"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEV,Ye.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PETROV,B.A.; BRUK,M.V.

Detection of defects in metals in ship repairing yards. Rech. transp. 14 no.7:27-29 Jl '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Metals--Defects) (Magnetic testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEV, Ye. S.,

"Filtration of a Gas Through a Layer of Free-flowing Material (State of the Problem), p. 241, Aerodynamic and Heat Transfer Problems in Boiler and Furnace Processes; A Collection of Articles, Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, Moscow, 1958. 329 p.

Purpose: The book is intended for engineers and combustion specialists concerned with the design and operation of heating equipment and it is also for scientific workers and students of vtuzes.

"Aerodynamic Resistance of a Layer of Crushed Material, p. 298.

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68270

SOV/81-59-10-35105

10.3000

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, p 253 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lev, Ye.S.

TITLE: The Aerodynamic Resistance of a Layer of Granulated Material

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. aerodinamiki i teploperedachi v kotel'no-topochn. protsessakh. Moscow - Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1958, pp 298-312

ABSTRACT: Experiments were carried out in a 600-mm high column with a cross section of 150 x 150 mm with blowing of air through layers of anthracite and cork particles as well as proso millet and mustard seeds with a size of 1.6 - 10.4 mm; the characteristic of the layers: height 40 - 200 mm, apparent specific gravity 327 - 1.580 kg/m^3; porosity 0.396 - 0.70. In the experiments Re varied within the range of 2 - 2.400. It has been established that with an increase in the air speed beyond a certain value (resistance limit) the change of the layer resistance ceases to obey the quadrate law. The concept of the criterion of resistance has been introduced, at which the layer stability is perturbed: $Y_{st} = (\Delta p_{lim} + h_{dyn.\ lim.})/(H_{lay}\ \gamma\ sat)$, where Δp_{lim} is the hydraulic resistance of the layer, $h_{dyn.\ lim.}$ is the

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3994

Lev, Yevgeniy Semenovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Marlen Vladimirovich Bruk, Engineer

Primeneniye radioaktivnykh izotopov dlya kontrolya kachestva svarnykh shvov stali malykh tolshchin (Using Radioactive Isotopes For Quality Control of Welded Joints Between Thin Steel Sheets) Leningrad, 1959. 40 p. (Series: Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriya: Kontrol' kachestva produktsii, vyp. 12/13). 6,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Leningradskiy dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoy propagandy; Obshchestvo po rasprostraneniyu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znaniy RSFSR.

Ed.: S. T. Tyumeneva, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: V. L. Gvirts.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for metallurgists, skilled metalworkers, physicists, structural engineers, and other persons interested in the strength of materials.

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COVERAGE: The booklet examines the technical possibility and economic expediency of using soft and medium gamma radiation in the quality control of welded joints between steel sheets 1-15 mm thick. Methods, materials, and technical data are reviewed. The data were compiled by personnel of the LIVT Defectoscopy Laboratory to establish criteria for selecting suitable gamma radiation sources to replace less convenient (and often inaccessible) x-ray equipment. No personalities are mentioned. There are 16 figures, 19 tables, and 45 references: 40 Soviet, and 5 English.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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5/8/60

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

GUSEV, Mikhail Nikolayevich, prepodavatel'; ZILIST, Petr Sigizmundovich, prepodavatel'; LEV, Yevgeniy Semenovich, prepodavatel'; LOPYREV, Nikolay Kirillovich, prepodavatel'; MARDENSKIY, Vladimir Prokop'yevich, prepodavatel'; NEMKOV, Petr Petrovich, prepodavatel'; NIKITIN, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, prepodavatel'; SHELUCHENKO, V.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BELOV, N.M., inzh., retsenzent; GOLOVANOV, N.V., red.; VOLCHOK, K.M., tekhn.red.

[Technology of marine engineering and ship repairs] Tekhnologiia sudovogo mashinostroeniia i sudoremonta. Pod obshchei red. M.N. Guseva. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," Leningr.otd-nie. Pt.2. [Technology of ship repairs] Tekhnologiia sudoremonta. 1960. 470 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii sudostroyeniya i sudoremonta Leningradskogo instituta vodnogo transporta (for Gusev, Zilist, Lev, Lopyrev, Mardenskiy, Nemkov, Nikitin).
(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

S/032/60/026/011/034/035
B015/B066

AUTHORS: Lev, Ye. S. and Bruk, M. V.

TITLE: Technical-economic Foundation of an Effective Application of Isotopes With Soft Radiation for the Quality Control of Weld Seams

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 11, pp. 1320-1322

TEXT: The authors calculated the efficiency and the prime cost in the quality control by means of gamma-radiography by using the following isotopes: Se^{75}, Te^{127}, Eu^{155}, Tu^{170}, Ir^{192}, Co^{60}, as well as X-rays. The efficiency depends on the time which is required for the preparative work and the control work itself (Table 3). The valuation of efficiency and the calculation of the costs of gamma-radiography with the above isotopes made by the authors, as well as practical work led to the conclusion that for thicknesses of 1 - 15 mm the best results are obtained with Eu^{155}, that

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however, this isotope is still rather expensive. The isotopes Tu^{170} and Te^{127} have the disadvantage of a short lifetime, but may be recommended for measurements. The gamma-radiographs obtained with Se^{75} are less sensitive than those of the former isotopes. Ir^{192} may be used instead of Se^{75} and for thicknesses of 8-20 mm qualitatively good radiographs are obtained. Here, the sensitivity is 2.5 - 3% and the radiograph is 2.5 to 3.5 times less expensive than that with Se^{75}. For thicknesses of 1 - 5 mm the sensitivity obtained with Ir^{192} is too low and the radiation source has a comparatively short lifetime. The use of the isotopes according to Table 5 is recommended to obtain the maximum sensitivity with different thicknesses of the material. There are 5 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut vodnogo transporta (Leningrad Institute of Water Transportation)

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Годовая производительность гаммаграфирования

1 Изотопы	2 Количество снимков в год при контроле изделий толщиной				
	2 мм	4 мм	6 мм	8 мм	10 мм
Se^{75}	—	1840 3070	1810 2840	1720 2700	1660 2520
Te^{127}	1410 2000	1290 1750	1230 1500	1000 1230	—
Eu^{155}	1410 2000	1290 1750	1230 1500	1000 1230	—
Tu^{170}	1410 2000	1290 1750	1230 1500	1000 1230	—
Ir^{192}	—	1690 2640	1660 2520	1600 2400	1530 2300
Co^{60}	—	—	1400 2060	1400 1960	1380 1900

3 Примечание. В числителе даны цифры при работе одного оператора, в знаменателе — при работе двух операторов.

S/032/60/026/011/034/035
B015/B066

Legend to Table 3 - Output per year in gamma-radiography, 1 = isotopes, 2 = number of radiographs taken per year in the control of articles of the thickness: (mm), 3 = the numerator contains the data for the work of one operator, the denominator those for two operators. Table 5 - Isotopes recommended, 1 = Metal thickness in mm, 2 = isotopes recommended, 3 = possible exchange, 4 = exchange less recommendable

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEV, Yu., shturman

Determining the most probable position of the ship from three radio bearings taking into consideration the power of radio beacons and their distance from the ship. Mor. flot 24 no.2:22-23 F '64. (MIRA 18:12)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

4 EV, Ye Ya.

AUTHORS: Mazurin, O. V., Pavlova, G. A., Lev, Ye. Ya., Leko, Ye. K. 57-12-3/19

TITLE: An Investigation of Silicate Glasses with Electronic Conductivity (Silikatnyye stekla s elektronnoy provodimost'yu)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 2702 -2703 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the investigations of alkali-free silicate glass conducted here special regard was given to the anomalously high electric conductivity of glass with iron oxydes. The electric conductivity of such glass proved to be higher than that of analoguous glass, which contained a corresponding amount of sodium oxyde instead of iron oxyde. The measurements were conducted with graphite electrodes according to the usual method (reference 7). The character of the conductivity was determined according to the "Tuband-method". Three glass samples, anode, a medium (control) and cathode samples were carefully ground to fit together and mounted between metal disks. A constant voltage was applied to the disks. A measured amount of current was passed through

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An Investigation of Silicate Glasses with Electronic Conductivity. 57-12-3/19

the samples (at about 6000 C), which beforehand were weighed. A judgement can be given on the character of the conductivity by means of the change in weight. The results showed, that in the glass under investigation a practically pure electronic conductivity (experimental error 1 + 2 %) is met with, the magnitude of which is strongly dependent on the Fe_2O_3 content and on the composition of the glass. It is shown, that although the glass sample no. 2 contained only 5 % of Fe_2O_3 it displayed a pure electron conductivity. From this it appears, that the lattice of amorphous boron-aluminium silicate represents no insurmountable obstacle for the electrons. (Glass sample number 2: 45 molar percent of SiO_2, 10 molar percent B_2O_3, 10 molar percent of Al_2O_3, 30 molar percent of CaO, 5 molar percent of Fe_2O_3). It is conjectured, that probably, a partial or total electron conductivity is also characteristic for many silicate and borate glass types free from alkaline contents with a high resistance. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 12 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

An Investigation of Silicate Glasses with Electronic Conductivity. 57-12-3/19

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad Institute of Technology imeni Lensovet (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy inst. im. Lensoveta).

SUBMITTED: April 24, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

S/139/60/000/03/007/045
E140/E335

AUTHORS: Mazurin, O.V. and Lev, Ye.Ya.

TITLE: The Influence of Alkali-metal Oxide Additions on the Electrical Properties of Alkali-free Glasses

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, No 3, pp 43 - 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Ref 1) - a study of alkali-free glasses - in which the effect of aluminium oxide on the electrical properties was investigated. It is important to know the effect of alkali-metal impurities in these glasses to estimate the required purity of the raw materials and the possibility of deliberate inclusions of alkali-metal oxide in the recipe to reduce the smelting temperature of the glass and improve its properties (mechanical, thermal, etc). A study of the literature (Refs 1-10) gives a basis for assuming a special form of interaction of lead silicates with alkali oxides leading to an increased electrical resistance.
Electrical resistance of the glasses studied was measured by the method described in an earlier paper (Ref 11).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

S/139/60/000/03/007/045
E140/E335

The Influence of Alkali-metal Oxide Additions on the Electrical Properties of Alkali-free Glasses

It was found that borate glasses always have higher resistance than silicate, while borosilicates are intermediate. Introduction of aluminium into alkali-free glasses increases their resistance but the opposite effect occurs with borate glasses. A calcium-borate glass had the highest resistance, appreciably exceeding that of fused quartz. Up to about 5-8 mol.% the addition of alkali-metal oxides has practically no effect on the resistance, after which the resistance drops rapidly. It is assumed that at low concentrations the conduction mechanism remains that of alkali-free glass, while above the critical concentration the conduction mechanism is that of alkali-glass. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 20 references, 15 of which are Soviet and 5 English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1959

Card2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

S/181/61/003/003/015/030
B102/B205

26.2532

AUTHORS: Brach, B. Ya., Zhdanova, V. V., and Lev, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Thermoelectric properties of the system HgSe - HgTe

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 3, 1961, 786-789

TEXT: The system HgSe - HgTe, which has very interesting thermoelectric properties, has so far been investigated very insufficiently, and the published data are contradictory because the system probably contained also free Hg. A very detailed study has now been made of the thermoelectric properties of very carefully prepared samples which contained no unreacted Hg any longer. Hg of the type P-1 (R-1) with a purity of 99.999%, Se with a purity of 99.999% produced by the factory "Krasnyy khimik", and bidistilled Te were used for the synthesis. The latter contained Al and Pb impurities which had been detected by spectrum analysis. The pure elements were fused in quartz ampoules (HgTe~660°C, HgSe~790°C). To obtain a complete reaction, the melts were kept at 500°C for 100 hr, after which no free Hg was found any longer. Specimens of a size of 0.8 - 0.9 cm^2 · 25 mm were subjected to a homogenizing heat treatment (200°C, 200 - 300 hours). Subsequently, they

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were subjected to X-ray and microstructural analyses. The electrical conductivity σ, the thermo-emf α, and the Hall constant R of these specimens at room temperature were measured. Results: A study of the dependence of σ on the composition of the system has shown that σ has a broad maximum at a concentration of 50:50. α was found to be a linear function of the concentration; it changes from -95 $\mu v/^{o}C$ (HgSe) to -115 $\mu v/^{o}C$ (HgTe). This low value of α indicates either a nearly stoichiometric composition or degeneracy. A study of the deviation of the curve $\alpha = f(\log n)$ from the theoretical one shows that there exists a partial degeneracy. Taking the latter into account, the authors calculated the carrier concentration (n) from the Hall constant. Fig. 4 illustrates the dependence of carrier concentration and carrier mobility (u) on the composition. u had been calculated from R and σ. Whereas n is almost equal for both pure HgSe and pure HgTe, u is 20,000 for pure HgSe, and 22,900 $cm^2/v \cdot sec$ for pure HgTe. The absence of a λ-point is indicative of the absence of a hyperstructure. Many specimens which had not been subjected to heat treatment, showed anomalously high values of u (at $n \sim 3.1\text{-}3.9 \cdot 10^{17} cm^{-3}$): 28,000 $cm^2/v \cdot sec$ for 93% HgSe + 7% HgTe, 31,000 $cm^2/v \cdot sec$ for 80% HgSe + 20% HgTe, 32,000 $cm^2/v \cdot sec$ for 30% HgSe + 70% HgTe. Fig. 5 shows $u = f(\log n)$ for specimens of different compositions.

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S/181/61/003/003/015/030
B102/B205

Thermoelectric properties ... .

The anomalous course of curves 2 and 5 can be ascribed either to a nearly stoichiometric composition or to the effect of impurities. It is known that the effective carrier masses for HgSe and HgTe are very small. The values calculated for different compositions (1) in mole% are listed in a table.
The authors thank A. R. Regel' for his interest in the work, and L. S. Stil'bans and B. P. Mitrenin for discussions. Ye. I. Nikol'skaya is mentioned. A. I. Zaslavskiy and T. B. Zhukova carried out the X-ray structural analyses.
There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 17 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors, AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1960

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

KOLOMOYETS, N.V.; LEV, Yê.Ya.; SYSOYEVA, L.M.

Nature of current carriers in GeTe. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.10: 2871-2876 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

ACCESSION NR: AP4019827 S/0181/64/006/003/0706/0713

AUTHORS: Kolomoyets, N. V.; Lev, Ye. Ya.; Sysoyeva, L. M.

TITLE: Electrical properties and a model of the valence band of germanium telluride

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 3, 1964, 706-713

TOPIC TAGS: density state, semiconductor band structure, Fermi level, semiconductor carrier, impurity concentration

ABSTRACT: The authors have noted anomalies in the concentration and temperature dependence of the basic electrical properties (thermoelectromotive force, Hall concentration, mobility, and electrical conductivity) of GeTe. On the basis of a single-band model, the anomalies may be associated with changes in effective mass with state and temperature. But the authors suggest a more likely model, reflecting the complex structure of the valence band. This model consists of two subzones within the band, displaced relative to each other, and having different density states. The scheme of this model is illustrated in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. On the basis of this model it is easy to explain quantitatively the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019827

anomalies indicated. The first segment, in which the electrical properties have normal dependence on state, corresponds to the Fermi level in subzone 1, when carriers of but a single kind participate in current transfer. The second segment corresponds to a position of the Fermi level when high-mobility holes are accompanied by low-mobility holes from subzone 2, which has a high density state. A change in Te content in this region is accompanied by a change in concentrations of high-mobility and low-mobility holes, and this is manifested in the anomalous dependence of electrical properties on state. Quantitative determinations of the basic parameters of the subzone appear reasonable. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 29Jul63 DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC, SS NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 003

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ENCLOSURE: 01

ACCESSION NR: AP4019827

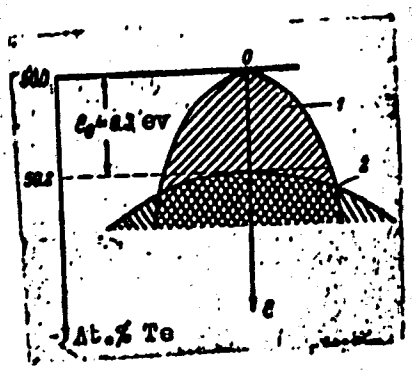

Fig. 1. Diagrammatic sketch of the valence band in germanium telluride.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

AMDREYEV, A.A.; LYSOVSKAYA, L.M.; LEV, Ye.Ya.

Effect of high pressure on the electric properties of germanium telluride. Fiz. tver. tela 7 no.2:652-653 F '65.
(MERA 18:8)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

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L 2203-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) LJP(c) RDW/JD/AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5017328 UR/0181/65/007/007/2223/2226

AUTHOR: Syscyeva, L. M.; Lev, Ye. Ya.; Kolomoyets, N. V. 44

TITLE: On the energy spectrum of the carriers in germanium telluride

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 7, 1965, 2223-2226

TOPIC TAGS: forbidden band, spectral energy distribution, electric conductivity, Hall effect, germanium compound, telluride

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the authors on the electric properties of germanium telluride (FTT v. 6, 706, 1964). In the present investigation, both polycrystalline and single-crystal samples were studied, and the concentration interval was broadened from 1.8×10^{20} to 1.8×10^{21} cm^{-3}. Plots were obtained for the Hall carrier density against the concentration of the introduced copper atoms, and of the thermal emf against the Hall carrier density. The fact that the electric properties exhibited a clear-cut dependence on the concentration has made it possible to calculate more accurately the parameters of the subbands at room temperature, namely the energy gap between the subbands $\Delta E = (0.23 \pm 0.03)$ ev, the effective mass of the heavy holes $m^*_h = (4.0 \pm 0.5)m_0$, and the effective mass of the light holes $m^*_l = 1.15m_0$. The temperature variations of the various electric parameters are discussed. The fact that the thermal emf decreases at

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017328

high temperatures while the electric and thermal conductivity increase indicates that carriers of opposite sign appear. The use of samples with lower carrier density has made it possible to determine more accurately the width of the forbidden band, namely 0.27 ± 0.03 ev at absolute zero, for four concentrations in the interval 1.8 to 6.3 x 10^{20} cm^{-3}. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Dec64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

L 8164-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) RDW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5019892 UR/0181/65/007/008/2558/2559

AUTHOR: Andreyev, A. A.; Sysoyeva, L. M.; Lev, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the Hall effect and electric conductivity in germanium tellurids

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2558-2559

TOPIC TAGS: germanium compound, telluride, electric conductivity, Hall effect, thermal emf, semiconductor carrier

ABSTRACT: To explain some anomalies observed in the behavior of the electric conductivity and thermal emf of germanium telluride, the authors measured the Hall coefficient in the interval from room temperature to 500C for three samples of GeTe with different carrier densities (2.5, 6, and 11 x 10^{20} cm^{-3}). The samples with 11 x 10^{20} cm^{-3} was a single crystal. The measurements were made with alternating current and the measurement accuracy was ~3%. The results are shown in Figure 1 of the Enclosure. The sharp decrease in the Hall constant in the 300 — 400C region correlates with the phase transition in GeTe. Measurements of the temperature dependence of the electric conductivity increases upon melting and that the liquid has a positive temperature coefficient. This can be interpreted as a result of

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L 8164-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019892

retention of the semiconductor properties in the liquid state. The change in the slope of the electric conductivity vs. temperature curve in the interval 350 — 400C is interpreted as due to the appearance of carriers of the opposite sign. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Apr65 ENC: 01 SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

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L 8164-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5019892 ENCLOSURE: 01

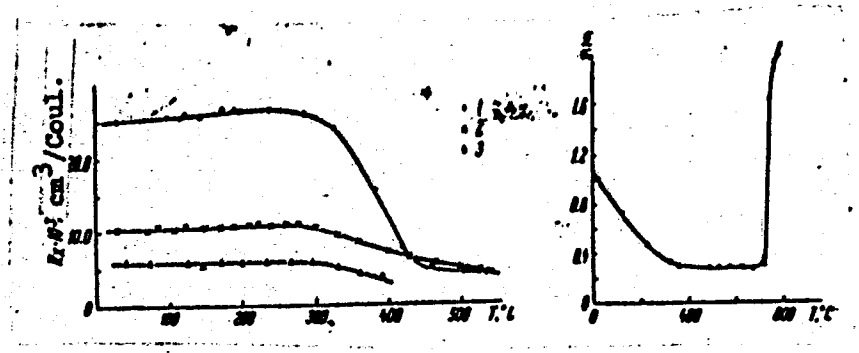

Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of Hall coefficient for samples with different carrier density (left) and for a sample with excess tellurium (right).

jw

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L 29973-66 EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RDW/JD

ACC NR: AP6012487 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/004/1212/1216

AUTHORS: Sysoyeva, L. M.; Lev, Ye. Ya.; Kolomoyets, N. V.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

60
B

TITLE: Mechanism of carrier scattering in germanium telluride 27

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, 8, no. 4, 1966, 1212-1216

TOPIC TAGS: germanium compound, telluride, carrier scattering, hole mobility, carrier density, crystal defect, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: Continuing their earlier work on this subject (FTT v. 7, 223, 1965 and v. 6, 706, 1964), the authors discuss the experimentally observed anomalous dependence of the carrier mobility in germanium telluride on the temperature and on the density, and conclude that although the mobilities of the light and heavy holes have the same temperature variation ($\sim T^{-3/2}$), the difference in the effective masses of the two types of holes (by approximately one order of magnitude) gives rise to different temperature dependences of the mobilities and differences in the dependence of the mobility on the true carrier density. The anomalies are caused by the facts that at different densities the relative

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

ACC NR: AP6033552 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/010/2925/2928

AUTHOR: Kolomoyets, N. V.; Vinogradova, M. N.; Lev, Ye. Ya.; Sysoyeva, L. M.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Hall effect in semiconductors with two types of carrier

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 10, 1966, 2925-2928

TOPIC TAGS: Hall effect, semiconductor carrier, carrier density, temperature dependence, semiconductor band structure, current carrier

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the paper is to clarify the influence of the presence of two types of current carrier of the same polarity on the Hall coefficient when account is taken of the variation of the energy gap ΔE with temperature, and to compare the calculated data with the experimental ones for p-type PbTe and for GeTe. The change in the Hall coefficient with decreasing fraction n_2 of the heavier carriers (holes), due to the change in the temperature and simultaneous decrease in the gap ΔE between the sub-bands is calculate for several carrier mobility ratios (5, 10, 20). The calculation shows that the Hall coefficient R_x should go through a maximum at a definite ratio n_2/n_1, amounting to 0.95 and 0.92 for GeTe and PbTe respectively. R_x increases with increasing temperature (corresponding to an increase in n_2/n_1), in agreement with the experimental data, but at temperatures above 570K for GeTe and 400-450K for PbTe

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ACC NR: AP6033552

its experimental values begin to decrease, although theoretically it should reach a maximum at higher temperatures. The discrepancy is attributed to the appearance of carriers of opposite polarity, to a change in the overall carrier density due to the change in solubility of the doping metal, and to inaccuracies in the determination of the band parameters. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Feb66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

ACC NR: AP6036782 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/011/1925/1929

AUTHOR: Lev, Ye. Ya.; Sysoyeva, L. M. Kolomoyets, N. V.

ORG: Institute for Semiconductors AN SSSR (Institut poluprovidnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of impurities on the concentration of current carriers and on the thermal resistance of the germanium telluride lattice

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 11, 1966, 1925-1929

TOPIC TAGS: germanium compound, telluride, current carrier, heat resistance, germanium semiconductor

ABSTRACT: The article reports the results of an investigation of density as a function of the composition and concentration of current carriers, and of the effect of additions of certain group I, III, and V elements on the concentration of current carriers and the thermal resistance of germanium telluride. The measurements of density were carried out in water and toluene on monocrystalline samples containing different amounts of excess tellurium, and which had a concentration of current carriers from 7.0×10^{20} to 14.0×10^{20} cm^{-3}. The error in an individual measurement was $\pm$ grams/cm^2; to eliminate random errors, measurements were made on a series of samples with the same composition. The experimental results are given in a series

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of curves. On the basis of the data, the following conclusions were drawn: 1) based on measurements of the density of samples of known composition, it was found possible to determine directly the number of germanium vacancies and to determine the true concentration of current carriers; 2) it was established that in very dilute solutions the solution of impurities takes place only in the vacancies of the cation lattice; 3) the solubility of impurities in the vacancies is limited, and is always less than the concentration of vacancies; 4) in the presence of free vacancies, there is the possibility of solution of Cu, Sb, and Bi impurities in considerable amounts, by the displacement of germanium in the occupied places in the lattice; 4) the effect of impurities on the thermal resistance of the lattice can be explained from the point of view of the existence of a limited solubility of the impurities in the vacancies, and by the formation of new dissemination centers which subsequently replace the germanium. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Nov65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

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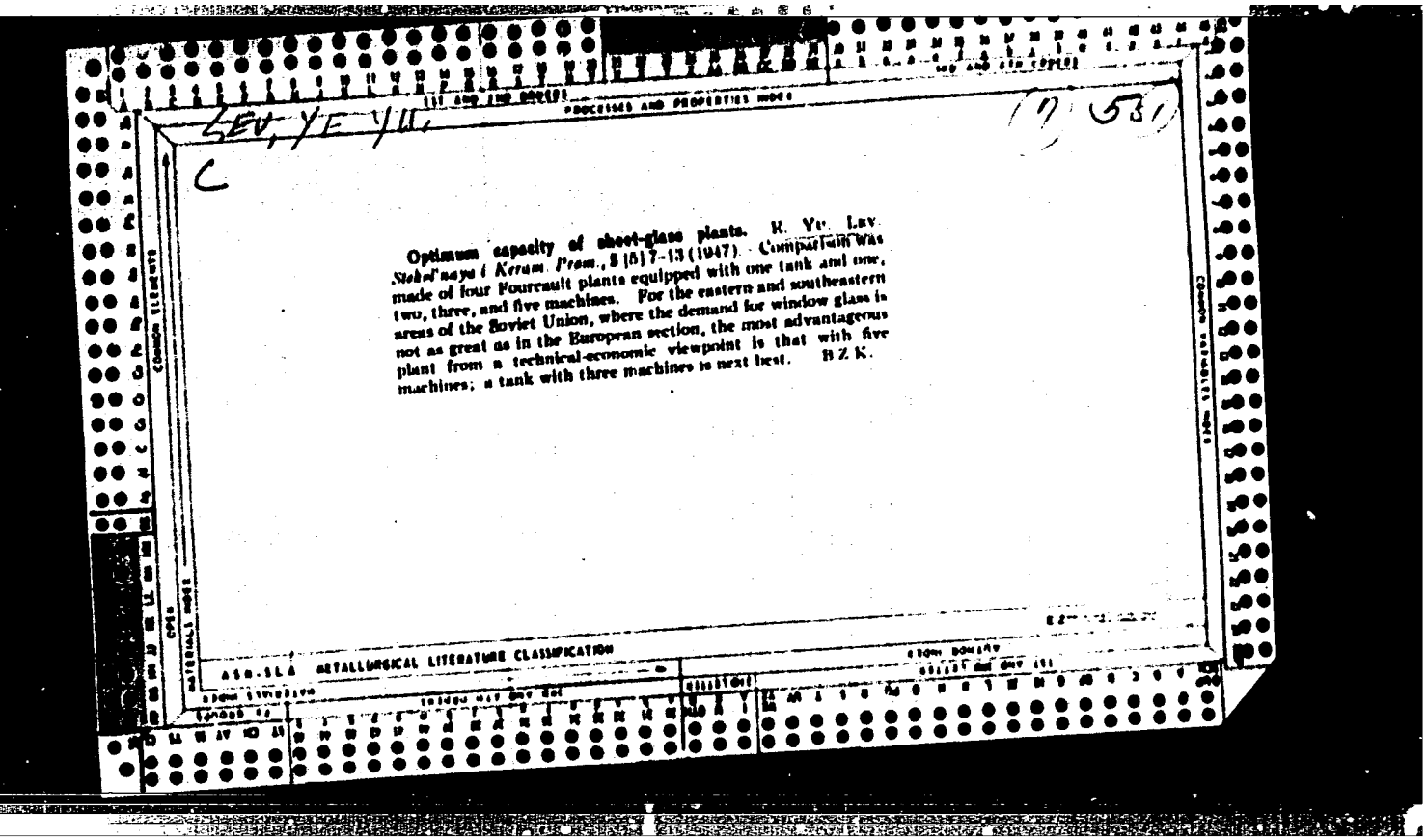

LEV, YE YU.

C

(7) 531

Optimum capacity of sheet-glass plants. K. Yu. Lev. *Steklo i Keram. Prom.*, 5 [5] 7-13 (1947). Comparison was made of four Fourcault plants equipped with one tank and one, two, three, and five machines. For the eastern and southeastern areas of the Soviet Union, where the demand for window glass is not as great as in the European section, the most advantageous plant from a technical-economic viewpoint is that with five machines; a tank with three machines is next best. B Z K.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEV, Ye.Yu.; SHNEYEROV, S.M.

Reorganizing the supply of raw materials is an urgent problem of the glass industry. Stek. i ker. 18 no. 3:1-3 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Glass manufacture)

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L 38604-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(n) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5005321 S/0181/65/007/002/0652/0653

AUTHORS: Andreyev, A. A.; Sysoyeva, L. M.; Lev, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Effect of high pressure on the electric properties of germanium telluride

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 652-653

TOPIC TAGS: germanium telluride, electric conductivity, thermal emf, Hall constant, effective mass, carrier mobility

ABSTRACT: The electric conductivity, the thermal emf, and the Hall constant were measured in single crystal germanium telluride at pressures up to 10,000 kg/cm^2. The carrier density in the investigated crystals fluctuated between 9×10^{20} and 1.2×10^{21} cm^{-3}. The pressure dependence of the electric conductivity was measured both at room temperature and at higher temperatures up to 200C, and the conductivity increased linearly with the pressure in the entire temperature interval. No temperature dependence of the effect was observed within an accuracy of 5%. The increase in electric conductivity per 1000 kg/cm^2 was 2.5 and 3.0% for annealed and unannealed samples, respectively. The Hall constant was measured in only one sample, accurate to 10--15%, and remained independent of the pressure within this accuracy. The thermal emf decreased with increasing pressure, at approximately -1.0% per 1000 kg/cm^2. The results are interpreted as the consequence of the variation of the effective mass with pressure, using a theoretical procedure proposed by the authors earlier (FTT v. 6,

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ACCESSION NR: AP5005321

3

706, 1964). The "effective mass of the state density" is shown to decrease at a rate of approximately -1.0% per 1000 kg, owing to the change in the gap between the conduction and valence bands. The authors also calculated the change in the variation of mobility with pressure from the electric-conductivity data, and the result (3.2% per 1000 kg/cm^2) is in satisfactory agreement with the experimental value. "The authors thank A. A. Averkin and Ye. G. Strel'chenko for continuous interest in the work and for a discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEV, Yu., shturman

Method of navigating with the ship's course directed toward a radio station. Mor. flot 24 no.9:18-19 S '64. (MIRA 18:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEV, Yu., shturman

Some approximate methods of determining the ship's position.
Mor. flot 25 no.3:19-20 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

IEV, Yu., shturman

Some methods of navigating narrows. Mor. flot. 25 no. 12: 18-19 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

ACC NR: AP7000710 SOURCE CODE: UR/0308/66/000/012/0020/0021

AUTHOR: I. , Yu. (Navigator)

ORG: none

TITLE: Selection of optimum methods for locating a ship's position by the use of radar

SOURCE: Morskoy flot, no. 12, 1966, 20-21

TOPIC TAGS: radar observation, radar navigation, shipborne radar, mean square error, error measurement

ABSTRACT: The accuracy in finding a ship's position with radar depends on the errors in direction-finding and in measuring distances. If the mean square error in direction-finding M_n exceeds the mean square error in measuring distances M_a ($M_n > M_a$), the second method is more precise, and vice versa. The selection of optimum methods is illustrated by monograms for particular observed cases at given mean square errors $M_n = \pm 1.0°$ and $M_d = \pm 0.25$ cable lengths [1 cable length = 608 feet]. The monograms are plotted from formulas based on equating the mean square errors in measuring distances to two orienting points and in direction-finding. The case of three orienting points is discussed. The proposed methods proved their high effectiveness. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: none/

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEV, Yu. A.

~~YU LEV, A.~~

V. A. Breskin, A. YU LEV, D. P. Mil'man, "On compression of the frequency spectrum of binary messages by using a dynamic communication channel." Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1958, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep. 58

Binary messages, i. e., messages containing two fixed levels (telegraphic, facsimile, wire photo, limited speech, etc.) are analyzed. Starting from the relations of C. SHANNON, the possible degree of spectrum compression of such messages is determinedd in principle when they are transmitted over communication channels.

The gain is computed which can be obtained, in principle, when transmitting binary messages by using a dynamic long-distance communication channel bank.

A method is proposed to increase the effectiveness of using communication channels to transmit binary messages with low probability of one of the states by transforming the frequency spectrum in the dynamic bank. The quantity of levels necessary to use this method is decreased at the cost of discarding certain slightly probable combinations of binary symbols and the possibility of start-stop transmitter-receiver synchronization is achieved.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEV, Yu.D., starshiy leytenant

Using radio engineering equipment in navigation. Mor. sbor. 48 no.1:60-63 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEV, Yu.D., starshiy leytenant

Methods of finding the most probable position of a ship by several observations taking into account computation data. Mor. sbor. 46 no. 5:53-55 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEV, Yu.D., starshiy leytenant

Calculation of hydrologic factors in using sonar in navigation. Mor. sbor. 47 no.1:64-67 Ja '64. (MIRA 18:7)

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L 07399-67 FSS-2/EWT(1) WR

ACC NR: AP6018903 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/66/000/002/0063/0065

AUTHOR: Lev, Yu. D. (Senior Lieutenant)

ORG: none

TITLE: Methods of increasing the accuracy for determining the location of a ship by means of radar

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 2, 1966, 63-65

TOPIC TAGS: radar tracking, ship, tracking radar

ABSTRACT: If the location of a ship S is determined with respect to two radar distances D_1 and D_2 up to orienting points A and B, the magnitude of the mean square error M_s at the obtained location can be calculated by the formula

$$M_s = \pm \frac{E\sqrt{2}}{\sin\theta}, \qquad (1)$$

where E is the mean square error in measuring the distance and θ is the angle of intersection of the position lines. Using the same orienting points A and B, the position of the ship can be determined as the most probable of two independent positions O_1 and O_2 obtained from bearings and distances up to the

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orienting points. The most probable position in this case is found at segment O_1 and O_2 at point O which divides the segment into parts inversely proportional to the values of the squares of the mean square errors of positions O_1 and O_2. In this case the mean square of positions O_1 and O_2 is calculated by the formula

$$M_{1(2)} = \pm \sqrt{E^2 + m^2 D^2_{1(2)}}, \qquad (2)$$

where $m = m_b$ arc 1° (m_b is the mean square error in determining the radar bearing). The value of the mean square error of the most probable position of the ship O is determined from the expression

$$M_0 = \pm \frac{M_1 M_2}{\sqrt{M_1^2 + M_2^2}}. \qquad (3)$$

This method of determining the position of a ship by means of radar is called the mean position method. It is assumed that $D_1 = D$ and $D_2 = SD$, where D_1 is the smaller of the two distances and S is a positive number. Then $S = D_2/D_1$.

If Eq. (3) is set up with this consideration, its right side is equated to that of Eq.(1), and the derived equation is solved relative to S, then

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$$S_{cal} = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{E^2}{m^2D^2}(4-\sin^2\theta)+(2-\sin^2\theta)}{\sin^2\theta\left(1+\frac{m^2}{E^2}D^2\right)-2}}, \qquad (4)$$

where S_{cal} is the coefficient at which $M_o = M_s$. An analysis shows that if $S = S_{cal}$, then $M_o = M_s$, i.e., the accuracy of determining the position of the ship with respect to two distances and by the mean position method is identical; $S > S_{cal}$, then $M_o > M_s$, i.e., the position of the ship is more accurately determined by two distances; $S < S_{cal}$, then $M_o < M_s$, i.e., the position of the ship is more accurately determined by the mean position method. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 13,17/ SUBM DATE: none

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVA, Peter, inz.

Cemented metals and powder metallurgy; discussion. Stroj vyr 10 no.11: 571 '62.

1. Kablo, n.p., Bratislava.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVA, R. Ya.

"The Synthesis of Olefinic and Paraffinic Hydrocarbons of forked structure. III. The reaction between the Hydrobromide of 2,4-Dimethylpentadiene and Alkyl-Magnesium Halides." by R. Ya. Leva and S A. Egorova (p. 824)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 6

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

RADUN, D.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEVACHEV, A.G., insh.

Regulating the concentration of alkalies. Izv.vys.uch.zav.; ener.
no.8:73-81 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.
(Alkalies)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

25(5) 06224
AUTHORS: Radun, D. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Levache~, A. G., Chistyakov, V. S., Teper, M. Ye., Lurda, A. K. SOV/64-59-6-16/28

TITLE: Automatic Control of the Work of Evaporating Apparatus for Electrolytic Lyes

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 516 - 521 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An automatic control of the lye level in all evaporators, the removal of the lye and caustics by means of a pump with an automatic concentration control, and the salt separation by means of automatic centrifuges of the type "AG" permit continuous evaporation and the full automation of the evaporator. The lye concentration can be measured and controlled by determining the temperature of depression, i. e. the temperature difference between the boiling solution and the steam. The temperature of the boiling lye should be measured in an apparatus with forced circulation in the discharge flow, in apparatus with natural circulation and a suspension chamber between chamber and apparatus wall, and where the lye is

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continuously pumped off from the pipes outside the apparatus. The temperature of the saturated steam should be best measured in special chambers (with adequate steam separation) contained in the evaporator units (Figs 3,4). In controlling the concentration it is recommended to adopt automatic control also for the pumping off of the pulp, which can be controlled by means of signals emitted by the concentration meters. An electric system (Fig 8) is recommended for the control of the evaporators. It makes use of electronic controls of the system VTI as well as of electromotive controls, or of a turning valve operated by the apparatus KDU-1. Inter alia, temperature measurements (Fig 2) obtained by means of an electronic bridge of the type EMP-209 are given. Mention is also made of a concentration meter operating on the basis of automatic electronic bridges of the type EMD-212, differential manometers of type DM-630, electronic controls VTI(type ER-III-54), pumps of types YaN23/25 and AR-60, liquid level controls of type RUKTs-365, and pneumatic controls of the system AUS. Furthermore, reference is made to a scheme (Fig 6) for concentration control used in one of the plants. There are 9 figures and 1 table.

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RADUN, D.V. (S.S.S.R.); LEVACEV, A.G. [Levachev, A.G.] (S.S.S.R.); LOMAKIN, I.L. (S.S.S.R.)

Automation of an evaporation plant for electrolytic lye. Chem prum 12 no.11:590-597 N '62.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

RADUN, D.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; LEVACHEV, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROCHENKO, Yu.N., aspirant

Automation of the evaporator stations of chlorine plants. Trudy MEI no.48:31-43 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

KLIMOVA, T.K.; LEVACHEV, I.A.; STAROSTINA, A.V.; VITEZEVA, K.A.

Some data on tularemia in Archangel Province. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.6:48-54 Je '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz Leningradskoy protivochumnoy portovoy i gorodskoy nablyudatel'noy stantsii.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVACHEV, M.M.; MISHUKOVA, Ye.A.; SIVKOVA, V.G.; SKULACHEV, V.P.

Energy metabolism in a pigeon under self-heating after hypothermia.
Biokhimiia 30 no.4:864-874 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra biokhimii zhovitnykh Gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova, Moskva.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

BERFZHNOY, A.I.; KULAGIN, P.G.; SVIRIDOV, V.A.; LEVCHENKOV, A.T.; TITARENKO, N. Kh.

Foam damper on an organosilicone base for clay muds. Burenie no.3:16-17 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta prirodnogo gaza i trest "Poltavaneftegazrazvedka".

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LEVCHENKOV, B. D.; Physician

"Preservation of Indications of the Point of Entry on the Skin and Clothing Under Conditions of External Influences in the Case of a Gunshot Wound." Thesis for degree of Cand. Medical Sci. Sub 31 Oct 49, Second Moscow State Medical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin.

Summary 82, 18 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented For Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

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LEVCHENKOV, B.D.; ACHKHKAN, N.N. (Moskva)

Fatal wound from an air gun. Sud.-med.ekspert. 2 no.2:47 Ap-Je '59. (MIRA 13:6)

(AIR GUNS)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

PROZOROVSKIY, V.I.; LEVCHENKOV, B.D.

Soviet forensic medicine in the seven-year plan. Sud.-med.ekspert. 3 no.1:3-8 Ja-Mr '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny (dir. - prof. V.I. Prozorovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

PROZOROVSKIY, V.I.; ACHERKAN, N.N.; LEVCHENKOV, B.D.

Functional evaluation of the results of a forensic quantitative determination of alcohol in the blood of live persons and corpses. Sud.-med. ekspert. 4 no. 1:3-7 Ja-Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny (dir.-prof. V.I. Prozorovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(CHEMISTRY, LEGAL) (ALCOHOL IN THE BODY)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHENKOV, B.D.

Review of A.K.Tumanov's book "Medicolegal examination of material evidence." Sud.med. ekspert. 6 no.3:58-59 Jl-S'63. (MIRA 16:10)

(MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE) (TUMANOV, A.K.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

PROZOROVSKIY, V.I.; LEVCHENKOV, B.D.

Medicolegal evaluation of intracranial hemorrhages. Sud.med. ekaper. 7 no.1:38-44 Ja-Mr '64 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny (dir. - prof. V.I.Prozorovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

PROZOROVSKIY, V.I.; LEVCHENKOV, B.D.

Once again about intracranial hemorrhages. Sud.-med.ekspert. 7 no. 2:50-54 Ap-Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHENKOV, B.D.

Abstracts. Sud.-med. ekspert. 7 no. 2:57-61 Ap-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHENKOV, B.P.

Medical jurisprudence in revolutionary Cuba; a conversation with Cuba's main medicolegal expert, Professor Jenaro Suarez, Director of the Institute of Medical Jurisprudence in Havana. Sud.-med. ekspert. 7 no.3:31-32 Jl-S '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sudebnoy meditsiny (dir. - prof. V.I. Prozorovskiy) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

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LEVCHENKOV, B.D.

Abstracts. Sud.-med. ekspert. 7 no.3:59-62 Jl-S '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHENKOV, B.D.

Abstracts. Sud.-med. ekspert. 7 no.4:55-58 O-D '64
(MIRA 18:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHENKOV, B.D.

Review of the transactions of the Chief Bureau of Medicolegal Expertise and the Department of Forensic Medicine of the Erivan Medical Institute. Sud.-med. ekspert. 8 no.2:45-46 Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

ALEKSEYEV, G.P.; ANDON'YEV, V.S.; ARNGOL'D, A.V.; BASKIN, S.M.; BASHMAKOV, N.A.; BEREZIN, V.D.; BERMAN, V.A.; BIYANOV, T.F.; GORBACHEV, V.N.; GRECHKO, I.A.; GRINBUKH, G.S.; GROMOV, M.F.; GUSEV, A.I.; DEMENT'YEV, N.S.; DMITRIYEV, V.P.; DUL'KIN, V.Ya.; ZVANSKIY, M.I.; ZENKEVICH, D.K.; IVANOV, B.V.; INYAKIN, A.Ya.; ISAYENKO, P.I.; KIPRIYANOV, I.A.; KITASHOV, I.S.; KOZHEVNIKOV, N.N.; KORMYAGIN, B.V.; KROKHIN, S.A.; KUDOYAROV, L.I.; KUDRYAVTSEV, G.N.; LARIN, S.G.; LEBEDEV , V.P.; LEVCHENKOV, P.N.; LEMZIKOV, A.K.; LIPGART, B.K.; LOPAREV, A.T.; MALYGIN, G.F.; MILOVIDOVA, S.A.; MIRONOV, P.I.; MIKHAYLOV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MUSTAFIN, Kh.Sh., kand. tekhn. nauk; NAZIMOV, A.D.; NEFEDOV, D.Ye.; NIKIFOROV, I.V.; NIKULIN, I.A.; OKOROCHKOV, V.P.; PAVLENKO, I.M.; PODROBINNIK, G.M.; POLYAKOV, G.Ya.; PUTILIN, V.S.; RUDNIK, A.G.; RUMYANTSEV, Yu.S.; SAZONOV, N.N.; SAZONOV, N.F.; SAULIDI, I.P.; SDOBNIKOV, D.V.; SEMENOV, N.A.; SKRIPCHINSKIY, I.I.; SOKOLOV, N.F.; STEPANOV, P.P.; TARAKANOV, V.S.; TREGUBOV, A.I.; TRIGER, N.L.; TROITSKIY, A.D.; FOKIN, F.F.; TSAREV, B.F.; TSETSULIN, N.A.; CHUBOV, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; ENGEL', F.F.; YUROVSKIY, Ya.G.; YAKUBOVSKIY, B.Ya., prof.; YASTREBOV, M.P.; KAMZIN, I.V., prof., glav. red.; MALYSHEV, N.A., zam. glav. red.; MEL'NIKOV, A.M., zam. glav. red.; RAZIN, N.V., zam. glav. red. i red. toma; VARPAKHOVICH, A.F., red.; PETROV, G.D., red.; SARKISOV, M.A., prof., red.; SARUKHANOV, G.L., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, V.I., red.; SMIRNOV, K.I., red.; GOTMAN, T.P., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

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ALEKSEYEV, G.P.---(continued). Card 2.

[Volga Hydroelectric Power Station; a technical report on the design and construction of the Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin), 1950-1958] Volzhskaia gidroelektrostantsiia; tekhnicheskii otchet o proektirovanii i stroitel'stve Volzhskoi GES imeni V.I.Lenina, 1950-1958 gg. V dvukh tomakh. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat. Vol.2.[Organization and execution of construtions and assembly work] Organizatsiia i proizvodstvo stroitel'no-montazhnykh rabot. Red. toma: N.V.Razin, A.V.Arngol'd, N.L. Triger. 1962. 591 p. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Razin).
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin)--Design and construction)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

TOPEL'BERG, D.G., kapitan dal'nego plavaniya; IKONNIKOV, D.N., dots., retsenzent; DOKUCHAYEV, A.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; [redacted], kand. fiz.-matem.nauk, dots., red.; KOLCHINSKIY, M.L., red.izd-va; SHPAK, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[Electrical navigation instruments] Elektronavigatsionnye pribory. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1950. 428 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Electricity on ships) (Nautical instruments)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

DEMIDOVICH, V.N.; LEVCHENYA, N.S.; MAZIN, P.N.

Use of an electroluminescent matrix screen. Geofiz. prib. no. 12:107-112 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. VMOIA.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHEV, B.

Prouchvane i proektirane na napoitelnite sistemi. Sofiia, Zemizdat, 1953. 423 p. (Studying and planning irrigation systems, bibl., diagrs., tables)

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHEV, B.

Utilizing the water of the Danube River for irrigation. p. 33

KHIDROTEKHNIKA I MELIORATSII, Sofiia, Bulgara, Vol. 4, no. 2, 1959.

Monthly List of East European (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 10, Oct. 1959
Uncl.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHEV, B., inzh.

The best possible utilization of the sewage water of Sofia.
Khidrotekh i melior 6 no.7:213-214.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

KANAZIRSKI, Petur; DENCHEV, V.; LEVCHEVA, V.

Anticoagulant prevention of postoperative thrombo-embolic complications. Suvrem med., Sofia no.4/5:87-95 '61.

1. Iz Sanatoriuma Iskrets na Sofiiskia gradski naroden suvet. (Gl. lekar I. Popov)

(SURGERY OPERATIVE compl)
(ANTICOAGULANTS ther)
(THROMBOEMBOLISM prev & control)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHIK, A. P.

5

Continuous-operating rectification columns for alcohol. B. I. Sokolov and A. P. Levchik (Alcohol Plant, Piskarikhinsk). *Spirtovaya Prom.* 21, No. 4, 30-1(1955).—By periodically discarding the ether-aldehyde fraction in the continuous rectification of alc. (*ibid.* 19, No. 1, 33(1953)), the EtOH could be improved to contain only 27 mg. esters/l. and 0.01% or less aldehydes and fusel oil. W. L.

(1)

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LEVCHIK A. P.

USTINNIKOV, B.A.; LEVCHIK, A.P.; NECHIPORENKO, A.A.

Wet grinding of grain in hammer mills. Spirt. prom. 24 no.1:34-35 '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Distilling industries)
(Grain-milling machinery)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHIK, A.P.

Rational utilization of waste heat. Spirt. prom. 25 no.7:39-40 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Distilleries--Equipment and supplies) (Waste heat)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

KROENIKOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAMORODOV, Yu.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SIDORENKO, I.A., inzh.; LEVCHIK, A.P., inzh.

Selecting the optimum parameter equipment of continuous operation and with an output of over 10,000 m^3 per hour. Neuch.soob.IAD 24:48-59 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

YAROVENKO, V.L.; USTINNIKOV, B.A.; LEVCHIK, A.P.; NECHIPORENKO, A.A.

Processing of sugar beets in a mixture with grain and potato raw materials and molasses. Ferm. i spirt. prom. 31 no.6:37-40 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fermentnoy i spirtovoy promyshlennosti (for Yarovenko, Ustinnikov).
2. Michurinskiy spirtozavod (for Levchik, Nechiporenko).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

ALEKSANDROV, Aleksandr Petrovich; KUZNETSOV, Aleksey Yakovlevich; MAYZEL', N.P., inzh., red.; LEVCHIK, L.P., red.; LEBEDEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Practices of the construction of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric GES. Moskva, Orgenergostroi, 1960. 57 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

KRIVOSHEIN, Dmitriy Ivanovich; BANNIK, V.P., inzh., red.; LEVCHIK, L.P., red.; LEBEDEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Experience in the installation of 150 Mw. turbogenerators] Iz opyta montazha turboagregatov moshchnost'iu 150 Mvt. Moskva, Orgenergostroi, 1962. 36 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Electric power plants) (Turbogenerators)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

TSULUKIDZE, Petr Platonovich; VAYNSHTEYN, G.M., inzh., red.; LEVCHIK, L.P., red.; LEBEDEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Quality control of concrete work in construction of the arch dam of the Ladzhanuri Hydroelectric Power Station]Kontrol' kachestva betonnykh rabot pri sooruzhenii arochnoi plotiny Ladzhanurskoi GES. Moskva, Orgenergostroi, 1962. 52 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu organizatsii energeticheskogo stroitel'stva "Orgenergostroi".
(Ladzhanuri Hydroelectric Power Station—Dams)
(Ladzhanuri Hydroelectric Power Station—Concrete construction)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

BELOV, Georgiy Vasil'yevich; RAYKH, I.Ya., inzh., red.; LEVCHIK, L.P., red.; LEBEDEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Installation of 500 kv. air switch]Montazh vozdushnogo vykliuchatelia napriazheniem 500 kv. Moskva, Orgenergostroi, 1962. 51 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Electric cutouts) (Electric lines—Overhead)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

DUL'KIN, Vladimir Yakovlevich; ULESOV, Aleksey Aleksandrovich; MAR'YANSKIY, L.P., inzh., red.; LEVCHIK, L.P., red.; VELITSYN, B.L., tekhn. red.

[Submerged arc welding of reinforcements] Vannaia elektrodugovaia svarka armatury. Moskva, Orgenergostroi, 1962. 53 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Electric welding)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

GALOCHKIN, N.P.; VOL'FBERG, D.B., inzh., red.; LEVCHIK, L.P., red.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Electric power engineering and power plant construction in the Commonwealth of Australia] Elektroenergetika i energeticheskoe stroitel'stvo Avstraliiskogo Soiuza. Moskva, Orgenergostroi, 1963. 75 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Australia--Electric power)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHIK, S.P., referent.

Borehole charging with the aid of pneumatic charging apparatus; from foreign publications ("Mine and Quarry Engineering" June 1955). Gor.zhur.no.12:29-33 D '55. (MLRA 9:4)
(Sweden--Mining engineering) (Pneumatic tools)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHIK, S.P., gornyy inzhener.

New machinery for open-pit mining. (From foreign publications).
Ger.zhur.no.4:40-43 Ap.'56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Boring machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHIK, S.P., referent, gornyy inzhener.

Delayed-action blasting in strip mining (from "The Explosives Engineer," no.5, 1954). Gor.zhur.no.11:55-58 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(United States--Mining engineering)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHIK, S.P., referent, gornyy inzh.

Radioactive dynamite for safe mining (from "The Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin" 1957). Gor.zhur. no.3:60-62 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Mining engineering--Safety measures)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHIK, S.P.

Results of tests of explosives with varying shatter effect at the "Kittis-Kumush'e" mine. Izv.Kar. i Kol'.fil.AN SSSR no.3:129-136 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Laboratoriya vzryvnykh rabot Instituta gornogo dela AN SSSR.
(Explosives--Testing) (Blasting)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

BARON, Lazar' Izrailevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; ROSSI, Boris Dominikovich; LEVCHIK, Stanislav Petrovich; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Shattering properties of explosives for mining] Drobiashchaia sposobnost' vzryvchatykh veshchestv dlia gornykh rabot. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 111 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Explosives) (Mining engineering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

BARON, L.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; LEVCHIK, S.P., gornyy inzh.

Photo-planimetric determination of the grain-size distribution of a rock mass loaded into wagons. Vzryv. rab. no.4:57-67 '60. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN SSSR.
(Particle size determination)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

BARON, L.I., prof.doktor tekhn.nauk; LEVCHIK, S.P., gornyy inzh.; TERMETCHIKOV, M.K., gornyy inzh.

Investigating the shattering and propellant effect of explosives. Vzryv.delo no.44/1:158-166 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Explosives--Blast effect)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

BARON, L.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; LEVCHIK, S.P., gornyy inzhener

Criteria of the shattering action of blasting. Vzryv. delo no.50/7:7-16 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.A. Skochinskogo.
(Explosives)
(Rocks--Testing)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929510003-2

LEVCHIK, S.P. (Moskva); SEINOV, N.P. (Moskva)

Effect of explosions in solid media. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i gor. delo no.3:170-174 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Blast effect)

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