

SOV/66-59-5-1/35

Development of Refrigeration Machine Building Is the Principal Task of the Current 7-Year Plan

transporting milk. The main task for Soviet refrigeration engineering is automation, especially in regard to refrigeration plants and warehouses. Complete designs for fully automatic control of refrigeration installations have been elaborated by VNIKhI and the Central Designing Bureau but nothing has been done yet for producing the necessary equipment. Another important question is the training of personnel capable of taking care of refrigeration installations.

ASSOCIATION: VNIKhI (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Refrigeration Indust (Sh. Kobulashvili), ~~TKBChM~~ (Central Designing Bureau of Refrigeration Machine Building) - (P. Mineyev)

Card 3/3

MINEYEV, P.A.

Production of refrigerating machinery and the 22d Congress of the
CPSU. Khol. tekhn. 38 no.5:8-12 S-0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nachal'nik Tsentral'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro kholodil'nogo
mashinostroyeniya Goskomiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii
i mashinostroyeniyu.

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

MINEYEV, P.A., inzh.; GUREVICH, Ye.S., inzh.; SHINKA, V.Ya., inzh.;
BUKHTER, Ye.Z., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.S., inzh.; IL'INA,
N.I., inzh.; GLUKHOV, V.V., inzh.; GOGOLINA, T.V., inzh.;
KROTKOV, V.M., inzh.; STASHIN, Ye.A., inzh.; KUSHNER, A.P.,
inzh.; YERMAKOVA, P.I., inzh.; PAVLOV, R.V., inzh., red.;
KASPEROVICH, N.S., red.; UVAROVA, A., tekhn. red.

[Catalog of refrigeration equipment] Katalog kholodil'nogo
oborudovaniia. Moskva, Mashgis, 1963. 186 p.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye
byuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya. 2. Tsentral'noye konstruk-
torskoye byuro kholodil'nogo mashinostroyeniya (for all except
Kasperovich, Uvarova).

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery--Catalogs)

AUTHOR: Mineyev, P.G. 3-58-7-28/36

TITLE: The Students Built Training Workshops (Studenty postroili uchebnyye masterskiye)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1958, Nr 7, p 78 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Polytechnical training plays an important role in the educational program of the Chernigov Pedagogical Institute. In the 1st and 2nd years, students learn photography; during the 3rd year they study motorcycles and receive a driving licence. They also study cinematography and pass special examinations to become qualified operators. In the 4th year they study automobiles and must pass the examination to obtain an amateur driving licence. In their leisure time they helped in other schools and also built workshops for the Institute, destroyed during the war. Practical training is conducted there under the direction of the Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, V.F. Maksimov.

ASSOCIATION: Chernigovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (The Chernigov Pedagogical Institute)

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SOV/130-59-1-17/21

AUTHOR: Mineyev, P.I.

TITLE: The Satka Metallurgical Works is Two Hundred Years Old (Satkinskomu metallurgicheskomu zavodu - dvesti let)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1959, Nr 1, pp 34-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author is the director of the Satkinskiy metallurgical works, which was 200 years old in November, 1958. He outlines the history of this enterprise and measures taken from time to time to modernise it. During the war shortage of timber and labour led to the use of some coke instead of charcoal in the blast furnaces and much work was done on the smelting of low-phosphorus iron with coke. Iron with 0.020% P was successfully produced by 1948 from Bakal'skiy ore and Kemerovski coke using external dephosphorization (on which the author gives no information) in the ladle. Labour and blast-furnace productivity figures for some years between 1913-1957 are tabulated. The 1957 labour productivity has increased from 516% in 1950 to 717 in 1957 (100% = 1913 productivity), the corresponding figures for the blast-furnace coefficient of utilization of useful volume being 1.00

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The Satka

Metallurgical Works is Two Hundred Years Old
SOV/130-59-1-17/21

and 0.75. For the future a 25% increase in pig-iron production, a doubled foundry output and a four-fold increase in slag wool are envisaged. One of the blast-furnaces is to be rebuilt and enlarged and, to facilitate the production of low-phosphorus iron, the calcination of Bakal siderite ores with blast-furnace gas is to be introduced. Much of the article deals with the social aspects (housing, amenities, personalities) and except for a general view of the works in 1900 all the illustrations relate to this field. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Satka
zavod)

metallurgical works (Satkinskiy metallurgicheski)

Card 2/2

MINYEV, P.I.

The first ferroalloy producing plant is 50 years old. Metallurg
5 no.7:36-37 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Direktor Satkinskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.
(Satka Valley)

MININ, P.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Leningrad, 5, 3-ya Krasno-
armeyskaya ul., d. 2, kv. 10)

Anatomical pathways of distribution of infiltrating abscesses in
tuberculous spondylitis. Vest. khir. 74 no.6:54-59 S 1954.

(MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khirurgi-
cheskogo tuberkuleza i kostno-sustavnykh zabolevaniy (dir. prof.
P.G.Kornev) i kafedry operativnoy khirurgii (sav. prof. F.I.Val'ker)
Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL, complications,
abscesses caused by infiltrations, anat. pathways)

(ABSCESS, etiology and pathogenesis,
tuberc., spinal, caused by infiltrations to various
organs, anat. pathways)

MINEYEV, P.P., kand.med.nauk; SOKOLOVA, N.M., doktor med.nauk

Angiographic changes in experimental osteoarticular tuberculosis.
Report No.1. Probl.tub. no.1:93-98 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta (direktor i nauchnyy rukovoditel' - laureat Gosudarst-
vennoy premii deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. P.G. Kornev)
khirurgicheskogo tuberkuleza.
(BONES--TUBERCULOSIS) (ANGIOGRAPHY)

Name: MINEYEV, S. P.

Dissertation: Laws of mechanics in the principles of designing a shoulder prosthesis

Degree: Cand Tech Sci

Defended at
Affiliation: Min Higher Education UkSSR, L'vov Polytechnic Inst

Publication
Defense Date, Place: 1956, L'vov

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 45, 1956

SHEVCHENKO, S.T.; MINEYEV, S.P., dots., otv. red.; GRINSHPON, F.O.,
red.; SARANYUK, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Screw threads] Vintovaia rez'ba. L'vov, Izd-vo L'vovskogo
univ., 1963. 171 p. (MIRA 17:4)

KONOPLEV, Sergey Pavlovich; ~~MINEYEV, T.K.~~, otv. red.

[Aluminum raw materials and the prospects of finding them
in Irkutsk Province] ~~Aluminievoye syr'e i perspektivy ego~~
poiskov v Irkutskoi oblasti. Irkuts, Irkutskoe geologi-
cheskoe upravlenie, 1961. 67 p. (MIRA 17:3)

DEMIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOKH, P.I.; CHERTKOV, V.K.; VASIL'YEV, M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P.; KMITOVENKO, A.T., dots.; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; DUNAYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; KUR'YAN, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYMIN, A.I.; MIROSHNIK, A.M.; PETROV, I.P.; TUKYSHEV, B.F.; SHISHKOV, A.I.; AVERBUKH, I.D., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, A.V.; KRYUKOV, D.K.; LUKAS, V.A.; MINEYEV, V.A.; SMIRNOV, A.A., otv. red.; LYUBIMOV, N.G., red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the mechanic in a coal pit] Spravochnik mekhanika ugol'nogo kar'era. Moskva, Gosgortekhzdat, 1961. 639 p.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Coal mining machinery—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

ARSHINSKIY, V.M.; BAGAUTINOV, G.A.; BESPALOV, M.V.; GASPAROVICH, P.I.;
GOLOMIDOV, I.N.; GOLUBOV, G.B.; GRIN, L.T.; ZEL'SKIY, S.A.;
IL'INYKH, A.F.; KOZIN, V.Z.; KRYUKOV, V.P.; KULAKOV, S.N.;
LUKAS, V.A.; MINYEV, V.A.; PETROV, Yu.S.; PIRUSHKO, M.G.;
PROKOF'YEV, Ye.V.; REBETS, B.A.; STARTSEV, N.V.; TROP, A.Ye.,
prof.; KHRAMOV, V.A.; ABRAMOV, V.I., otv. red.; PROZOROVSKAYA,
V.L., tekhn. red.; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on electric equipment for mines] Spravochnik gorno-
go elektrotekhnik. Pod obshchei red. A.E.Tropa. Moskva,
Gosgortekhnizdat, 1962. 400 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Electricity in mining)

UDINTSEV, G.B.; AGAPOVA, G.V.; BERSENEV, A.F.; BUDANOVA, L.Ya.; ZATONSKIY,
L.K.; ZENKEVICH, N.L.; IVANOV, A.G.; KANAYEV, V.F.; KUCHEROV, I.P.;
LARINA, N.I.; MAROVA, N.A.; MINEYEV, V.A.; RAUTSKIY, Ye.I.

New relief maps of the bottom of the Pacific Ocean. Geofiz. biul.
no.14:159-167 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

MINEYEV, V. A.

"Vologda Oblast', USSR," Iz. vses. geograf. obschch., No.4, 1951

Translation W-20986, 16 Jan 52

MINEYEV, V.A.

Some problems of agricultural development in regions of the Karelian Isthmus (as exemplified by the "Put' Stalina" Collective Farm in Priozersk District of Leningrad Province).
Vest.Len.un. 9 no.10:107-114 0 '54. (MIRA 8:7)
(Karelian Isthmus--Agriculture)

MINEYEV, Viktor Andreyevich; MALKOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; LYADOV, F.A., red.

[Vologda Province; characteristics of its geography and economy]
Vologodskaya oblast'; ekonomiko-geograficheskaya kharakteristika.
Vologodskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 319 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Vologda Province--Economic conditions)

MINEYEV, V.A.

Northern Dvina water system. Volog. krai no.1:94-106 '59.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Northern Dvina---Navigation)

MALKOV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich; MINBYEV, Viktor Andreyevich; PUDOZHGORSKIY,
V.K., red.; SOKOLOVA, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Across the North; guidebook] Po severu; putevoditel'. Vologda,
Vologodskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 334 p.

(Russia, Northern--Guidebooks)

(MIRA 13:12)

MINEYEV, Viktor Andreyevich; ZAVERNYAYEVA, L.V., red.; GERASIMOVA,
Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Economic bases of farming near cities] Ekonomicheskie osnovy
prigorodnogo sel'skogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Ekonomizdat, 1962.
333 p.

(Agriculture)

(MIRA16:1)

L 07069-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6019234

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/66/000/002/0223/0225

AUTHOR: Gel'man, M. V.; Mineyev, V. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: Investigation of semiconductor master oscillator for a three-cell series inverter

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 2, 1966, 223-225

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor device, frequency control, ion current, electric current, transistorized oscillator, frequency converter

ABSTRACT: An investigation of a master oscillator, the master stage of which consisted of a three phase semiconductor converter with one master cell and two slave cells, was made. Slave cells were synchronized by feeding part of the collector coil voltage of the master cell to the collector coil circuit of the slave cell transformers. The moment of saturation of the transformer cores can be varied and any phase shift can be produced, regardless of the feed voltage. The frequency of oscillations produced is linearly dependent on the feed voltage over a rather wide range. Rapid frequency control is achieved by connecting a control semiconductor triode into the feed circuit of the master stage. Individual control of the electron and ion currents flowing in the grid circuit of the inverter gate is possible. The master oscillator was used in a three-cell frequency converter circuit. Two variants were made,

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UDC: 621.314.6.+621.501.

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ACC NR: AP6019234

designed for 2,500 and 8,000 cycle per second operation. Frequency control of $\pm 25\%$ of designed frequency was provided for in both cases. The investigation demonstrated that the master oscillator could provide independent frequency and control pulse duration regulation while ensuring a high degree of ignition precision and improved conditions for deionization of the gate. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09/SUBM DATE: 24Jan64/ORIG REF: 002/OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 *LC*

IL'IN, A.V.; AMETEV, V.A. [deceased]; SHURKO, I.I.

New data on the geology of the bottom of the Brazil depression.
Izvl. AN SSSR 164 no.6:1366-1369 0 '65.

1. Akusticheskiy Institut AN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted January 19,
1965.

(MIRA 18:10)

COUNTRY :USSR M
CATEGORY :Cultivated Plants. Grains.
ABS. JOUR. : RZEiol., No.21, 1958, No. 95914
AUTHOR :Minover, V.G.
INST. :Voronezh Agric. Inst.
TITLE :The Significance of Fertilization in Increasing the Productivity of Winter Wheat Sown After Winter Wheat
ORIG. PUB. :Zap. Voronezhsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 27, No.2, 343-348
ABSTRACT No abstract

CARD: 1/1

MINEYEV, V.G., Cand Agr Sci -- (diss) "System of fertilization
of winter wheat ^{when sown according to predecessors} ~~during its sowing on non-fallow forerunners.~~"
Voronezh, 1959. 21 pp (Uzbek Acad of Agr Sci. Tashkent Agr
Inst). 150 copies (XL, 39-59, 106)

68

PROBIN, M.Ye., prof.; ~~MIMYEV~~, V.G., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Fertilizer application to wheat when preceded by wheat.
Zemledelie 8 no.8:65-69 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Wheat--Fertilizers and manures)

FRONIN, Mikhail Yemel'yanovich, doktor sel'khoz. nauk; MINEYEV,
Vasiliy Grigor'yevich, kand. sel'khoz.nauk; ZNAMENSKIY,
Aleksey Alekseyevich, dots.; GRIGOROVICH, A.T., red.;
BERNGARDT, N.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Fertilizers in crop rotations] Udobrenia v propashnykh sevo-
oborotakh. Voronezh, Voronizskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 34 p.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Voronezhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Znamenskiy).
(Fertilizers and manures) (Rotation of crops)

MINEYEV, V. I.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.
Methods of Measurement and Research.

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, 8510

Author : Korobochko, Yu.S., Mineyev, V.I.

Inst : Leningrad Polytechnic Institute.

Title : Construction of Injectors for Electron Accelerators.

Orig Pub : Pribory i tekhn. eksperimenta, 1956, No1, 25-28

Abstract : The work is devoted to the construction of an injector for electron accelerators, having light reproducibility with good electron-optical properties and a considerable current output. The causes of the poor electron-optical quality of the cursed injector are explained in the general outlines. An approximate construction, meeting the above requirements, is recommended.

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53804-65 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2

Pz-6/Peb/P1-4 DIAAP/IJP(a) JD/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5013882

UR/0056/65/048/005/1248/1256

AUTHOR: Korebochko, Yu. S.; Kosmach, V. F.; Mineyev, V. I.

59
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B

TITLE: Coherent bremsstrahlung of electrons

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 5, 1965, 1248-1256

TOPIC TAGS: bremsstrahlung, coherent radiation, thin film, single crystal

ABSTRACT: The authors describe an experimental observation of coherent brems-
strahlung from a 30 keV electron beam customarily used in experiments on

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013882

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day. All spectra showed a rather broad maximum which is attributed by the authors to the coherent bremsstrahlung. It follows from the data and from the kinematics of the process that at primary-electron energies of the order of several units or

6 figures and 6 formulas.

(02)

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25D/664

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, 88

NO REF SOV: 00/

OTHER: 004

ATD PRESS: 4022

Card 2/2

L 04421-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/GG/AT

ACC NR: AP6034266

SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/004/007/0241/0243

AUTHOR: Grachev, B. D.; Komar, A. P.; Korobochko, Yu. S.; Mineyev, V. I. 63
62
B

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute im. M. I. Kalinin (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy Institut)

TITLE: Electron focusing in thin single-crystal copper films 27

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 4, No. 7, 1966, 241-243

TOPIC TAGS: fiber crystal, copper whisker, electron optics, electron reflection, electron diffraction analysis

ABSTRACT: To check on the possible focusing of electrons passing through a single crystal, in analogy with the already observed focusing of protons by chains of atoms in a crystal, the authors investigated the yield of K radiation from a thin (400 - 600 Å) single-crystal film of copper bombarded with 20 - 60 keV electrons. The measurements were by an electron diffraction technique, with the film secured on a rotary device which made it possible to set its inclination relative to the electron beam accurate to $< 0.5^\circ$. The alignment of the beam direction with the principal crystallographic axes was determined from the electron-diffraction pattern. The copper L photons were counted with a proportional counter whose entrance window was set at an angle of 80° relative to the electron-beam direction in the plane defined by the beam axis and the film rotation axis. The range of photon energies corresponding to the

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ACC NR: AP6034266

copper K radiation was separated with a single-channel pulse-height analyzer. The number of electrons scattered through 80° exceeded by a factor 100 - 1000 the number of photons entering the counter. Plots of the copper K-radiation and of the number of electrons scattered through 80° vs. the angle of film rotation exhibited peaks corresponding to the direction of motion of the primary electrons along the crystal axes and revealed a relative increase in the K-radiation yield of 15 - 20%, as against ~50% in the case of protons. The difference is attributed to the stronger scattering of the electrons in the substance, and in part also to the mosaic structure of the film. It is proposed that the difference between the electron and proton motions is caused also by the fact that as the protons move through the channel they execute a certain number of oscillations during their travel, whereas for the electrons ordered motion takes place probably only during the first quarter of the oscillation, after which the electron is scattered through a large angle. It is possible that this circumstance plays a certain role in the nonmonotonic angular dependence of the yield of secondary electrons from MgO and Ti single crystals, as observed elsewhere. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 04Jun66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003

AWM

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L 21082-65 EWP(m)/EPR/EWA(h)/EWP(k)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FCS(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/
EWP(t) Pd-1/Pf-4/Pi-4/Pe-4 IJP(c)/AFWL/SSD/AEDC(a)/SSD(b)/ASD(f)-3/
ASD(p)-3/AFETR/AFTC(p) JD/HW
ACCESSION NR: AP5001511 8/0020/64/159/005/1019/1022

AUTHORS: Sakharov, A. D. (Academician); Zaydel', R. M.; Mineyev, V. N.; Oleynik, A. G. 8

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the stability of shock waves and mechanical properties of substances at high pressures and temperatures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 5, 1964, 1019-1022

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave propagation, shock wave stability, high pressure research, high temperature research, aluminum 27

pressure research, high temperature research, aluminum

21
ABSTRACT: The purpose of the research to compare experimental data on stability of a shock wave in condensed matter with the results of calculations for an ideal liquid, so as to gather information on the mechanical properties of substances under high pressures and temperatures behind the shock front. The experimental setup is shown in

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001511

Fig. 1 of the enclosure and was constructed to satisfy boundary conditions wherein the front surface has a sinusoidal profile at $t = t_0$, and the flow behind and ahead of the front is constant. The calculations for comparison with the experiment were made in a linear approximation to which $2\pi\lambda \ll 1$ (λ is an amplitude of disturbance.)

proximation in which $2\pi a/\lambda \ll 1$ (a -- amplitude of disturbance, λ -- wavelength). The experiment consisted of inducing a shock wave by means of an explosive charge in a wedge and a disc cut from the investigated material and taking streak photographs of the glow produced by the shock wave. By suitable choice of the length and diameter of the explosive charge, the disc diameter, and other parameters it is possible to ensure constant flow behind the front so as to reconcile the calculations with the experiment. The best results were obtained with Al-9 aluminum (90% aluminum), at a pressure on the wave front of 310,000 atm, temperature 630K, and density 3.4 g/cm^3 . The experimental plots of the relative amplitude of the disturbance

The experimental plots of the relative amplitude of the disturbance against the distance had the same shape as the theoretical curve, but the numerical values differed. An analysis of empirical equations

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ACCESSION NR: AP5001511

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written for the experimental curves shows that the difference lies essentially in the terms that depend on the Reynolds number and other material characteristics, and that the coefficients corresponding to the constant terms are close to those for an ideal liquid. Other applications of this method are discussed briefly and will be reported in the future. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 22Sep64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, ME

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

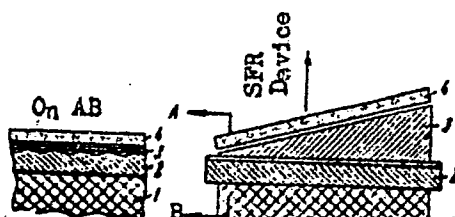
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L 21082-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001511

ENCLOSURE: 01

Directional unfolding






Fig. 1 : Experimental setup. 1 - Charge v. v.;
2 - Disc with grooves; 3 - wedge;
4 - organic glass plate

Explosive forming 18

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L 6479-66 EWP(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(h) LJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP5028011 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/65/002/008/0353/0356

AUTHOR: Ivanov, A. G.; Mineyev, V. N.; Novitskiy, Ye. Z.; Yanov, V. A.; Bezrukov, G. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Anomalous polarization of sodium chloride under impact loading

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu (Prilozheniye), v. 2, no. 8, 1965, 353-356

TOPIC TAGS: sodium chloride, shock wave propagation, pressure effect, electric polarization, single crystal

ABSTRACT: The authors report results of an investigation of the polarization of single crystal sodium chloride under impact loading perpendicular to the cleavage plane (100) in the interval of pressures (P) from 50 to 550 kbar. The impact loading was by means of the explosive devices used by L. V. Al'tshuler et al. (FIT v. 5, 279, 1963). A simple measuring circuit was used (Fig. 1). The parameters of the shock wave in the single crystal were calculated from the known state of the screen. A measuring line made of RKK-0.3/10 cable of 200 ohm wave resistance and an OK-21 oscilloscope were used in the experiments. The crystal thickness (l_0) fluctuated between 0.15 and 0.19 cm. The results of the experiments in the form of a plot of the initial current jump density (I) against the compression behind the front of the shock wave (σ) are shown in Fig. 2. Each point on the curve was obtained in a separate experiment. Shock-wave compression of polycrystalline samples of sodium chloride with initial density 2.13

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ACC NR: AF5028011

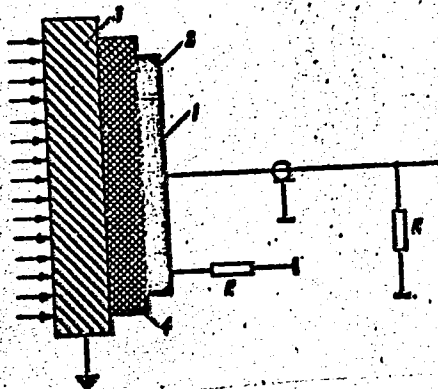


Fig. 1. Experimental setup

1 - Measuring electrode (2 cm dia.);
2 - guard ring (area equal to measuring electrode); 3 - metal screen (Al, Cu); 4 - NaCl single crystal. Arrows show direction of shock wave motion.

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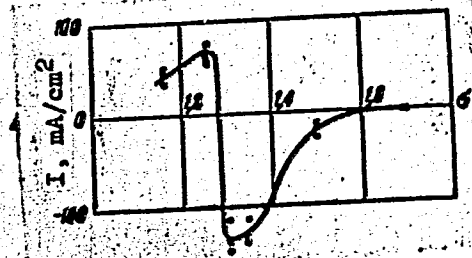


Fig. 2. Plot of $I = f(\sigma)$.

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ACC NR: AF5028011

g/cm^3 ($l_0 = 0.3$ cm, $P = 250-270$ kbar) yielded a polarization current $I = 5.5$ ma/cm².
The authors found no acceptable physical explanation for the observed anomaly in the behavior of the sodium chloride (in polar crystal I increases monotonically with σ). This fact may be connected somehow with a phase transition which has not been observed hitherto under dynamic loading in the pressure range under consideration. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula. [02]

SUB CODE: SS :1 SUBM DATE: 02Aug65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002 /

ATD PRESS: 4140

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Card 3/3

L 43743-65 EWT(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5006524

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B

AUTHOR: Mineyev, V. S.; Shirokov, Yu. M.

TITLE: On the relation between fields and spin particles

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 2, 1965, 719-722 ²¹

TOPIC TAGS: quantum field, scalar neutral quantum field, spin particle

ABSTRACT: A method previously described by Yu. M. Shirokov for obtaining the

Card 1/2

L 43743-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006524

z -axis, m , prescribed at minus infinity in time and c) the scattering matrix. The method is applicable to local quantities of any physical nature or tensor dimension. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas.

Orig. art. nos. 20 100000000

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta
(Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 25Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUR CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

ml
Card 2/2

BIRKENGOF, A.L., dots.; DARINSKIY, A.V., dots.; KOPYAKOV, S.G., dots.;
NEVEL'SHTEYN, G.S., dots.; SOKOLOV, N.N., prof.; PETROV, V.V., prof.;
MARCHENKO, A.I., dots.; KAMINSKIY, S.F., dots.; MINEYEV, Y.Y., dots.;
BOBOK, V.D., dots.; GOLOVANOV, S.S., red.; VISENYA, L.P., red.;
ONOSHEO, N.G., tekhn. red.

[Leningrad Province; nature and economy] Leningradskaya oblast';
priroda i khoziaistvo. [Leningrad] Lenizdat, 1958. 343 p.
(MIRA 11:12)

1. Predsedatel' Leningradskoy oblastnoy planovoy komissii (for
Golovanov).

(Leningrad Province--Economic conditions)

14 (10)

AUTHORS:

Vol'mir, A. S., Minoyev, V. Yg.

SOV/20-125-5-13/61

TITLE:

The Experimental Investigation of the Process of the Buckling of a Shell Under a Dynamic Load (Eksperimental'noye issledovaniye protsessa vypuchivaniya obolochki pri dinamicheskom nagruzhenii)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 5, pp 1002 - 1003 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

M. A. Lavrent'yev and A. Yu. Ishlinskiy (Ref 1) described an experiment in which a cylindrical tube was suddenly compressed by the application of water pressure. In those parts of the tube which were located in closer proximity of the source of disturbance, greater V stability losses were observed. The present paper describes the results obtained by experiments in which such an effect was quantitatively evaluated. The experimental arrangement consisted of 2 reservoirs which were arranged so that one contained the other, and were filled with oil. The sample, which had the shape of a round cylindrical shell, is located in the inner reservoir, and the upper frontal surface remains free. In the outer reservoir increased pressure (5 to 50 at) is generated. The sudden opening of the valve

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The Experimental Investigation of the Process of the SOV/20-125-5-13/61
Buckling of a Shell Under a Dynamic Load

in the inner reservoir causes a hydraulic shock which is conveyed to the sample. The time dependence of pressure in some points of the reservoir is measured by means of special primary elements, and the signals originating from it are recorded on the band of a loop oscillograph. The primary elements of ohmic resistance fastened to the outer and inner surfaces of the sample make it possible to measure the elongations at the corresponding points. Also the deflections of these primary elements were transmitted to the oscillograph. In these experiments the pressure difference between the outer and the inner reservoir and also the time during which the valve remains open was varied, so that it was possible to attain various rates at which pressure increased (within the limits of from 2000 to 6500 at/sec). The oscillogram for testing one of these samples is shown by a figure. In the first period of dynamic load the deformations have the same sign (acceleration). Then the deformation of the inner surface quickly changes its sign, and this corresponds to the instant of time at which the shell becomes buckled. For some samples the critical load was determined as a function of the rate at which pressure in-

Card 2/3

The Experimental Investigation of the Process of the SOV/20-125-5-13/61
Buckling of a Shell Under a Dynamic Load

creased. Besides, a table shows the coefficient of dynamic load. With increasing loading speed the form of wave-formation changes, and this manifests itself also by the increase of the number of waves on the periphery. Besides, the bearing capacity of the shell at the stage of being under load increases considerably. These data correspond to the results obtained by solving the nonlinear problem of the stability of the shells under dynamic load. V. S. Smirnov assisted in carrying out the experiments. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Voenno-vozdushnaya inzhenernaya akademiya im. N. Ye. Zhukovskogo
(Academy for Air-force Engineers imeni N. Ye. Zhukovskiy)

PRESENTED: December 23, 1958, by Yu. N. Rabotnov, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 23, 1958

Card 3/3

(1) NEVER V. 16

report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb '60.

1. A. A. Abkhvritze, A. P. Kostin, Ye. A. Smirnov (Dnepropetrovsk): Investigation of the stability of elastic shells and the basis for improving their construction.
2. A. A. Abkhvritze, Ye. A. Kostin, Ye. A. Smirnov (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
3. A. A. Abkhvritze (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
4. A. A. Abkhvritze, A. P. Kostin, Ye. A. Smirnov (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
5. A. A. Abkhvritze, A. P. Kostin, Ye. A. Smirnov (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
6. A. A. Abkhvritze (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
7. A. A. Abkhvritze (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
8. A. A. Abkhvritze, Ye. A. Kostin, Ye. A. Smirnov (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
9. A. A. Abkhvritze, Ye. A. Kostin, Ye. A. Smirnov (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
10. A. A. Abkhvritze (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
11. A. A. Abkhvritze (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
12. A. A. Abkhvritze (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
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39. A. A. Abkhvritze (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.
40. A. A. Abkhvritze (Dnepropetrovsk): The problem of the stability of shells under the action of a uniform load.

MINEYEV, V.Ye., inzh.

Remote control of the converter systems of M-85 electric filters.
Prom. energ. 18 no.9:14-16 3 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MINEYEV, Ye. S.

AUTHOR: Mineyev, Ye.S. 117-3-22/28

TITLE: A Leading Worker (Peredovaya rabotnitsa)

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', 1958, # 3, p 42 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tribute is paid to Nina Vasil'yevna Konovalova, the best gear-cutting-machine operator of the Izhevskiy Machine Building Plant (Izhevskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

MINEYEV, Yu., inzh.; KARPOV, B., inzh.

Anchor arrangements on vessels with underwater wings. Rech.
transp. 21 no.1:45-46 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Anchors)

S/123/62/000/009/010/017
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Pinchuk, G. A.; Ivanov, B. A., Nemanov, M. S., Mineyev, Yu. A.

TITLE: The effect of surface hardening on the fatigue strength of mine electric locomotive axles

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 9, 1962, 38-39, abstract 9B172 (V sb. "Povysheniye dolgovechnosti detaley mashin poverkhnostn. naklepom". Perm', 1961, 22-30)

TEXT: The effect of surface hardening by means of burnishing the under-nave parts of axles on their fatigue strength was investigated. Experimental axle specimens were prepared of steel 45 subjected to normalizing and refinement. Hub specimens to press-on were made of 40XH (40KhN) steel and refined to hardness HB 210. The burnishing was performed by means of one-roll burnishing appliance under the following conditions: burnishing force 450 kg, burnishing speed = 40 m/min, feed = 0.15 mm/min, number of passes = 2. For burnishing a roll of 45 mm in diameter with the profile radius of 5 mm was used. The investigations have established that the surface hardness after burnishing under mentioned conditions increases by 30%, and the depth of the work hardened

Card 1/2

The effect of surface hardening ...

S/123/62/000/009/010/017
A052/A101.

layer is 2 mm. The burnishing of under-nave axle parts increases their fatigue strength by 150% compared with the not hardened specimens. The presence of a hub pressed-on on the axle reduces the fatigue strength by 50% compared with flat specimens. The tightness does not affect practically the fatigue strength of burnished axles and somewhat reduces that of unburnished axles. An application of steel subjected to refinement instead of normalizing does not affect the fatigue strength of under-nave axle parts. There are 7 figures.

E. Spivak

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

MINEYEV, Yu.I., inzh.; GOLOV, Yu.S., inzh.

Gas exhaust systems on ships with underwater wings. Sudostroenie
28 no.8:27-30 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Planing hulls) (Exhaust systems)

ACC NR: AP7002649 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0197/0197

INVENTOR: Mineyev, Yu. I.; Chernigin, Yu. P.; Golov, Yu. S.; Sorokin, B. I.

ORG: None

TITLE: A hydraulic servo drive for rudder control. Class 65, No. 146667

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 197

TOPIC TAGS: marine engineering, hydrofoil, rudder, hydraulic device, servosystem

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a hydraulic servo drive for controlling the rudders on hydrofoil boats. The unit contains a slide-valve device for distribution of the working fluid to the cavities above and below the piston in the power cylinder, a hydraulic pump and a system of check valves. The technical and economic indices of the control system are improved, design is simplified and reliability is increased by using a plunger pump connected to a common hydraulic system. The pump rotor is linked to the steering mechanism while the suction and discharge lines are connected to the master hydraulic cylinder. The master cylinder is rigidly fastened to the power cylinder and the master cylinder rod interacts with the slide valve. The valve housing is linked to the hydraulic power cylinder of the tiller unit.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 21Sep60

Card 1/1

MINEYEV, Yu.P., insh.

Gas balance of the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine. Trudy ITO
chern. met. 20:398-401 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Magnitogorsk--Metallurgical plants)

L 1728-66 FSS-2/ENT(1)/EEC(m)/FS(v)-3 TT/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5021009

UR/0203/65/005/004/0781/0783
550.38

AUTHOR: Mineyev, Yu. V.; Sanin, A. A.; Savin, B. I.; Gadalov, A. N.

TITLE: System for measuring weak currents used on the Electron-2 and Electron-4 satellites

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 4, 1965, 781-783

TOPIC TAGS: particle detector, detection system / Electron 2, Electron 4

ABSTRACT: A circuit used for the detection of currents caused by low-energy charged particles is described. The block diagram of the circuit is shown in Fig. 1 of Enclosure. The circuit operates as follows: The impinging particles are stored on the collector for approximately 120 sec at which time, a RP-5 polarized relay closes the contact on command and connects the charged capacitor C to the rest of the circuit. Damped oscillations with a natural frequency of approximately 70 kc are established in the circuit. The waveform is amplified in a nonlinear amplifier and applied to a threshold circuit (Schmidt trigger). Depending on the initial charge stored on C and the threshold level, the number of pulses at the output are directly proportional to the particle current. Accuracy is controlled by the periodic discharge of a reference capacitor previously charged from the power supply.
Card 1/3

L 1728-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021009

The circuit is temperature stabilized; the number of recorded impinging particles does not vary by more than ± 1 in the temperature range of -25 to $+45^{\circ}\text{C}$. The minimum detectable current is 2×10^{-15} amp when the capacitor is charged for 100 sec. The dynamic range of the detector is 10^3 . During the charging period, the active circuits are disconnected from the power source. This reduces the power consumption of the circuit to 0.2 w. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula. [BD]

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Institut yadernoy fiziki
(Moscow State University. Institute of Nuclear Physics)

SUBMITTED: 22Oct64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4096

Card 2/3

L 1728-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021009

ENCLOSURE: 01

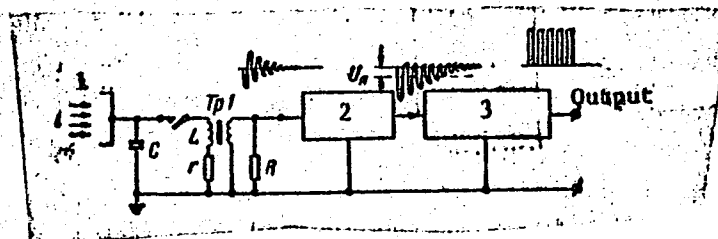


Fig. 1. Measuring circuit

- 1 - Collector;
- 2 - amplifier;
- 3 - discriminator.

Card 3/3

L 15793-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6002288

SOURCE CODE: UR/0186/65/000/006/0079/0080

AUTHOR: Gadalov, A. N.; Mineyev, Yu. V.; Rapoport, I. D.

ORG: NIIYaF

TITLE: Linear gating device

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 6, 20
1965, 79-80

TOPIC TAGS: pulse analyzer, gate signal, nuclear physics apparatus

ABSTRACT: A linear gate, employing two identical cascaded stages, with a large dynamic range capable of passing pulses of the order of 1 μ sec is described. The second stage helps to reduce the effect of the trigger pulse on the output and creep-through by the gated signal. Since two of the transistors in the gate circuit are strongly saturated in the closed state and hence respond relatively slowly, the input pulse is delayed by about 0.2-0.3 μ sec and its front is stretched. This disadvantage can be largely eliminated by using high speed transistors. The gate can pass higher level input signals if the power supply voltage is raised. It

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UDC: 539.1.075

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B

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L 15793-66

ACC NR: AP6002288

works at -20 to +45°C. In conclusion the authors express thanks to I. A. Savenko for assistance in the work. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 18, 20,09/ SUBM DATE: 26Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 11/05

KIRZON, M.V.; MINEYEV, Yu.V.; BURMISTROV, Yu.M.

Change in the impedance of a frog nerve trunk under the action of visible light. *Biofizika* 7 no.3:306-310 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova.
(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY) (LIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (NERVES)

EMT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD

L 10363-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002723

S/0120/63/000/003/0079/0081

AUTHOR: Sanin, A. A.; Mneyev, Yu. V.

54

57

TITLE: An electronic circuit for separating signals which differ in shape

SOURCE: Prihory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1963, 79-81

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized circuit, signal separation, Gamma-quanta recording, photomultiplier, fast components, slow components

ABSTRACT: This article describes a transistorized circuit (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure) which can distinguish pulses by shape and is capable of separate registering of both Gamma quanta and charged particles with the use of a single scintillation counter. The device operates basically as follows. A negative-polarity signal from a photomultiplier is applied to an emitter follower for separating "fast" components from "slow" ones. If the input signal contains a fast-component amplitude, then a pulse with an amplitude sufficient for triggering a discriminator will be developed at the secondary winding of the transformer of the second-transistor collector circuit. This signal is transmitted through an emitter follower to the input of a fast-component discriminator, i.e., a blocking

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L 10363-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002723

3

oscillator with collector-base coupling. The circuit of the latter has a small discriminator threshold drift (2%) at temperatures from -10 to +50C. A signal from the emitter of the second stage passes to the slow-component discriminator through a delay line and emitter follower. The discriminator operates when the input signal amplitude is greater than the preset threshold value and the fast discriminator is not actuated. The slow-component discriminator is followed by an anticoincidence circuit. During the registration of Gamma quanta, signals do not appear at input "a" of the anticoincidence circuit. In this case, a pulse will appear at the output of the anticoincidence circuit, depending on the energy of the Gamma quantum and on the preset discriminator threshold. The total power required for the circuit does not exceed 0.25 w. "The authors thank P. I. Shavrin and V. E. Nesterov for their constant interest in the project and for their many valuable observations." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki MGU (Scientific Research Institute for Nuclear Physics MGU)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul62 DATE ACQ: 12Jul63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

Card 2/32

L 21603-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWG(m)/T/EWA(h) LJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6007817

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/001/0100/0106

AUTHOR: Grigorov, N. L.; Gadalov, A. N.; Mineyev, Yu. V.; Rapoport, I. D.; Savenko, I. A.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University
(NII yadernoy fiziki MGU)

28
26
B

TITLE: Pulse-height recording and logarithmic conversion of pulse heights in the 10^4 - 10^5 dynamic range

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1966, 100-106

TOPIC TAGS: pulse recording, cosmic ray measurement

ABSTRACT: Intended for modern high-energy cosmic-ray investigations, a new logarithmic pulse-height converter covers a dynamic range up to 10^5 by means of an automatic conversion-scale change. The instrument error remains constant (10%) throughout the range. The logarithmic pulse-height-into-number conversion is effected by an oscillatory circuit tuned to the input pulses; the dynamic range of this circuit is 1000. A block diagram and a principal circuit of the transistorized pulse-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.384.387

L 21603-66

ACC NR: AP6007817

height converter are explained, and technical data on the principal parts is given. Also, the linear pulse gate, preamplifier, and control and scale-change circuit are described. Stable operation of the converter within $-20+50C$ is claimed. A pulse-height discriminator circuit was suggested by A. S. Melloranskiy. "The authors wish to thank A. A. Sanin for his useful advice." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 formulas. [03] 2

SUB CODE: 18, 09 / SUBM DATE: 03Feb65 / ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 418

Card ^{dfa} 2/2

L 19598-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/ASD(a)-5/ASD(p)-3/SSD(c)/AFMDC/BSO/SSD/AFWL/AEDC(a)
S/0120/64/000/004/0119/0121

ACCESSION NR: AP4044680

AUTHOR: Sanin, A. A.; Mineyev, Yu. V.; Yakovlev, B. M.

TITLE: Scheme for recording gamma-quanta¹⁹ of various energies in the presence of strong streams of charged particles

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1964, 119-121

TOPIC TAGS: gamma quantum, gamma quantum recording, charged particle, charged particle motion

ABSTRACT: A well-known principle of the segregation of pulses due to gamma-quanta and to charged particles by means of a double-layer scintillation counter is used. Tunnel-diode-type threshold devices are employed for discrimination purposes; the GaAs tunnel diodes have a low operation threshold (which obviates preamplifiers) stable within 1-2% at temperatures -20+45C. Multiplier phototube signals are picked off (see Enclosure 1) from the anode and from the last

Card 1/3

L 19598-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044680

dynode. If a charged particle passes the scintillator, the dynode signal, after the fast component has been isolated by the impulse transformer, has a high enough amplitude to operate the discriminator. The anode signal is applied, via an emitter repeater and a delay line, to a series of stepped-threshold discriminators. Each discriminator sends its impulse through an anti-coincidence device whose other input receives an impulse from the fast-component discriminator. Thus, when a charged particle passes the double-layer scintillator, a discriminator operates and no signal appears at the output of the anti-coincidence devices. With gamma-radiation, however, the discriminator does not operate. Depending on the gamma-quantum energy, one or more discriminators operate and cause signals at the output. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki MGU
(Scientific-Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 20Jul63

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 01

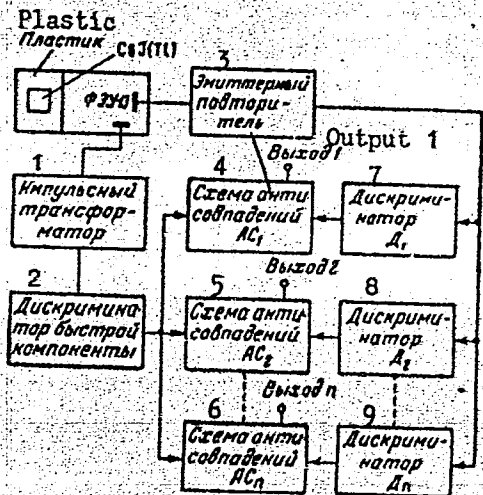
OTHER: 002

Card 2/3

L 19598-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044680

ENCLOSURE, 01



A block diagram of the gamma-quanta recorder

- 1 - impulse transformer
- 2 - fast-component discriminator
- 3 - emitter repeater
- 4 - 5 - 6 - anti-coincidence circuits
- 7 - 8 - 9 - discriminators

Card 3/3

E 40805-56 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(1)-2/FCC GHI

ACC NR: AP6028357 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/004/0762/0766

AUTHOR: Gadalov, A. N.; Rapoport, I. D.; Mineyev, Yu. V. 41
B

ORG: Moscow State University. Nuclear Physics Institute (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Institut yadernoy fiziki)

TITLE: Telemetering⁸ of pulses from a scintillating cosmic ray¹² detector over a wide dynamic range

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 762-766

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray measurement, scintillation detector

ABSTRACT: A relatively simple system for measuring amplitude of pulses from a scintillation cosmic ray detector in the dynamic range of $\sim 2 \cdot 10^4$ is described. This range is attained by means of an analog-to-numeric conversion directly at the output of a photomultiplier. Figure 1 illustrates the basic concept of the system. An oscillatory circuit, tuned to $f \sim 1$ Mc (so that $1/f \gg \tau_2$ where τ_2 is the luminescence time), is coupled to the anode circuit of the photomultiplier which registers scintillations ($\tau_2 \sim 10^{-9}$ sec). A photomultiplier current pulse charges the capacitor of the tank circuit, and produces a packet of damped oscillations with an initial amplitude (U_0) proportional to the current pulse. The oscillations are damped and then

Card 1/3 UDC: 523.165

L 40805-66

ACC NR: AP6028357

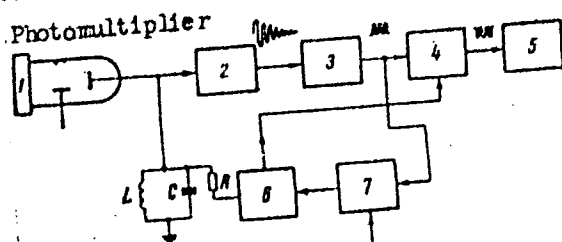


Fig. 1. Detector block diagram

- 1 - Scintillator; 2 - amplifier;
- 3 - discriminator; 4 - anticoin-
- cidence circuit (1); 5 - counter;
- 6 - damping circuit; 7 - anti-
- coincidence circuit (2).

damped. Thus, a selection is made of registered pulses. The minimum value of the registered scintillation pulses is determined by the input circuit noise. The circuit sensitivity (U_t), which is made to exceed several times the noise level, is $\sim 300 \mu v$. The maximum value of registered scintillation pulses of $\sim 7 v$ is limited by the permissible

passed on to an amplitude discriminator (threshold, U_t) which forms a packet of standard pulses whose number $N = k \ln (U_0/U_t)$. In the presence of an external control signal and through an anticoincidence circuit (1), these pulses are sent to an output counter whose readings are in turn transmitted to a registration channel. In the absence of the control signal, the circuit oscillations are damped by the first pulse that arrives from the discriminator through another anticoincidence circuit (2). In this case, the packet of pulses is not

L 40205-66

ACC NR: AP6028357

amplitude at the input of the transistorized circuits. The power supply required for the entire system does not exceed 100 Mw. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 04, 18 SUBM DATE: 30Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001
ATD PRESS: 5059

Card 3/3 MLP

L 47545-66 ENT (1)
ACC NR: AP6032701

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/005/0957/0958
44

AUTHOR: Mineyev, Yu. V.; Rapoport, I. D.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (Institut yadernoy fiziki, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

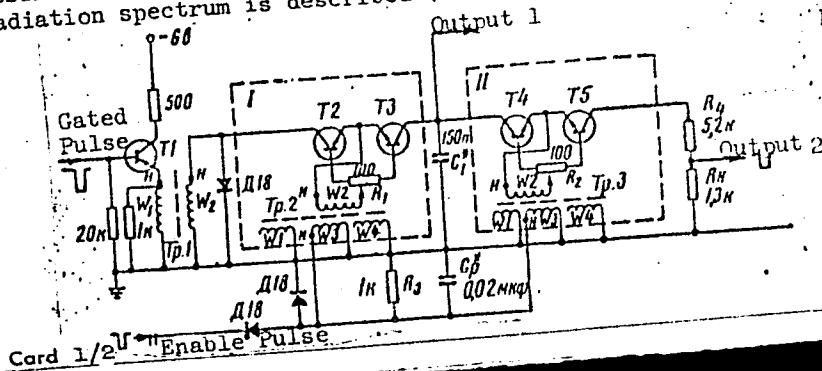
TITLE: Wide-dynamic-range linear gating circuit *15*

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 957-958

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized circuit, gate ~~circuit~~ signal

ABSTRACT: A wide-dynamic-range linear gating circuit for investigating the space radiation spectrum is described (see Fig. 1). The voltage gain and dynamic amplitude

Fig. 1. Radiation pulse gate circuit



UDC: 523.165

L 4700-06

ACC NR: AP6032701

range of the circuit (0.95 and 5000, respectively) are stable within the ambient-temperature range from -20C to +50C. The gate accepts negative pulses with heights varying from 4 mv to 20 v. The upper value is limited by the collector-to-emitter breakdown voltage of the 2T301E silicon transistors (T_2-T_5). The presence of two identical output stages reduces the magnitude of the "pedestal" caused by the control pulse to 20 mv and diminishes the unwanted signal when the gate is closed. Two potentiometers (R_1 and R_2) compensate for the difference in transistor characteristics. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 02Feb66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5094

Card 2/2

L 08032-67 EWT(1)

ACC NR: AP6034230

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/005/0131/0133

AUTHOR: Mineyev, Yu. V.

31
B

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, MGU (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki MGU)

TITLE: Transistorized blocking oscillator for nanosecond ²⁵pulse generation

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1966, 131-133

TOPIC TAGS: pulse generator, electronic oscillator

ABSTRACT: Transistorized monostable multivibrator circuits are discussed. The transformer, which has a toroidal ferrite core, is used as a storing unit and also for providing positive feedback. Dimensions of the core are 7 x 4 x 2 mm; $\mu = 600$. A diode protects the base-emitter junction from breakdown during pulse generation. The threshold voltage of the circuit is 1 v; the output pulse amplitude is 4 v. Pulse repetition frequency is over 1 Mc with the output pulse duration of 100 nsec. An shf transistor with a 1-Gc frequency threshold must be used to obtain 40—50 nsec pulse durations. Operation delay can be reduced from 20 nsec to 10 nsec if the triggering pulse voltage is equal to twice the threshold voltage. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 07Oct65/ ORIG REF: 001/OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5102

Card 1/1 vrb

UDC: 621.374.2

ACC NR: AP7007729

SOURCE CODE: UR/0188/67/000/001/0123/0125

AUTHOR: Mineyev, Yu. V.; Rapoport, I. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Analog-to-digital logarithmic converter based on an oscillating circuit

SOURCE: Moscow, Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya III. Fizika, astronomiya, no. 1, 1967, 123-125

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, transistorized circuit

ABSTRACT: A transistorized logarithmic analog-to-digital converter of d-c voltage into pulses is described. The input voltage (3 mv—3 v) is first converted into voltage pulses by a sampling gate circuit. These voltage pulses excite an LC circuit whose oscillations are tuned to resonate with the gate control pulses. The output of the LC circuit is amplified, limited, and fed to an amplitude discriminator, whose output is a packet of pulses. The number of pulses in the packet is proportional to the logarithm of the input d-c voltage. The converter characteristics (input amplitude vs. number of output pulses) are shown in Fig. 1 along with the

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.374.387

ACC NR: AP7007729

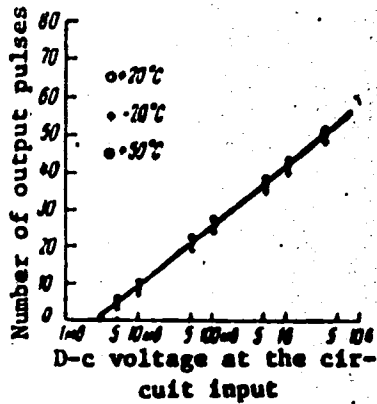


Fig. 1. Conversion and temperature stability characteristics of the converter

results showing the converter temperature stability. Power consumption of the converter is about 100 mw. Orig. art. has: 2 figures [IV]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 27Jul66/ ORIG REF: 002/ SOV REF: 002/
ATD PRESS: 5117

Card 2/2

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion. T
Sexual Glands.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102106.

Author : Mineyeva, A. F.

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Influence of Folliculine on the Gain of Weight
of Premature Newborn.

Orig Pub: Pediatriya, akusherstvo i ginekologiya, 1956, No 3,
55-57

Abstract: To 173 newborn from the 1st day of life, folliculin
was introduced subcutaneously (F; 300 units daily
with newborn weight of 1-2 kg and 500 units in 2-
2.5 kg). On the average, each baby received 15 in-
jections. Children to whom F was introduced gained
weight more intensively, were discharged in a more

Card 1/2

60

MINEYEVA, A.M., kand.med.nauk

Results of the surgical treatment of urogenital fistulae. Sbor.
nauch. rab. Kaf. akush. i gin. GMI no.1:233-234 '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (sav. prof. G.K.Cherepakhin)
Gor'kovskogo gos.meditsinskogo instituta.
(FISTULA) (GENITOURINARY ORGANS—SURGERY)

MINEYEVA, A.M., kand.med.nauk

Diagnosis, clinical aspects, treatment and late results in chorion-epitheliomas of the female genital zone according to data from Gorkiy Hospital for the past ten years. Sbor. nauch. rab. Kaf. akush. i gin. GMI no.2:86-89 '60: (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (sav.-kafedroy prof. G.K.Cherepekhin)
Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHORION--CANCER)
(GENERATIVE ORGANS, FEMALE--CANCER)

ZHUKOV, V.G.; MINYEVA, A.N.

Some problems of the interrelationships between the electric activity of the brain and muscles in man. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol.nauki no.2:83-86 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh Ural'skogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.M.Gor'kogo. (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

LAVROVA, T.F.; NOVIKOV, Yu.G.; KHARIN, V.S.; SHAPOVALOV, A.Ye.; KOLOKOLOVA,
T.D.; KHRIITININA, K.M.; MINEYEVA, G.T. .

Temporary exclusion of the left cardiac ventricle from circulation
in an experiment. Grad. khir. 6 no.5:62-66 S-0 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra operativnoy khirurgii s topograficheskoy anatomiyey
(zav. -- prof. T.F.Lavrova), tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'-
skaya laboratoriya i kafedra biokhimii (zav. -- dotsent K.M.
Khriitina) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

5 (4), (2)

AUTHORS:

Bogatskiy, D. P., Mineyeva, I. A.

SOV/79-29-4-72/77

TITLE:

Physico-chemical Investigation of the Structure and the Properties of the Oxygen Compounds of Nickel (Fiziko-khimicheskoye issledovaniye struktury i svoystv kislородnykh soyedineniy nikelya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 29, Nr 4, pp 1382 - 1390 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to obtain high accuracy and sensitivity in the case of the thermographic investigation of the isobaric processes of the thermal dissociation of the nickel oxides and their solid solutions the differential-thermal analysis was carried out with the automatic recording of the curves of heating and cooling on the pyrometer of N. S. Kurnakov. The nickel oxides and their solid solutions were investigated. The given differential thermograms show that the nickel dioxide NiO_2 is the less stable one of all oxides and has an extremely high dissociation elasticity. The nickel dioxide Ni_2O_3 is more stable than NiO_2 , has, however, also a high dissociation elasticity. These results of the thermographic and radiographic investigations confirm that

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Physico-chemical Investigation of the Structure and the Properties of the Oxygen Compounds of Nickel SOV/79-29-4-72/77

only three nickel oxides exist (nickel dioxide, nickel oxide, and nickelous oxide) and that solid solutions of these oxides can be formed. The nickel dioxide was obtained by the dehydration of its hydrate under high pressure. The parameters of the cubical lattice amount to: 4.620 Å in the case of nickel dioxide, 4.186 Å in the case of nickel oxide, and 4.172 Å in the case of nickelous oxide. There are 13 figures, 5 tables, and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR i Moskovskiy institut tvetnykh metallov (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow Institute of Nonferrous Metals)

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1957

Card 2/2

14(10)

SOV/98-59-2-8/22

AUTHORS:

~~Mineyeva, I.A.~~, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Nikol'skiy, A.Yu., Engineer

TITLE:

The Influence of the Heating up of Reinforcements on the Strength of Reinforced Concrete Structures (Vliyaniye nagreva armatury na prochnost' zhelezo-betonnykh konstruktsiy)

PERIODICAL:

Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 2, p 33-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Research on the influence of heating up of reinforcements on the strength and hardness of reinforced concrete structures was conducted at the Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (the Moscow Institute of Energetics). It was found that the heating up of reinforcements (~~due to local induction currents~~) causes a considerable lessening of the

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14(10)

SOV/98-59-2-8/22

The Influence of the Heating up of Reinforcements on the Strength of Reinforced Concrete Structures

hardness of reinforced concrete beams (figure 3). The amount of breaking load for beams with periodic profile reinforcements depends little on the temperature of the heating up of the beam (figure 4). There are 3 graphs, 2 diagrams, 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet and 3 American.

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5(2)

AUTHORS: Bogatskiy, D.P., Mineyeva, I.A., SOV/62-59-7-2/38
Urazov, G.G.

TITLE: The Principles of a New Complex-conversion Method of the Chemical Treatment of Oxide-, Silicate- and Mixed Ores (Osnovy novogo kompleksno-konversionnogo metoda khimicheskoy pererabotki okisnykh, silikatnykh i smeshannykh rud)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 7, pp 1154 - 1162 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper a universal and profitable method for the complex chemical treatment of the ores mentioned in the title is elaborated on the basis of theoretic and experimental investigations of the redox- and other processes. In this complex method the following chemo-physical processes influencing one another are simultaneously utilized in a compact apparatus: the adsorption of sulphurous gases and the transformation of the sulphurous into the sulphuric anhydride, the formation of sulphurous and sulphuric acid in a solution, their interaction on the newly reduced metals and their low oxides, the oxidation of the ferrous sulphate in ferric sulphate and its

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The Principles of a New Complex-conversion Method SOV/62-59-7-2/38
of the Chemical Treatment of Oxide-, Silicate- and Mixed Ores

reaction with sulphur dioxide gases and with the oxides, silicates and sulphide minerals of the metals to be extracted; furthermore, what is of importance for the process to be realized, the increase of the activity of the mentioned interacting reagents at the moment of their formation and the influence of this factor in the intensity of the corresponding processes, the contact catalytic and other factors intensifying the whole process under the special condition of their realization. The following investigations were carried out for developing this apparatus: investigations of the dependence of all complex processes on the different physico-chemical processes of their practical operation, investigations of the nature of the simplest and optimum conditions of a simultaneous and intensive progress of the interaction process. Investigation results are represented in figures 1-11. There are 11 figures and 19 references, 16 of which are Soviet.

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The Principles of a New Complex-conversion Method SOV/62-59-7-2/38
of the Chemical Treatment of Oxide-, Silicate- and Mixed Ores

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakov
Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni
N.S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR

SUBMITTED: December 3, 1957

Card 3/3

SOV/98-59-8-11/33

15(6)

AUTHORS:

Nikol'skiy, A.Yu., Engineer, and Mineyeva, I.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE:

The Effect of Heat on the Hardness and Durability of Ferro-Concrete Beams

PERIODICAL:

Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1959, Nr 8. pp 45-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article describes tests carried out by the Chair of Hydraulic Construction Work in the MEI (Moscow Power Institute) on the causes and effect on ferro-concrete of heat (up to 250°C) generated from high-power electric cables (up to 11,000 amps) installed in the steel framework of the concrete; they showed that the hardness of ferro-concrete exposed to such heat was considerably lowered. The experiment was conducted on ferro-concrete beams measuring 150x 200x1, 300mm, reinforced with, in one case, Mark 5 steel, and in the other, of round rods of Mark 3 steel, of the same dimensions. The assembly equipment was also made of the same material, consisting of 2 6mm diameter rods and a hoop 4mm in diameter and 100mm long. The compression of the concrete, which was in all cases iden-

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SOV/98-59-8-11/33

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tical, was carried out by an I-21 vibrator, while the durability varied between 150-200 kgs/cm². Conditions of hardening varied, one group of test beams having been treated in a steam chamber at temperatures of 70-80°C for 48 hours, the other having been hardened under normal conditions at 15-20°C for 28 days. The beams were subjected to heat in the form of electric currents of 800-1,000 amps, the heat being maintained at the required temperatures for 3 hours. Temperatures varied, the beams reinforced with Mark 5 steel being heated up to 80°C and 230°C, while those with round Mark 3 steel rods were subjected to temperatures of 80°C, 160°C and 230°C. The tests were carried out on a 50 ton universal hydraulic UIM-50 machine, made by the Khar'kov works. Pressure, in the form of 2 concentrated weights graded up to 500 kgs, was applied to beams and continued until they snapped; the results of the tests on beams reinforced with Mark 5 steel are given in table 1 and fig.1, and show that the breaking pressure varied only slightly when applied to the 2 differently treated beams. Fig.1 compares the graphs of the relative pressure of the 2 kinds of beams (steamed and cold-treated), showing that the variation in the degree of

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sag, which was greater in the former type than in the latter, particularly at low pressure, decreased as pressure increased. A comparison of figs.1a and 1b shows that the method of hardening has little effect on the degree of sag of beams tested when cold. The graph of the tests on beams reinforced with Mark 3 steel is given in fig.2 and table 2, which data shows that the durability of the beams was considerably lowered even at 160°C, and that this decrease rose even more steeply above this temperature; fig.2 shows the relation between sag and pressure and temperature. Conclusions drawn from the experiments are that the shape of the steel reinforcement affects the hardness of concrete; angular steel is more resistant to pressure when heated, but is unaffected by the method of hardening and testing. There are 2 diagrams and 2 tables.

Card 3/3

BOGATSKIY, D.P., prof.; MINSYEVA, I.A., dots.; SHPRINK, B.E., prof., re-
tsenzent; MAMEDOV, A.H., dotsent, retsenzent; KUZNETSOVA, L.A.,
red.; VLADIMIROVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Phase rule and its application in the technology of metals;
lectures for students of the engineering faculty] Pravilo faz i ego
primeneniye v tekhnologii metallov; lektsii dlia studentov inzhenernogo
fakul'teta. Moskva, Vses. sel'khoz. in-t sashnogo obrazovaniya,
1960. 39 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy remonta traktorov, avtomobiley i sel'sko-
khoz'yaystvennykh mashin Vsesoyuznogo sel'skokhoz'yaystvennogo instituta
sashnogo obrazovaniya (for Mamedov)
(Metallurgy) (Phase rule and equilibrium)

ZAKRYTYI, M.I.; GONCHAROV, V.P.; MINEYEVA, I.D.

Exclusion of bottom waters in oil wells of the Sokolovogorskiy
gas and oil fields. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-
issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.3:21-23 '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

YES'KOVA, Ye.M.; MINEYEV, D.A.; MINEYEVA, I.G.

Uranium and thorium in alkali rocks of the Urals. *Geokhimiia*
no.9:770-777 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystal
Chemistry of Rare Elements, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(Ural Mountains--Uranium)

(Ural Mountains--Thorium)