

ACCESSION NR: AP4042971

irable. Orig.art.has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF NOV: 004

OTHER: 006

L 21132-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) DIAAF/IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6011986

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/005/0760/0765

AUTHOR: Groshev, L V.; Demidov, A. M.; Shadiyev, N.

ORG: none

37
B
27

TITLE: Gamma ray spectrum produced by capturing thermal neutrons using palladium 27
[The paper was presented at the 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and Atomic Nuclear Structure held in Minsk from 25 January to 2 February 1965]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 5, 1965, 760-765

TOPIC TAGS: thermal neutron, palladium, gamma ray, gamma spectrum, isotope

ABSTRACT: Current literature has no data on the gamma radiation spectrum produced by the reaction (n, γ) of thermal neutrons for palladium isotopes. This is due to the facts that the identification of γ -lines is made difficult because of some other isotopes being present and the capture cross-section of thermal neutrons is unknown. The energy spectrum of palladium gamma radiation above 4.5 MeV is given. A table of energies and intensities of gamma radiation, gamma transition schemes, and the nucleus and levels scheme for the Pd¹⁰⁶ nucleus are also given. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 18 / SUEM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 *data*

L 54785-65 EWT(m) Feb DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5013994

UR/0048/65/029/005/0772/0781

AUTHOR: Groshev, L.V.; Demidov, A.M.; Ivanov, V.A.; Lutsenko, V.N.; Pelakhov, V.I.; Shadiyev, N.

TITLE: Levels of erbium 168¹⁹ excited by neutron capture (Report, 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and the Structure of the Atomic Nucleus held in Minsk, 25 Jan-2 Feb 1965)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.5, 1965, 772-781

TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray spectrum, neutron capture, erbium, internal conversion

ABSTRACT: The gamma rays between 0.5 and 8 MeV from the Er-167(n,γ)-Er-168 reaction were investigated with a magnetic Compton spectrometer with a resolution of 0.3% for gamma ray energies above 2 MeV. The spectrometer has been described elsewhere (L.V.Groshev, A.M.Demidov, V.N.Lutsenko and A.F.Malov, Izv.AN SSSR, Ser.fiz.24, 791, 1960). The

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L. 54785-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013994

sample was Er_2O_3 with the natural isotopic composition, to which Er^{167} contributes 90% of the slow neutron capture cross section. Possible origins of the gamma rays are discussed and it is concluded that those with energies above 5760 keV but not between 6185 and 6248 keV can be confidently assigned to Er^{168} . Nineteen such gamma rays are tabulated; there are also tabulated 13 gamma rays with energies between 5000 and 5760 keV of which the origin is in doubt and 23 with energies below 1400 keV which are ascribed to Er^{168} . The estimated errors of the energy measurements range from 2 to 8 keV. The measured relative intensities were converted to absolute intensities by normalizing the total radiated energy to the neutron binding energy. Conversion electron measurements are presented for 21 transitions with energies below 1400 keV. The conversion electron measurements for transitions with energies below 1000 keV were taken from earlier work (V.A. Ivanov and V.I. Pelekhov, *Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz.* 26, 1480, 1968) and those for higher energy transitions were measured with the same technique. Conversion coefficients were obtained for 19 of the transitions and multipolarities were assigned. A level and transition dia-

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L 54785-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013994

gram encompassing 19 levels below 1996 keV and 47 transitions was derived for Er^{168} . This diagram and the reasons for some of the spin and parity assignments are discussed in considerable detail. The energy of the level into which the neutron is captured was found to be 7766 ± 4 keV. Orig.art.has: 2 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

L 54786-65 EWP(m) Feb DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5013995

UR/0048/65/029/005/0782/0786

AUTHOR: Groshev, L.V.; Shadiyev, N.

13
B

TITLE: Levels of holmium ¹⁶⁶evinced in the neutron capture reaction
/Report, 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and the Struc-
ture of the Atomic Nucleus held in Minsk, 25 Jan-2 Feb 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.5, 1965,
782-786

TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray spectrum, neutron capture, holmium

ABSTRACT: The gamma spectrum from the Ho¹⁶⁵(n, γ)Ho¹⁶⁶ reaction was recorded for gamma-ray energies from 4.5 to 6.35 MeV with a magnetic Compton spectrometer having a resolution of 0.3%. The spectrometer has been described elsewhere (L.V.Groshev, A.M.Demidov, V.N. Lutsenko and A.F.Malov, Izv.AN SSSR, Ser.fiz.27,1339,1960). Thirty-eight lines are tabulated. The estimated errors of the energy measurements range from 5 to 8 keV. The measured relative intensities were converted to absolute intensities by normalizing the total gamma ra-

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L 54786-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013995

diation to the neutron binding energy obtained from the Q of the (d,p) reaction measured by G.L.Struble, N.Shelton and R.K.Shenline (Preprint). The gamma-ray energies were converted to level excitation energies by subtracting them from the 6249 keV neutron binding energy, and these excitation energies are tabulated together with those observed in the (d,p) reaction by Struble et al.(loc.cit.) and in the (n, γ) reaction by V.S.Orecher (Z.Naturforsch.18a,576,1963) and O. Schult (Private communication to R.K.Shelton). A total of 58 levels are tabulated. Most of these levels appear in two or more of the groups of data, and the agreement among the several groups is usually satisfactory. The 18 levels to which Struble et al.or Schult have assigned spins and parities are tabulated, and these as well as other assignments are discussed. The 1^+ assignment for the 430 keV level made by a number of authors on the basis of radioactive decay measurements is questioned because the transitions to this state from the initial state in the (n, γ) reaction are abundant. Comparison of the (n, γ) and (d,p) data shows that all the states to which the gamma transitions from the initial neutron capture state are intense cor-

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L 54786-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013995

respond to intense proton groups in the (d,p) reaction. The converse is not true. Orig.art.has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

L 21133-66 EMT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t) DIAAP/IJP(c) JD/W/JG

ACC NR: AP6011987

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/005/0766/0771

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V.; Demidov, A. M.; Shadiyev, N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Gamma ray spectrum produced by capturing thermal neutrons using gold [The paper was presented at the 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and Atomic Nuclear Structure held in Minsk from 25 January to 2 February 1965]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 5, 1965, 766-771

TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray, gamma spectrum, gold, thermal neutron, spectrometer

ABSTRACT: Odd-odd heavy nuclei belong to the least studied category of nuclei. This is due to the fact that only seldom may they be excited during a radioactive decay, and as they are unstable, they may not be used in inelastic processes. The reactions (dp) and (n, γ) served as a study of levels of odd-odd nuclei with a relatively good resolution.

This article describes the results of reaction $\text{Au}^{197}(n, \gamma)\text{Au}^{198}$. The gamma ray spectrum was measured between 3.5-7.7 MeV by a magnetic Compton spectrometer whose resolution was 0.3%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/102R

L 29669-66 ENT(m)/ETC(f)/ENP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RDW/JD
ACC NR: AT6012688 SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/65/000/966/0001/0016

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V.; Demidov, A. M.; Shadiyev, N.

ORG: State Committee on the Use of Atomic Energy SSSR, Institute of Atomic Energy
im. I. V. Kurchatov, Moscow (Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy
energii SSSR, Institute atomnoy energii)

TITLE: Spectrum of γ rays¹⁹ produced upon capture of thermal neutrons in tellurium

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, no. 966, 1965. Spektr gamma²⁷
luchey, vznikayushchikh pri zakhvate teplovykh neytronov v tellure, 1-16

TOPIC TAGS: tellurium, Gamma spectrum, thermal neutron, neutron capture, radio-
active decay scheme

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the γ ray spectra produced by the capture of thermal neutrons in a natural mixture of tellurium isotopes. The measurements were made with a magnetic Compton spectrometer with resolution 0.3% in the energy interval 4.5 - 9.5 Mev. The spectrometer was described by the authors earlier (Izv. AN SSSR ser. fizich. v. 24, 791, 1960). The energies and the intensities of the γ lines were determined from the known values of the binding energies for the individual isotopes and the level excitation energies, using a procedure de-

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L 29669-66

ACC NR: AT6012688

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veloped by the authors earlier (Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 29, 760, 1965). The capture cross sections for the individual tellurium isotopes, obtained from various sources, were also used in the calculations. The various spectral lines and their relation to the individual isotopes are discussed. γ transition schemes are presented for Te^{125} and a complete level scheme is presented for Te^{124} . The binding energy of the neutron of this isotope is found to be 9410 ± 5 kev. The decay of the initial states of the isotopes Te^{124} , Cd^{114} , and Sn^{118} is discussed and the results compared with the published data. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 00 ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2 CE

L 29281-66 --EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6019331

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/003/003/0444/0448

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V.; Demidov, A. M.; Shadiyev, N.

36
B

ORG: none

TITLE: De-excitation of Ni nuclei after thermal neutron capture

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 3, 1966, 444-448

19

TOPIC TAGS: thermal neutron, neutron capture, nickel, gamma spectrum, gamma transition, isotope

ABSTRACT: Schemes of γ -transitions in the Ni⁵⁹, Ni⁶¹, and Ni⁶³ nuclei are constructed on the basis of data obtained by measuring γ -ray spectra from (n, γ)-reactions on Ni isotopes. The proton yields in the (d, p)-reaction are compared with the γ -transition matrix elements from the initial state. The mechanism of thermal neutron capture in these nuclei is discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 18 / SUBM DATE: 04Jun65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 008

Card 1/1 CC

L 04101-67 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AT6031141

SOURCE CODE: UR/3136/68/000/037/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V. ; Demidov, A. M.

28
E+1

ORG: none

19

TITLE: One characteristic of the capture of thermal neutrons by nuclei

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, IAE-1037, 1966. Ob odnoy osobennosti zakhvata teplovykh neytronov yadrami, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: neutron, neutron capture, thermal neutron, thermal neutron capture, nuclear capture, nuclear neutron capture, gamma transition

ABSTRACT: Attention is drawn to the fact that in some nuclei (Fe^{57} , Ni^{63} , Zn^{65}) the $\frac{1}{2}$ -transition from the initial state (arising in the process of thermal neutron capture) to levels with a low degree of particle singularity (determined from derived neutron widths in the reaction d, p), proceeds very intensely; and conversely, transition from the initial state to levels with a high degree of particle singularity proceeds weakly or not at all. This phenomenon cannot be explained either within the framework of a simple picture of the direct capture of neutrons or from the point of view of the formation of a complex compound nucleus. The authors show that the

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L 04101-67

ACC NR: AT6031141

phenomenon may be explained, if it is assumed that in the process of neutron capture a pair of nucleons is activated from the skeleton of the target nucleus. This assumption approaches the concept recently developed by Feshbach and others on the mechanism of neutron capture through doorways. A summary is given of diagrams comparing derived neutron level widths, and matrix elements of \downarrow -transitions from the initial state of these levels, for nuclei with $A = 25 - 67$. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [SP]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 022/

kh

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7008883

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/004/004/0785/0790

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V.; Demidov, A. M.

CRG: none

TITLE: Specific feature of thermal neutron capture by nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 4, no. 4, 1966, 785-790

TOPIC TAGS: thermal neutron, neutron capture, nucleon

SUB CODE: 20

ABSTRACT: It is noted that very intensive γ -transitions from the capturing state, produced in the capture of thermal neutrons, to levels with a low degree of "single-partiality," determined from the reduced neutron widths in (d, p)-reactions, exist in certain nuclei (Fe^{57} , Ni^{63} , Zn^{65}). On the other hand, transitions from the capturing state to levels with a high degree of single-partiality are weak or not observed at all. This feature can not be understood in terms of the simple direct neutron capture mechanism, or from the point of view of the creation of a complex compound nucleus. It is shown that the effect can be explained if it is assumed that a nucleon pair in the core of the target nucleus is excited during the neutron capture. This assumption is related to the notions on the mechanism of neutron capture through "doorway" states, recently developed by Feshbach et al. A list of diagrams is given, comparing the reduced neutron level widths and matrix elements for γ -transitions from the ground state to these levels, for nuclei with $A = 25 - 67$. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 39,658]

Card 1/1

UDC: none

L 5089-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)
ACCESSION NR: AT5024118

UR/3136/65/000/885/0001/0012

AUTHOR: Groshev, L. V.; Demidov, A. M.; Shadiyev, N.

28
Q+1

TITLE: De-excitation of nickel nuclei after the capture of a thermal neutron

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii, Doklady, IAE-885, 1965, Vysvechivaniye yader nikelya posle zakryvata teplovogo neytrona, 1-12

TOPIC TAGS: gamma transition, gamma neutron reaction, nickel, nucleus, thermal neutron, neutron capture

ABSTRACT: A description is given of an experiment in which a magnetic Compton spectrometer is used to measure the spectrum of gamma-rays nascent during the capture of thermal neutrons by nickel nuclei. A diagram is presented showing the gamma-transitions of the nuclei Ni⁵⁹, Ni⁶¹, and Ni⁶³. A comparison of the proton yield in the (d,p) reaction is made with the matrix elements of the gamma-transitions from the initial state. The capture mechanism of the thermal neutrons in these nuclei is discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy komitet po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR (State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy SSSR); Institut atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatova (Institute of Atomic Energy)
Card 1/2

L 5089-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5024118

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 008

Card ^{AK} 2/2

GROSHEV, M. V.

Groshov, M. V. "Low-pressure nozzles," Izvestiya Kiyevsk.
politekhn. in-ta, Vol VIII, 1948 (on cover: 1949), p. 205-13

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 26, 1949)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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F

3592. FLAMELESS COMBUSTION OF NATURAL GAS. Groshev, N.V.
(Kiev-Moscow: Mashgiz., 1950, 112pp., 4 Roubles; title in Chem. Zbl.,
3 Jan. 1951, (I), vol. 122, 148).

ABSTRACTS METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ABSTRACTS		METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION		COLLECTION		SERIES											
NO.	DATE	CLASS.	NO.	NO.	NO.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

GROSHEV, M.Ye.; LADIYEV, R., redaktor; GOLOVCHENKO, G., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Principles of calculations for industrial furnaces; gas mechanics
and the theory of similitudes] Osnovy rascheta promyshlennykh pechai;
mekhanika gazov i teorii podobii. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry
USSR, 1954. 198 p. (MIRA 8:4)

(Furnaces--Construction) (Dimensional analyses)
(Gases, Kinetic theory of)

GROSHEV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich; MILLER, A.I., inzh., red.; VAGIM, A.A., inzh.,
red.izdatel'stva; KARASEV, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Heat calculations for open-hearth furnaces] Teplovye raschety
martenovskikh pechei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi
i tsvetnoi metallurgii. 1957. 247 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Open-hearth furnaces)

RAVIKOVICH, I.M.; BRAGIN, Yu.S.; KHUDOROZHKOV, I.P.; MAYZEL', G.M.; STARIKOV,
M.A.; GROSHEV, M.Ya.; BUTIVCHENKO, V.N.; Primali uchastiye:
ANTOSHECHKIN, M.P.; MARKOV, V.N.; CHEKH, N.A.; OBUKHOVA, E.N.;
VOZZHAYEV, A.S.

Production of ferrovanadium sinter at the Lebyazh'ye sintering
plant. Stal' 25 no.6:484-486 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

КНИГОРОЗНИКОВ, I.P.; МАЙЗЕЛ', G.M.; БРАТЧИКОВ, S.G.; БАВИКОВИЧ, I.M.;
ГРОСШЕВ, M.Ya.

Heat treatment of sinters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met.
8 no.10:37-41 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskii institut i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy
metallurgicheskii kombinat.

BAIKOV, I.Y.; KIL'KOROV, I.P.; BRATSKIN, S.; MAYEV, V.Y.;
GRASHEV, M.Y.

Influence of return conditions on the indices of the sintering
process. Metallurg 10 no.8:8-11 Ag '55.

(MIRA 12:2)

I. Nizhne-Volgi'skiy metallurgicheskii kombinat.

J.

USSR/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

Abs Jour : Trif Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67959

Author : Greshev, N.A.

Inst : All-Union Ordona Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences
Invent V.I. Lenin.

Title : Forms of Labile Potassium in Leached Chernozems Used in
Garden Beet Rotations.

Orig Pub : Dokl. VASKHNIL, 1957, No 9, 40-43.

Abstract : A study of the behavior of various forms of potassium in
the soil was undertaken by the Scientific Research Insti-
tute of Agriculture of the Central Rayon of the Non-
Chernozem Belt, using four forms of fertilization (control,
organic, mineral, and organo-mineral). The crops being
sugar beet and winter wheat in a seven-field rotation.
Sugar beet was sown in the control and only P was added

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USSR/Soil Science - Fertilizers Mineral.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67959

to the soil, being applied to the rows; in the variant with organic fertilizers 56 tons of manure were added during each rotation; in the mineral variant N, P, and K were applied in quantities corresponding to the content of these minerals in 56 tons of manure; in addition, all the sugar beet got phosphoric acid fertilizer applied to the rows; in the fourth variant half of the N, P, and K was applied in the form of mineral fertilizer. During the vegetation period specimens of the soil were taken from a depth of 0-60 cm. in order to determine the K in extracts of water and 0-2 n. nitric acid. K was measured by the cobalt-nitrite method. It was noted that K was present in the largest quantities in extracts from the organic and mixed fertilization systems. Systematic application of fertilizers leads to accumulation not only of the free forms of K but also of non-metabolic K. There is a certain connection between crop yields and the K content

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J.

USSR/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67959

of the weaker acid extracts (0.05 and 1.0 n.). The basic mass of assimilable K is found in the 0-20 cm. horizon. The K in a 2 n. HNO_3 extract represents K minerals serving to replace metabolic K. In soils which have been fertilized over an extended period there is a certain tendency for the 0-20 and 20-40 cm. horizons to be enriched by the fertilizers which add K. --
A.M. Shchepetil'nikova

Card 3/3

GRUBIN, N.A., Cond Agr Sci--(USSR) "Changes in the nitrogen
regime of chernozem upon perennial use of fertilizers." Izv, 1958.
19 pp (in: J Agr USSR. Gen Agr Inst), 23 (1958), 111)

-158-

GROSHLV, N.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Practices of the Mironovka Experimental Station. Nauka i zhizn'
27 no.5:78-79 My '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Mironovka--Sugar beets--Fertilizers and manures)
(Potash)

GROSHEV, N.A., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Increasing the crops. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.10:78-79 0 '60.

(MIRA 13:10)

(Liming of soils)

BOGATIKOV, O.A.; GROSHEV, N.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk (Moskva); DAVYDOV,
V.D.; UDINTSEV, G.B.

News, events, and facts. Priroda 51 no.4:106-112, 114-116 Ap
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii,
mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva (for Bogatikov). 2. Gosu-
darstvennyy astrcnomicheskii institut im. P.K.Shernberga, Moskva
(for Davydov). 3. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva (for
Udintsev).

(Science news)

GROSHEV, N.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk (Moskva)

Potassium and plant nutrition. Priroda 51 no.5:117-118 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Plants, Effect of potassium on)

GROSHEV, N.A., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk (Moskva)

Incisions on tubers and potato harvest. Priroda 51 [i.e. 52]
no.5:112 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Seed potatoes)

GROSHEV, N.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk (Moskva)

Influence of lupine on crop yields. Priroda 52 no.6:114 '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

(No subject headings)

GROSHEV, N.A.

Hydraulic armature gear withdrawer from DTI-60 electric traction
motors. Rats. predl. na gor. elektrotransp. no.9:43-44 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Depo im. Volodarskogo Tramvayno-trolleybusnogo upravleniya
Leningrada.

Groshev, N.I.

GOLUBTSOV, R.A., inzh.; GRINEV, S.M., inzh.; GROSHEV, N.I., inzh.

Forty years development of electric transmission lines. Elek.sta.
28 no.11:53-58 N '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Electric power distribution)

KRISTOV, V.S., otvetstvennyy red.; BELYAKOV, A.A., red.; GROSHEV, N.I.,
red.; NOSOV, R.P., red.; POD*YAKOV, A.S., red.; ROGOVIN, N.A., red.;
STEKLOV, V.Yu., red.; TISTROVA, O.N., red.; FRIDKIN, A.M., tekhn.
red.

[Electric power development in the U.S.S.R. during the past 40 years,
1917-1957] Energeticheskoe stroitel'stvo SSSR za 40 let (1917-1957 gg.)
Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 397 o. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo elektrostantsiy.
Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.
(Electric power)

GROSHIKOV, Nikolay Iosifovich, inzh.; ZASLAVSKIY, Yuriy L'vovich, inzh.;
GORBENKO, Nikolay Iosifovich, inzh.; GORBUNOV, M.N., kand. tekhn.
nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; SHEKHTER, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk,
red.; MOROZOVA, P.B., red. izd-va; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Preparing and stamping operations in the manufacture of airplanes]
Zagotovitel'no-shtampovochnye raboty v samoletostroenii. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Oborongiz, 1961. 555 p. (MIRA 14:10)
 (Sheet-metal work) (Airplane industry)

S/136/60/000/010/006/010
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Groshev, P.F.

TITLE: Investigation of the Wear Resistance of Drawing Dies by means of Radioactive Isotopes

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1960, No. 10, pp. 71 - 76

TEXT: The experiments were carried out with a drawing die made of carbide BK3 (VK3), weighing 3.5 g and used for drawing 0.6 mm copper wire. Prior to the experiments the finished dies were irradiated for 5 to 12 hours by a stream of slow neutrons. As a result of this ¹⁸⁷W, ¹⁸⁵W and ⁶⁰Co formed. The most suitable from the point of view of the investigations was ¹⁸⁷W since its half-life is less than 24 hours. The high energy of the β -radiations (1.33 and 0.63 MeV) enables recording the radiation of this isotope very effectively. The γ -radiation can also be used and in view of the relatively low radiation energy (0.072 to 0.776 MeV) the protective measures against radiation are simpler. The required radioactivity was determined on the basis of preliminary calculations of the probable weight of
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S/136/60/000/010/006/010

E073/E335

Investigation of the Wear Resistance of Drawing Dies by means of Radioactive Isotopes

the worn-off part of the die, the value of which was

1.7×10^{-5} g. Thus, the required activity equalled 10.5 milli-Curie. The test rig for drawing enabled winding the drawn wire on a cylindrical drum with a gap of about 0.1 mm between the individual turns. This was done to prevent contact between adjacent turns of the wire in order to avoid transfer of wear particles from one turn to another. The radioactive die was placed into a thick-walled steel housing, which can be shifted longitudinally relative to the drum by an amount corresponding to the pitch of the turns during each revolution. During the experiments annealed copper wire with a strength of 23.4 kg/mm² and a relative elongation of 30 to 33% was drawn. The wear was determined on the basis of the activity of the wire samples measured immediately after drawing (with some check measurements carried out one day later). The wear of the die was determined as a function of the drawing speed for the speeds between 14 and 1 050 m/min. A total of six experiments were made, three

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S/136/60/000/010/006/010

E073/E335

Investigation of the Wear Resistance of Drawing Dies by means of Radioactive Isotopes

with increasing speeds and three with decreasing speeds. The results are given in a table and on the basis of the average values of all the experiments a graph was plotted, Fig. 3, which shows that the wear drops quickly with increasing drawing speed. The relative values are 500 impulses/min for a drawing speed of 14 m/min, 260 impulses/min for a drawing speed of 216 m/min and 145 impulses/min for a drawing speed of 1 050 m/min. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 3 references: 1 German, 1 Soviet and 1 English.

Card 3/3

GROSHEV, P.F.

Investigating the mechanism of the wear of drawbench dies by the method of radioactive isotopes. TSvet. met. 34 no.3:71-75 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Dies (Metalworking)—Testing) (Mechanical wear—Testing)
(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)

S/136/61/000/003/001/004
E193/E183

AUTHOR: Groshev, P.F.

TITLE: Investigation of the Mechanism of Wear of Wire Drawing Dies by the Radioactive Tracer Method

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No. 3, pp. 71-75

TEXT: When the radioactive tracer method is used for investigating the process of wear of wire drawing dies, it is necessary to measure the radioactivity of the wire, the lubricant, and the cooling drum, since it is there that the products of wear accumulate. In studies of the effect of various parameters of the process on the degree of die wear, the activity of a large number of samples of both wire and the lubricant has to be measured. If the proportion of the products of die wear dissipate through each of the channels mentioned above were known, it would be possible to determine the degree of wear from the data on the activity of the wire alone which would considerably shorten and simplify the experimental work. It was for this reason that the present investigation was undertaken, its object being to establish whether the distribution of the products of die wear does, in fact, follow a

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Investigation of the Mechanism of Wear of Wire Drawing Dies by the Radioactive Tracer Method

definite law, and to find out how it is affected by the variation of the drawing speed. The drawing experiments were carried out on a special drawing machine in which provision was made for coiling the wire in such a manner that the consecutive turns did not touch each other. The radioactive die and its steel holder were placed in a lead container with walls sufficiently thick to absorb the γ -radiation. The lubricant (a 2% soap/oil emulsion) was gravity-fed through a channel in the die and holder. The relative quantity of the die wear products on the wire and in the lubricant were determined by experiments in which copper wire was drawn through a hard alloy $\beta\text{K}3$ (VK3) die to attain elongation of 1.44 at drawing speeds varying between 30 and 490 m/min. The results are reproduced in Fig.1, where the relative quantity (%) of the die wear products on the wire surface (curve 1) and in the lubricant (curve 2) is plotted against the drawing speed (m/min). It will be seen that at slow drawing speeds (about 30 m/min) approximately 75% of the products of wear adhered to the wire, the remaining 25%

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being carried away by the lubricant. As the drawing speed increases this ratio changes quite rapidly and, beginning from the drawing speed of about 120 m/min it remains constant, the relative proportion of the wear products on the wire and in the lubricant being 92 and 8% respectively. The observed effect of the drawing speed on the relative proportion of the eroded die particles on the wire and in the lubricant is attributed to the fact that at high drawing speeds more lubricant adhering to the wire is drawn through the die. This view is confirmed by the fact that the degree of die wear decreases with increasing drawing speed. This effect is illustrated in Fig.2, where the specific wear of the die ($\text{mg} \times 10^{-6}/\text{g}$) is plotted against the drawing speed (m/min); the degree of wear was determined from the radioactivity of the wire (curve 1) or of the lubricant (curve 2), curve 3 having been constructed from data on the radioactivity of the wire, the lubricant, and the coiling drum. The relative proportion of the eroded die particles, accumulated on the surface of the coiling

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Investigation of the Mechanism of Wear of Wire Drawing Dies by the Radioactive Tracer Method ✓

drum, amounted (at the drawing speed employed) to 4-8%, and was determined in the following manner. The coiling drum was encased in an 0.01 mm thick sheet of vinyl chloride on which the wire was then coiled; after removing the wire from the drum, the vinyl chloride sheet was also removed, rolled up, and transferred to the container of the radiation counter. In the next series of experiments, the degree of die wear was determined from the data on the activity of the wire alone. For this purpose, the following formula which included a correction for the quantity of the wear products carried away in the lubricant and deposited on the coiling drum, was derived:

$$\Delta P = \frac{M \cdot n}{N \cdot i_l \cdot i_d \cdot K \cdot q}$$

where P is the specific die wear (mg x 10⁻⁶/g), M is the weight (g) of the wire, n is the activity of the wire sample, i_l is the coefficient taking into account the loss of wear
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products with the lubricant (obtained from graph in Fig.1), i_d is the coefficient taking into account the quantity of wear products deposited on the coiling drum, K is the coefficient of efficiency of the counter in measuring the activity of the wire sample and of the whole wear, and q is the weight of the sample. The results of this series of experiments showed that a large proportion of the wear products are only loosely attached to the wire. This fact was established by measuring the activity of (a) a wire as drawn, (b) a wire cleaned with cotton wool impregnated with benzene, and (c) the cotton wool pad used for cleaning sample (b). It was found that in the case of wire lubricated with a 4% soap/oil emulsion, 50% of the wear products had been removed from the wire surface by this treatment, the corresponding figure for wire lubricated with a 2% emulsion being 30%. This indicated that the adhesion of the eroded die particles to the wire surface depends on the nature of the lubricant used. The object of the next series of experiments was to determine the quantity of the wear products

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passing through the consecutive dies. To this end, a copper wire 0.6 mm in diameter was drawn to 0.5 mm diameter through a radioactive die, after which its activity was measured; it was then drawn to 0.45 mm diameter through a non-active die, after which its activity was determined again. (The 2% soap/oil emulsion was used as a lubricant in both operations). The results showed that 85% of the particles eroded from the first die passed through the second die, 12% having been carried away by the lubricant used in the second die assembly. Finally, the distribution of the wear products along the wire was studied by the auto-radiographic method. A wire, drawn through a radioactive die, was stretched between pins of a specially made frame in such a way that the consecutive parallel segments of the wire were in one plane. An X-ray film was then laid flat on the wire and pressed against it by a lid. To protect the emulsion of the X-ray film from the chemical action of the wire, a thin sheet of polystyrene was interposed between the wire and the film. The exposure (governed by the specific activity of the wire)

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E193/E183

Investigation of the Mechanism of Wear of Wire Drawing Dies by the Radioactive Tracer Method

varied between 18 and 120 h. The results showed that the wear products are not uniformly distributed along the wire, the eroded die material being present in the form of (a) small uniformly distributed particles, as if "smeared" on its surface and obviously representing the traces of the binder (cobalt) of the hard metal, (b) single tungsten carbide grains, and (c) aggregates of tungsten carbide grains. This division of the wear products is caused either by relatively large particles of the die material being torn from the die, moving along the contact surface and becoming embedded in the wire, or by seizure occurring between the wire and the binder of the hard metal, as a result of which large particles of the latter are torn away from the die and cause further damage as they move along the die channel. ✓

There are 2 figures, 3 tables and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

Card 7/8

S/148/61/000/012/004/009
E040/E435

AUTHOR: Groshev, P.F.

TITLE: Determination of the wear resistance of wire drawing dies by means of radioactive isotopes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya metallurgiya, no.12, 1961, 100-106

TEXT: The wear of wire-drawing dies and the necessity of their frequent replacement is responsible for a 10 to 15% loss of production time. In addition, the quality of the wire produced depends to a large extent on the condition of the die surface. In order to develop better wire-drawing die materials, it is necessary to determine rapidly and accurately the degree of die wear and its dependence on the rate of drawing and the nature of lubricants used. In the tests carried out, use was made of ^{187}W radioisotope with half-life of 23.85 days and γ -radiation energy of 1.33 and 0.63 meV. The radioisotope was produced by exposing cobalt and tungsten carbide base dies to irradiation by slow neutrons. The residual radiation emitted by annealed copper wire (0.6 dia), drawn at speeds of 14 - 1050 m/min, was recorded using an ionization chamber of 5 litre capacity with a microradiation Card 1/4

S/148/61/000/012/004/009

Determination of the wear resistance ... EO40/E435

counter. A lead cylinder screen with 40 mm wall thickness was used in order to reduce the background radiation and improve the experimental accuracy. The die wear was determined on wire lengths weighing up to 75 g. The test data were calculated as mean values from 3 to 6 passes at increasing speeds and from 3 passes at decreasing wire drawing speeds. The die wear was found to drop sharply with rising speed of drawing up to 100 m/min, less sharply in the drawing speed range of 100 to 400 m/min and very little at drawing speeds from 400 to 1050 m/min. There is an indication that after reaching the minimum of wear with rising drawing speed, the wear begins to rise again. In four out of six tests a clear wear maximum was observed in the drawing speed range of 20 to 25 m/min. A similar sharp increase in the wear reduction of dies with rising drawing speed was also observed in the drawing of steel wire. In the tests on the effect of the lubricant on the die wear the drawing speed was constant, amounting to 42 m/min. The lubricants tested were: soap/oil 2% emulsion, soap 1.78% emulsion, soap 1% emulsion, solution of 1.41% triethanolamine and oleic acid, solution of 2.72% triethanolamine and oleic acid, solution of

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Determination of the wear resistance ..E040/E435

1% triethanolamine and oleic acid, soap/oil 4% emulsion, solution of 2.03% triethanolamine and oleic acid and solution of 2.2% triethanolamine. The test results obtained for all the above lubricants are tabulated. It was found that soap/oil emulsions increase the die wear resistance nearly twice as much as triethanolamine lubricants. If the soap content in the emulsion is increased (up to 2%) the die wear is diminished: by raising the soap content in the emulsion from 1 to 1.78%, the die wear was reduced by 10%. The lowest die wear was obtained with 2% soap/oil lubricant. The highest die wear was observed with 2.2% solution of triethanolamine lubricant. It is concluded that the radio-isotope method of die wear determination is very reliable and very much more economical than other test methods. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows: Ref.2: J.C.E.Button, A.J.Davies, R.Touret, Nucleonics, v.9, no.5, 1951.

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Determination of the wear resistance .. S/148/61/000/012/004/009
E040/E435

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniye
(Moscow Institute of Chemical Machinery)

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1960

Card 4/4

3(7),8(1)
AUTHORS:

Leonov, V. S., Bulichev, V. N.,
Groshev, P. M., Khakhalin, V. S.

SOV/50-59-1-11/20

TITLE:

Restoring Long-Stored Dry Batteries for Radio Sondas
(Vosstanovleniye dolgo khranivshikhsya sukhikh batarey pitaniya
radiozondov)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 49-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The anode battery GB-70 Nr 2, and the filament battery BON-3, which are used for the transmitter of radio sondes, have a storing period of one year. But often they are stored much longer, 2 to 3 years, and are then useless owing to self-discharge and drying up of the electrolyte liquid. In spite of this, they should not be discarded. They can be recharged with the rectifier of a radio set or with a car battery while the elements of the battery are supplied with water from an injector (syringe). Such restored batteries are sometimes more efficient than fresh ones which were not treated in this way. The paper gives further details on measuring the charging-current intensity and voltage, as well as controlling the temperature while charging.

Card 1/1

BROWN, G. G.

"Results of testing of draft horses and their crossbreeds. *Geneva*, 22, no. 3,
1952. NDA June 1952.

VISHNYAKOV, A.I.; GROSHEV, S.S.

Device for emptying out used oil and pouring in fresh oil.
Tekst. prom. 18 no.9:59-60 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Spinning machinery) (Lubrication and lubricants)

GROSHEV, V., serzhant

In deep snow on steep ascents. Starsh.-serezh. no.12:10 D '61.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Artillery, Field and mountain) (Winter warfare)

GROSHEV, V.F., inzhener

Calculating the width of a harness frame. Tekst.prom.15 no.9:35
S '55. (MLRA 8:11)

(Looms)

GROSHEV, V.F.

Organizing the work of shift supervisors. Tekst.prom.17 no.1:6-8
Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Nachal'nik tkatskogo tsekha fabriki imeni Nogina.
(Textile industry)

GROBHEV, V. L., KUZNETSOV, V. V., MALAKHOV, N. P., SEMASHKO, N. N.,

"The Source of Hydrogen Ions for Mirror Machine Ogra,"

report presented at the 6th Intl. Conf. on Ionization Phenomena in Gases,
Paris, France, 8-13 Jul 63

GROSHEV, V.N., mayor meditsinskoy sluzhby

Experience in the work of a station for functional diagnosis.
Voen.-med. zhur. no.2:75 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

GROSHEV, V.V., uchitel'.

Simple method of transplanting seedlings. Mat.v shkole no.1:84-85
Ja-Y '54. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Shcherbatovskaya semiletnaya shkola Yelatomskogo rayona Ryazanskoy
oblasti.

(Seedlings)

Cherkasova, L. S., Merezhinskiy, M. F., GROSHEV, Ye. I. and Fel'man, G. S.

Groshev, Ye. I. "On the relation of the mineral composition of osseous and dental tissue to the protein content of the food ration," Trudy Kazansk. gos. stomatol. in-ta Issue 2, 1949, p. 31-37

SO: U-5240, 17 Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

GROSHEV, Ye. I.

Changes in the chemical composition of bones and teeth in experimental traumatic osteomyelitis. I. S. Cherkasova, E. I. Groshev, and A. V. Krupina (Sci. Research Inst. Orthopedic Restorative Surg., Kazan). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 23, 282-90 (1951) (in Russian).--Chronic traumatic osteomyelitis of rats affects the chem. constitution of bone tissues not only at the disease foci, but sympathetically in corresponding unaffected bone and teeth tissues of distant parts of the body. There is a reduction in the N content and to a lesser extent in the Ca and P content. This is especially true of chronic cases. The normal Ca/P and Ca/N ratios are disturbed. There appears to be a lowering in the activity of the alk. phosphatase at the active sites and sympathetically in similar control bones. Evidence points to a rather general disturbing effect which localized osteomyelitis has upon the total body metabolism. B. S. Lovice

2

Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Metabolism
Abstr. Jour. : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7843
Author : I.V.Senkevich; E.I.Groshev
Institut. : --
Title : Nervous Regulation of the Activity of the Enzyme Phosphatase. 1st Report. The Effect of the Central Nervous System on the Activity of Alkaline Phosphatase In Cases of Fracture.
Orig. Pub. : V sb.: Vopr. ortopedii i travmatol. Teoriya i klinika. Kasan', Tatknigoizdat, 1957, 166--171
Abstract : The tibia of one posterior extremity of a number of rats was fractured. Determinations of the alkaline phosphatase activity of the traumatized and intact symmetrical bones were made at different times. Sodium amyral (5 mg per 100 gm, subcutaneously) was injected daily into one group of the animals from the first day after the fracture, while caffeine was injected into another group (0.01 mg/100 gm). In the traumatized bones of the control rats

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Country : USSR
Category : Human and Animal Physiology, Metabolism

T

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7843

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : there was noted toward the tenth day a sudden rise in alkaline phosphatase activity, which reached a maximum on about the fifteenth day, after which the activity of the enzyme gradually diminished. In the animals receiving sodium anytal the rise in alkaline phosphatase activity occurred more gradually and reached a maximum on about the thirtieth day. Following the injection of caffeine the rise in alkaline phosphatase activity was noted earlier and was sharper. The decrease in activity began from

Card: 2/3

Country : USSR
Category= : Human and Animal Physiology, Metabolism T
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur. - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7843
Author :
Institut. :
Title :
Orig. Pub. :
Abstract : the thirtieth day. In the intact bones of all
the groups of rats except those which had
received caffeine, there was a reduction in
alkaline phosphatase activity.--V.I.Rozengart

Card: 3/3

GROSHEV, Ye. I. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "The activity of bone phosphatase
in cases of experimental fractures." Kazan', 1958. 14 pp (Kazan' State
Vet Inst im N. E. Bauman), 150 copies (KL, 11-58, 115)

L 31311-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/E+P(j) Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AR5003886

S/0081/64/000/018/H073/H073

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 18Zh235

AUTHOR: Aristov, L. I.; Kostina, G. I.; Grosheva, M. P.

TITLE: Organosilicon compounds with quinoline radicals

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. 2-y Mezhuza konferentsii po khimii organ. kompleksn. soyedineniy, 1963. Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t 1963, 93-94

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, quinoline, organo metallic compound

TRANSLATION: 5-bromo-hydroxyquinoline and its esters (methyl, butyl) were synthesized from 8-hydroxyquinoline. They react with RMgX in tetrahydrofuran. The yield of reaction products is 40%. In the case of benzoyl ester of 5-bromo-hydroxyquinoline the reaction proceeds only upon addition of CH_3I . 5, 7-dibromo-hydroxyquinoline and its butyl ester were also obtained from hydroxyquinoline which also reacts easily with RMgX. The reaction of the obtained Mg-organic compounds with $SiCl_4$ produced Si-organic compounds with butoxy and methoxyquinoline radicals, which condense with $(CH_3)_2SiCl_2$ and $C_6H_5SiCl_3$ producing Si-organic resins. These latter

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B

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L 31311-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5003886

produce lacquer films and display significant thermal stability. Ya. Komissarov

SUB CODE: ¹⁵cc, Gc

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

1. GROSHEVA, M.Ye., Docent
2. USSR (600)
4. Horses - Diseases
7. Etiopathogenesis of acute distention of the stomach in horses.
Veterinariia 29 no. 11 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ 1953. Unclassified.

VISHNYAKOV, S.I., kand. veterin. nauk; GROSHEVA, G.A., kand. veterin. nauk

Infectious gastroenteritis of swine. Veterinariya 38 no.3:
37-40 Mr '61 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kurskaya oblastnaya nauchno-proizvodstvennaya veterinarnaya
laboratoriya.

1954, 1. 2., 3. 4. Veterin. nauka; 1. 2. 3. 4. Veterin. nauka;
1954, 1. 2., 3. 4., nauka i tekhnika

Biole properties of Mycoplasma genitalium strain. Veteri-
naria 41 no. 5: 29-31 By 1954. (1954 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut okuyenobrazovaniya veterinarii.

FOMINA, A.Ya.; CHOSHEVA, G.A.; SEREBRYAKOV, A.S.; OSKOLEV, V.S.

Epizootiology and biological characteristics of Mycoplasma
infesting poultry. Veterinaria 41 no.21:37-40 N '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

FOMINA, A.Ye., kand. veterin. nauk GROSHEVA, G.A., kand. veterin. nauk;
SHUBIN, V.A., kand. veterin. nauk

Studying the strains of Escherichia coli isolated from poultry
with Mycoplasma infection. Veterinariia 41 no.1:27-30 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

GROSHEVA, G.A., kand. veter. nauk, OSKOLKOV, V.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Bacteriological study of the brain of poultry with the plasma
infection. Veterinariia 42 no.2:109-110 Ag '65.

(MIR: 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

ALENT'YEV, A. A., doktor tekhn. nauk; GUROVICH, Ya. I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
GROSHEVA, V. M., inzh.

Investigating properties of a construction material based on
silicon carbide. Mashinostroenie no.5:86-87 S-0 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.

(Materials—Testing) (Silicon carbide)

GROSHEVA, V.M., inzh.

Thermochemical treatment of building ceramics on a silicon carbide base. Stek. i ker. 20 no.10:31-32 0 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekol'noy i farforo-fayansovoy promyshlennosti.
(Ceramics)

ZAKHARENKO, V.F. [Zakharenko, V.F.]; PASHCHENKO, A.A. [Pashchenko, O.O.],
kand. tekhn. nauk; GROSHEVA, V.M. [Grosheva, V.M.], kand. tekhn. nauk;
SHCHERBINA, O.B. [Shcherbina, O.B.]

Ceramic grates made from bonded refractory granules for fluidized
bed chemical reactors. Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no. 2:55-57 Ap-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

GROSHVOY, G.V. (Moscow).

Home-made low-voltage soldering bit. *Fiz.v shkole* ? no.2:56-57 '47.

(MIRA 6:11)

(Solder and soldering)

GROSHEVOY, G. V.

"A Fluxmeter on a String Axis," Ak. Nauk SSSR Trudy Geofiz. Inst., No.12
(139), pp. 77-79, 1950

Translation 563438

ГРОШЕВЫЙ, Г. В.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Physics

5606* Means of Controlling the Sensitivity and Determining the Frequency and Amplitude Characteristics of Seismographic Receiving Channels With the Help of the Piezoelectric Generation. (Russian.) N. P. Frolovskiy and G. V. Groshvov. Izvestia Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1953, no. 5, p. 424-428 + 1 plate.
Reception of sinusoidal shaped stress was made where ratio of amplitude to frequency remained constant. Photograph, oscillograms, seismograms, diagram. 4 ref.

EH
Sept 16, 1954

GROSHVOY, G.V.

Planning and making calculations for magnetic systems for geophysical instruments. Trudy Geofiz. inst. no.20:88-94 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Magnetic instruments) (Geophysics)

GROSHVOY, G.V.

Calculation for GB type galvanometers. Trudy Geofiz. inst.
no.29:57-65 '55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Galvanometer)

GROSHEVOY, G. V.

SEISMOLOGY

AUTHORS: Groshevoi, G. V., and Kopylov, V. P.
TITLE: Small Dimension Mirror ^{Geo.} Galvanometer of High Sensitivity
PERIODICAL: Trudy Geofizicheskogo Instituta, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, 1955,
No. 29(156), pp 73-77
AVAILABLE: Original W/P Safe

February 24, 1956
No. 14/15

W. J. H.

GROSHEVOY, G.V.

Highly sensitive two-frame reflecting galvanometer without
inductive coupling. Trudy Geofis. inst. no.29:78-79 '55.
(Galvanometer) (MIRA 9:1)

GROSHEVOY G.V.; PASECHNIK, I.P.

Highly sensitive MPS-1 field seismograph for recording short period
components of seismic waves. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no. 10: 1211-1218
0 1956. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR Geofizicheskiy institut.
(Seismometers)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4766

Groshevoy, G.V.

Tekhnicheskiy raschet, proyektirovaniye i ekspluatatsiya gal'vanometrov
dlya integriruyushchikh skhem (Technical Calculation, Design, and Operation
of Galvanometers for Integrating Circuits) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 86 p.
3,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki zemli imeni O. Yu.
Shmidta.

Resp. Ed.: A.I. Zaborovskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: L.K. Nikolayeva; Tech.
Ed.: I.A. Makogonova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for designers of galvanometers for integrating
circuits.

COVERAGE: The book includes detailed data on methods for the calculation, design,
and operation of galvanometers in integrating circuits. The author presents
a drawing and description of the GB-3-F galvanometer for oscillographs

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Technical Calculation, Design and Operation (Cont.)

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designed by the Soviet scientist Ye.S. Borisevich. The application of integrating circuits to various fields is also discussed. The works of the following Soviet scientists are noted in the review of the technical literature: A.G. Kalashnikov, G.M. Ivanova, G.N. Petrova, M.I. Subbotin, I.L. Nersesov, I.G. Gutovskiy, and S.P. Kapitsa. The subject was treated by the author in his dissertation which was published in 1944. There are 27 references: 20 Soviet, 5 English, and 2 German.

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Calculation of the Parameters of the Circuit and the Design of the Galvanometer in Connection With Errors	10
Designing Units and Parts	23

Card 2/3

GROSHEVOY, Yu.M.

Specifications for the supply and delivery of sugar beets. Sakh.prom.
34 no.10:47-48 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy oblastnoy gosudarstvennyy arbitrazh.
(Sugar beets)

ACC NR: AFB032016

SOURCE CODE: UR/0376/06/004/006/0201/0205

AUTHOR: Fridkin, F. M.; Gerzanich, Ye. I.; Groshik, I. I.; Lyakhovitskaya, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Crystallography, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR) 58

TITLE: Absorption edge in the semiconducting ferroelectrics $SbSbBr$, $BiSbBr$, and $SbSI$

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, no. 6, 1966, 201-205

TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric material, semiconducting material, second order phase transition, phase transition, absorption edge, light absorption

ABSTRACT: To ascertain the behavior of the intrinsic absorption edge in a series of ferroelectrics of groups V, VI, and VII, which undergo low-temperature phase transitions, the authors investigated optical absorption in $SbSbBr$, $BiSbBr$, and $SbSI$ in polarized light in the interval from $+40$ to $-190^{\circ}C$. The $SbSbBr$, $BiSbBr$, and $SbSI$ single crystals were grown from the gas phase. The $SbSbBr$ and $BiSbBr$ crystals were in the form of thin needles (transverse dimension not larger than 0.1 mm, length 10 - 15 mm). The $SbSI$ single crystals were larger (10 x 1 x 1 mm). All the investigated single crystals were rhombo-dipyramidal. The direction of the spontaneous polarization coincided with the twofold axis parallel to the needle axis. The measurements were made in a vacuum cryostat cooled with liquid nitrogen, with a temperature maintained accurate to 0.2C. The transmission spectra were investigated with a monochromator and

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a photomultiplier. The relation $\alpha^{1/2} \sim hv$ (α - absorption coefficient, hv - photon energy) was satisfied for all three crystals in the entire investigated temperature interval, thus pointing to the indirect character of the transitions. In addition, the $\alpha^{1/2}$ vs. hv curve of SbSBr had two straight-line sections, connected apparently with the absorption and emission of a phonon. The phonon energy determined from the difference between the energies corresponding to the two sections turned out to be 0.03 eV and independent of the temperature. No change in the shape of the absorption edge during the phase transition was observed in any of the crystals. A jump in the width of the forbidden band takes place in the region of the phase transition of all the ferroelectrics. A striking fact is the jump in the temperature coefficient of the forbidden-band width observed in the case of SbSBr in the paraelectric region at a temperature -103°C, apparently due to a second-order phase transition. The behavior of BiSBr and SbSI is qualitatively the same. The results not only confirm the existence of ferroelectric phase transitions in SbSBr, BiSBr, and SbSI at -180, -170, and +22°C respectively, but indicate unambiguously their character (first-order transitions). In addition to these transitions, singularities in the temperature dependence of the width of the forbidden band are observed in the paraelectric region for SbSBr and BiSBr and in the ferroelectric region for SbSI. These are apparently evidence of the existence of second-order phase transitions in these crystals. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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GROSHIKOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; USAN, Aleksandr Iukich; VASILYVSKIY, N.A.,
retsensent; MEREKALOV, I.F., retsensent; RAPPOPORT, M.G., red.;
AKIMOVA, A.G., red. izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Forty-five column punched card computer; servicing and repair]
Schetno-perforatsionnye 45-kolonnnye mashiny; tekhnicheskoe obslu-
zhivanie i remont. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1958. 270 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Electronic calculating machines)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5902

Groshikov, Aleksandr Ivanovich, Yuriy L'vovich Zaslavskiy, and Nikolay
Iosifovich Gorbenko

Zagotovitel'no-shtampovochnyye raboty v samoletostroyenii (Pressworking Processes
in Aircraft Fabrication) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961. 555 p. Errata slip in-
serted. 5000 copies printed.

Reviewer* M. N. Gorbunov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Ed.:
V. Ya. Shekhter, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House:
P. B. Morozova; Tech. Ed.: V. P. Rozhin; Managing Ed.: S. D. Krasil'nikov,
Engineer.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for students in aircraft-construction tekhn-
nikums. It can also be useful to workers, foremen, and process engineers in
aircraft fabrication.

COVERAGE: Basic information is given on pressworking processes used on aircraft,
including methods of planning the manufacturing processes and the design of

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Pressworking Processes (Cont.)

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accessories for shops making pressworked parts. The equipment, accessories, and processes used in making aircraft parts from sheet, shapes, and tube are described. Also discussed are the means for mechanization and automation of pressworking processes, particularly manual finishing operations, which account for to 30 to 60% of the labor in all pressworking operations in experimental and small-lot production. Ch. I to III were written by N. I. Gorbenko, Engineer; Ch. IV to VII, XI, XIII, and XVI, by A. I. Groshikov, Engineer; and Ch. VIII to X, XII, XV, and XVI by Ya. L. Zaslavskiy, Engineer. There are 26 references, all Soviet.

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BOOK EXPLOITATION

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Groshikov, Aleksandr Ivanovich

Principles of the mechanization and automat'on of technological processes in airplane construction (Osnovy mekhanizatsii i avtomatizatsii tekhnologicheskikh protsessesov v samoletostroyenii) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye," 1965. 347 p. illus., biblio. 3500 copies printed. Textbook for technical schools of airplane construction.

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft manufacturing, mechanization, automation, mechanized operation, automated operation, automatic forming, automatic welding, automatic assembling, automatic fitting

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This textbook is intended for aviation technicians. It may also be useful to technologists, foremen, and workmen in the aircraft industry. The book deals with basic concepts of the theory underlying automatic devices and describes standard elements and systems used to automate aircraft manufacturing. It gives a considerable number of examples of mechanized and automated operations such as forming, welding, fitting, assembling, transporting, etc.

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OTHER: 000

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ACCESSION NR: AT5010605

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AUTHOR: Groshikov, M. A.; Sorokin, P. A.

24
E+1

TITLE: Pathomorphological changes in the lungs of animals exposed to high oxygen pressure

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii. Funktsii organizma v usloviyakh izmenennoy gazovoy sredy, v. 3, 1964, 106-115

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen pressure, lung, oxygen effect, hemorrhage

ABSTRACT: The changes caused by high oxygen pressure in dogs and guinea pigs are essentially the same. Expansion and hyperemia of the veins and capillaries, sometimes with hemorrhages in the surrounding tissues and in the lumens of the alveoli are observed in the lungs as well as perivascular edema, thickening of the inter-alveolar walls due to edema and dilatation of the capillaries, and varying degrees of atelectasis. Lung injury was combined with more or less pronounced congestion in the other viscera. Adrenalectomy in the dogs, especially when combined with division of the splanchnic nerves, reduced the pathological effects of high oxygen pressure on the lungs. This confirms the importance of humoral factors in pulmonary lesions resulting from acute oxygen poisoning. Division of the splanchnic

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