



KUGLER, E.; HIDVÉGI, J.; ERDEY-GRUZ, T.

Mechanism of migration of hydrogen and hydroxyl ions. Pt.3. Effect of the composition of mixtures of ethanol and water on the conductance and viscosity of dissolved HCl, HOH, KF, and KCl at 5° and 25°C. p.89

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no.1, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

KUGLER, E.; HIDVEGI, Jr.; ERDEY-CRUZ, T.

Mechanism of the migration of the hydrogen and hydroxyl ions. III. The effect of the constitution on the ethanolwater mixture on the conductivity of dissolved hydrochloric acid, potassium hydroxide, potassium fluoride, and potassium chloride as well as their viscosity at 5° and 25°C. p.114

MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 65, no. 3, Mar. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vo. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

KUGLER, E.; HIDVEGI, J.; ERDEY-GRUZ, T.

Mechanism of the migration of the hydrogen and hydroxyl ions. IV. Effect of the constitution of glycol-water mixtures on the conductivity of dissolved hydrochloric acid, potassium hydroxide, potassium fluoride, and potassium chloride as well as their viscosity at 5° and 25°C. p. 152.

MAGYAR KEMIAI FOLYOIRAT. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 65, no. 4, Apr. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

ERDEY-GRUZ, Tibor; MAJTHENYI, Lajos; KUGLER, Elvira

Determination of the electrolytic dissociation constant at 25 C⁰
by the conductivity measurement. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.2:68-73
F '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Fizikai-Kemai es Radiologiai Tanszeke,
es Elektrokemai Akademiai Kutato Csoport. 2. "Magyar Kemai Folyoirat"
felelos szerkesztoje (for Erdey-Gruz).

KUGLER, I. (West Germany); POLGAR, Terezia [translator]

Silver phosphate glass dosimeters. Atom taj 2 no.3:49-56 '59.

KUGLER, JOSEF.

KUGLER, JOSEF. *Železniční stavby elstvi. 2. prepracované a doplnené vyd. V Praze, Nakl. České matice technické; v komisi F. Rívance. (Česká matice technická, roc. 57, 1957. Spisu čís. 222) (Railroad engineering; a university textbook. 2d rev. and enl. ed. bibl., index, tables)*

Vol. 1. 1947. 127 p.

KUGLER, JOSEF

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

KUGLER, Ryszard

Total and speech audiometry in the examination of children with defective hearing. Roczn. Pom. akad. med. Swierczewski 10:489-527 '64.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej (Kierownik: prof. dr Jozef Tancowski).

KUGLER, Ryszard

On a substitution for the loudness leveling test. Otolaryngologia polska 14 no.1:85-88 '60.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej P.A.M. w Szczecinie, Kierownik:
prof. dr med. J. Taniowski.
(HEARING TEST)

TANIEWSKI, Jozef; KUGLER, Ryszard; WYSOCKI, Zbigniew

Polish language audiometry. Otolar polska 15 no.2:131-145 '61.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej P.A.M. w Szczecinie Kierownik:
prof. dr med. J. Taniewski
(AUDIOMETRY)

TANIEWSKI, Jozef; KUGLER, Ryszard

Hering disorders in carbon monoxide poisoning. Otolaryng.
Pol. 18 no.4:493-497 '64

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej
w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Taniewski).

KUGLER, Ryszard; WALCZAK, Wieslaw

Hearing exercise in deaf children. Otolaryngol. polska 15 no.4:447-452
'61.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej PAM w Szczecinie Kierownik: prof.
dr J. Taniowski,

(DEAFNESS thor)

KUGLER, Ryszard

Speech audiometry in children. Otolaryng. Pol. 18 no.2:235-241 '64.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Pomorskiej Akademii Medycznej w Szczecinie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. J. Taniewski).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

Radiometry in the detection of malingerers of mental illness.
Soviet Psychiatry. Vol. 18 no. 3:275-278 1981

L. M. Kizilki (Otolaryngologist, Venerable "Vostok" Hospital;
Kiev, Ukraine; prof. dr. J. Burdakov).

NEMETH, Bela; MARTON, Dezso; TOTH, Pal; KUGLER, Stefania

Apropos of the conservative treatment of lacrimal duct diseases. Szemesztet 101 no.2:80-83 Je'64

1. Pestmegyeri Tanacs Sarmelweis Korhaza (Igazgato:Szematsik, Jeno, dr.) Szemesztalyanak (Foorvos: Nemeth, Bela, az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.

HUGLER, T.

Electrification of agriculture. p. 505.

Vol. 43, no. 10, Oct. 1954
ELEKTROTECHNICKÝ OBZOR
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

HUGLER, T.

Cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet electrical engineers. p. 561

Vol. 43, no. 11, Nov. 1954
ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR
Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: East European Accession List. Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956

KUGLER, T.; MIKLOSSY, K.

KUGLER, T.; MIKLOSSY, K. Electrothermic production of aluminum. p. 266.

Vol. 4, No. 6, June 1955
ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDE A TECHNIKU
TECHNIOCIY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, No. 5, May 1956

YUCIEN, T.

Marginal notes on the article "Studies of Dialectical Materialism."

p. 191

Vol. 5, no. 4, 1955

ZA SOCIALISTICKOU VEDU A TECHNICKU

Praha, Czechoslovakia

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), Vol. 5, no. 2
February 1956, Uncl.

24.2120

12.6000

1.1110

26012

Z/017/60/049/003/004/004

E073/E335

AUTHORS: Kugler, Tibor and Miklóssy, Konstantin, Engineers
TITLE: Research in the Field of Technological Utilisation of Plasma
PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnický obzor, 1960, Vol. 49, No. 3, pp. 153 - 158

TEXT: In the first part the authors give a very brief survey of information published in the literature on this subject, referring particularly to work of Burhorn, Maecker and Peters (Ref. 16 - Zeitschrift für Physik, 1951, p. 369; Ref. 17 - -ditto-, p. 28) and an article of J. Maecker (Ref. 14 - -ditto-, p. 198) and R. Weiss (Ref. 12 - -ditto-, 1954, pp. 170 - 182). The authors started work on the subject in 1954. Their aim was to solve the problem of producing a plasma torch with liquid cooling and an electrode of a diameter substantially larger than the diameter of the outlet channel. The authors carried out a detailed study of various phenomena occurring in the burning arc, particularly of the shape of the surface and the conditions under which this shape can be kept
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Z/017/60/049/003/004/004
E073/E335

Research in the Field of

constant. The authors are not aware of experimental data published on this question and theoretical assumptions proved incorrect. The difficulty of solving this problem has prevented extensive use of liquid-cooled plasma torches with graphite electrodes of diameters larger than the outlet nozzle. As regards the shape of the channel formed in the liquid used for cooling the gas plasma, Burhorn, Maecker and Peters assumed that whilst the arc burned in the channel a pressure arose which varied continuously and deformed the channel so that it became barrel-shaped; at the outlet aperture of the plasma torch the pressure equalled that of the ambient atmosphere. They also assumed that the pressure in the water-delivery pipe was not affected by the change in the pressure on the liquid-gas boundary. These assumptions were based solely on measuring the electrical characteristics at high current densities, which revealed a change in the gradient corresponding to the change in the channel diameter. Above a certain current intensity the increasing volt-ampere characteristic of the arc changed into an independent one so that a supply source with a decreasing

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E073/E335

Research in the Field of

characteristic is required to feed the plasma. The authors determined the shape of the water-gas boundary by X-ray photography and they also measured the pressure in the water-delivery pipe. They found that, contrary to expectations, the pressure in the pipe did change with the current intensity and that the shape of the channel was different from that determined theoretically by Burhorn, Maecker and Peters. The measurements have shown that during burning of the arc the surface of the channel expands but remains coaxial with the original surface for about two-thirds of the channel length. Then follows a short intermediate section, in which the channel narrows down and this section is succeeded by a section at the outlet where the surface of the channel has the same diameter as it had when the arc was not burning. The results are explained by the assumption that burning of the arc produces a mass flow nozzle with a variable temperature in the channel of the plasma torch and evaporating liquid walls. In the plasma torch built by the authors, the arc is produced between a graphite electrode located inside the plasma torch and an

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E073/E335

Research in the Field of

electrode located outside the main channel, in a channel with a diameter of about one-half to two-thirds of the electrode diameter. The channel is subdivided into two parts, the rear part being larger so that electrodes of a larger diameter can be used. The authors have used this torch for experiments in flame-cutting of high-alloy steels, copper and aluminium, i.e. materials which are difficult or impossible to cut with an oxyacetylene flame. For a voltage of 180 V and currents of up to 300 A an 8-mm wide cut can be produced in material up to 35 mm thick at a rate of 60 cm/min. It was found in experiments with flame-cutting that, compared with cutting with a tungsten electrode using an argon atmosphere, a saving of about 1 m³ of argon per hour is achieved, the electric-power consumption remaining approximately the same. It is estimated that the rate of energy transfer from₂ the plasma to the material is of the order of 4 to 5 kW/cm². Very

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Z/017/60/049/003/004/004

E073/E335

Research in the Field of

promising applications of plasma torches are: thermal drilling of rocks and concrete, cleaning of the bottom of metallurgical furnaces, cleaning ingots, etc.

There are 9 figures and 20 references: 8 Czech and 12 non-Czech. The three English-language references quoted are: Ref. 9 - W.H. Sutton - Journal of the Electrochemical Society, 1959, No. 4, pp. 317 - 321; Ref. 10 - A.B. Osborn - Journal of Scientific Instruments, 1959, No. 7, pp. 317-319; Ref. 11 - Mansur, A. - Conference on Extremely High Temperatures. J. Willey and Sons, New York, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Státní výzkumný ústav silnoproudé elektrotechniky
(State Research Institute for Heavy Current
Engineering)

SUBMITTED: December 15, 1959

Card 5/5

KUGLER, V.

Testing the quality of mirrors. p. 258. (SKLAR A KERAMIK, Vol. 7, No. 9, Sept 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (BEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

KUGLER

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Solutions.
Theory of Acids and Bases.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 53071.

Author : ~~Kugler.~~

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Problem of a Hydrolysis Study of Aluminum
Alcoholates.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1957, 7, No 10, 564-566.

Abstract: The mechanism of the hydrolysis reaction of secondary Al butanolate when the Al:H₂O ratio is 2:1 - 1:1. The hydrolysis was conducted at a temperature from -50 to -55°C in the absence of an air humidity. In the author's opinion in a hydrolysis with an insufficient amount of water the primary reaction is the formation of Al hydroxyalcoholates which at 150°C are condensed with

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Physical Chemistry. Solutions.
Theory of Acids and Bases.

B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 16, 53071.

Abstract: the formation of large molecules of a linear structure. When the ratio of $Al:H_2O$ is equimolar, a formation of spatial structures is possible, which is characteristic for a process with an excess of water.

Card 2/2

Distr: 4E2c(j) 7

Hydrolysis of alkoxy aluminum chelates. Václav Kusler
(Research Inst. Synthetic Resins, Pardubice, Czech.). *J.*
Polymer Sci. 29, 837-45(1958)(in German).—Gradually
heating 47.25 g. Al(OEt)₃ with 37.90 g. AcCH₃CO₂Et (I) 3
to a max. of 160° gave almost a theoretical yield of EtOH 1
and a viscous, light-yellow residue, sol. in most org. sol-
vents, distg. at 197-203°/2 mm., whose Al content (10.93%)
corresponds to Al(OEt)₂[OCMe:CHCO₂Et] (II). Quant.
addn. of H₂O to a xylene soln. of II with a 1:1 molar ratio
of Al to H₂O at 25° gives a 2nd mole of EtOH whereas the
I group in II remains practically intact. On heating, a 3rd
mole of EtOH is obtained. J. P. Danehy

QJ

KUGLER, V.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d/4E3b

✓ Copolymers of organic derivatives of aluminum and silicon. Václav Kugler. Czech. 89,453, Apr. 15, 1959. Al diethoxyethylacetate (83.8 parts) and 16.5 parts dimethyldiethoxysilane are dissolved in 160 parts xylene, the soln. is heated to 30° and stirred vigorously, 6.7 parts H₂O is slowly added, the hydrolysis is completed by refluxing for 1 hr., and EtOH and xylene are distd. off below 150° to give a copolymer in the form of a bright yellow resin, sol. in org. solvents, esp. in aromatic hydrocarbons.

V. Kratochvílová

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1-11-198
3

of
1/1

102

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88986
AUTHOR : Kugler, V.
INST. :
TITLE : Formation of Aluminum Resins on Hydrolysis
of Complex-Forming Aluminum Alcoholates
ORIG. PUB. : Chem. promysl, 1959, 9, No 2, 97-101

ABSTRACT : Study of the synthesis of aluminum resins formed on hydrolysis of the intermediate product resulting from the interaction of 1 mole of Al-ethanolate with 1 mole of ethyl ester of acetoacetic acid, at elevated temperature. It was ascertained that it is primarily the ethoxy-groups that interact with H₂O; the acetoacetic groups remain unchanged up to the temperature of decomposition of monomers (180-190°). The course of polymerization and the nature of the resultant products depend on the ratio between Al (that is present in the molecule of the intermediate product) and the amount of H₂O added for hydrolysis. The polymer that is formed consists of molecular chains of different size which

CARD: can also form a three-dimensional network. The chain skeleton is formed by Al and O-atoms.
According to author's summary.

302

L 23655-66 EWP(e)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 JD/WW/RM/WH/JA

ACC NR: AP6009349 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/011/0014/0014

AUTHOR: Kugler, Václav (Engineer; Prague); Zikmund, Josef (Pilsen)

ORG: none

TITLE: A new substance improving aluminum-base heat-resistant coatings. CZ Pat.
No. PV 4368-63, Class 22g

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 11, 1965, 14

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum compound, heat resistant material, pigment

ABSTRACT: Author Certificate has been issued for a coating substance that improves the protective properties of heat-resistant coatings. The substance is made of an aluminum-powder pigment, and aluminum resin or chelates as a binder, in which a thermally stable inorganic pigment is homogeneously dispersed. This pigment may range from 30 to 65 (wt %) of the aluminum oxide formed by the heat treatment. The pigment is surface treated by using 1 -- 8-wt % aliphatic acid or C₁₂ up to C₁₈ acids. [KP]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 30Jul63/

Card 1/1 fv

PRAZAK, J.; FILSAKOVA, E.; URBAN, J.; ROPREKL, V.; KOPRLIK, J.; KUGLEROVA, N.

Broncho-pulmonary manifestations of influenza. Cas.lek.cesk. 99
no.47:1480-1484 18 H '60.

I. I. interni klinika FDL KU, prednosta prof. dr. VI. Jedlicka,
doktor lekarskych ved. Rtg oddeleni OUNZ Praha 1. nemocnice Pod
Petrinem, primarka dr. E. Filsakova.
(INFLUENZA compl)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. URBAN, N. KUGLEROVA and V. ROTPERL, First Internal Medicine Clinic of Pediatric Faculty (I. interni klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi) KU [Karlova Univerzita = Charles University] Prague, Hospital [nemocnice] pod Petrinou; Head (prednosta) Dr Vl. JEDLICKA, DrSc

"Myocardial Infarct and Rupture of the Heart Muscle."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceskych, Vol 102, No 6, 3 Feb 63; pp 155-160.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Of 183 patients who succumbed to cardiac infarct in 1955-1961, 14 had heart muscle rupture; the 14 are reviewed in detail. The role of anticoagulants in facilitating such a complication could not be confirmed, and diagnosis during life is virtually impossible. EKG, 3 tables, 11 Czech, 3 Soviet and 29 Western references.

1/1

E. author

4

ROTREKL, V; FILSAKOVÁ, E; PRAŽÁK, J; URBAN, J; KUGLEROVÁ, N.

Czechoslovakia

First Internal Clinic FDL (I. vnitřní klinika FDL);
Director: prof. Dr. Vlad, JEDLIČKA, Dr. Sc;
X-Ray Department of the Faculty Hospital Pod
Petřínem (Rentgenové oddělení fak. nemocnice
Pod Petřínem -- Pod Petřínem); Director: E.
FILSAKOVÁ, Dr. - (for all)

Prague, Vnitřní lékařství, No IX-1, 1963, pp 64-68

"Staphylococcal Infection Accompanying Pneumonia
During the Influenza Epidemic of 1959."

(5)

KUGLOVA, M. K.

Histologic changes of the uterine mucosa in amenorrhea. Akush. gin.
no. 6:48-51 Nov-Dec 1953. (GLML 25:5)

1. Doctor Medical Sciences. 2. Moscow.

KUG'MIN, K. I. and KAMAY, GIL'M

Parachors and Structure of Some Organic Derivatives of Arsenic, Page 223, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol I, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 762-766

TSYGODA, I.M.; KAZAKOV, V.N.; KOLESHNIKOV, N.A.; BRYUKHANOV, N.G.; BURBA, A.A.;
SADYKOV, V.I.; FIGAREV, A.D.; Primali uchastiye: PECHENKIN, S.H.;
GLAZACHEV, G.M.; KHVESYUK, F.I.; KODINTSEV, A.V.; YERGALIYEV, E.Ye.;
YERMAKOVA, Z.S.; NOVAK, I.V.; KHIL'KO, I.Ye.; LYASHEVSKIY, R.A.; PROKHO-
ROV, A.I.; CHERTOVA, N.G.; URUBKO, V.N.; KUGUCHEV, V.V.

Industrial testing of a flow sheet for the processing of Altai complex
metal ores along the lines of the flow sheet used at the Mednogorskiy
Combine. TSvet. met. 36 no.12:12-15 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut
tsvetnykh metallov (for Pechenkin, Glazachev, Khvesyuk, Kodintsev). 2.
Irtyskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat (for Yergaliyev, Yermakova). 3.
Mednogorskiy medno-zerunnyy kombinat (for Novak, Khil'ko, Lyashevskiy,
Prokhorov, Chertova, Urubko, Kuguchev).

ACC NR: AP6033826

SOURCE CODE: UR/0256/66/000/010/0064/0068

AUTHOR: Yefimov, R. V. (Engineer; Colonel); Zubkov, V. A. (Engineer; Major);
Kugoyev, A. P. (Engineer; Major)

ORG: none

TITLE: Alphanumerical display

SOURCE: Vestnik protivovozdushnoy oborony, no. 10, 1966, 64-68

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, digital system, antiaircraft defense, military
communication, alphanumeric display, *AIR DEFENSE SYSTEM*

ABSTRACT: An alphanumerical display is used in the air-defense system for the high-speed collection and simulation of important data on military positions, action taken by the air-defense forces, meteorological conditions, and air-defense-force readiness. The alphanumerical display operates on a cold-cathode thyratron, which simplifies the device, decreases its cost, decreases the amount of electricity used, and assures operational reliability; if necessary, the cold cathode thyratron can replace the electron tubes and semiconductor devices which are favored for military use. The system works on the electroluminoflavin principle. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table. [WH]

SUB CODE: 09, 15/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: none

YAKUSHCINA, S.Ye., KUGUCHEVA, Ye.Ye., POLKOVNIKOV, B.D.

Alkylation of n-butane by propylene at high pressures and temperatures. Dokl. AN SSSR 105 no.1:103-105 N '55. (MLBA 9:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.A. Balandinym.
(Alkylation) (Butane)

KABACHNIK, M.I.; MASTRYUKOVA, T.A.; BALUYEVA, G.A.; KUGUCHEVA, Ye.Ye.;
Shipov, A.E.; MELENT'YEVA, T.A.

Application of the Hammett equation to dithio phosphorus acids. Zhur.
ob. Khim. 31 no.1:140-145 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut elementorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Phosphorus acids)

MASTRYUKOVA, T.A.; SHIPOV, A.E.; ABALYAYEVA, V.V.; KUGUCHEVA, Ye.Ye.
KABACHNIK, M.I., akademik

Reactivity of ambident anions. Alkylation of sodium derivatives
of acetoacetic ester and acetylacetone by triethyl oxonium
fluoroborate. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.2:340-343 S 1965.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

2

L 5064-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWF(j)/T/ETC(n) EM/DS/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5025507

UR/0062/65/000/009/1556/1564 6/

541.634+541.67 49

44.55 44.55 44.55 44.55
 AUTHOR: Molin, Yu. N.; Ioffe, S. T.; Zayev, Ye. Ye.; Solov'yeva, Yo. K.; Kugucheva, Yo. Ye.; Voyevodskiy, V. V.; Kabachnik, M. I. 44.55 B

44.55 44.55 44.55 44.55
 TITLE: Nuclear magnetic resonance study of the keto-enol equilibrium of 3-alkylacetylacetonones 44.55

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 9, 1965, 1556-1564

TOPIC TAGS: NMR spectroscopy, ketone, NMR

ABSTRACT: NMR spectra of the following compounds were studied: 3-methyl-, 3-ethyl-, 3-n-propyl-, 3-isobutyl-, 3-isopropyl-, and 3-sec-butylacetylacetonone, and also 2-isopropoxy-2-penten-4-one. The spectra were taken with a JNM-3 instrument (40 Mc) and some were also recorded with an RS-2 spectrometer (60 Mc) at ~ 25C, and the content of enol forms was determined. Alkylacetylacetonones with unbranched substituents were shown to contain cis-enol forms at equilibrium with the ketone; this agrees with chemical data. Compounds with branched substituents (3-isopropylacetylacetonone and 3-sec-butylacetylacetonone) were shown to contain trans-enol forms at equilibrium with the ketone; this agrees with chemical data.
 Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5025507

12

lacetone) are almost pure ketones. The slight enolization of these substances does not permit the classification of the enol form in the cis or trans series on the basis of the NMR method alone. "Measurements with the RS¹² instrument were made at the Tsentral'nyy institut khimii Vengerskoy Akademii nauk (Central Chemistry Institute) of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, with the direct participation of Dr. L. Radich, to whom the authors express their gratitude." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh sovedineniy Adademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organometallic Compounds, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Institut khimicheskoy kinetiki i gorennya Sibirskogo otdeleniya Adademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Kinetics and Combustion, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 014

Card 2/2 *MD*

PARIES, Z.N.; ZDANOVICH, V.I.; KUGUCHEVA, Ye.Ye.; BASOVA, G.I.; KURSANOV, D.N.

Ionic hydrogenation of the ethylene bond. Dokl. AN SSSR 166
no.1:122-124 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kursanov). Submitted June 19, 1965.

Name: KUGUCHKOV, Daniil Mironovich

Dissertation: On "karobatniy" [?] salt concentration
in the soils of Uzbekistan

Degree: Doc Agr Sci

Affiliation: Uzbek Agr Inst

Defense Date, Place: 23 Feb 55, Council of the Soil Inst imeni
Dokuchayev, Acad Sci USSR

Certification Date: 19 May 56

Source: BMVO 4/57

USSR/Soil Science. Physical and Chemical Properties of J
Soils

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58293, By A.C. Nikitin

Author : Kuguchkov D. M.

Inst : ~~Academy of Sciences~~ Uzbekistan SSR

Title : Migration of Carbonates (CaCO_3 and MgCO_3) in:

Meadow and Meadow-Marshy Soils of Zeravshanskaya
Valley

Orig Pub : Izv. AN Uz SSR, 1956, No 10, 11-18

Abstract : Large accumulations of Ca and Mg carbonates in
the forms of marly and hard layers (shokhov?) and
lime concretions are found in the meadow and mea-
dow-marshy foothill alluvial valleys of Central
Asia. In the process of the accumulation of car-
bonate salts in the upper horizons of the soils,
as a rule Mg carbonates accumulate in the upper

Card 1/2

KUGUK, V.P. [Kuhuk, V.P.], shofer; LIZUNOV, P.I., shofer

Pins instead of bushings. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no. 2:7 F '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Motortrucks—Maintenance and repair)

RUMYANTSEV, O.M., redaktor; KORETS'KIY, L.M., redaktor; KUGUKALO, I.A., redaktor; PUSTOKHOD, P.I., redaktor; ROMANENKO, I.N., redaktor; MUSNIK, N.I., redaktor; TURBOVA, I.L., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

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5. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina (for Romanenko).
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(Kursk Province--Cattle trade)

R. U. G. U. N. G. I. L. E. V., I

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Sofia, Dimitrov Isidorovskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, no 3, 1981

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2. "Measuring the Activation Energy of Adsorption Levels in Lead Oxide"
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3. "A New Precise Differential Manometer for Laboratory Purposes"
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4. Macroquantitative Determination of Chlorine and Iodine Ions
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S. I. IANOV, pp 251-254.
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M. YANAKIEV, pp 255-257.
7. "Absorption of Nitrogen Oxides in the Vibrating Phase of Sodium Hydroxide Solutions. Part II"
D. NIKOLAY, Chv. DALAKOV, L. BOJANIEV and D. ZAVELAY, pp 259-262.
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16. "Human Leptospirosis Due To Leptospira Saxcoebing in Bulgaria"
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SOV/112-57-5-10938

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 5, p 196 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kugushev, A. I.

TITLE: Increased Utilization of Long-Distance Telephone Channels
(Povysheniye effektivnosti ispol'zovaniya telefonnykh kanalov dal'ney svyazil)

PERIODICAL: Vestn. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zh.-d. transporta, 1956, Nr 2, pp 51-54

ABSTRACT: Investigations conducted by Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institute zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Railroad Transportation) have established that the frequency band within existing carrier channels is insufficiently used in telephone communications. The bands 200-400 cps and 1,800-2,800 cps in telephone channels remain, as a rule, unused because of the low sensitivity of existing telephone sets and because of band-filter imperfections in the carrier equipment. New equipment for channel division has been developed; it is designed to double existing telephone channels that are formed by carrier systems with separate carrier-

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SOV/112-57-5-10938

Increased Utilization of Long-Distance Telephone Channels

frequency oscillators. The devices intended to form the fundamental and additional narrow-band channels are connected, at the terminals, to the carrier channels by a four-wire circuit; in addition to band-dividing filters, they have transmitting and receiving amplifiers intended to compensate for the overall-carrier circuit attenuation. To increase intelligibility and to gain the natural character of speech, carrier-restoration channels are connected, at the receiving station, in parallel with the input and output of the receiving amplifier of the narrow-band channel. Each restoration channel comprises two amplifiers, a frequency converter, and a band filter. As a result, the new equipment permits securing an entirely satisfactory transmission of two telephone conversations through channels formed by a carrier system with individual carrier-frequency oscillators. Operating tests have shown entirely satisfactory results. Estimates have demonstrated that the above method of increasing the number of communication channels is more economical than other methods.

Bibliography: 5 items. 5 illustrations.

T.I.L.

Card 2/2

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIABLE INDEX

SA

B 64
x

Frequency choice for induction heating installations.
KUGUSHEV, A. M. *Elektrichestvo* (No. 12) 42-7 (1946)
In Russian.—The principles of induction heating of metallic bodies in the magnetic field of an inductor and of non-metallic bodies in the electrostatic field of a capacitor are described. A comparison is made of 3 installations operating at 2 kc/s, 30 kc/s and 120 kc/s, considering separately the useful power available for heat treatment, power dissipated in the inductor, tank coil and through heat radiation, the d.c. input for the output stage, the total a.c. input and the corresponding costs.

A. L.

ASS. S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LANGUAGES	TECHNICAL SUBJECTS	INDUSTRIES	REGIONS	PERIODS	FORMS	OTHER
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

Circuits and Circuit Elements

W.E.

KUGUSHEV, A.M.

021 00-015 11 33
High Power U.S.W. Valve Oscillators. A. M.
Kugushev & D. I. Karpovskii. (*Radio Engng.*
Review, July/Aug. 1947, Vol. 2, No. 6, pp. 18-21
In Russian.) The use of transmission lines with
distributed constants as tuning elements for high
power demountable valves is considered and
experiments are described with such valves operating
on wavelengths from 2 to 1.5 m and with outputs
from 8 to 60 kW.

1948

KUGUSHEV, A. M.

USSR/Radio - Nizhegorodskaya Radio
Laboratory

May 51

"The Nizhegorodskaya Radio Laboratory Imeni V. I.
Lenin," Prof A. M. Kugushev, Dr Tech Sci

"Radio" No 5, pp 19, 20

Describes achievements of this lab (founded 1918
in Nizhniy Novgorod): radiotelephony, high-fre-
quency machines, high-voltage mercury rectifiers,
short-wave directional antennas, etc. Scientists
who have been associated with this laboratory are:
M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich, V. P. Vologdin, V. K. Lebe-
dinskiy, V. V. Tatarinov, A. F. Shorin, D. A.
Rozhanskiy, etc.

182T104

KUGUSHEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor;
KIPNIS, S.Ye., redaktor; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Ultra-short waves and their application] Ultrakorotkie volny
i ikh primeneniye. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1955. 49 p. (Vseso-
yuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh
znaniy. Ser. 3, nos. 44, 45) (MLBA 8:12)
(Radio, Shortwave)

KUGUSHEV, A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Prospects for semiconductor technology. Radio no. 5:18 My '55.
(Semiconductors) (MLBA 8:6)

BONCH-BRUYEVICH, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, inzhener; PISTOL'KORS, A.A.;
VOLOGDIN, V.P. [deceased]; KUGUSHEV, A.M., professor; NIKITIN, N.A.,
professor; OSTROUMOV, B.A., professor; OSTRYAKOV, P.A., professor
[deceased]; BONCH-BRUYEVICH, A.M., dotsent; ZENDEL', P.Ye.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor

[A collection of works] Sobranie trudov. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk
SSSR, 1956. 526 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Bonch-Bruyevich, M.A., Pistol'kors,
Vologdin)

(Radio)

(Bonch-Bruyevich, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, 1888-1940)

KUGUSHEV, A.M., prof. doktor tekhn. nauk

Recent development in radio electronics. Izv. vys. ucheb. zbv.;
geod. i serof. no. 2:3-10 '57. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche im. Baumana.
(Radio)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3003

6(4); 9(3)

Kugushev, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich

Sovremennaya radioelektronika (Modern Radio Electronics) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 62 p. (Series: Massovaya radiobiblioteka, vyp. 300) 25,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.I. Shamskur; Tech. Ed.: N.I. Borunov; Editorial Board: A.I. Berg, F.I. Burdeynyy, V.A. Burl'yand, V.I. Vaneyev, Ye.N. Genishta, I.S. Dzhigit, A.M. Kanayeva, E.T. Krenkel', A.A. Kulikovskiy, A.D. Smirnov, F.I. Tarasov, P.O. Chechik, and V.I. Shamskur.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The author discusses the advances in the field of ultrashort-wave electronics, vacuum-tube and semiconductor devices, radio and television. He also discusses the application of radio to geodesy, astronomy, navigation, nuclear engineering and industry. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 1/2

KUGUSHEV, A.M., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Role of electronics in the development of automation. Nauch.
dokl.vys.shkoly; mash.i prib. no.2:3-6 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Automation) (Electric control)

KUGUSHEV, A. M.

AUTHOR: None Given

SOV/108-13-8-11/12

TITLE: [Transactions of the] Conference on the Occasion of the 40th Anniversary of the Nizhniy-Novgorod Radio Laboratory imeni V.I. Lenin (Konferentsiya, posvyashchennaya sorokaletiyu Nizhegorodskoy radiolaboratorii imeni V.I. Lenina)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 8, pp. 71-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: From May 22-24, a conference took place at Gorkiy which had been organized by the Gor'kiy Branch of the Scientific and Technical Society for Radio Engineering and Electric Telecommunication Service imeni A. S. Popov. The conference was attended by: B. A. Ostroumov, A. M. Kugushev, A. A. Pistol'kors, H. A. Nikitin, G. A. Ostroumov, V. P. Yakovlev, V. K. Ge, N. N. Pal'mov, F. A. Lbov, A. S. Nikolayenko, I. P. Koterov, S. I. Morugina, Ye. S. Sorokin et al. as well as by a group of former collaborators of the Tver' radiostation. A. M. Kugushev spoke about "The Nizhniy-Novgorod Radio Laboratory imeni V. I. Lenin, L. A. Kopytin on the development of the technique in radio engineering, the establishment of radio communication facilities and television apparatus. A. I. Shokin spoke about the development of the Soviet radio-engineering industry during the past 40

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4181

Kugushev, Aleksey Mikhaylovich

Radioelektronika (Radio Electronics). Moscow, Fizmatgiz, 1959.
59 p. 25,000 copies printed.

Ed.: T. V. Mikhalkovich; Tech. Ed.: Ye. A. Yermakova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for students of schools of higher education, radio amateurs, and members of secondary school physics clubs.

COVERAGE: The booklet deals with radar, radio telescopes, radio-meters, molecular amplifiers and oscillators, semiconductor and ultra-high-frequency devices, new types of radio phonographs, electronic counters, automatic devices, etc. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction

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The Work of A. S. Popov and the Invention of Radiotelegraphy

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SOV/53-67-4-4/7

AUTHOR:

Kugushev, A. M.

TITLE:

Radioelectronics (Radioelektronika). In Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Birthday of A. S. Popov (Posvyashchayetsya 100-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya A. S. Popova)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi fizicheskikh nauk, 1959, Vol 67, Nr 4, pp 663-703 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary (March 16, 1959) of the birthday of Aleksandr Stepanovich Popov (1859-1906), who played an essential part in the development of wireless telegraphy, the author of the present paper gives a very detailed description of the basic experiments and investigations carried out by Popov (figures show wiring diagrams of Popov's radiotransmitter and -receiver) as well as a survey of radioengineering and its practical application at the beginning of the century, in which connection he mentions L. I. Mandel'shtam (1879-1944) and M. A. Bonch-Bruyevich (1888-1940) as well as a number of other Russian radioengineers who have already died. The main part of the paper is, however, devoted to the later development of radioengineering. On the basis of numerous examples and figures, the development of tubes, of the technique of transmission, and of transmitting

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Radioelectronics. In Commemoration of the
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stations up to ultrashort wave transmission is discussed. Furthermore, the physical bases and the mathematical methods of modern radioengineering, the development of which was to a considerable extent due to Mandel'shtam, Papaleksi (1880-1947) and Yu. B. Kobzarev are mentioned. A special chapter deals with the radiation, propagation and directioning of radiowaves in modern radioengineering, special account being taken of ultrashort waves. A very detailed account is also given of the production and amplification of electric oscillations in modern radioengineering. The last chapter deals with the application of modern radioelectronics in practice; ultrashort wave radiotelegraphy, radiolocation in the decimeter-, centimeter-, and millimeter-ranges (up to distances of several 1000 km), the investigation of the radiation of celestial bodies by means of ultrashort wave receivers and directional antennae is discussed (thus the moon "transmits" in the 8.6 - 12 mm band and Mars in the 30 mm band). Intense radiosignals originating from Jupiter and lasting several seconds were recorded in the 18-20 megacycle band; the intensity of these radio-pulses emitted from several sources on Jupiter was 100,000 times greater than the powerful lightning discharges in the terrestrial

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atmosphere; also from the galaxy and from interstellar clouds of gas radiated signals were received; even the Sputnik and the first cosmic rocket of the USSR recorded important data for radioastronomy. Radioelectronic apparatus are today being used also in nuclear physics and -engineering, e.g. for the recording of the radiation of "tagged" atoms; by using high-frequency electromagnetic fields accelerator plants were built, the efficiency of which is continuously being increased. Thus, the USSR possesses a 10^9 ev synchrotron (magnet diameter 60 m, power 150,000 kw), and now an even larger one with $5 \cdot 10^{10}$ ev, which will have a particle orbit of 1.5 km, is under construction. Further work is being carried out with a view of transforming thermal energy into electric energy by using the emission of thermal ions; also electronics plays an essential part in the realization of thermonuclear reactions and it is being used in an ever-increasing degree for military tasks (electronic control, automation) and further also for the rapid computation of complicated problems by electronic computers (the efficiency and applicability of which are discussed in detail). Today

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there is hardly a field to which electronics is not applied,
existing possibilities continue to be extended; apparatus
are being improved, and new inventions are made. There are
28 figures and 130 references, 53 of which are Soviet.

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SIFOROV, V.; BERG, A.I., akademik; MINTS, A.L., akademik; KUGUSHEV, A.M.,
doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Supporting the appeal of chemists. NTO 2 no.5:38 My '60.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR, predsedatel' Tsentral'nogo
pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektro-
svyazi im. A.S.Popova (for Siforov). 2. Chleny Tsentral'nogo pravleniya
nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im.
A.S.Popova (for Berg, Mints). 3. Predsedatel' Moskovskogo oblastnogo
pravleniya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i
elektrosvyazi im. A.S.Popova (for Kugushev).
(Technical societies) (Radio research)

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S/107/60/000/011/003/010
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Kurushev, A., Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Cosmic Radioelectronics

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1960, No. 11, pp. 9 - 12

TEXT: The author defines as "cosmic radioelectronics" the study and the development of various apparatus and equipment for radio-astronomy and radiolocation of celestial bodies, artificial satellites and space rockets and also for improvement of superlong-distance radio communication and radio navigation on the ground with the aid of artificial satellites; it includes problems relating to ionic and photon rockets and also the utilisation of powerful electromagnetic fields for wireless power transmission. Referring to the use of satellites for retransmission of television programmes it is mentioned that a "stationary" satellite located at an altitude of 36 000 km would require a transmitter of only 1 kW and aerials of only 10 m² on the ground and a transmitter of a few W and an aerial of the order of 1 m²

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on the satellite. The Moon could be used for this purpose and it can be assumed that in the non-too-distant future it will be possible to land on the Moon automatic radio-relaying equipment which would be sufficiently powerful for maintaining international telecommunications and for navigation purposes. For passive retransmission the satellite would have to be of excessively large dimensions and the ground transmission station would also have to be excessively large. The Moon cannot be used for passive retransmission except for telegraphic or simple telephone signals; due to its large dimensions the signal would be distorted to such an extent that it would be intolerable for television transmission. Great progress has been achieved in radio guidance. The second Soviet satellite-space ship landed in the target area at only 10 km from the planned target point, after having travelled 700 000 km. Further improvement of space television apparatus will enable transmitting to the ground information not only on macroscopic but also on microscopic processes

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and it is likely that it may not be necessary to bring back to Earth such material as nuclear photo-emulsions, biochemical specimens, etc. In radio-control of a rocket the coordinates, speed and acceleration, are determined by radar or radio-direction finding ground stations. On the basis of the determined values fast computers generate command signals which are continuously transmitted to the rocket. On the initial section of its trajectory the rocket can also have non-interacting control from a programme equipment. In such a system the appropriate control signals are fed to the propulsion unit and deviations in direction and speed are recorded by means of gyroscopes; the resulting error signals are transformed by electronic equipment into appropriate control signals. At great distances from the ground the flight of the rocket can be guided by means of homing radar which starts operation on the final section of the trajectory and guides the rocket into the desired orbit around the particular celestial body. Guidance of the rocket into an orbit can also

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be materialised by means of radio telecontrol from the ground. In the same way, the return of the rocket from a given orbit and flight back to Earth could be materialised, provided that the rocket is designed for this purpose. The accuracy of the radio guidance is based on the extremely high accuracy of measuring time. At present, it is possible to measure time in terms of fractions of a billionth of a second and atomic or molecular clocks have an accuracy of 1 sec over a period of 3 000 to 4 000 years. One of the main problems of radio equipment on satellites is the problem of size and weight. Developments in the field of semiconductors and atomic physics have progressed to such an extent that it is now possible to transform a small piece of semiconductor material into an amplifier that does not require an external power source. Miniature radio-receivers have been built - the size of a lump of sugar. The amplifiers in these are as big as a match head and over 1 000 components are crammed into a

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volume of 1 cm^3 . Reliable communications with satellites at distances of ~~ten~~ and even hundreds of thousands of km can be maintained with a transmitter of 10 to 100 W. However, for maintaining radio-communication and radiocontrol of space rockets within the solar system, ground transmitters of several thousand kW and very sensitive receivers are required; the sensitivity of the receivers has to be millions of times higher than that of the best commercial television receivers. The present state of development is such that this can be achieved. Increase of the range of radio-communication can be achieved by slowing down the speed of transmission. If the speed of transmission is slowed down 100 times, the range of communication can be made 10 times higher using a transmitter of the same power and the same aerial system. The increase in range to be gained by slowing down the transmission speed is evident from the following table:

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Cosmic Radioelectronics

Distance (Million km)	Area of antenna (m ²)	Transmitter power (W)		Time required for ground-target-ground travel of radio signal
		Fast trans- mission	Slow trans- mission	
0.5 (neighbour- hood of Moon)	1 000	10	-	Approx. 3 sec
500 (neighbour- hood of Mars)	1 000	10 ⁷	10 ²	Approx. 1 hour
500x10 ⁵ (neighbour- hood of nearest star)	1 000 000	10 ¹⁴	10 ⁹	Approx. 11 years.

There are 5 figures and 1 table.

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KUGUSHEV, A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Radio communication with the first astronaut. Radio no.6:5 Je
'61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Astronautics) (Radio)

KUGUSHEV, A.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.

Teaching of electronics and radio engineering subjects.
Elektrichestvo no.8:85-86 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni
Baumana.

LIBKIND, M.S.; KUGUSHEV, G.I.

Increasing the quality of models by means of deep freezing.
Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; energ. no.1:255-258 '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

1. Energeticheskiy institut im. G.M.Krzhizhanovskogo.
(Magnetolectric machines--Models)

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AUTHORS:

Libkind, M. S., Candidate of Technical
Sciences, Kugushev, G. I., Engineer

SOV/105-59-7-14/30

TITLE:

Diagrams for the Determination of the Harmonic Composition of the
Magnetization Current When Superimposing a Constant Field on an
Alternating Field (Grafiki dlya opredeleniya garmonicheskogo
sostava namagnichivayushchego toka pri nalozhenii postoyannogo polya
na peremennoye)

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 7, pp 55 - 57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The investigation of the harmonic composition of the magnetization
current when superimposing a constant field with a frequency of
50 cycles upon an alternating field was carried out in connection
with the providing of new controlled static devices for the
transversal compensation of alternating current transmission lines.
For this work the principle of magnetic amplification was used.
Experiments were carried out for the purpose of magnetizing the
large power transformers in the Mosenergo-system (at the power
plant GES-13 in 1954 and at the 400 kv substation in 1956). When
superimposing a constant field upon an alternating field also small
samples of electrotechnical steels were investigated (Ref 1). The
characteristic feature of these investigations was the fact that

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