GOLOVENKO, V.K.

Terminology and classification of quartz sand rocks. Vest. LGU 15 no.6:147-153 '60.
(Sand) (MIRA 13:3)

GOLOVENOK, V.K.

Position of the Mama series among the Pre-Cambrian formations of the northern Baikal and Patom Plateaus. Dokl. AN SSSR 133 no.6:1402-1404 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akad. N.S.Shatskim.
(Patom Plateau--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Baikal region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

COLOVENOK, V.K.

Age of the Mama layer and its position among the Pre-Cambrian formations in the Northern Baikal Highland and Patom Plateau. Trudy VSEGEI 66:71-82 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(Northern Baikal Highland--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Patom Plateau--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SHVANOV, V.N.; GOLOVENOK, V.K.

Lev Borisovich Rukhin's works on paleogeography. Uch.zap. LGU no.310:14-21 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

GOLOVENOK, V.K.

Cemented gravel. Uch.zap. LGU no.310:134-138 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

MAMONTOVA, Ye.V.; GOLOVENOK, V.K.

Cone-in-cone structure in Cambrian blue clays. Vest.LGU 18 no.6:135-136 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Tosna Valley--Clay)

GOLOVENOK, V.K.

Possibilities of paleogeographic reconstruction in Pre-Cambrian metamorphic formations. Trudy VSEGEI 97:91-110 '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

GOLOVESHKIN V.G.

GURIN, A.S.; KUK'MIN, A.A.; DROZDOV, L.V.; MOGILEVSKIY, M.M.; GOLOVESHKIN, V.G. [deceased]; FROLOV, A.A.; GNUTIKOV, P.I., podpolkovnik; SUKHMOMIR, R.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Telephone] Telefoniia. Moskva, Voennoe izd-vo Ministerstva oborony SSSR, 1954. 583 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:11)
(Telephone)

GOLOVESHKO, S.M.

Some features of the course of Botkin's disease in the aged.
Sov.med. 22 no.8:27-31 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Glavnyy vrach infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Dal'nevostochnogo vodzdravotdela (nachal'nik T.S. Klichanovskaya).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, in aged
clin. picture (Rus))

GOLOVESHKO, [illegible]

Etiology and clinical aspects of posttransfusion hepatitis in infants. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.5:106-110 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Dal'nevostochnogo vodzdravotdela.
(JAUNDICE, HOMOLOGOUS SERUM, in infant and child.,
etiol. & clin. aspects (Rus))

GOLOVESHKO, S.M.

Serum hepatitis in children under 6 months of age. Pediatriia 36 no.10:77 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz infektsionnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach S.M. Goloveshko) Dal'nevostochennogo vodzravotdela (nachal'nik T.S. Klinichanovskaya).
(HEPATITIS)

GOLOVESHKO, S.M. (Vladivostok)

ACTH treatment of epidemic hepatitis. Klin.med. 38 no.3:82-89 Mr'60. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney (zav.-dotsent S.Ye.Shapiro) Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Dal'nevostochnogo vodzdravotdela (nachal'nik T.S.Klichanovskaya).
(ACTH) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

GOLOVESHKO, S.M.; LIBKRZON, M.D.

Diagnostic significance of the determination of transaminase activity in Botkin's disease in children. Pediatriia no.5: 13-18 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Dal'nevostochnogo vodzdravotdela (nach. V.G. Proskurin, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty: - dotsent S.Ye. Shapiro).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (TRANSAMINASE)

SHAPIRO, S.Ye.; GOLOVESHKO, S.M.

"Botkin's disease (epidemic hepatitis)". Reviewed by S.E. Shapiro, S.M. Goloveshko. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.2:145-147 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

GOLOVESHKO, S.M.; LIBERZON, M.D.

Transaminase activity in Botkin's disease. Sov. med. 25 no.4:61-66 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Dal'nevostochnogo vodzdravotdela (nachal'nik V.G. Proskurin; nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - dotsent S.Ye. Shapiro).

(TRANSAMINASES)
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

GOLOV[illegible], M.I., [illegible]EV, M.I., (USSR)

"Preparation of Acid-Treated Starch."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

18(5) SOV/128-59-7-22/25

AUTHOR: Golovets, B.I., Engineer

TITLE: Contact Spot Welding of Core Reinforcements

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 7, p 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the production of ingot molds the welding rods TsM-7 are used as joining material. At the Electric locomotive Building Plant at Novocherkassk the welding work is done on the contact welding machine type MTP-75. (75 kilowatt, maximum thickness of work piece 2,2 mm, electrode voltage 3 to 6 volt). The design of the electrodes was changed, from vertical to horizontal, thus permitting the welding of complicated ingot mold shapes too. Work pieces of 6 to 10 mm thickness could be welded on this machine. Compared to the electric arc welding system the operational cost were diminished. Productivity had been doubled.

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ACC NR: AR6031890 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/006/E095/E095

AUTHOR: Turyanitsa, I. D.; Chepur, D. V.; Golovey, M. I.; Solyanik, E. Yu.; Gurzan, M. I.

TITLE: Specific characteristics of antimony iodide photoconductivity and absorption

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6E749

REF SOURCE: Sb. Tezisy dokl. k XIX Nauchn. konferentsii. Uzhgorodsk. un-t, 1965, Ser. fiz. Uzhgorod, 1965, 58-65

TOPIC TAGS: iodide, antimony, antimony iodide, x ray structural analysis, dark current, main absorption band

ABSTRACT: The photoelectrical and optical properties of SbJ_3 specimens obtained by crystallization from the vapor phase in air or vacuum were investigated. X-ray structural analysis showed that the specimens obtained were single-crystals and that those obtained under vacuum were more prefect than those grown in air. The dark current depends exponentially on the temperature and has an activation energy of 0.9 ev. The width of the forbidden band determined on the basis of the longwave boundary of the main absorption band corresponds to 2.14 ev. It follows, therefore,

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ACC NR: AR6031800

that SbJ_3 conductivity is due to impurities. The spectral characteristics of SbJ_3 photoconductivity is selective and contains 2 maxima in the vicinity of 4500 and 5500 Å. Apparently the presence of a photoconductivi y maximum in the region of the longwave boundary of the absorption band is relat i to the dependence of the carriers' life on the wavelength. It was observed that an increase in temperature resulted in a decrease of the forbidden-band width with a temperature coefficient equal to $16 \cdot 10^{-4}$ ev/degree. F. Nad'.

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2

L 45161-66 EWT(1)
ACC NR: AP6031532 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/003/0084/0086

AUTHOR: Kosourov, G. I.; Kalinkina, I. N.; Golovey, M. P.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Reconstruction of an image from a hologram in nonmonochromatic light

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teoret. fiz. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye v. 4, no. 3, 1966, 84-86

TOPIC TAGS: laser application, holography, optic image, information processing, coherent light

ABSTRACT: The requirements imposed on monochromatic light for satisfactory reconstruction of an image from a hologram may be much less stringent than the conditions necessary to obtain the hologram. When a light source with relatively broad spectrum is used for the reconstruction of the image, a separate image is obtained for each wavelength. The images differ in spatial position and in scale, and this reduces the sharpness of the image and consequently leads to a loss of some of the information contained in the hologram. The authors start with the premise that the reconstruction of a hologram in nonmonochromatic light constitutes an incoherent addition of images reconstructed from individual area elements of the hologram. The volume of information retained in the image then corresponds to the information contained in one area element and the action of the entire hologram reduces to an increase of the illumina-

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L 45161-66
ACC NR: AP6031332

O

tion and the averaging of the graininess of the image due to the limited aperture of the light beam in the case when the hologram area is small. An elementary analysis, together with a calculation of the corresponding correlation functions, yields the formula for the linear D of the elementary hologram area, which determines the angular resolution, for a source of spectral width $\Delta\lambda$. The same formula determines the maximum permissible spectral interval at which the information contained in a hologram of given width is completely retained in the reconstructed image. The question is discussed whether it is also possible, by foregoing the redundant information in the hologram, to use a light source of equally broad spectral composition to obtain a hologram on an area corresponding to the value of D. Photographs are shown, reconstructed from a hologram obtained from a diapositive slide: (a) in laser light, (b) in green light from a powerful lamp, and (c) in the light from an incandescent lamp through a glass light filter. The dimensions of the hologram correspond to a 24 x 36 mm frame of a miniature camera. Analysis of the photographs and of the calculations indicate that a light source which is perfectly adequate for the reconstruction of an image of satisfactory quality may turn out to be utterly unsuitable for the production of a hologram. At the same time, there may exist a large number of problems and technical solutions in which the loss of information contained in the hologram is offset by the simplicity of reconstruction of the hologram in ordinary light sources. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

[02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22May66 / ATD PRESS: 5081

Card 2/2 aum

AFANAS'YEV, N.V.; GOLOVENKO, A.G.; KORSHUK, G.M.; KUZNETSOVA, Ye.P., red.; KAPLANOVA, N.V., red.izd-va; IZAKOV, Sh.I., tekhn.red.

[Handbook of physics; an aid for first- and second-year course students of technical colleges] Spravochnoe posobie po fizike; v pomoshch' studentam 1-ykh i 2-ykh kursov tekhnicheskikh vuzov. Minsk, Belorusskii politekhn.in-t. Pt.1. 1960. 116 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Physics--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

GOLOVEYKO, A.G.

Conditions for the origination of a liquid phase on the surface of an electrode in an electric discharge. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 8 no.12:71-76 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy fiziki. Submitted March 24, 1965.

STADNIK, P.N.; [redacted]

The mechanism of catalytic oxidation of methanol. Ukr.khim.zhur. 23 no.6:728-733 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Methanol) (Oxidation, Electrolytic)

GOLOVEY, V.I., Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Catalytic oxidation of methanol by the application of "hardening"." Uzhgorod, 1958, 8 pp (Acad Sci UkSSR, Inst of Physical Chemistry im L.V. Pisarzhevskiy) 100 copies (KL, 27-58, 104)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810019-1"

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4307

Goloveyko, A.G.

Matematicheskaya obrabotka opytnykh dannykh (Mathematical Processing of Experimental Data) Minsk, Red.-izd-skiy otdel BPI imeni I.V. Stalina, 1960. 115 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Minsk. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut; BSSR. Ministerstvo vysshego, srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniya.

Ed.: N.V. Afanas'yev; Ed. of Publishing House: A.G. Blyum; Tech. Ed.: Ye.P. Konchits.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for laboratory workers and can also be used by students of schools of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: The book deals with problems of inaccuracy of measurements. The calculation of errors in direct and indirect measurements, arithmetical operations on approximate numbers, computing errors by means of differentials, and methods of representing experimental data are discussed. Examples are given to illustrate some of the problems discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4012872 S/3060/63/000/000/0134/0138

AUTHOR: Afanas'yev, N. V.; Goloveyko, A. G.

TITLE: Abrasive properties of the erosion products of steel obtained during electric spark machining

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Tsentr. n.-i. lab. elektr. obrabotki metallov. Elektroiskrovaya obrabotka metallov. Moscow, 1963, 134-138

TOPIC TAGS: electric spark, machining, spark discharge, steel erosion product, abrasive property, electrical metal finishing, steel machining

ABSTRACT: The fine particles of steel which are dispersed during electric spark machining in carbon-containing lubricants (kerosene, etc.) are subject to rapid temperature changes and hence to carbonization and subsequent hardening. Thus, the particles may have abrasive properties. The materials investigated in this report were steels 40Kh, 2Kh13, P18, the alloy T15K6, and the carbides of boron and silicon. The dispersion was accomplished by a spark discharge machine working at 200 volts, 5 amps, 200 μfarads in kerosene from which the particles were recovered by a benzene and acetone bath. The abrasive properties were investigated by insertion of 100 g of pulverized material between a stationary glass disc and

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revolving hardened steel disc and the abrasion of the glass disc was measured after each 3000 revolutions. The data shows that for all materials the total abrasion of glass varies linearly with the number of revolutions up to 12,000 revolutions. The abrasive properties of various materials became essentially zero after the number of revolutions indicated below:

Silicon carbide	300,000	Steel 40Kh	45,000
Boron carbide	33,000	Steel P18	69,000
Alloy T15k6	42,000	Steel 2Kh13	More than 120,000

Even though the abrasion intensity (milligrams of glass/revolution) of carbides is initially much higher than that of the spark discharge erosion products, a number of revolutions, n_0 are given in Table 1 of the Enclosure. When total abrasion of materials is compared (large number of revolutions), it becomes evident that the abrasion of 2Kh13 steel becomes greater than that of silicon carbide after 45,000 revolutions and greater than that of boron carbide after 97,000 revolutions, and the total abrasion of T15K6 and 40Kh never exceeds that of carbides. A similar test performed with ordinary 2Kh13 pulverized steel showed that only the electrical spark discharge erosion products possess abrasive properties. Hardness of the erosion products of 2Kh13 steel was measured to reach 47000 kg/mm^2 and exceeded the hardness of the original material by five times. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table and 3 formulas.

ACCESSION NR: AT4013872

ASSOCIATION: Tsentr. n.-i. lab. elektr. obrabotki metallov, AN SSSR (Central Scientific Research Laboratory for Electrical Metal Finishing, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 13Feb64	ENCL: 01
SUB CODE: MM	NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 000

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ACCESSION NR: AT4012872

ENCLOSURE: 01

Tested Metallic Powder	η_o, Compared to Boron Carbide	η_o, Compared to Silicon Carbide
2Kh13	21,000	15,000
P18	21,000	21,000
40Kh	27,000	27,000
T15K6	27,000	27,000

Table 1

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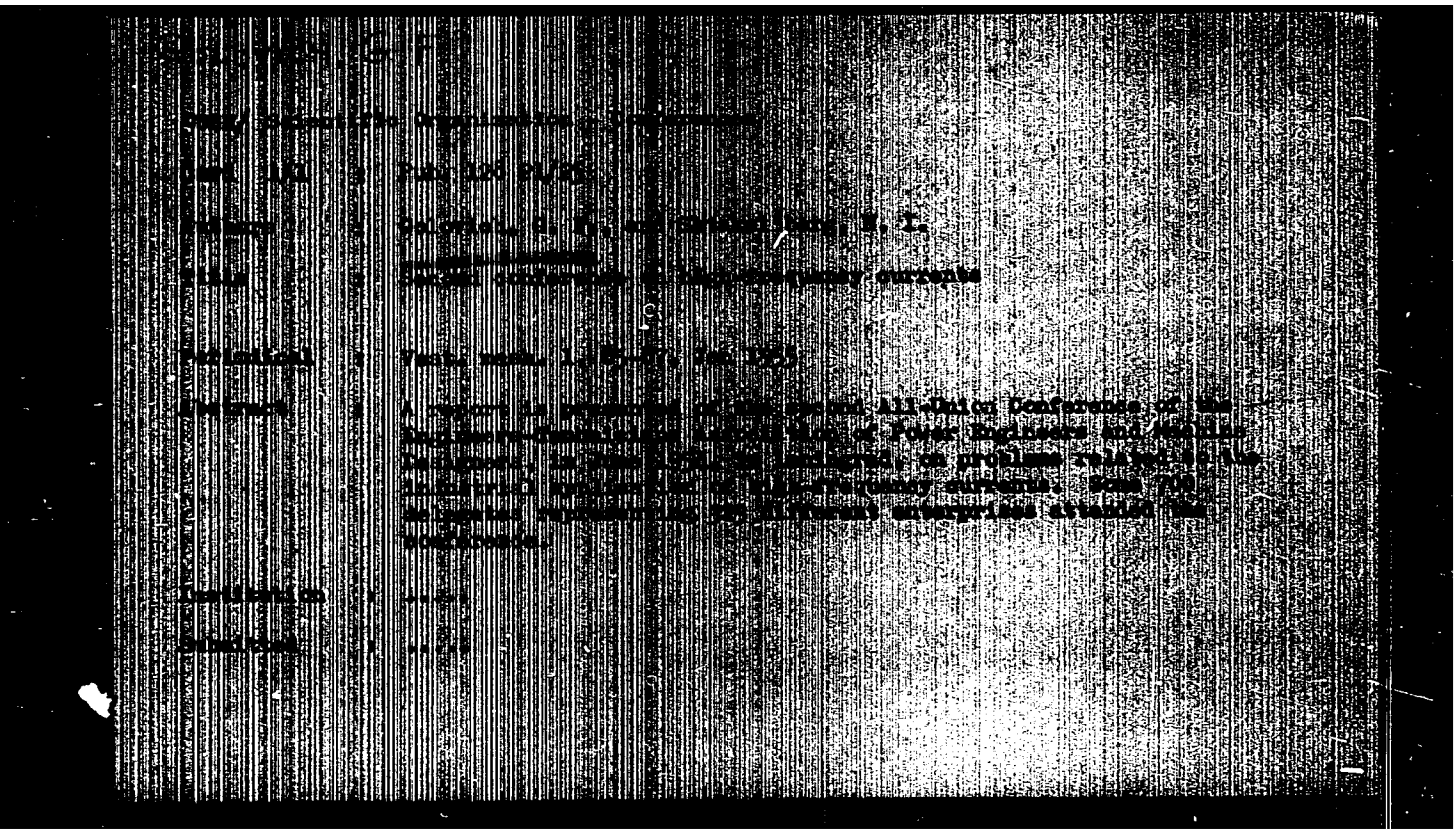

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2237

Golovich, Georgiy Fedorovich, and Mikhail Mikhaylovich Zamyatnin

Vysokochastotnaya termicheskaya obrabotka; voprosy metallovedeniya i tekhnologii (High-frequency Heat Treatment; Problems of Physical Metallurgy and Technology) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 185 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: Ye. Ye. Levin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed.: P.B. Mikhaylov-Mikheyev, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: V.P. Vasil'yeva; Tech. Ed.: R.G. Pol'skaya; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Design and Operation of Machines (Leningrad Division, Mashgiz): F.I. Fetisov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel of machine-building and metallurgical plants and scientific research institutes. It may also be used by students of higher educational institutions.

COVERAGE: The book deals with problems of physical metallurgy and methods of high-frequency heat treatment of machine parts. Phase transformation and changes in structure and properties of carbon

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and alloy steels during rapid high-frequency heating are described. Data on the processes and characteristics of high-frequency heat treatment of steel and cast iron parts (crankshafts, rolls, gears, cylinder liners, rails etc.) are presented. The book is based on the results of numerous Soviet scientific research projects including material compiled by the staff of the NIITVCh imeni Professor V.P. Vologdin. There are 75 references: 73 Soviet and 2 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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High-frequency Heat Treatment (Cont.) SOV/2237

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Card 5/5

GOLOVICH, M. [Holovych, M.], inzh.; LEBED', O., inzh.; MANYULENKO, G. [Manulenko, H.], zootekhnik

New farms for raising and fattening cattle. Sil'.bud. 13 no.10:4-5 O '63. (MIRA 17:3)

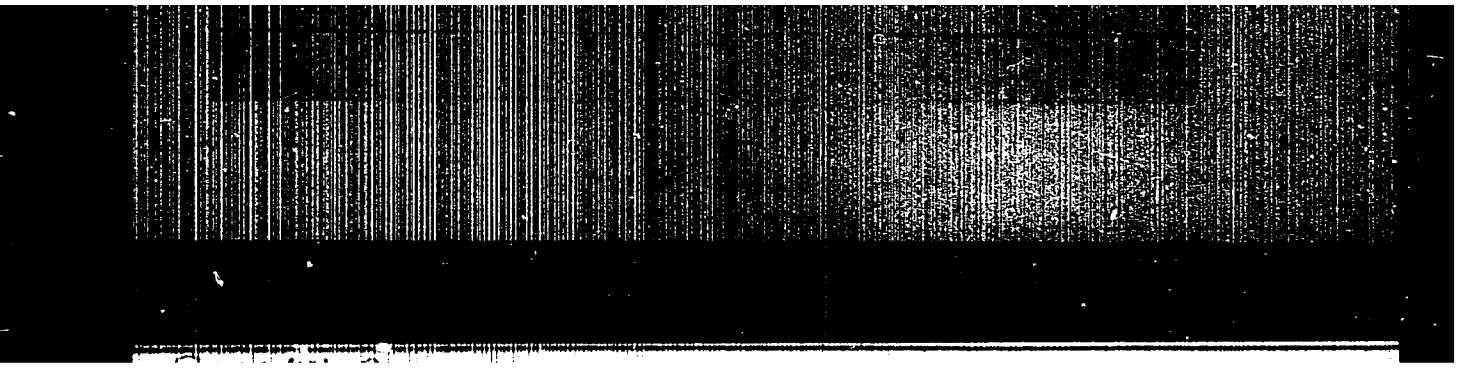
GOLOVICHER, M.A.

Wheels without disks for the ZIL-130 motortruck. Avt.prom. 29 no.1:23-24 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.
(Motortrucks--Wheels)

NOSENKOV, M., inzh.; GOLOVICHER, M., inzh.; MOISEYEVICH, Ye., inzh.; CHIBNIKOV, V., inzh.; GENKIN, V., insh.

Balancing driving wheels. Avt. transp. 43 no.10:41-42 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515810019-1"

Golovin A A.

112-1-1226 D

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 191 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Golovin, A. A.

TITLE: Schematic Diagrams of Magnetic Amplifiers with the Utilization of Modulation Currents (Skhemy magnitnykh usiliteley s ispol'zovaniyem tokov modulyatsii)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Scientific Research Institute, Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry, USSR (N.i.in-t, M-vo sudostroit. prom-sti SSSR), 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute, Ministry of the Shipbuilding Industry, USSR (N.-i. in-t, M-vo sudostroit. prom-sti SSSR).

Card 1/1

KAKOVSKIY, I.A., GOLOVIN, A.A., KARASEV, K.A., SOKOLOVA, D.D.

Methods of treating oxidized gold ores containing selenium. Obog. rud 2 no. 6:31-34 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

(Gold ores)
(Ore dressing)
(Selenium)

GOLOVIN, A.A.

Causes of gold loss in tailings of percolation plants using various methods of vat filling. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.98:121-138 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Gold—Metallurgy) (Tailing(Metallurgy))

GOLOVIN, A.A.; KARASEV, K.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.D.; BARBIN, M.B.

Extraction of sulfides from gold-bearing ores. Trudy Ural politekh. inst. no.98:139-144 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Gold—Metallurgy) (Sulfides)

KAKOVSKIY, I.A., prof.; GOLOVIN, A.A., dotsent; KARASEV, K.A., dotsent

Role of the water in the flotation process. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.: gor.zhur. no.1:130-137 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova. Rekomendovana kafedroy metallurgii blagorodnykh metallov.
(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

ALEKSEYEV, Aleksey Alekseyevich; GOLOVIN, Andrey Andreyevich; TYLKIN, M.N., red.; FULIN, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Technical and economic work planning in a construction organization] Tekhniko-ekonomicheskoe planirovanie raboty stroitel'noi organizatsii. Tula, Tul'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 156 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Construction industry—Finance)

LOGVINENKO, A.T.; SAVINKINA, M.A.; GOLOVIN, A.A.

Effect of soluble salts and the heating temperature on changes in the phasic composition and properties of gypsum. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 11:77-85 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Khimiko-metallurgicheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KARASEV, K.A.; GOLOVIN, A.A.

Sampling of ores containing free gold. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh. inst. no.134:83-88 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GOLOVIN, A.A.; KARASEV, K.A.; TYUSHNYAKOVA, M.N.

Investigating a partial ore sample from a gold ore deposit. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh. inst. no.134:89-91 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GOLOVIN, A.A.; KARASEV, K.A.; SUNDYREV, I.A.

Some remarks on the processing of "iron hat" type ores by cyanidation. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ural. politekh. inst. no.134:93-97 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

GOLOVIN, A.A.

High temperature microscopy of some pegmatites of Kazakhstan.
Geol. i geofiz. no.8:126-129 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut fiziko-khimicheskikh osnov pererabotki mineral'nogo syr'ya Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

STRIGANOV, A.R.; GOLOVIN, A.F.; GERASIMOVA, M.P.

Isotopic effect in the spectrum of dysprosium. Opt. i spektr. 14 no.1:7-11 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Dysprosium—Spectra)

GULOVIN, A.F.

Dmitrii Konstantinovich Chernov, 1839-1921, founder of metallography and the theory of heat treatment. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.10:41-43 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Sektsiya metallovedeniya TSentral'nogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva mashinostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.

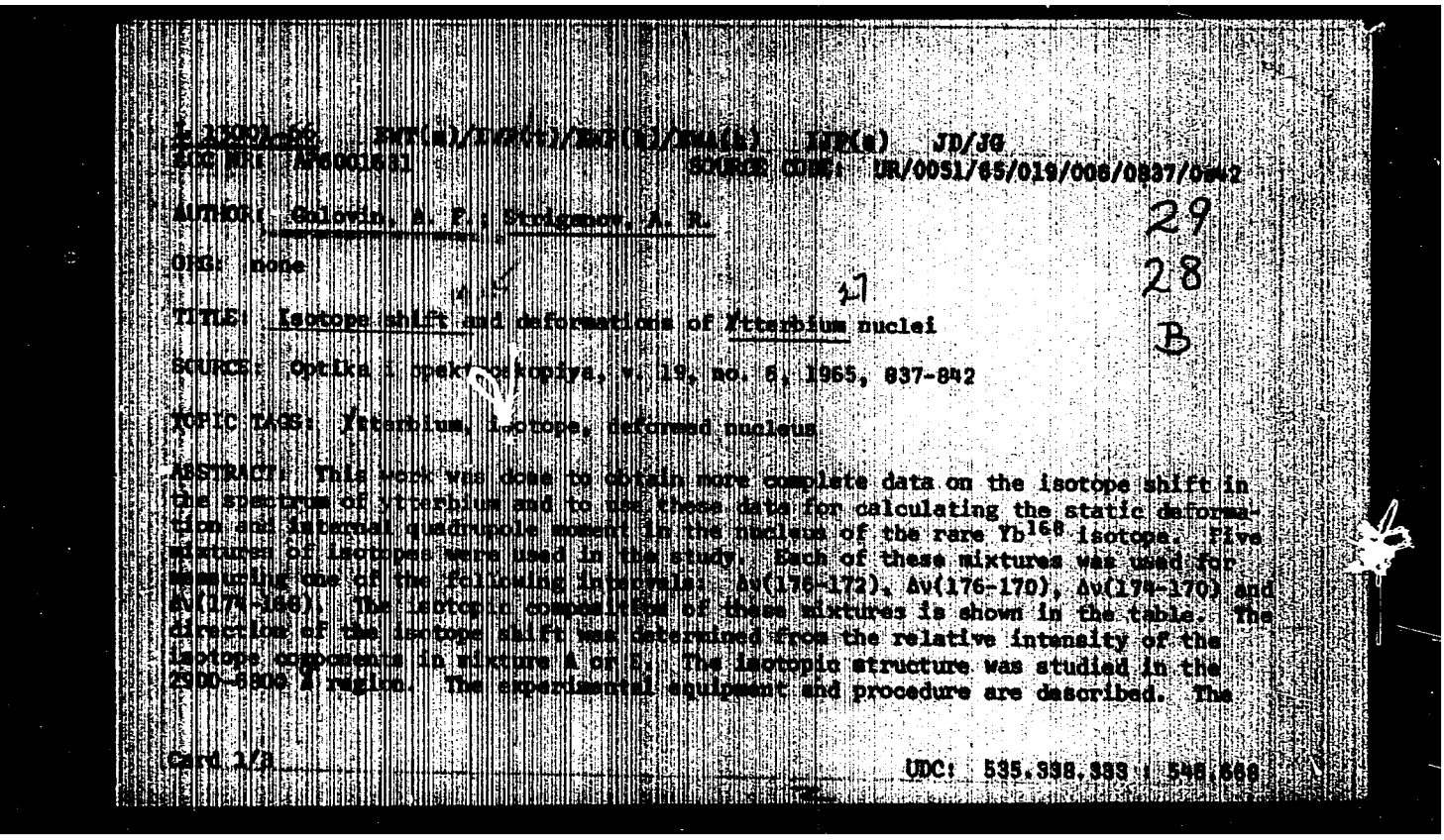
GOLOVIN, A.F. (Moskva)

Life and scientific legacy of Dmitrii Konstantinovich Chernov, 1839-1921. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.5:5-14 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

VOLKOV, D.A.; GOLOVIN, A.F.

Isotopic shift in the spectrum of erbium. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.2:185-189 F '65. (MIRA 18:4)



L 15203-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG
ACC NR: AP6001631 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/65/019/006/0837/0842

AUTHOR: Galovin, A. F.; Strigenov, A. N.

ORG: none

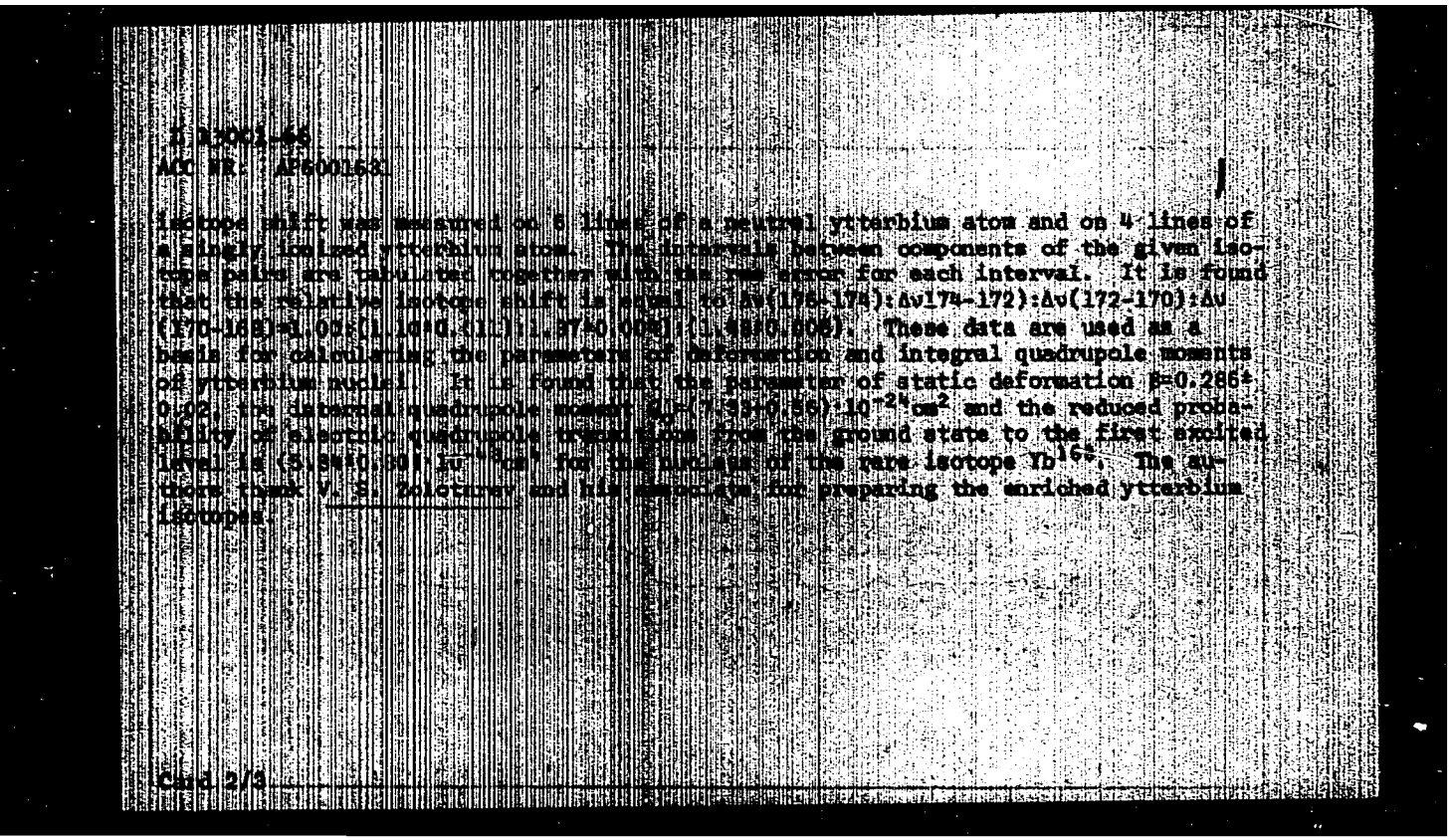
TITLE: Isotope shift and deformations of Ytterbium nuclei

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 837-842

TOPIC TAGS: Ytterbium, isotope, deformed nucleus

ABSTRACT: This work was done to obtain more complete data on the isotope shift in the spectrum of ytterbium and to use these data for calculating the static deformation and internal quadrupole moment in the nucleus of the rare Yb^{168} isotope. Five mixtures of isotopes were used in the study. Each of these mixtures was used for measuring one of the following intervals: Δν(176-172), Δν(176-170), Δν(174-170) and Δν(174-168). The isotopic composition of these mixtures is shown in the table. The displacement of the isotope shift was determined from the relative intensity of the isotopic components in mixture A or B. The isotopic structure was studied in the 2900-6900 Å region. The experimental equipment and procedure are described. The

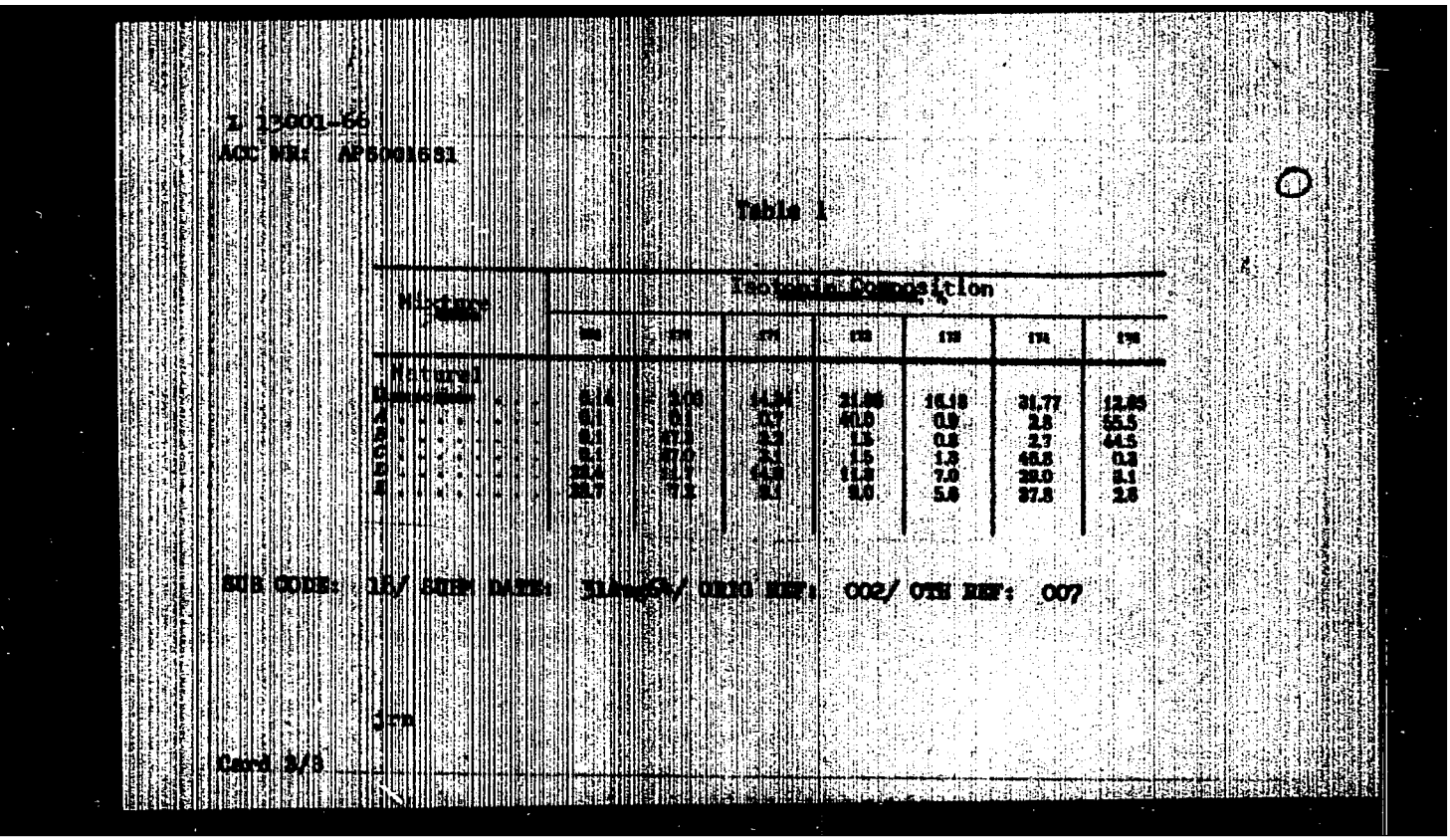
Card 1/2 UDC: 535.338.383 : 546.668



L 03001-65
ACC NR: AP5001683

Isotope shift was measured on 6 lines of a neutral ytterbium atom and on 4 lines of a singly ionized ytterbium atom. The intervals between components of the given isotope pairs are calculated together with the rms error for each interval. It is found that the following isotope shift is obtained: $\Delta\nu(176\text{-}174):\Delta\nu(174\text{-}172):\Delta\nu(172\text{-}170):\Delta\nu(170\text{-}168) = 1.00:(1.10\pm0.21):(1.37\pm0.09):(1.48\pm0.09)$. These data are used as a basis for calculating the parameters of deformation and integral quadrupole moments of ytterbium nuclei. It is found that the parameter of static deformation $\beta=0.286\pm0.02$, the internal quadrupole moment $Q_0=(7.33\pm0.55)\cdot10^{-24}$ cm^2 and the reduced probability of electric quadrupole transition from the ground state to the first excited level is $(5.9\pm0.9)\cdot10^{-48}$ cm^4 for the nucleus of the rare isotope Yb^{166}. The authors thank V. S. Zolotarev and his associates for preparing the enriched ytterbium isotopes.

Card 2/3



I 15001-66
ACC NR: AP6001631

Table 1

Material	Molecular composition						
Material	6.14	2.00	44.24	21.88	16.18	31.77	12.85
	0.1	0.1	0.7	40.0	0.9	2.8	55.5
	0.1	0.12	0.3	1.5	0.5	2.7	44.5
	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.5	46.5	0.5
	0.4	0.7	0.5	11.5	7.0	38.0	8.1
	0.7	0.2	0.1	9.0	5.6	37.5	2.5

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 31Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007

Card 3/3

GOLOVIN, A.G.; PTSHKALO, R.P., starshiy entomolog.

Dissimination of knowledge is an important task. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 3 no.1:47-49 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Nachal'nik Gosinspektsii po karantinu rasteniy po Moldavskoy SSR (for Golovin).
(Plant diseases) (Weed control) (Agricultural pests)

GOLOVIN, A.G.; KATS, G. [translator]; ILVITSKI, V., red.; KAPITSA, V., tekhn.red.

[San José scale and ways of controlling it] Pedukele kaliforniian shi kombateria lui. Kishineu, Editura de stat "Kartia Moldovenieske," 1959. 58 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(San José scale)

ATAMANCHUKOV, G.D.; GOLOVIN, A.I.

Method for settling oleoresins without the use of salt. Gidrolis. i lesokhim.prom. 16 no.3:12-13 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut lesokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.
(Oleoresins)

ATAMANCHUKOV, G.D.; GOLOVIN, A.I.; LISOV, V.I.; SEDEL'NIKOV, A.I.

Obtaining terpineol from the waste waters of rosin extraction plants. Gidrolliz. i lesokhim. prom. 16 no.4:9-11 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Industrial wastes—Purification)
(Terpineol)

GURDZHI, A.Ya.; ZALIS, V.M.; GOLOVIN, A.I.

Method of the continuous scrubbing of the nitration products of methyl ether of 4-tert-butyl-m-cresol in the production of musk ambrette. Trudy VNIISNDV no.6:156-158 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

GOLOVIN, A. K.

AID P - 715

Subject : USSR/Electronics

Card 1/1 Pub. 29 - 8/26

Authors : Pavlov, V. V., Foreman and Golovin, A. K., Technician

Title : Electronic time relay

Periodical : Energetik, 9, 15-16, S 1954

Abstract : The authors describe briefly the relay of their own design. The editors in a note warn against using this type of relay in protective circuits. 2 drawings.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

GOLOVIN, A.K.

PAVLOV, V.V., master; GOLOVIN, A.K., tekhnik.

New method of connecting KGA switchboards. Energetik 5 no.12:19-20 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

GOLOVIN, A.M., obshchestvennyy sotrudnik

Return to life. Zdorov'e 5 no.5:21 My '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Yefremovskiy kirpichnyy zavod tresta "Mosshakhtstroy," Yefremov, Tul'skaya oblast'.
(ALCOHOLISM)

S/020/62/147/004/015/027
B142/B102

AUTHORS: Levich, V. G., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Golovin, A. M.

TITLE: Rain shower theory

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 147, no. 4, 1962, 829-832

TEXT: The oversaturation of the cloud with humidity, taking account of droplet coagulation, is studied here by means of cloud models as first used by Ya. I. Frenkel' and N. S. Shishkin (Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geogr. i geofiz., 10, 301 (1946)). The oversaturation depends on the altitude, because this lowers the temperature and therefore the vapor pressure necessary for saturation. Oversaturation is slowed down by condensation. Coagulation causes the oversaturation to increase again with altitude. At a height of $z \approx 2$ km, $V(z)$ = volume of the droplets at the height z reaches its boundary value ($\sim 3 \cdot 10^{-6}$). Coagulation affects rising as well as falling drops. The rules of coagulation are discussed for both cases. Some of the coagulation drops, however, are destroyed again by the rising turbulent air current. Thus a cycle can occur. Passage through several such cycles is a necessary condition for the development

Card 1/3

Rain shower theory

S/020/62/147/004/015/027
B142/B102

of a rain shower. Their number can be estimated from the formula

$$N_k f \frac{1 - f^n}{1 - f} \left(\frac{r_k}{r_n} \right)^3 \varrho \Omega^2 R_m \approx \varrho_0 \omega^2 .$$

N_k = initial number of droplets with radius r_k per unit of volume at the height where the big droplets disintegrate. f = probability of water retention of a droplet within the cycle, n = number of cycles, ϱ = water density, ϱ_0 = density of the rising air current, R_m = radius of the droplet that disintegrates, ω = rate of the rising air current, $\Omega \approx 2 \cdot 10^3$ $cm^{1/2}/sec$. The problem of the cycle stability, e.g. the possibility of humidity loss from the cycle, is also investigated. The English-language reference is: W. Howell, J. Meteorol., 6, No. 2, 134 (1949).

Card 2/3

Rain shower theory

S/020/62/147/004/015/027
B142/B102

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1962

Card 3/3

GOLOVIN, A.M.

Solution of the equation of coagulation of cloud drops in the ascending air stream. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geofiz. no.5:783-791 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.
(Drops) (Coagulation)

GOLOVIN, A.N.

Solution of the raindrop coagulation equation taking condensation into account. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.6:1290-1293 F '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Frumkinym.
(Rain and rainfall) (Differential equations)

GOLOVIN, A.M.

Spectrum of coagulating cloud drops. Pt. 2. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.9:1438-1447 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

GOLOVIN, A.M.

Kinetic equation describing coagulating cloud droplets with allowance for condensation. Part 3. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.10:1571-1580 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

GOLOVIN, A.M.

Theory of the vibrations and fractionation of a drop in gas flow in the presence of vortex movement within the drop. Part 1. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.7:1084-1092 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

GOLOVIN, A.M.

Theory of vibrations and fractionation of a droplet in a gas flow in the presence of potential motion inside the droplet. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.8:1269-1272 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

L 06526-67 EWT(1)/EWP(m) WW

ACC NR: AP7000469 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/66/000/002/0063/0071

GOLOVIN, A. M., LEVICH, V. G., and TOLMACHEV, V. V.

ORG: none

41
B

"Hydrodynamics of a System of Bubbles in a Liquid of Low Viscosity"

Zhurnal Prikladnoy Mekhaniki i Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, Moscow, No. 2, Mar-Apr 1966, pp. 63-71

TOPIC TAGS: Reynolds number, hydrodynamics

Translation: The effect of the gas content and the shape occupied by a system of bubbles on the rate of their rise in an unlimited medium and a vertical cylindrical column is investigated. Deformations of the system which are advantageous from the energy standpoint are considered, with the assumption of a homogeneous and isotropic distribution of the bubbles in the system. A theoretical description of the motion of the system of gas bubbles in the liquid is necessary for study of the bubbling processses. This problem has been repeatedly studied in the case of small Reynolds numbers (Re 1) on the basis of the so-called model of cells. In reference [1]* a similar model was used for description of the motion of a system of bubbles of moderate dimensions (Re 300). It was assumed that at all instants of time each bubble is located at the center of an imaginary spherical cell of liquid, the radius of which is equal to the mean distance between the centers of the bubbles in the system. Also, the normal component of the velocity of the liquid is equal to zero on the surface of the cell. The first assumption is equivalent to the principle

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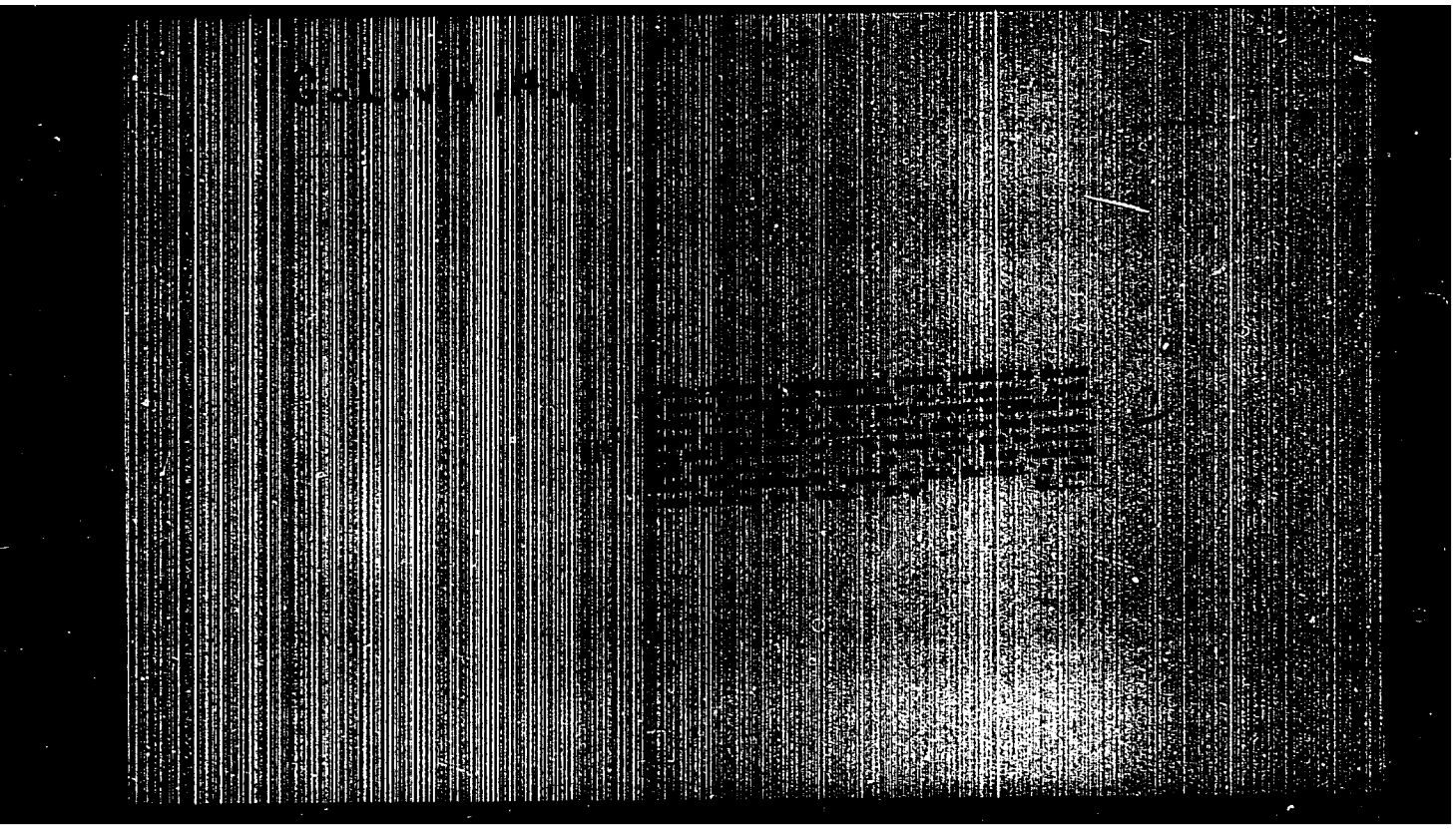
L 06526-67

ACC NR: AP7000469

of the homogeneity and isotropicity of the system, but the second is not physically convincing in any way. In this work results of the calculation of the rate of rise of a system of bubbles are obtained for the case of bubbles of moderate dimensions with a low gas content. These results differ even qualitatively from similar results obtained on the basis of the cells model. This, apparently, indicates that the cells model is unsatisfactory, at least in the case of low gas content. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 7 formulas. [JPRS: 37,330]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 13Nov65 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2



GOLOVIN, A.N., inzh.-tekhnolog.

Changes in the structure of finback blubber during thermal extraction of oil. Trudy VNIRO 35:247-263 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Whale oil) (Rendering works)

GOLOVIN, A. N., Cand Tech Sci -- "Study of the process of oil separation (from the cover fat of whales." Kaliningrad, 1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed RSFSR. Kaliningrad Tech Inst of Fish Indus and Econ) (KL, 8-61, 242)

LAGUNOV, L.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MROCHKOV, K.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLOVIN, A.N., inzh.; LEPIKASH, G.F., inzh.

Using the mechanical impulse method for obtaining vitamin A from whale liver. Trudy VNIIRO 45:115-122 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Vitamins--A) (Whale products)

GOLOVIN, N.N.; GOLOVINA, [illegible]

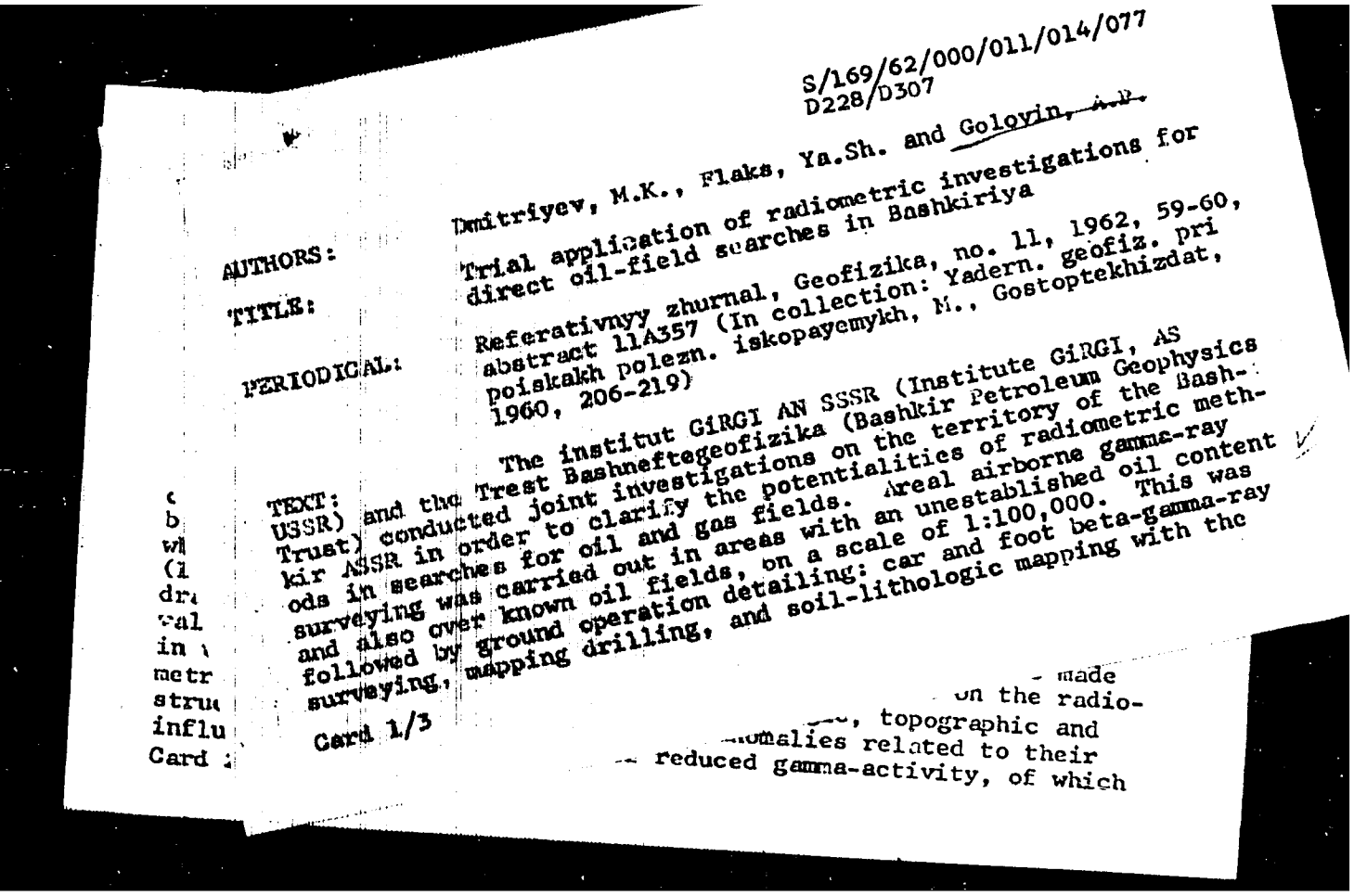
Clinical observations of the effect of [illegible] administration of Schisandra preparations on the improvement of the visual function of the eye. Mat. k izuch. farm. i drug. lek. rast. Dal'. Vost. no.5 [illegible] '63.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Glavnaya otdelennaya Ul'yanovskaya [illegible] bol'nitsy.

GOLOVIN, A.N.

Mass losses and vitamin A content changes in whale liver during storage. Trudy Azchernirо no.21:50-53 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)



S/169/62/000/011/014/077
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Dmitriyev, M.K., Flaks, Ya.Sh. and Golovin, A.P.

TITLE: Trial application of radiometric investigations for direct oil-field searches in Bashkiriya

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1962, 59-60, abstract 11A357 (In collection: Yadern. geofiz. pri poiskakh polezn. iskopayemykh, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1960, 206-219)

TEXT: The institut GIRGI AN SSSR (Institute GIRGI, AS USSR) and the Trest Bashneftegeofizika (Bashkir Petroleum Geophysics Trust) conducted joint investigations on the territory of the Bashkir ASSR in order to clarify the potentialities of radiometric methods in searches for oil and gas fields. Areal airborne gamma-ray surveying was carried out in areas with an unestablished oil content and also over known oil fields, on a scale of 1:100,000. This was followed by ground operation detailing: car and foot beta-gamma-ray surveying, mapping drilling, and soil-lithologic mapping with the

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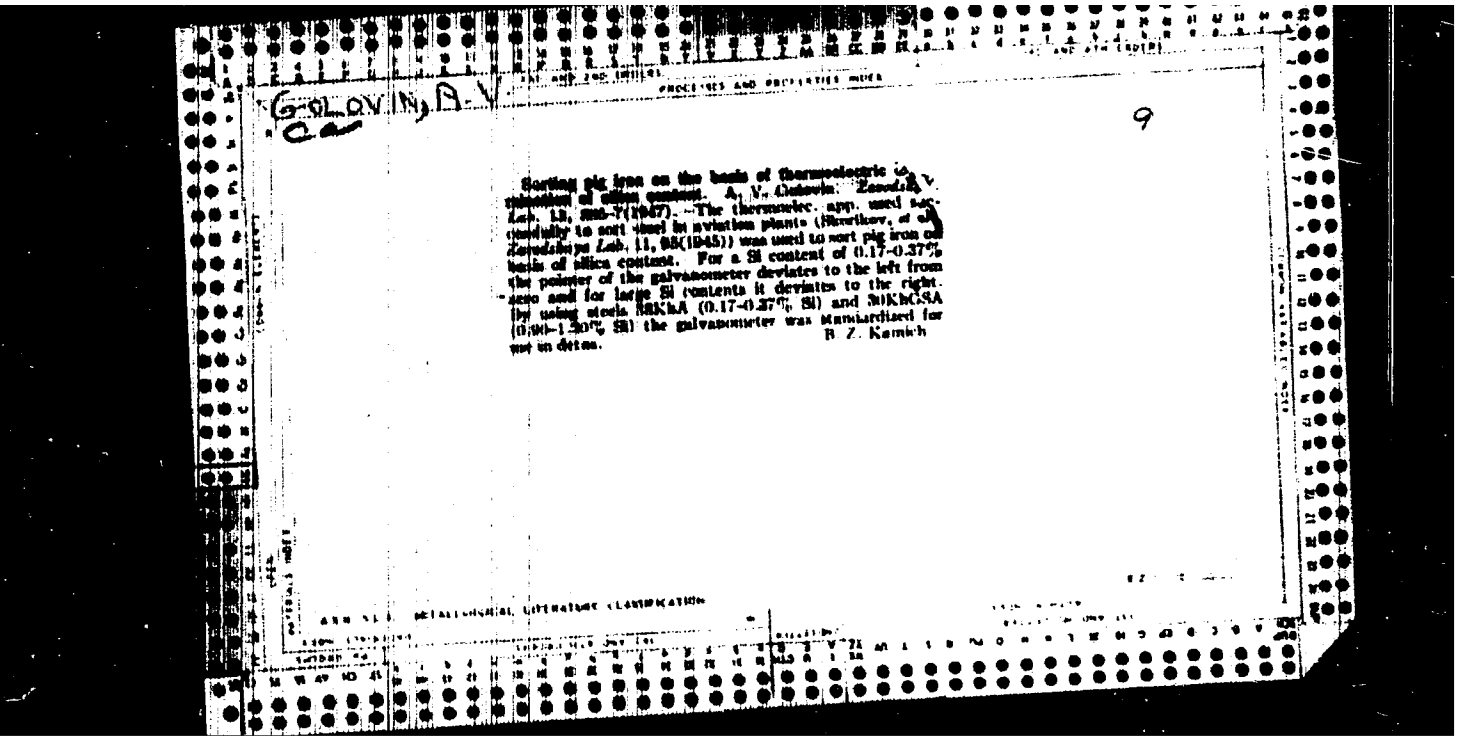
48 were subjected to further study, were revealed as a result of the work. It is concluded: 1) the distribution of anomalies over oil fields and in areas with an unestablished oil content is close, which confirms the similarity of the genesis of these anomalies; 2) of the total number of anomalies obtained over oil fields 89% pertains to anomalies, which cannot stem from the influence of surface factors or can be explained only partially. This circumstance indicates that effective interpretation of gamma-ray surveying data may be carried out subject to allowance being made for the influence of surface factors. Oil fields were revealed by subsequent drilling on several of the radiometric anomalies detected. On the basis of the results obtained it is concluded that the radiometric method of seeking oil fields is effective geologically, and it is recommended that the method should be included in the complex of geophysical investigations.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3



GOLOVIN, A. V.

9

Sorting pig iron on the basis of thermoelectric [illegible] content. A. V. Golovin. Zavodsk. Lab. 13, 888-7(1947). --The thermoelec. app. used for rapidity to sort steel in aviation plants (Novikov, et al., Zavodskaya Lab. 11, 985(1945)) was used to sort pig iron on basis of silica content. For a Si content of 0.17-0.37% the pointer of the galvanometer deviates to the left from zero and for large Si contents it deviates to the right. By using steels MKhA (0.17-0.37% Si) and MKhSA (0.90-1.20% Si) the galvanometer was standardized for use in detns.

B. Z. Kamish

GOLOVIN, A.V., dots.; VOLKOV, N.N., prof., red.; MAKSAYEV, A.V., tekhn. red.

[Programs of pedagogical institutes; mechanization of agriculture for the faculties of biology, chemistry and the principles of agriculture] Programmy pedagogicheskikh institutov; mekhanizatsiia sel'skogo khoziaistva dlia fakul'teta biologii, khimii i osnov sel'skogo khoziaistva. [Moskva] Uchpedgiz, 1957. 14 p.(MIRA 11:9)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye vysshikh i srednikh pedagogicheskikh uchebnykh zavedeniy.
(Farm mechanization)

92-2-30/37

AUTHOR: Golovin, A.V., Senior Engineer

TITLE: Archeda Oil Men are Experimenting with New Methods (Archedinskiye neftyaniki izyskivayut novyye puti)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 2, p 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the first time in Stalingrad province, a method of separate exploitation of two oil reservoirs by one well has recently been applied in the Archeda oil field. As a result, daily production of petroleum increased there by 40 tons. The Archeda oil field also takes advantage of such advanced methods as hydraulic fracturing, hydrochloric acid treatment, cumulative perforations, torpedoing of productive formations, etc. The hydrochloric acid treatment applied in one of the wells of this field increased the daily recovery of petroleum by 13 tons. Following the suggestion of F.G. Butynov, electrician, a dispatcher's control board was constructed and introduced in the Archeda oil field to control deep well pumping automatically.

ASSOCIATION: Archediskiy neftepromysel (Archeda Oil Field)

AVIALABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

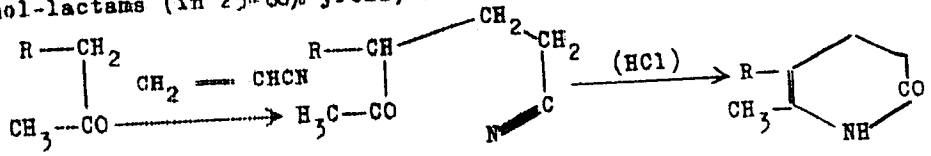
S/079/60/030/006/012/033/XX
B007/B055

AUTHORS: Shushkina, N. P., Golovin, A. V., and Levina, R. Ya.

TITLE: δ-Lactones and δ-Lactams. XXI. Dibromides of δ-Enol-lactams (5,6-Dibromo-5,6-dialkyl-piperidones-2)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 6, pp. 1762-1769

TEXT: Basing on their previous investigations (Refs. 1-3), the authors of the present work studied the reactions of the dibromides of δ-enol-lactams formed by the cyclization of δ-keto-acid nitriles by means of hydrogen chloride (Ref. 4). The initial substances used in this reaction were methyl ethyl, methyl butyl, methyl isobutyl, and methyl amyl ketones. The reaction was found to be a convenient method of preparing 5,6-dialkyl-δ-enol-lactams (in 25-60% yield) according to the reaction scheme



Card 1/3

δ-Lactones and δ-Lactams. XXI. Dibromides of δ-Enol-lactams (5,6-Dibromo-5,6-dialkyl-piperidones-2)

S/079/60/030/006/012/033/XX
B001/B055

where R = CH_3, C_3H_7, i-C_3H_7 and C_4H_9 in substances (I - IV), respectively. The structure of compounds (I - IV) is demonstrated by the good agreement between their constants and the constants of δ-enol-lactams prepared previously in a different manner, i.e., from δ-enol-lactones (Ref. 5). The δ-enol-lactams readily add bromine without heating, forming 5,6-dibromo-piperidones-2 (scheme 2) which split off HBr when standing. It was also possible to split off two hydrogen bromide molecules successively from 5,6-dibromo-piperidones-2. On treatment with water at room temperature, 5,6-dibromo-piperidones-2 split off one molecule of HBr, forming 5-bromo-Δ^6-dihydro-pyridones-2 in 65-80% yields (scheme 3). Reaction (A) is less probable. The structure of the synthesized monobromides was verified by hydrolysis and subsequent distillation; the 5-bromo-5,6-dialkyl-Δ^6-dihydro-pyridones-2 rearrange to form hydrobromides of the corresponding pyridones-2 in 40-50% yields (scheme 6). The structure of the hydrobromides was verified by preparing one of them (IX) by treating the corresponding pyridone with gaseous HBr (scheme 7). Treatment with diethylaniline or water converts 5-bromo-5,6-dialkyl-Δ^6-dihydro-pyridones-2 to

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δ-Lactones and δ-Lactams. XXI. Dibromides of δ-Enol-lactams (5,6-Dibromo-5,6-dialkyl-piperidones-2)

S/079/60/030/006/012/033/XX
B001/B055

the 5,6-dialkyl-pyridones (XII - XV) in yields of 10-45%. Diethyl-aniline also converts 5,6-dibromo-5,6-dialkyl-piperidones-2 to the latter compounds in 20-23% yields. There are 4 tables and 9 references: 6 Soviet, 2 US, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1959

Card 3/3

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; BOGDANOVA, A.V.; GOLOVIN, A.V.; SHAMAKHMUDOVA, S.

New polymers of vinyl ethers. Report No.2: Heterogeneous catalyst of stereospecific polymerization at room temperature. Izv. AN SSSR.Otd. khim.nauk no.10:1813-1817 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Ethers) (Catalysts) (Polymerization)

BASKAKOVA, V.B.; GOLOVIN, A.V.; MARTYNYUK, M.M.; SEMENCHENKO, V.K.

Calculation of the speed of sound from the isodynamic coefficients and the determinant of the stability of a substance. Akust. zhur. 11 no.1:30-34 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SOV/124-58-10-11390

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 100 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Golovin, A.Ya.

TITLE: Equilibrium of a Heavy Elastic Half-plane With a Nonrectilinear Boundary (Ravnovesiye tyazheloy uprugoy poluploskosti s nepryamolineynoy granitsey)

PERIODICAL: Nauchno-tekhn. inform. byul. Leningr. politekhn. in-t, 1957, Nr 8, pp 57-69

ABSTRACT: A solution is presented of the problem of the equilibrium of a heavy elastic half-plane weakened by a semicircular cutout. An Approximate method of compensating loadings is proposed for solution of problems on the equilibrium of a heavy elastic half-plane with a nonrectilinear boundary. Numerical examples are presented for a trapezoidal cutout in a heavy half-plane, and these are compared to the approximate method of negative loadings currently employed.

Reviewer's name not given

Card 1/1

GOLOVIN, A.Ya., Cand Tech Sci — (diss) " Certain problems of the plane theory of elasticity, ~~which can be applied~~ applicable to the theory of bases." Len, 1958. 14 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Len Polytech Inst im M.I. Kalinin), 100 copies (KL,24-58, 119)

GOLOVIN, A.Ya.

Some problems for the equilibrium of elastic planes and semiplanes.
Trudy LPI no.196:46-72 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Elastic plates and shells)

L 33983-66

ACC NR: AR6017193 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/A032/A032

AUTHOR: Golovin, A. Ye.; Tsitovich, A. P. 31 B

TITLE: Equalizing buffer circuit using dynamic registers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12A310

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 2. M., Atomizdat, 1965, 20-29

TOPIC TAGS: pulse height analyzer, computer memory, flip flop circuit, trigger circuit, memory address

ABSTRACT: A buffer device is considered, intended for a 100-channel pulse-height analyzer. It serves for introduction of statistical information in cyclic memory devices of sequential type on magnetic drums or on flexible discs. The memory elements in this circuit are ring registers using semiconductor flip-flops. The circuit permits memorization up to 4 7-digit binary numbers, the separation of which in the registers takes place with a timing frequency of 50 kcs. These numbers are continuously compared by correspondence circuits with the addresses of the channels of the magnetic drum. The time of circulation of all the numbers stored in the buffer memory is shorter than the time alloted for each individual channel. Therefore all the numbers are compared with address of each channel. When the addresses coincide, "+1" is recorded in the corresponding channel of the magnetic drum (disc), and the number is erased from the buffer-circuit memory. The buffer circuit allows reduction of the resolution time of the analyzer from 20 msec to ~140 μsec, and increasing its transmitting ability. L. S. [Translation of abstract]

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 20, 09

24,6500

41437
S/120/62/000/005/011/036
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Golovin, A.Ye., Zemlyanov, M.G., Tsitovich, A.P. and Chernoplekov, N.A.

TITLE: A system of time delays based on magnetostrictive lines for transit-time neutron spectroscopy

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1962, 77 - 79

TEXT: In comparison with univibrators for phantastrons, magnetostrictive lines have the advantage that delays produced by them can be accurately varied over a wide range. The system of delays for the transit-time neutron spectroscope is based on such lines. These are in the form of nickel wire passing through the axes of two coils. One of the coils receives a current pulse when a neutron is recorded by a group of counters associated with the line; the second coil then produces a delayed signal. The delay time is varied by shifting one coil relatively to the other. The whole delay system is based on four magnetostrictive lines and its block diagram is shown in Fig. 1. The signal from each group of counters is amplified, passed through the

Card 1/2

A system of time delays ....

discriminator, then suitably shaped and applied to the delay line (see Fig. 1). The signal has a rise time of 0.5 μs at the output of the line and this is applied to the shaping circuit of the next groups of counters and so on. As a result of this operation, the signals at the output of the system appear with various delays 4τ, 3τ, 2τ and τ, where τ is the delay of one line. The lines are in the form of four parallel strings and all the four coils can be shifted simultaneously. The diameter of the nickel string is 0.5 mm and its operating length is 30 cm, so that its maximum delay is 60 μs. The transmitting coil has 300 turns and the receiving coil 500 turns. Both coils are screened magnetically. The resolution of the neutron spectrometer with a mechanical switch can be increased by about 2.5 times by using this delay system. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR (Institute of Atomic Energy of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1961

Card 2/2

ROSTOVTSEV, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; POKHODAYEV, K.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; REBECHIKOV, Yu.P., inzh., GOLOVIN, B.I., inzh.

Certain structural improvements in P-5 tensile testing machines for short time testing at high temperatures. Trudy MATI no.43:131-135 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Testing machines)