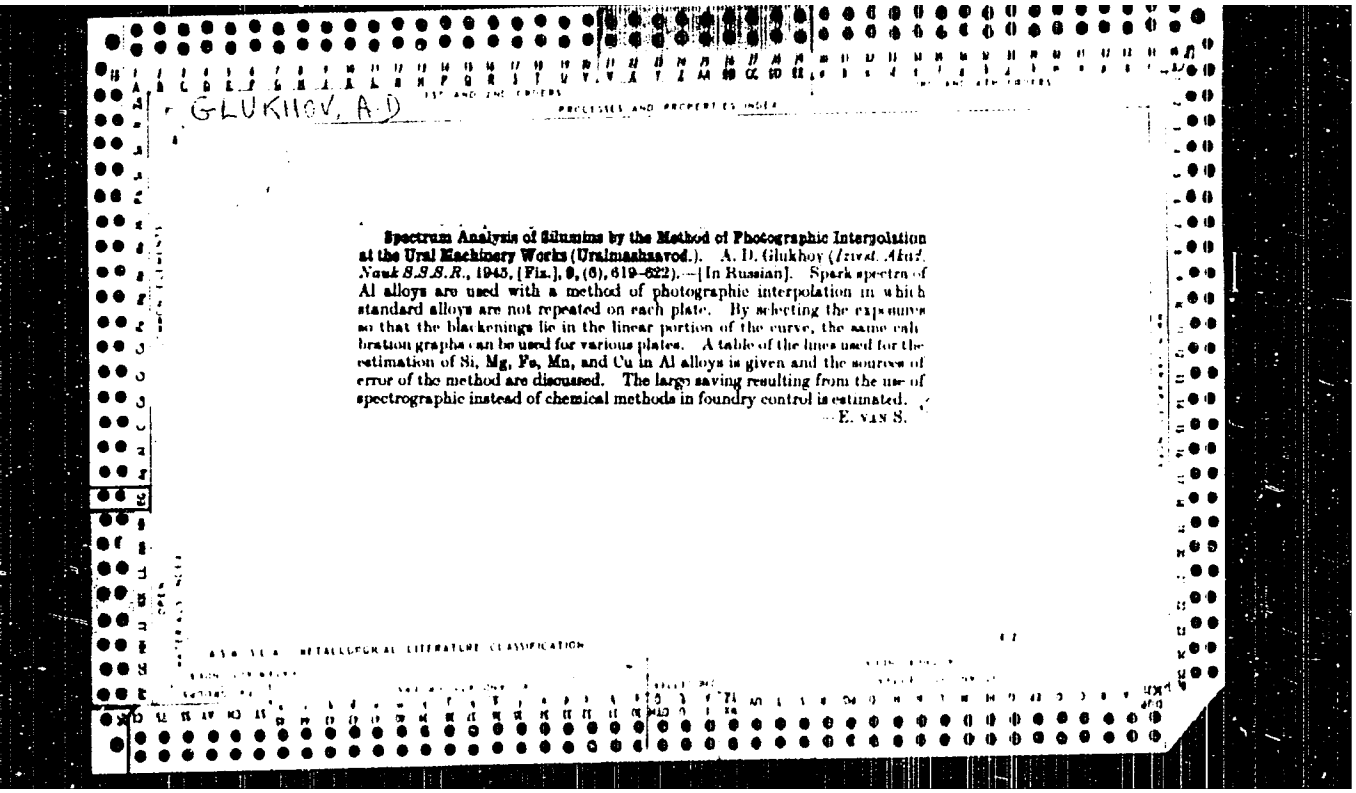
Card 2/2



GLUKHOV, A.D

Spectrum Analysis of Silumins by the Method of Photographic Interpolation at the Ural Machinery Works (Uralmashzavod.). A. D. Glukhov (*Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1945, [Fiz.], **9**, (6), 619–622).—[In Russian]. Spark spectra of Al alloys are used with a method of photographic interpolation in which standard alloys are not repeated on each plate. By selecting the exposures so that the blackenings lie in the linear portion of the curve, the same calibration graphs can be used for various plates. A table of the lines used for the estimation of Si, Mg, Fe, Mn, and Cu in Al alloys is given and the sources of error of the method are discussed. The large saving resulting from the use of spectrographic instead of chemical methods in foundry control is estimated.

—E. VAN S.

GLUKHOV, A. I.

Glukhov, A. I. "The scientific victory of Soviet woman", (On the award of the Stalin Prize to V. Ya. Bakhtiarov for developing new types of tug), Sel'skaya i lesokhozyaystvo, 1949, No. 5, p. 13-14.

SO: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Letopis' 'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949).

GLUKHOV, A. N.

"Fuel Elements for Light Water Cooled and Moderated Reactors of Atomic Power Stations", by S. T. Arbartsumyan, A. N. Glukhov, D. I. Goncharov, A. I. Kovalyev, and G. I. Skvortsov.

Report presented at 2nd UN Atoms-for-Peace Conference, Geneva, 9-13 Sept 1958.

Glukhov, A.M.

21(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2583

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

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernyye reaktory i yadernaya energetika. (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Nuclear Reactors and Nuclear Power) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 707 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vol. 2) Errata slip inserted. 8,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: N.A. Dollezhal, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, A.K. Krasin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, A.I. Leypunskiy, Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, I.I. Novikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and V.S. Fursov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: A.P. Alyab'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in reactor designing, as well as for professors and students of higher technical schools where reactor design is taught.

COVERAGE: This is the second volume of a six-volume collection on the peaceful use of atomic energy. The six volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held from September 1 to 13, 1958 in Geneva. Volume 2 consists of three parts. The first is devoted to atomic power plants under construction in the Soviet Union; the second to experimental and research reactors, the experiments carried out on them, and the work to improve them; and the third, which is predominantly theoretical, to problems of nuclear reactor physics and construction engineering. Yu. I. Koryakin is the science editor of this volume. See SOV/2081 for titles of all volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

L 24710-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) WW

ACC NR: AT6008415 SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/65/000/993/0001/0017

AUTHOR: Ambartsumyan, R. S.; Goncharov, V. V.; Glukhov, A. M.; Yegorenkov, P. M.; Smirnova, R. F.; Shavrov, P. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Increasing the power of VVR-S reactors

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-993, 1965. O povyshenii moshchnosti reaktorov VVR-S, 1-17

TOPIC TAGS: water cooled nuclear reactor, water moderated reactor, reactor fuel element, nuclear reactor power / VVR-S water cooled nuclear reactor

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the possibilities for using slightly modified MR fuel assemblies for increasing the power of VVR-S water-cooled water-moderated reactors. A figure is given showing the construction and dimensions of the MR fuel assembly. The assembly consists of five tubular fuel elements of circular cross section. The heat-transfer area of the MR fuel assembly is 2.35 times as great as assemblies using EK-10 elements. The elements are interchangeable, i.e. they may be

Card 1/2

placed in any cell of the reactor core. The efficient design of the MR elements assures that 90% of the water passing through the core flows through the fuel assembly. The assembly contains 173 grams of U-235, i.e. 35% more than an assembly with EK-10 elements. The use of these elements makes it possible to irradiate specimens in experimental channels or ampules with an outside diameter of 14 mm. Larger specimens may be irradiated by using fuel assemblies with fewer tubular fuel elements. However, use of the MR fuel assembly cuts down the volumetric fraction of water in the reactor core to 0.65 as against 0.7 when assemblies with EK-10 elements are used. The volumetric water fraction is cut still further to 0.52 by the use of beryllium moderators to reduce nonuniformity in heat release due to localized increases in neutron density in the water spaces between adjacent MR fuel assemblies. The use of these fuel assemblies increases the power of the reactor to 8-11 Mw and the maximum neutron intensity (U-235) to $\sim 9 \cdot 10^{13}$ neutrons/cm^2 sec. The authors discuss the experimental possibilities of the VVR-S reactor with MR fuel assemblies. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420004-0"

GLUKHOV, A.S.

[Accounting of the means of economic organizations and communal economy enterprises] Uchet denezhnykh sredstv v khozorganakh i predpriiatiiakh kommunal'nogo khoziaistva. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khozyaystva RSFSR, 1951. 94 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Housing--Accounting)

Glukhov, A. S.

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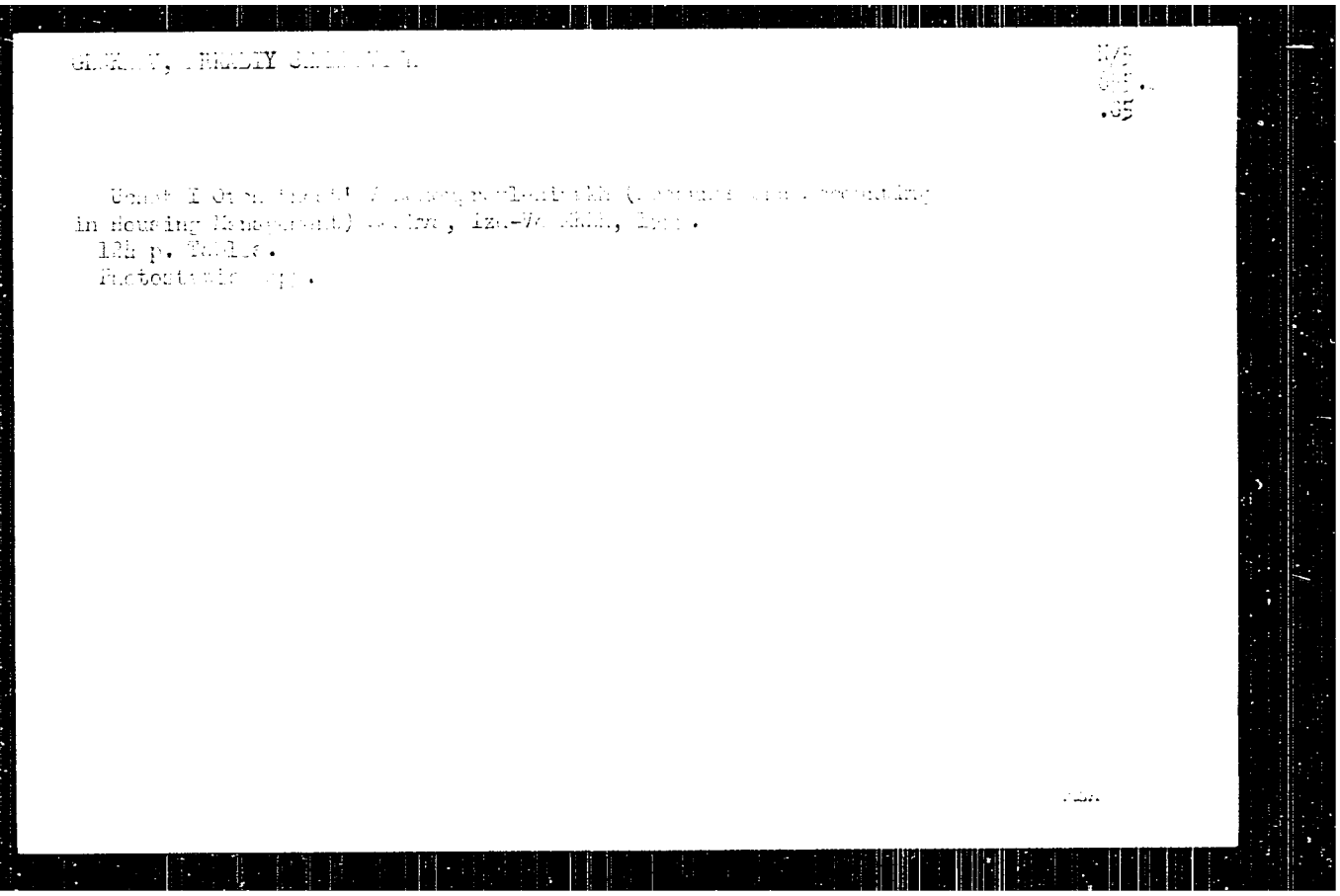
Operativnoye planirovaniye, uchet i planirovaniye, uchet i khozraschet v tramvaynykh i trolleybusnykh khozyaystvakh (Operative planning, accounting and cost-accounting in the tramway and trolley bus economy) Izd. 2, Perer. I dop. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstvo Kommunal'nogo Khozyayatva RSFSR, 1954.
274 p. Diagrs., Tables.

GLUKHOV, A. S.

Glukhov, A. S. -- "On the Brucellocidal and Brucellostatic Influence of Saliva, Bile, the Contents of the Duodenum, and Extracts of Certain Organs of Healthy Sheep." Min Higher Education USSR, Novocherkassk Zootechnical-Veterinary Inst imeni First Cavalry Army, Novocherkassk, 1954 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Veterinary Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104



GLUKHOV, Arkadiy Semenovich; ISAKOV, V.I., red.; SOKOLOVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of accounting in motorbus transportation units] Mekhanizatsiia ucheta v avtobusnykh khoziaistvakh. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 141 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Motorbus lines--Accounting)

GUTKOV, A.Ya.

Pick hammer point of drill steel. Shakht. stroi. 9 no.7:27 (MIRA 15:7)
My '65.

1. NIS-6 kombinata Karagandashakhtostroy.

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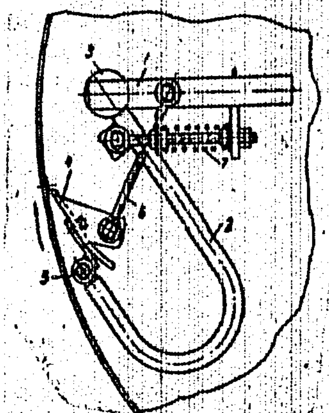


Fig. 1.

1- guide bar; 2- bracket; 3- bracket hinge; 4- scraper blade; 5- blade hinge; 6- rigid connecting rod; 7- returning spring

Card 2/2

BEKISHEV, I.S., inzh.; GLUKHOV, B.A., inzh.; PYATIGORSKAYA, M.N., inzh.

New working components of blade paddle concrete mixers of the rotary (turbine) type. Stroi. i dor.mash. 10 no.12:30-31 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

GLUKHOV, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Improving furnaces with shaft-type impact mills. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no. 2:66-71 F '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Frunzenskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Furnaces)

GLUKHOV, B.F., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Qualitative analysis of the aerodynamics of furnaces with shaft-type impact mills. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. no.5:73-76 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Furnaces--Aerodynamics)

GLUKHOV, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

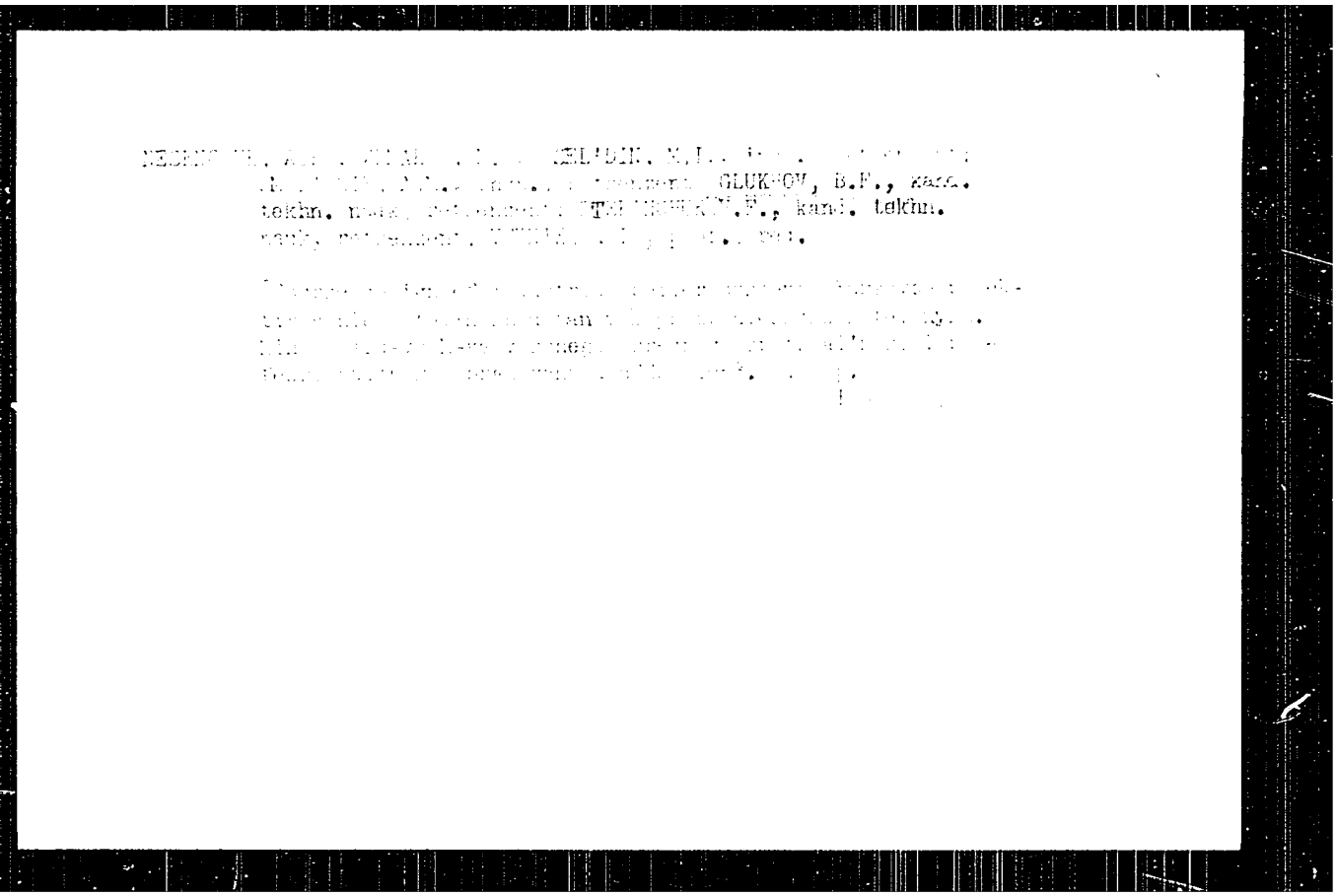
About another "new" method of calculating heat transfer in furnaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 2 no.7:129-133 Jl '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Heat--Transmission) (Furnaces)

GLUKHOV, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Analysis of the efficiency of steam-gas and steam turbine industrial thermal electric power plants. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.2:22-27 Ap-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric power plants)



GLUKHOV, B.F., kand. tekhn.

GLUKHOV, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Block-type high-pressure steam generator with natural circulation for and industrial thermal electric power plant. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:11-14 Ja-Mr'64.

(MIRA 17:5)

GLUKHOV, D.N.

Lightweight device for testing long-distance call stations. Vest. sviazi 20 no.9:11-12 S'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Starshiy inzhener laboratorii TSentral'noy mezhdugorodnoy telefonnoy stantsii.
(Telephone, Automatic--Testing) (Electric meters)

USSR/Metals - Cast Iron Jan 51

"Increasing the Wear Resistance of Cylinder Blocks by Application of Titanium-Copper Cast Irons," D. P. Glukhov, Engr, P. G. Petrov, Engr, Laureate of Stalin Prize, ZIS

"Litey Proiz" No 1, pp 4-7

Since 1949 nearly 1,000 automobiles were produced with blocks made of cast iron with added titanium and copper. This cast iron demonstrated improved mech properties. Expts established decrease in wear of cylinders by 30-50%. In addn wear was more uniformly distributed. Suggests chem compn:

185T88

USSR/Metals - Cast Iron (Cont'd) Jan 51

3.2-3.4% C, 2.0-2.2% Si, 0.6-0.8% Mn, 0.16-0.22% P, max 0.12% S, 0.25-0.35% Cr, 0.25-0.35 Ni, 0.35-0.50 Cu, 0.08-0.15 Ti. Despite higher hardness of cylinders, wear of piston rings is same or somewhat lower than usual.

185T88

USSR/Engineering - Foundry Feb 51

"Casting Permanent Magnets," D. P. Glukhov, Engr, ZIS

"Litey Proiz" No 2, pp 34, 35

Permanent magnets, simpler in operation and less expensive than electromagnets, may be used for magnetic chucks of surface grinders and cutting-off lathes. Presents chem compn and magnetic properties of 3 alloys used for making permanent magnets, and describes melting and pouring procedure and heat-treatment process.

165T57

GLUKHOV, D. P.

PA 196T62

USSR/Engineering - Automobiles, Parts, Jul 51
Friction

"Increasing Durability of Friction Surfaces," D. P. Glukhov, Engr, Moscow Plant imeni I. V. Stalin

"Litey Proizvod" No 7, p 28

Suggests preventing cast-iron value tappets from crumbling-out by coating friction surfaces with magnetic iron oxide after preliminary pickling of tappets in 30% soln of hydrochloric acid. Coating of this kind increases life of piston rings by 25-30% and may also be used for other cast-iron or steel parts which are not subjected to heat treatment.

196T62

USSR/Engineering - Automobiles, Parts Jul 51
Friction (Contd)

196T62

GLUKHOV, D. P. (Engr.)

"Investigation of Factors Having an Influence on the Structure and Wear Resistance of Piston Rigs of Individual Cast and the Selection of Cast Iron for a Ring-Cylinder Pair of Auto - mobile Engines." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Automotive Mechanics Inst. 5 Mar 54. Dissertation (Vechernyaya Moskva Moscow, 24 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

GLUKHOV, D.P.

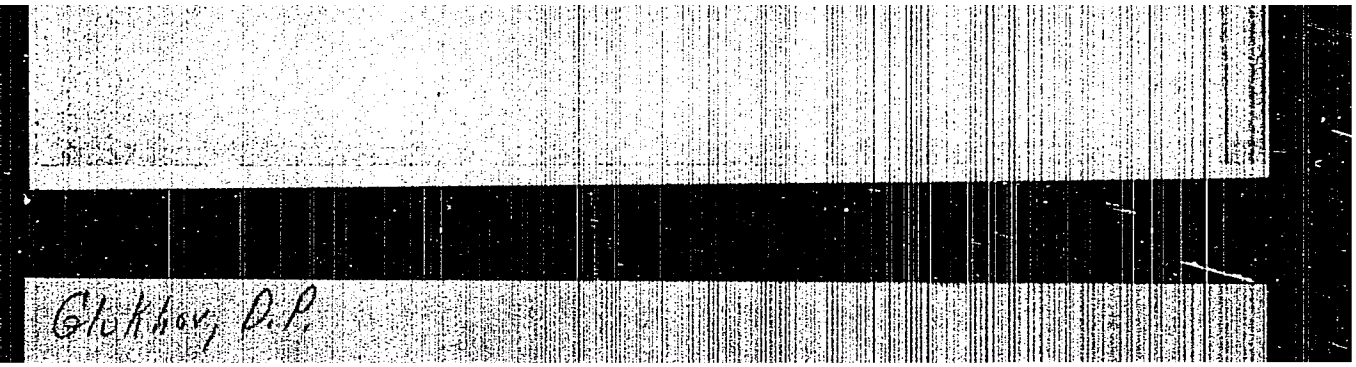
Wear-resistant cast iron build up of automobile engine steel push-rod disks. Lit.proizv.no.1:28-29 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:3)
(Die casting) (Automobiles-Engines)

GLUKHOV, D.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Examination of foreign automobile cast iron parts. Lit.proizv. no.12; 9-12 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Automobiles--Apparatus and supplies)(Cast iron--Metallography)

Distr: 4E2b/4E2c

Naturally Alloyed Khallovo Cast Iron in Machine Construction. D. P. Glukhov, G. N. Kogan and B. M. [illegible]ov. [illegible] The



GLUKHOV, D. F.

Cast cam shafts for automobile motors. D. F. Glukhov. *Liteinoe Proizvodstvo* 1957, No. 7, 6-7.—Cast shafts equal in their performance to forged steel ones are made by casting iron contg. C 3.3-3.6, Si 2.1-2.4, Mn 0.6-0.8, Cr 0.6-0.8, Cu 0.4-0.6, and P 0.2% blanks in green sand and then hardening their surface with a [illegible]

18(2), 18(7) [illegible]128-[illegible]

AUTHOR. Glukhov, D.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Petukhov, [illegible], Engineer

TITLE: Choice of Cast Iron of Automobile Cylinders

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr [illegible], pp 1[illegible]-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the production of internal combustion engines the Automobile Plant at Gor'kiy has started to produce those areas of the cylinder bloc, which are the most exposed to damage, from corrosion and heat resistant steel in the shape of special liners. In case these liners are irregularly formed they damage the pistons. The expensive nickel (1[illegible],[illegible]) and copper ([illegible],[illegible]) admixtures increase the price of the cast iron. Therefore the Automobile Plant at Yaroslavl' has lengthened the liners made from special steel over the entire length of the cylinder. But this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the cylinder. At the Automobile Plant "[illegible]" no liners are produced but the cylinder blocs are cast from a chrome-nickel-alloy ([illegible]). The

Card 1/[illegible]

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Choice of Cast Iron of Automobile Cylinders

production method ensures a better service life of the cylinder and of the piston. The [illegible] for the corrosion [illegible] for cylinder liners [illegible] mentional [illegible] and for those of the [illegible] SII (made from titanium-copper-alloy), [illegible] the influence of the particular metal alloy on the corrosion and heat resistance of the cast iron: chrome, nickel, copper and titanium. The results of the experiments are published in a table. [illegible] diagrams and 1 micro-photograph.

Card [illegible]

GLUKHOV, D.P.

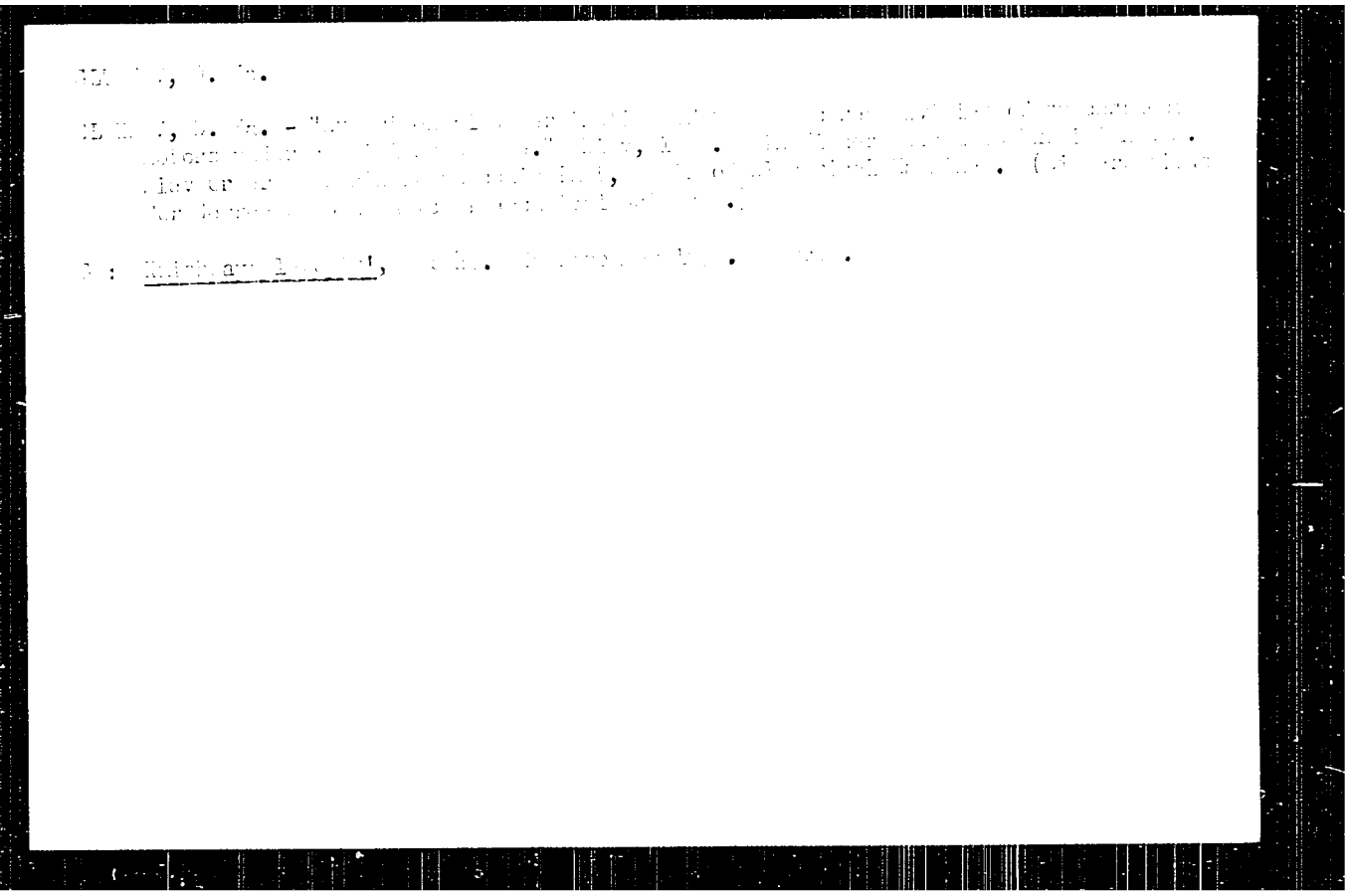
Casting piston rings from iron prepared in cupola furnaces and by the duplex process. Lit. proizv. no.11:33-34 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Iron foundation)

GLADILIN, A.A.; GLUKHOV, D.S.; YEREMIN, V.I.; ZVEREVA, N.P.; LAPIN, K.N.; MAMONOVA, A.S.; MARTYNOV, M.K.; CHIRKOV, N.Ye.; MIKHAL'CHIKOV, P.I.; POLYACHKIN, M.A.,red.; ANTONOV, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Economy of Penza Province; a statistical collection] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Penzenskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Penza, 1958. 190 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Penzenskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye.(for all except Mikhal'chikov and Antonov).

(Penza Province--Statistics)



8(0) SOV/112-59-2-2934

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 2, p 96 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Glukhov, D. Ya.

TITLE: Determination of Synchronous-Motor Reactances in Case of Two Motors (Opredeleniye reaktivnostey sinkhronnogo dvigatelya v sluchaye dvukh dvigateley)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 22, pp 453-461

ABSTRACT: Determination of synchronous and subtransient reactances of a synchronous motor under operating conditions is considered. Presence of a second synchronous motor operating from the same bus is assumed. To determine reactances x_d and x_q, this second motor is brought to under-excitation conditions; after that, both motors being connected with each other are disconnected from the power system. Retardation of the first motor with its field circuit open is considered. Under these conditions, the second motor operates as a generator substituting a controlled-voltage source. From

Card 1/2

Determination of Synchronous-Motor Reactances in Case of Two Motors

current and voltage oscillograms taken under retardation conditions, reactances x_d and x_q of the first motor can be determined (from the maximum and minimum values of current). The above method differs from the conventional method of reactance determination in that the stator of the first motor is fed by a variable-frequency voltage and that a slip due to different retardation speeds of both machines is present. To determine subtransient reactances x_d'' and x_q'', retardation of the second underexcited motor is used, with the locked rotor of the first motor (actually with a slow rotor rotation of the first motor or, if this is difficult, during the terminal part of its retardation). On the basis of Gorev-Park's general equations for a synchronous machine, the errors are analyzed which are possible in determining synchronous and subtransient reactances by the above methods. Bibliography: 4 items.

I. M. S.

Card 2/2

CHIZHENKO, I.M.; NEMIROVSKIY, A.Sh.; GLUKHOV, D.Ya.; IVANOV, Yu.M.

The first compensated mercury rectifying converter of the aluminum plant and results of its testing. Izv. KPI 26:139-169 '57.
(MIRA 11:6)

1.Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Mercury-arc rectifiers--Testing)

GLUKHOV, D.Ya.

Experimental determination of synchronous and supertransient reactances of synchronous motors under operational conditions. Izv. KPI 26:363-370 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Kafedra teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Reactance (Electricity)) (Electric motors, Synchronous)

8(0)

SOV/112-59-4-7004

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 82 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Glukhov, D. Ya.

TITLE: Determining the Principal Characteristics of a Synchronous Machine by Retardation Test

PERIODICAL: Izv. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 26, pp 371-385

ABSTRACT: It is suggested that the retardation test of a synchronous motor be used for determining its no-load and short-circuit characteristics under operating conditions. To plot a no-load characteristic, it is suggested that the retardation test be made with the excitation on and the stator winding open. The oscillograms $i_f = f(t)$, $n = f(t)$, and $U = f(t)$ can be taken; the voltage U and the speed n can be determined from the oscillograms for various values of the exciting current i_f. Then, the voltage corresponding to each point should be translated to the synchronous speed using the formula $U_0 = U/n$, where n is the relative speed. An analysis of the principal equations of the synchronous

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-4-7004

Determining the Principal Characteristics of a Synchronous Machine by . . . .

machine showed that the error in determining the no-load characteristic will not exceed 2% if the time constant of an open-stator retardation is about 25-30 sec. To plot a short-circuit characteristic, a closed-stator retardation test should be staged. Here, the machine working as a motor without load is cut off from the supply network, and its excitation is opened. Then, the stator winding is short-circuited, and the excitation is applied (to make the stator current 1-1.3 of the rated current), and the oscillograms $I = f(t)$, and $i_f = f(t)$ are taken. The oscillogram processing includes determining the scales for the stator current I and for the exciting current i_f. The error will not exceed 2%, if the time constant is about 5-6 sec. Oscillograms are presented, and sample processing is shown.

Ya.B.D.

Card 2/2

S/194/62/000/007/091/160
D295/D308

AUTHORS: Chizhenko, I.M., and Glukhov, D.Ya.

TITLE: Converter for feeding an electric arc load

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 7, 1962, abstract 7-5-59 y (Tr. Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-ta Sb. statey elektrotekhn. fak., Kiev, 1961, 90 - 102)

TEXT: A description and an approximate calculation are given of new converter circuits intended for feeding an electric arc load. Capacitive and inductive converter differ from the usual ones in that they comprise 3 capacitors or three chokes in series with the three feeding buses of a three-phase bridge rectifier, which ensures a decreasing load characteristic. By operating in parallel, a capacitive and an inductive set, one obtains a single compensating converter that has a phase-shift angle equal to 1, or a converter with leading phase angle. The paper gives a calculation of the currents and voltages of a capacitive and an inductive converter, and and oscillograms of various modes of operation determined by means

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S/194/62/000/007/091/160
D295/D308

Converter for feeding an ...

of a laboratory model. The rectifier suggested has a number of technical advantages in comparison with standard bridge converters with wide-angle quick-acting grid control. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

GLUKHOV, G. K. Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) " Sheep milk and the experiments of processing it into cheese and other dairy products." Saratov, 1956. 16 pp 20 cm. (Min of Agriculture USSR. Saratov Agr Inst), 150 copies

(KL, 7-57, 108)

L 45304-66 EWT(1)
ACC NR: AR6015988 SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/65/000/011/B070/B070

AUTHOR: Glukhov, G. M.

TITLE: Constructing a solution for the boundary value problem for a linear heat equation. 1.

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 11B320

REF SOURCE: Tr. Saratovsk. in-ta mekhaniz. s. kh., vyp. 33, ch. 2, 1964, 24-31

TOPIC TAGS: heat equation, successive approximation, approximation convergence

ABSTRACT: The author constructs a solution for the one-dimensional nonstationary heat equation with interior sources of heat, depending on temperature according to the law

$$g_\varepsilon(x,t)\sum_{k=0}^{N} q_k \varepsilon^k T^{c_k},$$

where T is temperature, $g_0(x,t)$ is a known function of the coordinate and time, c_k are known constants, ε is a parameter. The dependence of the coefficient of heat conductivity on temperature is taken in the form $\lambda(T)=\sum_{k=0}^{n}\lambda_k\varepsilon^k T^k$, where λ_k are known constants. The solution is sought in the form of a series in powers of ε

$$T=\sum_{i=0}^{\infty}\varepsilon^i T_i(x,t).$$

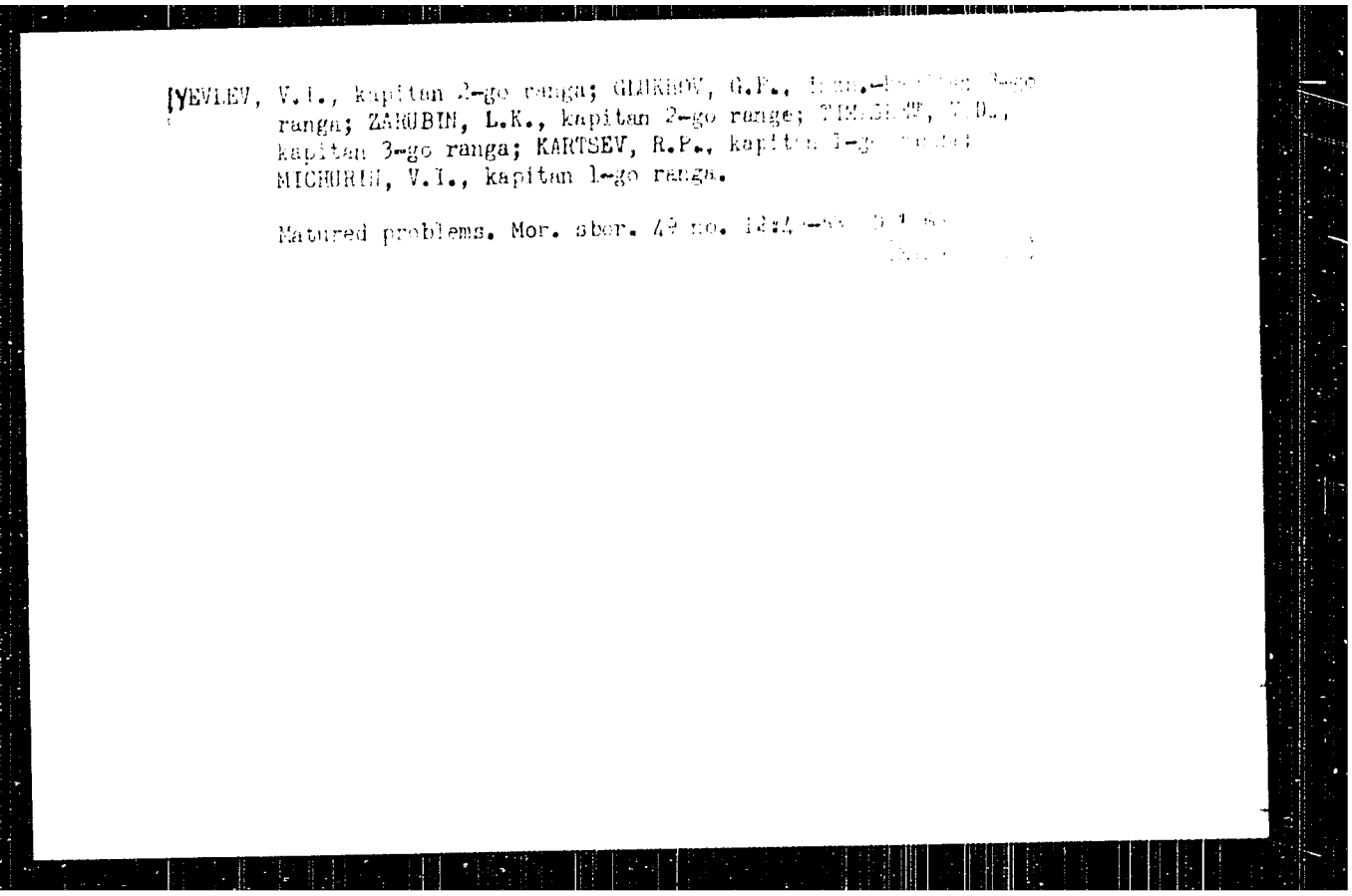
Card 1/2 UDC: 517.9:536.2

L 45304-66
ACC NR: AR6015988

For determining the functions T_i the author obtains an infinite system of linear equations of the heat type, from which T_i are successively determined. He investigates convergence of the series determining the temperature, and obtains bounds for its region of convergence. V. Vilenskiy [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 12

Card 2/2 mjs



YEVLEV, V.I., kapitan 2-go ranga; GRIKOV, G.F., [illegible] ranga; ZARUBIN, L.K., kapitan 2-go ranga; [illegible], kapitan 3-go ranga; KARTSEV, R.P., kapitan [illegible]; MICHURIN, V.I., kapitan 1-go ranga.

Matured problems. Mor. sbor. 49 no. 12[illegible]

[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]

"The Nature of Nitrating Mixtures" Part [illegible]. "The Nitration of Toluene in the Presence of Sulfuric and Trichloroacetic Acid," Zhur. Obshch. Khim., [illegible], No [illegible], [illegible]. Laboratory of Physical Chemistry, Central Asiatic State University. Received 21 July [illegible].

Report [illegible], [illegible] Oct [illegible].

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515420004-0"

GLUKHOV, I. A.

The volatile oil of archa (Juniperus sarawschanica). I. A. Glukhov. *Sbornik Trudov Inst. Fiziol. Akad. Nauk U.S.S.R.* No. 26, 11-15(1950)(in Russian). *J. sarawschanica* contains 0.5-0.6% volatile oil in the leaves. Compn. of 3 oil samples was established by a high-efficiency distn. under vacuum. The hydrocarbon part of the oil contained the following: α-pinene 40-50% (I), myrcene 18-20% (II), limonene 2-4% (III), and cadinene 3-4% (IV). I was identified by n and d. values; II was demonstrated by condensation with maleic anhydride. Tetrabromide deriv. of III and nitroso chloride and dihydrochloride derivs. of IV were prepd. Values of n and d. of various fractions were compared with initial values. M.ps. of derivs. were given. An unidentified hydrocarbon fraction between II and III was suggested as the source of the antiseptic properties of the oil.

A. W. Daly

SOV 137-59-3-5483

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 3, p 78 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Glukhov, I. A.

TITLE: Investigations on the Chemistry of Rare and Dispersed Elements (Issledovaniya v oblasti khimii redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Otd. yestestv. nauk. AN TadzhSSR, 1957, Nr 24, pp 21-24

ABSTRACT: The author renders a brief account of the results of investigations of the Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Tadzhik SSR on the chemistry of rare and dispersed elements: 1) On the interaction of Ca and Fe wolframates with a gaseous mixture of Cl_2 and S_2Cl_2; 2) on the kinetics and chemism of the reaction of passage of MoS_2 into volatile compounds in the process of chlorination with pure Cl_2 in the presence of atmospheric O_2; 3) on the reaction of chlorination of ReS_2.

Ye. Z.

Card 1/1

3263
SOV/81-59-5-14687

5.2600

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 69 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Glukhov, I A., Bekhtle, G A.

TITLE: Oxidizing Chlorination of Molybdenite

PERIODICAL: Tr AS TadzhSSR, 1958, Vol 84, pp 35 - 46

ABSTRACT: The chlorination of molybdenite in the presence of O_2 takes place more rapidly, than in an atmosphere of pure Cl, whereby the products of sublimation are the highly volatile oxychlorides, mainly molybdenum di-oxydichloride, MoO_2Cl_2. With a reduced supply of O_2 during oxidizing chlorination, highly volatile molybdenum oxychlorides are formed, having the lowest degree of oxidity, apparently mainly oxy-tetrachloride $MoOCl_4$ and molybdenum oxytrichloride, $MoOCl_3$. The presence of moisture, within the limits of atmospheric humidity, is not detrimental to the main process. An elevated humidity promotes the formation of low-volatile MoO_3, as a result of thermal dissociation of the dioxychloride monohydrate formed $MoO_2Cl_2 \cdot H_2O$. Upon the formation of oxychlorides from molybdenite, during the oxidizing chlorination,

Card 1/2

chlorination generally takes place first and then oxidation. However, at temperatures of > 400°C the reverse order of the reaction is partially possible, i.e., first the oxidation of the molybdenite and then chlorination. The optimum conditions of the oxidizing chlorination process of molybdenite with simultaneous sublimation of the reaction products, is a temperature of 450 to 480°C with a chlorine and oxygen supply at a ratio of 1:3 by volume. The highly-volatile molybdenum oxychlorides formed have both a higher thermal and chemical stability than molybdenum pentachloride, obtained by simple chlorination.

Authors' résumé

GLUKHOV, I.A.; YELISEYEV, S.S.

A new oxchloride of pentavalent molybdenum - $MoOCl_3$. Izv. Otd. geol.-khim. i tekh. nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.1:79-82 '59.(MIRA 14:8)

Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Molybdenum chlorides)

GLUKHOV, I.A.; BEKHTLE, G.A.

Chlorination reaction of molybdenite. Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 84:[illegible] 150. (MIRA 13:[illegible])

(Molybdenite) (Chlorination)

BEKHTLE, G.A.; GLUKHOV, I.A.; KALASHNIKOVA, G.M.

Sulfatization of copper chloride. Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 8:[illegible] '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Copper chloride) (Copper sulfate)

BEKETLE, G.A.; GLUKHOV, I.A.; KALASHNIKOVA, G.M.

Sulfatization of copper sulfide by intermediate chlorination.
Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 84:53-55 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Copper sulfide) (Chlorination) (Copper sulfate)

GLUKHOV, I.A.; RODIONOVA, R.A.

Reaction of molybdenum dihydroxychloride in an atmosphere of chlorine and sulfure chloride. Dokl. An Tadzh. SSR 2 no. 5:15-17 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut khimii An Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR S. Yusupovoy.
(Molybdenum chloride) (Chlorine) (Sulfur chloride)

GLUKHOV, I.A.; SHALUKHINA, L.M.

Reductive chlorination of calcium molybdate. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 3 no.1:23-26 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR S.Yusupovoy.
(Calcium molybdate) (Chlorination)

GLUKHOV, I.A.; TIKHOMIROV, L.A.

Method for obtaining molybdenoxytetrachloride $MoOCl_4$. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 3 no. 2:15-18 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR R.B. Baratovym.
(Molybdenum chlorides)

52200 1043, 1150, 1152

S/076/61/008/006/002/013
B110/B206

AUTHORS: Glukhov, I. A., Davidyants, S. S., Yunusov, M. A., Yel'manova, N. A.

TITLE: Chlorination mechanism of rhenium heptasulfide Re_2S_7

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no. 6, 1961, 1264-1266

TEXT: The authors wanted to determine some intermediate stages of the rhenium heptasulfide chlorination: $ReS_2 \rightarrow \ldots \rightarrow ReSCl_2 \rightarrow ReCl_4 \rightarrow ReCl_5$. It was obvious to suppose (Ref. 1: S. S. Davidyants et al: Tr. Akademii nauk Tadzh. SSR, 1958, v. 34, no. 2, p. 105) that besides these known stages between ReS_2 and $ReSCl_2$, the intermediate product ReS_2Cl_2 was formed. Saturated sulfides (e.g. that of rhenium) react readily with free chlorine, while saturated oxides react only at red heat.

$S{=}Me{=}S + Cl_2 \rightarrow S{=}\underset{\displaystyle Cl}{\overset{\displaystyle Cl}{Me}}{-}S$ forms probably in this connection under opening of the first double bond, followed by the opening of the second one. Only

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S/079/61/000/006/002/013
B110/B206

Chlorination mechanism of rhenium

substitution is possible for saturated Re_2S_7. As the valence of Re drops from 7 (Re_2S_7) to 5 ($ReCl_5$), the reaction must take its course over a number of intermediates. The synthetic Re_2S_7 reacts with chlorine already at low temperatures. It should therefore be possible to observe a number of unstable intermediates under mild reaction conditions. Re_2S_7 was produced by precipitation of a potassium perrhenate solution with ammonium sulfide (8% sulfide sulfur). After washing out by decanting with hot hydrochloric acid (70-80 ml concentrated HCl to 1 l H_2O), drying took place at 160°C in a CO_2 current. In order to prevent exothermic heating, a dry chlorine-carbon dioxide mixture ($Cl_2:CO_2$ = 1:5) was conveyed through 3-5 g Re_2S_7 in an electric glass furnace. The optimum temperature was established to be around 120°C during experiments at temperatures between 25 and 180°C. At lower temperatures, chlorination did not proceed quantitatively, and at higher ones, the intermediates were chlorinated further. In the CO_2 current, the water was first totally removed, then

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S/078/[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible]/[illegible]0[illegible]
[illegible]

Chlorination mechanism of rhenium [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] hr at
the Cl_2-CO_2 mixture was introduced at a rate of [illegible] for [illegible] hr at
$100^{\circ}C$, and for [illegible] hr at [illegible]$0^{\circ}C$ under development of sulfur chlorides. The
intermediate obtained was well soluble in water and alcohol in contrast
to the final product, thus making it possible to control the completeness
of chlorination. The elementary analysis [illegible] as the average of three
investigations: Re [illegible]; S [illegible] which agreed with the
calculated values for $Re_2S_2Cl_{[illegible]}$. The [illegible] chloride formed probably
according to [illegible] Re_2S_2[illegible] [illegible] Cl_2 [illegible] an amorphous (established
roentgenographically), dark brown powder well soluble in water and ethyl
alcohol, insoluble in gasoline, chloroform and ether. When its aqueous
solution is acidified, alkalized and boiled, hydrolysis takes place under
formation of a flaky, dark brown precipitate and formation of hydrochloric
acid. It is oxidized in alkaline solution by bromine, chlorine and
perhydrol to alkali perrhenate. In order to investigate the further
reactions, dry chlorine gas was introduced at 100-[illegible]0°C. $ReCl_5$ and sulfur
chloride were formed thereby. [illegible] the furnace was
kept for one hr at 100°C. A [illegible] powder residue was then formed

Card 3/[illegible]

S/078/[illegible]
B110/B20[illegible]

Chlorination [illegible] rhenium

Its analysis [illegible] the [illegible] of tetravalent rhenium $ReSCl_2$. The analysis results of which in % Re [illegible]; Cl [illegible] agree well with the calculated [illegible]. The same intermediate [illegible] product forms during the chlorination of $Re_2S_3Cl_4$ between 400 and 500^{0}C and during the chlorination of ReS_2: $2ReS_2$ + [illegible] = 2 $ReSCl_2$ + S_2Cl_2 and 2 $Re_2S_3Cl_4$ + [illegible] = [illegible] $ReSCl_2$ + S_2Cl_2. Further chlorination of $ReSCl_2$ at 450-500^{0}C leads to the formation of volatile $ReCl_5$, which [illegible] the chlorination process: 2 $ReSCl_2$ + [illegible] = [illegible] $ReCl_5$ + [illegible]. The entire chlorination process of Re_2S_7 proceeds in the following way: [illegible] ⟶ $Re_2S_3Cl_4$ [illegible] $ReSCl_2$ [illegible] $ReCl_5$ [illegible]. The separated [illegible] will be studied in more detail at a later date. There are [illegible] references: [illegible] Soviet-bloc and [illegible] non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: May [illegible], 1960

Card 4/[illegible]

S/137/63/000/002/011/034
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Glukhov, I. A., Shalukhina, L. M.

TITLE: On the reaction of reduction chlorination of lead molybdate and molybdenum trioxide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 2, 1963, 28, abstract 2G154 ("Dokl. Akad. Fankhoi RSS Tochikiston, Dokl. AN TadzhSSR", 1961, v. 4, no. 4, 19 - 23, Tadzhik summary)

TEXT: An investigation was made of $PbMoO_4$ and MoO_3 behavior under conditions of reduction chlorination. The experiments show that the mechanism of chlorinating $PbMoO_4$ and MoO_3 consists in the following process: $2PbMoO_4 + S_2Cl_2 + 3Cl_2 = 2MoO_2Cl_2 + PbCl_2 + 2SO_2$. $4MoO_3 + S_2Cl_2 + 3Cl_2 = 4MoO_2Cl_2 + 2SO_2$. The interaction of $MoPbO_4$ with a gaseous Cl_2 and S_2Cl_2 mixture begins below 160°C and is fully completed with 40 - 50 min at 200°C. MoO_3 is able to react to 45 - 60% under the same conditions. Full chlorination of MoO_3 begins within 1 hour only at 300°C. Thermodynamical calculations show that under the

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S/137/63/000/002/011/034
A006/A101

On the reaction of reduction chlorination of...

selected conditions $PbMoO_4$ chlorination is more advantageous from the energy point of view: its enthalpy exceeds 6.5 times and free energy about 3 times the enthalpy and free energy of the MoO_3 chlorination reaction.

O. Svodtseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/078/63/008/001/010/026
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Glukhov, I. A., Davidyants, S. B., Yel'manova, N. A., Yunusov, M. A.

TITLE: Synthesis of rhenium sulfides and oxysulfides from rhenium thiochlorides

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 94-95

TEXT: The synthesis of the hitherto unknown compounds ReS, Re_2S_3, ReOS and $Re_2S_3O_2$ is described. ReS was obtained by heating $ReSCl_2$ in a current of hydrogen. The liberation of HCl begins at 350°C. After 1.5 to 2 hr the substance is heated at 500°C until no HCl can be traced in the H_2. In the same way, Re_2S_3 is obtained from $Re_2S_3Cl_4$. Both substances are steel gray powders which do not change in air and are more stable towards perhydrol and bromine water than Re_2S_7 and ReS_2. From the blurred Debye patterns it is concluded that the synthetized sulfides are cryptocrystalline. ReOS and $Re_2S_3O_2$ were obtained from $ReSCl_2$ and $Re_2S_3Cl_4$, respectively, by heating at

350 to 500°C in water-vapor-containing CO_2. The reaction is terminated in 2 hr. The oxysulfides are black, amorphous powders.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Tadzhikskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1962

S/078/63/008/001/011/026
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Glukhov, I. A., Yeliseyev, S. S.

TITLE: Vapor pressure and thermal dissociation of molybdenum oxy-chloride $MoOCl_3$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 100-104

TEXT: During the sublimation of $MoOCl_3$, a disproportionation sets in at about 240°C, according to the equation $3\ MoOCl_3 \rightleftharpoons MoCl_5 + MoOCl_4 + MoO_2Cl_2$. This process was investigated. The amount of nonvolatile $MoCl_5$ developed was determined by removing the residual $MoOCl_3$ through dissolution in H_2O. Analysis of the sublimate led to the empirical formula $Mo_2O_3Cl_6$. There exists, however, a mixture of $MoOCl_4$ and MoO_2Cl_2 which cannot be separated by fractionated sublimation, as proved with a 1:1 mixture of these compounds. The thermogram of the sublimate, too, showed endothermal effects at 102°C corresponding to the m.p. of $MoOCl_4$, and at 152°C corresponding to the m.p. of MoO_2Cl_2. Separation and identification of the

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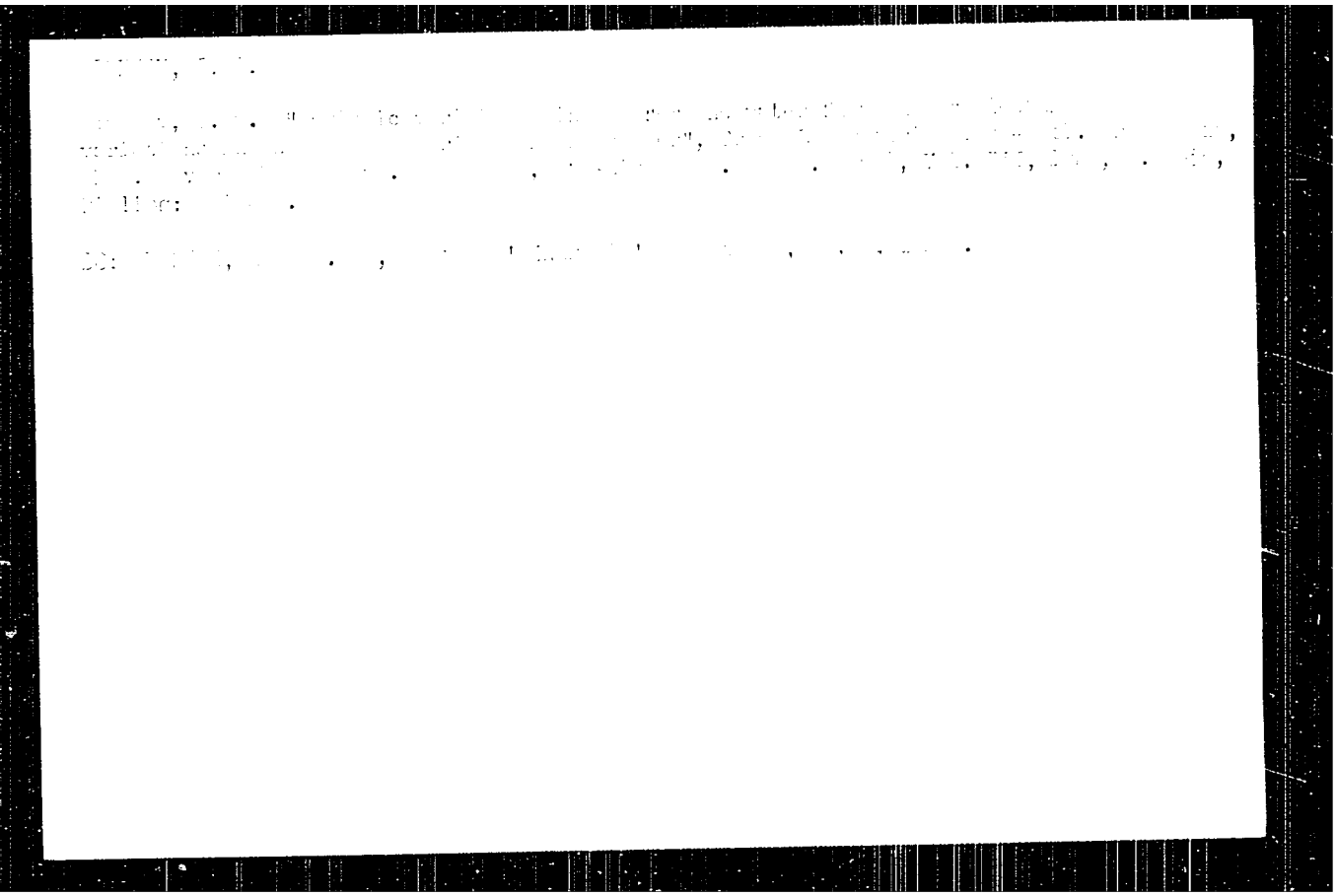
two components was carried out by extraction with $CHCl_3$ or CCl_4, in which $MoOCl_4$ is better soluble. For the vapor pressure of $MoOCl_3$, the following equation was found: $\log p_{atm} = 8.764 - 5484/T$, from which $\Delta H = 25$ kcal/mole, $\Delta S = 40$ entropy units was calculated for the sublimation. By extrapolation it was calculated that the vapor pressure of $MoOCl_3$ amounts to 1 atm at 352°C, and that disproportionation sets in at 215°C. There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences Tadzhikskaya SSR)

SUBMITTED: March 22, 1962

Card 2/2



GLUKHOV, I.G., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk.

Irrigation by underground water. Gidr. i mel. 8 no.9: 20-30 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Water, Underground) (Irrigation)

GLUKHOV, I.G., kandidat geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk

Seepage filtration in loess rocks in canals and subsidence phenomena on irrigated fields. Gidr.i mel.8 no.10:9-18 O '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Loess) (Soil percolation) (Soil mechanics)

GLUKHOV, I.G.

Some data on Quaternary deposits in the Sivash region of the Cremean steppe. Biul.MOIP.Otd.geol.31 no.3:81-88 My-Je '56.
(Sivash region--Geology, Stratigraphic) (MLRA 9:12)

G I.G

AUTHOR: Glukhov, I.G. 5-3-24/37

TITLE: Loesses of Water Origin in Some Regions of Central Asia (Lëssy vodnogo proiskhozhdeniya nekotorykh rayonov Sredney Azii)

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy, 1957, # 3, p 170 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Five river terraces were found in the valleys of most of the rivers in Central Asia. Loesses were developed in the 5th, 4th and 3rd terraces, and their thickness amounts to 170 m. Their formation occurred probably during the early phase of the Quaternary period. The wetting of loesses is accompanied with sagging phenomena: arising of fissures, terrace-shaped benches and funnels. The loessial rocks can be divided into 3 groups according to the values of a relative sagging factor and the content of loess fraction. The loessial rocks possess sagging properties because of their high porosity and the presence of macropores. The strength of loessial rocks depends on structural couplings between the particles of rocks and salt cement. The salt cement is dissolved by wetting a rock, and this leads to sagging.

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GLUKHOV, I.G.

Water balance and hydrogeological regions in the northwestern part of the main Crimean mountain chain. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 12 no.4:14[illegible]-150 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra gidrogeologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Crimea--Water, Underground)

GLUKHOV, I.G.

Interrelation between loessal rocks of aqueous origin and the genesis and age of river terraces in some regions of Central Asia. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 13 no.2:177-194 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskiy gos. universitet, Kafedra gidrogeologii.
(Asia, Central--Loess) (Vallays)

GLUKHOV, I.G.

Earthquakes as one of the factors activating landslides in the Crimean Mountains. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.biol., pochv., geol., geog. 14 no.4:143-147 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra gidrogeologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Bekstovo (Crimea)--Landslides)

GLUKHOV, I.G.

Sagging phenomena in the irrigated part of the Kumsangir Plateau in the Vakhsh Valley. Vop. gidrogeol. i inzh. geol. no.17:82-85 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

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