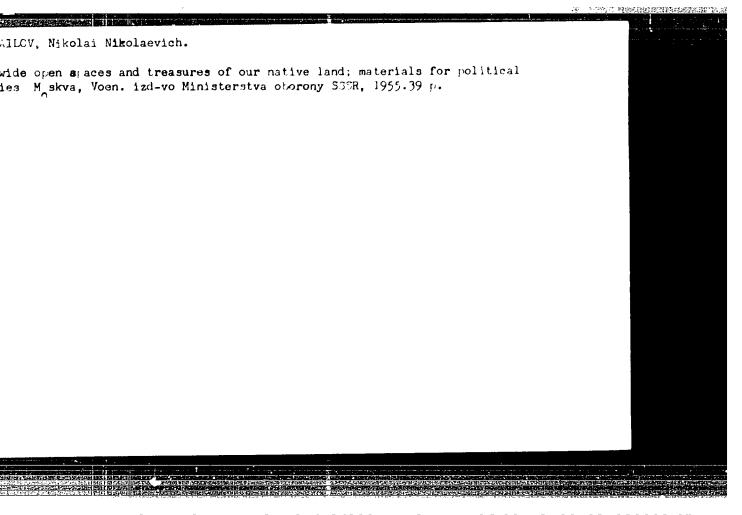


MIKHAYLOV, H., laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Plains and mountains. Znan.sila no.4:1-5 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(Physical geography)

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V Geology .	- Location of minerals		
1/1 •	Pub. 77, 14/26		
are :	Mikhaylov, N.M., Laureate of the Stalin Prin		
•	Map of the bowels of the earth		
odical 1	Nauka i shisn' 21/7, 27 - 29, July 1954		
Tal	A general outline of the principles of geologic description is given of a map which bears a companion by which the mineral wealth of all parts of the seen at a glance. An analysis is made of the tion of the minerals and their location with for their being formed in a given locality.	color and coding system the Soviet Union can be map with specific men- a geological explanation	
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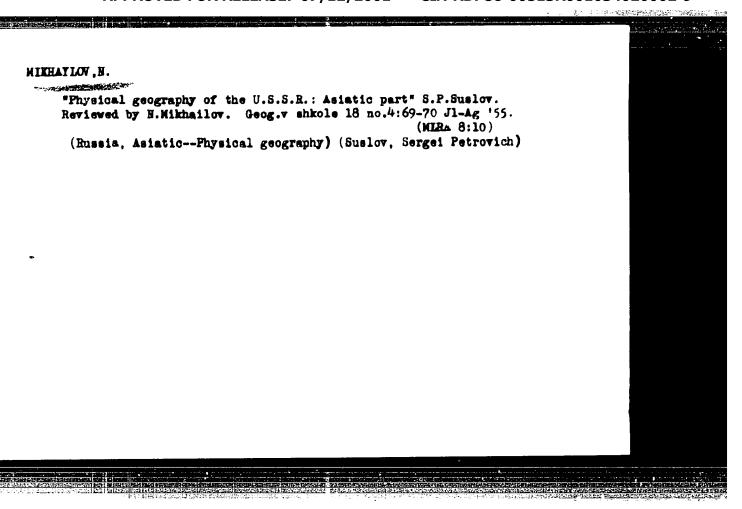


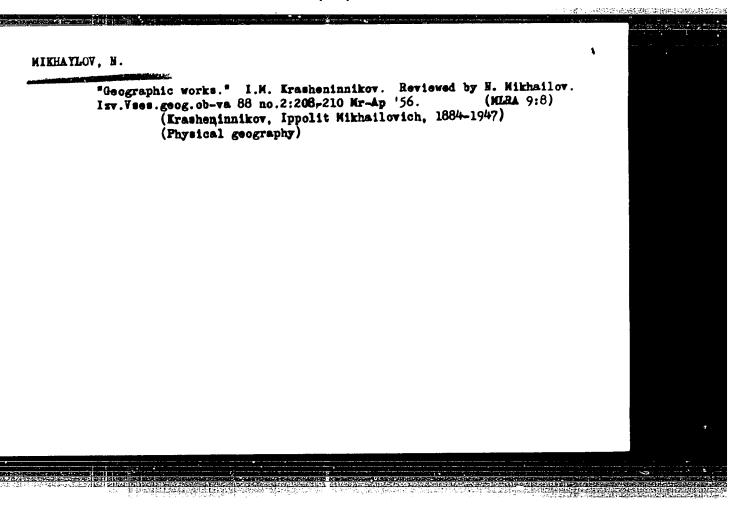
MAYOHOV, Semen Hikhaylovich; MIKHAYLOV, Mikolay Mikolayevich;
VADETEV, O., redaktor; TRYAHOVSKAYA, W., teknicheskiy
redaktor.

[The Russian federation] Rossiiskaia Federatsiia. Izd. 2-oe
perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.lit-ry, 1955. 213 p.

(Russia)

(MLRA 8:12)





MIKHAYLOV, Mikolay Mikolayevich; KOZIOV, I.T., red.; KANDYKIN, A.Ye., tekningred.

[I travelalong a meridian] Idu po meridiam. Moskva, "Sovetskii pisatel", "1957. 169 p. (MIRA 11:2)

(Voyages and travels)

N,M25-11-13/28 AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, N.N. Change in the Character of the Country (Strana menyayet svoye TITLE: litso) Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 11, pp 27-29 (USSR) PERIODICAL: The establishment of the Soviet regime brought about the ABSTRACT: industrialization of the country and the development of its mineral resources. The output of electricity increased by 100% In 1957 the output of coal in the Soviet Union increased by 15 times in comparison with the pre-revolution period and the production of oil in 1957 surpassed the former output by 9 times. In 1957 the production of cast iron increased by 8.5 times. The cultivation of virgin soil and waste land in Kazakhstan and the Altay district led to the creation of a cultivated area equal to the size of Italy. During the sixth Five-Year Plan the main routes of the Siberian railways will be electrified as far as Lake Baykal. There are two sketches. AVAILABLE: Library of Congress Card 1/1

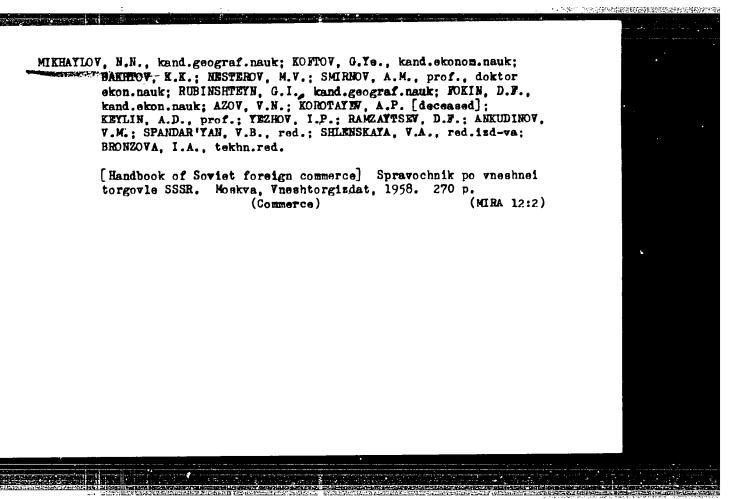
MIKHAYLOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; MAL'KOVA, G.V., otv.red.; TOKAREVA,

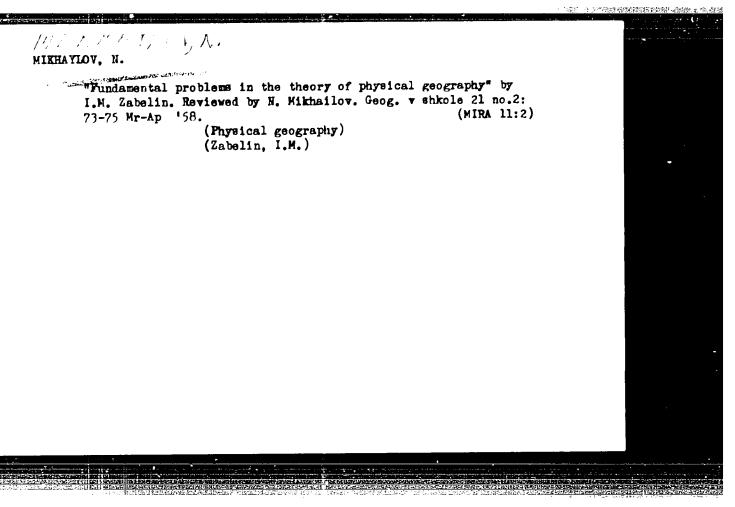
T.M., tekhn.red.

[Traveling down the meridian; a trip from pole to pole] Idu po
meridianu; puteshestvie ot poliusa k poliusu. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
detskoi lit-ry M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1958. 190 p.

(Woyages and travels)

(Woyages and travels)





ACHAEKAN, V.A.; BARSKOV, I.M.; BIRYUKOV, I.S.; BORODINA, L.Ja.; BEENNER, M.M.;

GORELIK, B.Jo.; GUMEROV, M.N.; ZOEKATA, N.M.; IOTRISH, A.I.;

KATDALOVA, O.M.; KAPUSTIN, YO.I.; LEBELEVA, M.A.; LESHKOVTSEV, V.A.;

LYSENKO, V.P.; MARKIN, A.B.; MIKHATLOV, M.J.; EIST'ITV, I.V.; MECHAYEV,

N.V.; NIKOL'SKIY, A.V.; OSTROUKHOV, M.J.; PISARZHEVSKIY, O.M.;

POLUBOYARIHOV, M.M.; POPOV, YU.N.; PRASCLOV, M.A.; POKATATEV, TU.M.;

RIMBERG, A.M.; RYABOV, V.S.; SEMKOV, B.F.; SPERANSKAYA, YO.A.; TAKOYEV,

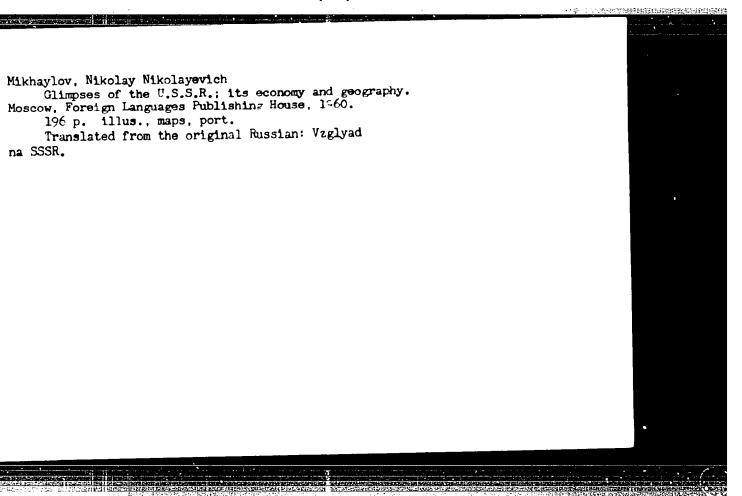
K.F.; TRIFONOVA, G.K.; TROFINOVA, V.I.; SHAKHWAZAROV, G.Kh.; SHKAMEN
KOVA, G.P.; SHMERLING, K.G.; EYDEL'MAN, B.I.; MIKAELYAN, E.A., red.;

MUKHIN, YU.A., tekhn.red.

[U.S.S.R. as it is; a popular illustrated handbook] SSSR kak on est';

popullarnyi illiustrirovannyi spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo polit.

lit-ry, 1959. 462 p. (Mira 12:2)



MIKHAYLOV, Nikolay Mikolayevich; KOSENKO, Zinaida Vasil'yevna, doktor med.nauk;
VINNIKOVA, C.E., red.; EESSONCVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[The Americans; travel tales]Amerikantsy; putevaia povest'.
2 izd. Moskva, Sovetskii pisatel', 1962. 237 p.
(MIRA 16:2)

(United States—Social conditions)

s/0169/63/000/012/0007/0007

ACCESSION NR: AR4015491

SOURCE: RZh. Geofizika, Abs. 12G54

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, N. N.

TITLE: On the density of the intermediate layer in the oceans

CITED SOURCE: Inform. sb. In-ta geol. Arktiki, vy*p. 31, 1962, 61-64

TOPIC TAGS: intermediate layer, Bluguer anomaly, earth's crust, Mohorovicic

discontinuity

TRANSLATION: Gravity anomalies in oceanic regions are dependent on bottom relief, the Mohorovicic surface and heterogeneities in the earth's crace. With the introduction of a Bouguer correction with an effective density of $1.07~\rm g/cm^3$ the obtained anomaly gives a reflected image of the bottom relief. An empirical formula of the relation of the gravity anomaly to the ocean depth is worked out, which makes it possible to estimate the effective density of rock in the intermediate layer as $0.7-0.8~\rm g/cm^3$. The introduction of a correction with the indicated density value frees the anomaly from the influence of the principal form of reflief of the ocean bottom, and the latter in this case reflects only the influence of the two remaining

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ACCESSION NR: AR4015491

factors. It is recommended that the density of the intermediate layer be calculated by differentiation for different ocean regions, but the determination of the thickness of the earth's crust from gravimetric data at present is admittedly inexpedient. V. Bryusov.

DATE ACQ: 09Jan64

SUB CODE: AS, PH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

SOV/112-57-6-12877

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1957. Nr 6, p 174 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, N. N.

TITLE: Devices for Finding Roots of Characteristic Equations

(Ustroysva dlya otyskaniya korney kharakteristicheskikh uravneniy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. 2-go Vses. soveshchaniya po teorii avtomat. regulirovaniya.

M.-L., 1955, Vol 3, pp 117-129, discussions pp 140-143

ABSTRACT: Finding roots of a high-degree characteristic equation is a very laborious task. Many electromechanical and electronic devices have been suggested, under the name of "root finders," that quickly solve the above problem with an error of 2-4% for modulus and 1°-3° for argument. A number of electromechanical root finders produce an output voltage proportional to the value of the characteristic polynomial. The roots are found by bringing this voltage down to zero. Polar-coordinate notation (trigonometric or exponential) is often used; however, a Cartesian notation (algebraic) is also possible. Automatic root finders present a distribution of roots on an electron-beam screen in the form of luminous points on the complex plane; that permits

Card 1/2

SOV/112-57-6-12877

Devices for Finding Roots of Characteristic Equations

varying the parameters of the system in question to trace the movement of the roots, i.e., to obtain all roots with negative real numbers. All points of the complex plane are automatically scanned in such root finders by means, for example, of motor-operated potentiometers supplying the modulus of the complex and by means of a cosine-and-sine potentiometer supplying its argument. The law of variation is so selected that the beam on the screen moves along a spiral or along radii. If the complex is defined in Cartesian coordinates, the complex plane is scanned line-by-line. Voltages proportional to the real and imaginary parts of the characteristic polynomial are fed to two zeroindicating circuits; each circuit, with zero input voltage, sends a pulse to the coincidence circuit, which gates the beam when both the real and imaginary parts vanish simultaneously. At this moment, a point flashes on the screen and indicates the position of the root. Electronic root finders can provide the same result with mechanical travels, which considerably increase the speed of the operation. Similar devices are used to reproduce functions of a complex variable.

A.S.R.

Card 2/2

KHAYLOV, NN AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, N.N. 119-12-1/16 TITLE: Automation and Automatic Equipment (Avtomatizatsiya i avtomaticheskiye ustroystva) New Means of the NII Teplopribor for Pneumatic Automation (Novyye sredstva pnevmoavtomatiki NIITeplopribora) PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 1-5 (USSR) ABSTRACT: During the years 1952-1953 a unified, pneumatic multicell system of apparatus and regulators (AUS) was developed upon the aggregate principle by the NITTeplopribor in collaboration with the Institute for Automation and Remote Control of the AN USSR. At present they are produced in series by the "Tizpribor" plant of the City Council for Political Economy, Moscow. A. Ya. Golosovskiy and M. I. Zhutovskiy (Ref. 1) have described the normal model of . The complex of pneumatic instruments and regulators of a small size constructed by the NIITeplopripor consists of 13 parts, among which there are: 1) secondary registration apparatus of two modifications type 3 P用 19B (fig.1) and type 1 P开约 5 (fig.2). 2) secondary indicators of three modifications, type $1M\Pi - 30B$ (fig.3), type $1M\Pi - 30A$ (fig.4) and type $1G\Pi - 31A$ (fig.5). Card 1/2

103-19-5-12/14 UTHOR: Mikhaylov, N. N. (Moscow) Electrical Devices for Solving Algebraic Equations ITLE: (Elektricheskiye ustroystva dlya resheniya algebraicheskikh uravneniy) ERIODICAL: Avtomatika i Telemekhanika, 1958, Vol. 19, Nr 5, pp. 477-490 (USSR) BSTRACT: A survey of the existing circuits for the finding of roots is given here. These are classified and evaluated from the point of view of the possibility of an automation of rootdetecting. The following is stated: 1) According to the nature of the problems to be solved it is expedient to have two types of root-detectors: semiautomatic and automatic ones. The former are determined for finding the roots, the latter mainly for investigating the connection between the roots and the factors of the equations. 2) It is expedient to construct the automatic root-detectors in the form of open systems which search the roots according to the inspection method. ard 1/3

ectrical Devices for Solving Algebraic Equations 103-19-5-12/14 3) The use of the carrier in the root-detecting circuit limits the frequency of repetition and thus renders the obtaining of the root-motion-trajectories difficult. 4) The formation of the polynomial in a trigonometrical form is possible without the presence of the carrier. Therefore such a form of the polynomial permits to construct fast-working root-detectors most rapidly. 5) The restrictions imposed upon the carrier-frequency and consequently also to the repetition frequency by the selsyns and the adjustable transformers are absent in a circuit with a delay line. Therefore this circuit is polynomial in the representation of the exponential (and not trigonometrical as with Choudhury (reference 12)) form and can serve as a basis for the construction of a fast-working root-detector. 6) The existing root-detecting construction are little usuable for solving the characteristic equations in automatic control systems. Therefore it is desirable to construct such devices by means of which it is not only possible to investigate the influence of the poles but also that of the zeros of the d 2/3transmission function of the open system upon the roots of

Blesting, Devices for Holving a general Wolse, space 73 12 12 12/14 the equations of a closed system of out mut a correct The possible schemes of such devices are suggested here. 7) By utilizing the principle of continuous examination (acanning) of the complex plane a device for the construction of conformal mirror images can be produced on the basis of known root detectors. There are 12 figures and 14 reference, 11 of which are Soviet SUBMITTED September 9 1957 AVAILABLE, Library of Congress 1. Mathematical computers—Applications 2. Algebraic equations Card 3/3

103-19-7-4/9 Mikhaylov, N. N. (Moscow) AUTHOR:

On the Problem of the Construction of Root Hodographs of TITLE:

Automatic Control Systems (K voprosu o postrojenii kornevykh

godografov sistem avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniya)

Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1958, Vol 19, Nr 7, PERIODICAL:

pp 661 - 673 (USSR)

Here the analytical, the graphical-analytical, and the graphical ABSTRACT:

methods for the construction of hodographs of automatic control systems are investigated. It is suggested to mechanize the process and to utilize root finders for it. The possibility of the automatic construction of root hodographs is proved. Block schemes of such devices are given. An automatic rootfinder was worked out at the IAT AS USSR and at present is in operation (Ref 8). The automatic rooters considerably facilitate and accelerate the construction of the hodographs. As the systems containing zeros in the transmission functions occur very fre-

quently rootfinders specially for the solution of the characteristic equations of the automatic control systems of the general

kind must be produced. At the same time these devices can also be used for the mechanization of the construction of root hodo-

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001034020002-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

On the Problem of the Construction of Root Hodographs 103-19-7-4/9 of Automatic Control Systems

graphs. The automatization of the hodographs gives the greatest effect when the device does not compose the single points but the whole (or a part of the) hodograph in form of a continuous line at the screen of the cathode ray tube. This gives the possibility to observe the influence of the various parameters of the system upon the configuration of the hodograph. On occasion of the production of such root-hodograph-plotters single blocks of the automatic rooters can be used. The block scheme of the hodograph-drawers, which are given, furnish the possibility to obtain also trajectories of roots which form in the variation of other parameters (save the amplification factor) and to con struct families of the phase hodo raphs. There are 9 figures and 10 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

1. Control systems-Analysis 2. Hodoscopes-Performance

Card 2/2

RHAYLOV, N. H., Cand of Tech Sci -- (dis) "An Apparatus for Plotting Radical Grepns and Stability Limitation of Automatic Regulating Cystems," Moscow, 1957, 11 pp (Institute d Automatics and Telemechanics, And Sci US.R) (KL, 2-70, 110)

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ACCESSION NR: AP4015307 S/0280/64/000/001/0187/0195

AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, N. N. (Moscow); Novosel'tseva, Zh. A. (Moscow)

TITLE: Optimum transient processes in a prediction system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika, no. 1, 1964, 187-195

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, third order automatic control, predictor automatic control, oscillatory element automatic control, oscillatory element plus integrator control

ABSTRACT: This article presents a mathematical description of phase trajectories and an analytical method for their construction in the case of transition of an oscillatory-element-and-integrator third-order system from one steady state to another. Trajectories of the state point in a phase plane are given as are formulas for the number of sign changings, duration of transients, etc. The prediction method is suggested for a practical realisation of the optimum control,

Cord 1/2

ts advantage lying in that only a knowledge of the law of oscillatory-element control is necessary. An experimental verification of a third-order prediction control scheme included: (1) a conservative element plus an integrator; (2) an

scillatory element plus an integrator. Oscillograms of the transient processes n the simulator used are supplied. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 23 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

ACCESSION NR: AP4015307

DATE ACQ: 12Mar64 ENCL: 00 UBMITTED: 23Ap+63

NO REF SOV: 002 UB CODE: CG, IE

OTHER: 001

and 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001034020002-9" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

"Prediction for an optimal steering of an object containing an oscillating member by means of an analog computer."

report submitted for 4th Intl Conf, Intl Assn for Analog Computation, Brighton, UK, 14-16 Sep 64.

AVEN, O.A.; DVORETSKIY, V.M.; DOMANITSKIY, S.M.; ZALMANZON, L.A.;

KRASSOV, I.M.; KRUG, Ye.K.; TAL., A.A.; KHOKHLOV, V.A.;

BULGAKOV, A.A.; DEMIDENKO, Ye.D.; BERNSHTYN, S.I.; YEMEL'YANCV,
S.V.; LERNER, A.Ta.; MEYEROV, M.V.; PEREL'MAN, I.I. FITSNER,
L.N.; CHELYISTKIN, A.B.; ZHOZHIKASHVILI, V.A.; ALLIN, V.A.;

AGEYKIN, D.I.; GUSHCHIN, YU.V.; KATYS, G.P.; MEL'TTSER, L.V.;

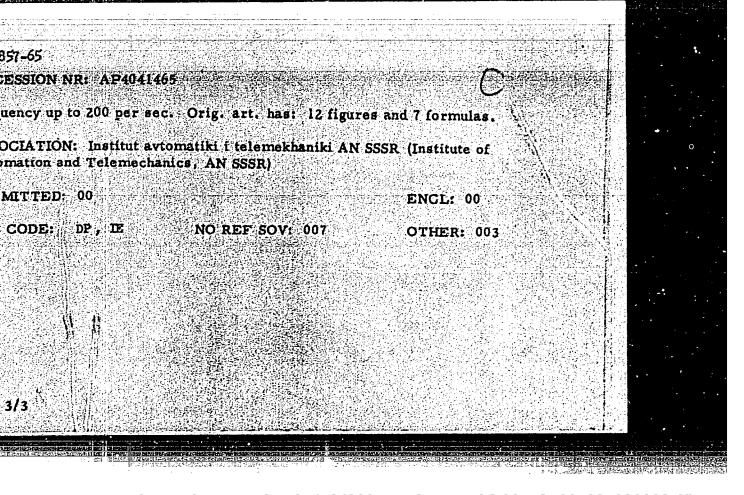
PAYKHOMENKO, P.P.; MIKHAYLOV, N.N.; FITSNER, L.N.; PARKHOMENKO,
P.P.; RCZENBLAT, M.A.; SOTSKOV, B.S.; VASIL'YEVA, N.P.; PRANGISHVILI,
I.V.; POLONNIKOV, D.Ye.; VOROB'YEVA, T.M.; DEXABRUN, I.Ye.

Work on the development of systems and principles of automatic control at the Institute of Automatic and Remote Control during 1939-1964. Avtom. 1 telem. 25 no. 6:807-851 Je '64.

(MIRA 17:7)

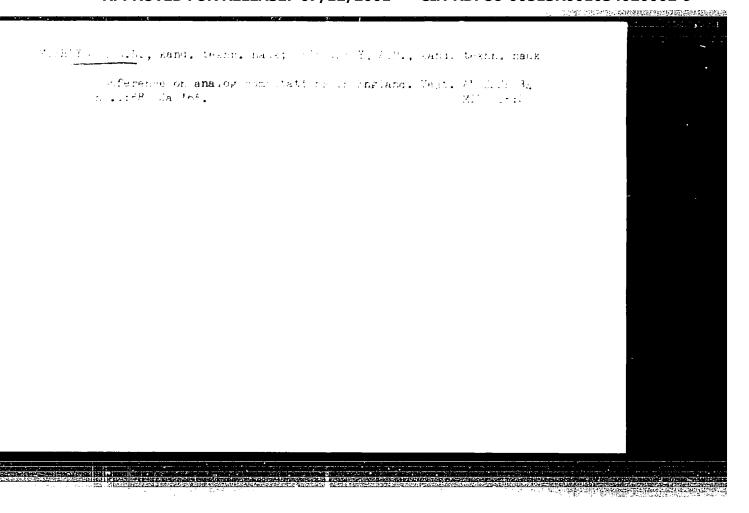
8857-65 ASD(a)-5/ARDC(a)/AFETR/AFMDC/RAEM(d)/ESD(dp) CESSION NR: AP4041465 5/0103/64/025/006/0896/0908 B THOR: Gul'ko, F. B.; Kogan, B. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences); ner, A. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences); Mikhaylov, N. N.; osel'tseva, Zh. A. LE: Prediction method with high-speed analog computers and its application RCE: Aytomatika i telemekhanika, v. 25, no. 6, 1964, 896-908 PIC TAGS: automatic control, predictive automatic control, predictor, analog puter predictor TRACT: A method of optimum or near-optimum predictive control and the ciples of analog predictors are considered. A time-optimized third-order em for controlling a 3-link plant is examined as an example illustrating the hod of truncating the system by one order and using an analog-type predictor. predictive method may be used for controlling plants of any order describable 1/3

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is form of differential equation: $f_i = f_i(x_i, u)$	
$\dot{x}_k := f_k(x_k, x_{k-1}),$ $\dot{x}_n := f_n(x_n, x_{n-1}),$	
e u = u(t) is the controlling action; $ u(t) \le 1$, all functions f_k $(k = 2, 3,, n)$ ssumed to be continuous and continuously differentiable with respect to	
t and f, continuous with respect to u. The optimality of the trajectories uted in any (but the first) predictor is ensured by the presence inside any accordance of other predictors computing, in an accelerating manner, the ctories in a decreasing number of links. An approximate simulator of the	
is recommended for the predictor, which is intended for repeated solving of of differential equations. A laboratory model of such a predictor with six uting amplifiers, built by V. V. Gurov, permits an equation-solution	
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AUTHOR: Mikhaylov, N. N. (Moscow); Novoselitseva, Zh. A. (Moscow)	
ORG: none	
TITLE: Optimal processes in a third-order system having complex poles	
SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 9, 1965, 1502-1513	
TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control system, automatic control design, automatic control theory	
ABSTRACT: Time-optimal processes of transition, in a third-order plant, from an initial state (X_{1i}, X_{2i}, X_{3i}) to its final stable state $(X_{1i} = X_{1i})$ are considered. The plant has complex conjugate poles and consists of series-connected oscillatory and integrating sections:	
$X_1 = X_2$, $X_2 = X_3$, $X_3 = -2\delta X_3 - X_3 + U$, where δ is the damping factor of the oscillatory section, $0 < \delta < 1$, and X_1 is the plant output variable. The control law U limited in the form $ U \le 1$ is sought. The optimal phase trajectory in the oblique-coordinate plane $X_3 X_3$ consists of n arcs of the spirals which have the	
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poles in (+1,0) and (-1,0) points alternatively. Loci of the switching points of the above trajectories are plotted, and the variation of the number n of intervals is analyzed. The case of \$20, i.e., when the plant has a conservative section instead of the oscillatory section, is also considered. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 23 formulas. SUB CODE: IP, IE/ SUBM DATE: 12Nov64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003	L 6526-66 CC NR: AP5023111		O
ıw.	the above trajectories are plotted s analyzed. The case of 5 = 0, 1. nstead of the oscillatory section figures and 23 formulas.	e., when the plant has a con is also considered. Orig. a	servative section rt. has:
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KHAYLO		
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ors	: Mikhaylov, N. N.	
e	Making glass denser under high pressure	
odical	Priroda 44/2, 82 - 85, Feb 1955	
racţ	A study was made of the phenomenon of making certain types of glass permanently denser by the application of pressure. The experiment covered variations in pressure and rapidity with which the pressure was applied. The phenomenon was discovered by the Americans, P. W. Gridgman and I. Simon. One USA reference (1953). Graphs.	
itution	: The Acad. of Sc., USSR, S. I. Vavilov Institute of Physical Problems	
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	zorzeni politika i za przedostania przedostania przedostania pod przedostania przed	Verset til state s

THOR MIKHAYLOV N.N. PA - 2673 TLE T-mesen-decay. RIODICAL Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teer. Fiziki 1957, Vel 32, Nr 2. pp 284 - 288 (USSR) Received: 5/1957 Reviewed : 6/1957 STRACT The present work investigates the energy spectrum of the pions created on the eccasion of the decay of a T-meson on the asumption that the isotopic spin of the T mesons is equal to 1. Here a pessible isetepic symmetry of the T mesons and the π -mesons with different electric charges are consistently considered. Furthermore, the fellowing is shown: The energy distributions investigated by R.H. DALITZ'and E. FABRI can exist alse in censideration of the isotopic spin of the T- and m-mesons if the piens with a minimum erbital angular mementum fly apart. Here the ratio between the probability of the decay of the T-meson into three charged piens (dw.) and the probability dw of the decay with the scheme $T \pm \rightarrow x^{\pm} + 2x^{0}$ is as 4 to 1 if the T-meson is a pseudescalar er a vecterial particle. If dw_4/dw_2 differs from these values, then summands must eccur in the matrix element of this process which correspond to higher orbital angular mementa of the piens. The author here mentions the most simple RD 1/2

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T-mesen-decay.

expressions for the matrix elements which correspond to the decay of a T meson in to 3 pions with $dw_1/dw_2 = 1$ or 4 applying (see above).

The author investigates the decay of a particle with the spin J the parity m γ , and with the isotopic spin I γ , into three particles with the spin J $_{\pi}$ = 0, the parity P $_{\pi}$ = -1, the mass m $_{\pi}$, and the isotopic spin I $_{\pi}$ = 1.

As reference system that system applies, in which the T-mesen rests. The matrix element $\langle V \rangle$ corresponding to the decay of the T-mesen here represents a component of an irreducible retation group. For the probability of decay of a nonpolarized T-mesen a formula is written down and transformed. Next, an expression for the ratio of probabilities of the Meactions $T^{\pm} - 2\pi^{\pm} + \pi^{+}$ and $\pm T - \pi^{\pm} - 2\pi^{0}$ is derived and discussed. The matrix elements thus found are shown together in a table. The T-mesen cannot be scalar.

(1 table)

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ITLE :

S/120/61/000/003/036/041 E194/E155

Mikhaylov, N.N., and Kaganovskiy, A.Ya.

Carbon resistance thermometers for low temperatures

ERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika ekaperimenta, 1961,No.3, pp.194-197

EXT: It is difficult to measure temperatures below 20 °K ecause at such temperatures the sensitivity of metallic resistance hermometers is very poor. It is then convenient to use carbon esistance thermometers, which because of their negative emperature coefficient of resistance have relatively high ensitivity at low temperatures. Many thermometers of this kind ave been described over the years. "Recently, cortain radio esistors have been used which happen to have the right properties or low temperatures. Anthracite resistors have been found useful ecause their region of maximum sensitivity could be displaced as equired by the use of a suitable firing temperature. It seems ikely that other materials besides anthracite might behave in this ay, and so an attempt was made to fabricate solid carbon hermometers from materials that would ensure good reproducibility nd uniformity. The base material was petroleum bitumen which was ard 1/5

27722 5/120/61/000/003/036/041 arbon resistance thermometers for ... E194/E155 art: ally used without pretreatment as a binder in pressing rigisttes and was partially converted into petroleum coke. The itmen was coked by heating in the absence of air at 700 °C for hree hours. The coke and bitumen were pulverized separately and iered through a mesh with 625 apertures per cm2. Tomobtain the er results it was necessary to mix the powders in the raportion of 23% weight bitumen and 77% weight coke. e.': then pressed under a pressure of 12 tons per cm2 at room emperature. The units, of dimensions 7 x 3 x 1 mm, were fired n , quartz tube filled with powdered charcoal. They were held at h: maximum firing temperature for one hour. A thin layer of ciper was deposited electrolytically on the ends of the units to al: contact. The thermometers were then washed in alcohol and iten a protective coating. The best current for measuring the elistance proved to be 20 microamps, using a potentiometer. ret found that increasing the firing temperature reduces the er stance of the thermometers. This is particularly evident at or temperatures. In any given group of thermometers fired under he same conditions there is a considerable scatter of resistance, at : 2/5

27722 5/120/61/000/003/036/041 arbon resistance thermometers for ... E194/E155 vidently because the pressing conditions are not quite the same: lso there are minor differences in firing temperature because of he temperature distribution within the furnace. Typical esistance-temperature characteristics of units fired at 790, 800 nd 810 °C are shown in Fig. 2. In use a special interpolation ormula is recommended, and if the necessary constants are etermined at temperatures of 2, 4.2 and 20.4 ok the temperature may e read to within some hundredths of a degree in the range from to 4.2 °K. Each thermometer must be carefully calibrated. mportant to investigate the reproducibility of the calibration. wo cases may be distinguished; reproducibility during a single elium test, and reproducibility after one or a series of cycles f cooling and reheating to room temperature. It was found that eproducibility within a single helium test was complete, but ariations were easily detected after repeated cooling and heating ycles. Fig. 2 includes a temperature graph of resistance hermometer number 80-2 before and after heating and cooling 100 imes from room temperature to the temperature of boiling nitrogen. he points 1 denoted by triangles correspond to results before ard 3/5

2月1日提供表现的思想的保护,1946年1946年的1950年的特殊的一个全体的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的发展的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业的企业

27722 5/120/61/000/003/036/041 arbon resistance thermometers for E194/E155 ycling and points 2 denoted by circles to points after cycling. or measurements in the helium region it is recommended to use hermometers fired at 810 °C, whilst those fired at 790 and 800 °C re suitable for measurements in the hydrogen region and in the ntermediate region between hydrogen and helium temperatures. here are 3 figures, 1 table and 9 references: 2 Soviet and 7 on-Soviet. The four most recent English kanguage references read: ef.3: H.A. Fairbank, L.T. Lane, Rev. Scient. Instrum., 1947, Vol. 18, 525. ef.4; I.R. Clement, E.H. Quinnell, Phys. Rev., 1950, Vol.79, 1028. ef.5: I.R. Clement, E.H. Quinnell, Rev. Scient. Instrum., 1952, Vol.23, 213. ef.6: R. Berman, Rev. Scient. Instrum., 1954, Vol.25, 94. SSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem, AN SSSR (Institute for Problems of Physics, AS USSR) June 7, 1960 UBMITTED: ard 4/5

31776 3/056/61/641/666/622, 054 8102/8138

24, 2140 (1033, 1072, 1141)

Alekseyevskiy, N. fe., Mikhaylov, N. N

TITLE: Superconducting solenoids of Nb, In for strong magnetic fields

rEnIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41,

no. 6(12), the1, 1809-1810

TEXT: Nb₃Sn with critical temperature 18.06 K was used to make short-circuited coils of 20 to 112 windings. The internal field H_{χ} was studied as dependent on the external field H_{0} . The $J_{\rm crit}(H)$ -curve was typical of a superconducting alloy. For zero field, $J_{\rm crit} \approx 1800$ a, which corresponds to the critical current field at a superconductor surface of 24 koe, found by Alekseyevskiy (ZhETF, 8, 1098, 1938). In the Nb₂Sn experiments the field inside the short-circuited coil was 15 koe; this value was dependent on the parameters of the exciting magnet. Small coils with external supply were also examined, with leads consisting of Card 1/2

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Superconducting solenoids of ...

3/056/61, 041/006/02 /054 £102/B138

semiconducting rods prepared by the method proposed by J. E. Kunzler et al. (rhys. Rev. Lett., 6, 3, 89, 1961). There are figures and 6 references 1 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to Eng.is..language publications read as follows V b. Arp et al. rnys. hev Let o, 9, 452, 1961; J. O. Betterton et al. rnys. Rev. Lett., 6, 10, 7 1961; R. M. Bozorth et al. Inys. Rev. Lett., 5, 4, 148, 1960; J. E. Kunzler et al. Phys Rev. Lett. \underline{b} , 4, 89, 1961

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SUBMITTED

July 25, 1961

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for 0.07 mm diameter between 3.25 and 4.7°K and for 0.05 mm

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diameter between 2 and 4.2°K. The working ranges for the second alloy LS-59-1 are for 0.1 mm diameter 4.1 to 5.5°K; for 0.07 mm diameter 2.7 to 4.6°K and for 0.05 mm diameter 1.5 to 3.8°K.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001034020002-9

5/120/62/000/002/045/047 E039/E435 Mikhaylov, N.N., Govor, A.Ya. AUTHORS: A resistance thermometer of lead brass for the TITLE: measurement of low temperatures PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1962, 180-182 The early work on the temperature sensitivity of various bronzes for use as low temperature resistance thermometers is In this paper the temperature sensitivity of two alloys is determined: No.1 alloy (62% Cu, 36% Zn, 1.73% Pb, 0.08% Ni) and ΠC -59-1 (LS-59-1) (59% Cu, 39.7% Zn, 1.3% Pb and small admixtures of Fe, Bi and Sb). The samples were in the form of wire 10 cm long and diameters 0.1, 0.07 and 0.05 mm wound into helices 3 mm diameter and 20 mm long and mounted without strain in a cryostat. In the case of alloy No.1, the working range for wire of 0.1 mm diameter lies between 4.5 and 5.5°K;

5/120/62/000/002/045/047 E039/E435

This alloy has a longer working range and is therefore more useful than alloy No.1. Thermometers of lead brass are very stable. Their disadvantage is that they are sensitive to magnetic fields. It is suggested that in order to extend the working range of such resistance thermometers it should be possible to use an assembly of different diameter wires. P.L.Kapitsa is mentioned. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem AN SSSR

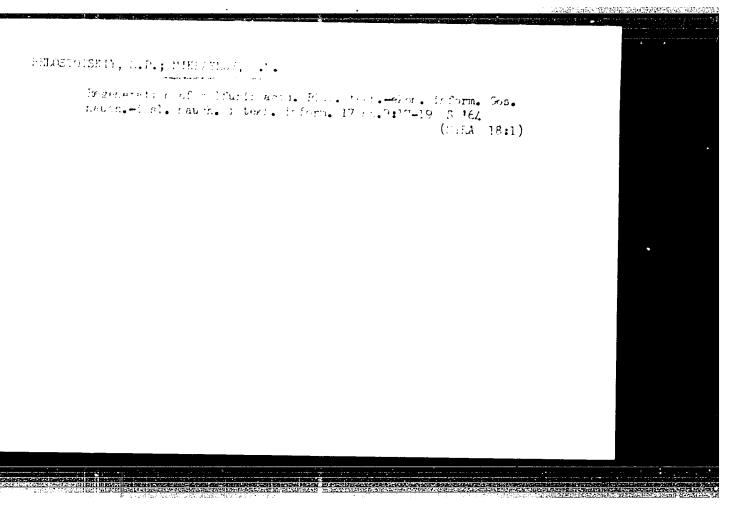
(Institute of Physical Problems AS USSR)

July 11, 1961 SUBMITTED:

A resistance thermometer of lead ...

Card 2/2

ALENSEYEVSKIY, N.Ye.; MIKHAYLOV, N.N. Superconductivity of some binary and ternary alloys. Zhur.eksp. i teor.fiz. 43 no.6:2110-2113 D '62. (MIRA 16:1) 1. Institut fizicheskikh problem AN SSSR. (Superconductivity) (Alloys)



C NR: AT6029239	SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0262/0269	•
HOR: Mikhaylov, N. N.; Novosel	'tseva, Zh. A.	
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LE: Application possibilities l of systems containing an osci	of an analog prediction device for the optimum con- llating circuit	
vaniva 4th Kiev 1964, Vychis	ra-seminar po teorii i metodam matematicheskogo model- litel'naya tekhnika v upravlenii (Computer technolo- konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 262-269	
IC TAGS: analog digital computimal control	er, error prediction, mathematic prediction, time	
tems incorporating an oscillation based on the reduction of all ordinate); thereupon, the stabilized in the memory until the beginned into the value of the system of the system of the system.	olving the optimum control problem for third-order ing circuit are investigated. The prediction process coordinates of the model to zero (except the output lized value of the output coordinate is measured and ginning of the next cycle. This value is said to be so output coordinate. This method is applicable to tions containing real poles only. Based on Pontryatof equations were constructed and circuit diagrams	•
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CNR AT6029239

re designed for an optimum process in a third-order system with two conjugate comx poles. When 6 > .0.003, the initial conditions do not go beyond a certain limitdomain. While at first glance this domain appears to be small, it grows exponentialwith the growth of &. Several modifications of the problem were investigated: 1) modeling of optimum control for equilibrium, and 2) the modeling of optimum con-I for a rectilinear trajectory. The general form of the latter problem: given a be function f(t), it is necessary to provide a system control such that the rela-

 $x_1(t) = f(t); x_2(t) = f(t); x_3(t) = \ddot{f}(t).$

d true from a previously unknown moment of time τ . When $f(t) = r_1\tau + r_2$, the blem can be considerably simplified. A circuit diagram for this case is presented. g. art. has: 8 figures, 4 formulas.

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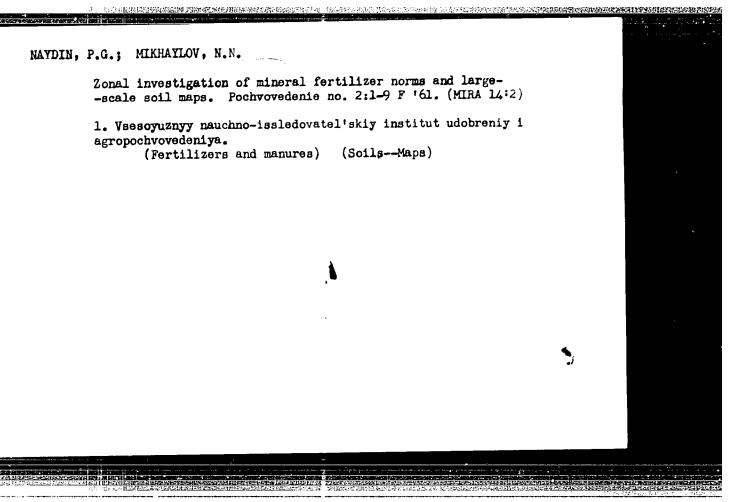
ORIG REF: 006

MANCHENKOV, I.P.:MIKHAYLOV, H.N., Kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Fertilizers for collective farm crop rotetions in the non-Ghernozem zone. Zemledelie 7 no.11:33-hh N '50 (Mika 13:3)

1. Zamestitel' direktora no nauchnyy chasti Vsesnyuznogo nauchnoiseledovatel'skogo instituta udobreniy i agrenochvovedeniya (for Mamchenkov.

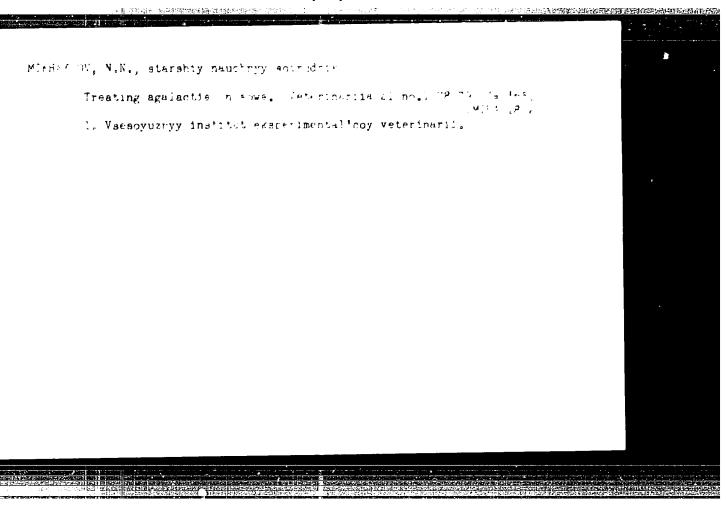
(Fertilizers and manures)



KOREN'KOV, D.A., kand. sel'khos. nauk; MIKHAYLOV. N.N., kand. sel'khos. nauk; MINENKOVA, V.R., red.; ELLOVA, N.N., tekhn.
red.

[Store fertilizers carefully and use them properly] Berezhno khranit' i pravil'no ispol'zovat' udobreniia. Moskva, Sel'khozizdat, 1963. 127 p. (MIRA 16:8)

(Fertilizers and manures)



MIKPAYLOV, N.N., kand. biolog. nauk

Obstetric practice in swine raising. Veterinariia 41 no.6:
97-98 Je '64. (MIPA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimentai'noy veterinarii.

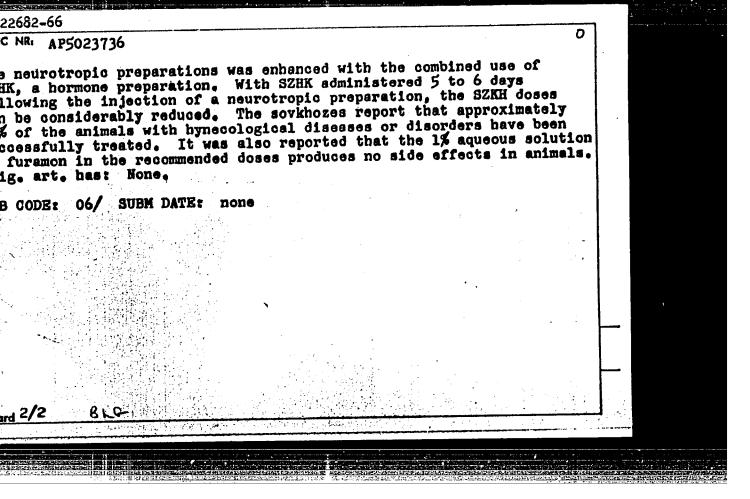
MIKHAYLOW, M.N., kand. biolog. nauk; Komerakhina, K.M.; Chistyakov, I.Ya., nauchnyy setrudnik

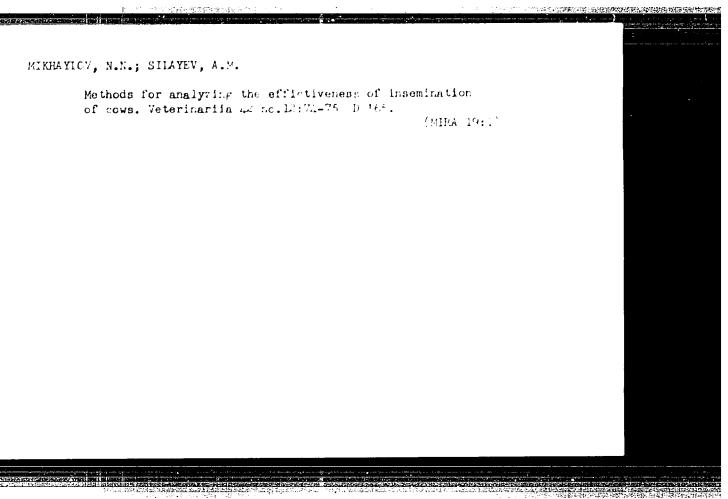
Hygiene of the preputial cavity in loans. Veterinariia 41 no. 192-193 S 104.

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut eksperimentalinoy veterinarii.

2. Starshiy laborant Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimentalinoy veterinarii (for Kondraknina).

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G NR. APSO23736 (A) SOURCE COD		
CHOR: Suneykin, A. A. (Candidate of No. (Candidate of biological science	of biological sciences); Mikhaylov,	
3: All Union Institute of Experimental'n	ontal Veterinary VASKHNIL noy veterinarii VASKHNIL)	
CLE: Use of neurotropic preparation cows JRCE: Veterinariya no. 8, 1965, 8		
RCE: Veterinariya/no. 8, 1965, 8	34-85	
PIC TAGS: animal disease therapeut Fect, animal husbandry, hormone	tics, nervous system drug, drug	
STRACT: Neurotropic preparations, ed to treat gynecological diseases whozes near Moscow over the past sons of a 0.5% aqueous solution of p	and infertility of dows at some seven years. Subcutaneous injec- proserine or a 1% aqueous solution	
furamon administered in a 2 ml dos course of treatment have been used eatment of encometritis, ovary cyst	so at dillerent intervals depending A by vatarinary specialists for	'
d others. In treating overy hypofu	unction, the therapeutic effect of	
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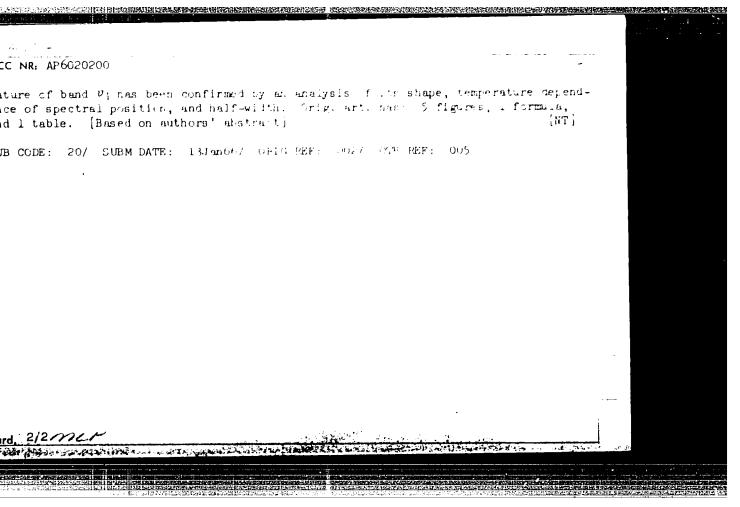


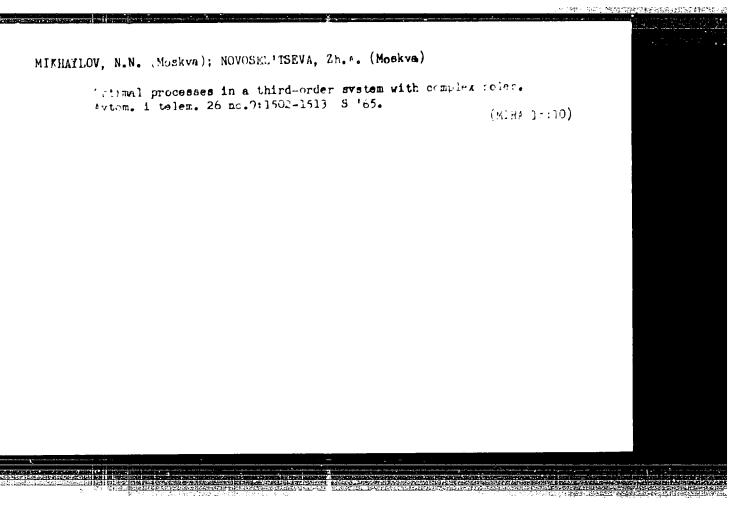


JW/JD/H# EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) 36403**-66** C NR: AP6019775 SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/003/0443/0447 HOR: Mikhaylov, N. N.; Petrov, S. V. : Institute of Physical Problems, AN SSSR (Institut fizicheskikh problem AN SSSR) 1 17 17 17 LE: Growing single crystals of MnF2 and CoF2 RCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 443-447 IC TAGS: manganese, cobalt, single crystal, magnetic property, single crystal wing TRACT: An apparatus is described and methods are presented for the growing of MnF_2 CoF2 single crystals. Details of the apparatus were presented along with a scheic drawing. The MnF2 and CoF2 raw materials were prepared by reacting 40% hydrooric acid with the corresponding carbonates in a platinum dish, processing in a uum extractor over P2O5 and further treating in an atmosphere of dry HF at 850°C o hours. The detailed preparation was different for each fluoride as was the sincrystal preparation. For MnF2 (with a melting point of 1100°C) 0.2 atm of MF was d in the single crystal furnace; the temperature of the conical platinum crucible dropped to 970°C in the null-gradient part of the furnace; further cooling was e at 100°/hr and when the temperature reached 50°C, the furnace was flushed with ar and the single crystal of MnF2 removed. For CoF2 the furnace was maintained at UDC: 548.5 rd 1/2

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00°C. Two forms of impurities cor, indicating a lattice chan uring at the top part of the coxide content and the formatic crucible were analyzed for doited the zonal structure but mensions of the crystals dependent; the weight of some cryst	ge in impurity rystal. The co on of a solid ifferent growt the brownish co ded on the cha	levels, and a whicolor change was resolution. Temperath rates. Some crystoloring was difficurge and varied from	te zonal structu lated to the char ture distributio stals of CoF ₂ al ult to find. Th m 0.5 to 4 cm in	re ap- nge ns in so ex-	
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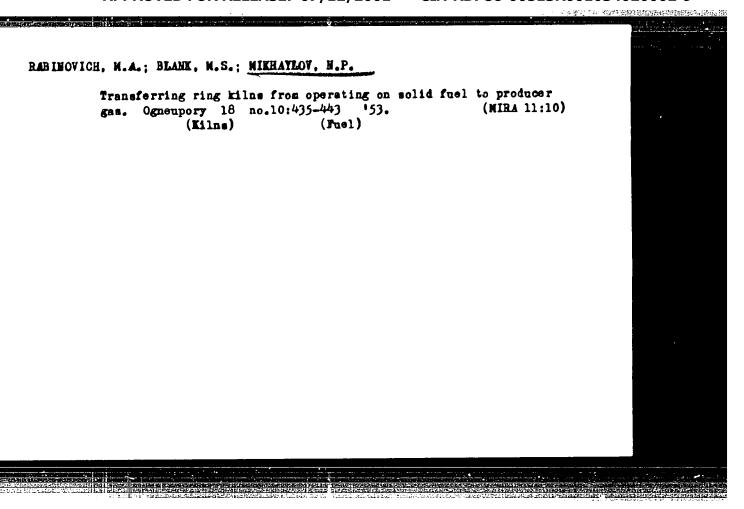
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ACC NR. AP6020200	SOURCE COIM: UR/0056/66/050/006/1472/1477	. .
AUTHOR: Belyayeva, A. l., Yeletrov, S. V.	remenko, V. V., Mikhaylov, N. N., Pavlov, V. N.,	
SR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy inst	ute of Low Temperatures, Academy of Sciences, Ekrainian titut nizkikh temperatur Akademia nauk Ukrainskoy SSR); s. Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut fizicheskikh	
TITLE: Magnon and phonon excl FiF ₂	itation during light absorption in antiferromagnetic	
GURCE: Zh Eksper i teor fiz,	, v. 50, nc. 6, 1966, 1472-1477	
lickel fluoride, antiferromage 9BsokProx $SPECTRUDI, 2$ BSTRACT: The structure of the untiferromagnetic nickel fluorinalyzed on the basis of experience shown that band $v_{\perp}=20.6$ agnon transitions with the form	magnon excitation, phonon excitation, light absorption, netic material, NICKEL COMPOUND, FLUCKIDE, CLECTRON TRANSITION, CLEHT EXCITATION he $^{3}A_{2g}$ * $^{1}T_{2g}$ transition in the absorption spectrum of ride at temperatures between 4.2 and 77K has been rimental data on its vibrational frequencies. It has 622 cm ⁻ and band $v_{1} = 20,717$ cm ⁻¹ are due to electronormation of one and two magnons, respectively, with imum frequency of the magnon $v_{m} = 100$ cm ⁻¹ . The magnon	
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OKURICHEV, P. I. (Professor), LAMKIN, S. I. (Assistant Professor) MIKHALLOV, N. P. and MAKHANCHEYEV, (Veterinary Surgeons, Leningrad Veterinary and Buryat Agricultural institutes)

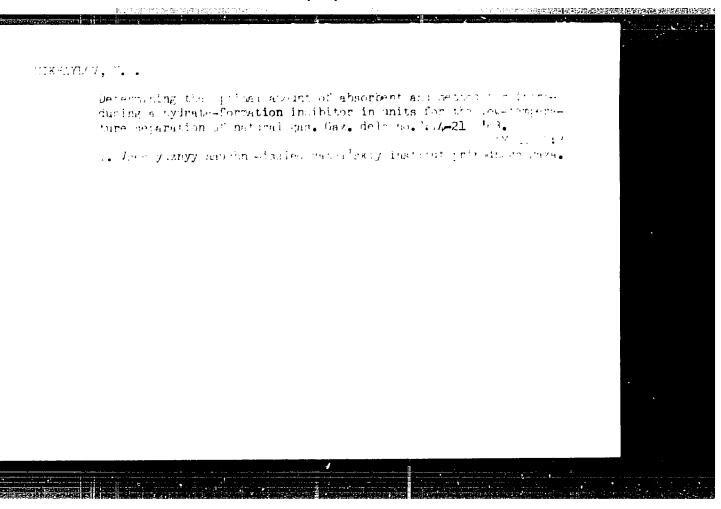
"Utilization of sodium selenite for prophylaxis and treatment of the white muscle disease of lambs"
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 6, June 1962 pp. 50

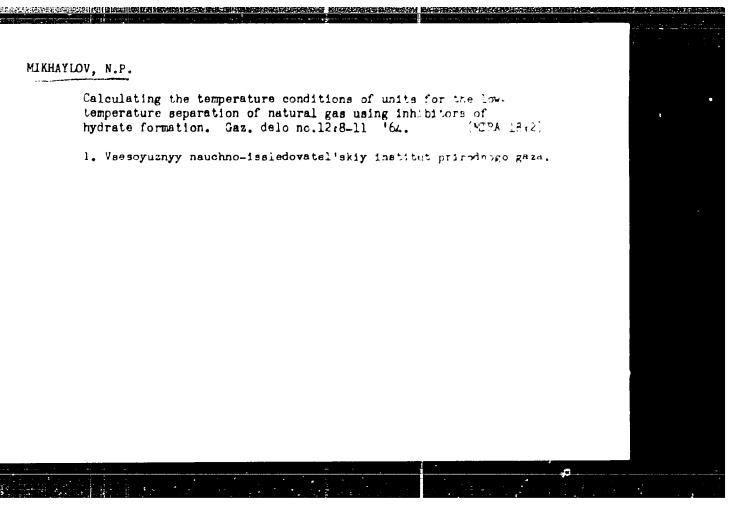


SHCRYGINA, N.N.; MIKHAYLOV, N.P.; GRUSHNIKOV, O.P.

Obtaining some modified preparations of hydrochloric-acid lignin.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no.1:170-176 Ja. '64. (MIRA 1":2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni N.D.Zelinskogo.





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MIKHAYLOV, N. P.

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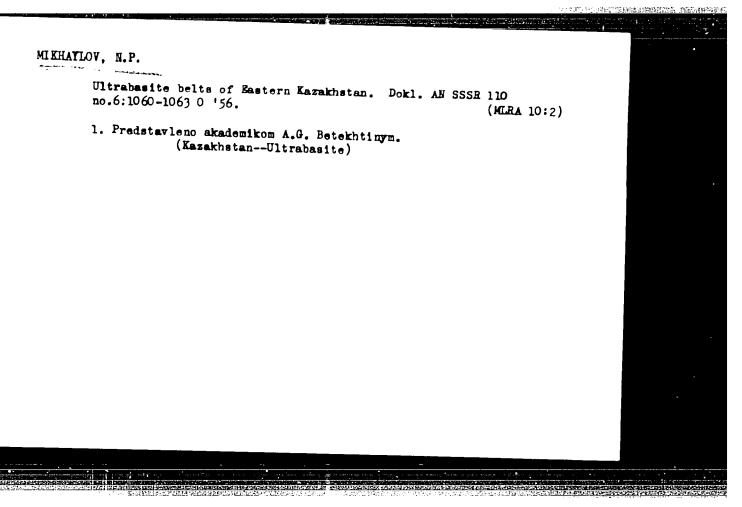
Dissertation: "Upper Cretaceous Ammonites in the South of the European USSR and their Significance in Zonal Stratigraphy

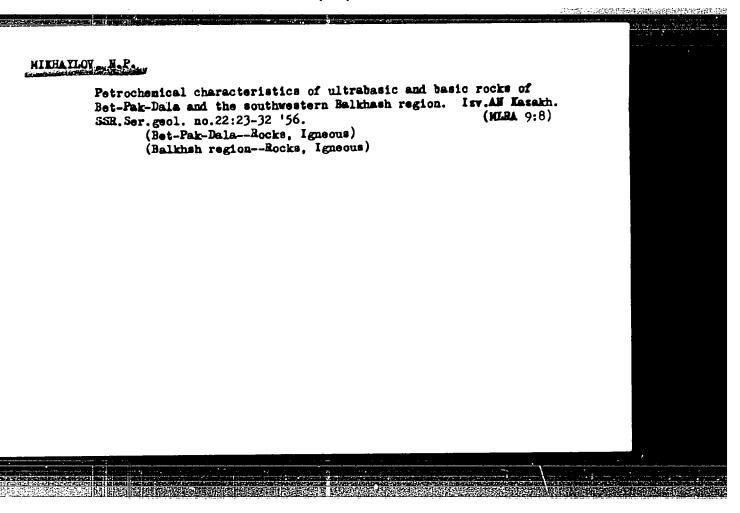
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PIKHAYLOV, M.P. Geology - Kazakhatan 1/1 Pub. 46 - 8/21 Mikhaylov, N. P. The Chu-Balkhash ultra-basic-rock belt ical Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 1, 93-104, Jan-Feb 1955 ot In the article the author sums up the results of his study of the petrology of the ultra-basic and basic rocks in Bet-Pak-Dala and the southwestern part of the Balkhash region, which represents one of the largest ophiclite formations of eastern Kazakhstan. On the basis of a brief characterization of the structural position of the ultrabasic rocks, the conditions of their stratification, and the peculiarities of the quantitative and spatial distribution of the different representatives of the grabbo-peridot magmas the author drawn conclusions about the processes of the formation of the whole magnatic complex. Ten USSR references (1936-1953). Illustrations; mays; table. ution ted April 26, 1954





MIKHAYLOV, N.P 5-5-6/6 Mikhaylov, N.P. Zones of the Portian line stope in the Region Near Moscow (Zony AUTHOR: podmoskovnogo portlanda) Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshim stva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel TITLE: Geologicheskiy, 1957, No 5, pp 143-159 (USSR) PERIODICAL: On the basis of new ammonite specimens collected in the region near Moscow and the revision of old collections, the author classifies the deposits of the Lower Volga stage and cor-ABSTRACT: relates them with the columnar sections of Western Europe. A number of new species characteristic for various zones of the Lower Volga stage is described, in particular, representatives of some genera typical for the English Portlandian stage. In conclusion the author proposes a new stratigraphic classification of the upper part of the Jurassic system for the regions near Moscow and the Russian plateau. He advocates the expediency of singling out the Portlandian substage as a definite stratigraphic unit in the columnar sections of the Upper Jurassic system, giving this substage the size corresponding to its English counterpart. The Portlandian substage will then include three upper zones of the Lower Volga stage which should be divided into two rather Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001034020002-9 。 第18年,19日本人民共和国的大学的社会的主义,是是一个人的主义,是是一个人的主义,是是一个人的主义,是是一个人的主义,是是一个人的主义,是是一个人的主义,是是

Zones of the Portlandian Stage in the Region Near Moscow 5-5-6/6

> than three substages as presently. The lower substage will remain in the present size. It will correspond to the Middle and Upper Kimmeridge according to classification of

Arkell (Ref. 21).

The article contains 3 figures, 3 photos, 2 tables and 37 references, 17 of which are Russian, 11 are English and 6

in French.

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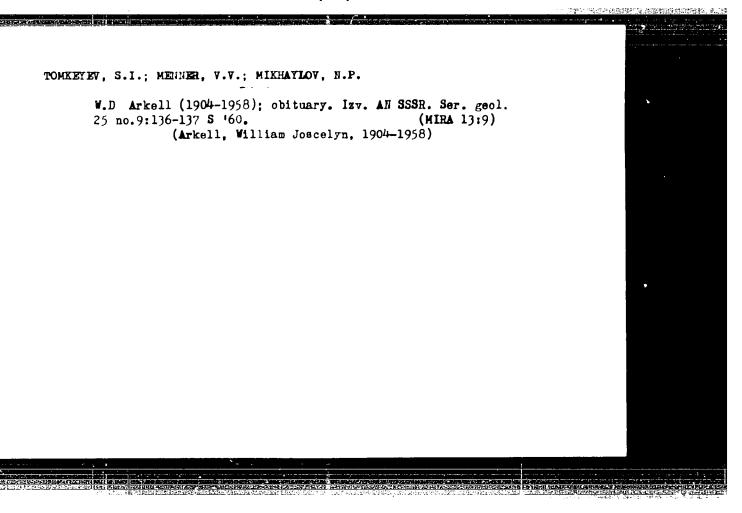
Card 2/2

General characteristics of the distribution of ultrabasic and basic intrusions in eastern Kazakhstan [with summary in English]. Sov.geol. 1 no.7:99-112 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:11) 1. Vaesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut. (Kazakhstan--Rocks, Igneous)

MIKHATLOV, N.P.; POLYAKOVA, Ye.D.

Incorrectly isolated type of diamond primary deposits. Sov. geol. 2 no.6:134-135 Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (VSEGEI). (Diamonds)

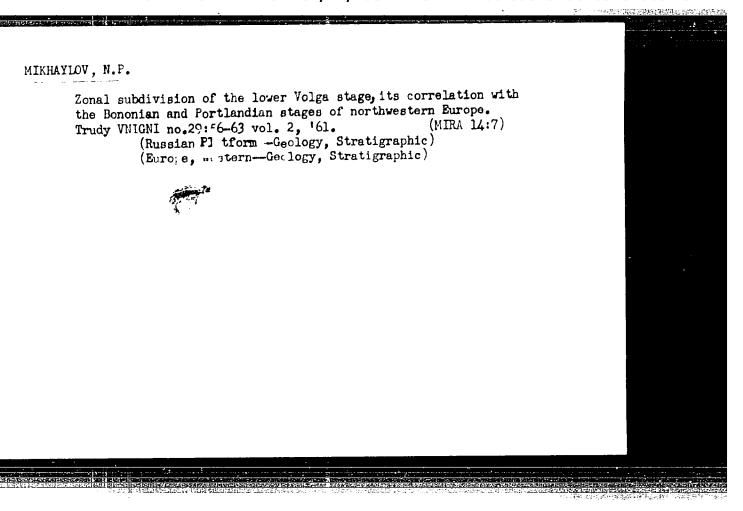


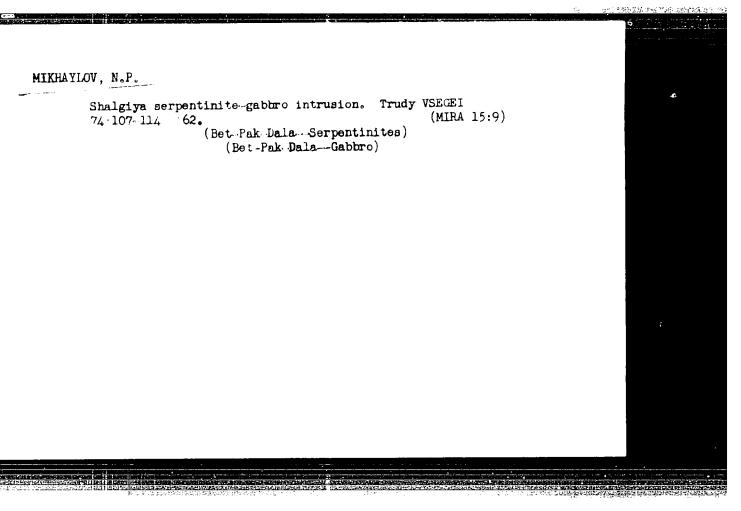
ABLULKABIROVA, M.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, M.I.; AFONICHEV, N.A.; BANDARETOV, S.M.; BASPALOV, V.F.; BOGDANOV, A.A.; BOROVIKOV, L.I.; BORSUK, B.I.; BORUKAYEV, R.A.; BUVALEIN, A.F.; BYKOVA, M.S.; DVORTSOVA, K.I.; DEMBO, T.M.; ZHUKOV, M.A.; ZVONTSOV, V.S.; IVSHIN, N.K.; KOPYATKEVICH, R.A.; KOSTENKO, N.N.; KUMPAN, A.S.; KULLYUKOV, K.V.; LAVROV, V.V.; LYAPICHEV, G.F.; MALUKKEVICH, M.V.; MIKHAYLOV, A.Ye.; MIKHAYLOV, N.P.; MYCHNIK, M.B.; NIDLENKO, Ye.N.; NIKITIN, I.F.; NIKIFOROVA, K.V.; NIKOLAYEV, N.I.; PUPYSHEV, N.A.; RASKATOV, G.I.; RENGARTEN, P.A.; SAVICHAVA, A.Ye.; SALIN, B.A.; SEVRYUGIN, N.A.; SEMENOV, A.I.; CHERNYAKHOVSKIY, A.G.; CHUYKOVA, V.G.; SHLYGIN, Ye.D.; SHUL'GA, V.M.; EL'GER, E.S.; YAGOVKIN, V.I.; NALIVKIN, D.V., akademik, red.; PERMINOV, S.V., red.; MAKE USHIN, V.A., tekhn.red.

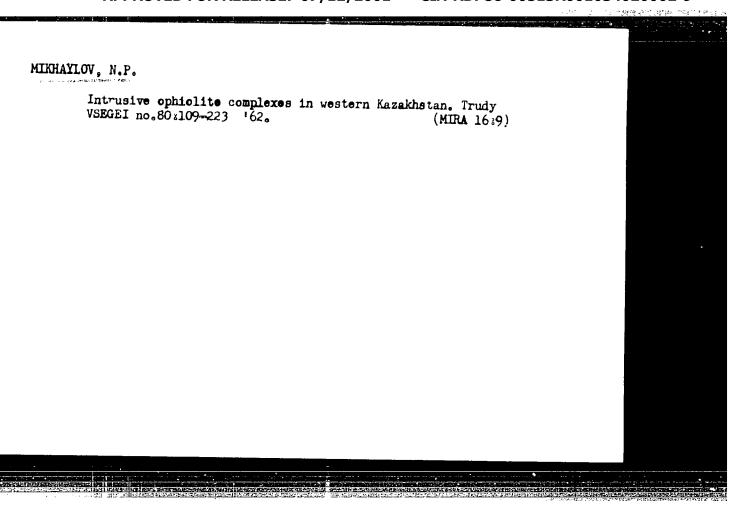
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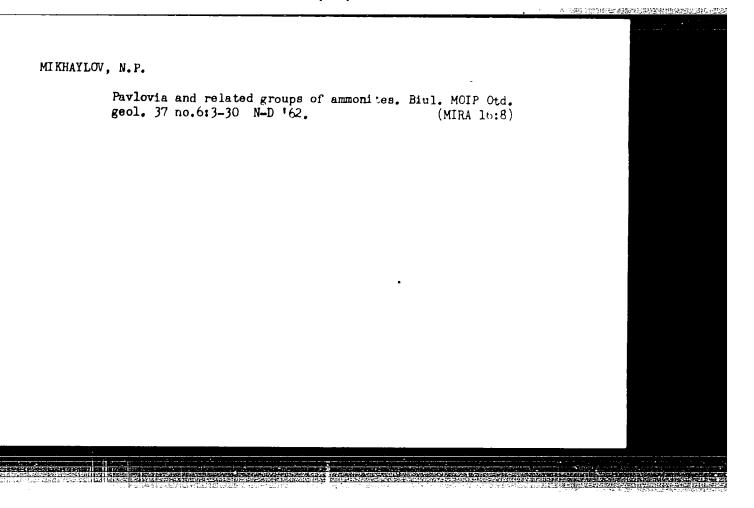
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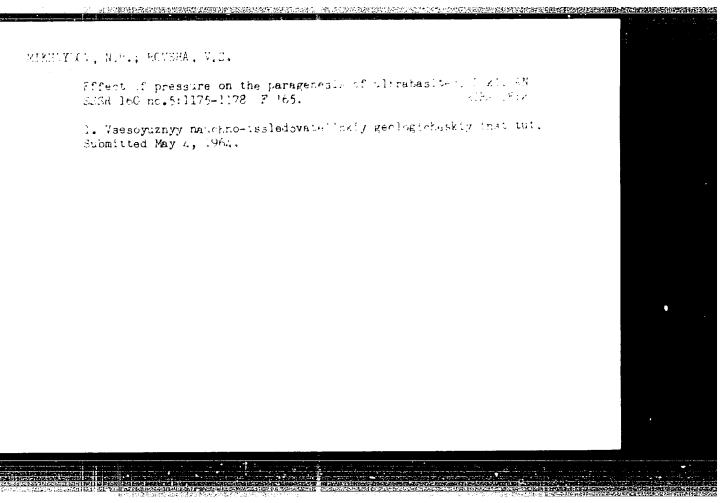
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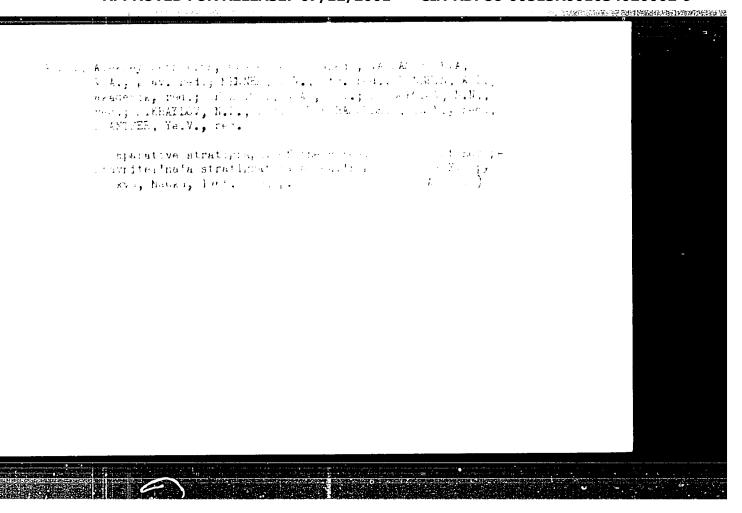
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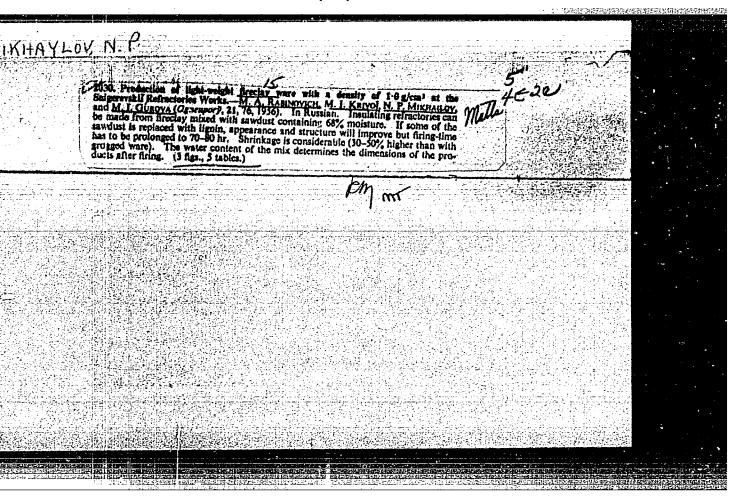
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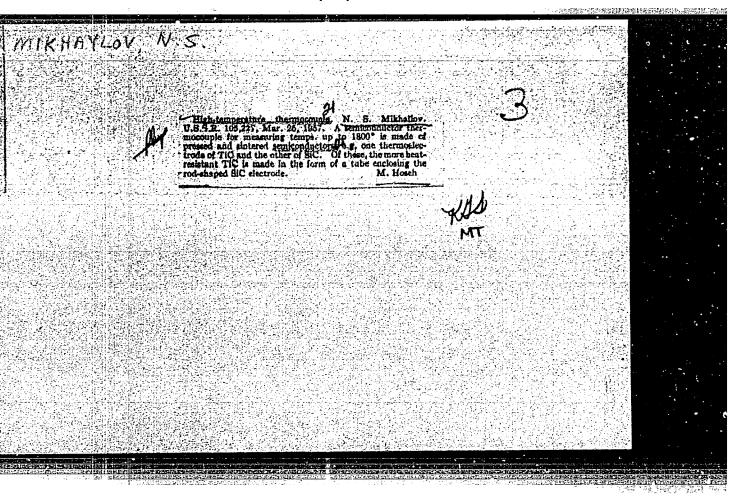
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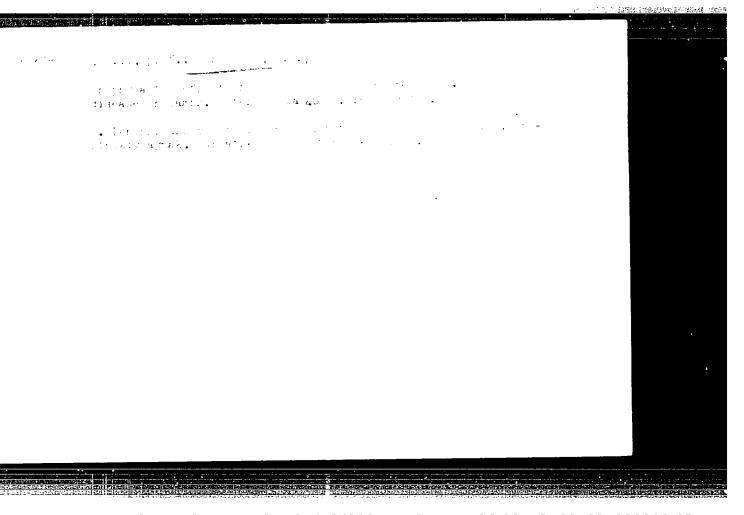


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