

GORYACHEV, P.P.

Experimentally obtained dwarf forms of *Opisthorchis felinus*. Zool.
zhur. 39 no.9:1425-1426 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Cheliabinsk Medical Institute.
(LIVER FLUKE)

MUSHKET, Leonid Pavlovich; GORYACHEV, P.P., doktor biolog.nauk,
nauchnyy red.; YAMPOL'SKAYA, I.G., red.; KOLBICHEV, V.I.,
tekhn.red.

[Utilisation of aquatic plants in agriculture] Ispol'sovanie
vodnoi rastitel'nosti v sel'skom khoziaistve. Cheliabinsk,
Cheliabinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 13 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Aquatic plants)

GORYACHEV, P.P.

Effect of gibberellin on the cells of the coenobium of *Pediastrum boryanum* (Turp.) Menegh. *Mikrobiologiya* 32 no.2:296-298 Mr.-Ap '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Chelyabinskiy meditsinskiy institut.

GORYACHEV, P.P.

Experimental study of the variability of cell forms in some
varieties of *Pediastrum boryanum* (Turp.) Menegh. Bot. zhur.
48 no.8:1205-1207 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Chelyabinskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(Plant cells and tissues) (Algae)

GORYACHEV, P.P.

Effect of gibberelin on the embryonal development of *Ascaris*
suum. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 33 no.3:297-300 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra biologii Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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NEUGODOV, P., inshener; GORYACHEV, V., inshener.

Manual of automobile repair ("Repair of automobile parts." S.I.
Rumyantsev, editor. Reviewed by P. Neugodov, V. Goriachev).
Avt.transp. 33 no.11:38-39 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)
(Automobiles--Repairing) (Rumyantsev, S.I.)

GORYACHEV, V.

From two or three points. Grazhd. av. 21 no.11:24-25 N '64.
(MIRA 18.3)
1. Vedushchiy inzh. Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta Grazhdanskogo vozdušnogo flota.

6 (7)

SOV/111-59-10-9/23

AUTHOR: Roytenberg, Ye.M., Engineer, Chief
Goryachev, V.A., Senior Engineer

TITLE: RSL Assemblies for Two-conductor Connecting Links of Great Length

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1959, Nr 10, pp 14-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is concerned with the expediency of using RSL assemblies for two conductor connecting links of great length on large city telephone networks (GTS); these RSL units are presently in serial production. They were developed by the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gorodskoy i sel'skoy telefonnoy svyazi ministerstva svyazi SSSR (Scientific-Research Institute for Municipal and Rural Telephone Communications of the Ministry of Communications of the USSR) and the konstruktorskoye byuro zavoda "Krasnaya Zarya" (Design Office of the "Krasnaya Zarya" Works). The authors outline and discuss the usual criteria for selecting cable conductor diameter on small networks, taking into account the attenuation and ohmic resistance norms guaranteeing good performance. However,

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RSL Assemblies for Two-conductor Connecting Links of Great Length

in dealing with larger networks with a greater number of long connecting links these criteria are unacceptable; although attenuation norms can be satisfied on small diameter conductors, ohmic resistance norms can only be met by increasing lead diameter, and this in turn leads to exceeding the norm for capacitance. Solution of this problem is possible with the RSL units, and it is in connection with the planning of large municipal telephone networks that production of the RSL units becomes important, state the authors. These units also provide for correction of dialing impulses and relay of of intercommunications signals, which, it is stated, practically speaking doubles the operating range limits of ATS equipment. These correction and relay processes take place in the input section of the assembly, containing nine relays; the less complicated output section contains three relays. The input section can also be used independently for relaying inter-communication signals on three conductor connecting links.

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RSL Assemblies for Two-conductor Connecting Links of Great Length

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta telefonnoy svyazi (NIITS) (Laboratory of the Scientific-Research Institute of Telephone Communications)

Card 3/3

KHARKEVICH, A.D.; ROGINSKIY, V.N.; OPOL'SKAYA, Ye.K.; LAZAREV, V.G.;
SHAPIRO, S.B.; GORYACHEV, V.A.; FARAPONOV, L.S., otv.red.;
BALAKIREV, A.F., red.; KARABILOVA, S.P., tekhn.red.

[Crossbar telephone substation; information collection]
Koordinatnaia telefonnaia podstantsiia; informatsionnyi
sbornik. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i
radio, 1959. 87 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Telephone, Automatic)

31845

S/194/61/000/010/082/082
D271/D301

6,7000

AUTHORS:

Parfenov, Yu.A., Kopacheva, Yu.I., Goryachev, V.A.,
Minenko, Yu.G. and Mosolova, G.K.

TITLE:

Apparatus for automatic measurement of crosstalk
attenuation

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 10, 1961, 2-3, abstract 10 L10 (Tr. nauchno-
tekhn. konferentsii Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta
svyazi, no. 1, L., 1961, 133-141)

TEXT:

Measurement of near-end crosstalk attenuation in
multi-pair local telephone cables is at present both labor-consum-
ing and imperfect. In order to reduce time waste and improve the
supervision of the condition of local cables, an apparatus was deve-
loped for automatic measurement of crosstalk attenuation which per-
mits automatic detection of low crosstalk attenuation pairs. The
capacity of the equipment is 200 x 2. The equipment is composed of:

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Apparatus for automatic measurement... ³¹⁸⁴⁵
S/194/61/000/010/082/082
D271/D301

a device for automatic selection of pairs and for signalling and an electronic level indicator. The apparatus operates in the following manner: a relay circuit connects a 800 c/s generator, + 3.0 neper level, one after another to all pairs which are the source of cross-talk; electronic level indicator is connected in sequence to all pairs subject to crosstalk; one by one, all combinations of pairs are explored. In the presence of a combination with reduced cross-talk attenuation the operation is blocked and the signalling system indicates numbers of the interfering and disturbed pairs; subsequently, crosstalk level is measured by a high resistance level indicator, and crosstalk attenuation is computed. Basic circuits of the parts of the system are shown and their principles of operation are described. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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GORYACHEV, V.F.

Light pressure in the photoelectric effect. Izv. Sib. otd. AN
SSSR no. 11:129-130 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Novosibirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DYUDIN, A.F.; SHLYKOV, M.M.; ZINKIN, F.I., progruporg, rezchik, udarnik
kommunisticheskogo truda; GORYACHEV, V.M., slesar', profgruporg;
FEDOTOV, V.F., frezerovshchik, chlen brigady kommunisticheskogo
truda.

Surround the corn growers with care and attention. Sov.profsoizy 17
no.7:24 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Predsedatel' zavkoma Penzenskogo metiznogo zavoda (for Dyudin).
2. Zamestitel' predsedatelya proizvodstvenno-massovoy komissii
zavkoma Penzenskogo metiznogo zavoda (for Shlykov).
(Penza Province—Corn (Maize))
(Socialist competition)
(Penza—Metalwork)

CA GORYACHEV, V. N.

Determination of the concentration of sodium atoms in the positive column of an arc discharge. N. A. Prilezhaeva and V. N. Goryachev (V. V. Kuybyshev State Univ., Tomsk). *Izv. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 14, 732 (1950). — If one component of the gas has a much smaller ionization potential than the other and is present in a small concn., Saha's equation can be simplified and the concn. of this component can be calc. from the av. ionization and the temp. These quantities were detd. on Ba lines Ba II 4980 and 4989 Å and Ba I 4720 Å, since Ba has a similar ionization to Na and does not show reabsorption. The electrode consisted of 10-50% NaCl (or 2-30% Na borate glass), 1% BaSO₄, and the remainder C powder. The concn. of Na atoms in the vapor is proportional to the amt. in the electrodes and it is higher for NaCl than for Na borate glass. The concn. of the Na vapor is equal to 0.5-4% of the total amt. of gas in the arc. S. Pakswar

Siberian Physico-Tech Inst, Tomsk State U. im. Kuybyshev

ACCESSION NR: AR4032170

S/0058/64/000/002/G014/G014

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 2G95

AUTHORS: Artamonov, A. A.; Goryachev, V. N.; Yepisheva, P. G.

TITLE: Determination of the concentrations of free sodium atoms on the cathode of a dc carbon arc

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. VI Nauchn. konferentsii Novokuznetskogo ped. in-ta po fiz.-matem. naukam. Novokuznetsk, 1963, 103-105

TOPIC TAGS: sodium atom concentration, dc carbon arc, free sodium on cathode, cathode sodium deposit, arc plasma contamination, spectral analysis

TRANSLATION: The formation of free Na on the cathode of a dc carbon arc was investigated. Samples with different NaCl content were placed in a hole in the anode. The cathode was sharpened to a cone.

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ACCESSION NR: AR4032170

The distance between the electrodes was maintained constant. It is established that the concentration of sodium deposited on the cathode depends on the NaCl content in the anode, the arc current, and the time of its combustion. The sodium penetrates into the cathode to a depth 1--1.5 mm, and with increasing arc combustion time and arc current it begins to enter the arc plasma, something that must be allowed for when performing a spectral analysis. Z. Kobina.

DATE ACQ: 31Mar64

SUB CODE: PH

ENCL: 00

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LUBENTSOV, I.T., inzh.-podpolkovnik; DENISOV, A.M., podpolkovnik
tekhnicheskoy sluzhby; GORYACHEV, V.T., podpolkovnik; KOSOROTOV,
B.V., inzh.-polkovnik, red.; SOZONCHIK, R.L., tekhn.red.

[Manual for the maintenance of the GAZ-51, GAZ-63, GAZ-69, and
GAZ-69A motortrucks] Rukovodstvo po tekhnicheskomu obsluzhiva-
niu avtomobilei GAZ-51, GAZ-63, GAZ-69 i GAZ-69A. Moskva, Voen.
izd-vo M-va obr.SSSR, 1960. 147 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo obrony.
(Motortrucks--Maintenance and repair)

ORLOV, Vladimir L'vovich; GORYACHEV, V.T., podpolkovnik, red.; SLEPTSOVA,
Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Correct operation of the IAAZ engines] Kak pravil'no ekspluati-
rovat' dvigateli IAAZ. Moskva, Voen.isd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1960.
206 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Diesel engines)

(Motor vehicles--Engines)

ARESHKIN, Grigoriy Ivanovich; GORYACHEV, Vladimir Trifonovich;
YEVTYUKHIN, Ivan Yegorovich; KONSTANTINOV, Sergey Leonidovich;
LAVROV, Oleg Mikhaylovich; PERLIN, Vladimir Sergeyeovich;
SEREBRYAKOV, Yuriy Fedorovich; KOSOROTOV, B.V., inzh.-polkovnik
zapasa, red.; ZUDINA, M.P., tekhn. red.

[Training manual for motor vehicle drivers] Posobie dlia pod-
gotovki voditelia avtomobilia. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.
SSSR, 1962. 501 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Automobile drivers) (Vehicles, Military)

IVANOV, D.N.; GORYACHEV, V.T., red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Improving the roadability of motor vehicles] Povyshenie pro-
khodimosti avtomobilei. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 66 p.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Motor vehicles--Dynamics)

TARABARA, V.I., inzh.-podpolkovnik; POPKOV, A.N., inzh.-podpolkovnik;
GORYACHEV, V.T., red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance of the ZIL-150, ZIL-164, ZIL-151 and ZIL-157
mototrucks] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie avtomobilei ZIL-150,
ZIL-164, ZIL-151 i ZIL-157; rukovodstvo. Moskva, Voen.izd-
vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1962. 125 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo oborovny.
(Mototrucks--Maintenance and repair)

GORYACHEV, V.T., red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance of the GAZ-51, GAZ-63, GAZ-69, and GAZ-69A motor-trucks] Tekhnicheskoe obsluzhivanie avtomobilei GAZ-51, GAZ-63, GAZ-69 i GAZ-69A; rukovodstvo. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obr. SSSR, 1962. 150 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo obrony.
(Motortrucks--Maintenance and repair)

PAVLOV, Sergey Pavlovich; GORYACHEV, V.T., red.; ZUDINA, M.P.,
tekhn. red.

[Track-laying amphibious carrier K-61] Gusenichnyi plavaiushchii
transporter K-61. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 182 p.

(MIRA 16:10)

(Vehicles, Military) (Motor vehicles, Amphibious)

ZAGADSKIY, Mikhail Konstantinovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.;
SHVETS, Aleksandr Afanas'yevich, kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.;
GRIGOR'YEV, Viktor Andreyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.;
KRIVOSHEYENKO, Grigoriy Karpovich, kand. tekhn. nauk,
dots.; GORYACHEV, V.T., red.

[Maintenance equipment; construction and operation] Parko-
voe oborudovanie; ustroistvo i ekspluatatsiia. [By] M.K.
Zagadskii i dr. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 331 p.
(MIRA 17:10)

ESKIN, Ya.D., inzh.; GORYACHEV, V.I., inzh.; EYDINOV, Yu.S., inzh.,
nauchn. red.

[Finishing operations on the construction of an experimental building; experience of the "Mosotdelstroi" Trust No.3 of the Main Division for Housing and Civil Construction in the City of Moscow] Otdelochnye raboty na stroitel'stve eksperimental'nogo zdaniia; opyt tresta "Mosotdelstroi" No.3. Glavmosstroia. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1965. 31 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta "Mosotdelstroy" No.3 Glavnogo otdeleniya po zhilishchnomu i grazhdanskomu stroitel'stву v gorode Moskve (for Eskin). 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela tresta "Mosotdelstroy" No.3 Glavnogo otdeleniya po zhilishchnomu i grazhdanskomu stroitel'stву v gorode Moskve (for Goryachev).

GOR'KOV, V. V.
"The Problem of Increasing the Yield and Winter Resistance of Winter Wheat in Gor'-
kovskaya Oblast." Cand Biol Sci, Gor'kiy Agricultural Inst, Min Higher Education USSR,
Gor'kiy, 1955. (KL, No 18, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended
at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

GORYACHEV, V.V., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Organizing experimentation in the Gorkiy Province schools.
Biol. v shkole no.4:44-46 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Gorkiy Province--Agriculture--Experimentation)

11.2121
11.7200

26547
S/076/61/035/008/011/016
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Gol'binder, A. I., and Goryachev, V. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Pulsating combustion of liquid explosives thickened with polymer solutions

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 8, 1961, 1808 - 1812

TEXT: The authors have considered the modification of the burning character of explosives when thickened by means of solutions of high-molecular compounds. Liquid methyl nitrate (MN) uniformly burns at room temperature and at atmospheric pressure at a rate of ~ 0.12 cm/sec in glass tubes (diameter 3.8 - 5.3 mm). The combustion pulsates at a viscosity rise obtained by dissolving some polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA). Periods of steady propagation alternate with flame splashing accompanied by whistling sounds; frequency and intensity of pulsation grow with the polymer content. This causes an increase of the average rate of combustion. A moving picture (32 - 100 frames/sec) showed the whole period to consist of a series of equal cycles. The surface first drops slowly, but remains smooth in the process; the rate of combustion is lower than

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that of normal MN (0.08 cm/sec at 0.1% polymer content; 0.05 cm/sec at 0.25%, average rate 0.13 and 0.18 cm/sec). Vapor bubbles are then formed under the surface along with a growing foam layer, a sudden ejection of the surface layer into the flame zone, where a quick combustion takes place as a combustion of suspended individual drops. After combustion of this suspension (a flashing in case of a large polymer content) the cycle is repeated. Poorly thickened MN products pulsate with relatively constant frequency and amplitude. With a 0.25% polymer solution the average rate (cm/sec) grows linearly with pressure (kg/cm^2) between 1 - 2.5 kg/cm^2 (first combustion type): $w = -0.049 + 0.168p$ (1). With $p > 2.6 \text{ kg}/\text{cm}^2$ in $w = f(p)$ (2), (1) is overlapped by a pulsation of another kind (second combustion type). This causes an abrupt rise of the mean combustion rate. With pure MN the 2nd type begins at $\sim 1.7 \text{ kg}/\text{cm}^2$. In addition, the 1st type is suppressed with a rise of the initial pressure. A rise of viscosity raises the minimum pressure at which the second type begins. Thus, an MN solution containing 3% of the polymer burns nonuniformly at 1 - 3 kg/cm^2 (1st type, while burning uniformly without pulsating at 3 to 9 - 10 kg/cm^2 , and with pulsation at $> 10 \text{ kg}/\text{cm}^2$ (2nd type). Ethyl nitrate (EN) is 16 times slower in burning ($\sim 0.07 \text{ cm}/\text{sec}$ in a 15-mm

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glass tube). Small vapor bubbles rarely break through the smooth surface. With 0.05% PMMA it undergoes a pulsating combustion with a weak amplitude. The surface of the boiling liquid is not smooth, and bubbles distort it continuously as they break through. The rate of combustion drops as a function of the degree of burning out. In case of a polymer content over 0.5%, combustion becomes more uniform, while its mean rate drops. At a polymer content $\gg 2\%$, combustion is interrupted. Similar conditions prevail in the binary explosive, 60 wt% diglycol dinitrate in tetranitromethane, at a combustion rate of 0.09 cm/sec. In case of a 0.25 - 0.5% PMMA content a pulsating combustion takes place, while the mean rate is lower. With a rise of the PMMA content pulsation turns weaker, and stops altogether at $\sim 1.5\%$. Then, a uniform combustion with gradually decreasing rate takes place. Methyl methacrylate monomer effects a rise of the rate, but no pulsation. K. K. Andreyev et al. (Ref. 2: Termicheskoye razlozheniye i gorenkiye vzryvchatykh veshchestv. Gosenergoizdat, M.-L. 1957, str. 130) showed that thickened liquid nitro-ester (nitrocellulose) stabilizes combustion, and that gelatinized explosives burn uniformly, just like binary mixtures of nitric acid with liquid fuels, that have been gelatinized by means of PMMA. The pulsation

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Pulsating combustion of...

described here is, however, brought about by evaporation of the liquid explosive in the heated layer of the condensed phase. PMMA is less volatile, and, under the conditions of combustion, is not capable of gas formation. Fractional evaporation and impoverishment of the heated zone at the explosive take place. It becomes more viscous, forms a film, and prevents the vapor from escaping. The higher viscosity renders the diffusion balancing with the residual liquid more difficult. The rate drops as the layer thickness grows. If the vapor pressure of the foam bubbles becomes high enough, vapor is expelled along with liquid particles dragged along, and the cycle is repeated. On a rise of pressure the 1st type is probably suppressed by 1) drop of viscosity; 2) drop of amplitude and rise of frequency due to an increase of burning rate; 3) decrease of layer thickness. On a rise of pressure, a surface disturbance causing a pulsation may arise according to L. D. Landau's mechanism (Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 14, 240, 1944). The lower pressure limit of the transition to the 2nd type rises with viscosity. At a relatively high burning rate (MN), the 1st type prevails. In case of a very slow combustion, a change of the composition of a thick layer may gradually take place with an amplitude drop due to convection, diffusion, and

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B110/B101

gravitational flows. Thus, a gradual polymer concentration of a growing layer and a dropping burning rate are observed in EN until extinction due to heat losses in a tube with small diameter. The uniformity of combustion of nitroesters thickened by means of polymers is probably disturbed. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Ref. 3: A. J. Wittaker et al., J. Phys. Chem., 62, 908, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. D. I. Mendeleeva
(Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D. I. Mendeleev)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1959

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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 12 Vol 13/11 Ophthalmology Nov 59

1728. A RARE CASE OF EXTRACTION OF AN AMAGNETIC FOREIGN BODY FROM THE VITREOUS BODY (Russian text) - Goryachey Ya. E. - VESTN. OFTALM. 1958, 6 (41-44)

The author describes the removal of copper wire (1.5 mm. in length, 0.13 mm. in diameter and 0.2 mg. in weight) from the central part of the vitreous body through the incision of the sclera under the control of an ophthalmoscope. The operation was performed on the 7th day after the injury. The presence of partial traumatic cataract made the visibility worse during the operation. The foreign body was removed with ear forceps (Dupley's method). In 25 months after the operation visual acuity of the operated eye was equal to 50%.

GORYACHEV, V.V.

Content of serum iron in mother and fetus. Akush. i gin. 40 no.2:
15-18 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I.T. Mil'chenko)
Kiybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GORYACHEV, Ye. Z., KOROSTELIN, V. P. and HEVZIN, Ya. A.

"Automatization of Baudot Equipment in the Kuybyshev Telegraph Office,"
Vest. Svyazi, No.11, pp 3-5, 1953

Translation No.420, 22 Jun 55

Goryachev - Head of Kuybyshev Central Telegraph Office

GORYACHEV, Ye. Z., inzhener; IVANOV, Ye. G., inzhener; NIKITINA, A. A., inzhener;
PESTRIKOV, V. V., inzhener; YEL'SKIY, I. M., inzhener; KOROSTELIN, V. P.,
inzhener; BEVZIN, Ya. A., inzhener.

Operation practices of the Kuybyshev automatic telegraph. Vest. svyazi
16 no. 2: 17-20 F '56. (MIRA 9:7)

1. Nachal'nik Kuybyshevskogo telegrafa (for Goryachev).
(Kuybyshev--Telegraph--Perforating system)

Goryachev, Ye. Z.

GORYACHEV, Ye. Z.

Improve methods for automatic processing of telegrams. Vest.sviazi
16 no.10:21-22 0 '56. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Nachal'nik Kuybyshevskogo telegrafa.
(Telegraph--Automatic systems)

DUNAYEV, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich; GORYACHEV, Yu.

[Yartsevo Cotton Plant; a short historical essay] IAr-
tsevskii khlopchatobumazhnyi; kratkii istoricheskii
ocherk. Smolensk, Smolesncoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 219 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

GORYACHEV, Yu.

Encounter on the bread transportation track. Avt.transp. 40
no.4:11-12 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Nizhniy Lomov--Highway transport workers)

ACC NR: AP7004405

SOURCE CODE: UR/0226/67/000/001/0095/0098

AUTHOR: Goryachev, Yu. M. ; Kutsenok, T. G.

ORG: Institute for Problems in the Science of Materials, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Effect of alloying on the electric conductivity of cerium sulfide

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1967, 95-98

TOPIC TAGS: electric conductivity, cerium sulfide, cerium sulfide alloy, electric resistance

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been made of the effect of alloying on the electric conductivity of cerium sulfide. The electrical properties of cerium sulfide may be changed over wide ranges by proper alloying. The most effective alloying of cerium sulfide is with the lithium, magnesium, and barium compounds. The change in electrical resistance of cerium sulfide induced by alloying provides information on the peculiarities of the zone structure of this semiconductor. The authors thank V. A. Obolonchik and S. V. Radzikovska for submitting a cerium sulfide. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables. [Based on authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: 10Aug66/ORIG REF: 006/OTH REF: 002/ [NT]

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40758

24.6734

S/120/62/000/004/039/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Borisov, V.S., Gol'din, L.L., Goryachev, Yu.M.,
Grekov, N.N., Ryabov, A.P., Skachkov, S.V.,
Talyzin, A.N.

TITLE: Measurement of the basic magnetic characteristics of
the proton synchrotron C-blocks

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 206-212

TEXT: The ratio of the average field to its gradient $\bar{B}/\nabla\bar{B}$ is measured to an accuracy of 0.1% by an absolute method on a number of C-blocks chosen as standard. A comparison is then made with the other blocks. The apparatus consists of three series of six coils mounted on a marble slab 2 m long and 80 x 27 mm² cross-section and is supported on the two geodetic markers on the blocks. Signals obtained from these coils are proportional to the rate of change of the magnetic field at the orbital position and the difference between the inner and outer coils is proportional to the rate of change of the field gradient. Values of $\bar{B}/\nabla\bar{B}$ measured on three separate identical coil systems gave the following results: (1) 68.19 mm; (2) 68.05 mm; (3) 68.28 mm giving a mean value of Card 1/3

Measurement of the basic magnetic ... S/120/62/000/004/039/047
E039/E420

68.17 mm. The measurement was repeated using a "point" method with two coils only, one inside and one outside the equivalent orbit. Values of $B/\nabla B$ were made at 19 points in the blocks and at 8 points between blocks for two coil systems. Comparison of results shows: average of first method 68.19 mm; first "point" method value 68.21 mm, second "point" method value 68.40 mm. The high value for the second "point" method is not accounted for and an average of the first two figures is used in calculations. The distribution of the dynamic component of the field and its gradient in the C-blocks and in the gaps between blocks is measured by a compensation method and the residual field by means of a rotating coil. For a field of 5000 gauss

$$\frac{\overline{\nabla B}_{\text{gap}}}{\overline{\nabla B}_{\text{block}}} = 0.395 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\overline{B}_{\text{gap}}}{\overline{B}_{\text{block}}} = 0.581$$

Measurements of the dependence of $B/\nabla B$ on the induction are also made. These measurements aid the final choice of the radial distance between the focusing and defocusing groups of blocks and Card 2/3

Measurement of the basic magnetic ...

S/120/62/000/004/039/047
E039/E420

in determining the basic parameters of the magnetic field
correction system. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1962

f

Card 3/3

40760

24.6730,

S/120/62/000/004/041/047
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Goryachev, Yu.M., Grekov, N.N., Skachkov, S.V.

TITLE: The effect of the vacuum chamber on the magnetic field
in the proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 217-223

TEXT: All the magnetic measurements made during the assembly of the accelerator were carried out without the vacuum chamber. In order to discover the effect of the chamber on the magnetic field a group of three blocks was set up and arranged with a power supply to simulate a normal working cycle. Two similar vertically orientated measuring coils placed symmetrically with respect to the equilibrium orbit position were used to obtain measurements of the field and its gradient with and without a section of the vacuum chamber (including flanged joints between the blocks). The construction of these coils and the associated circuit is described in detail. The most noticeable distortion of the field occurs in the weak field region, i.e. at the beginning of a cycle. Distortion due to the jointed sections between the blocks is nearly zero at the mid point. Field variations obtained for the
Card 1/2

The effect of the vacuum ...

S/120/62/000/004/041/047
E039/E420

standard sections and flanged joints are fully tabulated and are found to be small, e.g. average value of the complete field variation due to flanged joints is -0.055 ± 0.006 gauss and for a standard section $+0.122 \pm 0.032$ gauss; the corresponding measurements for the field gradient are $+0.0002 \pm 0.0010$ and 0.0311 ± 0.0055 gauss/cm. The method of inspection for checking the magnetic properties of the chamber sections and their correction by annealing is described. There are 6 figures and 1 table. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki
GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental
Physics GKAE)

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1962

Card 2/2

RADKEVICH, I.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, V.V.; TALYZIN, A.N.; GOL'DIN, L.L.;
BYSHEVA, G.K.; GORYACHEV, Yu.M.

Device for measuring the magnetic field by means of permalloy
transducers and its use in adjusting a proton synchrotron.

Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 7 no. 4: 229-236 J1-Ag '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosu-
darstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.
(Magnetic measurements) (Synchrotron)

TALYZIN, A.M.; GOL'DIN, L.L.; TROKHACHEV, G.V.; RADKEVICH, I.A.;
MOZALEVSKIY, I.A.; SOKOLOVSKIY, V.V.; KUKABADZE, G.M.;
BELOZEROVA, L.A.; BORISOV, V.S.; BYSHEVA, G.K.; VESOLOV, M.D.;
GORYACHEV, Yu.M.

Study and corrective measurements of the magnetic characteristics of S-elements of a proton synchrotron with low fields.

Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 7 no.4:184-192 J1-Ag '62.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

(Magnetic measurements) (Synchrotron)

L 3775-66 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007948

S/0000/64/000/000/0705/0710

44
41
BT

AUTHOR: Gol'din, L. L.; Goryachev, Yu. M.; Kuryshev, V. S.; Sokolov, L. I.

TITLE: Output of particles from the proton synchrotron¹⁹ at the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP) and survey of the main beams

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 705-710

TOPIC TAGS: synchrotron, proton beam, magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The design of the magnetic system (Monosyon, N. A.; Strel'tsov, N. S.; Ostrovskiy, N. A., *Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta* (Experimental Instruments and Techniques), No 4, 10, 1962) of the proton synchrotron at the ITEP (Vladimirskiy, V. V.; Komar, Ye. G.; Mints, A. L.; Gol'din, L. L.; et al., *ibid*), possesses peculiarities which lead to certain difficulties in the output of the beams. The accelerator has no linear intervals, and also no portions where the yokes of neighboring magnetic blocks amounts in all to about 30 cm. In addition, there are neutral poles in the turning blocks. On one side of the vacuum chamber is the neutral pole, and on the other side, in the narrow part of the interpolar gap, is a region of large inhomogeneous magnetic field. The report discusses the methods of parti-

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007948

cle extraction on the ITEP's accelerator. The extraction of particles through the narrow part of the interpolar gap is connected with a substantial analysis of charged particles in the magnetic field of the block (Malyshev, I. F.; Popkovich, A. V.; Borisov, V. S.; Goryachev, Yu. M.; et al., *ibid.*), requiring computation of the trajectories of the particles on an electronic computer. The most interesting method of extraction is that in which the particles fly out from the target at an angle of 10-13° to the direction of the primary protons, which pass through an aperture drilled obliquely in the neutral pole of the S-block (proposed by Yu. V. Trebukovskiy). The most important advantage of this method is the absence of a magnetic field in such a small path that they experience hardly any deflection there. During input into the neutral pole, the particles are incident into a region where the magnetic field is practically absent. Therefore, the output of particles through the neutral pole is equally good for both negative and positive particles. It is also convenient to extract the neutral particles through the aperture in the neutral pole. Thus the beams of particles extracted by this method are universal. The report also discusses the arrangement of the beams of secondary particles and of the experimental installation by the accelerator. There are at present nine beams which are extracted from six internal targets arranged between certain blocks. These beams are discussed in detail. At the present time the accelerator has no arrangement for the direct extraction of the primary beam. The scattering

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ACCESSION NR: AT5007940

of protons and the generation of the secondary particles are realized with the aid of internal targets, which are divided into two types: fast and slow. The fast targets are intended for work with electronics. A universal driven mechanism ensures the operation of both the fast and the slow targets. It consists of two identical parts which can be employed independently. The report discusses the simultaneous operation of several targets. To enhance the effectiveness of accelerator operation, methods were developed for the division of the intensity of the primary beam among several targets during the course of one acceleration cycle. In all cases the targets are introduced in succession one after the other. The fast targets, by intercepting the beam, remove a small part of the intensity. The remaining intensity is used against a slow target. Control over the distribution of the intensity of the primary beam among the targets is realized by means of an oscillograph (Kuz'min, A. A., *ibid.*). "The authors wish to thank G. F. Orlov and Yu. A. Bol'shakov for their active participation in the work on the installation of the magnets and lenses; Yu. S. Krestnikov for his valued advice; and also other associates for their service in controlling the synchrotron." Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE SSSR
(Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, GKAE SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

GORYACHEV, Yu.N., inzhener. (1007)

Overhauling peat pumps. Torf. prom. 32 no.1:27-28 '55.
(MLRA 8:3)

1. Moskovskiy torfyanoy institut.
(Peat machinery)(Pumping machinery)

ARTEMOV, N.M.; GORYACHEV, Yu.V.; LEBEDEV, O.N.; STEPANOV, A.S.

Effect of bee and cobra venom on the neuromuscular apparatus
in cat. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 3:54-61 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii cheloveka i zivotnykh
Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lobachev-
skogo.

GORYACHEV, Yu. Ye.

"Penicillin and Its Use in the Treatment of Certain Suppurating Diseases of the Eyes and Eye Sockets." Cand Med Sci, Molotov State Medical Inst, Molotov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 8, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

GORYACHEV, Yu.Ye. kand.med.nauk

Unusual case of nonmagnetic extraction of a vitreous foreign body.
[with summary in English]. Vest.oft. 71 no.6:41-44 N-D '58
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra glaznykh bolezney (sav. - zaslyzhenny deyatel'
nauki prof. P.I. Chistyakov) Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(VITREOUS BODY, for bodies.
copper wire fragment, extraction through scleral
incision (Rus))

GORYACHEV, Yu. Ye., kand. med. nauk

Removal of foreign bodies in penetrating wounds of the eyes. Vest.
oft. no. 5:68-72 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Klinika glaznykh bolezney (sav. - doktor meditsinskikh nauk prof.
I. G. Yershovich) Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(~~EYE~~-FOREIGN BODIES)

YERSHKOVICH, I.G., prof.; ARZAMASKOVA, G.A., kand. med. nauk; GOL'DFEL'D,
N.G., kand. med. nauk; GORYACHIV, Yu.Ye., kand. med. nauk;
LYAKHOVA, V.N., kand. med. nauk; REDKINA, Ye.I., kand. med. nauk;
CHEPKASOVA, N.D., kand. med. nauk

"Manual on eye diseases; vol. 2 book 2 Reviewed by I.G.
Ersbkovich and others. Vestn. oftal. 76 no.4:88-95 JI-ag'63
(MIRA 17:1)

GORYACHEVA, A.F.; SHCHERBATENKO, V.V.; SMOLINA, N.I.; GOGOBERIDZE, N.I.

Relationship between increased intensity and time of dough mixing
and the improvement of bread quality. Trudy TSNIKH no.8:78-85
'60. (MIRA 15:8)

(Bread)

GORYACHEVA, A.F.; SHCHERBATENKO, V.V.; AUERMAN, I.Ya.

Effect of the degree of mechanical processing of the dough on its ripening time and bread quality. Trudy TSNIIKHF no.10:72-81 '62.
(MIRA 18:2)

GORYACHEVA A. V.

March 1947

USSR/Geology
Stratification

"Fundamental problems of Folding Mechanism," V. V. Belousov (with participation of I. V. Kirillov, N. A. Rozanov, A. V. Goryacheva), 26pp

"Byull Moskov Obsh Isp Pri, Nova Ser, Otdel Geol" Vol XIII, No 3

Kinematic mechanism of folding depends more on redistribution of plastic rocks than on harder interlayers. Because the flow of different rock layers varies in intensity, the material presses out to form the crest and troughs of a fold. The greater the plasticity, the deeper the fold. Such deformation produces cleavage of several types: main cleavage (parallel to axial surfaces of the fold); faultlike (converging along anticlines); the S-like (curving of main cleavage); dynamic (curving of separate layers); and transverse cleavage. Further decrease of the deformation plasticity and sliding concentration results in the formation of paraclasses and disclasses.

PA 49728

GORYACHEVA, A.V.

State of the capillaries and capillary circulation in chronic nonspecific pulmonary diseases. Zdrav. kazakh. 22 no.1:21-25 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutremnikh bolezney (zav. - professor M.A. Brener) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (LUNGS--DISEASES) (CAPILLARIES)

DURNOV, V.K.; BABUSHKIN, N.M.; PUSHKASH, I.I.; Prinimali uchastiye:
KOLMOGOPOV, A.V.; KLEPTVIN, V.G.; MASLENNIKOVA, E.G.;
GORYACHEVA, A.V.; BARAKHVOSTOV, V.S.; RASIN, B.S.; ZEMLYAKOV,
A.A.; BABOSHINA, G.V.

Distribution of the temperature of the hot blast in the
tuyere passage of the blast furnace. Stal' 25 no.3:205-209
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurg-
icheskoy teplotekhniki i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy
kombinat (for Durnov, Babushkin, Pushkash).

ACC NR: AP6021587 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0402/66/000/003/0372/0373

AUTHOR: Sergiyev, P. G.; Shamprayeva, S. A.; Ryazantseva, N. Ye.; Chelysheva, G. N.; Goryacheva, B. A.; Stromova, G. N.

ORG: Cortex Study Group, ^{Moscow} [Director—Active Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Prof. P. G. Sergiyev] (Gruppa po izucheniyu kori)

TITLE: Culturing viruses in primate tissue

SOURCE: Voprosy virusologii, no. 3, 1966, 372-373

TOPIC TAGS: virology, pathogen, virus, tissue culture, primate, *HISTOLOGY, VIRUS, CYTOLOGY*

ABSTRACT:

Viruses isolated from the blood of infected monkeys were grown in primate spleen and kidney tissue for 10—12 passages. Typical cytopathic changes were observed as well as changes in properties of the viruses themselves. When cultured in spleen cells, the virus lost less of its virulence than when cultured in kidney cells. Vaccines made from these preparations had some protective effect which vanished within a year.

[W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/

Card 1/1

LOZHKOMOYEVA, A.D.; TRESEMAN, A.G.; LEONT'YEVA, R.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PODOLYAN, A.F.; TRET'YAKOVA, G.I.; Prinsipali uchastiye: PAVLOVA, I.A., inzh.; GORYACHEVA, G.A., starshiy tekhnik; SELI-VERSTOVA, Z.P., starshiy tekhnik; FEDOSOVA, M.I., tekhnik; GORSHKOVA, M.I., tekhnik; KOPEYKA, V.K., tekhnik; TIMOFEYEVA, V.F., tekhnik; KOSINOVA, Z.I., tekhnik. GONCHAROV, Ye.P., otv. red.; USHAKOVA, T.V., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on the Tajik S.S.R.] Agroklimatechskii spravochnik po Tadzhikskoi SSR. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1959. 151 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Stalinabad. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya. 2. Stalinabadskaya gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya Upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Lozhkomoyeva, Trestman, Podolyan, Tret'yakova). 3. Institut pochvovedeniya AN Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Leont'yeva). (Tajikistan--Crops and climate)

PERCHENKO, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORYACHEVA, G.A., inzh.; MARCHENKO,
M.A., inzh.

Oxidation of paraffin wax in a pilot plant in the presence of
manganese-potassium soaps. Masl.-zhir.prom. 28 no.2:34-37 F
'62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh
zhirozameniteley i moyushchikh sredstv.
(Paraffin wax) (Oxidation)

PERCHENKO, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; PEREL', Ya.I., inzh.; MARCHENKO, M.A.,
inzh.; GORYACHEVA, G.A., inzh.

Use of manganese-potassium soaps from synthetic fatty acids as a
catalyst for the oxidation of paraffin. Masl.-zhir. prom. 29
no.6:17-21 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley.
(Paraffins) (Catalysts)

17(4)

AUTHOR:

Goryacheva, G. I.

SOV/20-125-6-51/61

TITLE:

On the Peculiar Algological Type of a Plain River (O
svoyeobraznom al'gologicheskom tipe ravninnoy reki)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1356-1358
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

All plain rivers of the USSR hitherto investigated are divided, on the strength of the properties of algoflora, into 3 types (Refs 4,5): a) great plain rivers, b) peat-swamp rivers, and c) steppe rivers. The right tributary of the Irtysh, Om' does not, however, belong to one of these types on the strength of its algofauna. The influence of the peat swamps in which the Om' has its origin as well as that of the swamps through which this river and its tributaries (Refs 2,6) flow is expressed in the high content of humin substances. Here the water is yellowy-brown. The oxidation of the humin substances needs much oxygen so that it is rare in the near-bottom water layers. The water of the Om' is hardly translucent. The Om' river does not, however, belong to type b) since its water contains abundantly solved salts. This is caused by the salt grounds through which it flows (Ref 7). Thus the Om' river is a combination of

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On the Peculiar Algological Type of a Plain River

SOV/20-125-6-51/61

the river types b) and c). The algoflora of the Om' river is also peculiar. It reminds of some steppe rivers. It is qualitatively not rich: 195 species, 96 of which are plankton- and 99 bottom forms. Diatomaceae predominate among the latter (89 species and varieties). The similarity with the steppe rivers is expressed in the rather abundant occurrence of the species of brackish water (28%). The complete lacking of Peridinieae and the inconsiderable role of Chrysomonadales (only scarcely *Dinobryon divergens*) is a further similarity with the steppe rivers. However, also differences exist between the algoflora of the Om' river and that of the steppe rivers: The Om' contains a relative variety of the algae groups compared with the steppe rivers: the Protococcaceae algae are the systematically richest group (30 species and varieties). Diatomaceae follow (22 forms), then Cyanophyceae (21 forms). The latter almost or completely lack in the steppe rivers. The conditions for all plankton algae are unfavorable in the Om' water in consequence of the low translucency. If, however, the latter increases and the flow velocity rises (from July to the second half of October) several Protococcaceae algae and Cyanophyceae become extremely numerous. This is never the case in

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On the Peculiar Algological Type of a Plain River

SOV/20-125-6-51/61

typical steppe rivers. The Om' river differs from the steppe rivers as well by the forms occurring here with a mass development. The greater variety of the Desmidiaceae (in contrast to the desert rivers) is caused by the influence of the peat waters. Thus the Om' river is in its lower course a swamp-steppe river. The salts are here apparently the determinant factor. The Om' river is probably not the only river of this type among the tributaries of Irtysh and Ob'. There are 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Omskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina
(Omsk State Medical Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin)

PRESENTED: January 15, 1959, by V. N. Sukachev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958

Card 3/3

GORIACHEVA, G.I.

New diatoms from Western Siberia. Bot. mat. Otd. spor. rast.
16:49-52 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

AUTHORS: Fridrikhov, S. A., Goryacheva, G. N. 48-22-5-2/22

TITLE: Secondary Electron Emission From Monocrystals of Alkaline-Haloid Compounds at Low Energies of the Primary Electrons (Vtorichnaya elektronnaya emissiya monokristallov shchelochno-galoidnykh soyedineniy pri malykh energiyyakh pervichnykh elektronov) Data From the VIIIth All-Union Conference on Cathode Electronics, Leningrad, October 17-24, 1957 (Materialy VIII Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po katodnoy elektronike, Leningrad, 17-24 oktyabrya 1957 g.)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 5, pp. 486 - 493 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the publications sufficient data on the interaction of slow electrons with the surface of solids are missing. The problem is neglected with respect to semiconductors and especially to dielectrics. A survey of publications (References 3-6) is given. To be able to judge with precision the physical meaning of the course of the curve $\sigma = f(E_p)$ in case of low E_p , one must have data on the energy spectrum of the secondary electrons.

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Secondary Electron Emission From Monocrystals of Alkaline-Haloid Compounds at Low Energies of the Primary Electrons 48-22-5-2/22

These are absent in publications. The most reliable method of investigating the secondary electron emission of the dielectrics is the method of the single pulses (Reference 7); it has until now not been used for the last mentioned purpose. This deficiency will be compensated by this work. The device used for this purpose is described and illustrated (figure 1). Figure 2 shows the dependences $\sigma = f(E_p)$, which were obtained for artificially grown monocrystals in the variation range of from E_p 3,5 \div 31 eV. The authors come to the following conclusions: 1) The mentioned pulse method reduced the phenomena which are connected with the charge of the surface and with the changes of the properties of the target in the bombardment to a minimum. 2) It has been proved that the true secondary electrons appear in a noticeable quantity in the spectrum if the energy of the primary electrons of the long wave limit of the first band corresponds with the proper absorption of the crystals. 3) From this value of the energy onward the emission coefficient of the slow electrons δ increases rapidly. The domain of the steepest increase of δ corresponds with the

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Secondary Electron Emission From Monocrystals of Alkaline-Haloid Compounds at Low Energies of the Primary Electrons 48-22-5-2/22

domain of the 1st and 2nd maximum of the proper absorption.
4) It has been demonstrated that the fine structure of the curves $\sigma = f(E_p)$ of the alkaline-haloid monocrystals can be associated with the periodical field of the crystalline lattice.
5) It was found that a correspondence between the proper optic and electronic absorption of the alkaline-haloid crystals exists. This once again indicates that the electronic affinity of such crystals is very low. The theme of this work was suggested by A. R. Shul'man who advisingly assisted in the performance as well as in the discussion of the results. In the discussion of the abstract took part N. D. Morgulis, L. N. Dobrotsov and the first author

(Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 5, pp. 494 - 495). A discussion on the abstract of the authors was held together with a discussion of the abstracts by Gorodetskiy, D. A. and by Bronshteyn, I. M. apparently Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR Seriya Fizicheskaya, 1956, Vol. 22, Nr 4). In this took part: K. B. Tolpygo,

Card 3/4

Secondary Electron Emission From Monocrystals of Alkaline-Haloid Compounds at Low Energies of the Primary Electrons 48-22-5-2/22

L. N. Dobretsov, N. D. Morgulis, I. M. Dykman, A. Ya. Vyatskin and A. R. Shul'man. There are 8 figures, 1 table and 19 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin)

1. Secondary emitters--Properties
2. Secondary emission--Analysis
3. Single crystals--Applications
4. Dielectrics--Properties
5. Alkaline-haloid crystals--Applications

Card 4/4

SHEYN, T.I.; ORESHKINA, T.S.; VLASOVA, (L.N.); KIRIYENKO, I.B.; Primala
uchastiye GORYACHEVA, G.P., inzh.

Research concerning the ways to increase the strength of enant
fibers. Khim.volok. no.2:22-24 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna, (for Sheyn, Oreshkina, Vlasova). 2. Klinskiy kombinat
(for Kiriyenko).

(Textile fibers, Synthetic)

GORYACHEVA, I. A.

USSR/ Chemistry - Applied chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 25/51

Authors : Markovskiy, L. Ya.; Kondrashev, Yu. D.; and Goryacheva, I. A.

Title : About the composition of beryllium borides

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/1, 97-98, Mar 1, 1955

Abstract : Preliminary data are presented on the composition of beryllium borides. Samples of Be-borides were synthesized from elements the pulverulent mixtures of which were briquetted at a fixed component ratio and temperature in an H₂ atmosphere. Chemical and x-ray analyses show the presence of at least two phases in the products prepared with a component ratio of Be : B = 2:1; 3:2 and 1:1. The physico-chemical properties of the soluble and insoluble Be-borides are listed. Three references: 1 French, 1 USA and 1 German (1896-1933). Tables; graph.

Institution : Ministry of Chemical Industry, USSR, Institute of Applied Chemistry

Presented by : Academician I. L. Chernjakov, November 25, 1954

GORYACHEVA, I.A.: SHADRIN, G.S.

Modeling thermal processes in soils with water pipes laid in
seasonal freezing zone. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.7:107-109 JI '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii
kommunal'nogo khozyaystva im. K.D. Panfilova, Leningrad i
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki,
Leningrad.

(Engineering models) (Soil freezing)

GORYACHEVA, I.A.; SHISTER, G.M., red.

[Studying the thermal field of ground with a water line laid
in the zone subject to seasonal freezing; scientific report]
Issledovanie teplovogo polia grunta s vodovodom, prolozhennym
v zone sezonnogo promerzaniia; nauchnoe soobshchenie. Pushkin,
Akad.kommun.khoz.im.K.D.Panfilova, 1959. 39 p.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Water-supply engineering, Low temperature)

GORYACHEVA, I. A. Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Investigation of the
Heat Field Of Soil with Hydrogen Placed in Seasonal Freezing Zone,"
Leningrad, 1960, 21 pp, 200 copies (Leningrad Institute of Railroad
Transport Engineers in Acad. V. N. Obratzov) (KL, 49/60, 127)

SAPOZHNIKOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; RUDNIK, Rita Il'ichna; GORYACHEVA, Inna Aleksandrovna; ZHABINA, Margarita Dmitriyevna; BATYREVA, Galina Vladimirovna; TEPLOV, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GVIRTS, V.L., red. izd-va

[Tables and nomograms for the hydraulic calculation of plastic pipes] Tablitsy i nomogramy dlia gidravlicheskogo rascheta plastmassovykh trub. Pod red. A.V.Teplova. Leningrad, 1961. 7 p. tables. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-tekhn. propaganii. Obmen perebovym opytom. Seria: Stroitel'naiia promyshlennost', no.3) (MIRA 14:7)

(Pipe, Plastic—Tables, calculations, etc.)

GORYACHEVA, Inna Aleksandrovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; LEVCHEKHO, Ya.V.,
inzh., red.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.A., red.izd-va; BOL'SHAKOV, V.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Assembly of bathrooms for large-panel apartment houses in
Leningrad] Opyt montazha sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh-kabin
krupnopanel'nykh zhilykh domov v Leningrade. Leningrad,
1961. 25 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propa-
gandy. Otmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Stroitel'naiia pro-
myshlennosti', no.25) (MIRA 16:3)
(Leningrad--Bathrooms)

GORYACHEVA, Inna Aleksandrovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; SAPOZHNIKOV, M.M.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHILLING, V.A., red. izd-va;
GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Construction and operation of plastic water pipes in
Leningrad] Opyt stroitel'stva i ekspluatatsii plastmassovykh
vodoprovodov v Leningrade. Leningrad, 1962. 24 p. (Lenin-
gradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen pere-
dovym opytom. Serii: Stroitel'naia promyshlennost', no.16)
(MIRA 15:11)

(Leningrad--Water pipes) (Pipe, Plastic)

GORYACHEVA, I.A. / BOZHNIKOV, M.M.

Using polyethylene pipes for hot-water supply. Nauch. Trudy
AKKH no. 18:189-210 '62. (MIRA 1977)

GORYACHEVA, Inna Aleksandrovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; SAPOZHNIKOV,
Mikhail Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KIZELOV, M.F.,
red.

[Use of plastics in sanitary engineering] Primenenie plast-
mass v sanitarnoi tekhnike. Leningrad, 1963. 32 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

SAPOZHNIKOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich [deceased]; GORYACHEVA, Inna
Aleksandrovna; SAMOSATSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich;
CHERNOVA, M.S., red.

[Plastic pipes in housing construction] Plastmassovye
truboprovody v zhilishchnom stroitel'stve. Leningrad,
Lenizdat, 1964. 126 p. (MIRA 18:12)

MIKHAYLIDI, L.L.; GORYACHEVA, I.M.

Drying sulfate in a "fluidized" bed. Bum. prom. 36 no.11:17-18
N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Sverdlovskiy sovmarkhoz.
(Sulfates--Drying)

L 13605-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6002904 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0072/0072

INVENTOR: Bobylev, A. V.; Goryacheva, K. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Copper-base alloy.²⁷⁵⁵ Class 40, No. 177074¹⁴ [announced by State Scientific-Research and Project Institute of Alloys and Processing of Nonferrous Metals (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut splavov i obrabotki tsvetnykh metallov)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 72

TOPIC TAGS: copper alloy, nickel containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy, manganese containing alloy, chromium containing alloy, lithium containing alloy, boron containing alloy, phosphorus containing alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a copper-base alloy. To improve mechanical and technological properties of the alloy, its chemical composition is set as follows: 12.2—14.8% Ni,²⁷ 2.5—3.5% Al,²⁷ 2.5—3.5% Mn,²⁷ and 1—2% Cr.²⁷ The same alloy may also contain up to 0.5% each of lithium, boron, or phosphorus. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 07Aug64/ ATD PRESS: 4187

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.35'24

GORYACHEVA, K. G. and NAZAROV, S. T.

"Determining the defects in angular welded seams by gamma rays from isotopes of cobalt-60 iridium-192 and cesium-137", appearing in the "Detection of Defects in Metals by Gamma -- Collection of Papers", (Gamma Defektoskopiya Metallov -- Sbornik Statei), published by the Academy of Sciences USSR, p 74, 1955.

AUTHOR: Goryacheva, K.G., Engineer

135-58-1-4/23

TITLE: A Calculation Method for Determining the Dimensions of a Defect in a Welded Seam by Gamma-Photography (Raschëtnyy metod opredeleniya velichiny defekta v svarnom soyedinenii po gamma-snimku)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 1, pp 12 - 14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the gammagraphic method has found wide acceptance in the control of welded seams as it is able to detect cracks, non-fusion and other deficiencies. The gamma photograph detects the shape and cross dimensions of the defect, but cannot assess the depth. The article contains results of tests in developing a theoretical method to determine the depth of a deficiency. On the basis of research by A. N. Orlov, I. O. Hirschfeldler and E. W. Adams [Ref. 56], the following formula was derived:

$$d = (1 + \mu h) \frac{\Delta D}{\mu D_0}$$

where D_0 is the total density of the photograph blackening determined by the micro-photometer; ΔD - is the difference of blackening density at the edges of the defect; μ - is the coefficient of attenuation of the given radiation in the material in cm^{-1} ; h - is the thickness of the item being investigated in the deficient zone. Using this equation, de-

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135-58-1-4/23

A Calculation Method for Determining the Dimensions of a Defect in a Welded Seam by Gamma-Photography

deficiencies in steel and copper detected with gamma photography, radiation of cobalt 60 and iridium 192 isotopes, were determined. The author comes to the following conclusions. The suggested calculation method is sufficiently accurate. On the average, the difference between the calculated dimensions and real deficiencies is less than 10%. There is 1 figure, 3 tables and 7 references of which 6 are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU imeni Bauman

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Seam welding-Defect determination 2. Gamma photography-Applications

18(7)

SOV/159-58-3-23/31

AUTHOR: Goryacheva, K.G.

TITLE: The Application of Isotope Europium-152, 154 for Gamma-Defectoscopy of Metals

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly, Mashinostroyeniye i priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 3, pp 163-170 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Presently, the gamma-defectoscopy found a wide-spread application in industry for examining parts of a great thickness. Co-60, which is used for this purpose, has a relatively high radiation energy and produces good results only on parts of 50-100 mm thickness. Thereby, the sensitivity of the cobalt method is 2-2.5% on the average. However, when using Co-60 on parts with a thickness of 10-15 mm, the sensitivity of the method decreases considerably. This limits the application of Co-60 for products of small thicknesses. Consequently, radiation sources with different energy levels are required for the gamma-ray defectoscopy. In this connection the author investigated europium-152, 154 and arrived at the conclusion that this isotope may

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SOV/159-58-3-23/31

The Application of Isotope Europium-152, 154 for Gamma-Defectocopy of Metals

be used for the gamma-defectocopy of products having a thickness ranging from 5 to 100 mm. Europium-152, 154 has "soft" and "hard" gamma radiation with energies of 0.12-0.34 mev and 1.2 mev respectively. Its specific activity is high. The europium isotope investigated by the author had a specific activity of 15,000 millicurie/gramm. The author investigated the sensitivity of the film "Rentgen X" to the radiation of europium-152, 154, the application of amplifier screens and the amplification factor, the exposure values and the sensitivity of the roentgenograms for detecting small defects. The author compares europium-152, 154 with iridium-192 and cobalt-60 and points out the advantages of the europium isotopes. The life of iridium-192 lasts several months only, while that of europium is calculated in years. The sensitivity of roentgenograms obtained with europium is 1.5-2.5 times higher than of cobalt-60 when processing parts with thicknesses of 10-60 mm. The sensitivity is higher

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The Application of Isotope Europium-152, 154 for Gamma-Defectoscopy of Metals

compared to that of iridium-192 used on parts of thicknesses of 5-10 mm. The sensitivity of roentgenograms for detecting small defects in products of 10 mm thickness using europium is 2.2%. With an increase of the thickness of the product to 50 mm, the sensitivity will rise to 1.0-1.2%. The sensitivity of europium roentgenograms will drop to 3.5-4% when examining parts of 4-5 mm thickness. The photographic sensitivity of film "Rentgen X" to the europium-152, 154 radiation is higher than to that of Co-60 and may be further increased by using amplifier screens of the Semashko Plant. Their amplification factor is $9 + 17$ with a blackening density of the pictures of $1.0 + 2.0$ units. The exposure time required for europium roentgenograms is 2-2.5 times higher for parts of 10-60 mm thickness than that necessary for cobalt and it is considerably different from the exposure time when using iridium for parts of 5-40 mm thickness. When

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The Application of Isotope Europium-152, 154 for Gamma-Defectoscopy of Metals

examining parts with a thickness of 55-60 mm, the exposure time required for europium is two times lower than that necessary for iridium. There are 4 graphs, 1 table and 2 references, 1 of which is American and 1 Soviet.

This article was presented by the Kafedra "Fizika" Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha imeni Baumana (Chair "Physics" of the Moscow Higher Technical School imeni Bauman)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1958

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S/260/62/000/005/001/002
1010/1210

AUTHOR: Goryacheva, K. G.

TITLE: Some ways of increasing the sensitivity of the photographic method of gamma-defectoscopy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Pribory tochnoy mekhaniki i ispytatel'nye ustanovki, no. 5, 1962, 11, abstract 40.5.66 K. "Radioakt. isotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR. T. Z." Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 103-107)

TEXT: The possibilities of increasing the sensitivity of photographic method of gamma-defectoscopy, by means of lowering the undesirable effect of scattered radiation upon the film is discussed. One suggestion is to limit the scattering field by use of tubuses or diaphragms, and also to use lead filters to absorb the scattered radiation. The experiments were performed on the unit ГУП-Co-0,5 (GUP-Co-0.5). It was established that for products control, the use of small size diaphragms having a thickness of up to 10 mm was suitable. In this manner one could raise the sensitivity of the pictures by 25-35%. The use of lead filters was more effective at gamma raying of products of low thickness. In surveying products 40-70 mm thick, one could increase the sensitivity 30-40% by the use of filters. 5 Figures, 1 Table.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GORYACHEVA, L. A.; PARFENOVA, Ye. S. (Gor'kiy)

Effectiveness of lipotropic preparations in the treatment of
toxic hepatitis. Gig. truda i prof. zab. 5 no.7:37-41 J1 '61.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda
i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.

(LIPIDS) (LIVER—DISEASES)

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum oxochloride, ammonolysis, molybdenyl chloride, molybdenum oxide

chloride and the thermal decomposition of

... MOUCLANH₂Cl₂·NH₃, MOUCL₄ to MOUCLANH₂Cl₂ ...