1. DOGANOVSKIY, M. G. and KULIKOV, V. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Plows

7. Methods in designing notched subsoil plow bottoms and investigation of their operation process, Sel'khozmashina, No. 10, 1952.

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

1. KULIKOV, V.V.; ZALESKIY, S.K.

2. USSR (600)

4. Agricultural Machinery

7. Using a drag to level off ridges formed by the KP-3 cultivator, V.V. Kulikov, S.K. Zalesskiy, Mekh. i elek.sel'khoz. no. 3, 1953.

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

BELYAKOVA, A.P.; KULIKOV, V.V.

Spontaneous uterine rupture in 36-37-week pregnancy. Akush.i gin. 35 no.5:109 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz rodil'nogo doma (zaveduyushchiy A.P. Belyakova), Zhigulevsk Kuybyshevskoy oblasti.

(UTERUS--RUPTURE)

KULIKOV, Vsevolod Vasil'yevich; LEPESHKINA, N.I., red.; MAKHOVA, N.N., tekhn.red.

[How to make your own slide rule; a manual for teachers] Kak izgotovit' samodel'nuiu logarifmicheskuiu lineiku; posobie dlia uchitelei. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1958. 37 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Slide rule)

KULIKOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; VAKSER, D.B., red.; FREGER, D.P., red. izd-va; BOL'SHAKOV, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanical processing of thermosetting plastics; verbatim report of a lecture] Mekhanicheskaia obrabotka termoreaktivnykh plasticheskikh mass; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad, 1962. 22 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Thermoplastics)

KULIKOV, V.V. (g. Omsk)

Calculating the percentages of components of a substance. Khim.v shkole 9 no.3:43-44 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)
(Chemistry--Problems, exercises, etc.)

RAIKOVICH, F. YE., KULIKOV, V. V.,
KUZNETSOVA, N. A., SKOROKHATOVA, K. I.

Minks - Diseases

Treating gastrointestinal diseases of young foxes and minks. Kar. i zver 5, no. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952.
Unclassified.

KULIKOV, V. V.

"Comparison of the Pharmacodynamics of Sulfanthrole and Disulfan in Foxes." Cand Vet Sci, Mosdow Fur and Pelt Inst, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 5, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

Country : USSR
Category : Diseases of Farm Animals. R
Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96968

Author : Kulikov, V. V.
Institut. : Altay Institute of Agriculture.
Title : Treatment of Brucellosis in Cattle with Antibiotics.

Orig Pub. : Tr. Altaysk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 5, 349-352
Abstract : No abstract.

Card: 1/1

NEDIN, Valentin Vasil'yevich; NEYKOV, Oleg Domianovich; KULIKOV, V.V., retsenzent; STEBAKOV, B.A., otv. red.

[Dust control in mines] Bor'ba s pyl'iu na rudnikakh. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 298 p. (MIRA 18:8)

KUL[illegible] Vasil'yevich

[Simultaneous and consecutive mining of ore deposits] Sovmestnaia i povtornaia razrabotka rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 291 p. (MIRA 18:10)

MULIKOV, V.V.

"Communication and Signaling in Electric Power Stations and Substations". Gosenergoizdat, Moscow/Leningrad, 1949, 272 pp, 10 rubles.

SO: W-14151 11 Oct 1950.

IVANOV, V.N., inzh; KULIKOV, V.V., inzh

Protective shielding of low-tension cables from the dangerous influence of 110 kv. cables. Elek.sta. 29 no.9:40-43 S '58.
(Electric cables) (MIRA 11:11)

6(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3179

Kulikov, Valentin Vasil'yevich

Montazh apparatury vysokochastotnykh kanalov po liniyam elektroperedachi (Installation of R-F Channel Equipment on Transmission Lines) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 335 p. 7,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Ya. L. Bykhovskiy; Tech. Ed.: K.P. Voronin.

PURPOSE: This book is a textbook for training power system installation workers. It may also serve as a manual for the operating personnel of power systems and for persons in design organizations working on the development of projects for high-frequency communication channels and on the organization and execution of installation work.

COVERAGE: The author presents brief information on Soviet high-frequency equipment and describes its installation at electric power stations and installations, the installation of the separate units of high-frequency chanels for various purposes and various types of constructions used for mounting. The author

Card 1/9

states that at present the telemechanization of electric power stations and substations includes transmission lines of 35 to 220 kv and was recently extended to include the 400 to 500-kv lines of the Volga GES, Stalangrad GES and other recent hydroelectric power stations; also included are rural electrification networks of 6,10,20 and 35 kv The present book, which according to the author fills a gap in the literature on this subject, deals in particular with carrier current communication on 35 to 220-kv transmission lines and offers data from the experience obtained on 400-kv lines as well as from rural networks. The author thanks Ya. L. Bykhovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, for his help in reviewing and editing the book. There are 30 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

KULIKOV, V.V., inzh.

New ways of installing the equipment of high-frequency channels at 35 and 110 kv. substations. Energetika 8 no.3:27-29 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric lines)

SOKOLOV, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, V.N., inzh.; KULIKOV, V.V., inzh.

Protective shielding of lines carrying weak currents from dangerous effects of 110 kilovolt lines. Elek.sta. 31 no.4:92-93 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Electric lines) (Shielding (Electricity))

BABAYEV, N.T., inzh., red.; KULIKOV, V.V., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn. red.

[New high-frequency communication and remote control equipment using electric power transmission lines as well as principles of the manufacture of high-frequency channel equipment in the "Rostovenergo" electrical equipment repair plant; information manual] Novaia vysokochastotnaia apparatura sviazi i telemekhaniki po liniiam elektroperedachi i elementy obrabotki vysokochastotnykh kanalov proizvodstva elektroremontnogo zavoda Rostovenergo; informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1961. 143 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Elektroremontnyy zavod "Rostovenergo" (for Babayev).
(Telecommunication--Equipment and supplies)
(Electric power distribution--Communication systems)

BABAYEV, Nikolay Timofeyevich; KULIKOV, Valentin Vasil'yevich, inzh.; ZVENIGORODSKIY, I.S., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Use of radio relay lines and microwave radio communication in electric power systems] Primenenie radioreleinykh linii i UKV radiosviazi v energosistemakh. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 175 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Radio relay lines)
(Electric power distribution)
(Microwave communication systems)

L 43080-65 EWT(m)/ EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 Pab-10/Pt-7 IJP(c) JT/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5007918 S/0000/64/000/000/0197/0201

AUTHOR: Vladimirskiy, V. V.; Gol'din, L. L.; Koshkarev, D. G.; Tarasov, Ye. K.; Yakovlev, B. M.; Gustov, G. K.; Komar, Ye. G.; Kulikov, V. V.; Malyshev, I. F.; Monosson, N. A.; Popkovich, A. V.; Stolov, A. M.; Strel'tsov, N. S.; Titov, V. A.; Vodop'yanov, F. A.; Kuz'min, A. A.; Kuz'min, V. F.; Mints, A. L.; Rubchinskiy, S. M.; Uvarov, V. A.; Zhadanov, V. M.; Filaretov, S. G.; Shiryayev, F. Z.

TITLE: 60-70 Gev Proton Synchrotron

SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963. Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 197-201

TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, synchrotron

ABSTRACT: A 60-70 Gev proton synchrotron with strong focusing is being constructed not far from Serpukhov, as has been reported earlier (e.g. "Research Institute for Electro-Physical Equipment, Leningrad," in Proceedings of the International Conference on High Energy Accelerators and Instrumentation (CERN, 1959), p. 373). The present report describes parameter changes and improvements in precision structural characteristics of the accelerator, and the present state of construction in mid-1963. The parameters of the magnet are presented in a table. A small change in the original plans permitted an increase in the length of a part of the free

Card 1/4

L 43088-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007918 0

sections, some of which are utilized for input and exit of beams. The super-period design is described. The lengthened sections were obtained as a consequence of shortening the focusing and defocusing blocks by 112 cm. The focusing properties of the magnetic channel were diminished consequently, but very little; and the limiting energy was lowered by 2-3 Gev. The construction of the magnet is described. Each of the magnetic blocks is divided lengthwise into 5 sub-blocks which are enveloped by the common winding. These sub-blocks consist of laminar two-millimeter silicon steel. These steel sheets were stamped out without subsequent mechanical working, and were subjected to sorting and intermixing in order to smooth out their magnetic characteristics. The sub-blocks are constricted by lateral welded plates without adhesion. Provision was made for windings on the poles in order to correct for pole nonlinearity and for variations in the drop reading. These windings make it possible to introduce artificial quadratic (square) nonlinearity that changes the dependence of the frequency of transverse oscillations during a pulse. In order to correct for straying of the residual field, provision has been made for windings on the yoke in series with the main winding. The sub-blocks must undergo calibration on a magnet stand in order to make correcting systems more precise and to determine the most convenient disposition of the sub-blocks along the ring. The winding of the electromagnet is made of aluminum busbars with hollow cores for cooling water. The length of the busbar is so selected that there would be no

Card 2/4

L 43088-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007918

2

welded joints inside the coils. The winding consists of 4 sections, two of which are disposed on the upper pole and two on the lower. The most important characteristics of the electromagnet and power supply system are described in a table. Also described are the vacuum chamber and accelerating field (obtained by 53 paired resonators with ferrite rings, which operate at the 30-th harmonic of revolution and give accelerating potential of 350 kilovolts). The ring tunnel and the general arrangement of the accelerator are shown in figures and described. The building for the injector and portions of the ring tunnel from the injector to the experimental room have been completed in the main and are ready for installation of equipment. This room, in the form of a single-aisle building without internal supports, permits one to work on beams brought into the inner and outer sides. A 90-meter arch covers this room, whose overall length is 150 meters. Provisions have been made for a second experimental room at the southwest part of the ring. Orig. has 4 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE SSSR (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics, GKAE SSSR). (2) Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury imeni D. V. Yefremova GKAE SSSR (Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical Apparatus, GKAE SSSR).

Card 3/4

L 43088-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5007918 2

(3) Radiotekhnicheskiy institute AN SSSR (Radio Engineering Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR). (4) Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut GKAE SSSR (State Planning Institute, GKAE SSSR).

SUBMITTED: 26May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE, MP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 4/4

KULIKOV, V. V.

KULIKOV, V. V. -- "Investigation of the Optimal Conditions of Flushing Ore in Systems With Mass Crumbling." Sub 12 Jun 52, Ye ocw Inst of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva, January-December 1952

KULIKOV, V V

KAPLUNOV, Rodion Pavlovich, professor, doktor; PROKOP'YEV, Yevgeniy Petrovich, professor, doktor; STARIKOV, Nikolay Antonovich, professor, doktor; BRICHKIN, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich, professor, doktor; MALAKHOV,G.M., professor, doktor, retsenzent; STRSHENKO, A.I., retsenzent; NEDIN,V.V., professor, doktor, retsenzent; MARTYNOV,V.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; ARSENT'-YEV,A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; KULIKOV,V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; DEMIN,N.S., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; TARASOV,L.Ya., redaktor; PARTSEVSKIY,V.N., redaktor; BEKKER,O.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Underground workings of ores and deposits] Podzemnaia razrabotka rudnykh i rossypnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 680 p.
(Mining engineering) (MLRA 9:3)

BORISENKO, S.G.; KULIKOV, V.V.

Underground mining techniques in foreign countries. Gor.zhur. no.8: 20-24 Ag '55. (Mining engineering) (MLRA 8:8)

IOFIN, Stanislav Leonidovich; KULIKOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; KULIKOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; POLISHCHUK, Afanasiy Dmitriyevich; PROKOP, I.V., prof., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; REVAZOV, A.A., gornyy inzhener, retsenzent; RYCHIK, F.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Forced roof caving] Prinuditel'noe etazhnoe obrushenie. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 34 p. (MLRA 10:7)
(Mining engineering)

KULIKOV, V.V., gornyy inzhener.;POLISHCHUK, A.D., gornyy inzhener.;BORISENKO, S.G., gornyy inzhener.;YAREMENKO, S.G., gornyy inzhener.;SUPRUNENKO, L.V., gornyy inzhener.

"Mining systems for thick ore deposits" by V. R. Imenitov. Gor. zhur. no.2:76-78 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Mining engineering)

KULIKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZELENSKIY, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUZNETSOV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.

"Mining engineering" by M.K. Grishin. Reviewed by V.V. Kulikov, N.M. Zelenskii, B.A. Kuznetsov. Gor. zhur. no.2:78-80 F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Mining engineering)
(Grishin, M.K.)

KULIKOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZENDER, P.S.; POLISHCHUK, A.D., gornyy inzh.

Hoisting and conveyer belt ore haulage (from foreign journals). Gor.zhur. no.3:71-72 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Zender). 2. Gosplan USSR (for Polishchuk).
(Mine haulage) (Conveying machinery)

KULIKOV, V.V., dotsent

Critical survey of research made on the discharge of loose material from openings. Izv.vys.uchab.zav.; gor.zhur. no.9:8-12 '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Ore handling)

30(4) SOV/127-59-4-23/27

AUTHORS: Kulikov,A.V., Kulikov, V.V. and Abramov, V.F., Candidates of Technical Sciences.

TITLE: M.A. Al'tshuler, The Underground Mining of Large Deposits of Hard Ores. (M.A. Al'tshuler, Podzemnaya razrabotka moshchnykh zalezhey krepkikh rud.)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 4, pp 77-78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the review of the above book, published by the Metallurgizdat in 1958.

Card 1/1

BORISENKO, Sergey Grigor'yevich; KOPITSA, Fedor Andreyevich. Prinimali uchastiye: KULIKOV, V.V.; YARMOLENKO, D.N., BUNIN, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; POLISHCHUK, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; YERMOLENKO, M.I., otv.red.; SIPYAGINA, Z.A., red.izd-va; SABITOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Chamber and pillar system of ore mining] Kamernaia sistema razrabotki v gornorudnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 399 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Mining engineering)

KULIKOV, V. V., dotsent; KALYAKIN, V. V., inzh.; GEL'MAN, D. Z., dotsent

Determining losses and impoverishment of ore in the Kommunar-Pobeda Shaft of the F. E. Dzerzhinskii Mine. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.9:70-76 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artema (for Kulikov, Kalyakin). 2. Institut gornogo dela AN UkrSSR (for Gel'man). Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki rudnykh mestorozhdeniy i otkrytykh rabot Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta.

(Krivoy Rog Basin—Iron mines and mining)

POPOV, Georgiy Nikolayevich; NEKRASOVSKIY, Ya.E., prof., retsenzent; TARTAKOVSKIY, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ARSENT'YEV, A.I., dots., retsenzent; LAVRINENKO, V.F., dots., retsenzent; KULIKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; PARTSEVSKIY, V.N., red.izd-va; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Working mineral deposits] Razrabotka mestorozhdenii poleznykh iskopaemykh. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 588 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Mining engineering)

KULIKOV, V.V., dotsent; DZYUBENKO, M.G., inzh.

Opening deep levels in the Krivoy Rog Basin with the use of inclined shafts equipped with conveyers. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 6 no.11:7-12 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artema (for Kulikov). 2. Institut Krivbassproyekt (for Dzyubenko). Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki mestorozhdeniy polesnykh iskopayemykh Dnepropetrovskogo gornogo instituta.

ARSENT'YEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; VINOGRADOV, Vladimir Samoylovich; DZYUBENKO, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; YESHCHENKO, Alekseу Andreyevich; KALYAKIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; KARMAZIN, Vitaliy Ivanovich; KISELEV, Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich; KULIKOV Vladimir Vasil'yevich; MELESHKIN, Sergey Mikhaylovich; SINARENKO, Aleksandr Ivanovich; KHIVRENKO, Akim Foteyevich; SHKUTA, Eduard Ivanovich; SHOSTAK, Afonasiy Grigor'yevich; MOSKAL'KOV, Yevgeniy Fedorovich, retsenzent; SOSEDOV, Orest Orestovich, retsenzent; ROSSMIT, Aleksandr Filippovich, otv. red.; SUROVA, V.A., red.izd-va; LAVRENT'YEVA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Overall development of an iron-ore basin] Kompleksnoe razvitie zhelezorudnogo basseina. [By] A.I.Arsent'yev i dr.Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 293 p. (MIRA 17:3)

KULIKOV, V.V., dotsent

Combining open strip and underground mining at a single mining area in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 7 no.2:32-38 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artema. Rekomendovana kafedroy podzemnoy razrabotki mestorozhdeniy poleznykh iskopayemykh.

TSIMBALYUK, A.K.; KULIKOV, V.V.

Nematodes of land birds on the islands of the Bering Sea. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2:14-17 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii Dal'nevostochnogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

KULIKOV, Ya. P

Iron Ores

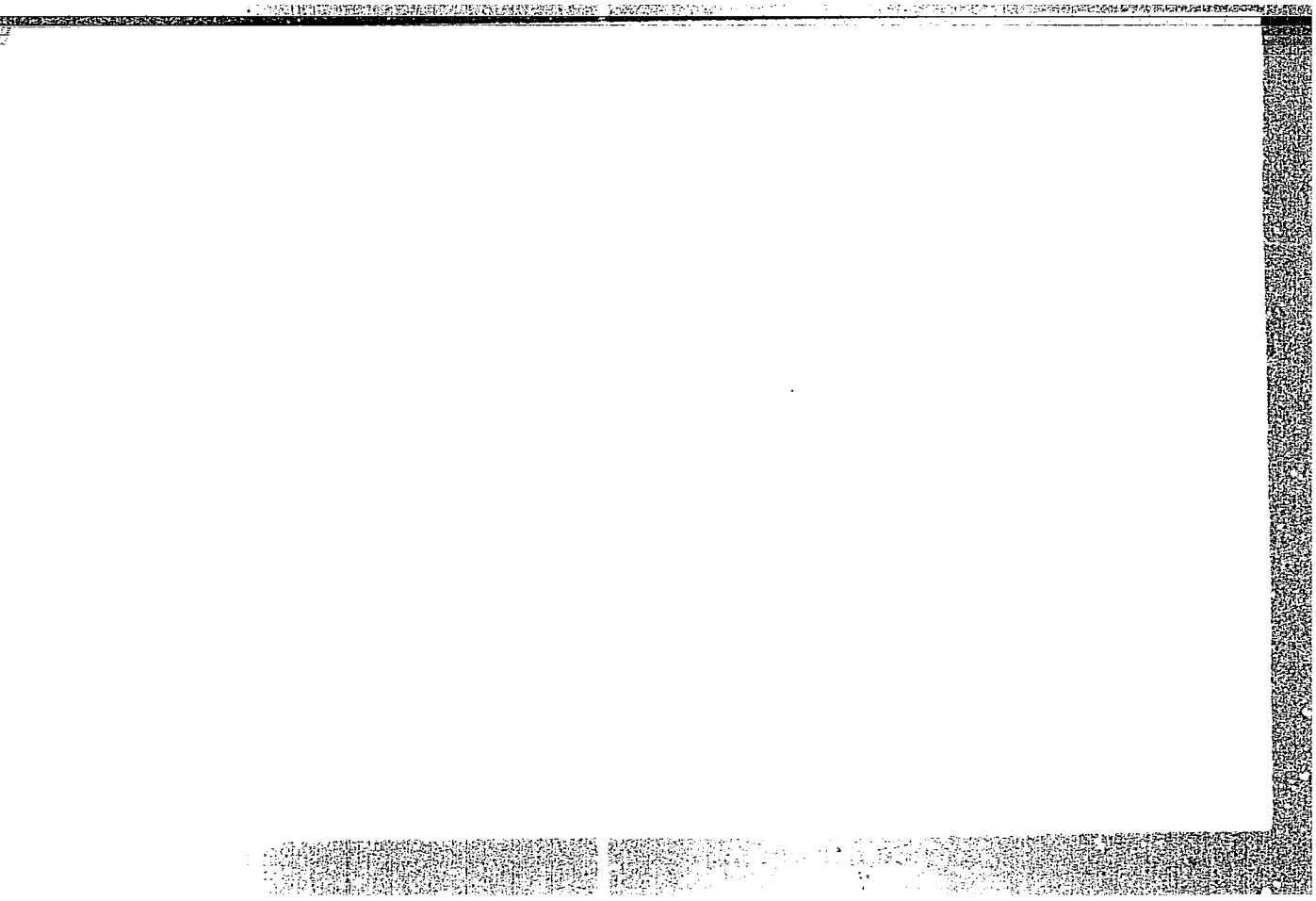
Methods of preparing iron ore for smelting, Za ekon. mat. no. 2, 1953

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

KULIKOV, Ya.P.

Data on the operations of the 1955 "Azovstal'" plant and its tasks for 1956. Metallurg no.4:3-5 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Direktor zavoda "Azovstal'".
(Zhdanov--Metallurgical plants)



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SOROKIN, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; KULIKOV, Ya.P., inzh.; BULGAKOV, F.V., inzh.; IVANOV, A.I., inzh.

Sintering of iron ores under positive pressure. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:3-7 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Sintering)

KULIKOV, Ya.P., inzh.; KARDASEVICH, I.N., inzh.; SOROKIN, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk

High temperature heating of a blast furnace below. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:6-10 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Blast furnaces)

KULIKOV, Ya. P., inzh.; SOROKIN, V. A., doktor tekhn. nauk;
PLISKANOVSKIY, S. T., inzh.; GULYGA, D. V., inzh.;
KAMINSKIY, G. P., inzh.; KOZHUKH, V. Ya., inzh.

Automatic control of thermal conditions in blast furnaces. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:6-10 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Blast furnaces)
(Automatic control)

KULIKOV, Ya.P.

Metallurgy and the mining industry of the Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1964, in the sixth year of the seven-year plan. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:3-5 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Ukrainskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

KULIKOV, Ya.F.

Metallurgy and the mining industry in the Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1965, the last year of the seven-year plan. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:3-5 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Ukrainskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.

SOV/115-59-6-21/33

9(2,3)

AUTHOR: Kulikov, Ye.I.

TITLE: Measuring the Q-Factor of Hollow-Space Oscillators With Low Attenuation

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 6, pp 55-57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Measuring the Q-factor of resonators with low attenuation with an accuracy of not less than ± 5% is of considerable practical interest. Measuring methods of the Q-factor by the resonance curve produce an accuracy in case of small attenuations which practically does not exceed ±(15÷20)%. In the method described by the author, the determination of the Q-factor is reduced to a measurement of the resonance time of a hollow-space resonator after its impact excitation. The author considers a hollow-space resonator, with which the conductance of the walls, the magnetic inductance and the specific inductive capacitance of the medium filling the cavity do not depend on the intensity of the magnetic field and the electric field strength. The author presents formulas for determining the Q-factor which he derives from A.G. Gurevich's book

Card 1/3

Measuring the Q-Factor of Hollow-Space Oscillators With Low Attenuation

"Polyye rezonatory i volnovody" (Hollow-Space Resonators and Waveguides) (Ref.3). These formulas show that the principal error when measuring the Q-factor of hollow-space resonators is connected with measuring the time τ and the voltage ratio $\frac{U_1}{U_2}$, since the relative error of frequency measurements is less than 0.01% as a rule. Measuring the aforementioned magnitudes on the screen of a modern oscillograph with a scale grid and calibrated marks will produce a total error of $\pm$ 5%. The author then investigates the additional errors which are caused by frequency changes of exciting oscillations. For testing the suggested measuring method, the author used an arrangement of which the block diagram is shown in fig.2. A 25-I oscillograph, a signal from the crystal detector was amplified in a wide-band amplifier 103-I. The oscillograph worked with slave sweep of 2 microseconds duration. The time measurements, during which the amplitude changed five times, were performed on the upper contour of the curve by means of the calibrating marks on the oscillograph screen with an accuracy of $\pm$ 5%.

Card 2/3 Besides the visual Q-factor measurements the author performed the

Measuring the Q-Factor of Hollow-Space Oscillators With Low Attenuation

photographing of the oscillation attenuation curve in a hollow-space resonator. For this purpose the author used a frequency of 5 mc from the generator 100-I and a two-ray oscillograph OK-17M. The frequency of 5 mc was preliminarily checked by the heterodyne wavemeter 526. The attenuation curve and the frequency of 5 mc are shown in fig.4. The author presents the measurement results in a table. The accuracy obtained in measuring the Q-factor of hollow-space resonators by visual methods may be increased several times compared to the obtained accuracy when using calibrated voltage dividers and sanotron circuits for measuring. There are 1 block diagram, 1 graph, 2 oscillograms, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

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S/142/62/005/005/008/009
E192/E382

6.9200

AUTHOR: Kulikov, Ye.I.

TITLE: Accuracy of the frequency measurement of a fluctuating signal mixed with white noise

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, v. 5, no. 5, 1962, 642 - 644

TEXT: The behaviour of the optimum receiver for measuring the frequency of a non-fluctuating signal $u(t,\omega_o\varphi_o) = A_oF(t)\cos(\omega_o t + \varphi_o)$, mixed with white noise $n(t)$, of spectral density N_o, is investigated for the case when the signal applied to the receiver has a fluctuating amplitude:

$$u_1(t,\omega_o\varphi_o) = A_oF(t)m(t)\cos(\omega_o t + \varphi_o)$$

where A_o is the maximum value of the non-fluctuating signal, $F(t)$ is the envelope of the non-fluctuating signal, ω_o is the measured frequency, φ_o is the initial phase and $m(t)$ is a

Card 1/3

Accuracy of the ....

factor describing the fluctuations of the envelope. The factor $m(t)$ is a stationary random process with a spread equal to unity. A formula for the average deviation of the measured quantity from the true value is determined and the equation for the spread of the frequency deviation is shown to be in the form:

$$\sigma^2(\omega) = \frac{1}{Q_0} \cdot \frac{\int_0^T F^2(t)\,dt \cdot \int_0^T t^2 F^2(t)\,dt}{\int_0^T \int_0^T t_1^2 \cdot t_2^2 F^2(t_1) F^2(t_2) R(t_1 - t_2)\,dt_1 dt_2}, \qquad (5)$$

where $R(t_1 - t_2) = m(t_1)m(t_2)$ is the normalized correlation function of the amplitude fluctuation for $F(t) = 1$, while Q_o is the doubled ratio of the signal energy to the noise power per unit bandwidth. Eq. (5) is used to determine $\sigma^2(\omega)$ for the case when the correlation function is:

$$R(t_1 - t_2) = e^{-\alpha|t_1 - t_2|} \qquad (8)$$

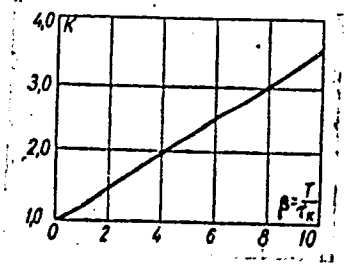
Card 2/3

where $1/\alpha = \tau_K$, which is the correlation time of the amplitude fluctuations. The increase in $\sigma^2(\omega)$ due to signal fluctuations is illustrated in Fig. 1 as a function of $\beta = T/\tau_K$, which is the ratio of the observation time to the correlation time. It is seen that the spread σ^2 increases linearly with β .
There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiofiziki Voronezhskogo gos. universiteta (Radiophysics Department of Voronezh State University)

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1962 (initially)
April 14, 1962 (after revision)

Fig. 1:



S/109/62/007/005/018/021
D230/D308

6.4400

AUTHOR: Kulikov, Ye.I.

TITLE: Unreliability of evaluation of a radio-signal parameter having random initial phase in the case of optimum reception and normal noise

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 5, 1962, 904 - 906

TEXT: An optimum receiving system for a given input is represented by an output signal proportional to an a posteriori distribution P(l). An expression is given for the envelope of the transient process representing a reference signal of the optimum receiver. In estimating the parameter l by the method of maximum maximorum of a posteriori distribution, as the level of disturbing noise and the interval of possible L-values of the parameter l increase, the probability increases that the maximum maximorum will be determined by noise and not by actual signal. The ratio between the two characteristics of noise and signal, for which the unreliability of the l-parameter evaluation becomes apparent, is discussed. An existing

Card 1/2

Unreliability of evaluation of a ...

S/109/62/007/005/018/021
D230/D308

approximate method of unreliability evaluation, used in delay time measurement of a random-phase signal in white noise is examined. The unreliability characteristic is found by representing the modulus of the transient process at the output of an optimum filter by a sum of noise and signal functions. Two special cases of delay time measurement are also considered: (i) Measurement of a triangular pulse, and, (ii) measurement of a rectangular frequency-modulated pulse in white noise and for a given spectral density. There are 2 references.

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1961.

Card 2/2

40935
S/109/62/007/007/003/018
D271/D308

6.9200

AUTHOR: Kulikov, Ye. I.

TITLE: Accuracy of a certain method of measuring a signal parameter, when the pedestal signal parameter of the receiver assumes discrete values

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 7, 1962, 1077-1081

TEXT: The author studies the influence of separation of discrete values of the pedestal signal in an ideal receiver on the dispersion of signal parameter evaluation, in the presence of additive normal noise; conditions arising when the pedestal signal parameter is continuously variable are compared. In a signal $u(l, t, \varphi)$ only the l parameter is considered. An equation is formulated relating the envelope of a random process at the output of an optimal linear filter and the pedestal signal provided by the local oscillator of the optimal correlation receiver; this receiver must integrate over a period T the total signal received, with a weight-

Card 1/2

ing factor corresponding to pedestal signal for all possible values of the required parameter; an amplitude detector must follow and then a circuit which decides the value of the parameter. The method of the greatest maximum is most frequently used in the decision circuit. In view of the difficulty of providing continuous variation of the pedestal signal, it is usually necessary to have a multichannel system with discrete values of the l parameter. The maximal accuracy is obtained by weighting output values of all channels, but in the simplest case which is considered in detail, parameter evaluation is based on the value obtained from the channel with the greatest output voltage. The calculation of the evaluation dispersion with a multi-channel optimal system, for a given Δl interval, is solved assuming that dispersion of the continuous variation case is known. Quantizing characteristic is represented as a sum of rectangular pulses. A formula is derived which makes it possible to determine the number of channels necessary to ensure a given value of evaluation dispersion. There are 5 figures.

SUBMITTED: October 6, 1961

Card 2/2

33788
S/108/62/017/002/003/010
D201/D305

6.9411 (1159)

AUTHORS: Tikhonov, V.I., and Kulikov, Ye.I., Members of the Society (see Association)

TITLE: The distribution of over-shoots and of maxima of fluctuations

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 17, no. 2, 1962, 15 - 23

TEXT: The authors analyze two problems: 1) To find the distribution of patterns of noise of fixed duration according to the number of overshoots (Fig. 1), and 2) To determine the distribution of maxima maximorum on patterns of noise of a given duration. The experimental investigation of problem (1) was carried out using an 8-stage TRF receiver and an amplitude detector. The amplitude frequency characteristic of the receiver up to the detector stage had a Gaussian shape

$$K(f) = K(f_0)e^{-3.68(f-f_0)^2} \qquad (1)$$

where f_0 = 30 Mc/s - resonant central frequency of the pass band.

Card 1/5

The distribution of over-shoots ...

The 6 db bandwidth of the receiver was $\Delta f = 0.92$ Mc/s. The noise correlation coefficient at the amplifier (1) output was given by

$$R(\tau) = \exp(-\frac{1}{2}\alpha^2\tau^2)\cos\omega_0\tau \qquad (2)$$

where $\alpha = 1.65$ 1/microsec. The r.m.s. value of normal stationary noise at the detector input was $\sigma = 0.5$ V, the noise at the detector output has the probability density well approximated by

$$P(\eta) = 500\eta^{1.42}e^{-14.2\eta}, \qquad (4)$$

where η - the detector output voltage. The noise of the receiver was applied from the detector to the CRO type OK-17M and various duration photographs of this noise were made with the AKC-1 (AKS-1) camera. The duration of photographed noise patterns was T = 5, 25, 100, 500 and 2000 microseconds, about 500 different photographs being taken of patterns of each duration. The oscillograms were statistically processed with the resulting conclusion as follows: 1) At all T's with the increase of level H both the mean number and the dispersion of the number of H level crossings decreases. The ratio

Card 2/5

The distribution of over-shoots ...

$\sigma_n/\bar{n}$ decreases, however, with decreasing H level and increasing T. 2) While at low $\bar{H}$ levels the distribution is nearly symmetrical with respect to $\bar{n}$ and is similar to a normal distribution, with the increase of H the most probable value shifts towards small n, for large enough values of H the distribution becoming exponential. 3) The same photographs of noise were used for obtaining the probability-densities of maxima maximorum for patterns of fixed duration. During proof reading the authors learned that a similar problem has been investigated in the USA with the help of computers by S. Thaler and S.A. Meltzer (PIRE, v. 49, no. 2, 1961). The value of H_m of the maximum of maxima was determined for every pattern and from the values thus obtained histograms of maxima maximorum, referred to the r.m.s. value of noise at the input (0.5 V) were drawn. All histograms are well approximated by the normal curve

$$P\left(\frac{H_m}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{1}{\sigma_m \sqrt{2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma_m^2}\left(\frac{H_m}{\sigma} - \frac{\bar{H}_m}{\sigma}\right)^2\right], \qquad (5)$$

Card 3/5

The distribution of over-shoots ...

in which the mean value and are determined from

$$\frac{\overline{H}_m}{\sigma} = 1.1 + 0.47 \lg T, \qquad (6)$$

and $$\sigma_n = 0.346 \exp[-\frac{1}{16.4}(1 + \lg T)^2]. \qquad (7)$$

The obtained graphs of probability density $P(H_m/\sigma)$ of maxima for patterns of different duration T show that with increasing T of a pattern the average value of $\overline{H}_m$ increases and dispersion decreases, the probability densities with increasing T becoming 'narrower' and 'higher'. The theoretical solution of the problem of obtaining the probability density for H_m is very complicated. An approximate solution of it is given which under some simplifying assumptions results in expressions which are in good agreement with experiment. There are 2 tables, 9 figures and 11 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: C.W. Helstrom, IRE Trans.inform.theory, IT-3, no. 4, 1957; C.M. White, J.appl.phys., v. 29, no. 4, 1958;

Card 4/5

33788

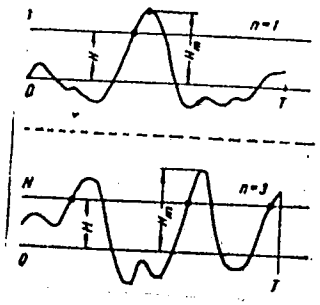
The distribution of over-shoots ... S/108/62/017/002/003/010
D201/D305

S.O. Rice, BSTJ, v. 37, no. 3, 1958; M. Frankfort, PIRE, v. 48, no. 8, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications imeni A.S. Popov) [Abstractor's note: Name of Association taken from first page of journal]

SUBMITTED: December 8, 1960

Fig. 1.



Card 5/5

S/108/62/017/007/001/008
D288/D308

6.9200

AUTHOR: Kulikov, Ye. I., Member of the Society (see Association)

TITLE: Limits of accuracy in assessing the parameter of a signal received in the presence of normal noise

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 17, no. 7, 1962, 3-10

TEXT: A formal, generalized mathematical analysis of the problem is presented, based on the method of evaluating the maximum of the maximorum probability function. The investigated signal is given by $s(t, l_0, \varphi_0)$, the parameter l_0 becoming l_m when the probability function $L(l)$ becomes maximum maximorum $M(l)$. The procedure is based on the mathematical work of I. N. Amiantov (Ref. 1: Primeneniye teorii resheniy k zadacham

Card 1/3

obnaruzheniya signalov i vydeleniya signalov iz shumov [Application of theory of solutions to problems of signal detection and signal separation from noise], Izd. VVIA im. prof. N. Ye. Zhukovskogo, 1958). White noise of given spectral density and narrow and wide band noise spectra are considered. The technique consists in expressing dispersion and correlation functions in terms of Bessel functions, expanding them into Taylor series, and, where possible, neglecting terms of higher order. Resulting generalized formulas for the dispersion function are stated in terms of S(l), M(l), noise function N(l), and signal/noise ratio R(l). There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A. S. Popova (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A. S. Popov) [Abstracter's note: Name of Association taken from first page of journal.]

Limits of accuracy in... S/108/62/017/007/001/008
D288/D308

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1961 (initially)
July 12, 1961 (after revision)

VB

Card 3/3

40126
S/108/62/017/008/001/005
D409/D301

9,2550

AUTHOR: Kulikov, Yc. I., Member of the Society (see Association)

TITLE: Limiting measurement-accuracy of delay time

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 17, no. 8, 1962, 3-9

TEXT: The measurement dispersion of the delay time of a radio-signal with random initial phase is calculated by the method of the maximum maximorum of the likelihood function; the reception takes place in the presence of white or narrow-band normal noises. The shapes of signals at the output of an optimal receiver are shown. Assuming that the apriori distribution of the measured parameter τ_0 is uniform in the interval of observation $0 \div T$, a function is formed at the output of the optimal receiver which is proportional to the likelihood function of the parameter τ. First, the reception of a bell-shaped signal in the presence of white normal noise is considered. The dispersion of the estimate of the parameter τ is given by the formula

Card 1/4

Limiting measurement-accuracy ...

$$\sigma^2(\tau) = \frac{1}{Q_0\gamma^2}\left(1+\frac{3}{Q_0}\right) = \frac{t_u^2}{\pi Q_0}\left(1+\frac{3}{Q_0}\right) = \frac{1}{2\pi Q_0 \Delta f_0^2}\left(1+\frac{3}{Q_0}\right). \quad (5)$$

where $Q_0 = 2E_0/N_0$ is the signal-to-noise ratio, the parameter γ characterizes the effective frequency-band Δf_0, and t_u is the effective duration of the signal. It is noted that the first approximation of σ^2 corresponds to Woodward's results. Formula (5) shows also that the correction factor $3/Q_0$ yields a considerable contribution to σ^2 (in the case of not very large signal-to-noise ratios). Further, the case of signal reception in the presence of narrow-band normal noise is considered. From the formula for σ^2 obtained, it is evident that the dispersion depends not only on the parameters Q_0 and t_u, but also on the ratio of the frequency bands of the energy spectra of signal and noise, as well as on the ratio of noise-frequency mismatch to noise energy-band. A figure shows several output-signal functions of an optimal receiver for various frequency-band ratios, on the assumption that the central frequencies of the signal and noise spectra coincide. From the curves it is evident

Card 2/4

Limiting measurement-accuracy ...

that with decreasing width of the noise frequency band with respect to that of the signal frequency band, the rate of charge of the signal function in the neighborhood of $\Delta\tau = 0$ increases; this leads to a decrease in σ^2. Other curves show that there exists a threshold of the sharp decrease in σ^2 in signal reception with narrow-band noise as compared to white noise. Further, the reception is considered of a rectangular signal with linear law of change of the carrier frequency, in the presence of white noise. Formulas are given which show that the accuracy of measurement of the delay time τ does not depend on the type of pulse envelope, but only on the range of modulation of the frequency and on the signal-to-noise ratio. The dispersion σ^2 in the case of pulse-frequency modulation is compared with the dispersion in the case of pure pulse-modulation. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova (Scientific and Technical Society of Ratio Engineering Communications imeni A. S. Popov) [Abstracter's note: Name of Association taken from first page of journal]

S/108/62/017/008/001/005
Limiting measurement-accuracy ... D409/D301

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1961 (initially)
July 12, 1961 (after revision)

Card 4/4

L 10249-63 EWT(l)/EEC-2/EED-2/EEO-2/
BDS--AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3--Pl-4/Pn-4
ACCESSION NR: AP3001006 S/0109/63/008/006/1066/1069

67

AUTHOR: Kulikov, Ye. I.

TITLE: Maximum accuracy of measuring a parameter of radiosignal with a normal-noise background when a nonoptimal receiver is used

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 6, 1963, 1066-1069

TOPIC TAGS: radio reception theory, radio noise elimination

ABSTRACT: An equation describing the parameter with an additive normal noise and a known correlation function is solved and the results are analyzed. Maximum maximorum of the output signal is used for evaluating the parameter. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 30 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Aug62 DATE ACQD: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

S/108/63/018/001/009/011
D201/D308

AUTHOR: Kulikov, Ye.I., Member of the Society (see Association)

TITLE: Limit accuracy of simultaneous estimation of two parameters of a signal in normal noise reception

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 18, no. 1, 1963, 53-60

TEXT: By considering a Woodward type of optimal receiver, which produces an output proportional to the probability function, the author determines the maximum of this probability function and obtains formulas for the dispersion and autocorrelation factor between simultaneous estimations of two parameters of a radio signal. The radio-signal has a random initial phase and appears on the background of additive autocorrelated white noise. The formulas are used for determining the time delay and frequency shift of radio frequency pulse with a bell-shaped envelope with linear internal frequency modulation and random initial phase. The formulas show that the dispersion in the estimation of time delay and of frequency

Card 1/2

shift is independent of the range of maximum frequency deviation; it depends only on the shape of the pulse envelope. Dispersion in the estimation of frequency shift varies as the "parameter" of the pulse-frequency modulation $\Delta f_m t_p$. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications imeni A.S. Popov) [Abstracter's note: Name of Association taken from first page of journal]

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1961

ACCESSION NR: AP4024497 S/0142/64/007/001/0117/0121

AUTHOR: Kulikov, Ye. I.

TITLE: Accuracy of measurement of radio signal parameters by determining the instant when the output signal of an optimal receiver crosses a spherical level

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 7, no. 1, 1964, 117-121

TOPIC TAGS: optimal receiver, absolute maximum method, threshold level method, variance ratio, stationary normal noise, Gaussian pulse, white noise, narrow band normal noise, spectral density

ABSTRACT: It is shown by mathematical analysis that the threshold method of signal detection against stationary normal noise, (where the true value of the signal is assumed to be the receiver output when a certain threshold level is crossed), which is used in preference to the method in which the absolute maximum of the receiver output is determined, (owing to greater ease in physical realization), gives rise to appreciable errors. A factor k, equal to the ratio of the variances of the estimates obtained by the two methods, is introduced and serves to evaluate the threshold method against the absolute maximum method. The value of k is determined in general form and also for several particular cases, such as the measurement of

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4024497

the delay time of a Gaussian radio pulse in white noise, measurement of the delay time of a Gaussian pulse when received against the background of narrow-band normal noise with a given correlation function, and measurement of the frequency shift of a Gaussian radio pulse in white noise with a specified spectral density. Examination of the general expressions and of the particular examples shows that an estimate of signal parameters based on the instants when the output signal of an optimal correlation receiver crosses a specified threshold level gives rise to larger errors than an estimate based on the absolut maximum method. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 1 figure.

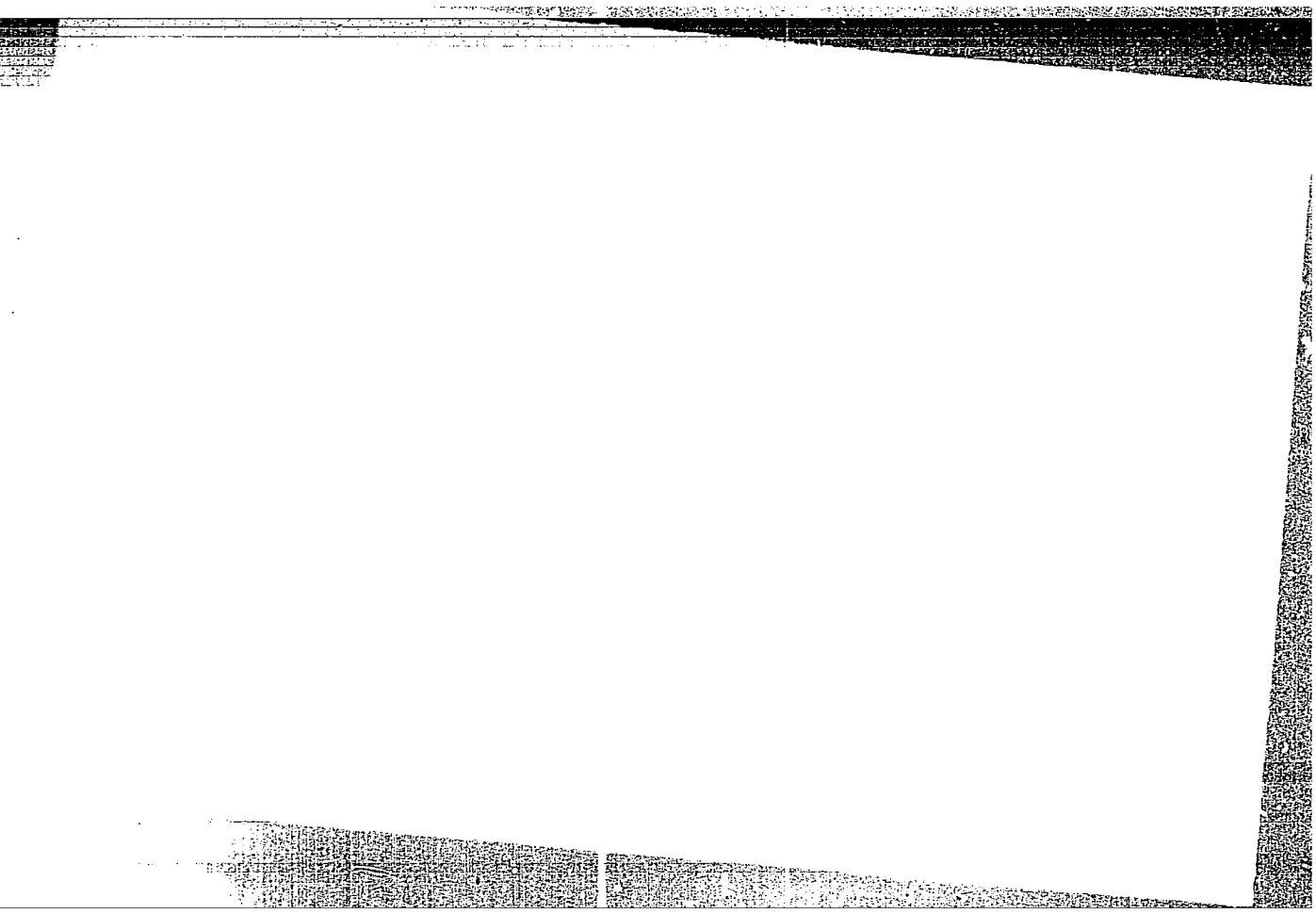
ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 28Dec62 DATE ACQ: 15Apr64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: GE NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

[redacted] maximum accuracy of measurement of [redacted]



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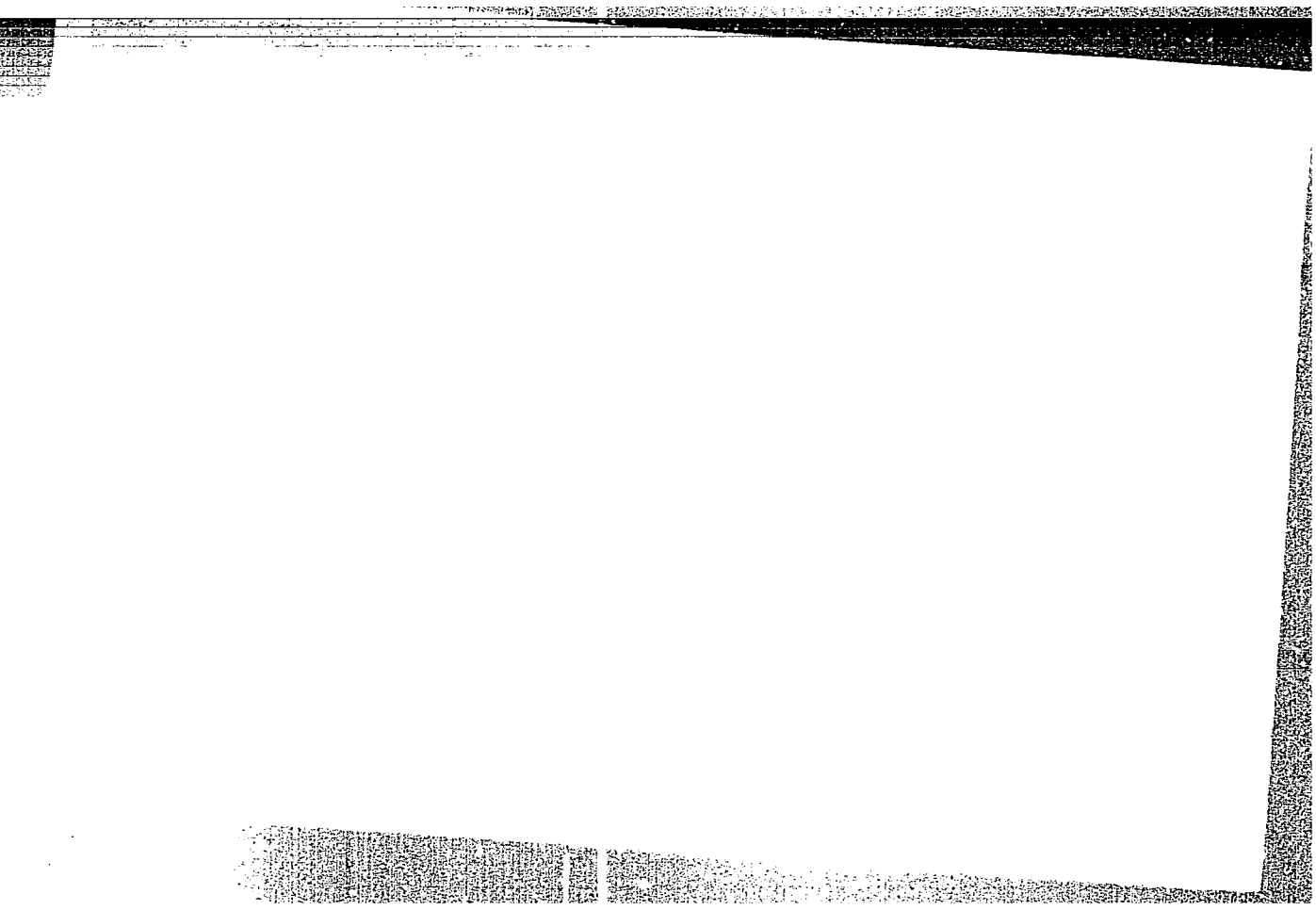
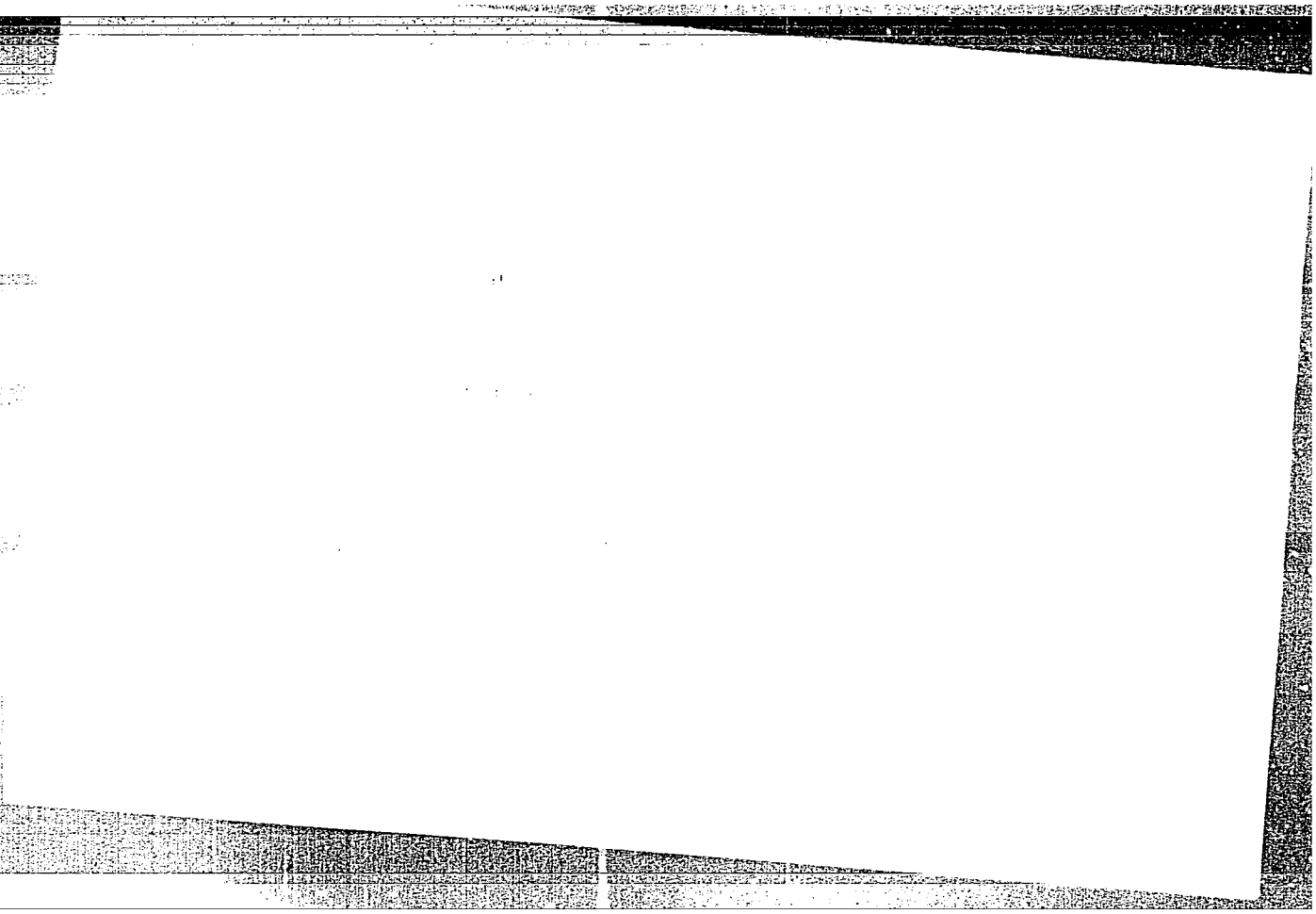


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927420017-9"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927420017-9"

KULIKOV, Ye.I.

Accuracy of the measurement of the average duration values of overshoots and intervals between the overshoots in random processes. Radiotekh. i elektron. 10 no.2:220-227 F '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

KULIKOV, Ye.V.; CHAYKA, M.P.

Using interference techniques for measuring low amplitudes of mechanical vibrations. Prib.i tekh.eksp.no.2:131-133 S-O '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.
(Interferometry) (Vibration--Measurement)

KRAMEROV, A. Ya.; MARKOV, Yu.V.; SKVORTSOV, S.A.; DENISOV, V.I.; KULIKOV, Ye.V.; SOROKIN, Yu.P.; STEKOL'NIKOV, V.V.; KHOKHLACHEV, A.A.; TATARNIKOV, V.P.; SIDORENKO, V.A.

Some ways of developing water-moderated water-cooled reactors. Atom. energ. 17 no.6:427 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

6c

L 23071-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR Pr-4/Pa-4/Pu-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5001264 S/0089/64/017/006/0427/0439

AUTHOR: Kramerov, A. Ya.; Markov, Yu. V.; Skvortsov, S. A.; Denisov, V. P.; Kulikov, Ye. V.; Sorokin, Yu. P.; Stekol'nikov, V. V.; Khokhlachev, A. A.; Tatarnikov, V. P.; Sidorenko, V. A.

TITLE: Some trends in the development of the second Voronezh power reactor

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 6, 1964, 427-439

TOPIC TAGS: power reactor, water cooled reactor, water moderated reactor, reactor economy, second Voronezh power reactor

ABSTRACT: The paper is a summary of the SSSR #304 report at the Third International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, 1964. The first Voronezh reactor, of 210 Mw (elect.), was described earlier (S. A. Skvoztsov, Transactions of the Second International Conf., 1959). This reactor is now being readied for exploitation. The second Voronezh reactor, of 365 Mw(elect.) is under construction. The water pressure will be 120 atm. Water is used as mod-

Card 1/2

L 23074-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001264

erator and for the heat transfer. During the operation of about 2 years, fuel consumption is about 30,000 Mw-day/tons of uranium. The second reactor is a modernization of the first reactor. Details are given of the construction, and the effects of various characteristics on the exploitation cost are estimated. Orig. art. has: 7 figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

POPOV,A., polkovnik; KULIKOV, Yu., mayor, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa

Tactical scheme of an interception. Av. i Kosm. 47 no.12:62-65 D '64
(MIRA 18:1)

GRINBAUM, F.T., professor, nauchnyy rukovoditel'; KHUTSEV, F.N., zamestitel' glavnogo vracha; MINEYEV, A.M., glavnyy vrach; GORKIN, Ye.N., dotsent, zaveduyushchiy; KULIKOV, Yu.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Decision of the joint conference of the Gor'kiy branch of the All-Union Mechnikov Society of Microbiologists, Epidemiologists and Specialists in Infectious Diseases and of epidemiologists and bacteriologists of the Gor'kiy Province, Municipal and District Sanitation and Epidemiological Stations of May 15, 1952. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.3:96-99 Mr '53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Gor'kovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (for Grinbaum and Kulikov). 2. Gor'kovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (for Krutsev). 3. Gor'kovskaya gorodskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (for Mineyev). 4. Klinika detskikh infektsiy Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Gorkin). (Typhus fever)

MALINOV, M.S.; KULIKOV, Yu.A.; CHERTOK, Ye.B.; YEVENKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Cooling systems of diesel locomotives]Okhlazhdaiushchie ustroistva teplovozov. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 256 p. (MIRA 16:1)

(Diesel locomotives--Cooling)

KULIKOV, Yu.A.

[Erythrocytic cycle of the pathogen of tertian malaria] Eritrotsitarnyi tsikl vozbuditelia trekhdnevnoi maliarii. Gol'kii, 1954. 11. p.

(MALARIA) (ERYTHROCYTES) (MLRA 9:7)

ASTAKHOV, V.A.; PODKOVKIN, M.F.; KULIKOV, Yu.A.

Characteristics of the automatic fluid outlet of gathering and distribution containers of low-temperature separators having a diethylene glycol inlet. Gaz. delo no.7:15-19 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.

Kulagov, Ye.K.

Sensitivity of gamonts of Plasmodium vivax to the effect of hematoschizotropic preparations. Med. parazit. i parazit. bol. 34 no.6:661-666 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Otdel meditsinskoy protozoologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva. Submitted December 29, 1963.

KULIKOV, Yuriy Anatol'yevich

Academic degree of Doctor of Medical Sciences, based on his defense, 14 January 1955, in the Council of the Gor'kiy Medical Inst imeni Kirov, of his dissertation entitled: "Erythrocytic cycle of the pathogenic organism of three-day malaria."

Academic degree and/or title: Doctor of Sciences

SO: Decisions of VAK, List no. 18, 10 Sep 55, Byulleten' MVO SSR, No. 17, Sep 56, Moscow, pp 9-16, Uncl. JPRS/NY-435

PARFENOV, N.P., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; GOMONOV, V.K., aspirant; BROVCHENKO, R.A., student; KULIKOV, Yu.I., student; DOYKHEN, Yu.M., student

Fixed fastening of a unit in a plane under directionally variable loading. Sbor. trud. Khab. avt.-dor. inst. no.1:12-15 '62. (MIRA 18:1)

VINOGRADOV, V.A.; KULIKOV, Yu.K., inzhener-konstruktor l-y kategorii

Self-lubricating plastic bearings. Tekst.prom. no.2:77-79 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Nachal'nik otdela mashinostroitel'nykh materialov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo eksperimental'no-konstruktorskogo instituta pryadil'nogo oborudovaniya (NIEKIPmash) (for Vinogradov).
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy eksperimental'no-konstruktorskiy institut pryadil'nogo oborudovaniya (NIEKIPmash) (for Kulikov).
(Plastic bearings)

KULIKOV, Yu.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Method for determining the efficiency of mixing cotton fibers. Tekst.prom. 25 no.11:21-22 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Kalininskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekstil'noy promyshlennosti.

26.2131

S/682/61/000/003/001/008
D234/D302

AUTHORS: Stepanov, G.P., and Kulikov, Yu.N.

TITLE: Investigating dynamical characteristics of temperature transmitter for a checked air stream

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye aviadvigately; sbornik statey. no. 3, Moscow, 1961, 5 - 32

TEXT: The authors consider an analytical method of determining dynamical errors of temperature transmitters (intended for accurate measurements of the temperature of the air stream at the inlet of a gas turbine motor). In formulating the requirements for temperature transmitters it is necessary to know the time constant which they should possess for given absolute errors of measurements. The authors deduce an expression for the constant and give a graph of its dependence on temperature difference and the rate of variation of temperature. The installation used for experimental determination of the time constant, and methods of data processing are described. Theoreti-

Card 1/2

cal expressions for the time constants of sensitive elements for temperature of a checked air stream (having the form of a tube or a rod whose length varies with temperature) are obtained. The mercury vapor transmitter, the thermal cartridge ПТ-9 (PT-9), the dilatometric temperature transmitter with a hydraulic converter and resistance thermometers are described and their experimental and theoretical characteristics compared. It is established that the variation of the time constant with the velocity of air flow and the specific weight of air obeys a hyperbolic law. Inertiality of response of the transmitters increases considerably with the length of the air supply pipe. Transmitters with sensitive elements in the form of aluminum tubes, ribbons, steel wire are found to have the smallest inertiality of response. Four examples of numerical computations of characteristics are given. There are 23 figures, 5 tables and 12 references, 9 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: W.H. McAdams, Heat Transmission, N.Y., McGraw-Hill, 1954; F.H. Carey. The development of the spill flow burner and its control system for gas turbine engine. J. Royal Aeron. Soc. 1954, vol.58, no. 527.

Card 2/2

X

KULIKOV, Yu.S.

Cretaceous sediments in the southwestern part of the North Siberian Lowland. Uch. zap. NIIGA. Reg. geol. no.2:48-57 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

L 07345-67 EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l).
ACC NR: AP6012156 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/007/0073/0073

AUTHORS: Kulikov, Yu. V.; Popovich, B. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Holding device. 14 Class 42, No. 180390

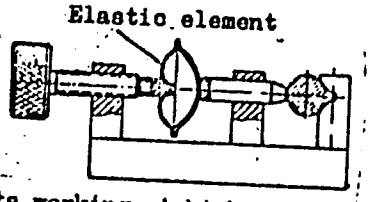
25
B

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 7, 1966, 73

TOPIC TAGS: gas pressure, heat effect, holding device

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a holding device containing an elastic element (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1.



To provide a positive hold on objects working at high temperatures (about 2000C) without cooling the holding device, the elastic element is made in the form of a box of refractory material (such as tantalum). The box is filled with gas (say, argon). As the temperature rises to 2000C, the gas expands, causing the compression of the object being held. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/1 afs SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 03Apr64 UDC: 62-229.312.2-27

L 2482-66 EWT(m)/EPA(w)-2/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5007040 S/0120/65/000/001/0120/0123

AUTHOR: Karzhavin, Yu. A.; Kulikov, Yu. V.; Malashkevich, N. I.; Rakitskiy, D. V.; Ramzhin, V. N.

TITLE: Stabilized high-voltage power source of ±250 kv

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1965, 120-123

TOPIC TAGS: high voltage generator, separator, k meson beam, antiproton beam, proton synchrotron

ABSTRACT: A ±250-kv power source is described for use in conjunction with a separator to produce pure k-meson and antiproton beams on the Joint Nuclear Research Institute's proton synchrotron. The stability of the source is ±0.1%; its power output is 6 kw. High voltage is produced in two stages. The first stage is a standard ultrasonic generator with a slightly modified circuit, which, together with a series resonant circuit, assures an effective output voltage of 70 kv. The second stage consists of two cascade-connected generators which produce +250 kv and -250 kv, respectively. The source is relatively simple in construction and uses standard components. With a slightly modified ultrasonic generator, voltages 5—15 times higher can be obtained with a load power of several kw. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

Card 1/2 [JR]

L 2482-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5007040

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ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovanniy (Joint Nuclear Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 19Jan64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE, NP

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3246

BVK

Card 2/2

DER-SHVARTS, G.V.; KULIKOV, Yu.V.

Contribution to the theory of tolerances in electron-optical devices. Radiotekh. i elektron. 7 no.12:2067-2071 D '62.
(MIRA 15:11)
(Electron optics--Equipment and supplies)