GANGNUS, A.

Oasis in an ice desert. Tekh.mol.30 no.1:6 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Chlen literaturnogo ob"yedineniya zhurnala "Tekhnika molodezhi."
(Ice—Antarctic regions)

BEN'KOVA, N.P., doktor fiziko-mat. nauk, otv. red.; SHAPIRO, B.S., otv. red.; GANGNUS, A.A., red.; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.; SIMKIN, G.S., tekhn. red.

[Papers]Sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. (Rezul'taty issledovanii po programme Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda). No.10. [Ionospheric studies]Ionosfernye issledovaniia. 1962. 154 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. V razdel programmy MGG. Ionosfera.
(Ionosphere)

GANGNUS, A.

Searching for answers in space. Znan.-sila 38 no.4:11-13 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)

BELOUSOV, I.M., otv. red.; GANGNUS, A.A., red.

[Collection of articles] Sbornik statei. Moskva, Nauka, No.13. 1965. 258 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. X razdel programmy MGG.

TIMOSHENKO, V.V.; MARTYNISHKIN, A.M.; TSUKANOV, V.P.; GANGO, Ya.V.; SHIKOV, I.P.; NIKONOV, A.V.; POSTNIKOV, V.P.; KOROLEV, G.D.; ARTAMONOV, A.M.; TEMNIKOV, S.N.; KABLUKOVSKIY, A F.; MAKHOV, A.Kh.; KOTIKOV, A.Kh.; ZNAMENSKIY, B.A.; ZUYEV, T.I.; POZDNYAKOV, F.P.; BALASHOV, S.A.; YERMOKHIN, I.P.

New design of electrode holders for electric-arc smelting furnaces. Prom. energ. 15 no.8:13-14 Ag '60. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric furnaces)

1. GANGRSKIY, P. A., KARAPETYAN, SH. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Drug Industry

7. Intensification of production is the most important condition for increased production. Med. Prom. no. 6, 1952.

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

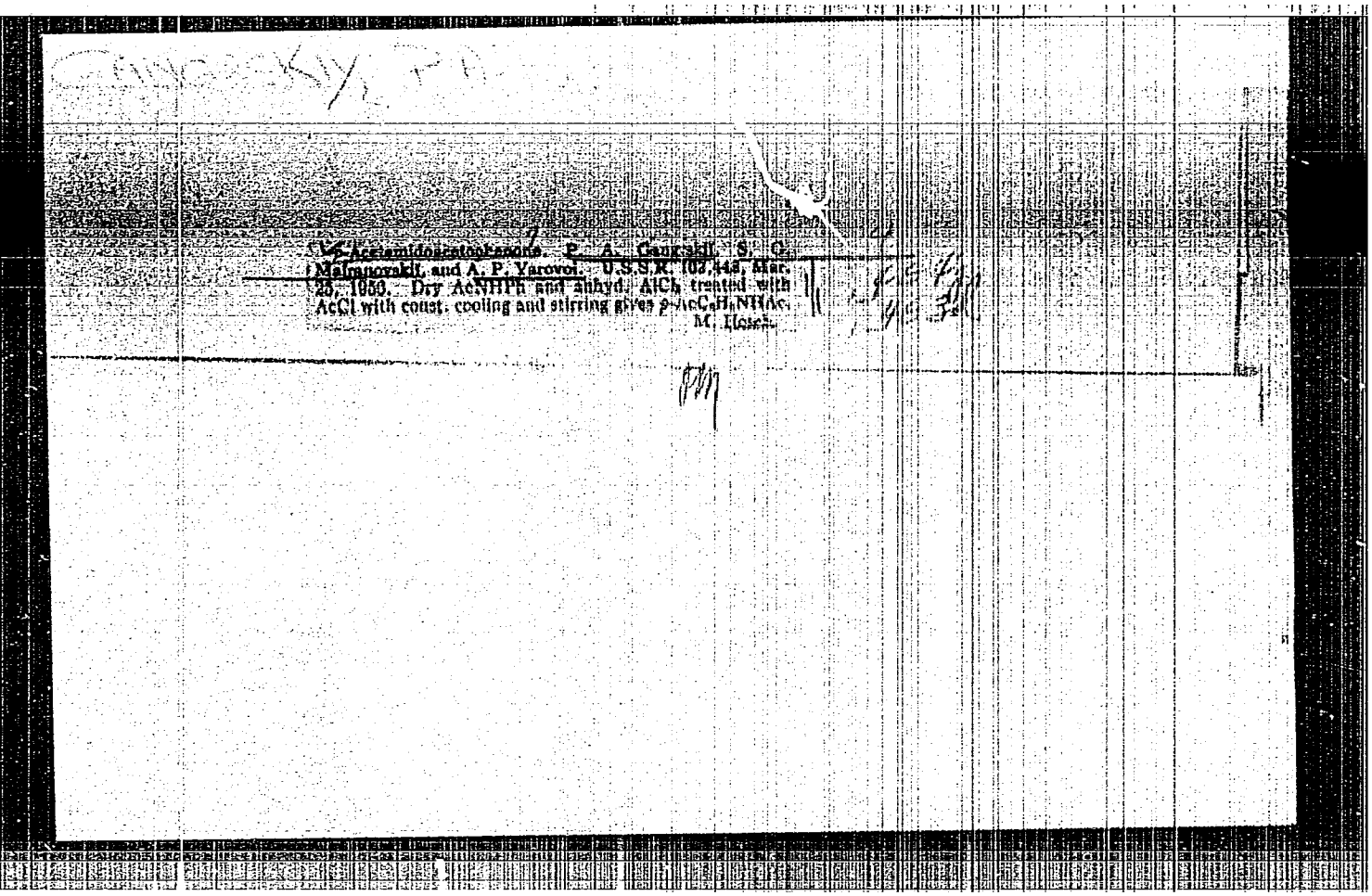
GANGRSKIY, P.A.

GRIGOROVSKIY, A.M.; GANGRSKIY, P.A.

Production of sulfanilamide from p-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid. Med. prom. no.3:23-26 Jl-S '55. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze i khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin."

(SULFANILAMIDE, preparation of,
from p-chlorobenzenesulfonic acid)



p-Acetamidoacetophenone. P. A. Gavrakil, S. G. Malmanovskii, and A. P. Yarovoi. U.S.S.R. 102,448, Mar. 25, 1956. Dry AcNHPh and anhyd. AlCl$_3$ treated with AcCl with const. cooling and stirring gives p-AcC$_6$H$_4$NHAc. M. Hoch

GANGRSKIY, P.A.

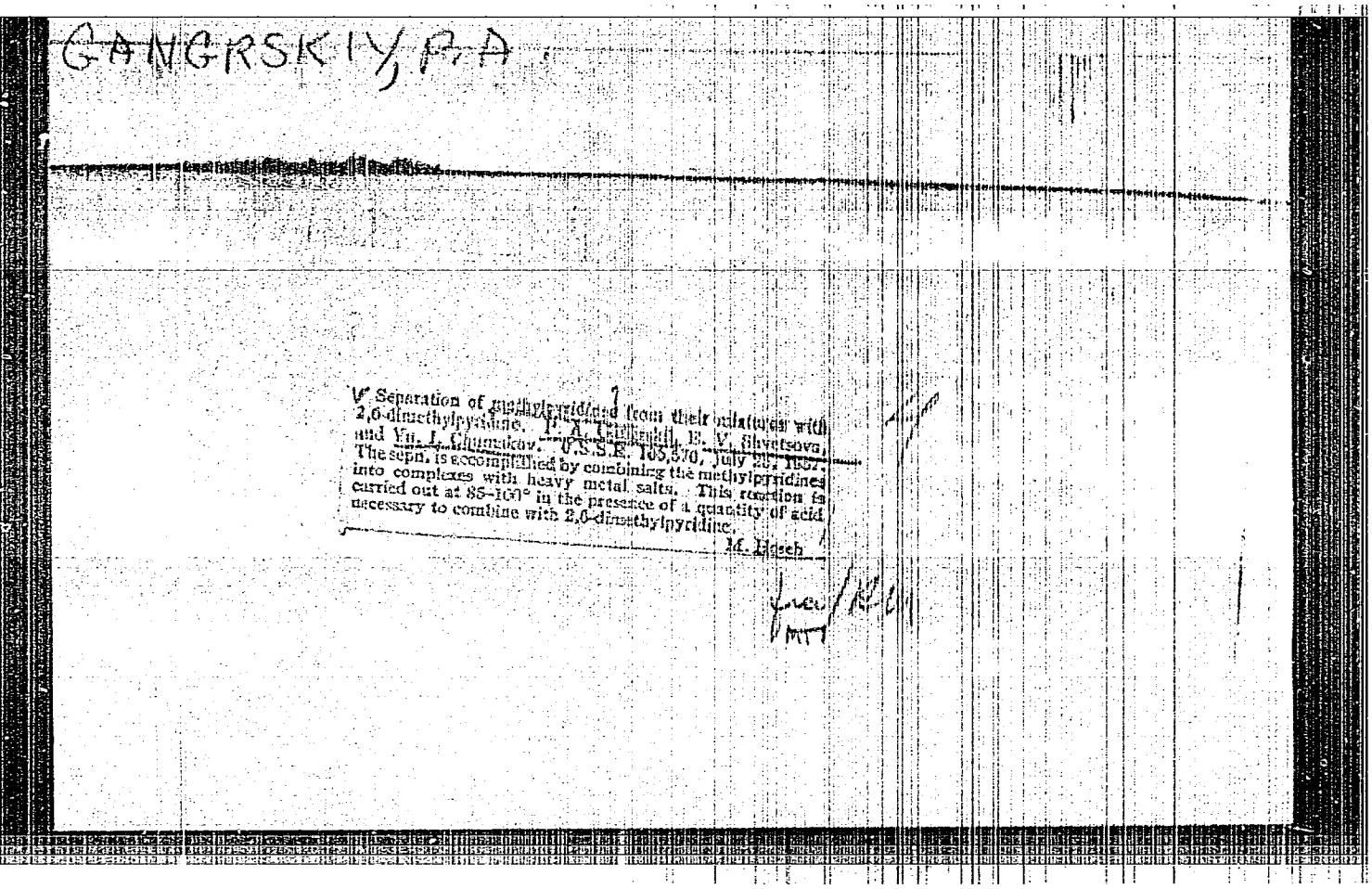
Propionic acid from its esters. L. N. Pavlov and P. A. Gangrskii. U.S.S.R. 104,770, Feb. 25, 1957. Propionic esters are sapond. with NaOH or milk of lime. The sapong. agent is so added that at the end of the reaction the temp. is raised to the b.p. of the mixt. The resulting propionate is decompd. with H_2SO_4 and the free acid extd. with dichloroethane, CCl_4, or some other solvent and distd.

GANBRSKIY, P. A.

Isonicotinic acid hydrazide. L. N. Pavlov, P. A. Gamorskii, and V. M. Polyachenko. U.S.S.R. 106,120, July 25, 1957. Isonicotinic acid is heated with hydrazine hydrate under such conditions that either water is driven off by the process or else the water is combined into an azeotropic mixt. with a suitable substance. At the end of the reaction the hydrazide is sepd. by known means. M. Hosch

PM

MT



GANGRSKIY, P.A.

Separation of methylpyridines from their solutions with 2,6-dimethylpyridine. P. A. Gangrskiy, E. V. Shvetsova, and Yu. I. Ghimadiev. U.S.S.R. 105,570, July 20, 1957. The sepn. is accomplished by combining the methylpyridines into complexes with heavy metal salts. This reaction is carried out at 85–160° in the presence of a quantity of acid necessary to combine with 2,6-dimethylpyridine.

M. Hasch

GANGRSKIY, P.A.; CHVYREVA, Ye.G.; CHUMAKOV, Yu.I.

Studies in the synthesis, separation, and analysis of pyridine bases. Report No.3: Extraction of isonicotinic acid from α β-pikoline fraction. Med.prom. 13 no.3:13-15 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin."
(PYRIDINE) (ISONICOTINIC ACID)

GANGRSKIY, P.A.; CHUMAKOV, Yu.I.

Obtaining nicotinic acid from the β-picolinic fraction. Med.prom. 13 no.12:16-18 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Akrikhin."
(NICOTINIC ACID) (PYRIDINE)

CHUMAKOV, Yu.I.; CHVYREVA, Ye.G.; GANGRSKIY, P.A.

Isonicotinic acid. Metod.poluch.khim.reak. i prepar. no.7:82-85 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Moskovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod "Arikhin".

AUTHOR: Alkhazov, D.G., Gangrskiy, Yu.P., Lemberg, I.Kh. 56-5-14/46

TITLE: Nuclear Reactions of N^{14} Ions With Li^7 and C^{12} (Yadernyye reaktsii ionov N^{14} s Li^7 i C^{12})

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 5, pp. 1160-1162 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: N^{14} ions are accelerated up to 15,6 MeV in a cyclotron, after which they are ejected as N^{+++}-ions, and, focused by quadrupole lenses, impinge upon targets of Li^7 and C^{12}. The yields of reaction products with a half life which is larger than 1 sec., are measured as follows:

		in mb
$Li^7 + N^{14} \longrightarrow$	F^{18}	18
$Li^7 + N^{14} \longrightarrow$	Ne^{19}	4,0
$Li^7 + N^{14} \longrightarrow$	N^{16}	15
$Li^7 + N^{14} \longrightarrow$	O^{15}	1,3
$C^{12} + N^{14} \longrightarrow$	Al^{25}	0,2

If the forming cross section of F^{18} is compared in reactions

Card 1/2

with the α -binding energy of the target nuclei when various light nuclei are bombarded with N-ions, it may be said that F^{18} is formed by the fact that the N-particle flying past the target nucleus, carried along a α -particle from this target nucleus. There are 2 tables and 7 non-Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Institute of Technical Physics AN USSR (Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut SSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

GANGRSKIY, Yu.P.; GUSINSKIY, G.M.; LEMBERG, I.Kh.

Investigating the decay scheme $Bi^{212} \rightarrow Po^{212}$ by means of $\alpha-\gamma$ and $\gamma-\gamma$ -coincidences. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 24 no.12:1449-1456 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Bismuth—Isotopes) (Polonium—Isotopes)

ALKHAZOV, D. G.; GANGRSKIY, Yu. P.; LEMBERG, I. Kh.; UDRALOV, Yu. I.

Energy resolution of silicon p-n detectors in the recording of heavy ions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 16 no.12:1506-1507 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Nuclear counters--Design and construction)
(Ions)

S/048/62/026/002/007/032
B101/B102

AUTHORS: Gangrskiy, Yu. P., and Lemberg, I. Kh.

TITLE: Double Coulomb excitation of the 0^+ level in Ge^{70}

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 2, 1962, 212-214

TEXT: The double Coulomb excitation $0'^+$ was examined by bombarding a Ge target with multiply charged 36-Mev nitrogen ions accelerated in the cyclotron of FTI. The gamma radiation was recorded by two NaI(Tl) scintillation counters connected to a gate circuit with a time resolution of $2 \cdot 10^{-8}$ sec. The one-channel discriminator was adjusted to the recording of 1036-kev gamma quanta. The spectrum of coincidences with 1036-kev quanta was recorded by a 64-channel pulse-height analyzer. The 174-kev line observed corresponds to the discharge of the $0'^+$ level. The double Coulomb excitation cross section at $\xi = 0$ is given by $\sigma_{E2E2} = 0.027a^{-2}\sigma_{E2}(0 \rightarrow 2)\sigma_{E2}(2 \rightarrow 0')$, where a is half the least distance

Card 1/3

Double Coulomb excitation of the...

between incident particle and nucleus, $\sigma_{E2}(0 \rightarrow 2)$ is the Coulomb excitation cross section of the first level with spin 2^+, and $\sigma_{E2}(2 \rightarrow 0')$ is the excitation cross section from the first to the second level. For $B(E2, 2 \rightarrow 0')$ one finds $0.10 \cdot 10^{-48} e^2$ cm^4. $B(E2, 0' \rightarrow 2)$ $= 0.50 \cdot 10^{-48} e^2$ cm^4 is obtained and $B(E2, 0' \rightarrow 2) = (0.63 \pm 0.12) \cdot 10^{-48} e^2$ cm^4 is found from the lifetime of the $0'^+$ level. The experimental error is 30 % since the equation for σ_{E2E2} is accurate only for $\xi = 0$, whereas in the experiment it had been found that $\xi = 0.35$ for the excitation of the first level, and $\xi = 0.062$ for $2 \rightarrow 0'$. $B(E2)$ for the excitation of the first level with the spin 2^+ was found to equal $(0.18 \pm 0.03) \cdot 10^{-48} e^2$ cm^4. $B(E2, 0' \rightarrow 2)$ is three times greater than $B(E2, 0 \rightarrow 2)$, which is indicative of its collective nature. There are 2 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. The four references to English-language publications read as follows: Newton, J. C., Stephens, F. S., Phys. Rev. Lett., 1, 63 (1958); Nathan, O., Popov, V. T.,

Card 2/3

Double Coulomb excitation of the...

Nucl. Phys., 21, 631 (1960); Kendall, H. W., Phys. Rev., 109, 861 (1959); Alder, K., Bohr, A., Huus, T., Mottelson, B., Winter, A., Rev. Mod. Phys., 38, 432 (1956).

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

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Card 3/3

40094
S/048/62/026/008/005/028
B163/B104

24.6300

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, V. D., Gangrskiy, Yu. P., Yerokhina, K. I., and Lemberg, I. Kh.

TITLE: Investigation of the Coulomb excitation of the second level $2'^{+}$ of Pd^{104}

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 8, 1962, 997 - 999

TEXT: Experimental investigation of the second level $2'^{+}$ of the Pd^{104} nucleus at 1.34 Mev by bombardment with $N^{14;4+}$ ions with an energy of 42Mev. The γ-background is so low, and the first-state energy 0.56 Mev so much different from that of the cascade quanta (0.78 Mev), that a direct measurement of the γ-spectra can be evaluated. The reduced transition probability $B(E2)_{0\to 2'}$ was calculated from the theoretical expression by Alder et al. (Rev. Mod. Phys., 28, 432, (1956)) for the cascade excitation cross section to be $0.015 \cdot 10^{-48}$ e^2 cm^4. This value coincides with the theoretical

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Coulomb ...

estimation according to Weisskopf (one-particle model). The lifetime calculated from $B(E2)_{0\to 2'}$ is $5.8\cdot10^{-12}$ sec. The error is about 35%. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

40096
S/048/62/026/008/007/028
B163/B104

24.6300

AUTHORS: Gangrskiy, Yu. P., and Lomberg, I. Kh.

TITLE: Coulomb excitation of spherical even-even nuclei of the second levels

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 8, 1962, 1001 - 1014

TEXT: Experimental investigation of the two lowest levels of Ge^{70}, Ge^{72}, Ge^{74}, Se^{74}, Se^{76}, Se^{78}, Se^{80}, Se^{82}, Mo^{94}, Mo^{96}, Mo^{98}, Mo^{100}, Pd^{106}, Pd^{108}, Pd^{110}, Te^{124}, Te^{126}, Te^{128}, Te^{130}. The investigation of the second 2^+ level of a spherical even-even nucleus by Coulomb excitation is more difficult than that of the lower first 2^+ level because the excitation cross section is much smaller, the γ line corresponding to the direct transition to the ground state is very weak compared with the background, and the γ line corresponding to the upper cascade transition is near to the energy of the first level. For this reason, coincidence measurements of the cascade γ quanta are made. The α particles or N^{14} ions are accelerat-

Card 1/8 3

Coulomb excitation of ...

ed in a cyclotron. The γ rays are recorded by two scintillation counters with NaJ(Tl) crystals and photomultipliers in coincidence. The crystal recording the upper cascade quantum was arranged at a distance of 15 mm from the target and at an angle of 90° to the ion beam, the other crystal at 5 mm distance and at an angle of 135°. When γ transitions with an energy below 600 kv were to be observed, the second crystal was disposed along the direction of the ion beam and far enough removed to prevent the 511 kev γ quanta from positron annihilation being recorded in both crystals at the same time. The pulses coming from one of the photomultipliers were discriminated in a 128-channel amplitude analyzer open only when the other multiplier simultaneously gave a pulse corresponding to the transition from the first 2^+ level to the ground state. In order to correct for accidental coincidences of the relatively frequent transition from the first level, these were measured separately. Thus the multichannel analyzer recorded two spectra at the same time, one containing only the accidental coincidences, the other both accidental and real coincidences. N^{14} ion with energies near to the Coulomb barrier of the target nuclei were used. In this case the ratio of second level to first level excitation is higher than in the case of excitation with α particles. The results,

Card 2/3

Coulomb excitation of ...

i. e. the energies of the two lowest 2^+ levels, the corresponding reduced transition probabilities, the yield ratios from thick targets, life times etc. are listed in tables. Corrections were made for the contribution of double Coulomb excitation. For the second levels of Mo^{96}, Mo^{98}, Te^{126}, Te^{128}, and Te^{130} it was not possible to determine the quantum characteristics unambiguously. For these nuclei, the reduced transition probabilities $B(E2; 4 \rightarrow 2)$ and $B(E2; 0' \rightarrow 2)$ were also calculated on the assumption that the levels have spins 4 and 0' respectively. The experimental transition probabilities are compared with theoretical values. $B(E2; 2' \rightarrow 0)$ is of the same order, $B(E2; 2' \rightarrow 2)$ much greater and $B(M1; 2' \rightarrow 2)$ much smaller than the theoretical one-particle values. The experimental ratios $B(E2; 2' \rightarrow 2) / B(E2; 2 \rightarrow 0)$ and $B(E2; 2' \rightarrow 0) / B(E2; 2 \rightarrow 0)$ agree better with the axially-asymmetric rotator theory by Davydov and Filippov (Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 35, 440 (1958)) than with the theory of quadrupole oscillations. There are 7 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 3/4 3

40099
S/048/62/026/008/010/028
B104/B102

24.6300

AUTHORS: Gangrskiy, Yu. P., and Lemberg, I. Kh.

TITLE: Coulomb excitation of the 532-kev level in Er^{167}

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 8, 1962, 1027 - 1028

TEXT: 532-kev γ-rays are observed during decay of Tu^{167} into Er^{167}. This line can result from a Coulomb excitation of the Er^{167} nucleus only if it is due to a transition into the ground state. The Coulomb excitation of Er^{167} was studied on an Er_2O_3 target enriched in Er^{167}, during irradiation with 50 Mev N^{14} ions. The intense γ-background was reduced by a special coincidence circuit. 179, 210, 245, and 532-kev lines appear in the γ-spectrum. The first three lines correspond to an excitation of the levels in the first rotational band of Er^{167}. From the ground level spin of Er^{167} $(7/2^+)$ and the energy of the first excited level (79 kev, $9/2^+$), the other levels of the rotational band are found to be: 179 $(11/2^+)$; 290$(13/2^+)$, 422 kev $(15/2^+)$, etc. The 179-kev γ-line is related to the

Card 1/2

S/048/62/026/008/010/028
B104/B102

Coulomb excitation of the ...

excitation of the second level of the Er^{167} rotational band. The 210 and 245-kev lines are related to a cascade excitation of the third (290 kev) and fourth (422 kev) levels of Er^{167}. The energy of these lines corresponds to the energies of transitions from the third and fourth levels to the first and second levels of the rotational band. The 532-kev line corresponds to a transition into the ground state. The value B(E2) for the excitation of this level is $0.042e^2_{11} \cdot 10^{-48}$ cm^4. For a spin of 3/2, the lifetime of this level is $2.3 \cdot 10^{-11}$ sec. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

S/056/62/042/004/017/037
B164/B202

24.6600

AUTHORS: Gangrskiy, Yu. P., Lemberg, I. Kh.

TITLE: Coulomb excitation of second 2^+ levels of even-even nuclei of intermediate atomic weights

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 4, 1962, 1027-1028

TEXT: The authors study the Coulomb excitation of even-even nuclei of Ge, Se, Mo, Pd and Te isotopes by measuring the coincidences of cascade γ-quanta. Targets of these elements (in some cases enriched) were irradiated in the FTI AN SSSR im. A. F. Ioffe (FTI AS USSR imeni A. F. Ioffe) cyclotron with 8.5 Mev α-beams and 36.41 and 53 Mev nitrogen ions. The γ-quanta were measured with two NaI(Tl) scintillation counters in a fast-slow coincidence circuit. A 128-channel pulse height analyzer was used to study the coincidence γ-spectrum. To determine the effect of random coincidences, the spectrum of true plus random coincidences and the spectrum of random coincidences were measured simultaneously in two registers of the pulse height analyzer. From the coincidence

Card 1/4

spectra obtained it was possible to determine the energies ΔE of the second 2^+ levels and the reduced probabilities of transitions to these levels. Since the arrangement was designed to measure γ-quanta only, only the value $\varepsilon(E2)$ could be determined, where ε is the contribution of cascade transitions during deexcitation of the second level. To determine the reduced transition probability B(E2), it is necessary to know the ratio of direct and cascade transitions of the second level. For a number of nuclei this ratio is known from data on beta decay. Corrections for double Coulomb excitation are necessary for calculating B(E2). For the bulk of nuclei this correction does not exceed 30%. It is more than 50% only for Ge^{72} and Te^{126}. Interference effects were neglected since phase differences are unknown. Owing to geometry, the correction for the angular correlation of cascade γ-quanta was less than 5%. The results are collected in the table. The values $\varepsilon B(E2)^{\kappa}$ obtained by Stelson and McGowan (Phys. Rev. 121, 209, 1961) in the case of Coulomb excitation with α-particles are given for comparison. Results are in agreement within the limits of error. For Se^{74}, Se^{82}, Mo^{96}, Mo^{98},

Coulomb excitation of second ...

Te^{128}, Te^{130}, the energies of the second 2^+ levels have hitherto been unknown.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 2, 1961

Card 3/4

S/056/62/042/004/017/037
B164/B102

Coulomb excitation of second ...

Ядро	Δ E, keV	± B (E2), e²·10⁴⁸	B (E2), e²·10⁴⁸	± B (E2)*, e²·10⁴⁸
Ge^{70}	1709±19	0,25±0,08	0,675	
Ge^{72}	1466±16	0,15±0,04	0,175	
Ge^{74}	1200±16	0,55±0,10	2,20	0,44±0,09
Se^{74}	1373±20	0,50±0,20		
Se^{76}	1230±15	0,65±0,18	1,17	0,76±0,15
Se^{78}	1306±15	0,78±0,15	1,40	0,55±0,11
Se^{80}	1441±17	0,94±0,26	1,94	0,97±0,20
Se^{82}	1486±20	0,78±0,18		
Mo^{94}	1577±20	0,50±0,15	0,545	
Mo^{96}	1524±19	1,09±0,30		
Mo^{98}	1491±20	1,38±0,35		
Mo^{100}	1047±14	1,35±0,35		1,75±0,26
Pd^{106}	1112±12	1,09±0,22	1,60	1,08±0,23
Pd^{108}	940±11	0,87±0,20		0,74±0,11
Pd^{110}	813±11	1,37±0,20		0,94±0,08
Te^{124}	1323±19	1,40±0,40	1,64	
Te^{126}	1457±17	0,47±0,15	0,50	
Te^{128}	1601±20	1,20±0,28		
Te^{130}	1765±20	1,12±0,23		

Card 4/4

S/056/62/043/005/007/058
B163/B186

AUTHORS: Afonin, O. F., Gangrskiy, Yu. P., Lemberg, I. Kh., Nabichvrishvili, V. A.

TITLE: Cascade Coulomb excitation of rotational levels with 4^+ and 6^+ spins

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 5(11), 1962, 1604-1610

TEXT: Cascade Coulomb excitation of some of the levels of the basic rotational band is possible in a deformed nucleus if the energy of the primary particles is sufficient. The measurement of the excitation cross sections makes it possible to check the theory of cascade Coulomb excitation and to gain information on the induced transition probabilities for the excited states. Targets enriched with Sm, Gd, Er, and W isotopes (Sm, Gd, and Er as oxides, W metallic) were bombarded with 50 Mev $N^{14+++++}$ ions from a cyclotron. The γ spectra and coincidences of γ quanta emitted in consequence of Coulomb excitation and inelastically scattered ions were measured. The quanta were recorded by means of a

scintillation spectrometer with a NaI (Tl) crystal. The scattered N^{14} ions were recorded by silicon p-n-detectors arranged at an angle corresponding to 135° scattering. Their voltage was so chosen that α particles and protons could easily be separated from the N^{14} ions. Table 1 gives the energy differences for the observed $0\rightarrow2$, $0\rightarrow4$, and $0\rightarrow6$ transitions of a number of even-even-nuclei. Most of them were already known, but the second and third level of Sm^{154}, the second level of Er^{170} and the third level of Gd^{160} were not yet known. In Table 2 the yield ratios of the $0\rightarrow2$, $0\rightarrow4$, and $0\rightarrow6$ transitions are listed and compared with the theory of Alder and Winter (Mat. Fys. Medd. Dan. Vid. Selsk. 32, 8, 1960). The agreement is good except for the cases of the W isotopes and Gd^{154} for which the observed yields are lower. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Cascade Coulomb excitation of ...

S/056/62/043/005/007/058
B163/B186

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1962

Legend of Table 1: First column: Isotope.

Legend of Table 2: First column: Isotope, 3rd and 5th column: experiment, 4th and 6th column: theory

Table 1

Изотоп	$\Delta E\,(0 \to 2)$, keV	$\Delta E\,(0 \to 4)$, keV	$\Delta E\,(0 \to 6)$, keV
Sm^{154}	82	270	534
Gd^{154}	123	370	
Gd^{156}	89	285	
Gd^{158}	79	260	
Gd^{160}	75	246	503
Er^{164}	90	290	
Er^{166}	81	266	
Er^{168}	80	263	
Er^{170}	79	261	
W^{182}	100	326	
W^{184}	111	357	
W^{186}	123	393	

Card 5/5

Table 2

Изотоп	q	$Y(0 \to 2)/Y(0 \to 4)$ опыт	$Y(0 \to 2)/Y(0 \to 4)$ теория	$Y(0 \to 4)/Y(0 \to 6)$ опыт	$Y(0 \to 4)/Y(0 \to 6)$ теория
Sm^{154}	2,13	5,85	5,02	16,2	14,9
Gd^{154}	1,72	12,60	8,25		
Gd^{156}	1,99	5,12	6,17		
Gd^{158}	2,18	6,40	4,92		
Gd^{160}	2,25	4,25	4,61	11,4	13,9
Er^{164}	1,87	7,00	6,86		
Er^{166}	1,99	8,10	6,17		
Er^{168}	2,00	6,67	6,11		
Er^{170}	1,96	7,40	6,39		
W^{182}	1,52	16,67	11,35		
W^{184}	1,49	20,7	11,70		
W^{186}	1,35	28,9	14,65		

S/056/62/043/006/003/067
B163/B186

AUTHORS: Afonin, O. F., Gangrskiy, Yu. P., Lemberg, I. Kh., Nabichvrishvili, V. A., Udralov, Yu. I.

TITLE: Investigation of Coulomb excitation of the first Mo^{92} level

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 6(12), 1962, 1995 - 1997

TEXT: The Coulomb excitation cross section of Mo^{92}, which is an even-even nucleus with a closed neutron shell (N = 50), is so small that direct observation of the Coulomb excitation by recording the γ spectrum is impeded by the background γ radiation from nuclear reactions with light impurity atoms such as C and O. To reduce this background, coincidences were counted of inelastically scattered bombarding particles and γ quanta emitted in the decay of the first excited state. A metallic target enriched with the Mo^{92} isotope to more than 5 times its natural content was bombarded with N^{14} ions accelerated to 40 Mev in the FTI AN SSSR cyclotron. The scattered ions were recorded by means of 4 silicon pn-detectors with

Card 1/2

a total surface of 100 mm^2. More details of the experimental procedure were given in an earlier paper (O. F. Afonin et al., ZhETF 43, 1604, 1962). The first level 2^+ of Mo^{92} is at 1.52±0.03 Mev. The reduced transition probability B(E2) is found to be $(0.19\pm0.08)\ e^2 \cdot 10^{-48}\ cm^4$ by comparison with the γ yield of the decay of the first excited level of Mo^{98} at 0.78 Mev which is well observable in the direct γ spectrum as well as in the γN coincidence spectrum. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1962

ALKHAZOV, D.G.; ANDREYEV, D.S.; VASIL'YEV, V.D.; GANGRSKIY, Yu.P.; LEMBERG. I.Kh.; VDRALOV, Yu.I.

Studying the Coulomb excitation of the first levels of even-even nuclei by measuring coincidences of gamma quanta and inelastically scattered ions. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.10:1285-1296 O '63. (MIRA 16:10)

[redacted], D. G.; VASIL'YEV, V. D.; GANGRSKIY, Yu. P.; LEMBERG, I. Kh., UDRALOV, Yu. I.

"Double Coulomb-Excitation of 4 Levels in the Isotopes Ge, Se and Cd."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

FTI (Physico Technical Inst)

[redacted], D. G.; GANGRSKIY, Yu. P.; LEMB[redacted], I. Kh.

"Investigations of Coulomb-Excitation of Second Excited Levels of Sm^{150}, Sm^{152} and Sm^{154}."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

FTI (Physico Technical Inst)

ACCESSION NR: AP4024042 S/0048/64/028/002/0232/0236

AUTHOR: Alkhazov, D.G.; Gangrskiy, Yu.P.; Lemberg, I.Kh.; Udralov, Yu.I.

TITLE: Coulomb excitation of electric octupole transitions in even-even tin isotopes /Report, Fourteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tbilisi 14 to 22 Feb 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriay fizicheskaya, v.28, no.2, 1964, 232-236

TOPIC TAGS: Coulomb excitation, electric octupole transition, collective level, reduced transition probability, even-even tin isotope

ABSTRACT: It is known from experiments on inelastic scattering of protons, deuterons and α-particles that in the case of medium atomic weight isotopes there are observed collective excited states with energies in the range from 2.5 to 4.0 MeV. The collective nature of these levels is evinced by the large value of the excitation cross section (comparable with the excitation cross section for the first levels). On the basis of the inelastic scattering data these levels have been assigned spin and parity 3^- and in view of their nature are associated with octupole vibrations. Investigation of Coulomb excitation of the 3^- levels is of considerable in-

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4024042

terest inasmuch as it allows of determining not only the level energy but also the reduced transition probability B(E3,0→3). In the present work there was investigated Coulomb octupole excitation in even-even tin isotopes. In such experiments, for reduction of the background radiation one must record either γ-γ coincidences or coincidences between the γ-rays and the inelastically scattered bombarding ions; both methods were employed in the present study. To increase the yield of γ-rays associated with excitation of the 3^- levels there were employed cyclotron accelerated N^{14} ions with energies close to the Coulomb barrier of the target nucleus; for the most part, N^{14} ions with energies of 44.5, 48.5, and 52.5 MeV. The targets were enriched in the even isotopes Sn^{114}, Sn^{116}, Sn^{118}, Sn^{120}, Sn^{122} and Sn^{124}. A number of the coincidence spectra are presented in figures and the values of B(E3) deduced from the measurements are tabulated and compared with the results of O.Hansen and O.Nathan (Nucl.Phys.42,197,1963). The mean value of B(E3) is close to 0.20 e^2 10^{-72} cm^6, which is substantially lower than the values obtained by Hansen and Nathan (the higher values reported by these investigators are attributed to the influence of nuclear interaction processes). The values of B(E3) deduced from the results of γ-N^{14} coincidence measurements decrease with decrease in ion energy. In general the results of the present investigation of octupole Coulomb excitation show that collective 3^- states are systematically excited in even-even tin isotopes; this is in

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4024042

striking contrast with the behavior of the first 2^+ levels, the energy of which decreases with increase of A. The values of the ratio of the experimental value of B(E3) to the single particle value of B(E3) vary in the range from 20 to 40, i.e., are considerably greater than the corresponding ratios for the first 2^+ levels in the even-even tin isotopes. Orig.art.has: 2 formulas, 7 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Sep63	DATE ACQ: 08Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH	NR REF SOV: 003	OTHER: 010

Card 3/3

GANGRSKIY, Yu.P.; ISAKOV, V.I.; LEMBERG, I.Kh.

Effect of interference in the Coulomb excitation of 2^+ levels in even-even nuclei. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 29 no.5:853-856 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.

L 23015-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/ETA(h) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6014826 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/001/006/1025/1027

AUTHOR: Gangrskiy, Yu. P.--Gangrsky, Yu. P.; Lemberg, I. Kh.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Coulomb excitation of the first levels of 2 sup + Zr sup 90 and Zr sup 96

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 1025-1027

TOPIC TAGS: nucleon, zirconium, inelastic scattering, nucleon interaction, Coulomb excitation

ABSTRACT: The Coulomb excitation of the first levels of Zr^{90} and Zr^{96} was investigated using the coincidences between the inelastic scattering of ions and γ-quanta emitted in the degeneration of excited states. N^{14} ions with an energy of 44 MEV were used as bombarding particles. The measured transition probabilities for the first levels in Zr^{90} and Zr^{96} are equal respectively to $(0.042 \pm 0.015)\ e^2.10^{-48}$ cm4 (3.5 times as high as the single-particle evaluation) and $(0.055 \pm 0.022)\ e^2.10^{-48}$ cm^4 (4.5 times as high as the single-particle evaluation). The previously unknown value for the energy of the first level in Zr^{96} was found to be 1.75 ± 0.05 MEV. The experimental level energies and transition probabilities are compared with calculations based on a simple quantitative model, taking into account pairing and

Card 1/2

L 23015-66
ACC NR: AP6014826

quadrupole-quadrupole interactions between outer nucleons. When the spectrum of the one-particle neutron state, taken from the (d, p) reactions on zirconium isotopes, is used in the calculations, the agreement with experimental data is better than when the Nilsson scheme is used (Kgl. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Mat. Fys. Medd., 29, No. 16, 1955). The authors thank A. I. Veselov and K. I. Yerokhin for assistance with the calculations. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 28Dec64 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 26655-66 EWT(m) DIAAP JD

ACC NR: AP6017118 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/012/2231/2234

AUTHOR: Andreyev, D. S.; Gangrskiy, Yu. P.; Lemberg, I. Kh.; Nabichvrishvili, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Coulomb excitations of lower levels in the isotopes Pb sup 204, sup 206, sup 207 and Bi sup 209 /This paper was presented at the 15th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy and the Structure of the Atomic Nucleus, held in Minsk from 25 January to 2 February 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 12, 1965, 2231-2234

TOPIC TAGS: Coulomb excitation, lead, bismuth, nucleon, nitrogen cyclotron, magnetic field, gamma quantum, even nucleus, neutron proton

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the effective nucleon charge it is especially important to know transition probabilities for nuclei having one nucleon (or one hole) above the filled shell. Accurate data on this problem are lacking because the Coulomb output of the excited levels of such nuclei are very small even when bombardment particle energies are very high. Nitrogen ions ($N^{14.5+}$) were accelerated in the FII cyclotron up to 66.5 Mev by enhancing the magnetic field. Gamma quanta ejected forward from a Bi-enriched lead target were recorded. Nitrogen ions of 66.5 Mev energy were used to study the Coulomb excitation of Pb^{207} and Bi; and 63 Mev ions, for Pb^{204} and Pb^{206}.

Spectra of γN-coincidence are shown in figures and the results of

Card 1/2

L 26655-66

ACC NR: AP6017118

2

Coulomb excitation are tabulated. These results are compared with those of other authors. The values of B(E2) are adversely affected by inadequate correction for angular correlation, and though the error is not more than 25% for the 0.57 Mev level of Pb^{207}, it reaches 35 to 40% for the 0.89 Mev level of Pb^{207} and the 0.91 Mev level of Bi^{209}. The effective neutron charge is found to be close to unity, whereas that for the proton is unexpectedly large: 2.6 to 3.0. Speculations are advanced briefly on the effect of level excitation by giant resonance and effects of possible secondary processes. The general rule is drawn: for spherical even-even nuclei the farther the closed shell is from the nucleus, the lower is the energy of the first 2+ level and the greater is the value of B (Ez) for the transition to this level; but this rule does not hold completely for even isotopes of lead. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

L 29282-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6019333 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/003/003/0461/0464

AUTHOR: Gangrskiy, Yu. P.; Lemberg, I. Kh.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Coulomb excitation of electric octupole transitions in In sup 115 nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 3, 1966, 461-464

TOPIC TAGS: Coulomb excitation, indium, gamma quantum, alpha particle, isotope

ABSTRACT: The Coulomb excitation of levels in In^{115}, which are de-excited to the ground state through cascades envolving the isomeric 335 keV level of In^{115} (T=4.5 hours), was investigated. The excitation of the levels was measured according to the yield of 335 keV γ-quanta. The observed dependence of the yield on the α-particle energies can be explained by the electric octupole excitation of two groups of levels, the energies of which are known from other spectrometric experiments. The 0.595 and 0.825 MeV levels belong to the first group; those with the energies 2.06, 2.17, and 2.49 MeV, to the second one. It seems that the levels in the second group are similar to the 3- excited states in the neighboring even isotopes of Cd and Sn. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20, 18 / SUBM DATE: 06Jul65 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 nc

L 44038-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6032230 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/003/005/0794/0797

AUTHOR: Gangrskiy, Yu. P.; Lemberg, I. Kh.; Nabichvrishvili, V. A.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Coulomb excitation of levels in the beta- and gamma-vibrational bands of the Sm sup 152 and W sup 186 nuclei

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 5, 1966, 794-797

TOPIC TAGS: Coulomb excitation, gamma quantum

ABSTRACT: The Coulomb excitation of nuclear levels in Sm^{152} and W^{186} was investigated using the method of coincidences between γ-quanta and inelastically scattered N^{14} ions. The 0^+, 2^+, and 4^+ levels in the β-vibrational band and 2^+ level in the γ-vibrational band of Sm^{152} and also the 2^+ and 4^+ levels in the W^{186} γ-vibrational band were excited. The values of the probability of the electric quadrupole transition from the ground state to the 2^+ levels of the β- and γ-vibrational bands in Sm^{152} and W^{186} were determined. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 formula and 3 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 38,712]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 06Jul65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 blg

0919 1255

ACC NR: AP7012408 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/67/005/001/0022/0025

AUTHOR: Gangrskiy, Yu. P.; Markov, B. N.; Polikanov, S. M.; Yungklaussen, G. -- Jungclaussen, H.

ORG: Joint Institute for Nuclear Research (Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy)

TITLE: Investigation of the reaction $U^{238} - B^{11}$ leading to a spontaneously fissionable isomer Am^{242}

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 5, no. 1, 1967, 22-25

TOPIC TAGS: americium, boron, nuclear isomer, nuclear spin

SUB CODE: 20,11

ABSTRACT: The reaction $U^{238}+B^{11}$ leading to the ground (1-), isomeric (5-) and spontaneously fissionable states of Am^{242} was investigated. The excitation functions have been obtained for the ground and spontaneously fissionable states. For the 5- state, the averaged cross section has been measured in the energy range 50-68 MeV. The spin of the spontaneously fissionable state was evaluated by comparing the cross sections for the production of Am^{242} in various states. The authors thank G. N. Flerov for constant interest in the work, V. P. Perelygin and coworkers of his group for processing and examining the glass detectors, K. A. Gavrilov for preparing the targets, and B. A. Gvozdev

Card 1/2

0932 1339

ACC NR: AP7012408

and S. A. Pleshukovaya for the chemical separation of Am and Cm. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula. [Based on authors' Eng. Abst.] [JPRS: 40,393]

2/2

ZECEVIC, Nasto, dr.; GANIC, Ruzica, dr.; STOJKOVIC, Dragica, dr.

Natural delivery in a woman with previous cesarean section. Med. glasn. 15 no.5:224-226 My '61.

1. Ginekolosko-akusersko odeljenje Bolnice u Nisu (Upravnik: prim. dr N. Zecevic).

(CESAREAN SECTION) (DELIVERY)

[illegible]

Organization of examination and criteria of medical evaluation of the fitness to drive motor vehicles. Arh. hig. rada 15 no.3:283-289 '64.

1. [illegible]

GANICHEV, A.A. ; GOLANT, V.Ye.; ZHILINSKIY, A.P.; KHOTIMSKIY, B.Z.; SHILIN, V.N.

Diffusion of charged particles of a disintegrating plasma in a magnetic field. Zhur. tekh. fiz. 39 no.1:77-88 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M.I.Kalinina.

GANICH, A. A.

"Mechanization of hoisting and transporting at food supply depots and basses." N. F. Yermakov, I. B. Rudner. Reviewed by A. A. Ganich. Mekh. trud. rab, 6, No 3, 1952.

1. GANICH, A. A., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Loading and Unloading

7. Special manual on the mechanization of loading and unloading is necessary. Mekh trud rab No. 12 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

GANICH, A.A., inzhener.

Device for opening the hatch in burden charging carriages. Stal' 16 no.3:270-272 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)

1.Magnitogorskiy filial Gipromeza.
(Open hearth furnaces) (Dumping appliances)

Ganich, A.A.

133-6-4/33

AUTHORS: Ganich, A.A., Zarubin, V.F. and Yakovlev, V.G. (Engineers).

TITLE: Automatic gathering and weighing of blast furnace burden materials with a conveyor belt delivery to skips. (Avtomaticheskiy nabor i vzveshivaniye shikhty dlya domennoy pechi pri transporternoy podache v skip).

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, No.6, pp. 496-500 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A project of automation of gathering, weighing and conveyor belt delivery of burden materials to skips for one of the Magnitogorsk furnaces designed by Gipromez and the Sverdlovsk Branch of the Tyazhpromelektroproyekt is described (Figs.1 and 2). Operating conditions: furnace output - 2500 ton/day with 270 five-skip charges/day; 5 burden components - sinter, manganese addition (manganese ore and open hearth slag); acid additions, limestone and coke; charging sequence can be varied. The diagram of the operation of the burden gathering system for various charging sequences is shown in Fig.3. It is expected that a considerable increase in the efficiency of burden delivery will be obtained with a simultaneous 7.4% decrease in the weight of the equipment (from 367 to 340 ton/furnace).

There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

133-6-4/33

Automatic gathering and weighing of blast furnace burden materials with a conveyor belt delivery to skips. (Cont.)

ASSOCIATION: Magnitogorsk Branch of Gipromez. (Magnitogorskiy Filial Gipromeza).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-12-24187

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 37 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Ganich, A. A., Lesher, G. Kh.

TITLE: Block Planning of Open-hearth Shops (Blochnaya planirovka martenovskikh tsekhov)

PERIODICAL: Tekhn.-ekon. byul. Sov. nar. kh-va Chelyab. ekon. adm. r-na, 1958, Nr 3, pp 47-50

ABSTRACT: A description is offered of a variant of open-hearth shop block planning suggested by the Magnitogorsk Gipromez, in which each open-hearth furnace is located between two empty bays. It is remarked that the provision of empty bays is justified by the high output design rate of the open-hearth furnaces. The planning of existing shops in a number of plants did not provide conditions for an even flow of work and full utilization of the furnace assemblies. In determining the components of a block, it is suggested that the following guiding principles be employed: 1) The open-hearth furnaces in the block should be of a single model; 2) the size and length of pouring areas for open-hearth furnaces should provide for more than two trains; 3) the

Card 1/2

Block Planning of Open-hearth Shops (cont.)

number of open-hearth furnaces in a block is determined with consideration of the need for independent operation of the individual furnaces and for adequate intervals between the performance of identical operations on adjacent furnaces; 4) the provision of non-interfering location of pot-car trains in the wings of each block. It is recommended that development of standard block designs be undertaken to accelerate the planning of standard units. It is observed that the island-block type of shop recommended by the central Gipromez, which offers no significant advantages over the design described, is less economical than that described above. Diagrams of island-block shop plans are presented.

M. Kh.

Card 2/2

18.3200

75940
SOV/133-59-10-1/39

AUTHORS: Zudin, V. M., Ganich, A. A., Sokolovskiy, G. M. (Engineers)

TITLE: Experience in Construction and Operation of Belt Conveyor System for Burden Supply to Blast Furnace Skips

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 10, pp 865-868 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In July 1958, a new belt conveyor system equipped with automatic collection and weighing unit was introduced in a blast furnace of Magnitogorsk Combine (Magnitogorskiy kombinat). Building and installation took 40 days. Sinter is charged at 600 to 700° C. Productivity of feeder: 70 to 140 t/hr, depending on the angle of the latter. In the course of operations certain shortcomings were eliminated by: (1) installing additional rollers to prevent the sideway slipping of the band; (2) adding water-cooled sprocket drive bearings; (3)

Card 1/2

changing the type of gate to start the conveyor before it opens, increasing belt width to 900 mm, and prolonging gate opening time to 2.79 sec; (4) providing a minimum 50° angle of taper, for possible work with humid materials at certain times of the year, in the design of the measuring hoppers; (5) providing sinter slide gates with individual drives to start working or reserve lines independent of the sinter line; (6) installing hoods with suction fans over the source of dust to combat air pollution. Oil filter ventilation is planned. Platform conveyor drives are insulated by means of special screens. Working experience has corroborated the possibility of using belt conveyor systems for hot sinter. Reference is made to earlier work by Ganich, A. A., Zarubin, V. F., and Yakovlev, V. G. There are 4 figures; and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Magnitogorsk Combine (Magnitogorskiy kombinat) and Magnitogorsk State Institute for the Design and Planning of Metallurgical Plants (Magnitogorskiy Gipromez)

FEDOROV, L.I., inzh.; GANICH, A.A., inzh.

Over-all automation of the charging of blast furnaces.
Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.9:12-15 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Blast furnaces—Equipment and supplies) (Automation)

GANICH, A.A., inzh.

Evaluating the degree of mechanization of contruction work.
Mekh.stroi. 19 no.3:22-23 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Construction equipment)

GANICH, A.A., inzh.; DANILOV, O.V., inzh.; SLEPAK, S.L., inzh.; YUDINTSEV, M.P., inzh.

New diagram for batching and weighing the charge mixture for high capacity blast furnaces. Stal' 22 no.8:679-683 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Magnitogorskiy gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu metallurgicheskikh zavodov.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

Ganich, I. I.

AUTHOR: Ganich, I.I. 93-57-7-18/22

TITLE: Proposal to Organize Special Pipe and Turbodrill Repair Centers in the Association of the Tatar Petroleum Industry (O sozdanii spetsializirovannykh baz po remontu trub i turboburov v ob"yedinenii Tatneft')

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1957, Nr 7, pp 61-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Exploitation wells of the Tatar Petroleum Industry (Tatneft') are drilled exclusively with turbodrills. Therefore, it is very important that the drill pipes and turbodrills be properly repaired and steadily delivered to the wells. At present the three drilling departments of the Drilling Trust of the Tatar Petroleum Industry (Tatburneft') have their own repair shops. The shops are housed in unsuitable premises, equipped only with basic tools, and the work is organized on

Card 1/2

a piecework basis. In view of these conditions the shops cannot cope with repair work in a satisfactory manner and this is reflected in Table 1. The Scientific Research Department (NIS) of Tatneft' has proposed improving the quality and rate of repairs by eliminating piecework and by paying workmen by the hour plus a 20 percent bonus for repairs outlasting the minimum period. This reorganization has made it possible to extend the period between repairs from 40-45 hours, to decrease the number of repairs, to simplify the system of norms, to raise the quality of repairs, and to reduce the number of workmen. The author concludes that the central location of the drilling departments of Tatneft' makes it desirable to replace the existing repair shops by large, well-equipped special drill pipe and turbodrill repair centers in Leninogorsk, Al'met'yevsk and possibly also in Aznakayevo. The preparatory work on these special repair centers will begin in 1957 so that the centers can be completed in 1958. There is one table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Oil wells 2. Drills-Maintenance

GANICH, N.M.

SOKOLOV, I.S., assistent; GANICH, M.M., student V. kursa meditsinskogo fakul'teta (g. Uzhgorod)

Foreign bodies in the external auditory meatus and their extraction. Fel'd. i akush. no.9:7-8 S '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(EAR, EXTERNAL, foreign bodies, extraction)

GANICH, M.M. (Mezhgor'ye)

Model midwife. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.2:60-61 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(SHEGDA, ANNA DMITRIEVNA)

YEVDOKIMOVA, A.M.; ESAULOVA, V.A.; GANICH, M.M.

Nurses' councils. Med. sestra 20 no.4:59-62 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predsedatel' Soveta meditsinskikh sester Vologodskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (for Yevdokimova). 2. Predsedatel' Soveta meditsinskikh sester Kirovskoy psikhonevrologicheskoy bol'nitsy (for Esaulova). 3. Glavnyy vrach Mezhgorskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy, Zakarpatskaya oblast' (for Ganich).

(VOLOGDA--NURSES AND NURSING)
(KIROV--NURSES AND NURSING)
(MEZHGOR DISTRICT (TRANSCARPATHIA)--NURSES AND NURSING)

GANICH, M.M. [Hanych, M.M.]

Course of pregnancy, labor and puerperal period in women with endemic goiter. Ped. akush. i gin 25 no.1:45-48 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav.-prof. I.M.Rembez) medichnogo fakul'tetu Uzhgorods'kogo universitetu (rektor - dotsent D.V.Chepur). Naukoviy kerivnik-prof. M.S.Baksheyev.
(GOITER) (OBSTETRICS)

BAKSHEYEV, N.S.; GANICH, M.M.

Effect of chorionic gonadotropin, progesterone and estrogens on some aspects of the thyroid function. Probl. endok. i gorm. 10 no.6:86-91 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. N.S.Baksheyev) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

GOMEL'SKIY, M.S.; GANICH, P.Ya.; ZEGE, E.P.; IVANOV, A.P.; RUBINOV, A.N.

Use of quartz glass in manufacturing instruments for spectrum analysis. Dokl. AN BSSR 6 no.12:772-776 D '62. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut fiziki AN BSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR B.I. Stepanovym.

GANICHENKO, G.Ye.

First machine tool of the new five-year plan. Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.11:32 N '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor zavoda "Krasnyy proletariy".
(Machine tools)

Ganichenko, L. G.

7

Transformations of cyclohexane on deuterized alumino-silicate catalyst. G. M. Panchenkov, Z. V. Gryaznova, and L. G. Ganichenko. Proc. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Sect. Chem. 107, 415-8(1956)(English translation).—See C.A. 51, 4935b. B. M. R.

5

GAVICHENKO, L. G.

Transformations of [illegible] over [illegible] silica catalyst. [illegible] and L. G. Gavichenko (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 100, 64[illegible](1950). A catalyst of 86.5% Al_2O_3 and [illegible]% SiO_2 containing [illegible] milliequivs. D/100 g. was used for transformation of cyclohexene passed over it at [illegible]°. Examn. of the catalyzate showed that with increasing space velocity of feed the transformation of cyclohexene tends to decrease, and D-H exchange is severely hindered. The Al_2O_3 component is the active principle of the catalyst. G. M. Kosolapoff

GANICHENKO, L. G.

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; GRYAZNOVA, Z.V.; YEMEL'YANOVA, V.M.; GANICHENKO, L.G.

Conversion of hydrocarbons on deuteriated alumino silicate catalysts. (MIRA 11:3)
Probl. kin. i kat. 9:145-151 '57.
(Deuterium) (Catalysts) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

PANCHENKO, G. M., GRYAZNOVA, Z. V., YEMEL'YANOV, V. M., GANICHENKO, L. G.

"Conversion of Hydrocarbons on Deuterated Aluminosilicate Catalysts."

Problemy Kinetics and Catalysis, v. 9, Isotopes in Catalysis, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957, 464p.

Most of the papers in this collection were presented at the Conf. on Isotopes in Catalysis which took place in Moscow, 30 Mar - 5 Apr 5, 1956.

5 (4), 15 (2) SOV/20-125-6-29/61

AUTHORS: Ganichenko, L. G., Kiselev, V. F., ~~Krasil'nikov, K. G.~~

TITLE: The Influence of the Hydration of the Surface of Silica on the Adsorption of Aliphatic Alcohols From Solutions (Vliyaniye gidratatsii poverkhnosti kremnezema na adsorbtsiyu alifaticheskikh spirtov iz rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1277-1280 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence exercised by the hydration of the surface of silica is investigated for the adsorption of stream (Ref 1) and saturated hydrocarbons (Ref 2). In the former case this influence is considerable, in the latter it is insignificant. It was therefore of interest to investigate this influence in the adsorption of alcohols which have both hydroxyl groups and carbon chains. Measurements were carried out of the adsorption of methanol-, n-propanol-, n-hexanol, and n-octanol from carbon tetrachloride solutions. Two samples of non-porous silica - "white carbon black" - BS-1 and BS-2 were used. The samples were annealed before the experiments at 300°, one of the BS-2 samples also at 700°. The results obtained are

Card 1/3

shown by table 1. Figure 1 shows the isothermal lines of adsorption, figure 2 shows the dependence a) of the adsorption maximum, b) of the surface occupied by the adsorbed molecules, c) of the thickness of the adsorption layer, d) of the ratio between the adsorbed molecules and the number of hydroxyl groups on the degree of surface hydration. Whereas methanol is still considerably influenced by the degree of hydration, this influence decreases with an increase of the carbon chain. The adsorption of octanol is not influenced at all. With an increasing length of the carbon chain the behavior of the alcohols thus approaches that of the hydrocarbons. Further, the marked increase in thickness of the adsorption layer of methanol is discussed. It is explained by variation of molecule orientation, which may be caused by a polymorphic transformation due to the thermal treatment of the silica, and leads to steps or discontinuities in the adsorption isothermal line. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 15 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

The Influence of the Hydration of the Surface of Silica on the Adsorption of Aliphatic Alcohols From Solutions

SOV/20-125-6-29/61

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: December 30, 1958, by M. M. Dubinin, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1958

Card 3/3

S/062/60/000/009/002/021
B023/B064

AUTHORS: Ganichenko, L. G., Dubinin, M. M., Zaverina, Ye. D., Kiselev, V. F., and Krasil'nikov, K. G.

TITLE: Study of the Vapor Adsorption on Adsorbents With Heterogeneous Surface. Communication 2. Experiments With Organically Substituted Silica Gel

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 9, pp. 1535-1543

TEXT: The adsorption of various vapors on methylated course-porous silica gel and a demethylated sample obtained therefrom is discussed here. The conditions of investigation were chosen in such a way that an essential change of the specific surface seemed to be unlikely. Coarse-porous commercial silica gel КСК(KSK) was taken as initial sample and carefully purified from iron and other impurities. To methylate the surface, silica gel was repeatedly treated with dichloro dimethyl silane vapors at 200°C. Then, the vapors were sucked off in vacuum at 100°C, and silica gel washed with water until the reaction for the chlorine ion was negative. The

Study of the Vapor Adsorption on Adsorbents With Heterogeneous Surface. Communication 2. Experiments With Organically Substituted Silica Gel

S/062/60/000/009/002/021
B023/B064

silica gel thus obtained is called C-1 (S-1). A portion of silica gel S-1 was treated with nitric acid vapors at 200°C for 6 h. Thus, the organic part of the surface was oxidized, the CH_3 radicals substituted by OH groups, and the methylated silica gel with hydrophobic properties became hydrophilic. This specimen was called C-2 (S-2). The composition of the surface of silica gel S-1 and S-2 was determined by an organic analysis. The analysis was carried out at the same time as the determination of the weight losses in calcination at 1250°. Table 1 shows the analytical results. It may be seen that the demethylation of the surface leads to an increase of its degree of hydration. The specific surface of the specimen changed by 3%. Nitrogen, cyclohexane, benzene, and water were used as adsorbates. Figs. 1-4 show the sorption branches of the adsorption isothermal lines of the vapors of these substances. In all cases, the isothermal lines for S-1 are lower than those for S-2. Table 2 gives a comparison among the specific sorption volumes. The authors explain their results with the help of the respective published data. Summing up: 1) The

Card 2/3

Study of the Vapor Adsorption on Adsorbents With Heterogeneous Surface. Communication 2. Experiments With Organically Substituted Silica Gel

S/062/60/000/009/002/021
B023/B064

substitution of one part of the hydroxyl groups of the silica gel surface by methyl groups leads to a reduction of its adsorptive power toward substances in the vapor phase, and to an increase of the molecular fields in the occupied monomolecular layers. 2) To determine the specific surfaces of the adsorbents with a chemically non-homogeneous surface (on the basis of the equation by Brunauer, Emmett, and Teller for the adsorption isothermal line), it is necessary to select the adsorbates with special care. They should be as little sensitive as possible to the chemical heterogeneity of the surface. L. N. Kurbatov is mentioned. There are 5 figures, 4 tables, and 32 references: 22 Soviet, 2 US, 1 British, 6 German, and 1 Swiss.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR), Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1959

Card 3/3

GANICHENKO, L.G.; KISELEV, V.F.; KRASIL'NIKOV, K.G.; MURINA, V.V.

Effect of the nature of silica gel and quartz surfaces on their adsorption properties. Part 4: Adsorption and heat of adsorption of aliphatic alcohols on powdered silica gel. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35 no.8:1718-1726 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

(Alcohols) (Adsorption)

GANICHENKO, L.G.; KISELEV, V.F.

Investigating the surface properties of titanium dioxide crystals. Dokl.AN SSSR 138 no.3:608-611 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom M.M.Dubininym.
(Titanium dioxide crystals)

GANICHENKO, L.G.; KISELEV, V.F.; MURINA, V.V.

Adsorption properties of the crystalline titanium dioxide surface. Kin.i kat. 2 no.6:877-886 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, fizicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Titanium oxide)
(Adsorption)

L 23039-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EWG(j)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4
IJP(c) RM/JD/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP4044078 S/0189/64/000/004/0019/0025

AUTHORS: Ganichenko, L.G. 501; Topor, N. D.; Topchiyeva, K. V. 13

TITLE: Investigation of the physico-chemical properties of the rare earth element oxides 27

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 4, 1964. 19-25

TOPIC TAGS: rare earth oxide, lanthanum oxide, neodymium oxide, samarium oxide, holmium oxide, ergium oxide, ytterbium oxide, differential thermal analysis, vacuum thermal analysis, x ray analysis, chemical analysis, catalyst preparation, stable crystal modification

ABSTRACT: Some of the catalytic and electronic properties of the oxides of La, Nd. Sm, Ho, Er and Yb were investigated by differential-thermal, vacuum-thermal, x-ray and chemical analyses, and a method was worked out for obtaining catalysts with large surface areas. The specific surface, purity, nature of the impurities, the existence of stable crystal modification or of temperature intervals in which the compounds are catalytic, were determined. Samples were

Card 1/2

L 23039-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044078

prepared by calcining the hydroxides which were tableted and dried for 24 hours at 1200. Derivato-grams (showing thermogravimetric TG, differential weight loss DTG, and differential heating DTA curves) of the samples heating to 1000c at a rate of 10 to 15 degrees/min. were obtained. Water and nitrogen oxides, but no oxygen or hydrogen, were given off on heating. The six rare earth oxides all showed essentially identical thermal conversion; all the endo-peaks were indicative of removal of differently bonded water. The peak at 750C was attributed to dehydration and not to phase transition. The exothermic effect discussed by M.W. Shafer and R. Roy (J. Am. Cer. Soc. 42, 563, 1959) was not observed and x-ray study showed no polymorphic transformation. Vacuum heating for 6 hours at 400C was recommended for essentially complete removal of nitrates. Nd_2O_3 prepared in this manner contained no nitrates, had a crystal structure C and a specific surface of 50 m^2/gm. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Department of Physical Chemistry, Moscow State University)

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4009923 S/0057/64/034/001/0077/0088

AUTHOR: Ganichev,A.A.; Golant,V.Ye.; Zhilinskiy,A.P.; Khotimskiy,B.Z.; Shilin,V.N.

TITLE: Investigation of the diffusion of charged particles in a decaying plasma in a magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.1, 1964, 77-88

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma decay, diffusion, charged particle diffusion, diffusion in magnetic field, ambipolar diffusion, helium plasma, helium plasma decay, helium ion diffusion

ABSTRACT: Previous measurements (V.Ye.Golant and A.P.Zhilinskiy,ZhTF,32,127,1962) have shown an anomalously high rate of decay of plasma in a longitudinal magnetic field when the diameter of the discharge tube is small. In order to investigate this phenomenon, the decay of spectroscopically pure helium plasmas was observed in glass and quartz discharge tubes with diameters ranging from 0.4 to 6.6 cm. Longitudinal magnetic fields up to 6000 Oe were employed with the smaller discharge tubes, and fields as high as 1300 Oe were employed with the largest tube. The plasmas were formed by hot cathode pulse discharges in He at pressures from 0.05 to 1.5 mm Hg.

Card 1/3

ACC.NR: AP4009923

The decay was followed by observing the shift of the resonant frequency of a microwave resonant cavity surrounding part of the discharge tube. In some cases the change in the Q of the cavity was also followed in order to obtain information about electron collision rates. Wavelengths in the neighborhoods of 3 and 30 cm were employed. Transverse diffusion coefficients were calculated from the observed decay curves with the aid of suitable assumptions concerning the longitudinal diffusion. The transverse diffusion coefficients obtained for plasmas in discharge tubes with diameters of 4 cm or greater agreed well with theoretical values. Those for plasmas in smaller discharge tubes did not, the observed transverse diffusion coefficients being greater than the theoretical by a quantity that is roughly independent of the magnetic field. The following possible causes for this anomalous behavior are briefly discussed and rejected: impurities in the gas; enhanced electron temperatures; disturbance of the ambipolar diffusion mechanism by magnetic field inhomogeneities. The authors consider it most likely that an instability develops and gives rise to anomalous transverse diffusion. The excitation of oblique drift waves or ionic-acoustic waves, and the development of small scale flute instability are mentioned as possibilities. During the experiments it was noted that even a very small misalignment of the discharge tube with respect to the magnetic field would greatly increase the plasma decay rate. The diffusive decay of a plasma in a rec-

Card 2/3

ACC.NR: AP4009923

tangular discharge tube in an oblique magnetic field is treated theoretically. It is shown that when the angle between the discharge tube axis and the magnetic field lies between certain limits, the ambipolar diffusion mechanism is disturbed and the electrons diffuse primarily along the magnetic field while the ions diffuse mainly transversely to it. The relation between obliquity to the magnetic field and plasma decay rate calculated for a rectangular discharge tube accounts reasonably well for the effect observed with cylindrical tubes. "The authors express their deep gratitude to V.V.Bulanin, who participated in some of the experimental investigations. The authors are deeply grateful to O.P.Bochkova, in whose laboratory the spectrum analysis of the gas was conducted." Orig.art.has: 28 formulas, 8 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im.M.I.Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09Jul63 DATE ACQ: 10Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

ACC NR: AP7006677 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/66/000/010/0073/0078

AUTHOR: Ganichev, A. I. (Engineer)

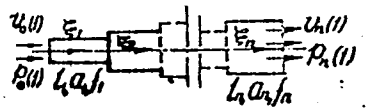
ORG: None

TITLE: Determination of the natural frequencies of oscillations of a compressible fluid in a complex pipeline

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1966, 73-78

TOPIC TAGS: compressible fluid, pipeline, fluid flow, oscillation, pipe flow

ABSTRACT: The author considers oscillations of a fluid in a pipeline consisting of n sections (see figure) where the paremeters l_i, f_i, a_i (i=1, 2, 3,..., n) are known. Linearized equations of disturbed one-dimensional motion of an ideal compressible fluid in the i-th section are given together with the boundary conditions at the joint between two sections. Formulas are derived which may be used for setting up frequency equations for a pipeline made up of sections differing in length, cross sectional area and acoustic velocity, assuming boundary conditions of the acoustic type. Expressions are also found for velocity and pres-



Card 1/2 UDC: 621.643.2/3

ACC NR: AP7006677

sure curves. It is shown that any nonuniform pipeline with a given number of elements has a spectrum of coefficients which completely determine its dynamic properties. A set of rules is given for writing out these spectra in terms of the coefficients of refraction and reflection. The article was presented for publication by Doctor of technical sciences V. I. Feodos'yev, Professor at the Moscow Technical College im. N. E. Bauman. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20, 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2

GANICHEV, A.I., assistent

Forced vibrations of an ideal compressible fluid flow in a uniform straight pipe under the action of an external pressure. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.4:62-69 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskoye vysshaye tekhnicheskoy uchilishche imeni N.E.Baumana.

GANICHEV, D.A.; UTKIN, K.G.

Possibility of the analysis of the distribution of electrons according to their total energies in a quasi-spherical condenser. Fiz. tver. tela 1 no.4:648-653 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. M.I. Kalinina.
(Electrons)

SOV/109-4-1-29/30

AUTHORS: Ganichev, ~~D.A.~~ and Utkin, K.G.

TITLE: Accuracy of the Spherical Condenser Method (O tochnosti metoda sfericheskogo kondensatora)(Letter to the Editor)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, p 148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: N.A. Soboleva investigated the accuracy of the spherical condenser method in a work published in this journal (Ref 1). Here, it is pointed out that the so-called yield coefficient measured by Soboleva should have been zero and the fact that it was not was due to the experimental errors. Consequently, it is pointed out that Soboleva's experiments were burdened with an error when determining the electron trajectories by means of an electrolytic tank. There are 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1958

Card1/1

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, G.F., Politova, N.N., Shabel'nikova, A.E., Peryova, L.Ya. and Yasnopol'skaya, A.A. SOV/109-4-4-24/24

TITLE: Interdepartmental Seminaron Cathode Electronics (The 11th Meeting) (Mezhduvedomstvennyy seminar po katodnoy elektronike) (11-e zasedaniye)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 731 - 732 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A meeting of the seminar took place on December 1, 1958 at the Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR (Institute of Radio-engineering and Electronics of the Ac.Sc.USSR). During the meeting 8 papers were read. Yu.G. Ptushinskiy read a paper entitled: "Kinetics of the Adsorption of Oxygen on the Surface of Tungsten". The second paper, by I.M. Dykman and S.M. Pekar, dealt with "The Admixture Photo-effect of Semiconductors in the Region of the Exciton Light Absorption". The paper by T.L. Matskevich was devoted to "The Problem of the Secondary Electron Emission of Fine Films of a Number of Organic Substances". The problem of "Surface Ionisation in a Strong Electric Field on a Surface with a Non-homogeneous Work Function" was considered by E.Ya. Zandberg and N.I. Ionov. I.N. Bakulina and N.I. Ionov read a paper entitled "Determination of the Electron Attachment Energy and of the Potentials of Atoms by the Method of Surface Ionisation". N.L. Yasnopol'skiy and A.P. Alekseyev dealt with the problem of "Passage of Steady-state Currents Through a Dielectric When the Current Carriers Are Introduced Through One of the Contacts by Means of Electron Bombardment". The lecture by D.A. Gapichev and K.G. Utkin discussed the following - "The Possibility of the Analysis of the Total-energy Distribution of Electrons in a Quasi-spherical Condenser". The work by M.L. Kapitsa, S.A. Fridrikhov and A.M. Shul'man dealt with 'An Investigation of the secondary electron emission and the characteristic energy losses of a number of dielectrics (glass, mica, fluorite and alkali-haloid monocrystals).

Card 1/2

Card 2/2