

Naumov, D.V.

Category: USSR/General Biology. Evolution.

B-7

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Biol., No 16 25 March 1957, 21605

Author : Naumov, D.V.

Inst : not given

Title : Discordance in direction and rate of evolutionary process in different generations of metagenetic animals.

Orig Pub: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 108, No 3, 558-561

Abstract: Based on a study of the structure in different generations of some metagenetic animals living in unlike conditions (metagenetic in intestinal cavity, parasitic worms with a metagenetic cycle) the author comes to the conclusion that the investigated forms may evolve not only at different tempos, but in different directions. To indicate such an occurrence, the author introduces a new term - discordant evolution.

Card : 1/1

-3-

NAUMOV, D.V.

A new type of genome structure in hydroids. Dokl. AN SSSR 109
no.3:646-648 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavlena akade-
mikon Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Hydromedusae)

HAUKOV, D.V.

Life cycle of the hydromedusa *Cladonema pacifica* Haumov. Dokl. AN
SSSR 12 no.1:165-166 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akade-
mikon Ye.N. Parlovskim.
(Hydromedusae)

NAUMOV, D.V.

Role of oligomerization and polymerization in the evolution of
colonial hydrosaea [with summary in English]. Trudy Len. ob-va est.
73 no.38-42 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Hydrosaea)

Monobrachium
HAURIOV, D.V.

Structure and taxonomic position of *Monobrachium parasitum*
Merschik (Hydrozoa). Dok. AN SSSR 113 no.5:1168-1170 Ap '57.
(MIRA 10:7)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom Y6.N. Pavlovskim.
(Hydrozoa)

NAUMOV, D. V.

30527

RUSSIAN SCIENCE

08/72/59

Biological Sciences, 1973-1978
Biological Sciences, Vol. 3 (Biological Sciences of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, No. 3) (Moscow, 1973-1978) (Moscow, 1978) 128 p. 1, 200 copies printed.

Biological Sciences, 1973-1978. Biological Sciences, Group 3 (Group 3) (Moscow, 1973-1978) (Moscow, 1978) 128 p. 1, 200 copies printed.

No. of vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

1. The book is intended for natural and earth scientists interested in the various activities of the chemical, physical and biological sciences, and in particular attention to various biological, environmental, and developmental.

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7. The book is intended for natural and earth scientists interested in the various activities of the chemical, physical and biological sciences, and in particular attention to various biological, environmental, and developmental.

8. The book is intended for natural and earth scientists interested in the various activities of the chemical, physical and biological sciences, and in particular attention to various biological, environmental, and developmental.

HAUMOV, D.V., kand.biol.nauk; STEPANYANTS, S.D.

Hydroids collected in Antarctic and subantarctic waters. Inform.
biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.3:57-58 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Antarctic regions--Hydrozoa)

LINDBERG, G.U.; SHCHEIRINA, Z.G.; DOGEL', V.A.; RESHETNYAK, V.V.; STRELKOV, A.A.; KOLTUN, V.M.; NAUMOV, D.V.; IVANOV, A.V.; BYKHOVSKIY, B.Ye. ZHUKOV, Ye.V.; PERGAMENT, T.S.; KOBOTKEVICH, V.S.; USHAKOV, P.V.; KLYUGN, G.A.; ANDROSOVA, Ye.I.; GOSTILOVSKAYA, M.G.; BRODSKIY, K.A.; GUSEV, A.V.; TARASOV, N.I.; GUR'YAMOVA, Ye.F.; VAGIN, V.L.; LOMAKINA, N.B.; BULYCHEVA, A.I.; KOBYAKOVA, Z.I.; LOZINO-LOZINSKIY, L.K.; YAKOVLEVA, A.M.; GALKIN, Yu.I.; SKARIATO, O.A.; AKIMUSHKIN, I.I.; D'YAKONOV, A.M.; BARANOVA, Z.I.; SAVEL'YEVA, T.S.; SKALKIN, V.A.

List of the fauna of marine waters of southern Sakhalin and southern Kuriles. Issl.dal'nevost.mor.SSSR no.6:173-256 '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR.
(Sakhalin--Marine fauna)
(Kurile Islands--Marine fauna)

17 (4)

AUTHOR:

Naumov, D. Ya.

SOV/20-127-6-45/51

TITLE:

On the Parallelism in the Ways of Evolution in Different Classes of Metagenetic Coelenterata

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1304 - 1307 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

2 classes belong to the Coelenterata mentioned in the title: Hydrozoa and Scyphozoa. The evolution of these two classes shows similarities, but they are not to be considered a uniform systematic group as they are of different origin. Their common phylogenetic destiny was a consequence of the independent origin of the metagenesis of the ancestors of recent Hydrozoa and Scyphozoa. Therefore, these ancestors were put under equal conditions. As had been proved before (Refs 1,2), the ancestors of these two groups were immobile organisms attached to the ground. The floating Medusae originated later as propagation stages of these polypous ancestors. This medusoid generation was formed, in both groups, independently of each other: for the hydro-medusae originate from buds on polyps while the polyp body is divided transversely to its axis for the formation of Scypho-medusae. The original function of the Medusae was the diffusion

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On the Parallelism in the Ways of Evolution in
Different Classes of Metagenetic Coelenterata

SOV/20-127-6-45/51

of the genital products. The polyps, however, lost their genital multiplication. The very fact that the Medusae had to move about led to the formation of organs of motion: at first passive organs (umbel), then also active ones (circular muscles of the umbel, velum of hydromedusae). The ability of changing the position of the body effected the origin of equilibrium organs (statocysts). The migrations in a vertical direction led to the formation of light-sensitive spots in some species. Another proof of the separate origin of Scyphozoa and Hydrozoa is the formation of statocysts from quite different rudiment. The distances to be covered in the transportation of the genital products, are also connected with the lifetime of the Medusae. The necessary intensification of the nutritive function also serves the increase in the number of sexual cells. The necessary complication of the digestive system (gastrovascular system) shows quite a different evolution in Hydrozoa and Scyphozoa, and is, therefore, of different structure. The 2 different food-catching methods, known for all Medusae, originated independently in hydro- and scyphomedusae: a) the driving-in of the prey by numerous marginal

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On the Parallelism in the Ways of Evolution in
Different Classes of Metagenetic Coelenterata

SOV/20-127-6-45/51

tentacles into the wide mouth opening, and b) active catching by tentacles drawing the food towards a rather narrow mouth. After the appearance of the Medusae, their evolution proceeded at a very rapid rate because they are living under much more complicated and manifold conditions than their immobile polyps. The latter perfected their protective skeleton and the arrangement of the polyp within the colonies to a very high degree (Hydrozoa). The high degree of integration of the colony can push the metagenesis to the background, or even eliminate it completely. There are 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 13, 1959, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1959

Card 3/3

SOV/20-126-4-59/62

17(4)
AUTHOR:

Naumov, D. V.

TITLE:

Specific Differences in the Polypoid Generation of Coronata (Vidovyye razlichiya polipoidnogo pokoleniya koronomeduz)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 4, pp 902 - 904 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author recalls of the discovery and further investigation of the polype Coronata (Refs 1-12). All investigators, however, overlooked a very characteristic peculiarity in the Coronata systematology: more than 30 species are included which belong to about 10 genera while all their polypes are united to one single genus with only 8 species. It is probable that some species of the scyphopolypes, after close investigation, can be classified to several independent species. The cause of the mentioned state was already clarified by the author (Ref 13). It lies in a different rate of evolution in settled and freely floating metagenetic animals. The above assertions are proved by examples (Ref 11, collections of the ZIN AN SSSR (see Association)). Figure 1 shows the skeleton of various species of Stephanoscyphus from the Arctic. Many polypes cannot

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Specific Differences in the Polypoid Generation
of Coronata

SOV/20-126-4-59/62

be put in connection with the known medusae (*Periphylla hyacinthina* Steenstrup and *Atolla wyvillei* Haeckel). The author gives no name to any of the species of polypes classified here. It is to be hoped that a farther investigation will make possible the classing of new species. The correlation between polypes and medusae can be determined by direct observations of the life history. There are 1 figure and 13 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: February 26, 1959, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1959

Card 2/2

NAUMOV, Donat Vladimirovich; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., kummenik, glavnyy red.;
BYKHOVSKIY, B.Ye., red.; VINOGRADOV, B.S., red.[deceased];
STRELKOV, A.A., prof., red.; SHEKEL'BERG, A.A., red.;
SMIRNOVA; A.V., tekhn.red.

[Hydroids and hydromedusae in marine, brackish, and fresh-water
basins of the U.S.S.R.] Gidroidy i gidromeduzy morskikh,
solonovатовodnykh i presnovodnykh basseinov SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo
Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960. 585 p. (Opredeliteli po faune SSSR,
no.70) (MIRA 13:7)

1. Direktor Zoologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR (for Pavlovskiy).
(Hydrozoa)

NAUMOV, Donat Vladimirovich; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, glavnyy red.;
STRELKOV, A.A., red.; BYKHOVSKIY, B.Ye., red.; GROMOV, I.N., red.;
MONCHALSKIY, A.S., red.; SKARLATO, O.A., red.; SHTAKEL'BERG, A.A.;
ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Scyphomedusae in the seas of the U.S.S.R.] Stsifoidnye meduzy
morei SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR. 1961. 97 p.
(Opredeliteli po faune SSSR, no.75). (MIRA 15:2)

1. Direktor Zoologicheskogo instituta AN SSSR (for Pavlovskiy).
(Scyphomedusae)

NAUMOV, D.V.; STEPAN'YANTS, S.I.

Hydroids of the suborder *Thecophora* collected in Antarctic and sub-Antarctic waters by the Soviet Antarctic expedition on the diesel-electric ship "Obi," 1959-1961. (MIRA 17:9).

1. Zoologicheskii institut V. S. S. S. R.

ZASLAVSKIY, Mikhail Abramovich; NAUMOV, D.V., otv. red.

[New method of preparing stuffed animals; sculptural taxidermy] Novyi metod izgotovleniia chuchel zhivotnykh; skul'pturnaia taksidermiia. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 202 p.
(MIRA 17:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Zoologicheskim muzeyem AN SSSR (for Naumov).

GILYAROV, M.S.; SHIROV, A.G.; NAUMOV, D.V.; BLUSSKIY, G.M.

Book reviews. 2001. zhur. 44 no.3:470-474 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

NAUMOV, D.V., doktor biolog. nauk; YABLOKOV, A.V., kand. biolog. nauk

Across the reserves of India. Priroda 54 no.5:95-105 1975.
(MIFA 18:5)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Naumov).
2. Institut morfologii zhivotnykh im. A.N. Severtsova AN SSSR, Moskva (for Yablokov).

80136

S/141/59/002/06/018/024

E192/E182

16.6800
AUTHORS: Myamlin, A.N., Vershubskiy, V.Yu., and Neumov, E.I.

TITLE: High-density Recording of Digital Information on a Magnetic Drum

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 6, pp 998 - 1004 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The recording density for digital information on a magnetic drum depends on the construction of the recording head, the magnitude of the gap between the drum and the head, the velocity of the drum relative to the head, duration of the signals to be recorded and the quality and thickness of the magnetic material of the drum. The majority of the above factors are interrelated and the principal factors which limit the density of the information are the geometry of the head and the magnitude of the gap between the head and the magnetic coating of the drum. An attempt was made to improve these factors. A recording head was designed. This is shown in Figure 1. The head is in the form of a horseshoe made of a material having a high permeability. The winding of the head consists of a single turn which forms also the secondary

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S/141/59/002/06/018/024

E192/E382

High-density Recording of Digital Information on a Magnetic Drum

winding of the transformer. The core of the transformer has a diameter of 3 mm. The primary winding of a transformer consists of 45 turns of the wire PEV having a diameter of 0.1 mm. The secondary winding is in the form of a square loop of copper foil having a thickness of 15 μ . The lower portion of this loop enters into the "horseshoe". The width of the pole-piece of the head is 1 mm. The inductance of the head is 9 μ H. Such heads were investigated with magnetic drums coated with ferro-varnish and nickel-cobalt coatings. It was found that the latter gave a better signal/noise ratio than the former. The repetition period of the recorded pulses varied from 1.5 to 20 μ s, the duration of a pulse being 0.4 to 1.5 μ s. The amplitude of the recorded signal varied from 0 to 4 A. Figures 2 show the oscillograms of some of the recorded signals. In order to reduce the gap between the head and the drum the so-called "floating" suspension of the head was adopted. The suspension system consisted of a fork, a frame and the "floating" block proper. This permitted

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S/141/59/002/06/018/024

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High-density Recording of Digital Information on a Magnetic Drum

the system to set itself in parallel with the generatrix and "follow" the surface of the drum. The suspension system was made as light as possible so that its inertia did not effect the stability of the gap in the presence of an eccentricity in the drum. The system comprised a device which permitted the floating block to be "pressed" to the drum with a predetermined force. The floating block of the magnetic head was investigated with drums having diameters of 200 and 600 mm. The linear velocity of the drums was 30 m/s. Some of the experimental results of these tests are shown in Figures 3; the upper photograph shows the pulses recorded by means of a fixed head, while the lower photograph gives the same pulses recorded by means of a head furnished with a floating suspension. The article contains an appendix devoted to the analytical investigation of the resolving power of the magnetic head (Figure 4). It is shown that the resolution of the head when used for reading can be improved by employing only the H_x - component of the magnetic field (Figure 4). 4

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S/141/59/002/06/018/024

E192/E182

High-density Recording of Digital Information on a Magnetic Drum

There are 5 figures and 5 references, 3 of which are English and 2 are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskii institut AN SSSR (Mathematical Institute of the Ac.Sc., USSR) ✓

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1959

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AT3012131

S/2967/63/000/000/0150/0156

AUTHORS: Myamlin, A. N.; Vershubskiy, V. Yu.; Naumov, E. I.

TITLE: High density digital information recording on magnetic drum

SOURCE: Voprosy* vy*chislitel'noy matematiki i vy*chislitel'noy tekhniki. Moscow, 1963, 150-156

TOPIC TAGS: digital information, magnetic drum, resolving power, magnetic head, floating suspension, lifting force, oscillograph

ABSTRACT: The recording limit for a magnetic drum is shown to be determined by the resolving power of the magnetic head. The resolving power, in turn, depends on the front gap size of the head and the clearance between the head and magnetic carrier. To maintain these small clearances regardless of temperature changes and eccentricity, a floating suspension is proposed for the drum (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosures), with a moving plate or a rotating cylinder applying a lifting force P on the suspended plate in a viscous incompressible medium. Two such drums, 600 and 200 mm in diameter, were investigated with gap size determined by light beam measurements. The drum speed was 30 m/sec and the floating plate was 10 x 15 mm in size. Oscillographic stability studies indicated a stable gap for eccentricities up to

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012131

100 microns. In conjunction with the floating suspension, the design of a small-size magnetic head is presented (Fig. 2 of the Enclosures). The primary winding consists of 45 loops of 0.1 mm conductors (type PEV-2). The secondary winding is a 15 micron copper foil. The system records 16 symbols on 1 mm length. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 220ot63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT3012131

ENCLOSURE: 02

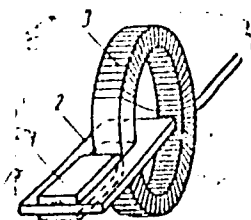


Fig. 2. Magnetic head
1 - principal magnetic head, self floating
2 - plane linear conductors
3 - transformer

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ACCESSION NR: AT3C12131

ENCLOSURE: 01

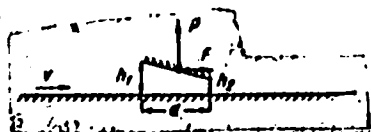


Fig. 1. Schematic of floating suspension

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AZERNIKOV, V.; ARLAZOROV, M.; ARSKIY, F.; BAKANOV, S.; BELOUSOV, I.;
BILENKIN, D.; VATEL', I.; VLADIMIROV, L.; GUSHCHEV, S.;
YELAGIN, V.; YFRESHKO, F.; ZHURBINA, S.; KAZARNOVSKAYA, G.;
KALININ, Yu.; KALER, V.; KONOVALOV, B.; KREYNDLIN, Yu.;
LEBEDEV, L.; PODGORODNIKOV, M.; RABINOVICH, I.; REPIN, L.;
SMOLYAN, G.; TITARENKO, V.; TOPILINA, T.; FEDCHENKO, V.;
EYDEL'MAN, N.; ERME, A.; NAUMOV, F.; YAKOVLEV, N.;
MIKHAYLOV, K., nauchn. red.; LIVANOV, A., red.

[Little stories about the great cosmos] Malen'kie rasskazy o
bol'shom Kosmose. Izu.2., Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1964.
368 p. (MIRA 18:4)

YASINOVSKIY, M.A., sasluzhenny deyatel' nauki, professor (Odessa); SAVEL'YEV, I.A. (Odessa); MAUMOV, F.G. (Odessa); FINGER, O.A., (Odessa); SHUTYY, N.S. (Odessa)

Application of antirheumatic drugs in prevention of exacerbations of rheumatism. Klin.med. 34 no.6:31-40 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. In hospital'noy terapevticheskoy kliniki (sav. sasluzhenny deyatel' nauki prof. M.A.Yasinovskiy) Odesskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. prof. I.Ya., Deynaka)

(RHEUMATISM, prevention and control, chemother. (Rus))

РАБІТАВ К. Н.

Effect of tempering aluminum coating on its resistance and seizing properties. *Travaux de Recherches et Essais* *Yuzhno-Moskovskaya* 35, No. 10, 1964, pp. 10-12. 10 refs.

Aluminum coatings of steel created with a coating (0.1-0.2 microns) of fine (2-10 microns, 0.1-0.2 microns) particles of resin were tempered at up to 600° and tested for abrasion on rotary or reciprocating machines with and without lubrication. Abrasion resistance of the coarse coating dropped 1/2 on tempering at 600°, but that of fine coating increased 1/2. On tempering at 600°, the wear index fell by the use of fine particles of resin. The coarse coating had a higher resistance to wear on tempering. The coarse coating would be more resistant to wear (the coarse coating) showed higher friction with higher tempering temp. In the coarse coating and lower for the fine coating.

Handwritten initials and scribbles, possibly "S/".

Neumov, F.N.

Effect of Annealing on the Mechanical Properties of Chromium-Plated Steels. V. S. Borzov and F. N. Neumov (*Metallovedenie i Obrabotka Metallov*, 1966, (12), 53-55). [In Russian]. Specimens of 20KhGSA steel (C 0.50, Si 1.01, Mn 0.93, Cr 0.93, Ni 0.11, P 0.015, S 0.01%) heat-treated to hardness $H_{RC} 34-38$, were oil-hardened at $280 \pm 10^\circ C$, annealed at $300 \pm 10^\circ C$, and subjected to tensile, impact-loading, and bending-fatigue tests. Cr-plated specimens of this steel were similarly tested after annealing for 1 hr. at 100° , 200° , 250° , or $300^\circ C$. Tests were also carried out on Cr-plated normalized 0.46% C steel annealed at $100^\circ-300^\circ C$. The Cr-plating bath composition was (g./l.): CrO₃ 250, H₂SO₄ 2.5, and 50 ml. HNO_3 concn. 35%. As the Cr thickness increased from 0 to 0.2 mm, the U.T.S. (σ_b) of the alloy steel increased linearly from 128 to 137 kg./mm² while the elongation (δ_5) fell from 13 to 10%. With the 0.46% C steel, σ_b only increased from 69 to 71 kg./mm² and δ_5 fell from 26 to 19% (the drop being greatest for thicknesses ≤ 0.1 mm). The thickness of the deposit had little effect on the impact strength of the alloy steel, but the first 0.05 mm. Cr deposited on the C steel caused a 37% reduction in impact strength. A further increase in thickness had no effect. Annealing at $100^\circ-300^\circ C$ improved neither the tensile nor the impact properties of the plated specimens. The fatigue strengths (10^7 cycles) of alloy-steel specimens with Cr deposits of thickness 0, 0.10, 0.15, 0.20 mm. were 54.3, 38.3, 36.0, and 34 kg./mm², resp. After annealing at 100° , 200° , 250° , and $300^\circ C$, specimens with 0.1-mm. Cr deposit had fatigue strengths of 29, 26, 37, and 36 kg./mm², resp.; for deposit 0.2 mm. thick the values were 24, 25, --, and 30 kg./mm², resp. Evidently the fatigue strength is a min. for specimens annealed at $100^\circ-200^\circ C$, so that is the best.

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BORISOV, V. S. & NEUMOV, F. N. *FEde.*

effect of Cr plating cannot be attributed to absorbed H. for 50% of H₂ would be evolved at 200° C. For Cr deposits 0.2 mm. thick, the internal stress as determined by Babitzky's method (*Trenie i Izna v Mashinostri*, 1953, (8)) is 1.6, 3.3, 3.8, 2.1, 1.7 kg/mm² for annealing temp. of 0°, 100°, 200°, 250°, and 300° C., resp. Thus the effects of annealing temp. on internal stress and fatigue strength do not correspond. It and M. attribute this to differences in the adhesion of the deposit leading to variations in the transmission of the internal stress from the coating to the basis metal.

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NAUMOV, F. N.,

AUTHOR: Broder, K. SOV-25-58-10-18/48

TITLE: Speeches Made by Participants of the VSKhV (Slovo - uchastnikan VSKhV)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 10, pp 33-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The editorial staff of this journal organized a meeting of scientists and practical workers of the agricultural field, directors of the VSKhV and representatives of the press. The meeting heard the following reports: Boris Nikolayevich Bogdanov, Director of the VSKhV, on the great importance of the All-Union agricultural exhibition; S.G. Skobkin, Chief Methodologist of the VSKhV, on the achievements of Soviet agricultural sciences as represented by the exhibition; S.G. Kolesnev, Academician of VASKhNIL, on problems of economy in the agricultural field; S.I. Zlobin, representative of the kolkhoz imeni Stalin, Irtyshskiy rayon, Krasnoyarsk kray, on the importance of the efficiency of labor for Siberia; F.N. Naumov, Head of the Krasnoshchekovski Rayon Executive Committee, on the complete utilization of Altay soil; M.I. Pulyayev, Director of the Sovkhoz "Rogachik", on the rapid development in cattle raising and the increase of agricultural produce; N.A. Chabanova, of the kolkhoz "Luch",

Card 1/2

Speeches Made by Participants of the VSKhV

SOV-25-58-10-18/48

Moscow Oblast , on her work and training in the kolkhoz;
I.G. Sharabrin, Professor of the Moskovskaya veterinarnaya
akademiya (Moscow Veterinary Academy), on the research work
exhibited by scientists for an increase in agricultural pro-
ductivity; V.A. Shirshov, Candidate of Agricultural Sciences,
Head of the radiobiologicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kormov imeni V.R. Vil'-
yams (Radiobiological Laboratory of the All-Union Scientific
Research Institute of Fodder imeni V.R. Vil'yams), on isotopes
in agriculture; Ural Sattorov, Head of the kolkhoz "Pobeda"
Uzbek SSR, on the rapid development of cotton growing and cattle
raising; F.Ye. Grushin, Director of the RTS pavilion, on the
mechanization of agriculture; N.G. Chernenko, Head of the
Moscow kolkhoz imeni Makarov on the importance of
mechanization in agriculture. There are 13 photographs and
7 sketches.

1. Agriculture--USSR

Card 2/2

MINORANSKIY, V.A., aspirant; SOKOLOVA, T.A.; GAMPER, N.M., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; LESNIKOVSKAYA, A.Ya.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, N.S.; TELEYMANOV, N.K.; STADNITSKIY, G.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NAUMOV, F.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Practices in the use of new preparations. Zashch. rast. ot vred. (MIRA 16:10)
i bol. 8 no.8:30-31 Ag '63.

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Minoranskiy).
2. Voronezhskaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity rasteniy (for Sokolova).
3. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Gamper, Lesnikovskaya, Vladimirskaaya).
4. Zaveduyushchiy entomologicheskim punktom Tetyushskogo rayona, Tatarskoy ASSR (for Teleymanov).
5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo khozyaystva, Leningrad (for Stadnitskiy, Naumov).

NAUMOV, G.

Sound signalisation used in drilling oil wells. Bezop.truda
v proc. 3 no.9:32 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Inshener po tekhnike besopasnosti tresta Vostsibneftegeologiya.
(Oil fields--Safety measures)

KAUMOV, G.

Eliminate shortcomings of oil well drilling equipment.
Besop.truda v prom. 4 no.3:31 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Inshener po tekhnike besopasnosti tresta Vostsibneftegeologiya.
(Oil fields—Equipment and supplies)

NAUMOV, G.

On the roentgenological picture of anomalous art. subclavia dex. with report of 2 cases. Suvr. med. 12 no.6:97-103 '61.

1. Is Katedrata po rentgenologija i radiologija pri Instituta za spetsializatsia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite. (Rukovoditel na katedrata prof. G. Tenchov)[deceased]

(SUBCLAVIN ARTERY abnorm) (ANGIOGRAPHY)

BULGARIA

G. KHADZHIDEKOV and G. NAUMOV, Department of Rentgenology and Radiology of Postgraduate Medical Institute (Katedra po rentgenologiya i radiologiya pri ISUL) Head (rukovoditel na katedrata) G. KHADZHIDEKOV, [Sofia.]

"Maffucci's Syndrome."

Sofia, Suvremenna Meditsina, Vol 14, No 4, 1963; pp 69-76.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Report of 2 cases of this rare type of multiple hemangioma-chondroma in man aged 24 and woman aged 48. The differential diagnostic difficulties are emphasized. Eight rentgenograms; 3 Western, 1 Bulgarian, 1 Soviet reference.

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NAUMOV, G.

"Shortcomings in the Work of the Technical-Economic Councils", P. 7.
(RATSIONALIZATSIIA, Vol. 4, No. 2, Feb. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

NAUMOV, G.

Directives for making a study of suggestions in connection with issuing authors' certificates and patents. p. 6.

RATSIONALIZATSIIA. Vol. 6, no. 2, Feb. 1956.

Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

NAUMOV, G.

Article No. 2, a supplement to the decree on inventions, technical
perfections, and suggestions of rationalizers. p. 3

RATSIONALIZATSIIA. Vol. 6, No. 4, Apr. 1956

Sofiya, Bulgaria

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

NAUMOV, G.

NAUMOV, G. New methods in medical treatment from the point of view of the
Decree and Regulations of Inventions. p. 3. Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1956.
RATSIONALIZATSIA. Sofia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 1--April 1957

NAUMOV, G.

NAUMOV, G. Possibilities for presenting rationalization proposals by introducing the new productions. p. 7.

Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1956.

RATSIONALIZATSIIA.

TECHNOLOGY

Sofia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

NAUMOV, G.

Rationalizing work in the Serdika Milk Combine. p. 4.
(Ratsionalizatsia, Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1956, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

NAUMOV, G.

"Plastic materials and their application in industry."

p. 12 (Ratsionalizatsiia) Vol. 7, no. 4, Apr. 1957
Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EFAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

NAUMOV, G.

"Is it possible for the receipts of production to be regarded as innovations?"

p. 3 (Ratsionalizatsia) Vol. 7, no. 8, Aug. 1957
Sofia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

N. JMOV, Georgi, inst.

Formulating author's claims with respect to the inventions
in chemical technology. Ratsionalizatsiia 11 no.12:9-11
'61.

NAUMOV, Georgi, inzh.

Electromagnetic apparatus for collecting and pollinating flowers
of vegetables. Ratsionalizatsia 13 no.6:20 '63.

NAUMOV, G , inzh.

Some Bulgarian inventions. Ratsionalizatsia 13 no.7:18-19
'63.

NAUMOV, G.; MALININ, S.; BRYZGALIN, O.

Sixth conference on Experimental and Technical Mineralogy and
Petrography. Geokhimiya no.8:716 '61. (MIRA 17:3)

NAUMOV, Georgij, dipl. inz.

Cleaning of brine transportation pipes. Tech praca 15
no. 6: 466 Je '63.

NAUMOW, Georgii, [Naumov, Georgi], dypl. inz.

Important achievements in the porcelain and faience
industry. Przegl techn 85 no.35:4 30 Ag '64.

NAUMOV, Georgii, dyp. inz.

Improved production of safe explosives. izag. v. no. 10. 1964.
4 4 0'64.

GAGANOV, N.I., insh.; KRASNOV, V.Ya.; NAUMOV, G.A.; POTAFENKO, B.T.

Sinking large hollow shore protection units in running water.
Gidr.stroi. 31 no.5:30-31 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Shore protection) (Precast concrete construction)

NAUMOV, G.A., inzh.; POTAPENKO, B.T. [deceased]; GAGANOV, N.I.; KRASOV, V.Ya.

Assembly of large hollow shore protection units on slips. Gidr.
stroi. 34 no.11:6-9 N '63. (MIRA 17:3)

W. A. M. V. C. B.

27

(Artificial synthesis of uraninite) G. B. Murney and
 K. J. Tubelko ¹ V. I. Veroninskiy Inst. Government and Acad.
 Chem. Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow, ~~USSR~~ 1956,
 No. 4, 247. U may be converted by H₂ in thermal
 forming tubes to the carbonate state, an deposition of H
 from these salts as uraninite, UO_2 and UO_3 may be accom-
 panied by reduction of U^{6+} to U^{4+} . Uraninite was synthesized
 in order to examine the feasibility of the occurrence of the
 following reactions under natural conditions: $H_2S +$
 $(U^{6+}O_2)_n + 4H^+ \rightarrow U^{4+}O_2 + 2H_2O + 2H^+$ and $2H_2S +$
 $(U^{6+}O_2)_n \rightarrow Fe_2O_3 + U^{4+}O_2 + 6H^+$. In all cases compds of

U^{6+} were used as starting materials. FeS , H_2S , and $Fe(OH)_2$
 were used as reducing agents. Synthesis was carried out in
 sealed glass ampulls in a N atm. at 150-200° in a slightly
 alk. medium. The X-ray powder method was used for the
 study of the products of synthesis. This method showed
 that in all 3 expts. compds. identical to natural uraninite
 were produced. Gladys S. Macy

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3(8), 3(0)

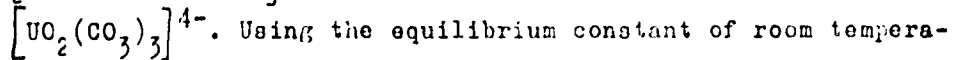
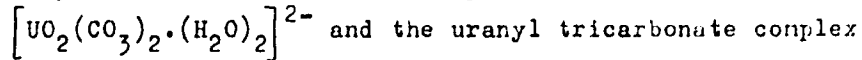
SOV/7-59-1-2/14

AUTHOR: Naumov, G. B.

TITLE: On the Carbonate Form of Uranium Transport in Hydrothermal Solutions (K voprosu o karbonatnoy forme perenosa urana v gidrotermal'nykh rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 1, pp 6-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is generally assumed that in hydrothermal solutions uranium migrates as a carbonate. In the present paper the author investigates this problem by starting from the quantitative point of view. The concentration ratios found in nature permit only the existence of the uranyl dicarbonate complex



Using the equilibrium constant of room temperature, the stability areas were calculated as a function of pH and CO_2 partial pressure or CO_2 total concentration (ΣCO_2) for the concentrations 10^{-2} and 10^{-3} mol/l (Figs 1 and 2). As the paragenesis of pitchblende shows, the formation temperature did not exceed 150°C . Therefore, some test series were

Card 1/2

307/7-59-1-2/14

On the Carbonate Form of Uranium Transport in Hydrothermal Solutions

carried out at this temperature. These showed (Fig 3) that at a temperature of 150° there is a certain region in which U^{VI} is easily soluble. It is difficult to explain the reduction of the stable carbonate complexes of the hexavalent uranium to pitchblende. Starting from Carrel's data (Ref 11), the author shows by calculations that the redox potential of the reaction $U^{VI} \rightleftharpoons U^{IV}$ is decreased by addition of CO_2 (Figs 4 and 5). In this case S^{--} and Fe^{++} were used as reduction agents. There are 5 figures and 20 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

Card 2/2

BARSUKOV, V.L.; NAUMOV, G.B.

Some remarks on A.G.Betekhtin's article "Behavior of
radioactive elements in the formation of endogenous de-
posits." Geol.rud.nestorosh. no.6:121-124 M-D '59.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Uranium)

NAUMOV, G.B.

Some physicochemical characteristics of the behavior of uranium in hydrothermal solutions. *Geokhimiya* no.2:115-132 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Uraninite) (Water, Underground)

NAUMOV, G.B.; MIRONOVA, O.F.

Oxidation-reduction equilibrium in the uranium - iron system in a carbonate environment and its significance in geochemistry. X
Geokhimiia no.3:241-246 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

I. V. K. Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical
Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(Uranium ores)

(Iron ores)

(Oxidation-reduction reaction)

SHCHERBINA, V.V.; NAUMOV, G.B.; MAKAROV, Ye.S.; GERASIMOVSKIY, V.I.;
YERMOLAYEV, N.P.; TARASOV, L.S.; TUGARINOV, A.I.; BARSUKOV,
Vik.L.; SOKOLOVA, N.T.; KOCHENOV, A.V.; GERMANOV, A.I.;
ZNAMEFSKIY, V.L., red.izd-vag; VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik, red;
POLYAKOVA, f.V., tekhn.red.

[Essential features of uranium geochemistry]. Osnovnye cherty
geokhimi urana. Pod red. A.P.Vinogradova. Moskva, Izd-vo
AN SSSR, 1963. 350 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geokhimi i analiticheskoy
khimi.

(Uranium)

NAUMOV, G.B.

Complex formations in the transportation and sedimentation of uranium by hydrothermal solutions. Geokhimiia no.5:514-517
My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Uranium ores)

LOZOVSKIY, V.I.; NAUMOV, G.D.

High-frequency soldering of spatulas with MF-3 solder. Med.prom.
15 no.1:55-56 Jp '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Leningradskiy ordena Lenina mediko-instrumental'nyy zavod
"Krasnogvardeyets."
(SPATULA) (SOLDER AND SOLDERING)

SIDOROV, Fedor Milippovich; NAUMOV, G.I., inzh., retsenzent; PICHAK, F.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; POLKANOV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.;
SARAFANNIKOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Progressive practices in using sugar beet, potato, and flax
harvesters] Pperedovoi opyt ispol'zovaniia sveklokombainov,
kartofelekombainov i mashin dlia uborki l'na. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 76 p.
(Harvesting machinery) (MIRA 11:7)

IVLIVYEV, I.V.; PETRUKHNOVSKIY, I.V. retsenzent.; KRIMNUS, G.Kh.
retsenzent.; NAUMOV, G.I. retsenzent.; ORLOV, V.N.
retsenzent.; TUCHKEVICH, T.M. retsenzent.; USHAKOV, P.S.
retsenzent.; CHERNUKHA, N.T. retsenzent.; EDEL'SHTEYN,
P.G. retsenzent.; KRISHTAL', L.I., red.; VIMNICHENKO, N.G.,
kand. ekon. nauk, red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Finance and the financing of railroad transportation] Fi-
nansy i finansirovanie zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Mo-
skva, Tranzzheldorizdat, 1963. 439 p. (MIRA 17:2)

NAUMOV, G.I., tehnik

Connection of drives and disconnectors. Energetik 12 no.1:35
Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

IVANOV, I.S., Inzh.; NAUMOV, G.I.

The PA-4 kidney bean harvesting unit. Trakt. 1 sel'khozmasb
no.11:33-34 N '64. (MIRA 1811)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyay-
stvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

НАУМОВ, G.K., dotsent, kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Transportation costs on narrow-gauge railroads. Trudy KHIIT
no. 24:54-62 '54. (MLRA 8:1)

(Railroads, Narrow--Gauge)

NAUMOV, G.K., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk (Khar'kov); SILAYEV, M.I.,
kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk (Khar'kov); TUCHKOVICH, T.M.,
kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk (Khar'kov); YELISEYEVA, T.V.,
insbener (Khar'kov); KRIMMUS, G.Th., insbener (Khar'kov).

Popular library on the economics of railroad transportation.
Zhel. dor. transp. 39 no.5:93-96 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Bibliography--Railroad engineering)

Not in V. G. K.

ASHELEMYKO, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; TUCHKOVICH, T.M., kand. ekon.
nauk, dots.; MAUMOV, G.K., kand. ekon. nauk, dots.

Improvements in planning and business accounting on track divisions.
Trudy RHIIT no.27:29-44 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Railroad--Management)

NAUMOV, G.K., kand.ekon.nauk; SILAYEV, N.I., kand.ekon.nauk; TUCHEVICH,
I.N.; kand.ekon.nauk; KRIMNUS, G.Kh., kand.ekon.nauk; YELISEYEVA,
T.V., inzh. (Khar'kov)

Necessary textbooks for the teaching of economics to personnel.
Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no.6:91-94 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Railroads--Finance)

ANGELEYKO, Viktor Ivanovich; NAUMOV, Georgiy Karpovich; TUCHKEVICH,
Tat'yana Maksimovna; KOLFUNOVA, M.P., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N.,
tekhn.red.

[Labor planning and organization in track maintenance]
Organizatsiia i planirovanie truda v putevom khoziaistve.
Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1959. 147 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Railroads--Track)

MINKIN, I.B. [deceased]; SILAYEV, N.I.; KRIMBUS, G.Kh.; NAUMOV, G.K.;
GENESIN, A.M.; GRINEHD, Ya.F.; POPOV, A.V., inzh., red.; KHITROV,
P.A., tekhn.red.

[Costs of transportation on industrial railroads] Voprosy
sebestoimosti perevozok na promyshlennom zheleznodorozhnom
transporte. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1960. 175 p.
(Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut
zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.185). (MIRA 13:11)
(Railroads, Industrial--Cost of operation)

~~NAUMOV, Georgiy Karpovich; SILAYEV, Nikolay Ionovich; STEFANOV, Nikolay Yakovlevich; USHAKOV, Pavel Semenovich; CHERNUKHA, Nikolay Timofeyevich; BERZHIGAL, Lazar' Davidovich; STARTSEV, A.N., inzh., retsenzent; KOLTUNOVA, M.P., red.; BOEROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.~~

[Economics of the work of railroad stations] Ekonomika raboty stantsii. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.Ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshchenia, 1961. 262 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Railroads--Stations)

NAUMOV, Georgiy Karpovich; SILAYEV, Nikolay Ionovich; CHERNUKHA, Nikolay Timofeyevich; SHCHERBAKOV, P.D., retsenzent; PESKOVA, L.N., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Business accounting in a railroad section] Khoziaistvennyi raschet na otdelenii zheleznoi dorogi. Moskva, Tranzzheldorizdat, 1962. 158 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Railroads---Accounting, bookkeeping, etc.)

KON'KOV, P.S., , kand. tekhn.nauk, dots.; DONTSOV, A.Ya., inzh.;
YURCHENKO, I.F., inzh.; ANGELEYKO, V.I., retsenzent;
BABENKO, V.I., retsenzent; ZAPREVSKIY, G.S., retsenzent;
KRIMNUS, G.Kh., retsenzent; MANIN, I.I., retsenzent;
NAUMOV, G.K., retsenzent; TOLSTOSHEY, A.N., retsenzent;
TOCHKEVICH, T.M., retsenzent; FEDORETS, V.M., retsenzent;
FEL'DMAN, M.F., retsenzent; FRANKOV, N.Ya., retsenzent;
USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Establishing work norms in railroad transportation] Tekh-
nicheskoe normirovanie truda na shelesnodorozhnom transporte.
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NAUMOV, Georgiy Karpovich, kand. ekon. nauk; KONAREV, Nikolay
Semenovich, inzh.; SILAYEV, Nikolay Ivanovich, kand. ekon.
nauk dots.; FERAPON'OV, Gennadiy Viktorovich, inzh.;
CHERNUKHA, Nikolay Timofeyevich, inzh.; GOLITSIN, Boris
Vasil'yevich, inzh.; KRIMNUS, Grigoriy Kharitonovich, kand.
ekon. nauk, dots.; KOLTUNOVA, M.P., red.

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1965. 238 p. (MIRA 18:12)

F 5231-66

ACC NR: AP5025977

SOURCE CODE: UR/0297/65/010/009/0848/0851

29
23
B

AUTHOR: Naumov, G.P.

ORG: Clinic of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases, Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians (Klinika bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey); All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics, Moscow (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov) 55

TITLE: Pathological anatomic changes in the respiratory tract and lungs under the effect of antibiotic electroaerosols

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 10, no. 9, 1965, 848-851

TOPIC TAGS: penicillin, streptomycin, tetracycline, aerosol, respiratory drug, respiratory system 55

ABSTRACT: To study the effect of electroaerosols on the respiratory organs, inhalations of positively or negatively charged electroaerosols of distilled water, penicillin, streptomycin, and tetracycline hydrochloride were administered daily to mice and rats. The animals were sacrificed after various periods of time, and the heads, throat, trachea, and lungs were examined histologically. It was found that the inhalations do not cause any substantial morphological changes in the upper respiratory tract or lungs. The plethora and dilation of lymphatic vessels observed are regarded as a reaction of the respiratory organs to the mechanical irritation due to the aerosol particles and to the presence of a considerable

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electric charge. The changes observed after electroaerosol inhalation are insignificant, leading to the conclusion that the method of inhalational therapy is harmless to the organism. The work was carried out at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Antibiotics (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotkov) under the supervision of S.I. Eydel'shteyn. Histological analyses were evaluated by V.P. Kesereva, docent of the Department of Pathological Anatomy at the Central Institute for Advanced Training of Physicians (Tsentral'nyy. institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey). Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: LS / SUB DATE: 9Nov64 / ORIG REF: 013 / OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *kel*

Naumov, G. P.

AUTHORS: Lomakina, G. A., Vodakov, Yu. A., 57-27-7-26/40
Naumov, G. P., Maslakovets, Yu. P.

TITLE: A Valve Photocell of Cadmium Telluride. (A Preliminary
Report) (Ventil'nyy fotoelement iz tellurida kadmiya.
(Predvaritel'noye soobshcheniye)).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 7,
p. 1594 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the production of p-n transitions n-type plates of
CdTe with an area of 1 to 2 qcm consisting of several
(3 to 5) crystals were used. Their specific conductivity
was $\sigma \approx 40 \text{ Ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$, thermal-EMK $\alpha \approx 200 \mu\text{V}/$

degree. The width of the forbidden zone was 1,34 eV. The
thin p-layer was formed by means of thermal diffusion of
elements of the first group of the periodic law. The ohmic
contact on the n-layer was obtained by melting of indium and
on the p-layer by melting of gold. The p-n transitions
obtained in this manner were very "directed" with a
distinctly marked saturation in the inverse direction. In
sunlight with 30 mW/qcm the photo-EMK of this photoelectric

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A Valve Photocell of Cadmium Telluride
(A Preliminary Report)

57-27-7-26/40

cell amounted to more than 500 mV and the short-circuit amperage 2 mA/qcm. The loaded part of the volt-ampere characteristic in this connection approached the rectangular form. The efficiency of such a photoelectric cell has the order of magnitude of 2 %. This value, however, is by far no boundary value for photocells of CdTe. The maximum of the spectral sensitivity of the obtained photocells lay within the boundaries of 0.75 to 0.78 μ and the long-wave boundary of photosensitivity was 0.9 μ . The photoelectric cells of cadmium-telluride possess a high sensitivity as compared to X-rays.

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

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Photoelectric cells-Development 2. Photoelectric cells-Design
 3. Cadmium-telluride-Applications

31251

8/181/60/002/01/01/035
B008/B011

9.4/60
AUTHORS:

Yodakov, Yu. A., Lomakina, G. A., Naumov, G. P.,
Maslovets, Yu. P.

TITLE:

A Photocell Made of Cadmium Telluride With a p-n Junction

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 3 - 7

TEXT: The authors report on the properties of a new cadmium-telluride photocell. Cadmium-telluride crystals with a cubic modification were used for its preparation. The light characteristics of the CdTe photocells are similar to those of Ge and Si photocells, which have a p-n junction. Fig. 1 shows the characteristics of the CdTe cell for an irradiation of 4, 30, 300 and 3,000 lux. Current-voltage characteristics of the CdTe photocell are shown in Fig. 2 for room temperature, in Fig. 3 for +50°C, and in Fig. 4 for +101°C. According to their character, they are similar to those of silicon photocells. Fig. 5 shows the temperature dependence of the electromotive force, of short-circuit current, and of the maximum capacitance yielded to the outer circuit under continuous exposure. Fig. 6 shows the characteristics of another

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A Photocell Made of Cadmium Telluride
With a p-n Junction

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photocell at a relatively short exposure. Fig. 7 shows the temperature dependence of the short-circuit current, of the electromotive force and of the maximum capacitance yielded to the outer circuit. Fig. 8 shows, in relative units, the spectral sensitivity of the CdTe photocell referred to an equal amount of quanta and to an equal incident radiation energy. Cadmium-telluride photocells with p-n junction are very sensitive to ultraviolet and X rays. CdTe photocells have at present an efficiency of 4% and can be utilized for solar batteries.⁹ The lower efficiency is compensated by their simpler and less expensive preparation. Due to their spectral sensitivity and a high duty factor of the characteristics, they might be used to solve some technical problems. The authors thank T. L. Koval'chik for his discussion of experimental results and G. B. Dubrovskiy for his examination of the spectral sensitivity of the photocells. B. K. Subashev is also mentioned. There are 8 figures and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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81251

A Photocell Made of Cadmium Telluride
With a p-n Junction

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

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1959

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Card 3/3

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B008/B011

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24.7700

AUTHORS: Vodakov, Yu. A., Lomakina, G. A., Naumov, G. P.,
Maslakovets, Yu. P.

TITLE: Properties of p-n Junctions in Cadmium Telluride Photocells²¹⁵

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 15-22 ²¹

TEXT: The current-voltage characteristics of cadmium telluride photo-cells were thoroughly studied by means of a circuit (Fig. 1) consisting of the current source, a diode, a current generator (which simulates the photocurrent), a resistor connected in series, and a shunt (Figs. 1 to 10). The technique used for the preparation of cadmium telluride photocells leads to the formation of a p-n junction. The depth of its position can be regulated. In the resulting p-type layer the minority carriers have a very short lifetime, and the electrical conductivity of the layer is poor. For this reason it plays the part of a filter with respect to the incident radiation, and is the main cause responsible for the high resistances. The authors obtained photocells with p-n junctions, whose current-voltage

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Properties of p-n Junctions in Cadmium
Telluride Photocells

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characteristics at room temperature complied quantitatively with Shockley's theory which considers a recombination in the p-n junction. Near the surface, such characteristics are very difficult to obtain. Their form is in most cases distorted by a "hump". A tunnel effect is assumed to occur in CdTe photocells on narrow points of the p-n junctions. By applying the suitable technique it is possible to obtain a p-n junction with a relatively high efficiency even near the surface, both on a low and a high exposure level. An efficiency of 4% was attained with the best photocells in the sunlight although, with a band width of 1.4 ev, the conversion coefficient of solar radiation into electric energy should be considerably higher. This low efficiency is for a large part explained by the presence of a semitransparent metal electrode through which only about 50% of the incident light passes. The second factor affecting the efficiency of CdTe photocells, is the short lifetime both in p-type and n-type CdTe. The efficiency could be only increased by prolonging the lifetime of the minority carriers in p-type and n-type cadmium telluride. An increase of up to 7% should be expected in this case. This, however, would entail, due to a complicated technique, a considerable increase in the cost of the photocell. When preparing photocells with an efficiency

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Properties of p-n Junctions in Cadmium
Telluride Photocells


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of about 4% it is, however, possible to restrict oneself to relatively simple methods of preparation. The authors thank B. Ya. Moyzhes for discussing the results. There are 10 figures and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

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

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1959

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S/181/60/002/01/13/035
B008/B011

24.7700

AUTHORS: Vodakov, Yu. A., Lomakina, G. A., Naumov, G. P.,
Waslakovets, Yu. P.

TITLE: Investigation of the Surface Layers²¹ on Cadmium Telluride²¹
Crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 55-61

TEXT: The authors describe experiments made for the investigation of the surface layers of cadmium telluride (Figs. 1-6). The diffusion coefficient is calculated in an appendix. The mechanism of the formation of p-type surface layers was investigated. The respective conductivity in CdTe is due to an admixture of elements of groups I and V or by the presence of Cd vacancies. The most likely is the formation of Cd vacancies or the disappearance of the donor impurity from the surface, which, in the case of p-type CdTe partly compensates the acceptor impurity. Two mechanisms may be assumed which, in the air and at a temperature of 200°C, lead to the formation of Cd vacancies: The one is the diffusion of oxygen into the surface layer and, hence, formation of

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Investigation of the Surface Layers on
Cadmium Telluride Crystals

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metalloid excess therein. The second mechanism is the disappearance of cadmium from the surface layer; also this process can be strongly influenced by the presence of oxygen. Compared to the glowing in the air, pre-heating in deoxidized argon or hydrogen has a somewhat inhibiting effect on the diffusion process, but all the same, p-type conductive layers are formed. Also in this case, the influence of oxygen is not excluded. In the authors' opinion, the stimulating main factor is atmospheric oxygen. It was not clarified, however, which type of influence predominates here. On longer standing in the air or on pre-heating up to a correspondingly high temperature, the properties of CdTe are irreversibly changed only from the surface. Important changes in volume properties start occurring when the processes beginning from the surface penetrate the material to a considerable depth. The same phenomena can be observed in n-type CdTe crystals with low resistivity. Strikingly high is the diffusion coefficient of acceptor impurity (appendix), which raises the surface layer conductivity. Its height can be explained by the great number of vacancies and mechanical tensions in the crystal lattice, occurring in consequence of the treatment and etching of the surface. The authors thank B. Ya. Moyzhes ✓

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Investigation of the Surface Layers on
Cadmium Telluride Crystals

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B008/B011

and T. L. Koval'chik for assistance given. There are 6 figures and
3 references: 1 Soviet.

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

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1959

Card 3/3

32093
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B125/B108

26.2420

AUTHORS: Naumov, G. P., and Nikolayeva, O. V.

TITLE: Efficiency of the conversion solar radiation energy into electrical energy by means of a CdTe photocell

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 12, 1961, 3748

TEXT: CdTe photoelements were dealt with in a paper of Yu. A. Vodakov, G. A. Lomakina, G. P. Naumov, and Yu. P. Maslakovets (FTT, 2, 3, 1961; FTT, 2, 15, 1961). In the present time the efficiency of photoelements for direct solar light could be increased by further improving the techniques of producing p-n-junctions in CdTe. The efficiency measurements were made in mid-April of the current year at noon. The intensity of the incident solar radiation measured with an actinometer at an angle of $\sim 0^\circ$ of the solar ray: was equal to 77.2 mw/cm^2 . Exposed to such light, a photoelement with an area of $\sim 1 \text{ cm}^2$ produced a short-circuit current of 9.8 ma/cm^2 , and the no-load voltage was 0.75 v. This element reached

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Efficiency of the conversion...

maximum useful electric power at 0.6 v and 7.8 ma/cm², which corresponds to a load resistance of 77 ohms-cm². The useful electric power amounted to 4.65 mw/cm². Therefore, the efficiency of such a photoelement in direct solar light amounts to 6%. The space factor of the load characteristic at such an intensity of incident radiation was 0.63. There is one Soviet reference. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1961

Card 2/2

X

NAUMOV, G.P.; POLTINKOV, S.A.

Measurement of the parameter limits of a semiconductor photo-
electric cell. Radiotekh. i elektron. 9 no.10:1849-1853 0 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041039

S/0120/64/000/003/0149/0151

AUTHOR: Naumov, G. P.

TITLE: Circuit for measuring the parameters of a semiconductor photocell at high illuminations

SOURCE: Pribery* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1964, 149-151

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, photocell, semiconductor photocell, semiconductor photocell testing, solar battery

ABSTRACT: A circuit and a method for measuring photo-emf, efficiency, and load characteristics of semiconductor photocells at impulse illuminations up to 150 w/cm² (color temperature, 6,000K, solar battery case) are described. An L-xenon IFK-120, 3.5-microsec-impulse tube with a radiant emittance of 0.55 joule/cm² within 400-1,000 millimicron wavelengths was used as a light source. With a 0.095 joule/cm² irradiation, the photo voltage across a 100-ohm

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041039

resistance reproduced fairly accurately the shape of the light impulse. Hence, measuring various parameters and characteristics became possible. Some results of the measurements of a CdTe photocell are reported. "In conclusion, the author considers it his pleasant duty to thank V. K. Subashiyev for his very valuable discussion of the measuring methods." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

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

SUBMITTED: 10 May 63

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 SESSION NR: AP4046686 S:0109/64/009/010/1849/1853

AUTHOR: Naumov, G. P.; Poltinnikov, S. A. (B)

TITLE: Measuring maximum parameters of a semiconductor photocell 9M.

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 10, 1964, 1849-1853

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, semiconductor photocell, photocell 25

ABSTRACT: As the maximum parameters of a semiconductor photocell have been little known, the authors describe an impulse method suitable for measuring them and report some numerical values. An IRK-120 xenon flashtube with a maximum impulse energy of 120 joules and a temperature of 6,000K was used as a source of radiation. Within the sensitivity range (wavelength below 0.98 micron) of the test CdTe photocell, the radiant emittance of the flashtube was 0.55 j/cm²; the impulse duration was 1 millisecc. Saturated photo-emf was measured at an illumination of about 100 w/cm², and the max value of the photo-emf was 0.82 v.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4045686

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The max short-circuit photo-current was 6.3 amp/cm². The max efficiency was 2.2% at 1 w/cm² for one specimen, and 6% at a lower illumination for another. The authors wish to thank Yu. F. Maslakovets and V. K. Subashivay for a detailed discussion of the project and their valuable comments which were used by the authors in the preparation of this article. Original has 4 figures and

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SUBMITTED: 06Jul63

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OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

NAUMOV, G. ✓

Administrative division of territories and economic regions.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.4:57-59 J1-Ag'55. (MIRA 8:10)
(Administrative and political divisions)