L 28887-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T-2/EWP(w)/EWP(v) IJP(c) EM/WW

ACC NR: AT6019154 SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/65/000/252/0047/0058

AUTHOR: Maksimov, S. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Auto-oscillations in a vertical rotor

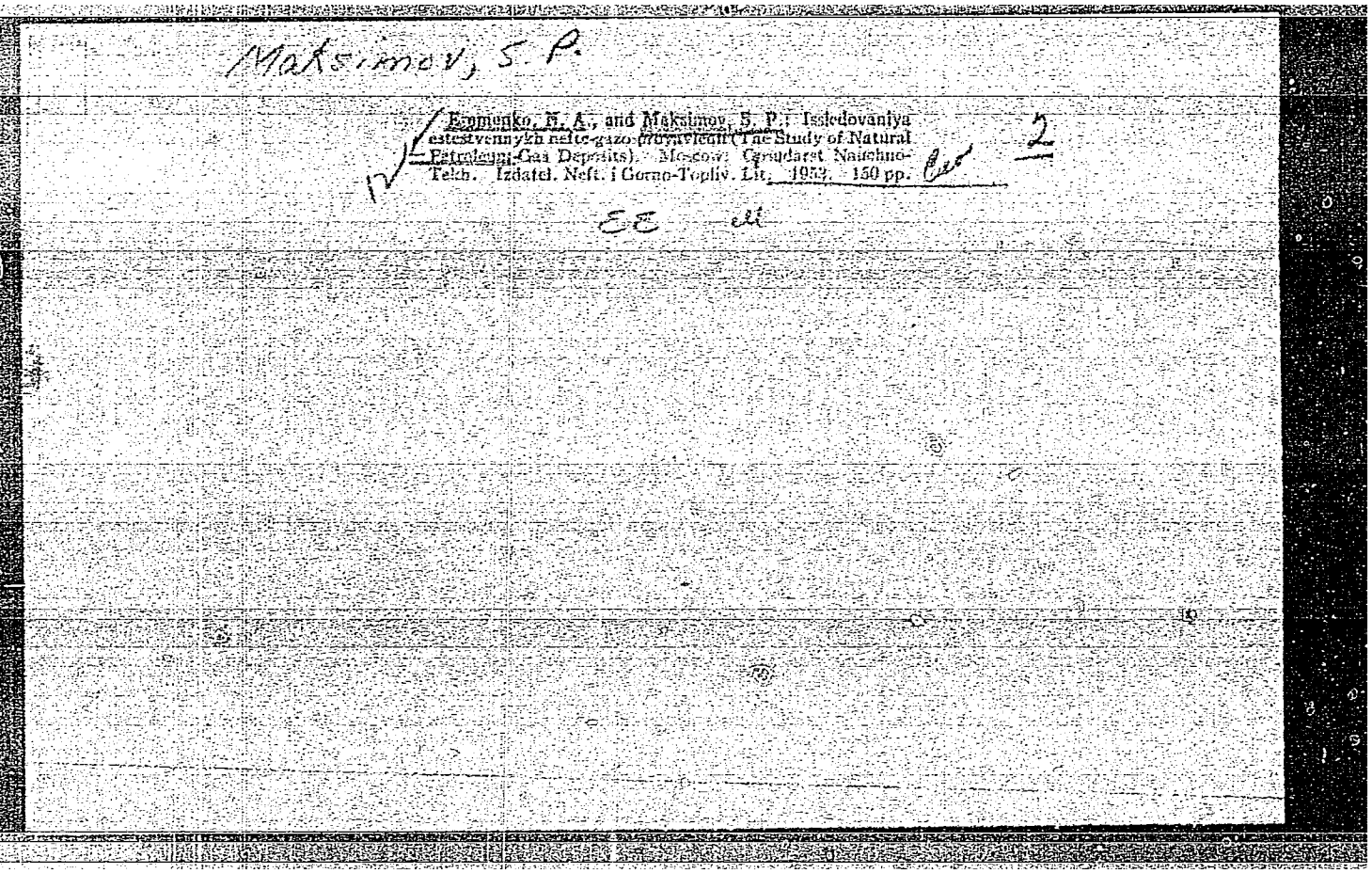
SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 252, 1965, 47-58

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical engineering, antifriction bearing

ABSTRACT: An analysis of auto-oscillation of a vertical rotor on the oil film in sliding bearings. The equations of motion of the rotor consider the force of friction applied to the journal by the liquid. This affords the possibility of obtaining the auto-oscillation of the rotor with circular trajectory and frequency near half the angular rotational velocity. A qualitative analysis of the forces which arise with high oscillations amplitudes, which cause a narrowing of the gap between the surfaces of the journal and bushing, makes possible the analysis of a second type of oscillation, in which the rotor also follows a circular trajectory, but at a frequency near the frequency of the rotor itself. The forces of friction, it turns out, though small, cannot be ignored. A law introduced in this work for the change in tangential component of the force of friction produces a qualitatively correct picture of the second type of auto-oscillation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1



Maksimov, S. P.

Eremenko, N. A., and Maksimov, S. P.: Issledovaniya estestvennykh nefte-gazo-promyslov (The Study of Natural Petroleum-Gas Deposits). Moscow: Gosudarst. Nauchno-Tekh. Izdatel. Neft. i Gorno-Toplív. Lit., 1952. 150 pp.

MAKSIMOV, S.P.

AID P - 1098

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 9/21

Author : Maksimov, S. P.

Title : Problem of the formation of oil deposits in the coal and Devonian strata of Samara Luka

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #10, 40-47, O 1954

Abstract : The article explains the problem of formation of oil deposits in the coal and Devonian strata of the Samara Luka bend of the Volga River. The origin of oil and gas deposits is considered in relation to the regional rise of the layers and is studied by the geochemical analysis of oil and bitumen deposits throughout the Ural-Volga Region. One table and 3 Russian references (1937-1950).

Institution : VNIGRI (All-Union Petroleum Scientific Research Institute for Geological Survey)

Submitted : No date

MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Geological conditions of petroleum deposit formations in the Yablonovo ravines. Trudy Akad. neft. prom. no.2:129-137 '55.
(Samara Bend--Petroleum geology) (MLRA 8:5)

AID P - 3626

Subject : USSR/Geology

Card 1/2 Pub. 78 - 10/20

Author : Maksimov, S. P.

Title : The forming of Permian oil deposits in the Ural-Volga petroliferous region

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, #10, 45-52, O 1955

Abstract : The author discusses views of various geologists pertaining to the genetics of the Permian oil deposits in the Ural-Volga region. He agrees with those scientists who consider those deposits as secondary and formed by vertical oil migration from lower-located Carboniferous, Devonian or even Silurian strata. The relation of the content of nitrogen compounds to coke in oils is, according to the author, an important indication of the origin of oil, since it shows the primary era of its formation. Tables, charts, 15 references, 1919-1955.

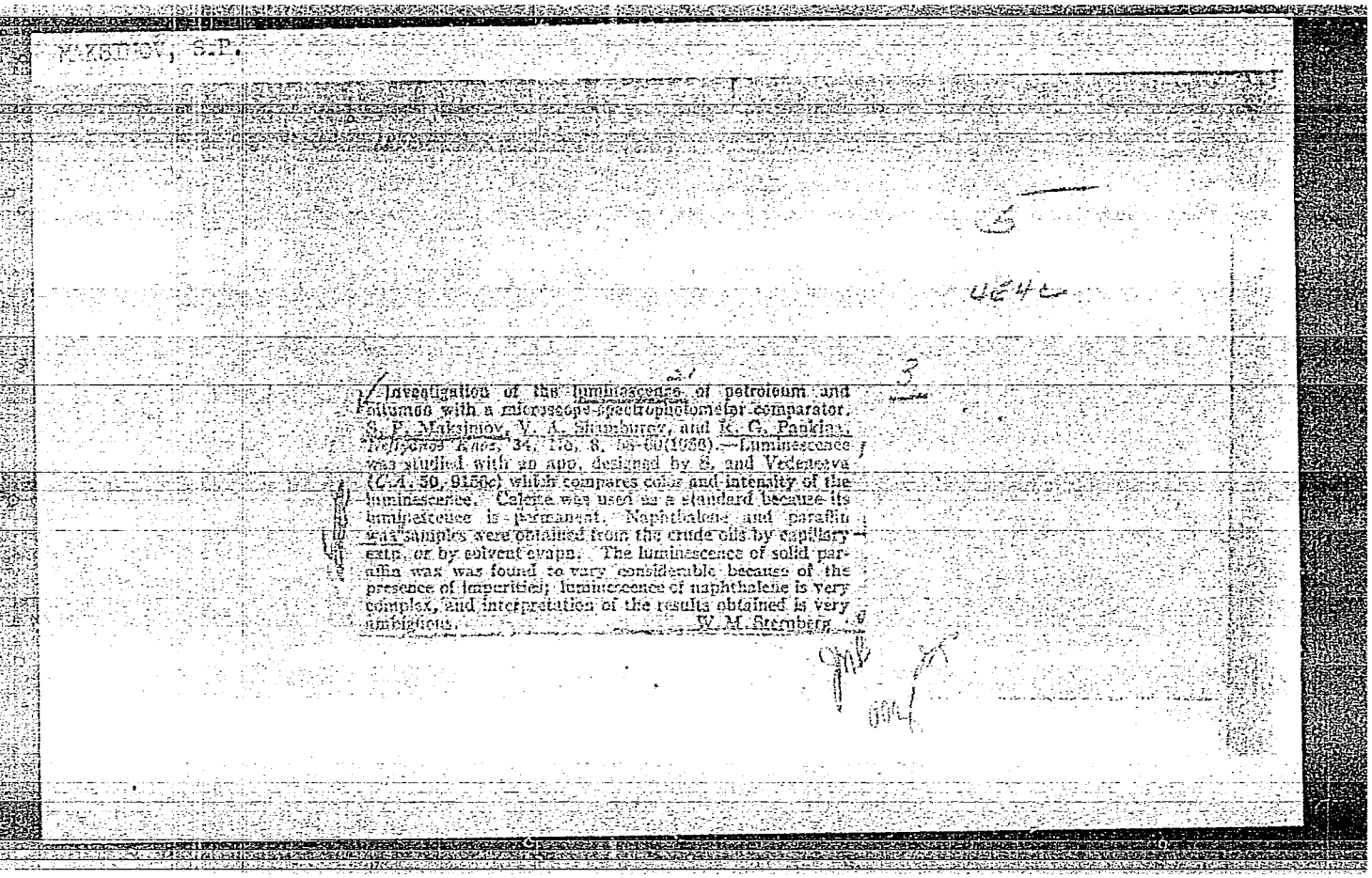
AID P - 3626

Neft. khoz., v. 33, #10, 45-52, O 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 78 - 10/20

Institutions : Names of many geologists are mentioned

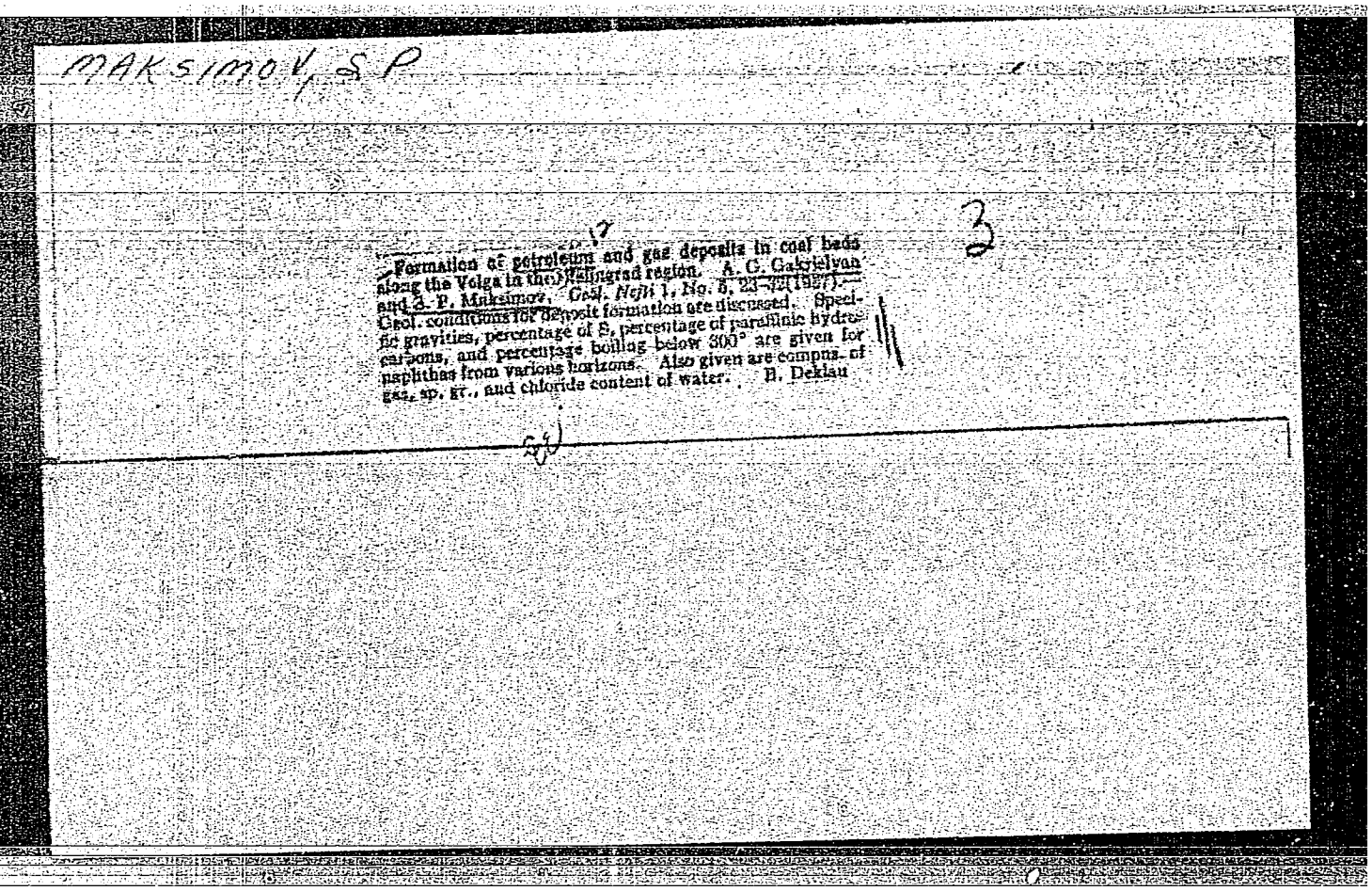
Submitted : No date



MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Investigation of the luminescence of petroleum and bitumen with a microscope-spectrophotometer comparator. S. P. Maksimov, V. A. Shimburev, and K. G. Pankina. *Neftyanoe Khoz.*, 34, No. 8, 56-60(1956).—Luminescence was studied with an app. designed by S. and Vedeneeva (*C.A.* 50, 9156e) which compares color and intensity of the luminescence. Calcite was used as a standard because its luminescence is permanent. Naphthalene and paraffin wax samples were obtained from the crude oils by capillary extn. or by solvent evapn. The luminescence of solid paraffin was was found to vary considerable because of the presence of impurities; luminescence of naphthalene is very complex, and interpretation of the results obtained is very ambiguous.

W. M. Sternberg



MAKSIMOV, S P

Formation of petroleum and gas deposits in coal beds along the Volga in the Stalingrad region. A. G. Gabrielyan and S. P. Maksimov. *Geol. Nefti* 1, No. 5, 23-30 (1957).—Geol. conditions for deposit formation are discussed. Specific gravities, percentage of S, percentage of paraffinic hydrocarbons, and percentage boiling below 300° are given for naphthas from various horizons. Also given are compns. of gas, sp. gr., and chloride content of water. B. Deklau

Maksimov, S. P

VYSOTSKIY, I.V.; YEREMENKO, N.A.; KLITOCHENKO, I.F.; KORNILYUK, Yu.I.
MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Classification of drilled wells. Geol. nefti 1 no.8:8-12 Ag '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

(Oil wells--Classification)

IL'INA, N.S., kand.geologo-mineralog.nauk; YELINA, L.M.; RYZHOVA, A.A.; BUZINOVA, V.M.; DMITRIYEVA, L.Ya.; GIMPELEVICH, E.D.; GALAKTIONOVA, N.M.; IL'INSKAYA, V.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.S.; KARASEV, M.S.; BAKIROV, A.A., red.; VEBER, V.V., red.; DANOV, A.V., red.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh., red.; MAKSIMOV, S.P., red.; POZNYSH, M.A., red.; SAIDOV, M.N., red.; SEMIKHATOVA, S.V., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; UL'YANOV, A.V., red. [deceased]; KHALTURIN, D.S., red.; SHABAYEVA, Ye.V., red.; CHIZHOV, A.A., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Coal deposits of the central provinces of the Russian Platform] Kamennougol'nye otlozheniia tsentral'nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy. Pod red. N.S.Il'inoi. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 209 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Russian Platform--Coal geology)

FLEROVA, O.V., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk, red.; BAKIROV, A.A., red.; VEBER, V.V., red.; DANOV, A.V., red.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh., red.; MAKSIMOV, S.P., red.; POZNYSH, M.A., red.; SAIDOV, M.N., red.; SEMIKHATOVA, S.V., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; KHALTURIN, D.S., red.; SHABAYEVA, Ye.A., red.; ZARETSKAYA, A.I., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Mesozoic and Tertiary deposits of the central provinces of the Russian Platform] Mezozoiskie i tretichnye otlozheniia tsentral'nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy. Pod red. O.V. Flerovoi. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 291 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoiuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

FILIPPOVA, Mariya Filippovna, kand.geol.-miner.nauk; ARONOVA, S.M.; AFREMOVA, M.F.; GALAKTIONOVA, N.M.; GASSANOVA, I.G.; GIMPELEVICH, E.D.; KARASEV, M.S.; LYASHENKO, A.I.; MAYZEL', Z.L.; RATEYEV, M.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.S.; KHANIN, A.A.; SHISHENINA, Ye.P.; SHNEYDER, N.P.; BAKIROV, A.A., red.; VEBER, V.V., red.; DANOV, A.V., red.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh., red.; MAKSIMOV, S.P., red.; POZNYSH, M.A., red.; SAIDOV, M.N., red.; SEMIKHATOVA, S.V., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; UL'YANOV, A.V., red. [deceased]; KHALTURIN, D.S., red.; SHABAYEVA, Ye.A., red.; RAZINA, G.M., vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Devonian deposits in the central provinces of the Russian Platform] Devonskie otlozheniia tsentral'nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy. Pod red. M.F.Filippovoi. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 404 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GLUSHKO, V.V.,; KLITOCHENKO, I.F.,; MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Comparative estimation of oil and gas potentials of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Geol. nefti Supplement to no. 7:21-33 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Ukraine--Petroleum geology)
(Ukraine--Gas,Natural--Geology)

ASHIROV, K.B.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Factors determining the presence of gas in Volga Valley near Kuybyshev. Geol. nefti 2 no.2:40-46 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Giprovostokneft'.
(Kuybyshev Province--Gas, Natural--Analysis)

MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Decisions of the conference on further studies on the origin of oil and gas and the formation of pools. Sov.geol. 2 no.1:153-156 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

MAKSIMOV, S.P.; YEREMENKO, N.A.; ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M.; BOTNEVA, T.A.; PANKINA, R.G.

Relation between the changes in the composition of casing-head gas and the increase of stratigraphic depth. Geol.nefti i gaza 3 no.1:55-63 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Gas, Natural--Analysis)

MAKSIMOV, S.P.; CHERNODANOV, V.S.

Formation of oil and gas pools in the elevations of the Kum-Dag zone. Geol,nefti i gaza 3 no.6:23-29 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut i Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Kum-Dag region--Petroleum geology)
(Kum-Dag region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

MAKSIMOV, S.P.; IVANOV, A.I.; KIROV, V.A.

Factors governing the formation of oil and gas pools in Paleozoic sediments in the nearer trans-Volga portion of Saratov Province. Geol.nefti i gaza 3 no.12:1-8 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut (VNIGNI).
(Saratov Province--Petroleum geology)
(Gas, Natural--Geology)

YEROFEYEV, N.S.; KOZLOV, A.L.; SAVCHENKO, V.P.; YELIN, N.D.; ALEKSIN, A.G.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; DAKHNOV, V.N.; SHMELEV, A.A.; KOZHUKHOV, V.A.; ANDRIANOV, N.I.; KOPOSOV, I.A.; YEHIKEYEV, P.N.; KALANTAROV, A.P., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Efficient method of prospecting for gas fields; studies of the temporary commission of the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the U.S.S.R.] Ratsional'naia metodika razvedki gazovykh mestorozhdenii; materialy vremennoi komissii GNTK SSSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 125 p. (MIRA 13:3)

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(Gas, Natural) (Prospecting)

MIRCHINK, M.F., otv.red.; BROD, I.O., zamestitel' otv.red.; VEBER, V.V., red.; DVALI, M.F., red.; MAKSIMOV, S.P., red.; TROF'IMUK, A.A., red.; CHEPIKOV, K.R., red.; PLESHKOVA, S.N., red.izd-va; BRUSZULS, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Regional and structural problems of petroleum geology] Regional'nye i strukturnye problemy geologii nefti. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 152 p. (Doklady sovetskikh geologov. Problema 11). (MIRA 13:9)

1. International Geological Congress, 21st, Copenhagen, 1960. (Petroleum geology)

YEREMENKO, N.A.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Some distribution characteristics of the oil and gas accumulations in the Northern Caucasus. Trudy VNIGNI no.2:272-281 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.
(Caucasus, Northern--Petroleum geology)
(Caucasus, Northern--Gas, Natural--Geology)

YEREMENKO, N.A.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Characteristics of the distribution of petroleum and gas accumulations in foothill troughs and adjacent sunken parts of platforms. Geol.nefti i gaza 4 no.6:12-18 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

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(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Some regularities in the formation of large oil and gas fields in southern areas of the Volga-Ural oil-bearing region. Geol. nefti i gaza 6 no.1:8-18 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

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(Volga-Ural region--Petroleum geology)
(Volga-Ural region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DENISEVICH, V.V.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; ZUBOV, I.P.; YEROFEYEV, N.S.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Role of the natural gas reserves of the Central Asian republics in solving the problems of increasing the over-all gas production of the U.S.S.R. Geol.nefti i gara 6 no. 11:1-8 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov, Turkmenneft', Vesesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Glavnoye upravleniye gazovy promyshlennosti SSSR, Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete ministyrov UzSSR, i Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.

PANKINA, R.G.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.

Regularities in the change of isotopic composition of sulfur in connection with cyclical oil formation processes. Geol. nefti i gaza 8 no.12:8-12 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva.

DICKENSTEIN, G.K., KALINKO, M.K., MAKSIMOV, S.P. KHALTURIN, D.S.

"Efficient methods of finding new oil and gas beds in less explored regions."

Report submitted to the Conf. on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas.
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GLUSHKO, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; KLITOCHENKO, Ivan Filippovich; KRAMARENKO, Vladimir Nikolayevich; MAKSIMOV, Stepan Pavlovich; CHIRVINSKAYA, Marina Vladimirovna; OVCHINNIKOVA, S.V., red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Geology of oil and gas fields in the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Geologiia neftianykh i gazovykh mestorozhdenii Ukrainskoi SSR. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 314 p. (MIA 17:2)

AVROV, V.Ya.; BLINNIKOV, I.A.; BUYALOV, N.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; ZUBOV, I.P.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; KALININ, N.A.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; SIMAKOV, S.N.

Reconnaissance map of oil and gas reserves of the U.S.S.R. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.6:1-8 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet SSSR; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnykh gazov i Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.

AVROV, V.Ya.; BLINNIKOV, I.A.; BROD, I.O.[deceased]; BUYALOV, N.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DMITRIYEV, Ye.Ya.; YELIN, N.D.; YEROFEYEV, N.S.; ZUBOV, I.P.; KALININ, N.A.; KUDRYASHOVA, N.M.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; L'VOV, M.S.; MIRCHINK, M.F.; OVCHINNIKOVA, T.G.; SIMAKOV, S.N.; TROFIMUK, A.A.; TKHOSTOV, B.A.; FEDOTOVA, M.I., ved. red.

[Predicting gas potential of the U.S.S.R.] Prognoz gazonosnosti SSSR. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 175 p. (MIRA 17:4)

BROD, I. O.; KIROV, V. A.; MAKSIMOV, S. P.; ROZANOV, L. N.; SEYFUL'-MULYUKOV, R. B.

"Distribution of oil and gas deposits in the Volga-Ural region."

report submitted for 22nd Sess, Intl Geological Cong, Newbelhi, 14-22 Dec 1964.

VASIL'YEV, V. G.; MAKSIMOV, S. P.; TROFIMUK, A. A.

"Oil and gas basins of the USSR."

report submitted for 22nd Sess, Intl Geological Cong, New Delhi, 14-22 Dec 1964.

VEBER, V.V.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; YEREMENKO, N.A.; ZHABREV, D.V.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; MESSINEVA, M.A.; MEKHTIYEVA, V.L.; RODIONOVA, K.F.

Developing the theories of I.M. Gubkin concerning the origin of oil and the formation of oil fields. Trudy VNIGNI no.40:5-29 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

BOTNEVA, T.A.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.

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GAMKRELIDZE, A.M., red.; SHAKOV, S.A., red.; GLAZOVA, M.M., red.

[Petroleum geology] Geologiia nefti. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 399 p. (Its: Doklady sovetskikh geologov. Problema 1)
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Natsional'nyy komitet geologov Sovetskogo Soyuza.

DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; SEMENOVICH, V.V.

Development of petroleum production in Central Asia. Geol. nefti i gaza 8 no.9:37-43 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva, Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskiy komitet SSSR i Gosplan-sovnarkhoz.

L 22601-66 EWT(1) GS/GW

ACC NR: AT5028970 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/64/000/000/0130/0140

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, V. G.; Maksimov, S. P.; Trofimuk, A. A.

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13+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Oil and gas basins of the SSSR

SOURCE: International Geological Congress. 22d, New Delhi, 1964. Geologiya nefti (Petroleum geology). Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964, 130-140

TOPIC TAGS: geology, geologic conference, earth crust, map, natural gas, fuel, shale oil, petroleum

ABSTRACT: Oil and gas deposits in the earth's crust 12/4455 are confined to the series of sedimentary rocks filling up depressions in the folded or crystalline basement. The existing oil and gas basins are located in such depressions. According to I. O. Brod, the term "oil and gas and potential oil and gas basins" means "depressions in the present structure of the earth's crust differing in their geotectonic position and dimensions, characterized in most cases by inherited sagging, composed of relatively thick series of sedimentary rocks, and containing accumulations of oil and gas, the distribution of which is controlled by the peculiarities of the geological structure of each basin and its specific hydrogeological environment." By their position relative to the large geostructural elements of the earth's crust the basins are subdivided into: a) intraplatform depressions located in the interior

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part of ancient and younger platforms; b) subgeosynclinal depressions, also located on platforms, but adjacent to and genetically closely associated with geosynclinal regions; c) intermontane depressions developed in the form of superimposed depressions on geosynclinal substratum. The total estimated area of prospective oil and gas regions in the Soviet Union is 11,875,000 square kilometers. There are over 40 oil and gas and potential oil and gas basins within this area, belonging to the above mentioned three types of geostructural elements. Within each oil and gas basin of platform type three structural stages are discernible: basement, intermediate stage, and platform cover proper. Within continents, oil and gas basins of subgeosynclinal-platform type, associated with a single folding system, can form continuous belts of oil and gas accumulations. Oil and gas basins on platforms usually have very complex geological structure, and individual oil and gas regions can be distinguished within them. With the regions it is advisable to discriminate individual oil and gas fields. Comparative evaluation of the supposed reserves of oil and gas was made by types of basins, based on the geological anomalies method. A more accurate estimation of the supposed reserves of oil can be made by the volumetric-genetic method, in accordance with a single general system of their evaluation. Considering the great theoretical and practical importance of oil and gas basin studies, it seems advisable to set up a special commission of representatives of geological services of the countries of Europe, Asia, America, Africa, and Australia within the International Geological Congress to prepare a map of "Oil and Gas Basins of the World." Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure. [Author's abstract.]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 21Nov64/ ORIG REF: 007/

Card 2/2

MIRCHINK, M.F.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; YEROFEYEV, N.S.; KIKOV, V.A.; L'VOV, M.S., MAKSIMOV, S.P.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., red.

[Geological prerequisites for the development of the petroleum- and gas-production industry of the U.S.S.R.] Geologicheskie predposylki razvitiia neftegazodobyvaiushchei promyshlennosti SSSR. Leningrad, Nedra, 1965. 132 p. (MIRA 18:12)

AYZENSHTADT, G.Ye.-A; BABININ, A.Z.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; MIRONOVA, Ye.A.; SOKOLIN, Kn.G.; SVENTOV, Ya.S.; SEDRIN, M.B.; [illegible]-MULYUKOV, R.B.

Outlooks of a new oil and gas producing center in the Caspian Lowland and adjacent regions. Geol. nefti i gaza 9 no.1:1-8 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

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MIRCHINK, M.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.G.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; YENIKEYEV, P.K.; YEROFEYEV, N.S.; KIROV, V.A.; L'VOV, M.S.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., red.

[Geological prerequisites for the development of oil and gas production in the U.S.S.R.] Geologicheskie predposylki razvitiia neftegazodobyvaiushchei promyshlennosti SSSR. Leningrad, Nedra, 1965. 112 p. (MIRA 19:1)

AUTHORS: Artsimovich, L. A., Shchepkin, G. Ya., Zhukov, V. V., 89-12-1/29
Makov, B. N., Maksimov,S. P., Malov, A. F., Nikulichev, A. A.,
Panin, B. V., Brezhnev, B. G.

TITLE: Electromagnetic Isotope Separating Device for Heavy Elements of High Resolving Power.(Elektromagnitnaya ustanovka s vysokoy razreshayushchey siloy dlya razdeleniya izotopov tyazhelykh elementov)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol. 3, Nr 12, pp. 483-491 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The constructed apparatus, which shall be able to separate clearly isotorpes even with a relative mass difference of 1/240, must have a high dispersion, a high resolving power and especially well stabilized magnetical andelectrical fields. An axial-symmetrical field, the dispersion of which is proportional to the square of the focusing angle, was used as a magnetic field. The focusing angle is 225°. The measured dispersion of the apparatus amounts to 20 mm at a relative mass difference of the masses to be separated of 1%.
The stabilization of the magnetic field of the separating device has been brought to 0,005% by the aid of a valve scheme.The acceleration velocity for the source of ions (up to 40 kV) is stabilized by a double cascade scheme up to 0,01%. But also the current in the discharge source of ions is stabilized. The vacuum chamber is constructed from stainless steel, in a C -sharpe.The

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Electromagnetic Isotope Separating Device for Heavy Elements of High Resolving Power. 89-12-1/29

pump system has been aranged so that a working vacuum of $4\text{-}6.10^{-6}$ mm Hg is always guaranteed. When separating toxic materials moving locks, valves and regulators from synthetic and rubber are applied. The high vacuum here is maintained by means of a surge chamber.

A normal gas discharge source of ions, in which the material to be separated can be heated up to $1000^{\circ}C$, is used as source of ions.

Boxes from copper or graphite are usually used as targets. The following results were obtained:

Concentration factor:

75	to 302	for	Pb^{208}	concentrated from the natural lead-isotope mixture
22	to 71	for	Pb^{207}	-"-
151	to 214	for	U^{238}	concentrated from natural uranium
985	to 1420	for	U^{236}	-"-
1000		for	Pu^{239}	concentrated from samples of different isotrope compositions
190	to 300	for	Pu^{240}	-"-

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Electromagnetic Isotope Separating Device for Heavy Element of High Resolving Power. 89-12-1/29

16o to 36o for Pu^{241} concentrated from samples of different isotope compositions

There are 4 tables, 8 figures and 3 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: August 21, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

MAKSIMOV, S. P.
"Author's abstracts of Dissertations," Vest. mashinostroyeniya, no.9, 1964, p.86.
(title of degree not given in article.)

L 8916-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046181

important factors affecting the surface hardening of spherical heads. Experiments show that surface hardening increases many times the durability of cast iron and steel when subjected to friction with boundary lubrication during oxidizing abrasion. The labor expended and the cost of this treatment are 1.2 to 2.2 times less than those called for by standard milling and polishing to give identical quality. S. P. Maksimov: Natural oscillation of rotors caused by the oil layer of plain bearings; Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni M. I. Kalinina (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute). This paper gives results of theoretical and experimental study of self-excited oscillations of a rotor in plain bearings. Rigid and elastic rotors were examined. Amplitude and stability of movements were measured. The author describes the behavior of the rotor during self-oscillation, and he considers the effect of different factors on this oscillation. M. R. Besser: Investigation on increasing productivity during internal in-feed grinding; Saratovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Saratov Polytechnic Institute). This contains scientifically based recommendations for diminishing machine time during internal in-feed rough grinding. The author has investigated blunting and self-sharpening, and he has set up objective criteria for this. Results of this work have led to increased productivity of 15-20% in internal in-feed rough grinding.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 2/4

Reports presented at the [illegible] Geneva, Munich, 27 A[illegible] Sept[illegible]

a. J A Basilevskaya, A M Andrianov, V F [illegible] and V I [illegible]

"Investigation of a Pulse Discharge in a Hollow Cylindrical Gas Sheath"

b. B G Brezhnev [redacted] [illegible]

"Energy Measurements of Fast Electrons [illegible] During a Powerful Pulse Discharge" Chamber

c. [illegible]

"On a Method of [illegible] the Investigation of the [illegible] Chamber Walls [illegible]"

d. V F [illegible] [illegible]

"On the [illegible] Lines [illegible] Wave Co[illegible]"

e. S G [illegible] K A [illegible], A V [illegible], G S [illegible], C I [illegible]

" An Investigation of [illegible]"

f. V S [illegible], V [illegible] V [illegible] S S [illegible]

"Dynamical C[illegible]"

g. S E Sobolev

"A Spectr[illegible]ally Stable [illegible] State of [illegible] Wave"

h. R M [illegible], Ye [illegible] N V [illegible]

"Molecular Hydrogen [illegible] by Gas [illegible] At[illegible]"

i. I P [illegible], G N [illegible]

"Ionization of [illegible] by [illegible] Charged I[illegible]"

j. P M [illegible], L N [illegible]

"The Source for [illegible] at the [illegible]"

k. A L [illegible] V V [illegible]

"Injection of an [illegible]"

l. V Ye Yurasov

"On Direct [illegible] of Particles from a Copper Single Crystal Sputtered by [illegible] with Ions"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001031620019-8"

MAKSIMOV, S. V.

5287. Influence of synthetic androgens (testosterone propionate and methyl testosterone) on blood cholesterol of normal and castrated animals. S. V. Maksimov and I. N. Sharkevich *Vrach. Delo.*, 1955, No. 6, 523—528; *Referat. Zh. Biol.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 87515.—The castration of sexually mature male rabbits was accompanied by hypercholesterolaemia. After 2—2½ months the blood chollesterol was 50—60% above normal. The injection of 0·5 or 5 mg./kg. of testosterone propionate reduced the cholesterolaemia, and after 3—4 weeks the blood cholesterol fell to the pre-castration level. Methyl testosterone also reduced the post-castration hypercholesterolaemia. The blood cholesterol rose again on stopping the testosterone injections. Bromides affected the hypercholesterolaemia in the same fashion as the androgens. (Russian)

J. F. S. BRADLEY

MAKSIMOV, S.V., kand.med.nauk; SIMON, I.B., kand.khim.nauk (Khar'kov)

Some drugs with a hypocholesterinemic action. Vrach.delo no.2:119-123 F '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (CHOLESTEROL) (PHARMACOLOGY)

MAKSIMOV, S.V.; SHARKEVICH, I.N. (Khar'kov)

Change in thyroid gland function during prolonged use of vitamin B_{12}. Vrach.delo no.11:1133-1137 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Otdel vozrastnoy endokrinologii (zaveduyushchiy - kand.med.nauk S.V. Maksimov) i gistofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. B.V. Aleshin) Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.
(THYROID GLAND) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

MAKSIMOV, S.V.

Some results of research completed at the Ukrainian Institute of Experimental Endrocrinology in studying the neural regulation of endocrine glands. Sbor. nauch. trud. Ukr. nauch.-issl. inst. eksper. endok. 15:7-18 '59. (MIRA 14:11)
(UKRAINE--ENDOCRINOLOGICAL RESEARCH)

MAKSIMOV, S.V.; NOVOKHATSKAYA, Z.V.; SHARKEVICH, I.N.

Some data on the functional state of the thyroid gland in rats of varying ages during an excess administration of vitamin B_1. Trudy Ukr.nauch.-issl.inst.eksper.endok. 18:71-76 '61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Iz otdela vozrastnoy endokrinologii Ukrainskogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii.

(THYROID GLAND) (THIAMINE)

MAKSIMOV, S. V.

"Experience in controlling endemic goiter in Ukrainian SSR"

report to be submitted for the United Nations Conference on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Less Developed Areas - Geneva, Switzerland, 4-20 Feb 63.

MAKSIMOV, S.V.; SHARKEVICH, I.N.

Development of alimentary hypercholesteremia in normal and castrated animals of various ages. Probl. endok. i gorm. 10 no.4:94-100 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Otdel vozrastnoy endokrinologii (zav.- kand. med. nauk S.V. Maksimov) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir.- kand. med. nauk S.V. Maksimov), Khar'kov.

L 4481-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FCC/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) GW

ACC NR: AP5024635 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/009/1690/1692

AUTHOR: Vernov, S.N.; Yegorov, T.A.; Yegimov, N.N.; Krasil'nikov, D.D.; Kuz'min, A.I.; Maksimov, S.V.; Nesterova, N.M.; Nikol'skiy, S.I.; Sleptsov, Ye. I.; Shafer, Yu. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Plan for a large installation at Yakutsk for study of extensive air showers /Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray Physics held at Apatity 24-31 August 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 9, 1965, 1690-1692

TOPIC TAGS: primary cosmic ray, secondary cosmic ray, extensive air shower, spectral energy distribution, cosmic radiation composition, cosmic radiation anisotropy

ABSTRACT: After a discussion of the significance of extensive air showers for the investigation of ultrahigh energy primary cosmic rays, the authors briefly describe an installation to be completed in the next two or three years near sea level at latitude 62° N in the Yakutsk region; it is anticipated that the installation will yield information concerning the energy spectrum, composition, and anisotropy of primary cosmic rays with energies up to 10^{20} eV. The installation, intended for investigation of extensive air showers, will comprise 65 stations spread over an area of 23 km^2. Each station will be equipped with scintillation counters with a total sensitive area of 1 m^2 or 4 m^2, and at the central station - 10 m^2. The total sensitive area of scintil-

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L 4481-65

ACC NR: AP5024035

lation counters in the whole installation will be 204 m^2. Each station will be equipped with photomultipliers (total cathode area 180 cm^2 at each station) for recording the Cerenkov flash accompanying a shower. In addition, there will be muon detectors with a total sensitive area of 22 m^2. Pulses will be transmitted from the more remote stations to the central laboratory by radio. It is anticipated that this installation will record 2×10^5 showers per year with energies exceeding 10^{15} eV and 2 showers per year with energies exceeding 10^{20} eV. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: NP/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

L 4409-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FCC/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) GW

ACC NR: AP5024663 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/009/1788/1790

AUTHOR: Yegorov, T. A.; Yefimov, N. N.; Krasil'nikov, D. D.; Koryakin, Yu D.; Maksimov, G. V.; Sleptsov, I. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Design problems of large scintillation counters with a single photomultiplier

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 9, 1965, 1788-1790

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, cosmic ray counter, nuclear scintillation counter

ABSTRACT: Scintillator-photomultiplier mutual arrangement and reflector shape are optimized to decrease the influence of particle trajectory location upon photomultiplier output and to improve reliability of registration of low-density cosmic ray particles. In the experimental arrangement (Fig. 1), a 50 x 50 x 5 cm plastic scintillator occupied only one quadrant of the 100 x 100 cm reflecting container base. A single FEU-44 photomultiplier was used with its axis along the axis of the container. A diffusely reflecting Wattman paper (a high-grade Bristol drafting board) was used as the reflecting surface covering. The location of particle trajectories was determined by a telescope system using SI-5G counters. The area of the scintillator was divided into 16 equal areas 12 x 12 cm, and selections were made of vertical trajectory particle passages within a solid angle of .014 sterad. Arrangement

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ACC NR: AP5024663

IV, in Fig. 1, was found to be best, giving only about 20% attenuation for signals

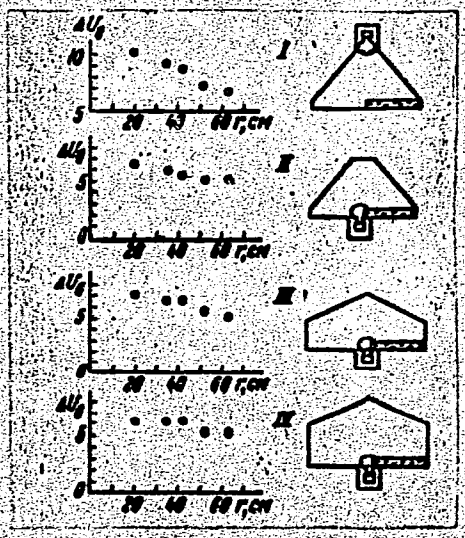

Fig. 1. Dependence of probable pulse height on trajectory of a single particle through the scintillator for various shapes of the reflecting container

arriving from scintillator edges. This should permit registration of a single cosmic ray particle with high reliability. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [18]

SUB CODE: / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4125

Card 2/2

MAKSIMOV, S. YA.

Maksimov, S. Ya. "Preparation of inlaid staris and window-sills," Sbornik rabot po mest. stroit. materialam (Upr. Prom-sti stroymaterialov i stroydetaley Mosgorispolkoma, Nauch.-issled. i eksperim. stantsiya', Issue 1, 1948, p. 35-40

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53 (Letpis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

MAKSIMOV, S. YA.

Technology

(Houses assembled from large panels). Moskva, Moskovskii rabochii, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MAKSIMOV, S.Ya.

Precast concrete poles for street lighting and contact wires for streetcars and trolley buses. Gor.khoz.Mosk.30 no.6:10-17 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Electric lines--Poles) (Electric current collectors)

MAKSIMOV, S.Ya.

Concerning the article "Standard plans for precast reinforced concrete plants and shops." Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.4:152 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Glavmoszhelezobetona.
(Concrete plants)

MAKSIMOV, S.Ya.

Quality of reinforced concrete products. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.4: 9-10 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Glavmoszhelezobetona.
(Reinforced concrete)

MAKSIMOV, S.Ya.

Making large wall panels for housing and civil construction. (MIRA 11:7)
Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.6:15-17 Je '58.

1.Glavnyy inzhener Glavmoszhelbetona.
(Concrete blocks)

MAKSIMOV, S.Ya.

For a more rapid expansion of the work experience of leading large-panel housing enterprises. Bet. i zhel.-bet. 9 no.10: 433-436 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Chlen Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po stroitel'nym materialam pri Gosstroye SSSR.

MAKSIMOV, S.Ya.

Basic of industrial construction. Stroi.mat. 10 no.8:1-2 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Chlen Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov pri Gosstroye SSSR, nachal'nik Upravleniya promyshlennosti sbornogo zhelezobetona.

MAKSIMOV, S.Z.

Determining the index of the ravine growth limit in various parts of the Central Black Earth Region. Izv.Vor.otd.Geog.ob-va no.3:111-115 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(Central Black Earth Region—Valleys)

MAKSIMOV, S.Z.; NESTEROV, A.I.

Discussing K.I. Gerenchuk's book "Tectonic regularities in the orography and river network of the East European Plain." Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 93 no.4:370-371 Jl - Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(East European Plain--Mountains)
(East European Plain--Rivers)
(Gerenchuk, K.I.)

MAKSIMOV, S.Z.

Surface and linear erosion size in the basins of the northern part of the Central Russian Upland. Nauch. zap. Ver. ... [illegible] ob-va:81-88 '63.

MAKSIMOV, S.Z.; BEVZ, N.S.

Adam Adamovich Virskii; on his 80th birthday. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 95 no.3:266-268 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Virskii, Adam Adamovich, 1882-)

NEDASHKOVSKIY, I.Yu.; NIKOL'SKIY, E.V.; POTAP'YEV, S.V.; Prinimali uchastiye: KUZNETSOV, V.V.; OSADCHUK, V.M.; MAKSIMOV, T.M.

Recording PS reflected transformed waves in the southern part of the west Siberian Plain. Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd.AN SSSR no.16:172-181 '62. (MIRA 16:9)
(West Siberian Plain—Seismic prospecting)

YEROFEYEV, B.V.; NAUMOVA, S.F.; MAKSIMOV, T.P.

Kinetics of $TiCl_4$-induced polymerization of 1,3-cyclohexadiene in benzene solution. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.4:716-721 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut fiziko-organicheskoy chimii AN BSSR.

S/254/62/000/004/001/002
I025/I225

AUTHOR: Maksymov, V.

TITLE: The monomolecular film

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhyttya, no. 4, 1962, 27–28

TEXT: Evaporation is the greatest enemy of hydrotechnicians destroying their efforts for water conservation in reservoirs Ukrainian scientist found a means to cover the water with a monomolecular film, which reduces evaporation by 40–50%. One uses chiefly fat (cetyloidal) spiritus of hexadecanol, octodecanol and others, which are obtained from animal fat, oils and naphta products. The film being neutral, does not affect the quality and properties of water in any respect. In the dry season up to 50% saves half a million m^3 for a sq. km. of water surface. To obtain the film with the required pressure automatic feeders are placed near the reservoirs. The quantity required is extremely small. On the average: 0.01 gr for one m^2 of water surface. Light winds up to 4 m/sec are without effect. With winds from 5 to 10 m. per sec. the evaporation increases, and with stronger winds the film is liable to be destroyed. The feeders must then be disconnected.

Card 1/1

MAKSIMOV, V.

Course to Varanger Fjord. Voen. znan. 11 no.4 [illegible] (MIRA 18:3)

YANKOVSKIY, Ivan Dmitriyevich[IANKOUSKI, I.D.]; MAKSIMOV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich[Maksimau, U.A.], nauchnyy sotr.; KATSYUSHYN, M.S., red.; UCHUKHLEBAU, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Intensive fattening of young cattle]Intensiuny adkorm maladniaku buinoi rahatai zhyvely. Minsk, Dziarzh. vyd-va sel'skahaspadarchai lit-ry BSSR, 1962. 32 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Beef cattle—Feeding and feeds)

MAKSIMOV, V.A.

Scientific-atheistic indoctrination of students in the fifth class. Geog. v shkole 20 no.1:47-49 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:3)
(Religion and science) (Geography--Study and teaching)

MAKSIMOV, V.A.

Inculcating the habits of independent work in the students of the eighth grade. Geog. v shkole 21 no.5:66-69 S-O '58.

1. Belokholunitskaya shkola No.2 Kirovskoy oblasti.
(Geography, Economic--Study and teaching)

MAKSIMOV, V.A.

Working with economic maps in the seventh and eighth grades.
Geog. v shkole 26 no.6:42-45 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Belokholunitskaya shkola no.2, Kirovskoy oblasti.

GOGIN, Ye.Ye.; MAKSIMOV, V.A.; SENENKO, A.N. (Leningrad)

Diagnosis of pheochromocytoma. Klin.med. 34 no.10:67-79 O '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry Fakul'tetskoy terapii (nach. - prof. A.A.Nechayev) Voyenno-morskoy meditsinskoy akademii i klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni Chudnovskogo (glavnyy vrach A.N.Shaknov)
(PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA, diag.)

MAKSIMOV, V.A.

Effect of mild physical effort on certain hemodynamic indexes in coronary disease. Terap. arkh. 29 no.7:70-72 Jl '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii No.2 (nachal'nik kafedry-prof. A.A. Mechayev) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

(CORONARY DISEASE, physiology,
eff. of mild exercise on hemodynamic indices (Rus)
(EXERCISE, effects,
on hemodynamic indices in coronary dis. (Rus)

BONDARENKO, B.A., kand.med.nauk; MAKSIMOV, V.A. (Leningrad)

Lipodystrophy cases in disorders of the hypothalamus. Klin.med. 38 no.9:125-128 S '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy terapii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akdemii imeni S.M. Kirova (nach. - prof. A.A. Nechayev) na base Basseynovoy bol'nitsy imeni Chudnovskogo (glavnyy vrach A.N. Shikunov).
(HYPOTHALAMUS—DISEASES) (METABOLISM, DISORDERS OF)

CHERTAVSKIKH, A.K.; NAUMKINA, I.V.; Prinimal uchastiye MAKSIMOV, V.A.

Use of generator and natural gases for the nonoxidizing heating of nonferrous metals. TSvet. met. 35 no.3:74-77 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Nonferrous metals) (Furnaces, Heating)

L 13605-63 EWP(r)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/APGC EM

ACCESSION NR: AP3004798 S/0179/63/000/004/0054/0059

AUTHOR: Maksimov, V. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: On the impact of a variable-cross-section bar against a rigid wall, assuming a nonlinear stress-strain dependence

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Otd. tekh. nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1963, 54-59

TOPIC TAGS: impact, plastic wave, impact wave, plastic-strain advance, plastic-wave propagation, impact energy

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the propagation of a plastic deformation in a semiinfinite bar caused by longitudinal impact of the bar against a rigid wall. Before impact the bar was in a uniform forward motion. The variation of the cross-sectional area of the unstressed bar is given by a power function ($0 \leq n \leq 2$, where n is the exponent) of its longitudinal coordinate. The nonlinear stress-strain relationship is assumed to be the same as that which exists under static loading; the post-impact velocities of particles in the same cross section are considered to be identical (plane sections remain plane). The problem is formulated as a self-similar one; the presence of a discontinuity in strain

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L 13695-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004798

distribution is proved, and an expression for the rate of propagation of a single shock wave is derived. The motion of the wave in the bar is discussed for various shapes of the stress-strain curve under conditions of various pre-impact bar velocities. This motion is shown in the strain versus strain advance diagrams in relation to the velocity of sound in the strained and unstrained bar. The impact is also analyzed from the viewpoint of thermodynamics by discussing the energy increases and losses associated with the impact. The variation of the wall reaction depending on the shock-wave behavior is determined as an n-power function of time, from which, by applying the passage to the limit ($n \to 0$), the expressions for a constant-cross-section bar can be obtained. "The author thanks G. I. Barenblatt and B. M. Maly*shev for discussion of the article." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 08Feb63 DATE ACQ: 06Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AP NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

GURKOV, Konstantin Stepanovich; KOSTYLEV, Aleksandr Dmitriyevich; MAKSIMOV, Veniamin Aleksandrovich; YUSHCHENKO, Aleksey Ivanovich; KOLOMIYTSEV, A.D., otv. red.; LOMILINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[PPM-4m loader] Pogruzochnaia mashina PPM-4m. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1963. 131 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Loading and unloading--Equipment and supplies)

YEVTEYEV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKSIMOV, V.A., inzh.

Using computing machines in ship control systems. Sudostroenie 29 no.9:65-67 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MAKSIMOV, V.A.

Calculation of runoff when the heat of a shower moves. Meteor. i gidrol. no.7:16-18 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut.

SOV/24-58-7-7/36

AUTHORS: Barenblatt, G. I., Maksimov, V. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: The Effect of the Nonuniformity of Oil-Bearing Strata on the Determination of their Parameters with an Unsteady Flow of Oil to the Well (O vliyanii neodnorodnostey na opredeleniye parametrov neftenosnogo plasta po dannym nestatsionarnogo pritoka zhidkosti k skvazhinam)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp 49-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The application of the Laplace transformation (Ref 3) to an unsteady oil flow to the well is considered for the case of a nonuniform oil-bearing stratum. The nonuniformity of the stratum could be caused by contamination of its boundary layers or by a geological fault at some distance from the well. It is assumed that several neighbouring wells show a constant production of oil during a sufficiently long period before the observations, so that the distribution of pressure in the stratum p_o can be considered as constant. The thickness of stratum h is also taken as constant. The well for which the calculations are carried out has a reduced radius r_c and is surrounded by a zone of the radius R with k_1 and $\varkappa_1$ being the coefficients of porosity and piezoconductivity, respectively

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The Effect of the Nonuniformity of Oil-Bearing Strata on the Determination of their Parameters with an Unsteady Flow of Oil to the Well

(k_2 , $\varkappa_2$ - respective coefficients outside the surrounding zone). The calculation begins at the time $t = 0$ which could be the closing of the well when its discharge (volume) is Q_o .

The measurements of the pressure and oil flow are carried out at various intervals of time. The pressure in stratum depends on the time, therefore it can be shown as a function (1.1) for $t \geqslant 0$ (where r, φ - polar coordinates with the origin in the centre of the well). The elastic conditions of the function $u(r, t)$ can be shown as Eq (1.2) and the initial conditions and those at the boundary of the encircling zone - as Eqs (1.3) and (1.4, 1.5), respectively. Also from Eq (1.1) the formula (1.6) can bedefined, which describes the conditions on the wall of the well ($p_c(t)$ - pressure at t , p_{co} - initial pressure). By differentiating Eq (1) in respect to r the second equation, Eq (1.7), describing the conditions on the wall is obtained, the left term of which is equal to the flow $Q(t)$ and the initial part of the right term - to the

The Effect of the Nonuniformity of Oil-Bearing Strata on the Determination of their Parameters with an Unsteady Flow of Oil to the Well

initial flow Q_0. Therefore, the second equation can be shown in its final form as Eq (1.8). The formulae (1.2) to (1.6), (1.8) can be solved by the application of the Laplace transformation of the function $u(r, t)$ (top of p 51). Thus the formula (2.1) is obtained, the solution of which can be derived from Eqs (2.2) and (2.3). The transformation of the Eqs (1.4) and (1.5) can be performed when the conditions (2.4) and (2.5) are considered, while the conditions (1.6) and (1.8) will take the transformed form as Eqs (2.6) and (2.7), from which the final formula (2.8) is obtained. This can be written as Eq (2.9) when the asymptotic arguments of the Bessel function K_0 and I_0 (bottom, p 51) are applied. The formula (2.9) can also be written as Eq (2.10) where the radius r_c is substituted by the radius r_c', defined by Eq (2.11) (Ref 1). The difference between the curves obtained from Eqs (2.9) and (2.10) is shown in Fig 1, where:

$$\psi = \left[(2\pi k_2 h)/Q_0 u\right] \cdot \downarrow (t_c)$$

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$\delta = (R - r_c)/r_c$ converges to 0 with such a decrease of porosity that $\delta/k_1 = \text{const}$ (Eq (2.12) M - digit) then Eq (2.10) retains its form and r_c^* is found from Eq (2.13). For the large $R/\sqrt{\kappa_1 t_0}$ the formula (2.9) takes the form (2.14). In the case of a well situated at the distance l from the straight fault (Fig 2), all the formulae shown above should be adjusted in respect to a new distance r_1 between a point (r, φ) and an imaginary well situated symmetrically in respect to the fault. Then the pressure can be calculated from Eq (3.1), the function $u(r,t)$ must satisfy the conditions (3.2) and (3.3), the condition on the wall of the well is defined by Eq (3.4) and the final formula (3.5) obtained by differentiating the Eq (3.1), the left-hand term of which is equal to Q while the first part of the right-hand term is equal to Q_0. Thus by transformation the formula (3.5) is written as Eq (3.6). The solution is found by means of the

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Laplace transformation (3.7) and the Eq (3.2) takes the form of Eq (2.1), while the Eqs (3.3), (3.4) and (3.6) take the forms of Eq (3.8), (3.9) and (3.10), respectively. The solution of Eq (2.1) takes the form of Eq (3.11) which, when substituted into Eq (3.9) and (3.10), becomes Eq (3.12) written also as Eq (3.13) or (3.14) or (3.15) when the ratio r_c/ℓ is equal to unity. The transition from Eq (3.14) to (3.15) as a relation of ϕ' and $\ell n\, t_o$ (bottom of p 54) is shown in Fig 3. The results obtained by calculation were verified from the experimental data. In general, it was established that in the case of moderate contamination of the exploitation zone, its porosity will be equal to that of the external zone with a decrease of the radius of the well. In this case the curve ϕ ($\ell n t_o$) (Fig 3) enters an asymptote, the inclination of which corresponds to the porosity of the external zone. When the curve bends downwards, this indicates a high degree of contamination, i.e. a large encircling zone. Similarly, in the case of a fault, a normal curve (Fig 3) shows its distant position but when the curve bends upwards, this indicates the proximity of a fault. The author expresses gratitude to

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A. P. Krylov for his criticisms. There are 3 figures and 4 references, of which 3 are Soviet and 1 English.

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TITLE: On the Effect of Non-uniformity on the Parameters of Oil Bearing Strata as Determined by the Unstable Liquid Discharge into Wells (2) (O vliyanii neodnorodnostey na opredeleniye parametrov neftenosnogo plasta po dannym nestatsionarnogo pritoka zhidkosti k skvazhinam)(2)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 3, pp 168-171 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of the paper published in Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7.
The method described is applied for determining the filtrating properties of a compound well. The thickness of the stratum is h and its coefficient of permeability and the piezo-conductivity are k and $\varkappa$ respectively. The cracks in the stratum cause the variation of the pressure (Eq 1.1) in the area Γ around the well (q_o - initial output, μ - coefficient of oil viscosity, r_o and φ - polar coordinates). The elastic conditions

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of the function $u(r,\varphi,t)$ are described by the equation of piezo-conductivity, Eq (1.2). The area Γ can be defined from Eq (1.4), where $p_c(t)$ and p_{c0} - pressure at the moment t and the initial pressure respectively. From Eq (1.1) a second equation defining the area Γ can be obtained in the form of Eq (1.5), which becomes Eq (1.6) when the Laplace transformation is applied. As a result, the formulae (1.7) and (1.8) are defined from which the function (1.10) and its asymptotic expression (2.4), based on the formula (2.1) can be obtained. The above calculation is illustrated by four examples:

1) the data of a circular well are: radius r_c, $\ell = r_c$, $w = z$, $\varrho_o = 1$. The radius of a compound well r_c^* is required for which the harmonic function v_o^* is expressed as unity. This function coincides with a harmonic function v_o for which the area Γ also is expressed as unity. This is obtained from Eqs (2.5) and (2.6).

Card 2/3 2) Similarly for an elliptical well, the required radius r_c^*

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is found from Eq (2.7).
3) A circular well is connected with two vertical cracks of the lengths, L_1 and L_2, respectively. They are directed along the axis z of the coordinates, the origin of which is placed at the centre of the well. The radius r_c^* is obtained from Eq (2.8) or from Eq (2.9) in the case of only one crack.
4) A well with the radius r_c and n radial cracks of the length L is considered. The area Γ on the plane ζ is transformed into the plane z (as in example 3) by the formulae (2.10) and $z = \zeta^n$. Then the equivalent radius r_c^* is found from Eq (2.11), which for n = 1 becomes Eq (2.9) and for n = 2 - Eq (2.12) or Eq (2.8). For a well consisting of one crack only Eq (2.13) can be applied. The time required for $\Psi(t_o)$ with an accuracy of 1% can be determined from Eq (2.14), where ℓ_{max} - maximum diameter of the area. Acknowledgments are made to G. I. Barenblatt for his advice. There are 2 Soviet references.

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