

GOLUB, L.B.

Case of glossitis rhomboidea. Stomatologia 37 no.6:63-64 N-D '58
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Kuybyshevskogo
meditsinskogo instituta (dir. prof. S.P. Shilovtsev).
(TONGUE--DISEASES)

GOLUB, L.B.

Effect of surgical trauma on the dynamics of vascular reflexes and thermoregulation in surgical patients. Trudy Kuib.med.inst. 11:45-56 '60. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. klinikoy prof. S.P.Shilovtsev) Kuytyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (REFLEXES) (BODY TEMPERATURE--REGULATION) (SURGERY, OPERATIVE)

GOLUB, L. B., Cänd. Med. Sci., — (dis)s "Certain changes in the vascular-reflex activity and heat-regulation in the pre- and post operative periods of surgical patients," Stalingrad, 1961, 15 pp (Stalingrad Medical Institute), 280 copies (KL-Supp 9-61, 189)

BARSKIY, A. V., dotsent; GOLUB, L. B., assistant

Amputation of the lower extremity and half of the pelvis.
Khirurgia 38 no.5:118-120 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. S. P. Shilovtsev)
Kyybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(AMPUTATIONS OF LEG)

GOLUB, L.B., assistant

Some problems in treating second-degree burns. Trudy Kuib.
med. inst. 24:182-189 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

Some characteristics of thermoregulation in peptic ulcers of
the stomach or the duodenum before and after resection of the
stomach. Ibid.:207-214

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - kafedroy - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. S.P. Shilovtsev) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

YATSENKO, Anatoliy Yevdokimovich, inzh. [deceased]; STRONGIN, Izrail' Yakovlevich, inzh., nauchn. sotr. Prinimali uchastiye: BELEVICH, V.P., inzh.; GOLUP L.G., inzh.; MITNIK, I.L., inzh. BOLOBAN, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.

[Erecting exterior wall elements of industrial buildings]
Montazh stenovykh ograzhdalushchikh konstruktsii promyshlennykh zdaniy. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 295 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu (for Yatsenko, Strongin).

9.4170 (1142,1537,2801)

20441
S/115/61/000/003/004/013
B124/B204

AUTHORS: Shpigel'man, Ye. S. and Golub, L. M.

TITLE: The dependence of the thermal electromotive force of the
TEPA-50/900-1800 (TERA-50/900-1800) telescopes on temperature

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1961, 16-17

TEXT: For the ideal case that the scheme of the radiation pyrometer is simple and contains no reflecting and refracting systems, the relation $e = a(T^4 - T_0^4)$ (1) holds for the variation of the thermal e.m.f. as depending on the temperature of the black body at all wavelengths. Therein, T denotes the temperature of the source (of the black body) and T_0 the temperature of the receiver. Since the coefficient of total transmissivity of the optical system of rational telescopes varies with temperature to quite some extent, (1) can only difficultly be satisfied, and the dependence of e on T may be rendered by the relation $e = a(T^b - T_0^b)$ (2), where b denotes a factor which is constant for every

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The dependence of the...

device and whose numerical value varies between 3.5 and 4.5. The size of the source and its distance from the telescope are in this case assumed to be constant. For pyrometers with a lower measuring limit of 900°C and more, T_0^b is very small as compared to T^b , and therefore the equation $e = aT^b$ (3) is correct for practical purposes. The calibration curve plotted according to (3) in logarithmic coordinates, is a straight line according to which radiation pyrometers may be calibrated up to 1300 - 1400°C; at higher temperatures, the values of the thermal e.m.f. must be ascertained by extrapolation. Work carried out at the KhGIMIP (Khar'kov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) showed that a discrepancy highly exceeding the trouble in calibration exists between the experimental log e-versus-log T curve and that calculated according to (3). The authors examined 10 radiation pyrometers (type TERA-50) with glass lens and a factor of sighting 1/20 in order to find an analytical equation for a sufficiently exact description of the dependence of the thermal e.m.f. on the temperature of the telescope. The results were evaluated according to the method of the least squares and expansion of Eq. (3) into a series, with $t^{\circ}\text{C}$ taken instead of $T^{\circ}\text{K}$. The

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The dependence of the...

fourth-order equation $e = at + bt^2 + ct^3 + dt^4$ (4) rendering the mentioned dependence the most exactly was found. It was further found that the best suited temperatures in plotting the curve of Eq. (4) according to four measured points, are at 1000, 1200, 1400, and 1600°C. On the basis of the thermal e.m.f. at the above temperatures for each of the telescope investigated, the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= a1000 + b1000^2 + c1000^3 + d1000^4 \\ e_2 &= a1200 + b1200^2 + c1200^3 + d1200^4 \\ e_3 &= a1400 + b1400^2 + c1400^3 + d1400^4 \\ e_4 &= a1600 + b1600^2 + c1600^3 + d1600^4 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

was solved. Therefrom, the coefficients a_i , b_i , c_i , and d_i were calculated for all telescopes. Table 2 shows the values of the thermal e.m.f. as obtained on experimental calibration of seven telescopes according to the "black" emitter and calculated from the coefficients a_i , b_i , c_i , and d_i from (5), as well as the values Δt which denote the difference between the experimental and calculated thermal e.m.f. In this case, Δt is much

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20441

S/115/61/000/003/004/013
B124/B204

The dependence of the...

smaller than 2σ (σ stands for the mean square error of second-class radiation telescopes, which amounts to $\pm 2.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the range of from 900 to 1300°C , and to $\pm 4^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the range of from 1400 to 1800°C). Only at some telescopes, Δt at 1800°C is somewhat greater than 2σ . There are 2 tables.

f

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B124/B204

The dependence of the...

Телескоп

Table 2

t, °C	№ 1		№ 2		Δt, °C	№ 3		№ 4		Δt, °C	№ 5		№ 6		№ 7		Δt, °C				
	Экспериментальные значения т.э.д.с., мВ	Расчетные значения т.э.д.с., мВ	Экспериментальные значения т.э.д.с., мВ	Расчетные значения т.э.д.с., мВ		Экспериментальные значения т.э.д.с., мВ	Расчетные значения т.э.д.с., мВ	Экспериментальные значения т.э.д.с., мВ	Расчетные значения т.э.д.с., мВ		Экспериментальные значения т.э.д.с., мВ	Расчетные значения т.э.д.с., мВ	Экспериментальные значения т.э.д.с., мВ	Расчетные значения т.э.д.с., мВ	Экспериментальные значения т.э.д.с., мВ	Расчетные значения т.э.д.с., мВ					
900	2,23	2,29	-4	2,48	2,53	+5	2,48	2,45	0	2,28	2,28	+2	2,28	2,29	0	2,13	2,10	-3	2,28	2,24	-4
1000	3,82	3,82	0	4,01	4,01	0	4,07	4,07	0	3,69	3,69	0	3,78	3,78	0	3,68	3,68	0	3,80	3,80	0
1100	5,90	5,98	+2	6,30	6,24	-3	6,21	6,32	+4	5,70	5,71	0	5,90	5,92	+1	5,78	5,83	+2	5,90	5,97	+3
1200	8,88	8,88	0	9,34	9,31	0	9,34	9,34	0	8,48	8,48	0	8,89	8,89	0	8,66	8,66	0	8,86	8,86	0
1300	12,71	12,64	+1,5	13,48	13,41	+1,5	13,36	13,27	-2	11,18	12,13	-1	12,59	12,50	0	12,39	12,31	-2	12,71	12,60	-3
1400	17,36	17,36	0	18,54	18,54	0	18,28	18,26	0	16,80	16,80	0	17,36	17,36	0	16,91	16,91	0	17,31	17,31	0
1500	23,13	23,21	-1	24,61	24,81	+2	24,69	24,48	-1	21,61	21,64	+0,5	23,34	23,23	-2	22,71	22,66	-1	23,03	23,14	+1
1600	30,27	30,27	0	32,30	32,30	0	32,10	32,10	0	29,82	29,82	0	30,33	30,33	0	29,70	29,70	0	30,23	30,23	0
1700	38,75	38,70	0	41,30	41,06	-2	40,80	41,31	+5	39,02	38,49	+5	38,78	38,77	0	37,73	38,23	+6	38,35	38,79	+4
1800	49,01	48,64	-4	51,80	51,15	-6	51,35	52,30	+9	47,63	48,83	+10	49,68	48,68	0	47,53	48,68	+7	49,03	48,82	+7

Table 2

Legend to Table 2: 1) Experimental values of the thermal e.m.f., mv.
2) Calculated values of the thermal e.m.f., mv.

L 45604-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWT(t)/ETI LIP(c) JD/WW/WH
ACC NR: AP6014526 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/011/0066/0067

AUTHOR: Golub, L. M.; Finkel'shteyn, V. Ye.; Shpigel'man, Ye. S.

50
B

ORG: None

TITLE: A new "black body" radiator for the 1500-3000°C temperature range

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1965, 66-67

TOPIC TAGS: black body radiation, radiation measurement, pyrometer

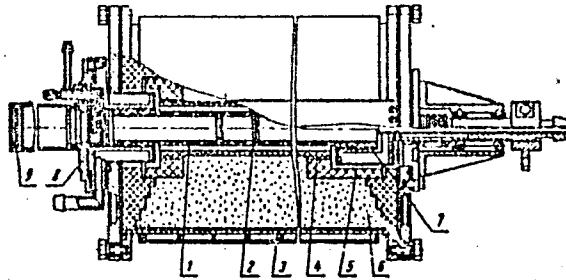
ABSTRACT: The authors describe a "black body" radiator developed at the Kharkov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments for graduating the telescopes of radiation pyrometers with a sighting index of 1/40 (and less) in the 1500-3000°C temperature range. The radiator (see figure) is an electric resistance furnace in which the heating element is graphite tube 1 400 mm long with an inside diameter of 25 mm and a wall thickness of 3 mm. A screw thread is cut inside the tube for holding graphite partition 2 and diaphragms to increase the blackness of the radiating cavity. The heater is placed in a cylindrical metal housing 3 with double walls for passage of running water. Inside the housing is a graphite screen 4 in the form of a tube with fireclay rings 5. The screen and rings separate the furnace housing from the heater tube. The space between the housing and screen is filled with a heat insulation material (carbon black) 6. The furnace is covered on both sides by metal lids with double

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UDC:681.2.089.6:536.521.2

L 45604-66
ACC NR: AP6014526

walls cooled by running water. The heater (graphite tube) is threaded into movable 7 and stationary 8 metal flanges which simultaneously serve as current conductors. The movable flange is necessary for expansion of the heated tube. Both flanges are equipped with glass windows 9 with metal baffles to avoid burn-through of the graphite heater. Argon is fed through pipe branches in the movable flange for the same purpose. The maximum working temperature of 3000°C is reached in one hour at a power of 20 kw. Radiation blackness is 0.980 ± 0.015 . Orig. art. has: 1 figure.



SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2 *pls*

GOLUB, L.M.; SHPIGEL'MAN, Ye.S.

Efficient methods for calibrating standard telescopes for radiation
pyrometers. Izv.tekh. no.4:30-33 Ap '63. (MIRA 16'5)
(Calibration) (Pyrometers)

GOLUB, L.M.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, V.Ye.; SHPIGEL'MAN, Ye.S.

Method for expanding the scale of a radiation pyrometer into
the high temperature range. Izv.tekh. no.10:50-51 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

GOLUB, L.M.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, V.Ye.; SHPIGEL'MAN, Ye.S.

New "black body" emitter for temperature ranges from 1,500
to 3,000° C. Izv. tekhn. no.11:66-67 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 10304-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AP6000033

SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/65/000/010/0050/0051

AUTHOR: Golub, L. M.; Finkel'shteyn, V. Ye.; Shpigel'man, Ye. S.
ORG: None

TITLE: A method for expanding the range of a radiation pyrometer in the high-temperature region

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 10, 1965, 50-51

TOPIC TAGS: meteorologic instrument, radiation pyrometer, telescope, optic black body

ABSTRACT: From the meteorologic viewpoint, one of the practical disadvantages of telescopes of radiation pyrometers is that they are calibrated directly by "black body" emitters, as a result of which the upper temperature limit is restricted by the maximum working temperature of this emitter. It is desirable to have a method of range expansion which would make it possible to construct the range by means of calculations, but which would be free of any assumptions regarding the optic properties of the telescope itself. The authors propose the application of a method widely known in optical pyrometry, but never used in radiation pyrometry. The method is based on the following. In measuring high temperatures the light flux is attenuated by a glass selective absorber, the transmission τ_λ of which, in the

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UDC: 536.521.2

L 10304-66

ACC NR: AP6000033

entire longwave range admitted by the radiation pyrometer is related to the long wave λ by the relationship:

$$\epsilon_{\lambda} = e^{-\frac{c_2}{\lambda T}}, \text{ Where } c_2 = \text{const.} \quad (1)$$

After absolute black body emission passes through such an absorber, the temperatures T are made identical (i. e., equal at all wavelengths) to the emission of the absolute black body at a lower temperature T_0 , related with T by the relationship:

$$\frac{1}{T_0} - \frac{1}{T} = A, \text{ Furthermore } A = \frac{c_2}{c_1} = \text{const.} \quad (2)$$

where c_2 is the second constant in the Planck formula, equal to 1.438 cm x deg. Hence, irrespective of the properties of the radiation pyrometer, the signal originating from the black body of temperature T through the absorber will be equal to the signal originating without the absorber of the black body temperature T_0 . Several examples of application of the method are presented. It is concluded that the utilization of an absorber which satisfies the condition of formula (1) in the region of 0.8-2.7 microns makes it possible to extend the range of measurement of industrially produced telescopes of radiation pyrometers up to very high temperatures. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17, 04 / SUBM DATE: None / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 *PC*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515910002-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515910002-8"

TS227.L66

TREASURE ISLAND BOOK REVIEW

AID 788 - S

GOLUB, L. V., Eng., and SUSLOV, V. N., Kand. of Tech. Sci.

ZAVARKA DEFEKTOV STAL'NOGO LIT'YA POD ZASHCHITOI UGLEKISLOGO GAZA
(Correction of Defects in Steel Castings by Welding under Carbon
Dioxide). In K. V. Lyubavskiy, ed. Novoye v tekhnologii svarki
(Innovations in the Welding Technique). MASHGIZ, 1955. p. 191-212.

The authors report results of their research on the welding up of common defects in cast steel pieces, particularly those large in size or of complicated shape. They describe the PESH-1 semi automatic arc welding apparatus, the special features of arc-welding under carbon dioxide and the method now most widely used. The selection of wire used in the welding process and the semi-automatic welding of an average carbon steel casting are also discussed. The authors give practical recommendations for correction of defects in steel castings. Sixteen pictures and graphs, 13 tables, and several GOST standards. 3 Russian references, 1950-1953.

1/1

GOLUB, L.V., inzhener

~~SECRET~~
PEGSh-1 semiautomatic welding machine for weld repair of defects in steel castings with fused electrode and carbon dioxide shielding. Svar. proisv. no.1:17-19 Ja '55. (MIRA 8:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. (Steel casting--Electric welding)

GOLUB, L.V.

BRINBERG, I.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GOLUB, L.V., inzhener

Electric welding under flux of 160KhM steel. Svar.proizv. no.9:
18-21 S '55. (MLRA 2:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tyazhelogo ma-
shinostroyeniya
(Electric welding) (Steel--Welding)

SOV/135-59-11-14/26

18(5)

AUTHORS: Golub, L.V., and Pavlov, M.V., Engineers

TITLE: Table Endoscope for Inspection of Pipe Welds

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 11, pp 33-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present, the welding of tubes of different diameters with turning and non-turning joints is widely applied. When welding without using underlying rings, the control of the first, basic weld inside the tube plays an important role. The quality of the inside tube surface is usually determined after the weld is cut out, which entails a considerable loss of time. The authors have developed a simple table endoscope which is a single-elbow mirror periscope with inside illumination. It can be used for inspection of inner surfaces of tubes of a 18 mm diameter, and up to 15 cm in length. If needed, a device for inspecting tubes of a smaller diameter can be produced. In Fig 1, a pertinent endoscope layout is given. A photograph of the tube's inner surface can be taken. Fig 3 shows a photograph taken through a magnifying glass with a sixfold magnification. There are 1 diagram and 2 photographs.

Card 1/i

ASSOCIATION: TsNIITMASH

40811

S/590/62/104/000/004/006
1007/1207

1.2300

AUTHORS: Golub, L. V., Engineer and Pavlov, M. V., Engineer

TITLE: Automatic welding of rotors

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchnoi-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya [Trudy] v. 104, 1962, Voprosy svarski v energomashinostroyenii, 110-126

TEXT: In order to develop a special technology for automatic welding of gas turbine rotors, the TsNIIT-MASH carried out investigations intended to: 1) determine the weldability of ЭИ 415 (EI 415) steels; 2) to redesign the welding joint for rotor discs so as to adapt them to automatic welding; 3) to develop methods and technological processes for automatic welding of rotor discs. Experimental results are reported and designs of welding joints, most suited for automatic welding, are shown (see figure). A special welding unit and outfit has been designed; performance as well as technical and economical characteristics are given. As shown in the author's conclusions, the new technological process and the design joints developed at the institute, give good results in case of perlitic steels of the ЭИ 415 (EI 415) type. Automatic horizontal-seam welding leads to important material savings as compared with manual welding, and ensures reliable joints. There are 11 figures and 11 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine-Building)

Card 1/2

Automatic welding...

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1007/1207

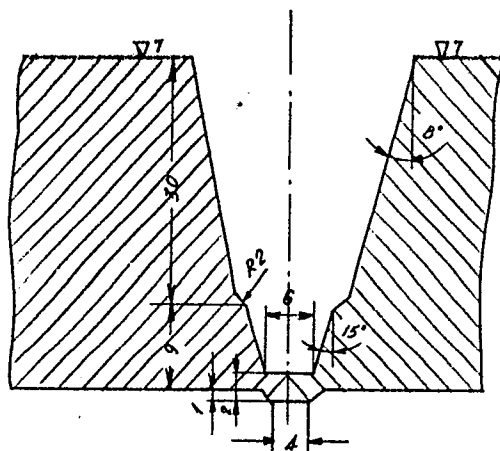


Figure
Design of welding joint preparation for gas turbine rotors.

Card 2/2

GOLUB', M.F. [Golub, M.F.]

Septicemia and diagnostic significance of hemocultures. Mikrobiol.
zhur. 23 no.2:80-82 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(SEPTICEMIA--CONGRESSES) (BLOOD--MICROBIOLOGY)

GOLUB, M.F. [Holub, M.F.]

Acute viral gastrointestinal diseases. Mikrobiol. zhur. 24.
no.4. 55-60 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.
(VIRUS DISEASES) (ALIMENTARY CANAL—DISEASES)

GORBADEY, N.K., doktor med.nauk; YELIZAROV, V.A., kand.med.nauk;
GOLUB, M.G.

Significance of dispensary treatment in preventing the exacerbation of hypertension; based on materials from the "Sevkabel" factory in Leningrad. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 6 no.9:16-19 S '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny truda s klinikoy professional'nykh bolezney (zav. - prof. Ye.TS.Andreyeva-Galanina) i kafedry organizatsii zdravookhraneniya (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - prof. Ye.Ya.Belitskaya) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta i mediko-sanitarnoy chasti (glavnyy vrach M.G.Golub) zavoda "Sevkabel".

(LENINGRAD--HYPERTENSION)

IVANOV, B.I.; KOZAK, Yu.A.; SHARONOVA, N.F.; Prinsipala uchastiye: GOLUB, M.V.

New solvents for the dephenolization of waste water. Trudy VNIIPS
no.7:261-268 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Phenols) (Solvents) (Sewage--Purification)

GOLUB, H.

Betula verrucosa must be sought out. Prom. koop. 14 no.5:23 My
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Chlen Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-tehnicheskogo obshchestva
lesnoy promyshlennosti.
(Woodwork) (Birch)

GOLUB, N.

Spring water. Izobr.i rats. no.9:18 S '62.

(MIRA 16'3)

1. Chlen sel'skokhozyaystvennoy gertsii aktiva Tsentral'nogo soveta
Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov.
(Tomsk--Agricultural research)

GOLUB, M. F.; ANCHEVS'KA, M. S.; BLAVDZEVICH, G. O.; SOKOLOVS'KA, I. G.

"Experiments on the Application of Alcohol Vaccine for Treating Children
With Chronic Dysentery," *Pediatrics, Akusherstvo i Ginekologiya*, Vol 2, 1952, p 17.

GOLUB, N.F.

USSR/Microbiology - Antibiosis and Symbiosis, Antibiotics.

F-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 14736

Author : Gromashevskaya, L.L., Golub, N.F., Panchenko, I.P.

Inst : -

Title : Sensitivity of Dysentery Bacteria to Biomycin.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Disenteriya, Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR, 1956, 62-69

Abstract : Studies of the sensitivity of 120 strains of Flexner bacteria of various serotypes and 80 strains of Sonne bacteria to biomycin (I), levomycetin and norsulfazole showed that the most active I depressed the growth of the main mass of bacteria (91.5% of strains studied) at a concentration of 0.1-6.0 γ /ml. Sonne bacteria are more resistant to activity of I than Flexner bacteria, the sensitivity of which did not depend upon belonging to a definite serotype. The microorganisms are more sensitive to I on a Moore than on a Drobotko medium. I decreases oxygen consumption on a proliferating as well as on a non-proliferating culture

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 14736

(endogenous respiration) of dysentery bacteria; by comparison with the control, utilization of O_2 for 15 min

decreased from 200 to 103 mm.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515910002-8

Card 2/2

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Chemotherapeutic Agents

U-7

Abs Jour : Ref. Zh. Biol., No 2, 1958, No 8110

Author : Golub, N.F. Petrovskaya, N.B.

Inst :

Title : Intestinal Hormesis in the Biomyoin Therapy of Dysentery

Orig Pub : V sb.: Antibiotiki. Eksperim.-Klinich. izuch. M., 1956,
304-310

Abstract : In 210 patients with dysentery there was an alteration of the normal intestinal flora with a sharp depression of *E. coli* and an intense multiplication of the genus *Proteus*. Hormesis appeared on the 3rd - 4th day following the onset of treatment and persisted for 15 - 20 days depending on the duration of therapy. The hormesis in the majority of patients influenced extensively neither the

Card : 1/2

GOLUB, N.F.

Changes in the species of intestinal microflora following antibiotic therapy of dysentery and properties of isolated cultures. Mikrobiol. zhur. 18 no.4:32-37 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Z institutu infektsiynik'i khvorob.

(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use,

dysentery, eff. on intestinal microflora (Uk))

(DYSENTERY, therapy,

antibiotics, eff. on intestinal microflora (Uk))

(INTESTINES, microbiology,

eff. of antibiotics in ther. of dysentery (Uk))

GOLUB, N.F. (Cand. of Med. Sci.; PETROVSKAYA, N.V.

"Intestinal Disbacteriosis During Treatment of Dysenteric Patients With
Biomycin,"

p. 304 Ministry of Health USSR Proceedings of the Second All-Union Conference on
Antibiotics, 31 May - 9 June 1957. p. 405, Moscow, Medgiz, 1957.

GOLUB, M.F. [Golub, M.F.], kand.med.nauk

Virological characteristics of infantile paralysis in the Ukraine.
Ped., akush. i gin. 20 no.5:3-5 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya poliomyelita (zav. - kand.med.nauk M.F. Golub)
Instituta infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR (direktor - prof. I.L.
Bogdanov).

(UKRAINE--POLIOMYELITIS)

Golub, N. F., Chudnaya, L. M., Chernova, I. A., Borisenko, N. G.,
Danileychenko, I. A., Kirichinshaya, I. A., Chapurskaya-Bazhenova, N. A.
and Yanchenko, T. F.

Detection of abortive and latent forms of poliomyelitis and of the
"healthy" virus carriers in the closest environment of the patient. *p. 95*

Materialy nauchnykh konferentsii, Kiev, 1959. 288pp
(Kieskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

GOLUB, N.F.

Intestinal bacterial balance disorder caused by antibiotics
and its significance in dysentery. Antibiotiki 4 no.4:110-113
Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut infeksionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR, Kiyev.
(DYSENTERY BACILLARY ther)
(ANTIBIOTICS eff. inj)
(INTESTINES microbiology)

VASHCHENKO, M.A.; GOLUB, N.F.

Neuritis of the facial nerve caused by Coxsackie virus. Zhur, nevr.
i psikh. 60 no.11:1416-1422 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR, Kiyev.
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES) (NERVES, FACIAL—DISEASES)

GOLUB, N.F. [Golub, M.F.]

Enteroviruses in the territory of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Report No.2:
Parapoliomyelitis viruses (Cosackie and ECHO). Mikrobiol. zhur. 23
no.4:38-43 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.
(COXSACKIE VIRUSES) (ECHO VIRUSES)
(UKRAINE--VIRUS DISEASES)

GOLUB, N. F.[Holub, N. F.]

Enteroviruses in the territory of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Report No. 1:
Polioyelitis viruses, Mikrobiol. zhur. 23 no.3:39-45 '61.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney Akademii nauk USSR.

(UKRAINE—POLIOMYELITIS VIRUSES)

MAKSIMOVICH, N.A.; GOLUB, N.F.; BORODAY, V.M.

Fluorescence microscopic study of changes in the cultures of amniotic cells infected by the poliomyelitis virus. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.2: 467-469 JI '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.V. Palladinym.
(VIRUSES) (POLIOMYELITIS)

GOLUB, N.F. (Kiyev)

Parapoliomyelitis infections in the Ukraine. Vrach. delo
no.2:103-106 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR.
(UKRAINE—VIRUS DISEASES)

GOLUB, N.F.

Hemagglutinating properties of ECHO-7 viruses. Vor. virus. 8
no.1:117 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR, Kiyev.
(ECHO VIRUSES) (BLOOD--AGGLUTINATION)

I 22291-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM

ACC NR: AP6007859

SOURCE CODE: UR/0103/66/000/002/0018/0027

AUTHOR: Golub', N.N.

44
B

ORG: none

TITLE: The control of the heating of a "linearly" viscoelastic plate with restricted temperature stresses ²⁶

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, no. 2, 1966, 18-27

TOPIC TAGS: solid viscosity, elastic plate, heating, heat stress, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: The author investigates the problem of the fastest heating, with restricted temperature stresses, of an infinitely wide and infinitely long plate. It is assumed that there is no heat source in the plate, and that heat transfer is identical on its surfaces and occurs according to Newton's law. It is also assumed that the temperature of the heating medium depends only on time, and that the initial temperature distribution in the plate is uniform. A procedure for the approximate solution to the problem is presented. All possible types of control actions are obtained for different temperatures of the heated plate. Orig. art. has: 71 formulas.

2

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.4

GOLUB', N.S.; VOLSHINA, R.K.

Industrial accidents in building the Leningrad subway. Zdrav.
Ros. Feder. 6 no.1:21-25 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(LENINGRAD--SUBWAYS)

(LENINGRAD--BUILDING--ACCIDENTS)

GOLUB', N.S.

Organization of traumatological aid for patients at home. Zdrav.
Ros. Feder. 8 no.3:6-8 Mr'64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Organizatsionno-metodicheskiy otdel (zav. - prof. S. Ya. Freydlin) Leningradskogo instituta travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - prof. V.S. Balakina).

GOLUB, N. V.

"Admixtures of Copper and Iron in Condenser Paper." Card Tech Sci, Leningrad
Forestry Engineering Acad, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

GOLUB, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Iron and copper impurities in capacitor paper, Dum. prom. 32 no.7:
8-10 JI '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Iron--Analysis) (Copper--Analysis)

GOLUB, N.V.

Spherical lime slaking machine [Suggested by N.V. Golub]. Rats.
i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.6:130-132 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Lime industry--Equipment and supplies)

FOTEYEV, S.P., otv.red.; LEBEDEV, P.A., red.; GOLUB, N.V., red.;
DOYCHENKO, G.P., red.; IKHEL'ZON, S.M., red.; MARKOV, I.G.,
red.; SAF'YAN, A.Yu., red.; MARKUSIK, N., red.; SHAFETA, S.,
tekhn.red.

[Latest developments in woodpulp and paper production] Novoe
v tselliulozno-bumazhnom proizvodstve. Kiev. Gos.izd-vo
tekhn.lit-ry USSR, 1960. 93 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy
i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Woodpulp)

I 32022-65

EMPIRE/BRITAIN/T/EMPIRE/BRITAIN

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

acid silmosilicate glass (Author Certificate, No. 123988 of 7 June 1956)
applied as a paste. This coating effectively prevents the absorption of gases by
titanium either in a furnace atmosphere or in a vacuum.

[ND]

coated (I, II, IO) titanium-alloy

UREVICH, A.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOLUB, O.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.;
KARNAUKH, K.A., tekhnik; FREYDOVICH, N.I., tekhnik; SHISTER,
G.M., red.; GANKINA, R.G., tekhn. red....

[Album of machines, equipment, and instruments for repairing facades]
Al'bum mashin, prisposoblenii i instrumentov dlia remontno-fasadnykh
rabot. Moskva, 1962. 89 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. Leningradskiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Facades) (Building--Equipment and supplies)

GOLUB, P.

Simple method for computing fines. Fin,SSSR 18 no.7:43 J1 '57.
(MIR: 10:7)

1. Starshiy inspektor gosdokhodov Pavlovskogo rayfinotdel:
Voronezhskoy oblasti.

(Arithmetic, Commercial)

PLEKHOV, N.D.; LUPAN, A.M.; ABRAMOV, L.S.; BOGDANOVSKIY, V.S.;
REZNICHENKO, V.I.; GREKOVA, Z.I.; GOLUB, P.I.;
ENDRZHEYEVSKIY, Ye.V.; BELOSHKURSKIY, P.I.; PODDUBNAYA,
N.A.; MIROSHNIKOV, P.P.; KORNEYEVA, L.P.; ZLOTNIKOV,
G.Z.; PAVLIS, G.F.; SKACHKOV, I.A.; SEDELEVA, Ye.P.;
POLTORATSKAYA, E.A., red.; LEUSHCHENKO, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Three-dimensional apartment house construction] Ob"emnoe
domostroenie. Kiev, Gosstroizdat USSR, 1963. 165 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh kon-
struktsiy.

S/006/62/000/004/001/001
D054/D113

AUTHORS: Golub, R.A., and Martynova, Z.I.

TITLE: Third Interdepartmental Conference on Present Movements of the Earth's Crust

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 4, 1962, 74-76

TEXT: The Tret'ye Mezhdovedomstvennoye soveshchaniye po sovremennym dvizheniyam zemnoy kory (Third Interdepartmental Conference on Present Movements of the Earth's Crust), organized by the Commission for the Study of Present Tectonic Movements and the Geodesy Section of the Interdepartmental Committee at the Presidium of the AS USSR, was held on November 14-18, 1961 in Moscow. The participants represented various departments of the AS of the USSR and individual republics, the State Committee for the Coordination of Scientific Research at the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the Ministries of Higher and Secondary Education and of Geology and the Conservation of Mineral Resources of the USSR, etc. Opening the conference, Academician I.P. Gerasimov dealt with Soviet research on vertical crustal

Card 1/5

Third Interdepartmental Conference ...

S/006/62/000/004/001/001
D054/D113

defining present relative tectonic movements; A.K. Pevnev - Results of releveling in the Baskunchak area; A.M. Gabaydulin and N.N. Nelidov - Study of vertical crustal movements in the Kazan' area; L.P. Kazachyan - Study of these movements in Armenia; G.I. Leont'yev - Vertical nontectonic movements of the Earth's surface, caused by temporary atmospheric and water loads, and their influence on high-precision levelling in the Lower Volga areas; M.S. Uspenskiy and co-workers of the Institut geografii AN SSSR (Institute of Geography of the AS USSR) Martynova, L.Ye. Setunskaya and Ye.A. Fin'ko analyzed nontectonic deformations of the Earth's crust; Gzovskiy and L.A. Latynina - The qualitative correlation between long-term tectonic movements preceding an earthquake and specific movements immediately prior to an earthquake; A.A. Nikonov and G.D. Panasenko, reporting on late-Quaternary tectonics and seismicity in North-East Fennoscandia, concluded that, in the postglacial period, the elevation process slowed down and the elevation and sinking areas in the East of the Kola Peninsula were reduced; Ostrovskiy, A.B. Bakhrushin and L.I. Mironova, reporting on surveying results in Kondar, described the block-motion character of crustal movements; V.F. Bonchkovskiy - Slow movements of upper terrestrial

Card 3/5

Third Interdepartmental Conference ...

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D054/D113

layers in the Serpukhov area; A.T. Donabedov and V.A. Sidorov - The correlation between present vertical crustal movements, geophysical fields and geostructural elements; G.A. Kon'kov - Increased methane and coal-gas emanations are connected with zones of contrasting movements; A.K. Ražinskas - The possible connection between quasi-geoid surfaces and tectonic movements; A.N. Skur'yat - The use of a level variometer for finding the difference in height of points on profile; Setunskaya, Fin'ko, A.P. Rozhdestvenskiy, Yu.Ye. Zhurenko and Ye.Ya. Rantsman - The correlation of present movements with contemporary reliefs, actual tectonics and morphostructures. Meshcheryakov and I.M. Sokolovskiy - The inherited character of vertical movements; Martynova, Mattskova and S.K. Gorelov - The importance of levelling to obtain correct characteristics of the crustal movement speed; Dumitrashko, Liliyenberg, Rantsman, V.A. Rastvorova, Ye.M. Shcherbakova and Yu.A. Skvortsov - An analysis of present crustal movements in the mountainous parts of the south of the USSR; M.K. Grave and V.Ye. Yevzorov - Movements in the complex of Holocene and older Quaternary deposits on the Kola Peninsula; V.V. Lamakin, V.G. Rikhter and A.V. Volin - The study of tectonic fracturing zones to facilitate understanding crustal

Card 4/5

Third Interdepartmental Conference ...

S/006/62/000/004/001/001
D054/D113

movements in inherited faults and consolidated rocks; A.S. Ionin, P.A. Kaplin, V.F. Kanayev and Ye.N. Neveskiy - The use of geomorphological and stratigraphic methods for studying vertical crustal movements on sea shores and modern techniques for underwater research. The conference outlined for the most important tasks as being: the compilation of a complex map of vertical crustal movements in the European USSR, the study of present tectonic movements in seismic areas of the USSR by all available methods, the creation of several experimental areas for studying tectonic movements, detailed studies of coal regions with a view to solving the problem of forecasting sudden gas outbursts, and the designing and construction of new instruments and devices.

Card 5/5

GOLUB, R.B., diyetvrach; ABRAMOVICH, D.G., assistant

Diet in disease at the Third Clinical Hospital in Minsk. Zdrav.
Belor. 5 no.10:6-10 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz propedevticheskoy terapevticheskoy kliniki (zaveduyushchiy -
prof. I.D. Mishenin, glavnyy vrach 3-y klinicheskoy bol'nitsy g.
Minska - A.I. Korkhov).
(MINSK--HOSPITALS) (DIET IN DISEASE)

9(4), 24(0)

SOV/112-58-3-4604

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 3,
pp 176-177 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Golub, R. L.

TITLE: Measuring Some Parameters of an Electron-Gun Immersion Objective by
Means of an Enlarged Model (Izmereniye nekotorykh parametrov
immersionnogo ob'yektiva elektronnoy prozhektora na uvelichennoy modeli)

PERIODICAL: Tr. n.-i. in-ta. M-vo radiotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1956,
Nr 6 (36), pp 47-61

ABSTRACT: An experimental method is described for investigating electric-field-
strength distribution around the cathode of an electron immersion objective
and for studying the radius of the active surface. Earlier investigation methods
(an electrolytic bath and an incandescent probe) do not provide the needed
accuracy of measurements. The method of field investigation as suggested by
Academician Semenov and Walter (Semenoff, N., Walter, A., Z. Phys., 1923,
Vol 19) provides for measuring an HF field by a capacitance probe on a 100-

Card 1/2

9(4), 24(0)

SOV/112-58-3-4604

Measuring Some Parameters of an Electron-Gun Immersion Objective by Means . . .

times larger model of the immersion objective. The circuit diagram and function of the outfit are described along with experimental curves of field-strength distribution around the cathode; the active cathode surface depends on the field strength at the modulator aperture and on the geometry of the modulator. Measurement results show that the ratio of the total field strength E_{ko} in the cathode center to the field strength E_{ao} due to the anode can be expressed by a straight line. The effect of modulator voltage on the field strength at the cathode center is also linear. The measured data permits estimating the cutoff-voltage value for any immersion objective with planar electrodes at various anode voltages. Curves of the active cathode surface plotted against the control-electrode voltage are presented. There is a linear relationship between the active cathode-surface radius and the modulator aperture. Curves are presented that give the cathode-current density as a function of the modulator voltage.

S.E.K.

Card 2/2

GOLUB, S.A., polkovnik med.sluzhby

Results of combined antibacterial therapy of patients with fresh
forms of cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis. Sbor.nauch.trud.Kiev.
okruzh.voen.gosp. no.4:222-234 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (CHEMOTHERAPY)

GOLUB, S.A., polkovnik med.sluzhby

Role of blood transfusions in complex treatment of pulmonary
tuberculosis. Sbor.nauch.trud.Kiev.okrzh.voen.gosp. no.4:
235-240 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(TUBERCULOSIS) (BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

GOLENKOV, A.N.; GOLUB', S.G.

Use of indicator of small shifts ranging from the subsonic level to 300 cps. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.73:24-30 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy.

GOLUB', S.G.; SHUL'MAN, B.R.

Semiconductor amplifiers with a high input resistance. IEM.
tekh. no.11:59-62 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

PROCEEDS AND PREFERENCES

CA

ln

Spectroscopic detection of monomolecular layers of adsorbed gases. S. GOLUB AND V. KONDRAT'EV. *Fizik. Z. Sovetskion* 1, (19-20) (1932).—The changes that take place within mols. of different kinds adsorbed on different surfaces and the absorption spectra of adsorbed mols. are discussed. A comparison of the spectra of gaseous and adsorbed NO₂ shows neither a shift nor a widening of the bands but does show intensity differences indicative of the formation of a mon. mol. film. The similarity of the spectra is explained by the failure of a neutral adsorbent such as glass to effect any noticeable change in the energy levels of the mol. The absorption spectrum of NO₂ dissolved in hexane compared with that of the gas shows no shift but some broadening of the bands. These effects are explained and others predicted from a study of the potential energy curve of the mol. Absorption spectra of Na and K were similarly made but no adsorbed film could be formed. This investigation will be extended to adsorbed gases on sputtered metal films.

HOWARD AGNEW SMITH

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC 2-1

Luminescence of solid solutions of rhoduline.
 S. I. GOLITS (Physical Z. Sovietunion, 1933, 7, 49—57).—The spectra of the fluorescence and phosphorescence of solid solutions of rhoduline in sugar are identical. Ch. Abs. (c)

A 50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STANDARD NUMBER	STANDARD NUMBER	STANDARD NUMBER	STANDARD NUMBER
A	B	C	D

100 and 41m 042231

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES GROUP

SA
535.37
A53
1

2439. Luminescence of silver halide salts. Golum, S. I. Dokl. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, 66 (No. 7) 1153-5 (1948) In Russian.—U.v. excitation of AgCl mono-crystals at low temp. produces fairly intense blue fluorescence, whereas AgBr shows a much weaker yellow-greenish effect. Afterglow in pure AgCl crystals can only be detected by the phosphoroscope, it lasts 0.05 sec and is also blue. Admixture of Mn produces intense red afterglow of ~0.05 sec duration, and a weak yellow phosphorescence of up to 1 min duration. No afterglow could be detected in pure AgBr crystals, not even with phosphoroscopes of $\approx 10^{-3}$ sec resolving capacity. Fluorescence spectrograms and excitation spectra were measured photometrically. The results are reported and discussed and the spectral curves given. The extinction law is of the usual form $I = I_0 e^{-\alpha t}$, where $\alpha = 0.25$ (for AgCl). For the given reason (no afterglow detectable) an extinction law for AgBr could not be found.

D. P. K.

Sci. Res. Inst. Physics,
Odessa State U. in.
I. I. Mechnikov

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SIGN BOARD

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

GOLUB, S. I.

(4) 152

A spectrophotometric study of starch and dextrin transformation. V. V. Zotov, S. I. Golub, and N. M. Zaldman (Sci. Research Inst. Phys., Odessa State Univ.), *Mikimiya* 18, 271-4 (1953).—On the fibrous roots of grapevines, susceptible to phylloxera infestation, there form root nodules within which starch accumulates. Cytologic studies indicated that in the case of phylloxera-susceptible grapevines a transformation of the starch, formed within the root-nodule cells, occurs simultaneously as starch becomes extruded from the cytoplasm into the plant juice. No such starch transformation occurs in the case of phylloxera-resistant grape vines. It was also observed that in the centrifuged ext. of root nodules of phylloxera-resistant plants, transformation of added starch does not take place within the first 2-3 hrs. In the phylloxera-susceptible type transformation of starch to erythroextrin within a similar time period was observed. In 24-hrs.-old autolyzates of root exts. of both types of grape vines a soft sediment is formed which contains microscopically discernible crystals that stain blue or light-violet with I soln. No starch- or dextrin-I reaction was obtained with the supernatant liquid. Exts. of parts of dormant potatoes showed evidence of the existence of processes of starch synthesis. Tissues close to the eye of sprouting potatoes evidenced the presence of starch-splitting processes. In the study of the intensity of the processes of starch and dextrin transformation as evidenced by the intensity of colors usually manifest in such transformation processes, color absorption spectra were obtained spectrophotometrically. Measurements were made at intervals of 10 mμ within a visual range of 400-750 mμ.

B. S. L.

Chemical Abst.
 Vol. 48 No. 3
 Feb. 10, 1954
 Biological Chemistry

8-31-54
 SJK

Card 1/2

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries -
Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology

K-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 33256

continuous removal of the finished product, the stoppage of heating tubes with crystals is completely eliminated in the case of a forced circulation apparatus having no salt separator. Tests carried out in an industrial unit have shown that lowering of heat transfer coefficient in the heating chamber, due to scale formation, at a relatively low rate of circulation (1.8-1.9 m/second) was noted after 20 hours of operation, and was decreased not more than by 20-30% after 40 hours. On the basis of the experiments there has been worked out a scheme of a two-hull uniflow EA with automatically adjusting solution level within the separators. The recommended EA has a forced circulation (2-2.5 m/second, in the heating tubes) and an outlying heating chamber.

Card 2/2

Golub, S. I.

SUBJECT: USSR/Luminescence 48-4-20/48

AUTHOR: Golub S.I.

TITLE: Luminescence of Silver Haloids (Lyuminestsentsiya galoidnykh soley serebra)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1957, Vol 21, #4, pp 534-535 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The luminescence of pure silver haloids or their mixtures can be observed in powder-like salts, single crystals and sublimates, and also in conventional salts of photographic emulsions at cooling below -100°C .

The luminescence consists of a more or less bright fluorescence and in some cases of a weak and short (a few seconds) phosphorescence.

The luminescence decay of AgCl and AgBr+AgJ ($\sim 1\%$ mol.) proceeds by a hyperbolic law with a fractional power (equal to 0.25).

This is an evidence of recombination character of luminescence and of the fact that silver haloids pertain to a class of

Card 1/2

GOLUB, S. Y.

34427

24.3500 (1137,1138)

S/185/61/006/006/004/030
D299/D304

AUTHORS: Bilous, V.M., and Holub, S.Y.

TITLE: On the effect of infrared light on the luminescence of pure- and mixed silver-halide phosphors

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 6, 1961, 738 - 741

TEXT: The luminescence spectra were measured by the photographic method and the effect of the infrared light on the various luminescence bands by apparatus described in the references. It was found that in a number of mixed silver-halide single crystals, glow and quenching of luminescence occurs as a result of the infrared light, whereas in silver bromide, only quenching was observed. All the relevant experimental results are listed in a table. The effect of infrared light on the luminescence of AgCl sublimate is dealt with in more detail. Although for the majority of specimens the authors were unable (due to lack of a suitable photomultiplier) to study the effect of the infrared light on the red luminescence band, yet

Card 1/3

On the effect of infrared light ...

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in two cases they succeeded. Thereby an oscillogram of typical shape was obtained. On applying the infrared light, the luminescence increased; after removing the infrared light, a glow was observed and the previous level of luminescence was restored. The authors note that such a behavior of luminescence under the effect of infrared light, had not been observed hitherto. The fact that infrared light has a different effect on the various luminescence bands of AgHal, cannot be interpreted on the basis of Seitz's model. The obtained experimental material shows that the various luminescence bands are due to centers of different nature and that the luminescence mechanism of these bands (the blue and orange-red, e.g.) differs, too. The increase in luminescence of all the investigated single crystals (and of all the bands), depends on whether or not the repeated excitation of the specimens was preceded by infrared illumination. This fact could be related to the trapping of (freed) electrons. It was found that the intensity of the glow increases linearly with the intensity of the ultraviolet (exciting) light, and that with high intensities of the latter, it begins to decrease. This fact shows that the electron trapping-levels of mixed silver-

Card 2/3

On the effect of infrared light ...

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D299/D304

halide phosphors are subject to the quenching effect of the exciting light. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: F. Moser, F. Urbach, Phys. Rev., 106, 852, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Odes'kyy derzhavnyy universytet im. I.I. Mechnykova
(Odessa State University im. I.I. Mechnykov)

4

Card 3/3

34430

S/185/61/006/006/007/030
D299/D304

24.3500

G

AUTHORS: Holub, S.Y., and Orlovs'ka, N.O.

TITLE: Dependence of luminescence brightness of silver halides on excitation intensity

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 6, 1961, 758 - 760

TEXT: An experimental study is described of luminescence effects in AgCl single crystals. This is important, as the luminescence mechanism in silver halides has not been sufficiently studied. The experimental apparatus incorporated the photomultiplier ФЭУ-18 (FEU-18) and the two light-filters УФЖ-2 (УФС-2) and ЖЗС-9 (ZhZS-9). The apparatus was very suitable for the purpose set -- the study of the later stages of luminescence; it permitted recording the brightness of luminescence 15 seconds after excitation has started and to continue the measurements at the same rate. The experimental results are shown in a figure. This shows that the main glows occur after the first minute of excitation; after that, saturation is reached.

Card 1/3

Dependence of luminescence ...

S/185/61/006/006/007/030
D299/D304

ched very soon if the excitation intensity is low, whereas in the case of high excitation-intensity, the first 10 to 20 minutes following the rapid increase in intensity during the first minute, are characterized by a slow increase in luminescence intensity, without complete saturation. This is proof of the quenching effect of the exciting light. If the excitation is stopped for a minute and then resumed, the previous level of luminescence is attained almost immediately (in less than 5 seconds). This leads to the conclusion that the trapping centers for electrons and holes in AgCl, remain filled for a long time after excitation ceased. Although the results obtained by the authors agree with those of D.A. Wiegand (Ref. 3: Phys. Rev. 113, 52, 1959) and of R. Meyer (Ref. 4: Zw. wissenschaft. Photogr., 53, 141, 1959), the conclusion reached by R. Meyer, as to the absence of deep trapping levels in silver halides, is premature. Further, the dependence is plotted of the brightness of luminescence I on the intensity of excitation, E. Six different specimens of AgCl single crystals were investigated, and the measurements were repeated several times. These experiments confirmed D.A. Wiegand's results that at liquid-air temperature, no temperature quen-

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Dependence of luminescence ...

S/185/61/006/006/007/030
D299/D304

ching occurs in AgCl and, therefore, the dependence between I and E should be linear; this agrees also with the results of Ref. 4 (Op. cit) but is in contradiction with the supralinear dependence obtained by F. Moser and F. Urbach (Ref. 2: Phys. Rev., 106, 852, 1957). There are 2 figures and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: F. Moser, F. Urbach, Phys. Rev., 106, 852, 1957; D.A. Wiegand, Phys. Rev., 113, 52, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Odes'kyy derzhavnyy universytet im. I.I. Mechnykova
(Odessa State University im. I.I. Mechnykov)

X

Card 3/3

GOLUB, S.I.

Mechanization and automation in the food industry. Mekh.i.
avtom.proizv. 15 no.9:43-49 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya po avtomatizatsii i oborudovaniyu dlya
pishchevoy promyshlennosti Gosudarstvennogo komiteta Soveta
Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.
(Automation)
(Food industry—Equipment and supplies)

9.4160 (also 1137, 1395)

20843

S/048/61/025/003/032/047
B104/B202

AUTHORS: Golub, S. I. and Orlovskaya, N. A.

TITLE: Effect of gases on the formation of luminescence centers in silver halides

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 3, 1961, 388-390

TEXT: This paper was presented at the 9th conference on luminescence (crystal phosphors), Kiyev, June 20 to 25, 1960. Like most of the alkali halides also AgCl sublimates must be subject to heat treatment to develop full intensity of their luminescence. Annealing in vacuum increases the luminescence of the blue bands by 2 to 3 times. Annealing on air does not cause higher intensities of luminescence than annealing in the vacuum. Annealing in pure oxygen (pressure 2 - 3 mm Hg) proved to be more efficient than annealing on air. This is explained by the fact that oxygen renders the diffusion of the activator in phosphor more easy. Annealing in chlorine vapor (at 20 atm) weakens or destroys luminescence. This is explained by the penetration of chlorine into the structure and the de-

Card 1/2

20843

Effect of gases on the formation...

S/048/61/025/003/032/047
B104/B202

struction of the centers of the blue luminescence bands. The centers of the red luminescence bands are formed by colloidal silver particles on the phosphor surface. Annealing on the one hand increases the number of these centers which is explained by the increase in concentration of the stoichiometric silver excess, on the other, however, the number of centers is reduced by the resorption of the colloidal particles beginning at 300°C. The results obtained by the authors demonstrate that annealing in the vacuum increases red luminescence due to the formation of new centers. Annealing in oxygen reduces the luminescence of the red bands by the fact that oxygen favors resorption of the colloidal silver particles. Furthermore, the oxidation of silver leads to a further weakening of luminescence. Annealing on air increases the luminescence of the red bands. This is explained by the formation of new centers under a rather low resorbing effect of atmospheric oxygen. Annealing at 400°C destroys the luminescence of the red bands in air as well as in oxygen. Annealing in chlorine vapor increases the luminescence of the red bands which is explained by the fact that the chlorine which had been diffused in renders the diffusion of silver atoms more difficult. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/3

S/051/62/012/002/014/020
E202/E192

AUTHORS: Belous, V.M., and Golub, S.I.

TITLE: Action of infrared light on luminescence of pure
and mixed silver halide phosphors

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.2, 1962, 271-274

TEXT: The authors studied the effects of infrared light on various bands of luminescence in pure and mixed silver halide single crystals, viz. AgCl with additives of AgBr and AgI, and AgBr with additives of AgCl and AgI. The luminescence was measured photographically at liquid nitrogen temperatures. The method used in studying the effects of infrared light on the different luminescence bands was that described previously (Ref.4: V.M. Belous, N.G. D'yachenko, Optika i spektroskopiya, v.10, 1961, 649). The blue, green and orange bands were isolated by suitable filters and recorded using a photoelectric multiplier and oscilloscope. However, the authors did not have a photoelectric multiplier sensitive to red, so that bands in that region were either not studied or observed only visually. The luminescence was excited by 313 and 365 mμ lines isolated from a
Card 1/2

MATUSEVICH, L.N.; GOLUB, S.I.; ODINTSOV, V.A.

New apparatus for carrying out the process of crystallization in
vacuo. Khim. prom. no.1:60-63 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Crystallization)

BELOUS, V.M.; GOLUB, S.I.

Effect of deformation on the luminescent properties of silver halides. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; fiz. no.1:89-91 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni I.I. Mechnikova.
(Deformation (Mechanics)) (Silver halides)

1/051/63/014/004/011/026
EG79/E420

AUTHORS: Belous, V.M., Golub, S.I.

TITLE: Certain peculiarities of the luminescence of AgCl-Mn phosphors

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.14, no.4, 1963, 516-520

TEXT: A detailed investigation of the properties of AgCl-Mn are carried out and discussed. The Mn content is 0.04 to 0.07 mole %.

It is shown that AgCl-Mn possesses an optical flash in the red Mn band for any concentration of Mn. This effect occurs only after a definite time of storage (t) of a sample both at low temperature and at room temperature or after exposure to infrared light. An increase in (t) facilitates the development of the flash even after a year's storage at room temperature in darkness. The peculiarity of the luminescence of AgCl-Mn develops from a competition between two mechanisms - that of M.Schön and H.A.Klason and that of J.Lamb and C.C.Klick - and leads to a study of the blue and red Mn bands. The dependence of the intensity of these bands on the intensity of the ultraviolet (E) (365 mμ) is measured and shown to be nonlinear. The intensity of the blue

Card 1/2

Certain peculiarities ...

S/051/63/014/004/011/026
E039/E420

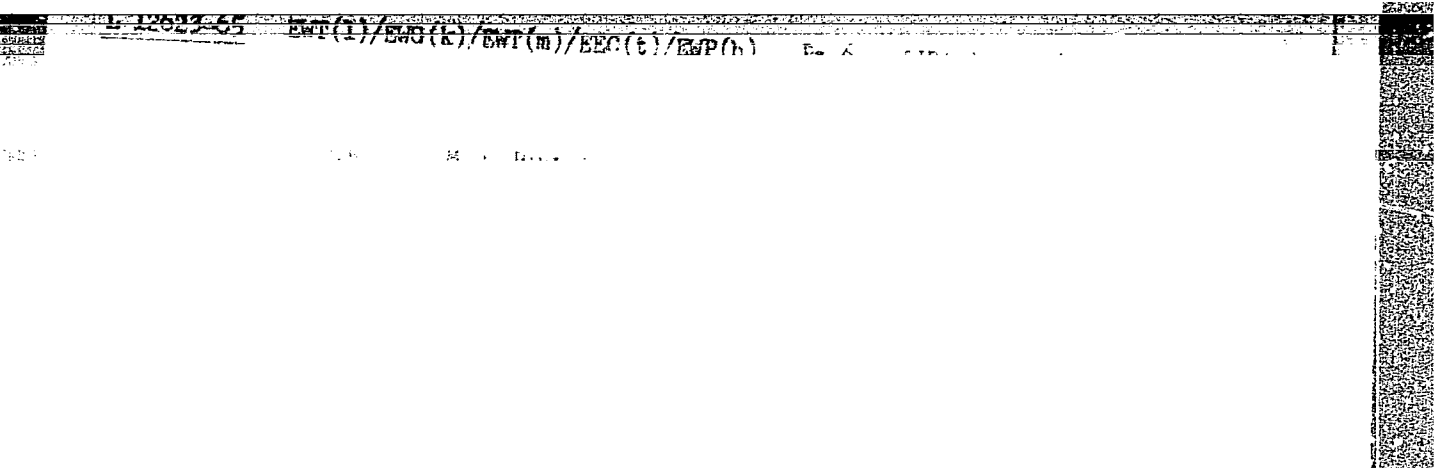
band increases faster than the red with increasing (E) and hence the color of the luminescence changes from pink to blue. The results are completely analogous to those obtained by V.L.Levshin (Zh. TF, v.17, 1947, 675) for ZnS. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: May 29, 1962

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515910002-8



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000515910002-8"

ABSTRACT: This research was undertaken to explain the reason for
the increase in the response of the

ROZEN, A.M.; ALEN'KIN, N.F.; GOLIB, S.I.

Mechanism of an advanced-stage purification of vapors by removing
entrained drops in plate columns. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no. 3:699-
702 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom S.I.Vol'fkovichem.

GOLUB, S.I.

Luminescence of Phyllophora. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 21:
156-160 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GOLUB, S.I.; KHRAKOVSKAYA, E.M.

Temperature effect on the luminescence of silver halides. Izv.
AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 29 no.3:521-523 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut fiziki Odesskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
im. I.I.Mechnikova.

ZOTOV, V.P.; MAKHINYA, M.M.; PARSHIKOV, M.Ya.; GAVRILOV, A.N.; SILIN, P.M.;
GOLOVIN, P.V.; KHEYZE, N.V.; BUZANOV, I.F.; KHELEMSKIY, M.Z.;
YAPASKURT, V.V.; SHARKO, A.P.; SANOV, N.M.; LITVAK, I.M.; IVANOV,
S.Z.; LEPESHKIN, I.P.; KLEYMAN, B.M.; YEPISHIN, A.S.; GOLUB, S.I.;
GERASIMOV, S.I.; GEUBE, V.R.; PASHKOVSKIY, F.M.; LITVINOV, Ye.V.;
BENIN, G.S.; IVANOV, P.Ya.; VINOGRADOV, N.V.; PONOMARENKO, A.P.;
ZHIDKOV, A.A.; KOVAL', Ye.T.; KARTASHOV, A.K.; NOVIKOV, V.A.

Sixtieth birthday of A.N.Shakin, Director of the Central
Scientific Research Institute of the Sugar Industry. Sakh.
prom. 35 no.7:33 JI '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Shakin, Anatolii Nikitovich, 1901-)
(Sugar industry)

GOLUB, S.I.

Development of mechanization and automation in the food industry.
Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16 no.4:1-2 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya po avtomatizatsii i oborudovaniyu dlya
pishchevoy promyshlennosti Goskomiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po
avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu.
(Food industry—Equipment and supplies)
(Automation)

TSELUYKO, N.I.; SAPELKIN, A.I.; FIL', Ye.V.; PUZYRNYI V.P.; GOLUB, S.T.;
LANTSOV, V.T.

Annealing malleable cast iron without packing. Lit. proizv. no.
10:42-43 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

GOLUB', T., inzh.

Saving time and cutting costs in mine construction by using permanent installations and equipment. Prom.stroi. i inzh.soor. 3
no.2:33-36 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 15:3)

(Mining engineering)