KUZNETSOV, V.M.

Vetchling Lathyrus gmelini (Fisch.) Fritsch. and its introduction as a forage plant. Trudy Glav. bot. sada 9:144-149. '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Altai Territory—Vetchling) (Plant introduction)

KUZNETSOV, V.M.

Siberian sainfoin (Onobrychis sibirica Turcz.) and its cultivation.
Biul. Glav. bot. sada. no.49:59-61 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.
(Siberia--Sainfoin)
(Soviet Central Asia--Sainfoin)

KUZNETSOV, V.M.

Introduction of herbaceous tannin plants. Biul.Glav.bot.sad no.52:111-112 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR.

KUZNETSOV, V.M.

New species of Onobrychis as promising forage plants. Rast.res. 1 no.3:355-366 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad AN SSSR, Moskva.

KUZNETSOV, V.M.

T82-[redacted]4 two blade saw for parallel sawing. Der. prom. 8 no.11:12-13 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.SKTBD.

(Saws)

KUZNETSOV, V.M.

Methods for the transposition of saws in circular cutoff saws.
Der. prom. 13 no.8:7-9 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut derevoobrabatyvayushchego mashinostroyeniya.

KUZNETSOV, V.M., inzh.

Remote control of saw travel in circular sawmills. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.6:29-32 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KUZNETSOV, V.M.

Introducing a pneumatic wood-screw driver. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 18 no.11:45-47 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 14462-66
ACC NR: AP6002972 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0147/0148

INVENTOR: Sinitskiy, B. A.; Kuznetsov, V. M.; Vaksman, A. Z.; Ratner, A. G.; Vikhman, B. A.; Rimmer, A. I.; Dmitriyev, V. P.; Rikhter, A. A.; Zagaytov, A. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A universal form for hulls in shipbuilding? Class 65, No. 177291

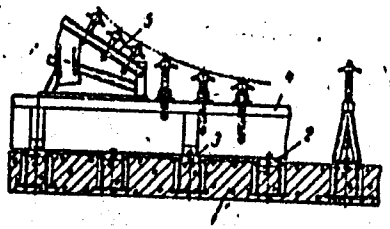
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 147-148

TOPIC TAGS: shipbuilding engineering, marine equipment, ship

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a universal form for hulls in shipbuilding. The installation includes a foundation with standard elements, e.g. beams, stands and frames in a form depending on the members which make up the hull structure. The installation is designed for convenience in assembly, efficiency in the use of production area and economy of metal. The foundation is made up of anchored longitudinal or transverse channel or angle tracks. The projecting horizontal shelves of the tracks form T-slots above the level of the foundation by the thickness of a shelf. The standard elements are made with mating sockets for fastening

Card 1/3 UDC: 629.12.002.011 : 621.757 : : 621.791 : 621-783.624

L 14462-66
ACC NR: AP6002972



1 - foundation; 2 - tracks; 3 - horizontal shelves;
4 - standard element; 5 - metal units.

Card 2/3

L 14462-66

ACC NR: AP6002972

to the angle or channel tracks. Detachable metal units are mounted on the standard elements.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 12Nov64

Card 3/3

KUZNETSOV, V. M.

Thesis, "Investigation of Possible Methods of Increasing the Efficiency of Traveling-Wave Antennas,"

SO: W19941, 11 Oct 51,

KUZNETSOV, V.M.

All-Union school of advanced practices. TSement 31 no.5:9 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Krasnodarskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.

KUZNETSOV, V.M

Work of school radio clubs. Fiz.v shkole 20 no.1:107-108 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, Ryazan'.
(Radio in education)

KUZNETSOV, V.N.

External industrial and economic relations of the Bashkir A.S.S.R. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.3:3-11 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Zapadno-Sibirskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Bashkiria--Economic conditions)

KUZNETSOV, V. N., Cand Geog. Sci — (diss) "Transportaion Geography of Bashkir ASSR," Ufa, 1960, 25 pp, 150 copies (Institute of Geography, AS USSR) (KL, 48/60, 113)

KUZNETSOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; MASLOV, M.D., kand.geograf.nauk, red.; RUDAKOVA, L.A., red.izd-va; GAL'CHENKO, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Transportation in Bashkiria; concise economic-geographical study] Transport Bashkirii; kratkii ekonomiko-geograficheskii ocherk. Ufa, Bashkirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 58 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Bashkiria--Transportation)

KUZNETSOV, V.N.

ΔE effect and the attenuation of ultrasound in ferrates. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz no.6:43-47 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Moskovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.
(Ultrasonic waves)
(Ferrates)

24.1200

38175
S/058/62/000/004/080/160
A058/A101

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V. N., Fedotov, I. I.

TITLE: Variation of the propagation velocity and attenuation of ultrasonic waves in magnetized ferrites

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 4, 1962, 38-39, abstract 4G322 (V sb. "Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva". v. 13, Moscow, 1961, 207-211)

TEXT: Using the pulse method, the authors measured in the frequency range 1-6 Mc the variation of the velocity and attenuation of longitudinal ultrasonic waves in ferrite specimens incident to application of a magnetizing field. It was established that ultrasonic velocity in ferrites increases with increase in the magnetizing field, attaining some maximum magnitude, while attenuation decreases to a limit, the magnitude of which depends on the frequency. The given effects are associated with the orientation of domain magnetic moments with respect to the field. The maximum possible increment of ultrasonic velocity in magnetic fields decreases with increasing frequency. The increments of

Card 1/2

Variation of the propagation velocity ...

ultrasonic velocity in ferrites incident to magnetization are different for ferrites of different composition. It is greatest for nickel ferrites containing 50% NiO and 50% Fe_2O_3.

I. Viktorov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

38761

S/194/62/000/005/072/157
D222/D308

24,1800
15.2420

AUTHORS: Fedotov, I.I., and Kuznetsov, V.N.

TITLE: Measuring the velocity of ultrasound in a polarized barium titanate ceramic

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 5, 1962, abstract 5-5-30 u (V sb. Primeneniye ul'traakust. k issled. veshchestva, no. 14, M., 1961, 269-273)

TEXT: The results of an investigation into the influence of temperature and of a constant electric field on the velocity of propagation of longitudinal ultrasonic waves in barium titanate ceramics are given. Investigations were carried out with unpolarized polycrystalline barium titanate in the form of circular plates of 3 - 7.5 mm thickness and 25 - 30 mm diameter. The density of the specimens was 5.25 - 5.45 g/cm^3. The velocity of the longitudinal waves was measured with a B4-8P (V4-8R) ultrasonic flaw detector and thickness measuring instrument. It was established that the velocity of longitudinal waves in barium titanate ceramics changes with the tem-

Card 1/2

Measuring the velocity of ...

perature, reaching a minimum value at the temperatures of phase changes; when the polarizing field is increased the influence of temperature is reduced; the variation of ultrasonic wave velocity under the influence of the polarization has a hysteresis character. The variation of the coercive force of the remnant $\Delta v/v$ as a function of temperature between -20 to + 50°C (v is the velocity of the ultrasonic wave) was investigated. The results are given in the form of graphs. 10 references. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

L 8571-66 EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/T/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AT5023782 GG/WW/JD SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/62/000/000/0034/0057

AUTHOR: Pravdyuk, N. F.; Amayev, A. D.; Platonov, P. A.; Kuznetsov, V. N.; Golyanov, V. M. 44, 55 44, 55 44, 55 44, 55 44, 55

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of neutron irradiation of the properties of structural materials

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 34-57

TOPIC TAGS: neutron irradiation, structural material, low carbon steel, low alloy steel, austenitic steel, steel property, zirconium alloy, alloy property, radiation damage

ABSTRACT: The effect of irradiation of the mechanical properties of low-carbon steels, low-alloy steels, austenitic steels, and zirconium alloys has been investigated at the Institute of Atomic Energy im. I. V. Kurcharov, to determine their suitability as structural materials for use in reactors. Irradiation of low-carbon steel with a flux of 10^{19} or 10^{20} neutron/cm^2 at 160—200C increased the steel yield strength and tensile strength, but substantially decreased ductility. For example, the elongation of low-carbon steel drops 25—50% after irradiation with 10^{19} neutron/cm^2. Certain conditions of irradiating low-carbon ferrite or ferritic-pearlitic steels

Card 1/2

L 8571-66

ACC NR: AT5023782

-2

change their properties to such an extent that their utilization in reactors involves a risk. Toughness and NDT temperature, not strength, determine the fitness of materials for use in reactor vessels. Irraditation of steels at temperatures under 250C with a 10^{18} neutron/cm^2 flux causes some changes in their mechanical properties; a 10^{20} neutron/cm^2 flux induces the maximum change (this is especially pronounced in stainless austenitic steels). Irradiation at temperatures above 400C has virtually no effect on the mechanical properties of structural materials. Stainless austenitic steels and nickel-chromium-iron alloys irradiated at 100C maintain satisfactory ductility (elongation of at least 20%). Austenitic steels and zirconium and its alloys, cold worked prior to irradiation, combine strength with moderate ductility (elongation of at least 10%). Low-carbon steel, low-alloy steels, and other materials, with a relatively high content of boron after irradiation, become brittle; their elongation after irradiation with 10^{20} neutron/cm^2 is low. However, under conditions of low irradiation, the utilization of these low-carbon and low-alloy steels at low temperatures is admissable. In making thickwall reactor vessels from these steels, the NTD temperature is the main factor for determining the acceptable irradiation dose. Orig. art. has: 19 figures and 3 tables. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11, 18/ SUBM DATE: 18Aug62/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

jw

Card 2/2

TYURIN, Ye.I., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.N., inzh.

Use of hydraulic clamps of plate and frame filter presses for crushing and pressing operations. Khim.mashinostr. no.2:40 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Filter presses)

KUZNETSOV, V.N.; FEDOTOV, I.I.

Variation in the propagation velocity and damping of ultrasound in magnetized ferrates. Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.13:207-211 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Ultrasonic waves—Speed)
(Magnetic materials)

KUZNETSOV, V.N.

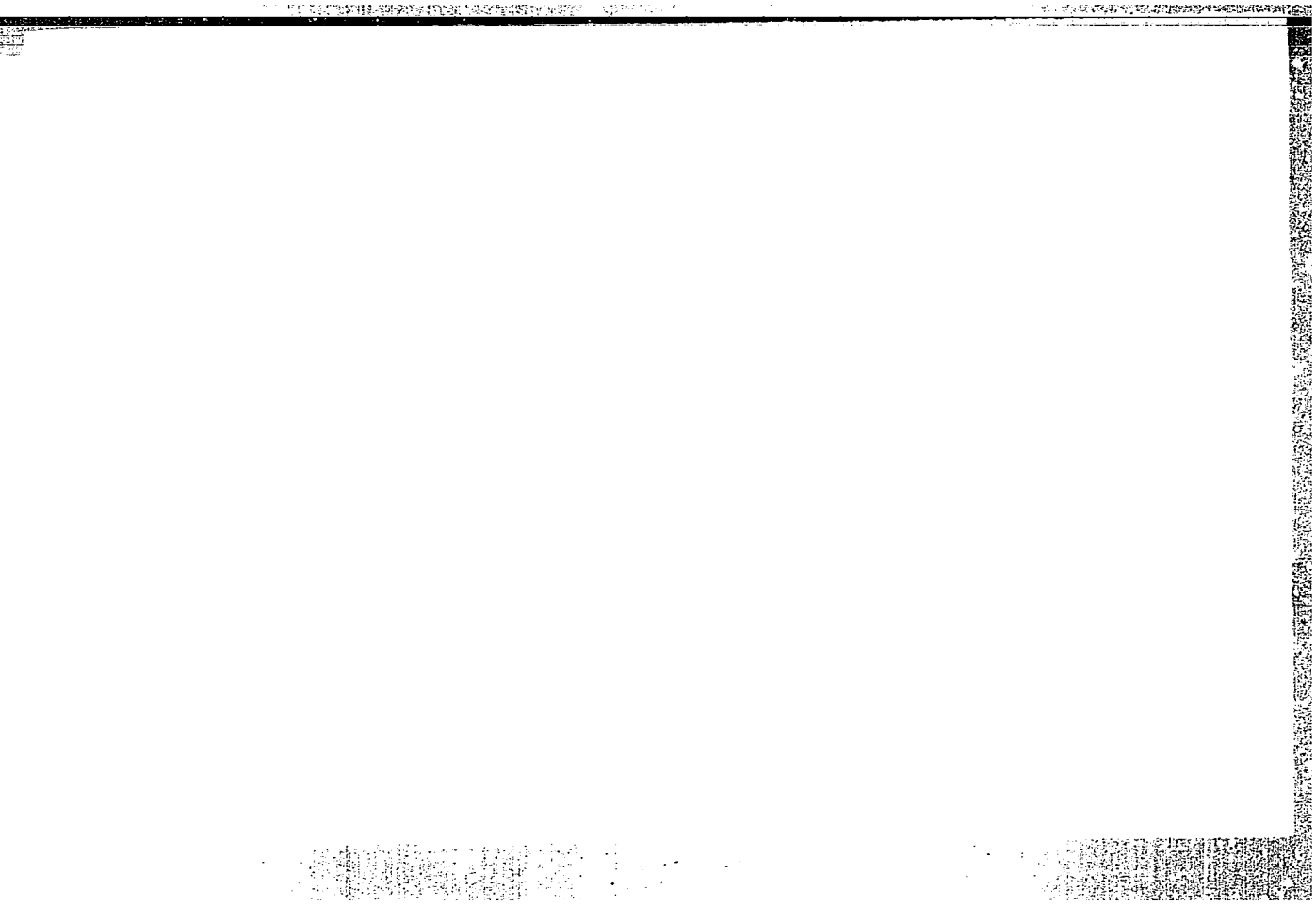
Study of the ΔE-effect of ferrates in the frequency range 1-10 Mc. Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.15:55-60 '61. (MIRA 16:8)

(Ferrates--Magnetic properties)
(Ferrates--Acoustic properties)

flux measurement, reactor neutron flux, radiation dosimetry

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the problem of absolute measurements of integral [illegible] fast neutrons using the threshold reactions

$U^{238}(n, f)$; $P^{31}(n, p)Si^{31}$; $S^{32}(n, p)P^{32}$;
$Ni^{58}(n, p)Co^{58}$; $Cl^{35}(n, \alpha)P^{32}$; $Al^{27}(n, \alpha)Na^{24}$



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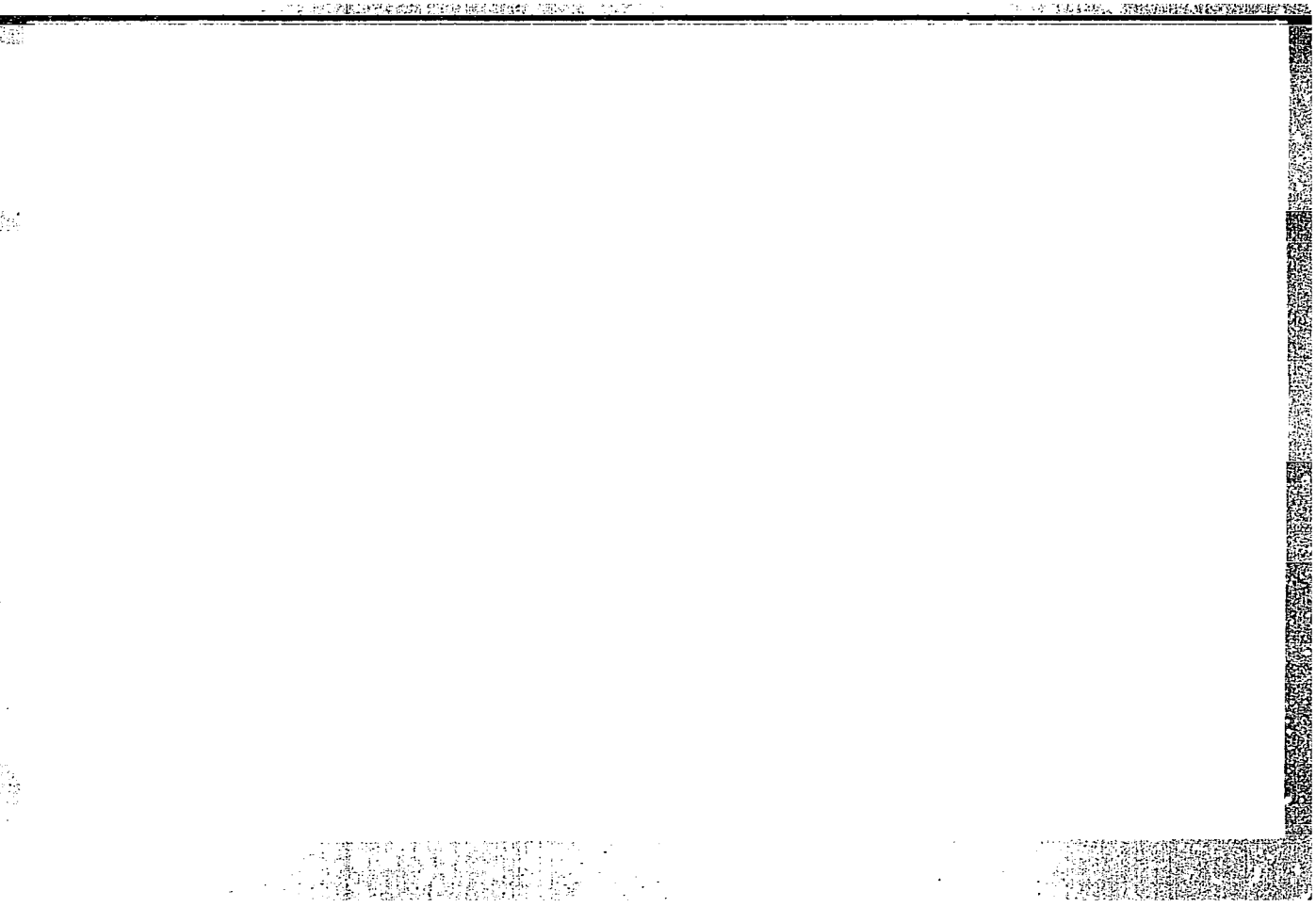

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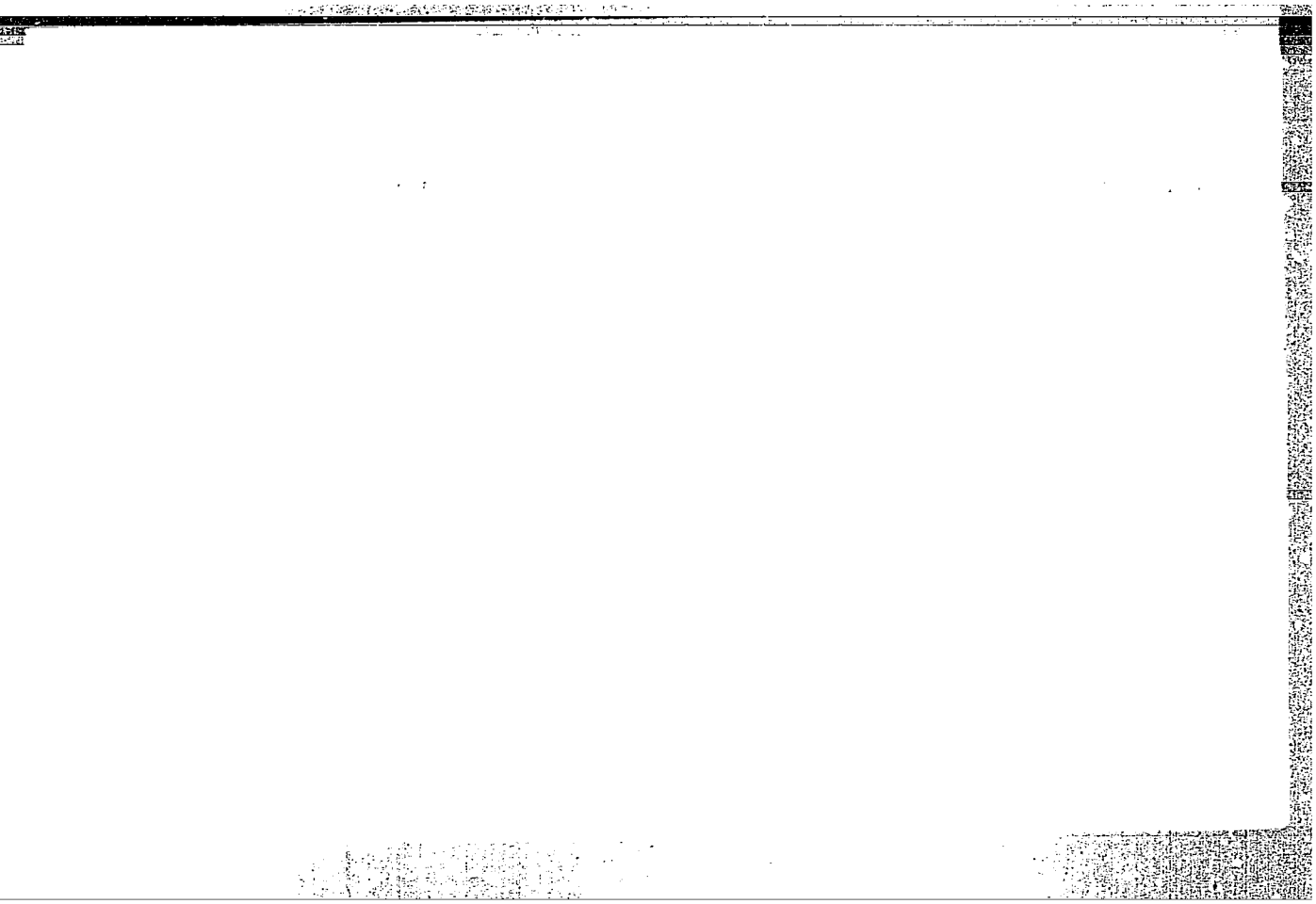

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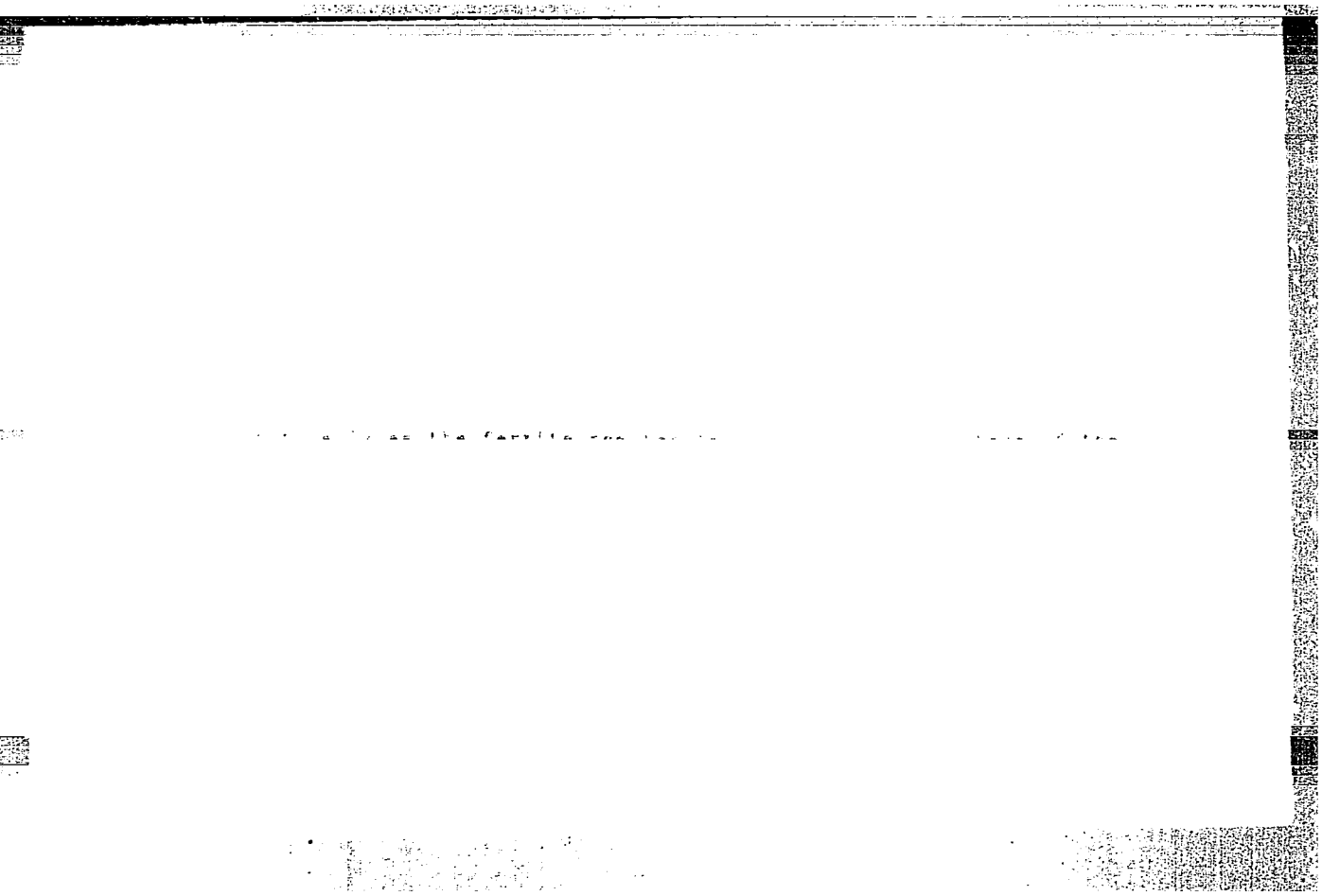

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L 31331-66 EWT(1)/T JK

ACC NR: AP6022580 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/66/000/001/0016/0018

AUTHOR: Kuznetsova, S. V.; Syusyukina, M. S.; Shchedrin, Ye. L.; Kuznetsov, V. N.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Foot-and-Mouth Disease Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy yashchurnyy institut) 28 B

TITLE: Biochemical indices in cultivation of foot-and-mouth disease virus

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 1, 1966, 16-18

TOPIC TAGS: foot and mouth disease, virus, virology, amino acid

ABSTRACT: Research was carried out to study the dynamics of nitrogen and phosphorus metabolism and the pH of the medium for cultivating the foot-and mouth disease virus in a suspension of cattle kidney cells. It was found that marked shifts occurred in the indices of nitrogen and phosphorus metabolism. The content of amino nitrogen in the inoculated suspension reached a maximum after 24 hours of cultivation of the virus, increasing more than 23% over the initial value. The amount of residual nitrogen in the same interval increased more than 24% over the initial value. There was a sharp increase in the amount of alanine (from 0.041 to 0.167 mg%) and glutamic acid (from 0.051 to 0.093 mg %), while the content of tyrosine, threonine and leucine declined; this can be considered a reflection of the processes of re-synthesis during reproduction of the virus. The amount of inorganic phosphorus in the inoculated suspension increased 31.3% over the initial value, while

Card 1/2 UDC: 619.616.988.43-093.35 0915 05.96

L 31331-66

ACC NR: AP6022580

at the same time it increased 16.4% in the control suspension. Shifts in the pH of the medium to acid were more marked in the control than in the inoculated suspension. This depends on the concentration of live cells and might reflect the intensity of their metabolism. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2

L 36098-66 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/GD

ACC NR: AT6013183 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/61/000/000/0269/0273

AUTHORS: Fedotov, I. I.; Kuznetsov, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement of the speed of ultrasound in polarized ceramics of barium titanate

SOURCE: Moscow. Oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut. Primeneniye ul'traakustiki k issledovaniyu veshchestva, no. 14, 1961, 269-273

TOPIC TAGS: barium titanate, electron polarization, ultrasound, ultrasonic wave propagation, ceramics, temperature effect, physics laboratory instrument / PIU-1 physics laboratory instrument

ABSTRACT: The effect of temperature and the constant electrical field upon the propagation speed of longitudinal ultrasound waves in barium titanate ceramics have been investigated. The study was conducted with the samples of nonpolarized polycrystalline barium titanate plates, 3--7.5 mm thick and 25--30 mm in diameter. Polarization of barium titanate was performed in static fields by means of experimental apparatus PIU-1. The speed of the longitudinal waves was measured with the ultrasonic flaw detection gage V4-8P. Change of coercive force and of residual $\Delta v/v$ with temperature from -20 to +50C was also investigated (see Fig. 1). It was established that the speed of the longitudinal waves changes considerably with variations of temperature, as shown in Fig. 2. With the increase of the electrical

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L 36098-66

ACC NR: AT6013183

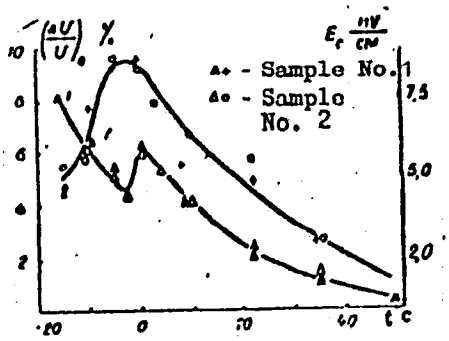


Fig. 1. Coercive force E_c(1) and "residual" $\Delta v/v$ (2) as functions of temperature. Measurements performed on two identical samples.

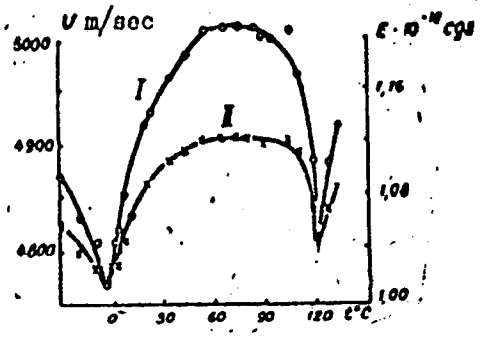


Fig. 2. Ultrasonic speed (I) and Young modulus (II) of $BaTiO_3$ ceramics as functions of temperature.

field, the temperature effect is decreased. Changes of ultrasonic speeds with changing polarizing field are hysteretic in character. The authors express their gratitude to Prof. N. M. Malov, who guided this work. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 equation.

SUB CODE: 20,11/ SUBM DATE: 22Apr61/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 LS

KUZNETSOV, V.N.

KUZNETSOV, V.N., insh.

On thermal fatigue of metals. Teploenergetika 4 no.12:32-35 D '57.
(Metals--Fatigue) (MLRA 10:11)

KUZNETSOV, V.N

25(1) p.3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1370

Ural'skiy zavod tyazhelogo mashinostroyeniya, Sverdlovsk

Proizvodstvo krupnykh otlivok (Making of Large Castings) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 108 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik statey, vyp. 4) 5,500 copies printed.

Ed.: Fetisov, I.M., Engineer; Exec. Ed. (Siberian Division, Mashgiz): Kaletina, A.V., Engineer; Tech. Ed.: Dugina, N.A.

PURPOSE: The book is prepared by the Plant organization of NTOmashprom (Scientific and Technical Society of Machine Building Industry) and is intended for engineering and scientific workers.

COVERAGE: The book was prepared for the 25th Anniversary of the Uralmashzavod (Ural Heavy Heavy Machinery Building plant imeni S. Ordzhonikidze). The stages of founding development in the plant and the plant's progress and achievements in this field are described.

Card 1/3

Making of Large Castings SOV/1370

The book includes articles on the most interesting research work concerning improvement of the quality of castings and economy of labor. The results of an investigation of the causes of cracks in castings weighing up to 80 tons are presented; the nature of stone-like fractures and methods for combating them are described; experience in hardening molds and cores is analyzed. Also described is oxygen heating-up of cast iron in the spout of a cupola furnace. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Making of large Castings SOV/1370

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

GO/ksv
4-21-59

KOFMAN, L.M., inzh.; RUDAKOV, Ya. D., inzh.; MARTYNOV, A. V., inzh.; FISHER, N.A., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.N., inzh.

Use of recirculation of gases for increasing steam superheating and its regulation in fuel oil operated boilers. Elek. sta. 33 no.6:14-17 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Boilers)

KUZNETSOV, V.N.; KROTOV, L.F.

Production of antifriction, heat-resistnat cast iron by the alloying of ordinary gray cast iron in the ladle. Lit. proizv. no.5:39 My '62. (MIRA 16:3)

(Cast iron—Metallurgy)

S/126/63/015/003/025/025
E039/E435

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, V.N.

TITLE: Anomalies of the ΔE-effect in nickel ferrites

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.15, no.3, 1963, 479-480

TEXT: The increase in the modulus of elasticity when a specimen is magnetized is accompanied by a decrease in the internal friction which, as well as the modulus of elasticity, tend to some steady value as the specimen reaches its saturation magnetization. Some authors detect anomalous behavior of the modulus of elasticity and the shear modulus in Ni and Fe-Ni alloys in low-magnetization fields in which the modulus decreases at first, reaching a minimum, and then increases monotonically with the magnetizing field. The author of this paper observed such phenomena in ferrites. E was determined on toroidal specimens of a nickel ferrite (NiO 50%, Fe_2O_3 50%) from the resonance frequency of magnetostriction oscillations generated by an alternating magnetic field at an amplitude of about 0.1 Oe. In addition to measurements of the modulus of elasticity, the logarithmic damping

Card 1/3

Anomalies of the ΔE-effect

S/126/63/015/003/025/025
E039/E435

decrement δ was obtained from the width of the resonance curves recorded for various magnetic fields H at a frequency of 72 kc/s. The logarithmic damping decrement δ increases at first, reaching a maximum at the time when the modulus of elasticity is at a minimum and then decreases. Qualitatively similar results were obtained on nickel ferrites of various compositions. The magnitude of decrease of the modulus of elasticity in low fields depends on the oscillation frequency: for 72 kc/s ΔE decreases from 0% to a minimum of about -1.7% at 10 Oe. From then on there is a steady rise to 0% at 40 Oe and about +0.75% at 80 Oe. At 101 kc/s there is again a slight negative minimum (about -0.3%) at 10 Oe, followed by a steady increase to about +0.8% at 40 Oe and +1.25% at 80 Oe. At 155 kc/s ΔE dips only very slightly into the negative range, then increases steadily to about 1.0% at 20 Oe and about 1.6% at 80 Oe. Specimens with lower contents of the NiO component did not show any minimum of the modulus. The results indicate that the elastic properties are affected by the measuring process: oscillations of the ferrite bring about alternating elastic stresses which cause partial remagnetization

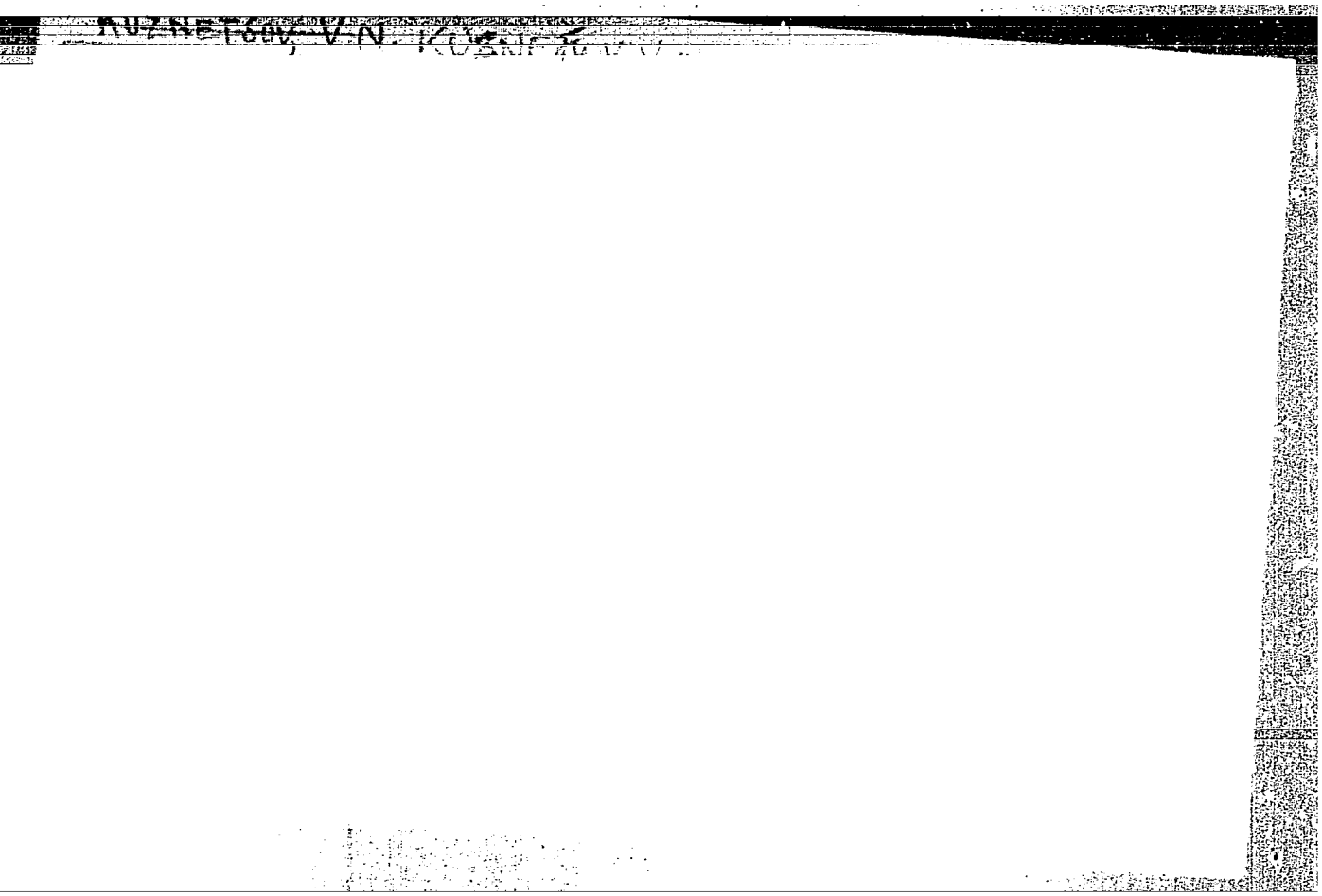
Card 2/3

and thus additional elongations which manifest themselves as a decrease in the Young modulus. When the ferrite approaches its magnetic saturation, the elastic stresses will no longer displace the domain boundaries and there will be no remagnetization, as a result of which the effect will revert to normal. With increasing frequency, the movement of the domain boundaries becomes less intense so that it becomes relaxational and the ΔE-effect anomaly will decrease. Similar phenomena were observed with increasing temperature, when the minimum of the ΔE-effect decreased gradually and shifted towards lower fields and at some temperature the effect reverted to normal. A further consequence of remagnetization under the effect of elastic stresses is also the increase in internal friction observed in ferrites inside low fields.
There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Yelabugskiy pedagogicheskiy institut
(Yelabuga Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1962

Card 3/3



KUZNETSOV, V.N.

Reducing to the normal form the system of four equations with partial derivatives by two independent variables. Sbor.nauch.rab.po prov.sviazi [no.1]:46-72 '49. (MLRA 7:5)

(Differential equations) (Telegraph lines)

KUZNETSOV, V.N.

Electromagnetic process formation in infinite-length wire lines at the time of switching on alternating current. Sbor.nauch.rab.po prov. sviazi no.2:13-30 '53. (MLRA 7:5)
(Electric currents, Alternating) (Mathematical physics)

PRAVDYUK, N.F.; KUZNETSOV, V.N.; LALETIN, N.I.

[Isothermal irradiation of nonfissionable materials inside the fuel assemblies of reactors for physical and technological research] Izotermicheskoe obluchenie nedeliashchikhsia materialov vnutri teplovydeliaiushchikh sborok RFT. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii AN SSSR, 1960. 15 p.

(Nuclear reactors) (MIRA 16:12)

21.4230

S/089/60/009/005/003/020
B006/B070

AUTHORS: Pravdyuk, N. F., Kuznetsov, V. N., Laletin, N. I.

TITLE: Isothermal Irradiation of Non-fissile Materials in the РФТ (RFT) Reactor by Means of Calorimetric Devices

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 5, pp. 380 - 386

TEXT: The present paper is concerned with the determination of heat produced by absorption of radiation in a multi-component non-fissile medium. The medium is exposed to the entire spectrum of gamma rays appearing in the active zone of a reactor. Some theoretical considerations are discussed and some formulas given for the heat (q_γ) produced on absorption of the gamma radiation. Next, the calorimeter is described which is used in the RFT reactor; and the temperature distribution determined by it is given. A steady method for the determination of $q = q_\gamma + q_n$ (per mass unit) is described. The q values for some materials are given as measured in the center of the active zone inside the RFT fuel assembly (10 Mw):

Isothermal Irradiation of Non-fissile Materials in the PΦT (RFT) Reactor by Means of Calorimetric Devices

85560

S/089/60/009/005/003/020
B006/B070

Material	Sample diameter [mm]	q	q_n	q_γ [w/g]
Aluminum	13.5	2.3±0.4	0.22	2.08
Steel 30	13.5	2.2±0.4	0.35	1.85
Tin	10	3.1±0.5	0.012	3.088
Lead	10	3.7±0.6	0.014	3.686

Further, the mass absorption coefficient of the gamma energy as a function of the atomic number (Fig.3), and the Z-dependence of $(\bar{\mu}_{en}/\varrho)f(\bar{\mu}_{en},d)$ for different values of $\bar{\mu}_{en}d$ (Fig.4) are measured. The q value is a cosine function of the distance from the central line in the reactor core. Fig.5 shows the curves for reactor powers of 5, 7, and 10 Mw. The results of the investigations are summarized as follows: 1) q in w/g of an arbitrary multi-component material can be determined if the gamma spectrum of the reactor and the q value of an arbitrary simple substance are known. 2) If the gamma radiation in a reactor is sufficiently intense, isothermal irradiation of samples of non-fissile

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Isothermal Irradiation of Non-fissile Materials in the PΦT (RFT) Reactor by Means of Calorimetric Devices

S/089/60/009/005/003/020
B006/B070

materials in a reactor at temperatures above the coolant temperature up to 400-600°C can be achieved with an accuracy of ~±30°C by means of special baskets with insulated intermediate layers of air. 3) The method can be applied also to irradiate small samples of fissile material. 4) More accurate values of temperature can be obtained if the casket is displaced along a horizontal hole, and the change in radiation intensity is used for the determination of the temperature (see Fig.5).

V. A. Sidorenko is thanked for discussions. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1959

Card 3/4

KUZNETSOV, V. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6176

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Resp. Ed.

Deystviye vadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 383 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk; Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: S. T. Konobeyevskiy; Deputy Resp. Ed.: S. A. Adasinskiy; Editorial Board: P. L. Gruzin, G. V. Kurdyumov, B. M. Levitskiy, V. S. Lyashenko (Deceased), Yu. A. Martynyuk, Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and N. F. Pravdyuk; Ed. of Publishing House: M. G. Makarenko; Tech. Eds: T. V. Polyakova and I. N. Dorokhina.

Card 1/[redacted]

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The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.) SOV/6176

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel concerned with nuclear materials.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers presented at the Moscow Conference on the Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials, held December 6-10, 1960. The material reflects certain trends in the work being conducted in the Soviet scientific research orginization. Some of the papers are devoted to the experimental study of the effect of neutron irradiation on reactor materials (steel, ferrous alloys, molybdenum, avial, graphite, and nichromes). Others deal with the theory of neutron irradiation effects (physico-chemical transformations, relaxation of internal stresses, internal friction) and changes in the structure and properties of various crystals. Special attention is given to the effect of intense γ-radiation on the electrical, magnetic, and optical properties of metals, dielectrics, and semiconductors.

Card 2/3

LISNYAK,D.N., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.N., inzh.; KUDRYASHOV, G.I., tekhnik

Mechanized transportation and placement of a concrete mixture at the Mirgalimsay Mine workings. Shakht.stroi. 8 no.1:19-21 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Achisayskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat.

ROMANOV, I.S.; KUZNETSOV, V.N.

Automatic control of a unit for obtaining a neutralized metal contact. Neftepер. i neftekhim. no.6:41-43 '63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kuybyshevskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

KUZNETSOV, V.N.

Effect of a slit in the external conductor on the parameters of a coaxial cable. Probl. pered. inform. no.15:80-93 '63
(MIRA 17:8)

KUZNETSOV, V.N., otv. red.; KHISMATOV, M.F., red.; ZAPLATINA, G.N., red.; MASLOV, M.D., red.

[All-Ural Conference on the Problems of Geography and Preservation of Nature, Materials of the Section on Economic and Geographic Regionalization] Materialy Vseural'skogo soveshchaniia po voprosam geografii i okhrany prirody. Sektsiia ekonomiko-geograficheskgo raionirovaniia. Ufa, Bashkirskii filial Geograficheskogo ob-va SSSR, 1962. 80 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vseural'skoye soveshchaniye po voprosam geografii i okhrany prirody, 6th. Ufa, 1961.

39639
S/191/62/000/008/010/013
B124/B180

15.8350

AUTHORS: L'vov, B. S., Koltunov, M. A., Kuznetsov, V. N., Shpakovskaya, Ye. I.

TITLE: Physicomechanical characteristics of glass-reinforced plastics based on polyester resin. Elasticity constants of glass-reinforced plastics

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1962, 38-40

TEXT: Experimental results in determining the elasticity constants and the effect of loading and deformation rates on the stress-strain diagram of glass-reinforced plastics based on ПН-1 (PN-1) polyester resin and Т-1 (T-1) glass fabric have been obtained in the laboratoriya stekloplastikov NIIPM (Laboratory of Glass-reinforced Plastics of NIIPM) and the problemnaya laboratoriya fiziko-mekhanicheskikh svoystv polimerov Moskovskogo universiteta (Special Research Laboratory for the Physicomechanical Properties of Polymers, Moscow State University). Isopropyl benzene hydroperoxide and cobalt naphthenate were used as hardeners at room temperature. Test specimens were cut out from the

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Physicomechanical characteristics ...

fabric with their axes at angles φ to the warp of 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, and 90°. They were kept at 80°C for 12 hrs. Loading and unloading were done in steps of 100 kg each, and measured with an accuracy of ± 1%. Fig. 1 shows the circuit diagram of the extensometer pickups which measured with 5% accuracy. Their readings were recorded on a static tensometer sensitivity $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$. Total error of the system did not exceed 3%. The stress-strain diagram is linear up to a deformation of $\sim 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$. Worst results are with $\varphi = 45°$. The fabric has three symmetry axes. The glass-reinforced plastic investigated is orthotropic.

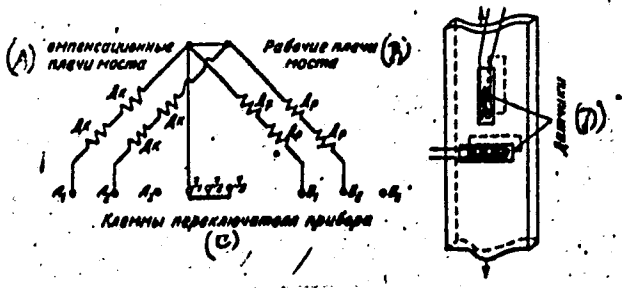
$$E_\varphi / E_0 = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda \cdot \cos^4\varphi + B\sin^2\varphi \cdot \cos^2\varphi + \sin^4\varphi}$$, where φ is the angle between the warp and the direction of tensile stress and E = the elasticity modulus in the same direction. $\lambda = \frac{E_{90}}{E_0}$ and $2B = 4\frac{E_{90}}{E_{45}}(1 + \lambda)$. The elasticity modulus values calculated from these equations are in satisfactory agreement with experimental data. There are 5 figures.

Card 2/3

Physicomechanical characteristics ...

Fig. 1. Circuit diagram of the extensometer pickups: (A_k) compensation pickup, (A_p) operating pickup.

Legend: (A) compensation arms of the bridge, (B) operating arms of the bridge, (C) changeover terminals, (D) pickup.



Card 3/3

Kuz. N. Tsov, V. N.

6(0) p. 2 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2792

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya sistem peredachi informatsii

Problemy peredachi informatsii, vyp. 2 (Problems of Information Transfer, Nr. 2) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 99 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.K. Vinnichenko; Tech. Ed.: Yu. Rylina; Editorial Board: A.A. Kharkevich (Resp. Ed.), V.N. Kuznetsov, I.A. Ovseyevich, V.N. Roginskiy, and V.G. Solomonov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles may be useful to engineers engaged in the design of wire communication systems.

COVERAGE: The authors discuss the theory of transmission of information and describe methods used in transmission. They consider attenuation of a two-wire line and cable impedance and discuss problems of coding, decoding and predicting communication signals. They also consider statistical analysis of information and discuss systems used. No personalities are mentioned.

Card 1/6

KUZNETSOV, Vladimir Nikolayevich

[How to search for natural wall materials] Kak iskat' estestvennyi stenovoi material. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 29 p. (MIRA 18:6)

KUZNETSOV, V.N.

ΔE-effect and ultrasonic frequency internal friction in ferrites. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 19 no.1:123-128 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

SHUL'MAN, P.T., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; KUZNETSOV, V.O., inzhener, laureat Stalinskoy premii; KHAET, G.L., inzhener; YAKOVLEV, G.M., inzhener; DOTSENKO, M.G., redaktor; NESTERENKO, D.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[High-speed metal cutting; experience of the Novo-Kramatorsk Stalin Machine Construction Plant (Order of Lenin)] Shvydkisna obrobka metaliv rizanniam; dosvid novo-kramators'koho ordena Lenina mashynobudivnogo zavodu imeni Stalina. Kyiv, Derzhavne naukovo-tekhn. vyd-vo mashynobudivnoi lit-ry, 1952. 103 p.
(Metal cutting) (MLRA 8:2)

Application of mutual grinding method to investigation of glasses. V. D. Kuznetsov (Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1953, 90, 537–540). — The rate of wt. loss due to abrasion during mutual grinding of two solids of the same degree of brittleness with carborundum powder is determined by the relation $\delta_2/\delta_1 = M_1d_2/M_2d_1$, where δ and δ_2 are surface energies, M_1 and M_2 losses of wt., and d_1 and d_2 densities of the two materials. The results obtained by grinding of five different types of glass using a crystal of NaCl as a reference solid compare well with the values of surface energies obtained in tensile tests. The method permits also the determination of the thickness of the surface layer of glass saturated with water which is ~1·2—1·6 mm.

S. K. Lachowicz

KUZNETSOV, V.O., dotsent

Flora of the uterine cavity in complicated fibromyomas.
Ped. Akush. i gin. 24 no.6:55-57 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Akushersko-ginekologicheskaya klinika (zaveduyushchiy - prof. P.P. Sidorov [Sydorov, P.P.]) Donetskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - prof. A.M. Ganichkin [Hanichkin, A.M.]) na baze bol'nitsy im. M.I. Kalinina (glavnyy vrach V.F. Zubko).

EYGELES, M.A.; ANTONOVA, T.N.; KUZNETSOV, V.P.; VOLOVA, M.L.; SAKHAROVA, Ye.P.; KOSYGIN, V.V.; KISLOV, A.V.; BALASHOVA, G.G.

Simultaneous production of high-quality fluorite concentrates from multicarbonate ores low in fluorite. TSvet. met. 37 no.11: 32-35 N '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. MATVEYEV, P. N.; SOKOLOVA, A. S.; MASYAGIN, A. V.; KUZNETSOV, V. P.

2. USSR (600)

4. Hulls (Naval Architecture)

7. Review of B. N. Smolyakov's "Increasing the strength of vessels." Reviewed by P. N. Matveyev, A. S. Sokolova, A. V. Masyagin, V. P. Kuznetsov. Rech. transp. 21 no. 6 1952.

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

KUZNETSOV, V.P.

KUZNETZOV, Vyacheslav Petrovich; kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DORMIDONTOV, N.K., redaktor; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Wooden river ships] Rechnye dereviannye suda. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport", Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1956. (MLRA 9:6)
(Ships)

KUZNETSOV, V.P., inzh.

Determining the strength of river ship hulls. Rech. transp. 17 no.4:17-20 Ap '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Hulls (Naval architecture))

KUZNETSOV, V.P.

25(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1317

Kirovskiy rayon Leningrada v bor'be za tekhnicheskiy progress; [sbornik statey] (The Kirov District of Leningrad Strives for Technological Progress; Collection of Articles) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1957. 171 p. 1,100 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: Popilov, L.Ya.; Tech. Ed.: Kuznetsova, P.A.

PURPOSE: This book may be useful to personnel of the shipbuilding, instrument-making, machinery, chemical and metallurgical industries, and to personnel of the maritime and river fleets.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles describes the progressive experience of the industrial plants of the Kirov district of the city of Leningrad in the fields of shipbuilding, machine building, instrument-making, casting, hydrolytic and other industries. New manufacturing methods are discussed in the articles by V.F. Kovyzhkin, V.P. Kuznetsov, A.Kh. Starostenko, I.A. Maslov, A.L. Labutin, and Ya.M. Shmekker. It is stated that the plant "Krasnyy khimik" has developed and is using a new improved method of making citric acid with the use of tagged atoms. This method has increased production by 48 percent. The plant also makes use

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of a new method of producing magnesium salt which assures a 20 percent increase in production. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

MACHINE-BUILDING, INSTRUMENT-MAKING, AND METALLURGY

CHEMISTRY

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (T26R93L43)

GO/hor
3-23-59

DORMIDONTOV, Nikolay Konstantinovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LYSENKO, Lavr Georgiyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; TERENT'YEV, Georgiy Borisovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHMUYLOV, Nikolay Leonidovich, st. prepod. inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye KUZNETSOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;dots.; SMOLYAKOV,B.N.,dots.,retsenzent;GRINBAUM,A.F., inzh.retsenzent;VARENOV,P.G.,inzh.,retsenzent;ASHIK,V.V.,red.;VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn.red.

[Design and arrangement of ships for inland navigation]Konstruktsiia i ustroistvo sudov vnutrennego plavaniia. Pod obshchei red. N.K.Dormidontova. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," Pt.2. [Metal ships]Metallicheskie suda. 1962. 271 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kafedra arkhitektury i proyektirovaniya korablya Leningradskogo instituta vodnogo transporta (for Dormidontov, Lysenko, Pavlov, Terent'yev, Shmuylov, Kuznetsov).
(Naval architecture)
(Ships, Iron and steel)

ARTYUKH, V.S., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, V.P., inzh.

Stabilizing rotation of pilger mills. Stal' 25 no.4:346-348 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Zavod imeni Il'icha i Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KUZNETSOV, V. P.

Kuznetsov, V. P. "The calculation of solar radiation entering a finite body of water," Doklady (Akad. nauk Azerbaydzh. SSR), 1948, No. 10, p. 429-34 - Resume in Azerbaydzhian language

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 8, 1949).

KUZNETSOV, V.P., KULIYEV, F.A., and KORIDALIN, YE. A.

"Epicenters of the Shemakh Earthquakes", Dokl. AN Az SSR, 9, No 12, 701-706, 1953 (Azerbaydzhani resume).

(No abstract.) (RZhGeol, No 5, 1954)
SO: Sum. No. 443, 5 Apr. 55

KUZNETSOV, V.P.

Using seismic waves originating in surface foci for determining the characteristics of the sediment strata of the southeastern Caucasus. Trudy Inst.fiz.i mat.AN Azerb.SSR 8:117-125 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Caucasus--Seismology)

KUZNETSOV, V.P.

A characteristic of Shemakha earthquake foci causing disagreement in determining coordinates of epicenters. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 12 no.9:611-616 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Institut fiziki i matematiki Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavlene akademikom Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Z.I.Khalilovym.
(Shemakha--Earthquakes)

SOV/169-59-4-3839

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 4, p 95 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, V.P.

TITLE: The Attenuation of a Sound Wave in the Air Caused by a 260-ton Explosion

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta fiz. i matem. AS AzerbSSR, 1958, Nr 9, pp 161 - 172 (Azerb. Res.)

ABSTRACT: The propagation of an explosion wave was observed by barographs and seismographs. Due to complicated terrain features and the distribution of the charges over a large area, it was impossible to draw definite conclusions on the velocity of the explosion wave in the air. The attenuation of the wave in the air down to a pressure of 1 g/cm^2 occurred at a distance of 1 km.

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KUZNETSOV, V.P.

Earthquake in Baku on November 28, 1958. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 15 no.8:699-702 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR M.V.Abramovichem.
(Baku--Earthquake, 1958)

S/035/60/000/04/01/017
A001/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 4, p. 25, # 3034

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, V. P.

TITLE: Radiation Characteristics of the Atmosphere in the Region of the Geygel' Lake and Town of Shusha

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sektora astrofiz. AN AzerbSSR, 1959, Vol. 1, pp. 96-107 (Azerb. summary)

TEXT: The data of investigations of the atmosphere radiation conditions are given, which were obtained by an expedition for the selection of the construction site of the Astrophysical Observatory of the Azerbaydzhan SSR. Observations were carried out in the region of the Geygel' Lake and in the town of Shusha by means of three actinometers, a pyranometer, a psychrometer, an altimeter, a clock and a Glazenap ring. Graphs of average values of radiation intensity are given. The a.m. values of radiation at the Geygel' Lake exceed the p.m. values in most of the days. Atmosphere transparency coefficients, reduced to the unity of mass by

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S/035/60/000/04/01/017
A001/A001

Radiation Characteristics of the Atmosphere in the Region of the Geygel'Lake and Town of Shusha

V. G. Kastrov's method, have been determined. The results are discussed from the viewpoint of turbulence connected with the variation of meteorological factors. Tables are given which furnish the values of radiation intensity in cal/cm^{2}min, pressure, and transparency coefficients for various zenith distances. Moreover, for a number of days are cited cloudiness, visibility, sky color and halo. The observations cover the period from July 18 to September 1, 1946. There are 6 references.

G. Sh. Livshits

Card 2/2

BAGDASAROVA, A.M.; ISLAMOV, K.Sh.; KORIDALIN, Ye.A.; KUZNETSOV, V.P.; KUZ'MINA, N.V.; NENILINA, V.S.; NERSESOV, I.L.; SULTANOVA, Z.Z.; KHARIN, D.A.

Seismicity of the eastern part of the southern spurs of the Greater Caucasus and some problems of methodology in studying the seismicity of individual regions. Report No.1. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.6:121-131 '59. (MIRA 15:4)
(Caucasus--Seismology)

S/169/61/000/011/013/065
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, V.P., Kuz'mina, N.V., Nenelina, V.S. Nersesov, I.L., Sultanova, Z.Z., and Kharin, D.A.

TITLE: Seismicity of the eastern part of the southern spurs of the Central Caucasus Range and some methodical questions of the study of seismicity of separate areas

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1961, 18, abstract 11A162 (Izv. AN AzerbSSR, Ser. geol.-geogr. n., no. 5, 1960, 21 - 33)

TEXT: Determination of the degree of seismic activity on the southern spurs of the Central Caucasus Range was continued from the expeditional data of 1953 (for the first part see RZhGeofiz., no. 10, 1960, 11944) with a description of the strongest earthquakes: The Aksu-Kyurdamir earthquake of October 8, 1953, and the Avakhil earthquake of October 4, 1953 (the strongest ones); and the Caspian region earthquakes of August 8, September 14 and 19, and October 13. Epicentral zones - situated in a comparatively narrow strip along the Central Caucasus Range's southern slopes which follows the main

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Seismicity of the eastern part ...

structural directions - were considered. With the exception of some deviations, the seismically-active sections correspond to the transitional belt from the depressions to the mountain regions, i.e. the zone of contemporary contrasting movements. In the vicinity of Kutkashen a group of epicenters in a small area is situated transversely to the strike of the structures. Within the seismically-active belt the areas of epicenter concentration are separated by sections of complete quiescence. When comparing the expeditional data of 1953 and 1951 - 1952 with those of the network of permanent stations for the period from 1913, it is established that a certain redistribution of seismic activity has taken place, although the locations of strong earthquakes coincide with areas which are distinguished by their activity according to the observations of seasonal expeditions. The expeditional investigations enable observational data to be processed more accurately and a better basis to be constructed for the relations of seismic and tectonic phenomena. The complexity of the geologic structure of the study area hampered the obtaining of the coordinates of earthquake foci with the required precision. The use of different methods permitted determination of the epicenter positions with an accuracy of up to ± 5 km, and also

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Seismicity of the eastern part ...

the propagational velcoties of seismic waves and their ratios. The ratio of the velocities for different foci varied from west to east from 1.8 (the Vartashen district) to 2.2 (the Avakhil district) evidently because of the presence of a thick series of sedimentary rocks in the eastern areas. The low value of the fictitious velocity, which varies from 4.1 (Astrakhanovka) to 6.1 km/sec. (Durukhsha) is a consequence of the low value of the velocity ratio. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 3/3

S/169/62/000/004/006/103
D228/D302

AUTHORS: Bagdasarova, A. M., Islamov, K. Sh., Koridalin, Ye. A., ~~Kuznetsov, V. P.,~~ Kuz'mina, N. V., Nenilina, V. S., Nersesov, I. L., Sultanova, Z. Z. and Kharin, D. A.

TITLE: Seismicity of the eastern part of the southerly spurs of the High Caucasus Range and some methodical questions of the study of the seismicity of separate areas. Communication 3

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 16, abstract 4A125 (Izv. AN AzerbSSR, ser. geol.-geogr. n. i nefti, no. 4, 1961, 13-24)

TEXT: The hodographs of the earthquakes of the south-western Caucasus are examined together with the results of study of this territory's seismicity. Hodographs for all the main wave-types were constructed from the data of strong earthquake observations at different seismic stations. The most precise hodograph was obtained for four strong Vartashen earthquakes. The records of 62 seismic

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stations were used for its construction. The thicknesses of the crust (40 km), the granite layer (19 km), and the basalt layer (21 km) were calculated on the basis of this hodograph. The hodographs of other earthquakes were found to be less accurate. It was established from the observations of the 1953 expedition that for an extent of 150 km (from Vartashen to Marazov) the seismic activity of the eastern part of the southerly slopes of the High Caucasus Range is very high. The epicenters and the depths of 213 earthquakes were determined, and a map of the epicenters was prepared. Considerable azimuthal anomalies of seismic waves, spreading along and across the strike of the High Caucasus Range, were exposed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

S/049/61/000/006/009/014
D239/D306

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, V.P.

TITLE: Travel-time curves for earthquakes in the south-east Caucasus

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk, Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1961, no. 6, 889-891

TEXT Discrepancies are observed in determining epicenters in the south-east Caucasus from different sets of stations in different directions from the epicenter or at different epicentral distances. This is shown to arise on account of a 6° slope in a south-east direction in the crystalline basement, a direction coinciding with the strike of the main Caucasian mountain-chain towards the Caspian Sea. The mean velocity of P in the basement after correcting travel-times accordingly is 4.9 Km/s and 2 sec has to be subtracted from observed times of arrival at Baku. The travel-time tables of A. Ya. Levitskaya and T.M.

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Travel-time curves ...

Lebedev for the Caucasus (Ref. 2 Kvartal'nyy byulleten' XXI, no. 1-4, Tiflis (1954) are referred to and also the work of Ye. V. Rozovoy, N.V. Malinovskiy and Ye. I. Byus. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 8 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION. Akademiya nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Institut Geologii (Institute of Geology, Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR)

SUBMITTED October 15, 1960

Card 2/2

KUZNETSOV, V.P.; RAGIMOV, Sh.S.; ALIYEVA, S.M.

Mashtagi-Nardaran earthquakes of December 17, 1961. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.9:1386-1388 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerbSSR.

KUZNETSOV, V.P.; RAGIMOV, Sh.S.; DZHAFAROV, R.D.; ALIYEV, A.M.; BAGIROVA, Z.A.; AGA-ZADE, S.S.; MAMEDOV, I.F.; ALIYEVA, S.M.; KULIYEV, A.S.; DEMIKHOVSKAYA, E.M.; SUBASHIYEVA, O.S.; AGALAROVA, A.B.; SHAKHMALIYEVA, Sh.A.; MIRZOYEVA, G.I.; KASPAROV, V.A.

Caspian earthquake of January 27, 1963. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.9:1392-1393 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerbSSR.

L 9997-63 EWT(1)/BDS--AFFTC/ESD-3--TF

ACCESSION NR: AP3003170 S/0249/63/019/004/0037/0042

AUTHOR: Demikhovskaya, E. M.; Kuznetsov, V. P.

TITLE: Characteristics of energy attenuation from shallow earthquake foci

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady, v. 19, no. 4, 1963, 37-42

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave propagation, seismology of Apsheron Peninsula

ABSTRACT: Several parameters of seismic wave propagation in sedimentary rocks during twelve earthquakes (S - P less than or equal to 7 sec) recorded on the Apsheron Peninsula during the period 1959-1960 are analyzed. VSKh and GSKh seismographs with GK-U1 and GK-UII galvanometers were used. Rapid attenuation of energy with distance is characteristic of the area. Attenuation is almost complete at 30-40 km, indicating shallow focal depth. In addition, coefficients of attenuation for body waves vary with epicentral distance. The relationship between the energy and the magnitude of Apsheron earthquake foci is expressed as: log E = 7.5 + 1.8 M(Joule). The article was presented by Academician A. D. Sultanov, AN Azerbaydzhan SSR. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 formulas.

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ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii (Institute of Geology)

SUBMITTED: 30Dec62 DATE ACQ: 24ul63 ENCL: 00

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Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4005131 S/0249/63/019/008/0043/0046

AUTHOR: Kuznetsov, V. P.

TITLE: Earthquake epicenters of the Apsheron Peninsula

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady*, v. 19, no. 8, 1963, 43-46

TOPIC TAGS: Apsheron Peninsula

ABSTRACT: The seismicity of the Apsheron Peninsula (particularly of earthquake epicenters) was investigated during the period 1957-1960 by the Apsheronskaya seysmicheskaya ekspeditsiya Instituta geologii im. I. M. Gubkina Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (Apsheron Seismic Expedition of the Institute of Geology, Academy of Sciences, Azerbaydzhan SSR). Each station was equipped with Kharin seismographs (period of 0.6-sec), lightweight GK-VI and GK-VII galvanometers (period of 0.2-sec), a station recorder (120-mm/min scan), and a minute-contact ship chronometer. Analyses of the data collected showed the existence of six typical epicenter regions subdivided according to depth: the North Caspian Sea region, the Nasosny*y Peninsula region, the Mashtagi-Nardaransk region, the Surakhany*-Karachukhursk region,

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the Kala-Buzovny*-Bil'gya region, and the Baku region. The frequency spectrum of local earthquakes for longitudinal and transverse waves ranges between 2 and 10 cps. The seismic danger point for various regions of the Apsheron Peninsula and adjoining islands was estimated to be an earthquake magnitude of 7—8. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii (Institute of Geology)

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KUZNETSOV, V.P.

Correlation of the Pre-Cambrian in Eastern Siberia. Sov.geol. 7 no. 2:116-124 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)