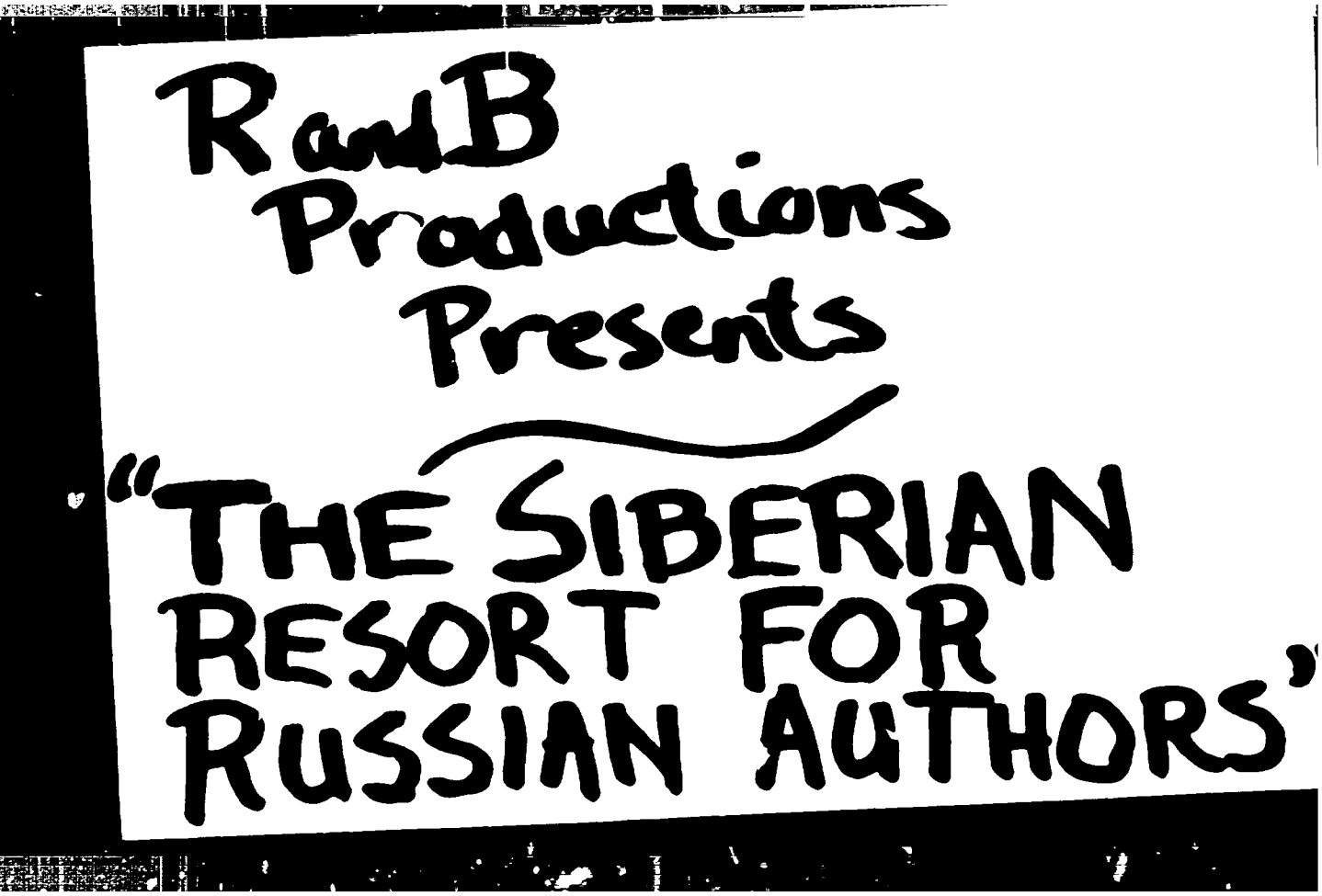
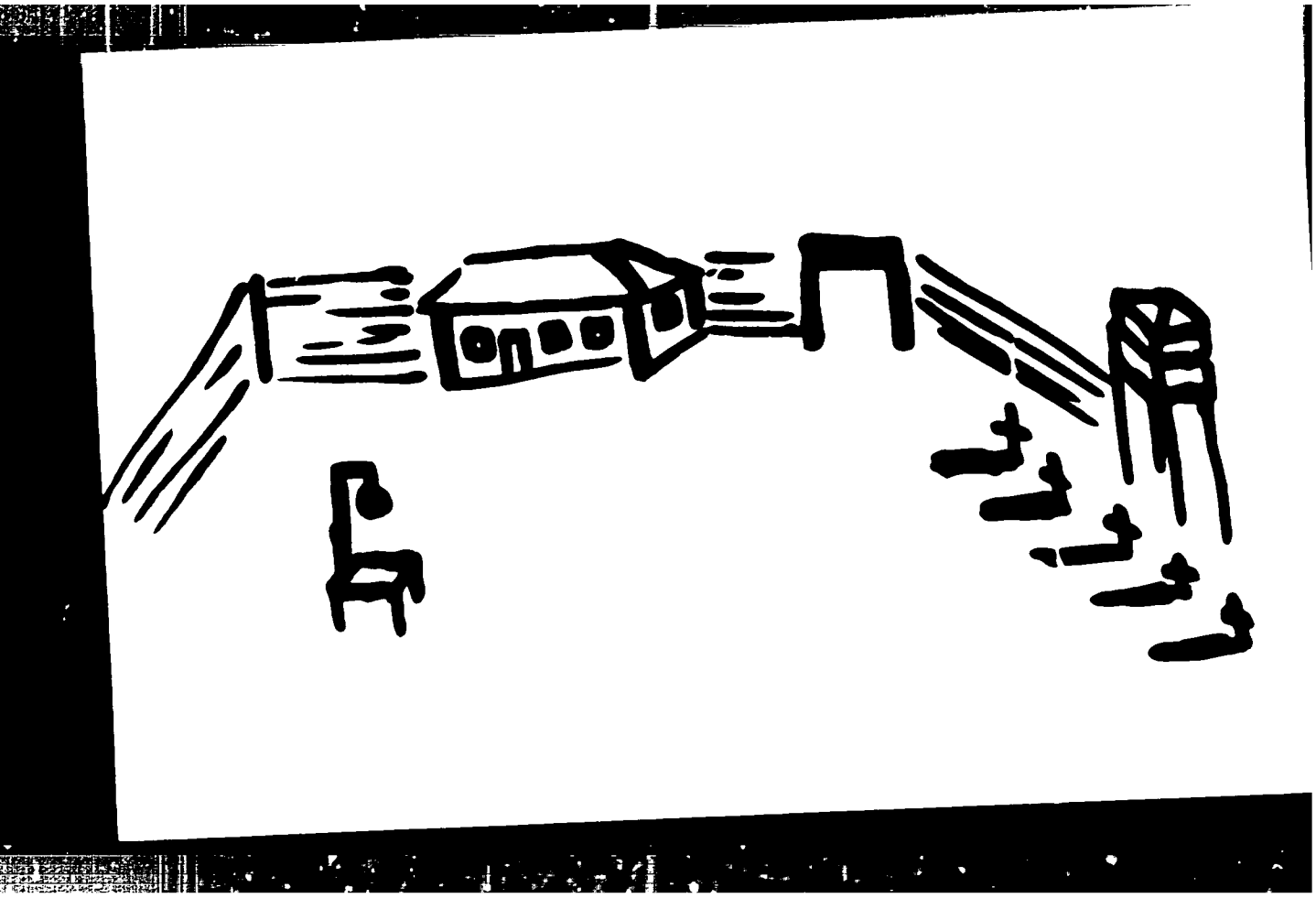
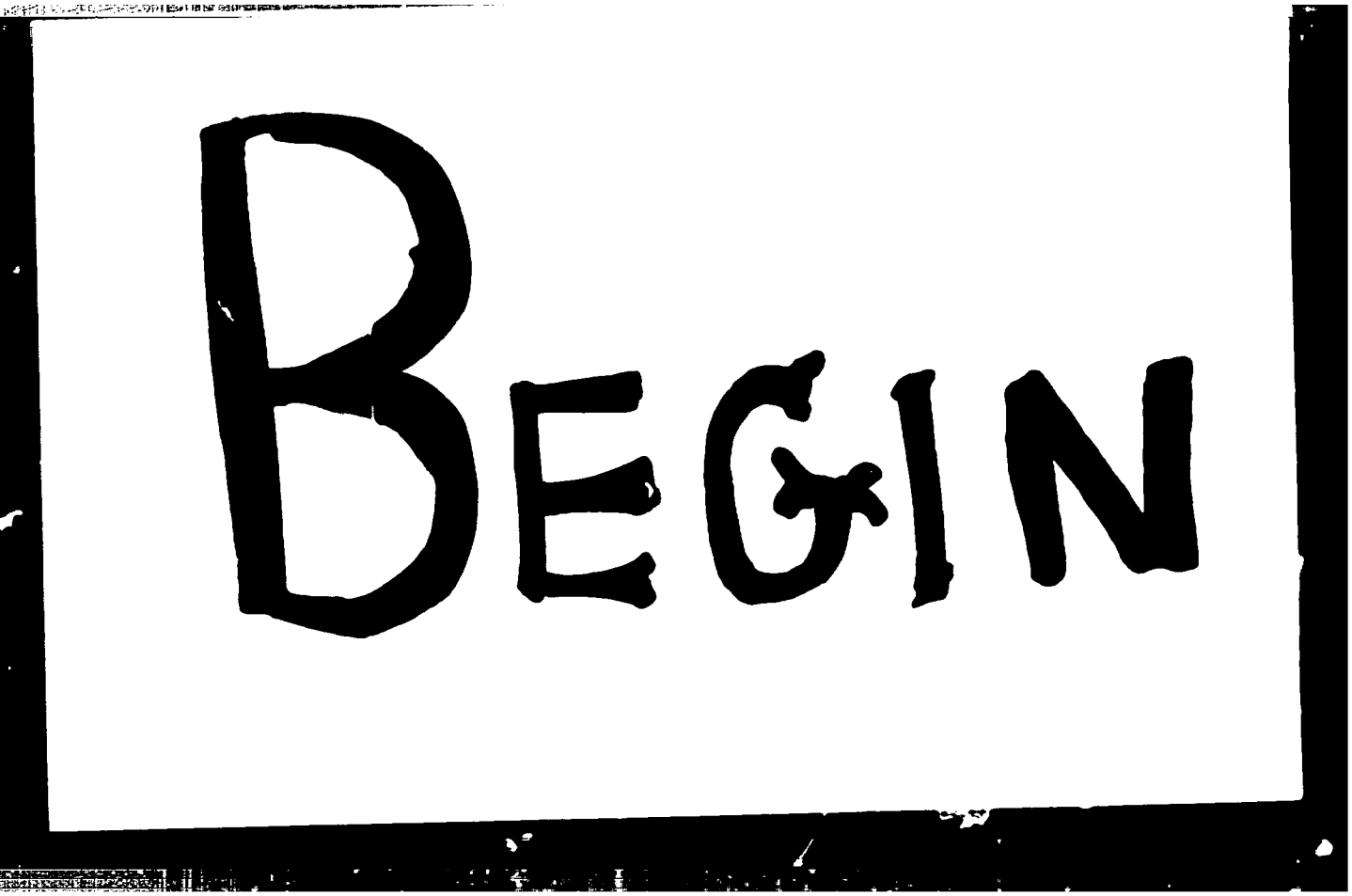
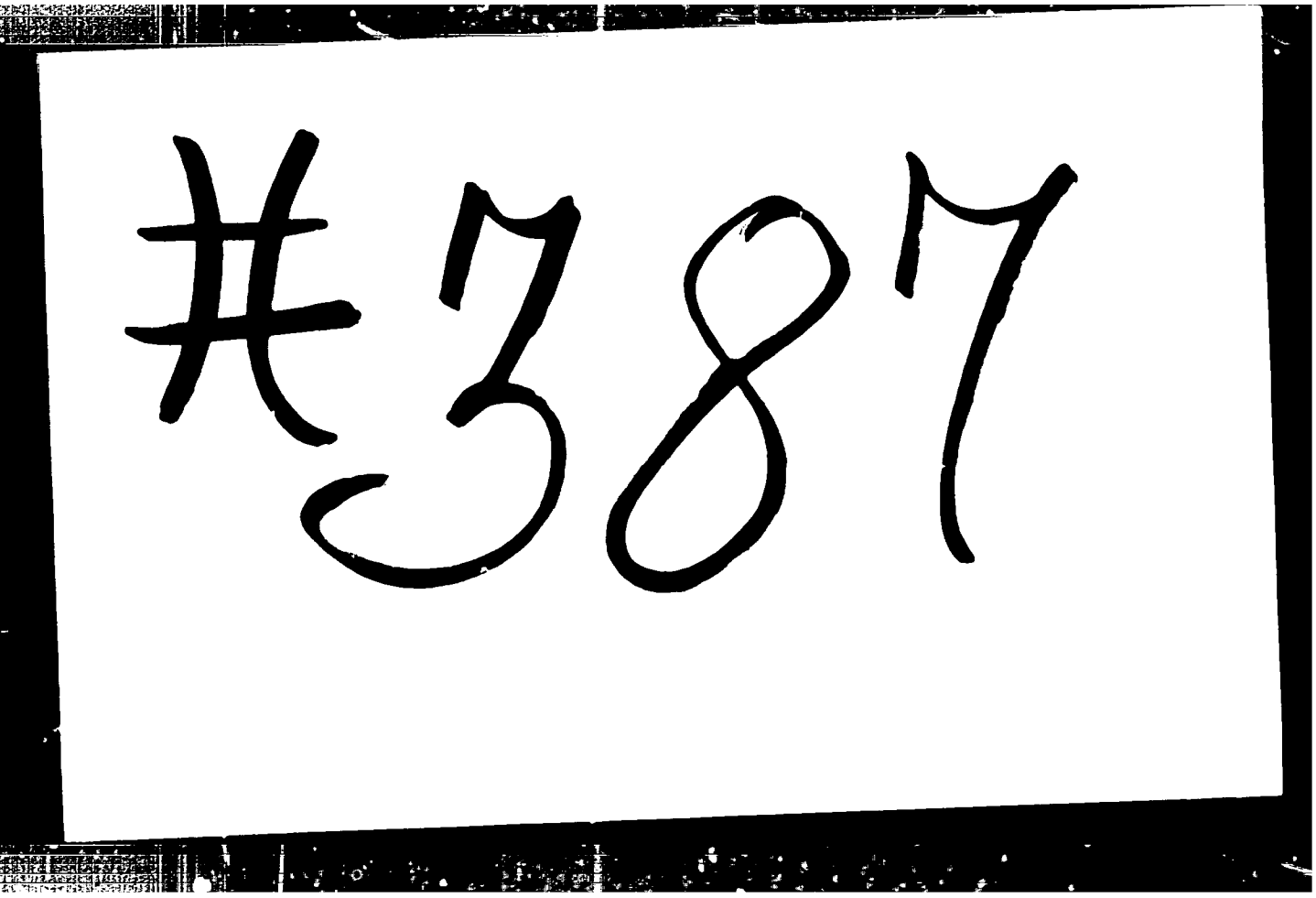
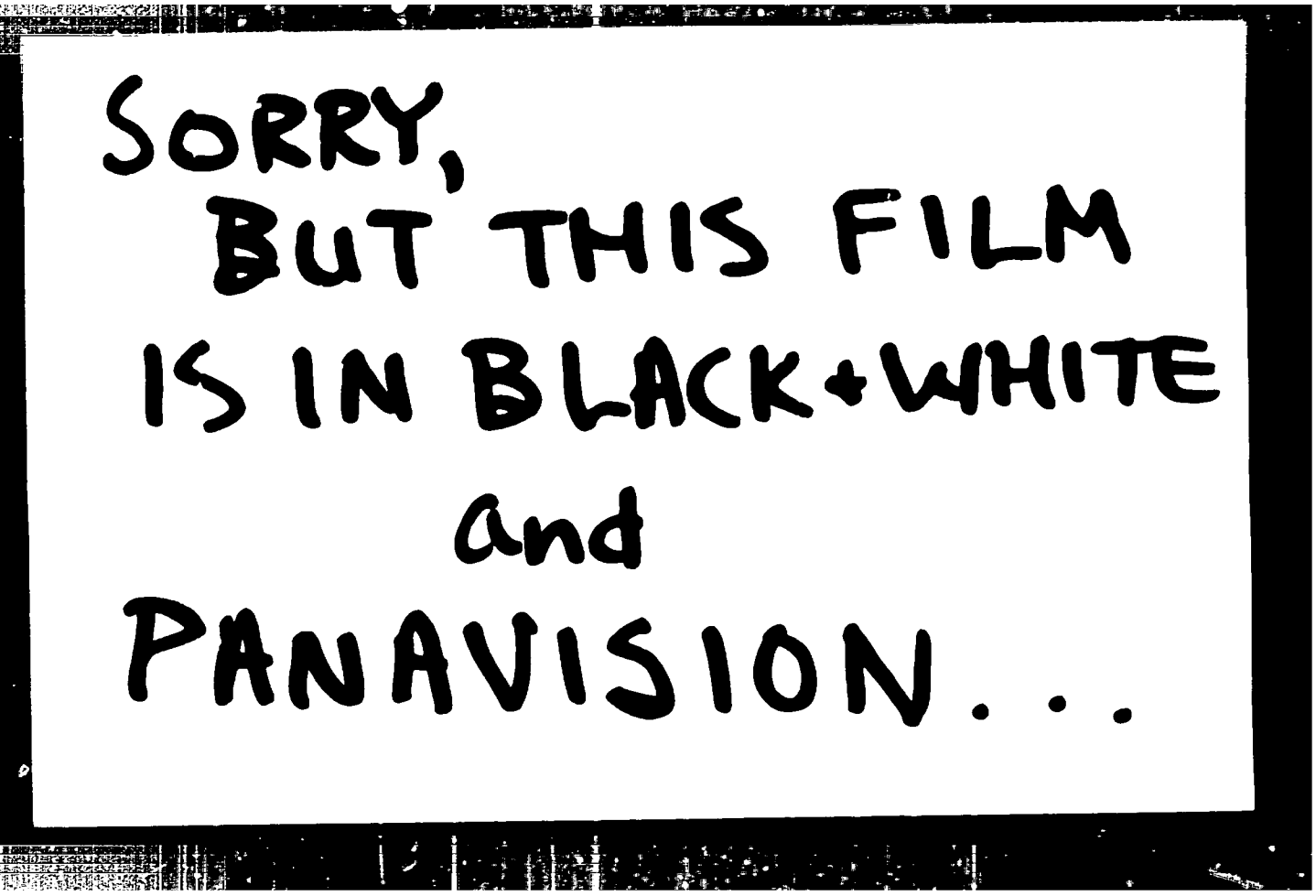
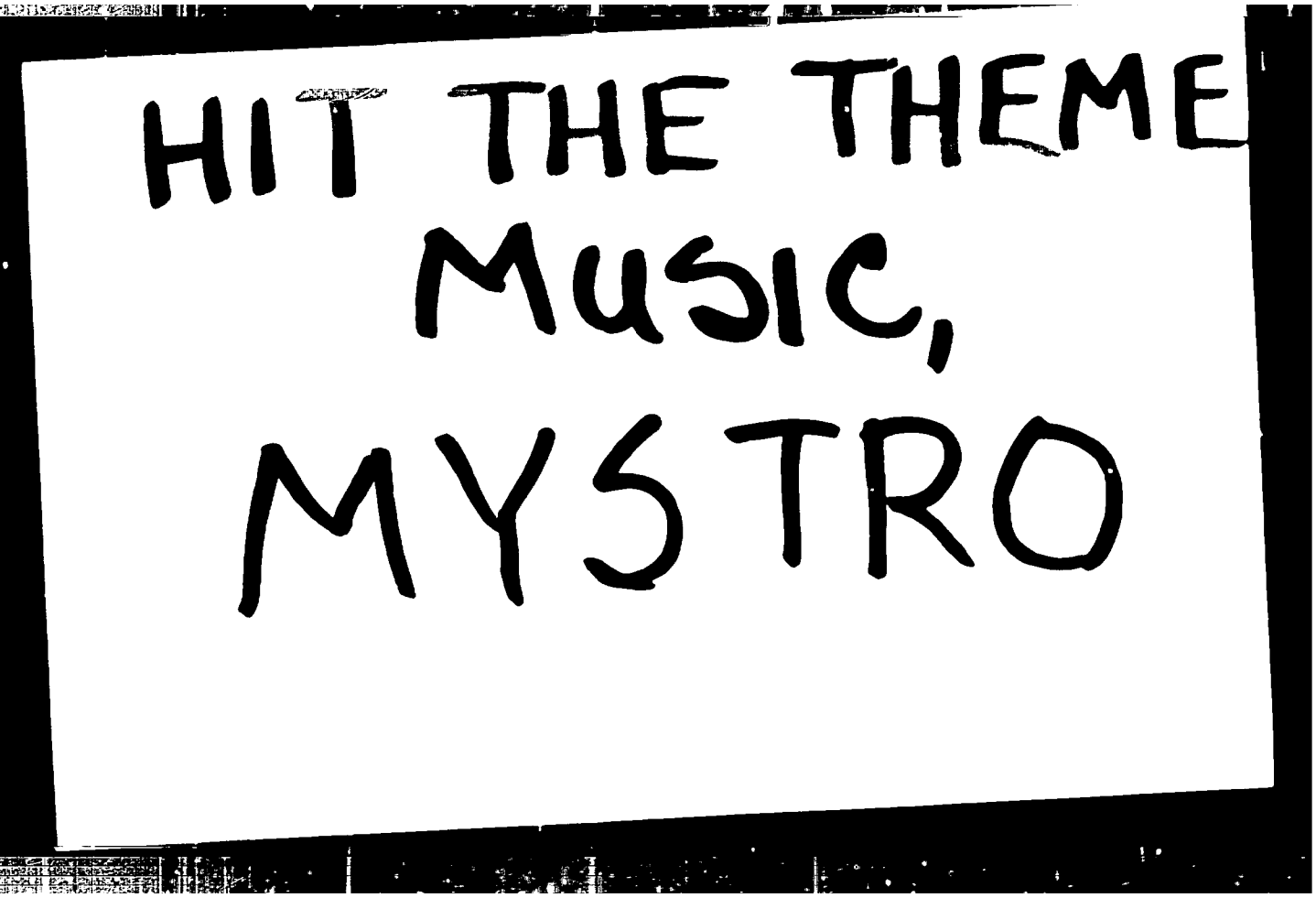


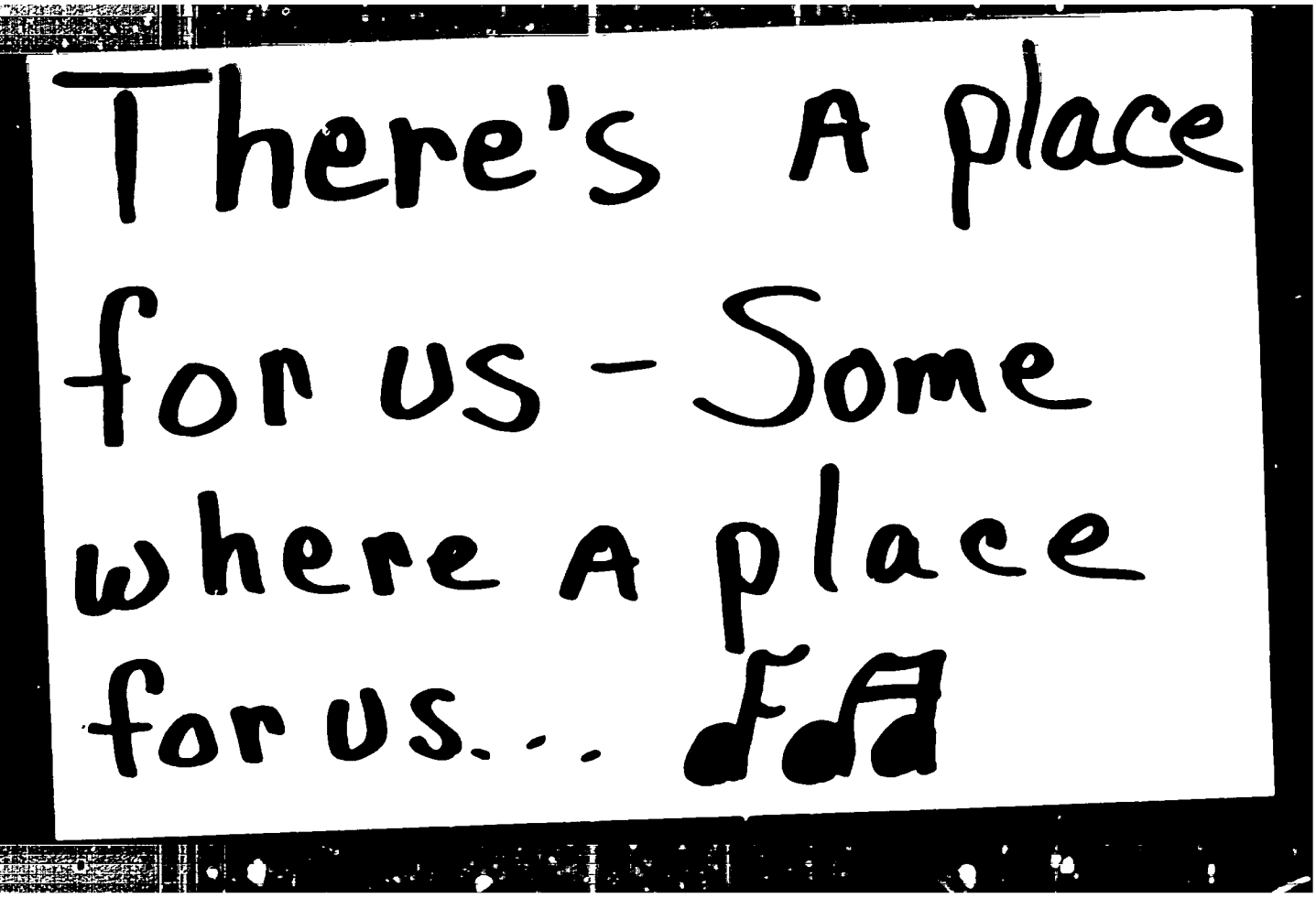


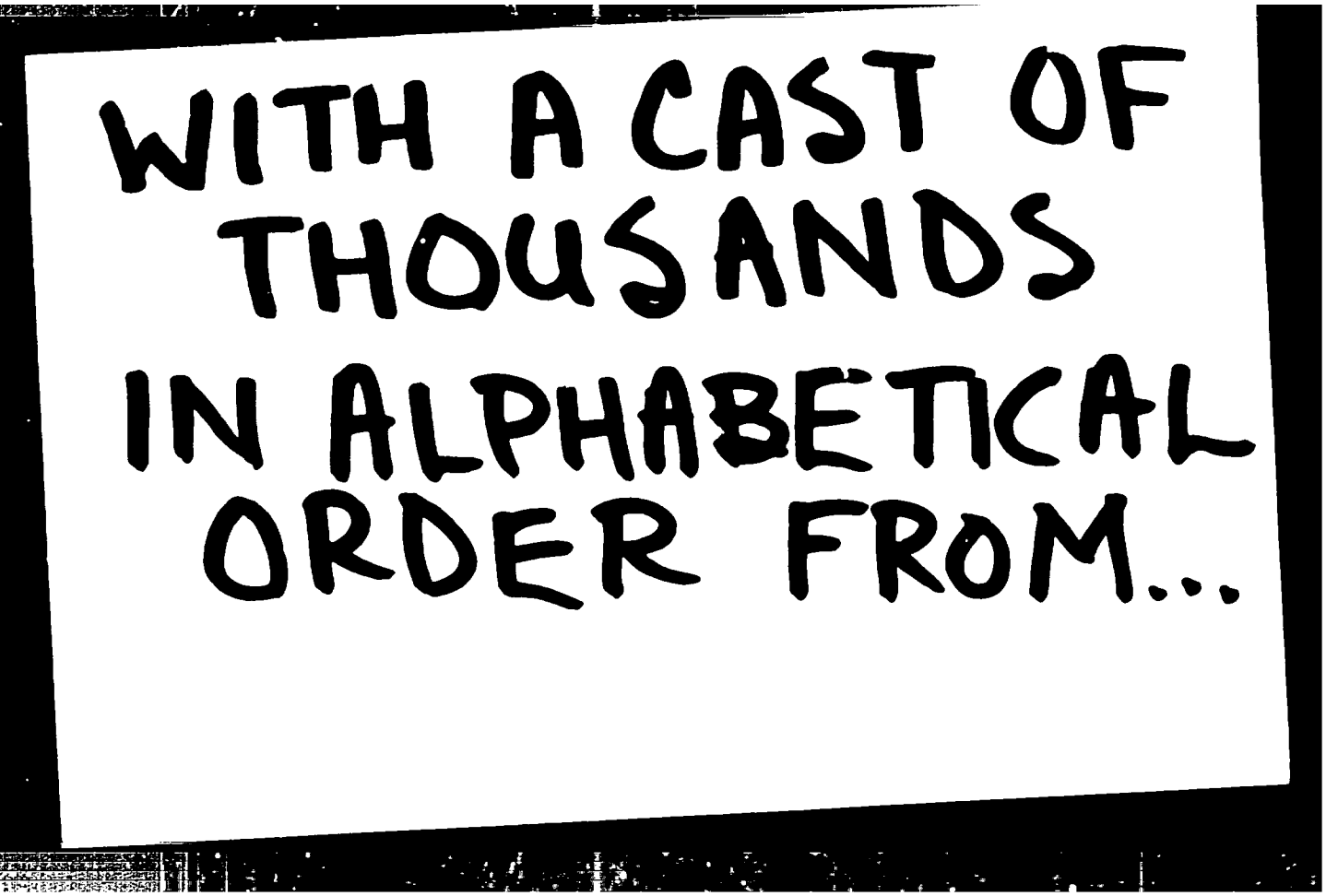












PEVZNER, Z.I.; NIKOLAYEV, A.G.; VOYNALOVICH, M.V.

Characteristics of the coking properties of coals of the central sector of the Fan-LAgnob deposit and the qualitative indices of coke. Trudy Inst. khim. AN Tadzh. SSR 3:99-114 '60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Tajikistan--Coal--Analysis)

[redacted], A.G.; [redacted], S.M.; PAUTSA, L.

Variability of the chemical characteristics in Mentha sachalinensis. Trudy po khim.prirod soed. no.5:93-104 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii efiromosov Kishinevskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

VERNOV, S.N.; CHUDAKOV, A.Ye.; VAKULOV, P.V.; LOGACHEV, .a.I.; NIKOLAYEV, A.G.

Measurement of radiation during the flight of the second cosmic rocket. Isk.sput.Zem. no.5:24-29 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Lunar probes) (Radiation--Measurement)

d. 9000
3. 2000

67908

~~89 (8), 89 (9)~~

S/020/60/130/03/009/065
B014/B014

AUTHORS: Iarmev, S. N., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, Chudakov, A. Ye., Vakulov, P. V., Logachev, Yu. I., Nikolayev, A. G.

TITLE: Radiation Measurement During the Flight of the Second Cosmic Rocket

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 130, Nr 3, pp 517 - 520 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The equipment of the interplanetary rocket launched on September 12, 1959 was designed for measuring the outer radiation belt of the Earth, for recording cosmic radiation on its flight from the Earth to the Moon and a potential radiation belt of the Moon. The individual parts of the apparatus, which consisted of six gas-discharge and four scintillation counters, are described in detail. Furthermore, this paper contains results of the first evaluation of data obtained for the range of from 9,000 to 120,000 km away from the center of the Earth and in the neighborhood of the Moon. Figure 1 illustrates the trajectories of the first and second interplanetary rockets referred to the terrestrial magnetic field. Ionization measure-

Card 1/3

67908

Radiation Measurement During the Flight of the Second Cosmic Rocket

S/020/60/130/03/009/065
B014/B014

of about 20 kev and 10^6 ev electrons. The energy of the first group is close to the mean energy of the solar corpuscular radiation and allows to assume the existence of a thermodynamic equilibrium between protons and electrons on their penetration into the terrestrial magnetic field. It is pointed out that the electron moments of the second group are close to the proton moments of corpuscular radiation and to the moments of the electrons arising from the decay of the reflected neutrons. The existence of a lunar radiation belt could not be proven. Constant radiation intensity was measured at a distance of 70,000 km from the Earth. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1959

Card 3/3

3.2420

S/048/62/026/006/013/020
B125/B102

AUTHORS: Vakulov, P. V., Vernov, S. N., Gorchakov, Ye. V., Logachev, Yu. I., Nesterov, V. Ye., Nikolayev, A. G., Pisarenko, N. F., Savenko, I. A., Chudakov, A. Ye., and Shavrin, P. I.

TITLE: Radiation studies during the flights of satellites, spaceships and rockets

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 6, 1962, 750-78.

TEXT: This report deals with radiation measurements made by the second and the third Soviet spaceship, by the rocket launched toward the Venus on February 12, 1961, and by the third Soviet earth satellite (August 15, 1958). The spaceships were equipped with scintillation counters, gas discharge counters and elements for storing data through 24 hours. The northern and southern zones of increased radiation intensity are undoubtedly linked by the lines of force of the geomagnetic field. The increased radiation intensity is due to electrons of the outer radiation belt, slowed down in the jacket of the spaceship. The

Card 1/3

S/040/62/026/006/013/020
B125/B102

Radiation studies during the flights ...

boundaries of this belt were determined more accurately by the laser orbiting Soviet spaceship. At 16 hours after the chromosphere flare of June 17, 1950 had vanished but still a few hours before the magnetic storm, charged particle intensity increased. The electron spectrum of the outer radiation belt does not change much at an altitude of 32,000-40,000 km, nor did the magnetic storm which occurred during the flight of the third Soviet spaceship have any substantial effect on the outer radiation belt. Except for a few percent, the proton intensity of the inner radiation belt remained constant during the three weeks' flight of the third Soviet satellite. The increased radiation intensity over the Brazilian anomaly, observed on board of the second spaceship at an altitude of 320 km, was due to the inner radiation belt. In this anomaly, the proton component of the inner radiation belt is predominant at small geomagnetic latitudes. The portion of X-rays increases with increasing latitude. A zone of lower bremsstrahlung intensity separates the outer from the inner radiation belt. This zone is practically absent in the region of the Brazilian anomaly. The equator of cosmic rays determined by the second and the third Soviet spaceship resembles remotely a sine curve running between 11° of northern and 11° of southern latitude.

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AM5012952 Monograph UR/-

Nikolayev, Andrey Grigor'yevich; Fertsov, Sergey Viktorovich

Detection of thermal radiation at radio frequency; passive radar (Radioteplolokatsiya; passivnaya radiolokatsiya) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio", 1964. 0334 p. illus., biblio. 7,300 copies printed

TOPIC TAGS: passive radar, radar antenna, radar component, radar detection, thermal radiation, radio emission, IR radiation, radiometer, radiometry, radar noise, superhigh frequency, radar target

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book is concerned with the theory and application of passive radar. The basic principles of utilization of natural thermal radiation at radio frequency for the determination of the coordinates and physical properties of targets are described, and data on this type of thermal radiation including methods for determining the coordinates of the radiators are given. Simple relationships for determining the parameters of the functional elements of radar units by range and detection probability or by the measurement accuracy of coordinates are derived. Various types of antennas, receivers, and indicators used in passive radar are described. The utilization of passive radar for military and economic purposes is discussed in detail. The book is intended for engineers

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.396.96

and radar specialists, as well as for auditors and students taking advanced courses in radio engineering.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Card 2/3

VERNOV, S.N.; CHUDAKOV, A.Ye.; VAKULOV, P.V.; GORCHAKOV, Ye.V.; LOGACHEV, Yu.I.; LYUBIMOV, G.P.; NIKOLAYEV, A.G.

Investigation of radiation during the flight of automatic interplanetary stations "Mars-1" and "Moon-4." Kosm. issl. 2 no.4:633-640 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

L 21116-65 EEC-4/EWG(v)/EWA(h)/EWT(l)/EEC(t)/FS(v)-3/ESC(m)/FCC/FCP(h)/FBD-2
Pe-5/Pg-4/Pl-4/Pl-4/Pe-4/Pq-4/Pae-2/Peb/Pb-4 AEDC(b)/BSD/AFWL/SSD/ASD(a)-5/
AEDC(a)/AFMD(c)/ASTIA/AFTC(a)/AFTC(b)/APGC(f)/ESD(gs) TT/GM/WG
ACCESSION NR: AP5002166 S/0048/64/028/012/2058/2074

AUTHOR: Vernov, S. N.; Chudakov, A. Ye; Vakulov, P. V.; Gorchakov, G. P.; Logachev, Yu. I. Lyubimov, Ye. V.; Ignat'yev, P. F.; Kuznetsov, S. N.; Logachev, Yu. I. Lyubimov, G. P.; [illegible]; Obhlopkov, Ye. F.; Sosnovets, E. N.; Tarasovskaya, M. V.

TITLE: Radiation study by Cosmos 11 [Report presented at the Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po fizike kosmicheskikh luchey (All-Union Conference on the Physics of Cosmic Rays), held at Moscow, 4-10 October 1963]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 28, no. 12, 1964, 2058-2074

TOPIC TAGS: radiation measurement, spectrum ionization measurement, primary cosmic radiation, scintillation counter, gas discharge counter/ STS-3 gas discharge counter, Cosmos-17

ABSTRACT: The article describes equipment used in the flight of Cosmos-17 (apogee, 788 km; perigee, 260 km) for investigating the Earth's radiation belts and primary cosmic radiation.. The equipment consisted of two scintillation counters (with NaI and CsI crystals) and

Card 1/ 3

L 21116-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002106

a STS-5 gas-discharge counter. The cylindrical NaI counter (20 x 20 cm) was mounted under the shell of the satellite and was fitted with aluminum shielding (1 g/cm^2). On one channel it recorded ionization produced in the crystal by radiation; on the two others, it registered the number of pulses with energy release in the crystal over the specified thresholds (30 kev and Mev). The effective cross section of the NaI crystal for particles registered along the ionization and first threshold channels was approx. 4.7 cm^2; for the second channel, it was roughly 5% smaller for particles with quadruple ionization and 20% smaller for relativistic particles.

The STS-5 gas-discharge counter has an effective cross section of 4.3 cm^2. It was placed inside the device containing the scintillation counter and was not fitted with any special protection. Up to counting rates of 3 x 10^3 pulse/sec, the counter registered virtually all particles. At higher rates the count be. me less reliable.

The flat CsI counte (crystal diameter, 6 cm; thickness, 3 cm) was mounted outside the container. For protection from light, the crystal was covered with aluminum foil (2 mg/cm^2). For protection against

Card 2/3

bremsstrahlung, the photomultiplier and the crystal were shielded with 5 mm of lead and 11 mm of aluminum, except for the front of the photomultiplier, which had a conical opening for particle incidence (aperture angle, 40°). This counter carried out ionization measurements and particle registration at energy release in the crystal of 45 and 160 kev and 3.4 and 8.5 Mev. Both electrons and protons could be registered along the first two (45 and 160 Kev) channels. Along the other two (3.4 and 8.5 Mev) channels, the count was mainly of protons at an electron path perpendicular to the crystal surface energy losses were about 2 Mev and oblique paths were precluded by the thickness of the shielding. Table 1 of the Enclosure gives the minimal particle energies registered by the counters. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 3/3

L 1553-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/FCC/EWA(d)/EWA(h) TT/GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5023610 UR/0000/65/000/000/0394/0405

AUTHOR: Vernov, S. N.; Chudakov, A. Ye.; Vakulov, P. V.; Gorchakov, Ye. V.; Kuznetsov, S. N.; Logachev, Yu. I.; [illegible]; [illegible]; Rubinshteyn, I. A.; Stolpovskiy, V. G.; [illegible]

TITLE: Geometric position and particle composition of the earth's radiation belts

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 394-405

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic radiation, earth radiation belt, cosmic ray, Elektron 1, Elektron 2

ABSTRACT: An exhaustive study is made of data recorded by the Elektron-1 and -2 satellites, which were launched on 30 January 1964. Orbital data are given in Table 1 of the Enclosure. The first orbits were positioned so that the satellites passed their apogee at about 3 o'clock a.m. local time. The outer boundary of the radiation belt was thus crossed at about midnight and again at about 7—8 p.m. on the return branch of the orbit. The subsequent orbits were shifted toward the sunset: Elektron-1, by 8 min, and Elektron-2, by about 4 min in the 24-hr period. Elek-

Card 1/5

L 1553-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023610

tron-1 and -2 were equipped with similar instrumentation. In some cases, however, there were differences in energy thresholds. A short summarizing all data shown by electron and proton fluxes of different energies in the equatorial plane and for comparison gives IMP-1 data. The following conclusions can be made from the chart: 1) A belt of artificially injected electrons exists at distances closest to the Earth's center. The maximum of the belt in February 1964 was at L = 1.35. The flux of electrons with energy above 2 Mev at the maximum was about 1×10^7 $cm^{-2} \cdot sec^{-1} \cdot ster^{-1}$. 2) The average directed flux of protons with an energy of 45—70 Mev at the maximum of the inner belt (L = 1.45) was about 1.5×10^3 $cm^{-2} \cdot sec^{-1} \cdot ster^{-1}$. A change in the integral spectrum of proton energies above 50 Mev was observed at L = 2.2; the spectrum of these energies is in the process of hardening, which could be explained by the theory of albedo neutrons. 3) The spatial distribution of protons with an energy of one to several Mev differs from that of the electrons. There is a definite regularity in the distribution of protons according to their energies. The average directed flux of protons with an energy above 2 Mev was about 1.5×10^3 $cm^{-2} \cdot sec^{-1} \cdot ster^{-1}$ in the equatorial plane at L = 2.8. It appears that the majority of the protons in this energy range are created by transverse drift with respect to the magnetic field lines. 4) A belt of high-energy electrons was observed at L = 2.77. Its width at the equator was about 0.4 earth radii. The average directed flux of electrons above 6 Mev was about 10^6 $cm^{-2} \cdot sec^{-1} \cdot ster^{-1}$. 5) A minimum of distribution

Card 2/3

L 1553-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023610

of electrons of above 140 kev energy was observed in the region between L = 3 and L = 4. The altitude intensity shift is subject to large fluctuations in time and may drop at times to negligible magnitudes. 6) The maximum of the outer belt is positioned, on the average, at L = 4.8. The maximum altitude intensity shift indicator n = 0.5 +0.3/-0.2 within a wide range of L. There is a sharp intensity jump on the night side at L = 7 ± 0.5. On the morning side, a slow monotonic drop of intensity was observed. The average directed flux of electrons with an energy of over 70 kev at the maximum of the outer belt is about 5 x 10^6 $cm^{-2} \cdot sec^{-1} \cdot ster^{-1}$ and can change by more than an order of magnitude. The electron energy spectrum observed within the 70 to 600 kev range is in agreement with the data of other researchers. The electron energy spectrum in the energy range above 1 kev appears to be softening, in comparison with measurements of earlier years. Orig. art. has: 11 figures. [FP]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 08Sep65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA, SV

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 4094

Card 2/2

4

L 3096-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/FCC/EWA(d) TT/GS/GW
ACCESSION NR: AT5023615 UR/0000/65/000/000/0431/0434

AUTHORS: [illegible], [illegible]; Chudakov, A. Ye.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], Ye. I.; Logachev, Yu. I.; [illegible], A. A.; [illegible], L. A.; [illegible], [illegible]; Vernovskaya, N. V.

TITLE: Pulsations of the earth's magnetic field, from the measurements taken by the Elektron-3 satellite

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 431-434

TOPIC TAGS: satellite, satellite data analysis, pulse counter, pulse amplifier, pulse amplitude, earth magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The Elektron-3 satellite, launched on July 11, 1964, carried a coil with a ferrite core. Signals from this coil were transmitted to two amplifying circuits, one for the band of 1—10 cps, the other for 30—300 cps. Both circuits recorded pulses with amplitudes exceeding ~1, ~5, ~25 v. The type and operation of the memory bank are briefly described. From a small amount of data processed it can be seen that no pulses with the amplitudes ≥25 v were recorded, that at

Card 1/2

NIKOLAYEV, A., inzhener-polkovnik

Rockets against troops (as revealed by foreign press [illegible]). Starsh.-serzh. no.7:32 Jl '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(United States--Rockets (Ordnance))

NIKOLAYEV, A., polkovnik

Path to outer space is paved. Voen. vest. 41 no.5:8-10 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Astronautics)

NIKOLAYEV, A., kapitan

Tireless. Kryl.rod. 12 no.7:7 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Russia, Northern--Air Force)

SOV/25-59-4-32/44

AUTHOR: Borisov, V., Nikolayev, A.

TITLE: An Underwater Ejection Seat (Katapul'ta pod vodoy)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 4, p 69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes experiments carried out in the USA and England with underwater ejection seats.

Card 1/1

BORISOV, V.; NIKOLAYEV, A.

Deck's capsule. Nauka i shizn' 27 no.3:68-69 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Space ships)

NIKOLAYEV, A. G., Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, letchik-kosmonavt SSSR

Our scientific peaceful objectives. Av. i kosm. 45 no.9:45-49 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Space flight)
(Nikolaev, Andriian Grigor'evich, 1929-)
(Popovich, Pavel Romanovich, 1930-)

NIKOLAYEV, A., mayor, letchik-kosmonavt, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza;
POPOVICH, P., podpolkovnik, letchik-kosmonavt, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza

Around the earth 112 times. Av. i kosm. 45 no.9:71 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Space flight)

NIKOLAYEV, A., mayor, letchik-kosmonavt SSSR, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza

The beginnings. (to be continued). Av. i kosm. 45 no.9:72-76 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Nikolaev, Andrian Grigor'evich, 1929-)

NIKOLAYEV, A., mayor, letchik-kosmonavt SSSR, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza

Confidence (to be continued). Av.i kosm. 45 no.10:21-25 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Nikolaev, Adrian Grigor'evich, 1929-)

NIKOLAIEV, A., mayor, letchik-kosmonavt SSSR, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza

Altitudes are calling. Av. i kosm. 45 no.11:16-20 '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

(Nikolaev, Andrian Grigor'evich. 1929-)

NIKOLAYEV, A.G., letchik-kosmonavt; POPOVICH, P.R., letchik-kosmonavt

We lived and worked in outer space. Priroda 51 no.9:10-16 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Astronautics)

S/026/63/000/001/001/007
A004/A126

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, A. G., Popovich, P. R., Astronauts of the USSR, Heroes of the Soviet Union

TITLE: How does the Earth look from outer space?

PERIODICAL: Priroda, no. 1, 1963, I - IV

TEXT: The two Soviet astronauts give a description of how the Earth looked from their space-ships and present a number of colored photos of coast lines, rivers, mountains and the boundary between day and night, taken during the flight. They point out that continents and oceans were clearly to distinguish, that the relief of the continents could be made out distinctly, even the single ridges of mountainous massives, such as the Tyan-Shan' and Himalaya. They saw from above thunderstorms and lightnings and could see the difference between cumulus and stratus clouds. When the space ship came out of the Earth's shadow, the horizon was rather contrasting, while nearer to the sun, the contrast was less pronounced. In looking down vertically, the colors appeared nearly in the same way as on Earth. The authors conclude in commenting on the possibilities of utilising the results of these observations for further astronautical flights

Card 1/2

[redacted]/EWT(l)/FS(v)-2/EEB/ES(s)/ES(g)/ES(s)/ES(k) AMD/AFFTC/

[redacted] Pc-4 A/ED/MD

ACCESSION NR: AP3001571 S/0009/63/000/005/0003/0005

AUTHOR: Nikolayev, A. (Aviator-Cosmonaut of the USSR, Hero of the Soviet Union)

TITLE: Training of Soviet Cosmonauts

SOURCE: Kryl'ya rodiny, no. 5, 1963, 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: cosmonaut, cosmonaut training

ABSTRACT: Cosmonauts Nikolayev's and Popovich's training was in two main stages: a general course and a concrete pre-flight period, involving very exact simulation of flight conditions, medico-biological examinations, training in communications equipment, etc. No kind of sport can be termed specifically suited for cosmonauts, all kinds help. During his space flight Nikolayev did certain special pre-planned exercises designed to maintain muscle tone. Great attention is paid to flight training in modern pursuit planes, special weightlessness flights and parachute jumps with delayed opening of the parachute.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 24 Jun 63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS, AM NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

GAGARIN, Yuriy, letchik-kosmonavt, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuza, podpolkovnik; TITOV, German, podpolkovnik, letchik-kosmonavt; NIKOLAYEV, Andriyan, mayor, letchik-kosmonavt; POPOVICH, Pavel, podpolkovnik, letchik-kosmonavt

Two space years. Av.i kosm. 45 no.4:2-4 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Space flight)

NIKOLAYEV, A., polkovnik

Heavy supersonic aircraft. Av.i kosm. 45 no.4:91-95 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Airplanes--Design and construction)

L 0.703-67 JKT

ACC NR: AP6030010 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/169/005/1044/1047

AUTHOR: Vernov, S. N. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Vakulov, P. V.; Gorchakov, Ye. V.; Logachev, Yu. I.; Grishkov, G. P.; Nikolayev, A. G.; Pavlinova, N. V.

ORG:

TITLE: Measurement of intensity of penetrating radiation on the Moon's surface [Paper presented at the Seventh COSPAR Meeting held in Vienna in May 1966]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 169, no. 5, 1966, 1044-1047

TOPIC TAGS: moon, radiation intensity, lunar probe, radiation measurement/ Luna-9 lunar probe

ABSTRACT: The lunar prote "Luna-9" launched by the Soviet Union on 30 January 1966 made a soft landing on the Moon on 3 February at 24 hr, 45 min, 30 sec (Moscow time); it was equipped with an instrument containing a 6 x 10-mm discharge counter to measure the intensity of radiation. The minimum shielding of the counter mounted inside the probe near its jacket was ~1 gm/cm².

The instrument was switched on immediately after "Luna-9" was put into orbit and was kept in operation until the probe stopped functioning. The data on the intensity detected with the one counter averaged over 11 time intervals are shown in Fig. 1. The first five time intervals are those for the flight from the Earth to the

Card 1/2

ACC NR. AP6030010

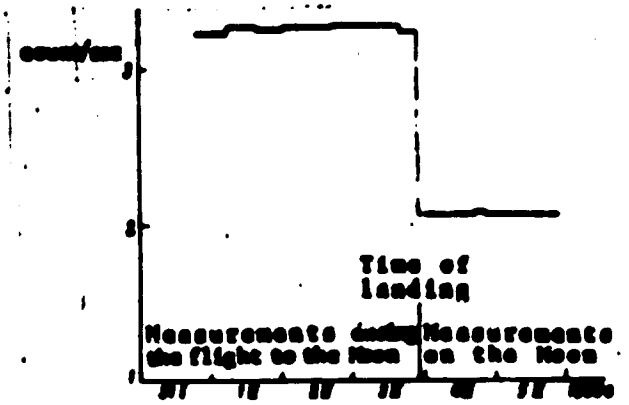
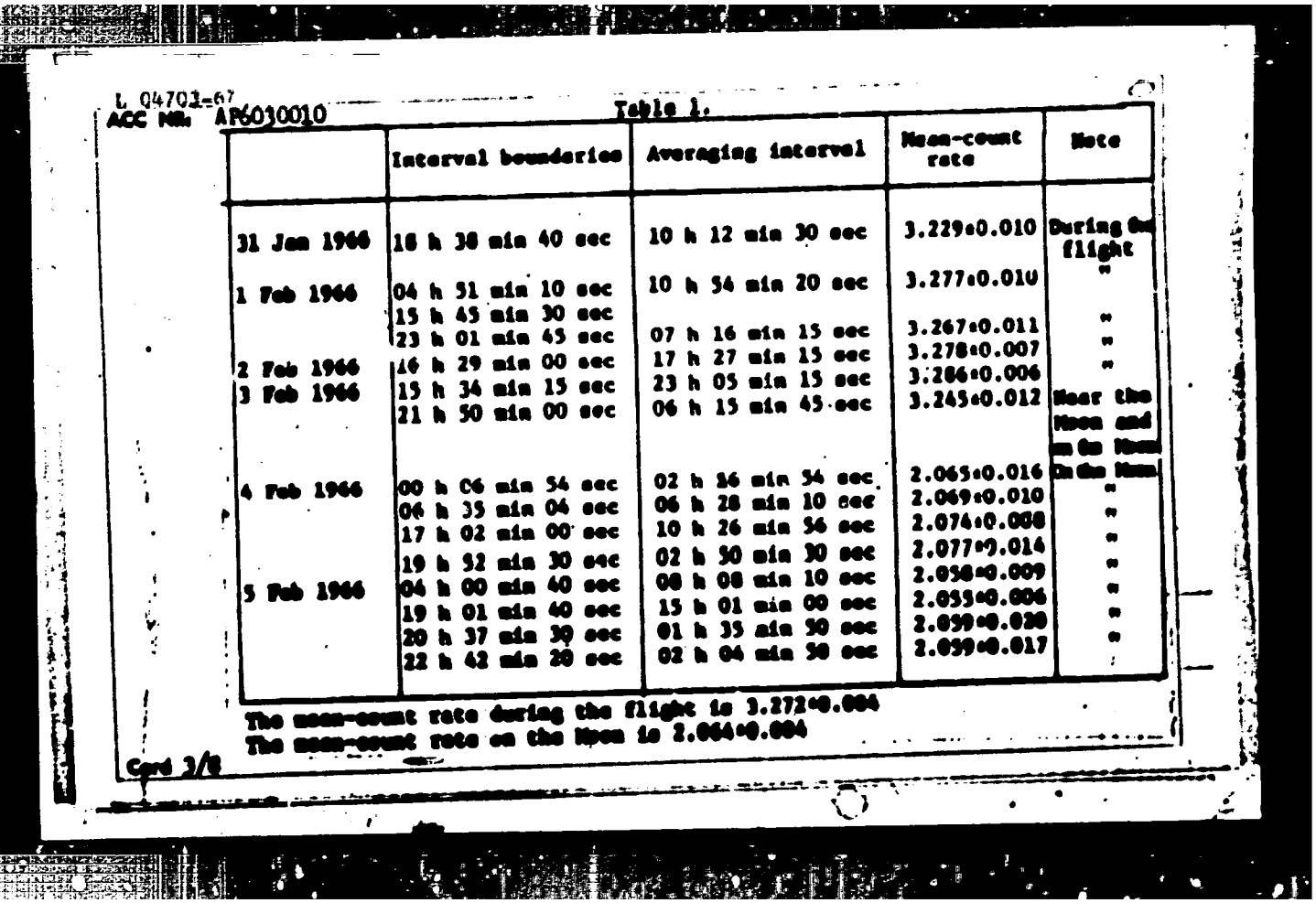


Fig. 1. The mean-count rate of "Luna-9" discharge counter

Moon. The next (sixth) interval is that for the flight near the Moon (beginning with at a distance of ~50,000 km from the Moon), the landing, and the first 5 minutes on the Moon's surface. The subsequent eight intervals are related to operations on the Moon's surface. Table 1 shows the accurate values of the time intervals and the mean-count rates recorded in these intervals. The basic errors in determining the count rate are statistical.

The data in Table 1 show that the mean-count rate recorded on the Moon's surface was about 69% of the count rate of the same counter in free space. In other words, if only primary cosmic rays had been detected, the counter on the Moon's surface would have counted not quite half as much as during the flight in free space. The detected excessive radiation



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ACC NR: AP6030010

Table 1.

	Interval boundaries	Averaging interval	Mean-count rate	Note
31 Jan 1966	18 h 38 min 40 sec	10 h 12 min 30 sec	3.229±0.010	During the flight
1 Feb 1966	04 h 51 min 10 sec	10 h 54 min 20 sec	3.277±0.010	"
	15 h 45 min 30 sec			
	23 h 01 min 45 sec	07 h 16 min 15 sec	3.267±0.011	"
2 Feb 1966	16 h 29 min 00 sec	17 h 27 min 15 sec	3.278±0.007	"
3 Feb 1966	15 h 34 min 15 sec	23 h 05 min 15 sec	3.286±0.006	"
	21 h 50 min 00 sec	06 h 15 min 45 sec	3.245±0.012	Near the Moon and on the Moon
				On the Moon
4 Feb 1966	00 h 06 min 54 sec	02 h 16 min 54 sec	2.065±0.016	"
	06 h 35 min 04 sec	06 h 28 min 10 sec	2.069±0.010	"
	17 h 02 min 00 sec	10 h 26 min 56 sec	2.074±0.008	"
	19 h 52 min 30 sec	02 h 50 min 30 sec	2.077±0.014	"
5 Feb 1966	04 h 00 min 40 sec	08 h 08 min 10 sec	2.058±0.009	"
	19 h 01 min 40 sec	15 h 01 min 00 sec	2.055±0.006	"
	20 h 37 min 30 sec	01 h 35 min 50 sec	2.059±0.020	"
	22 h 42 min 20 sec	02 h 04 min 50 sec	2.059±0.017	"

The mean-count rate during the flight is 3.272±0.004
The mean-count rate on the Moon is 2.064±0.004

Card 3/3

L 04713-67

ACC NR: AP6030010

C

is 0.43 count/sec or ~26% of half the cosmic-ray intensity. This excessive radiation may be due to the radioactivity of the Moon's surface and to the secondary cosmic radiation produced by the primary cosmic radiation in the matter on the Moon's surface region closest to the station (cosmic-ray albedo).

Until now, no experimental data have been available on the radioactivity of the Moon's surface. The "Luna-9" measurements make it possible to evaluate the radioactivity of the Moon's surface in the landing area near the Ocean of Storms. Assuming that the total detected additional radiation is due to the radioactive gamma radiation from the Moon's surface, the radioactivity of the Moon's surface may be ~20 times greater than that of the Earth's surface (the count rate of "Luna-9" from the natural radioactivity on Earth was 0.02 count/sec). However, the radioactivity on the Moon's surface has been evidently overestimated, because the effect of multiplication of the primary cosmic radiation producing the cosmic-ray albedo particle fluxes may explain the major part or even all of the additional radiation detected. Using the data from an earlier Soviet paper, it can be shown that the albedo particle flux is 20% of the total cosmic-ray flux or 40% of half the cosmic-ray flux. Additional considerations show that at least in the region of the "Luna-9" landing, cosmic rays will be the main source

Card 4/8

of radiation hazard and that the radioactivity on the surface of the Moon is close to the radioactivity on the surface of the Earth.

It was shown during the flight of the second Soviet space probe in September 1959 that at the distances greater than 1000 km from the Moon's surface, the intensity of the radiation trapped by a possible lunar magnetic field does not exceed 10% of the cosmic-ray intensity. The "Luna-3" data make it possible to evaluate the fluxes of the trapped radiation at distances less than 1000 km from the Moon's surface.

The mean-count rate just before and during the first minutes after the landing was 3.25 ± 0.012 count/sec (see Table 1). If this count rate is corrected for the geometric shielding of the counter by the Moon during the approach of the station to the Moon and during the period of radiation detection on the Moon's surface (this correction is about 1%), the resulting count rate is 3.28 count/sec. This practically coincides with previous measurements. The time required for the "Luna-3" to cover the last 1000 km to the Moon's surface was ~3% of the time measured in the given interval. At the measuring accuracy mentioned above, an increase of 50% in the count rate during this time interval would be noticeable.

Thus the upper limit for the possible radiation flux penetrating the "Luna-9" jacket and trapped by the hypothetical magnetic field of the Moon at the altitudes below 1000 km from the Moon's surface is not more than half the primary cosmic-radiation flux. The variation which would decrease the intensity of cosmic rays might somewhat change the evaluation of the upper limit of the hypothetical trapped radiation near the Moon, but the main conclusions that the Moon has no radiation belts and consequently no marked magnetic field remain unchanged.

Fig. 2 shows the mean-count rates in free space and on the Moon's surface. The intensity in the transition interval has been corrected for the geometric shielding by the Moon.

It can be seen from Fig. 2 that the cosmic-ray intensity undergoes slow gradual changes (solid curve) similar to those recorded during the flight of "Luna-4." This makes it possible to assume that during the period of the station's approach to the Moon, no appreciable variation in cosmic-ray intensity occurred. Neither the available neutron-monitor data nor the stratospheric data of A. N. Charakhchyan and T. N. Charakhchyan (unpublished) revealed any considerable decrease in the cosmic-ray intensity.

L 04703-67
ACC NR: AP6030010

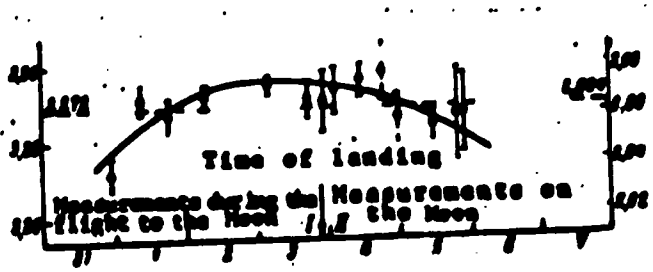


Fig. 2. The count rates of the discharge counter during the "Luna-9" flight in free space and on the Moon's surface. The mean-count rate on the Moon's surface has been reduced to the mean-count rate during the flight, and the scale has been changed in proportion to the mean-count rates during the flight and on the Moon's surface.

The absolute flux of the cosmic-ray particles detected by "Luna-9" was equal to 5.35 ± 0.5 cm^{-2} sec^{-1}. The great error in the determination of the absolute fluxes is due to the 10% uncertainty in the operational dimensions of the counter. Analogous measurements from "Luna-7" and "Luna-8" stations performed on 4–6 October and 3–6 December 1965 have shown the particle fluxes to be 5.4 and 5.5 cm^{-2} sec, respectively. The cosmic-ray intensity in February 1966 decreased compared to December 1965. This

Card 7/8

TKACHENKO, I.A., inzhener; DIESHTEYN, Ye.I., inzhener; VANSHAVSKIY, A.F., inzhener; GONCHARENSKIY, A.Ya., inzhener; NIKOLAYEV, A.G., inzhener; CHERNOORUD, P.G., inzhener.

Top casting of steel through two stopper tubes. Metallurg no.5:29-32 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Smelting)

AUTHOR: BOBROVSKIY,S.M. and NIKOLAYEV,A.G., engineers PA - 2566

TITLE: Durability of Molds for Steel Pouring. (Stoykost' izlozhnits dlya razliviki stali, Russian).

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1957, Vol 17, Nr 1, pp 84 - 88 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 5 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957

ABSTRACT: In the course of investigations it was assumed that the technology of pouring and the characteristics for waste remain unchanged. First, the influence exercised by construction on the strength of the molds is described. The 6 types in operation and their characteristics, viz. constructional drawings, a table containing the characteristics, and a table showing the dependence of the strength of the molds on the Si- and Mn-constant in the cast iron are attached. Investigations showed that 1) a mold the walls of which become more heated when the mold is filled with steel is inferior in strength to those in which the walls become less heated, 2) that a mold with rectangular cross section possesses less strength than one with a square cross section, 3) that a mold for the pouring of quiet steel, if headpieces for feedheads are used possesses less strength, conditions otherwise being equal, than those used for boiling steel. Next, the influence exercised by the chemical composition of cast iron and its microstructure on the strength of molds is described. Two kinds of cast iron are used: from cupola furnaces with a ferrite-perlite structure, and from the first melt

Card 1/2

V, A. G.

KHODAKOVSKIY, V.V.; YEFIMOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy rabotnik; KOSENKO, P.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAZAKEVICH, S.S.; LAPITSKIY, V.I., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; FILIP'YEV, O.V.; STROGANOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; DEMIDOVICH, A.V.; BORNATSKIY, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; [illegible], N.Ya., dots.; KOCHO, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; [illegible], V.I.; LOMAKIN, L.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOKAREV, N.I., dots.; KLYUCHAREV, A.P.; [illegible], Ye.A.; KAPUSTIN, Ye.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KORNEYA, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHIROKOV, G.I.; UMRIKHIN, P.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; LEKHAVA, K.I.; [illegible], V.I.; BOKOV, P.K.; KHLEBNIKOV, A.Ye., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TARASOV, N.S.; NIKOLAYEV, A.G.

Discussions. Biul. TSNIICHM no.18/19:40-66 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Starshiy inzhener Glavspetsstali Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Khodakovskiy). 2. Institut gaza (for Yefimov). 3. Direktor Dneprodzerzhinskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Kosenko). 4. Nachal'nik laboratorii Leningradskogo instituta ogneuporov (for Kazakevich). 5. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy metallurgii stali Dnepropetrovskogo metallurgicheskogo instituta (for Lapitskiy). 6. Nachal'nik laboratorii Giprostali (for Filip'yev). 7. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Stroganov). 8. Nachal'nik teplotekhnicheskoy laboratorii Severskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Demidovich). 9. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tsentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Makeyevskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Bornatskiy).

(Continued on next card)

KHODAKOVSKIY, V.V.---(continued) Card 2.

10. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Medzhibozhskiy). 11. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy metallurgii stali Kiyevskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Kocho). 12 Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti glavnogo inzhenera Beloretskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Ryn'kov). 13. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Lomakin). 14. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Komarov). 15. Zamestitel' nachal'nika teplotekhnicheskoy laboratorii Nizhne-Tagil'skogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Klyucharev). 16. Nachal'nik teplotekhnicheskoy laboratorii TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii zavoda im. Voroshilova (for Plyushchenko). 17. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Kapustin). 18. Institut metallurgii im. Baykova AN SSSR (for Kobeza). 19. Nachal'nik laboratorii martenovskikh pechey Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Shirokov). 20. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy metallurgii stali Ural'skogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Umrikhin). 21. Nachal'nik metallurgicheskoy laboratorii TSentral'noy zavodskoy laboratorii Zakavkazskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Leshava). 22. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera zavoda im. Petrovskogo (for Zhigulin). 23. Nachal'nik martenovskogo tsekha Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Morozov). 24. Institut metallurgii im. Baykova AN SSSR (for Khlebnikov). 25. Glavnyy inzhener Petrovsk-Zabaykal'skogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Tarasov). 26. Nachal'nik tsekha Magnitogorskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata (for Nikolayev).

(Open-hearth process)

SOV/133-59-2-7/26

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, A.G., Ryabov, Z.I., Chernogrid, P.G. and Pugachev, D.K. Engineers

TITLE: An Improvement in the Surface Quality of Rimming Steel Ingots (Uluchsheniye kachestva poverkhnosti kipyashchego slitka)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 2, pp 123-124 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the main defects of rimming steel ingots on the Magnitogorsk Works were surface films. On the proposal of F.D.Voronov (engineer) filling of the ingot moulds fitted with sleeves was tested. Cylindrical (dia 400 mm) and rectangular (500 x 600 mm) sleeves up to 710 mm high made from sheets from 0.5 to 1.5 mm thick were tested. As a first step the solubility of the sleeves in the steel was tested. It was found that complete solution of the sleeves is obtained if they are made from sheets up to 1 mm thick. The effectiveness of the application of sleeves was tested by tapping heats into two ladles and teeming one ladle into moulds (7 ton) with sleeves and the other ladle into moulds without sleeves. The ingots obtained were rolled into slabs and their surface quality was evaluated on the basis of the productivity of slab

Card 1/2

BOBROVSKIKH, S.M., inzh.; NIKOLAYEV, A.G., inzh.

Influence of separate ingot mold sections on the cost of the ingot. Stal' 20 no.6:502-504 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Ingot molds) (Open-hearth process—Accounting)

The chemical constitution of volatile oil of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*. A. G. Nikolaev. (*[illegible] Zapiski* [illegible] Univ. 13, 155-65(1954); *Referat. Zhur. Khim.*, *Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. [illegible]. --The volatile oil was obtained from air-dried [illegible] flowers by steam distn. [illegible]. The oil was fractionated at [illegible] mm. pressure into [illegible] fractions as follows: hydrocarbons, [illegible], *p*-cymene [illegible]; ascaridol [illegible]; [illegible] and an alc. $C_{10}H_{18}O$, of unknown configuration) [illegible] esters ([illegible] acetate and terpinyl salicylate) [illegible] [illegible]. The volatile oil of *Chenopodium* in [illegible] of the [illegible] period contains more hydro-carbons and considerably less ascaridol and [illegible] esters than in the period of physiol. ripening and is free from camphor.

[illegible]

MD

(1)

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Medicinal, Ether Oleaginous, E
and Poisonous Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 195 , 63397

Author : Nikolayev, A. G.
Inst : Kishinev University.
Title : Ether Oils of the Goosefoot Species.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap.Kishinevsk. un-t, 1957, 28, 83-97

Abstract : In an effort to find reliable sources for chenopodium oil which is a very effective medicinal means in the struggle against ascariasis and necatoriasis, a study was made of some other-oleaginous species as represented by 28 goosefoot forms from Western and Southern Europe. The plants were grown from seed on fields near Moscow and also in Moldavia. After the harvested plants were dried,

Card : 1/4

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Medicinal, Ether Oleaginous, M
and Poisonous Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68397

foot. The greatest quantity of ether oil is found in the racemes, but their ascaridiol content varies dependin upon th conditions of the year. Within any particular species, the variations among the represent - tives of different countries are very slight. However, the variations among the species are more pron unced. The oil of the following species forms possesses a particularly high ascaridiol content: Ch. ambrosioides L. with a high ascaridiol content (77-86 percent) and Ch. Chilense Schrad also with a high ascaridiol content (76-83 percent), Ch. suffruticosum Willd. and Ch. anthelminticum with medium

Card : 3/4

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Medicinal. Essential Oil-Bearing. M
Toxins.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82586

Author : Nikolayev, A.G., Rysina, M.N.

Inst : Kishinev University

Title : On the Essential Oil of the Laserwort (Laserpitium hispidum M. B.).

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Kishinevsk. un-t, 1957, 28, 99-106

Abstract : Essential oil of the fruit of L. hispidum, growing in Crimea contains up to 64% of geraniol. However, the oil of the plants growing in different regions of Crimea differs considerably in quality. The oil of the fruit of the plants grown in the vicinity of Kishinev was studied in connection with the development of work on introducing L. hispidum into cultivation in Moldavia. Methods of

Card 1/2

NIKOLAYEV, A.G.; NIKOLAYEVA, D.A.

New source of menthol. Med.prom. 12 no.4:21-24 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(MINT (BOTANY) (ESSENCES AND ESSENTIAL OILS)

NIKOLAIEV, A.G.

Variability of chemical characters in Mentha sachalinensis. Report No.4: Variability in propagation by seeds. Trudy po khim. prirod. soed. no.3: 11-26 '[illegible] (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Laboratoriya biokhimii efiromaslov.
(Mint (Botany)) (Plants—Chemical analysis) (Botany—Variation)

NIKOLAYEV, A.G.; SHILIKHINA, M.I.

Variability of chemical characters in Mentha canadiensis. Report No.2: Variability in free transpollination. Trudy po khim. prirod. soed. no.3: 57-64 '60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Laboratoriya biokhimii efiromaslov.
(Mint (Botany)) (Plants—Chemical analysis) (Botany—Variation)

NIKOLAIEV, A.G.; GALANOVA, L.

Variability of chemical characters in Mentha cephalinensis. Report No.3: Variability in self-pollination. Trudy po khim. prirod. soed. no.3: 121-127'60. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Laboratoriya biokhimii efiromaslov.
(Mint (Botany)) (Plants--Chemical analysis) (Botany--Variation)

NIKOLAYEV, A.G.; NIKOLAYEVA, D.A.

Sakhalin peppermint in the selection of peppermint varieties with a high menthol content. Med. prom. SSSR 14 no.12:17-22 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kishinevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(PEPPERMINT)

NIKOLAYEV, A. O., NIKOLAYEVA, D. A., GOGOL, O. N., KUBRAK, M. N., and BOGONINA, Z. S. (USSR)

"Chemical Variability in some Essential Oil Plants as a Result of Interbreeding."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

MIKOLAYEV, A. G.

"The terpenes in hybrids of the mint species."

report submitted for the IUPAC 2nd International Symposium on the Chemistry of Natural products, Prague, Czech., 27 Aug - 2 Sep 66

NIKOLAYEV, Andrey Grigor'yevich; PERTSOV, Sergey Viktorovich; PEREVERZIN, S.V., retsenzent; FEDIN, V.T., retsenzent; KRASOVSKIY, A.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchn. red. MASHAROVA, V.G., red.

[Radar detection of thermal radiation; passive radar] Radioteplolokatsiia; passivnaia radiolokatsiia. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1964. 334 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. NIKOLAYEV, A. I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Sheep

7. Development of the breeding of fine-wool and semifine-wool sheep in the U.S.S.R. Trudy VIZh 20 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

NIKOLAIEV, Aleksey Ivanovich, professor; KLIUCHNIKOVA, N.I., redaktor; LIKUS, O.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; GILKINSON, P.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Wool; commercial guide] Tovarovedenie shersti. Pod.red. N.M.Ovchinnikova. Moskva, Izd-vo tekhn. i ekon. lit-ry po voprosam zagotovok, 1954. 283 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Wool)

NIKOLAYEV, A.I., professor.

Golden fleece. Znanie i sila' 21 no.12:10-11 D '54. (MLRA 8:1)
(Wool)

NIKOLAYEV, A. I.

NIKOLAYEV, A.I., professor; KLIMYANKOVA, Ye., redaktor; STSYAPANAVA, N., [redaktor]

[Sheep breeding] Aviechnahadouliia. Minsk, Dziarzh. vyd-va BSSR, 1955. 297 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Sheep)

L 26146-65 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP4044791 S/0166/64/000/003/0049/0055

AUTHOR: Zvyagina, L. S.; Kist, A. A.; Lobanov, Ye. M.; Nikolayev, A. I.; Stepanov, V. A.

TITLE: Nondestructive activation analysis of biological samples

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1964, 49-55

sodium, potassium, chlorine, phosphorus, biological analysis

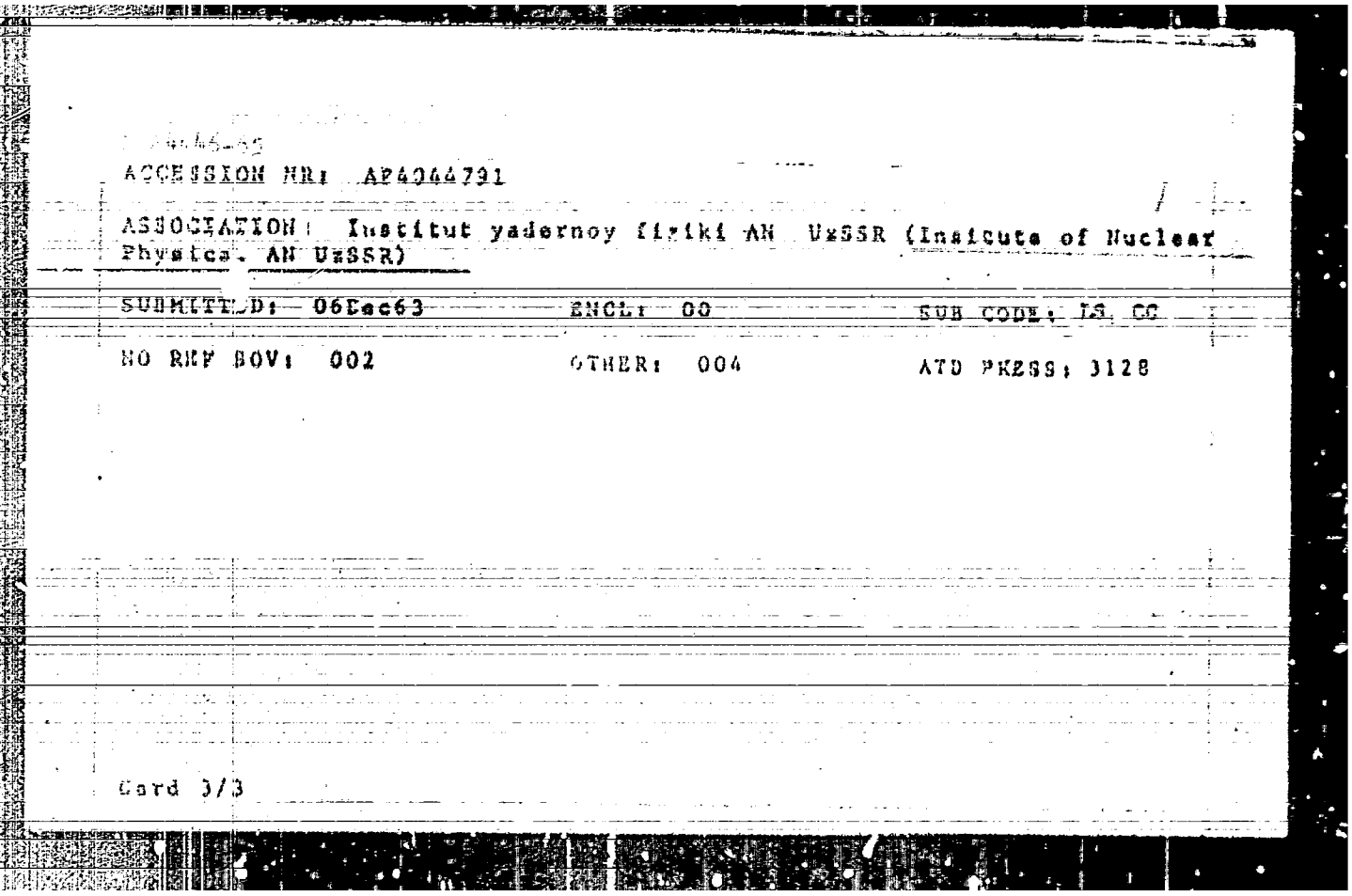
ABSTRACT: The authors suggest the wider use of activation analysis in biological research. The high sensitivity (10^{-12} g for Mn, Cu, As, Au, etc.), small sample weight (10 mg), possibility of simultaneous determination of microelements, and absence of contamination make this method convenient to the processing of biological materials. As many as 24 elements can be rapidly separated and determined. The same sample can be preserved and used for further analysis. Activation analysis procedure can be converted to a fully automatic

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044791

system. Automatic units for irradiation, activity counting, and data processing have already been developed. The basic problem in this analysis is the separation of the activity of a given element. This problem can be solved by chemical separation, identification from γ spectra, β activity, or half life, etc., depending on the composition of the sample. The authors used activation analysis to study the brains of healthy and cancerous rats, irradiating 10 mg of the tissue for 10 min in a neutron flux (1.8×10^{13} cm^{-2}·sec^{-1} and 1.2×10^{12} cm^{-2}·sec^{-1}), for determination of sodium, chlorine, potassium, and phosphorus. Activities of these elements were measured by means of a [illegible] analyzer containing an anthracene crystal (1 × 1 cm), an FEU-11 photomultiplier, and a PS-10000 radiometer. A description is given of the method used. The accuracy of the determinations falls in the 5—10% error range (e.g., half life for ^{24}Na was [illegible] hr, as compared [illegible]). Interference in nondestructive analysis can be overcome as by the removal of Na from the sample after irradiation, and by the use of anticoincidence, γ-γ, and β-γ coincidence schemes developed for this purpose, magnetic analyzers, reactance irradiation, etc. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/3



ACCESSION NR: AP4044731

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Insicute of Nuclear Physics, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Dec63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IS, OC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 3128

Card 3/3

NIKOLAYEV, A.I.

[Ways of further developing sheep raising in the U.S.S.R.] Puti dal'neishego razvitiia ovtsevodstva v SSSR. Moskva, Znanie, 1956. 38 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Seriia 6 no.31). (MIRA 12:1) (Sheep breeding)

Nikolaev, A.I.

USSR / Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock. U-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya No 16, 1957, No 72081

Author : Nikolaev, A.I.
Title : The Problems of Sheep Breeding in the Soviet Union.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Mosk. S. KH. Akad. Im. K.I. Timiryazeva, 1956, Vyp. 25, 256-258

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1 - 10 -

NIKOLAIEV, A.I.

[Sheep breeding]. Ovtsevodstvo. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1960. 348 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Sheep breeding)

NIKOLAYEV, A.I.

Suggestions for wool standards published in "Standartizatsiia" are unfit for the proposed revision of these standards. Standartizatsiia 24 no.2:30-35 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Wool--Grading)

NIKOLAYEV, A.I., akademik

Some essential problems of the further development of Soviet fine-wool sheep farming. Izv. TSKHA no.2:78-86 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina.
(Sheep breeds)

USSR/General Division - History. Classics. Personalities. A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 10 April 1957, 25673

Author : Nikolayev, A.I.
Inst : Academy of Agricultural Sciences Imeni Timiryazev
Title : In Memoriam of Academician M.F. Ivanov.

Orig Pub : Izv. Timiryazevskoy s.-kh. akad., 1955, No 3, 119-120

Abst : Zhivotnovod. Sec. Referat Zhur 1955, 15766

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001137110001-6

USSR/General Division - History. Classics. Personalities. A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 10 April 1957, 25674

Author : Nikolayev, A.I.
Inst :
Title : In Memoriam of an Eminent Russian Scientist, Academician M.F. Ivanov.

Orig Pub : Zhivotnovodstvo, 1955, No 11, 46-52

Abst : No abstract.

Card 1/1

BENEDIKTOV, I.A., redaktor; GRITSENKO, A.V., redaktor; IL'IN, M.A., zamestitel' glavnogo redaktora, LAPTEV, I.D., LISKUN, Ye.F.; LOBANOV, P.P., glavnyy redaktor; LYSENKO, T.D.; SKRYABIN, K.I.; STOLETOV, V.N.; PAVLOV, G.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; SOKOLOV, N.S., professor, nauchnyy redaktor; ANTIPOV-KARATAYEV, I.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KARPINSKIY, N.P., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; SHESTAKOV, A.G., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, professor, nauchnyy redaktor; RUBIN, B.A., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KOMARNITSKIY, N.A., dotsent, nauchnyy redaktor; LYSENKO, T.D., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; POLYAKOV, I.M., professor, nauchnyy redaktor; SHCHEGOLEV, V.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, professor, nauchnyy redaktor; YAKUSHKIN, I.V., academik, nauchnyy redaktor; LARIN, I.V., professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; SMELOV, S.P., professor, doktor biologicheskiy nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; EDEL'SHTEYN, V.I., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; SHCHERBACHEV, D.N., professor, doktor meditsinskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; GOOLEVETS, G.S., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; YAKOVLEV, P.N., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; YEKIMOV, V.P., agronom, nauchnyy redaktor [deceased], ZYTINSKIY, G.P., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; TIMOFEYEV, N.N., professor, nauchnyy redaktor; TUROV, S.I., professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk; YUDIN, V.N., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; LISKUN, Ye.F., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; VITT, V.O., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KALININ, V.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor

(Continued on next card)

BENEDIKTOV, I.A.---- (continued) Card 2.

GRIGEN', L.K., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; NIKOLAYEV, A.I., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; RED'KIN, A.P., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; SMIRNOV, S.I., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; POPOV, I.S., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; MARTYNYUK, P.A., professor nauchnyy redaktor; ISHKOV, G.S., professor, doktor khimicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; ARKHIPOV, A.N., professor, nauchnyy redaktor; GUBIN, A.F., professor, doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; POLTEV, V.I., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; LINDE, V.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; CHERKAS, B.I., professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; NIKOL'SKIY, G.V., professor, nauchnyy redaktor; AVTOKRATOV, D.N., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; IVANOV, S.V., professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; VIKTOROV, K.P., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KOLYAKOV, Ya.Ye., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; ANTIPIN, D.N., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktpr; MARKOV, A.A., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; DOBRACHEV, I.V., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; OLIVKOV, B.M., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk nauchnyy redaktor [deceased]; PLEKHATOV, N.A., professor, doktor veterinarnykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; BOLTINSKIY, V.N., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; VIL'YAMS, Vl.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KRASNOV, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor;

(Continued on next card)

BENEDIKTOV, I.A.---(continued) Card 3.
YEVREINOV, N.G., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; SAZONOV, N.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; NIKANDROV, B.I., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; KOSTYAKOV, A.N., akademik, nauchnyy redaktor; CHERKASOV, A.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; MAVITAYA, F.F., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; IVANOV, N.N., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; ORLOV, P.M., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor, LOZA, G.M., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; CHERNOV, A.V., kontrol'nyy redaktor; ZAVARSKIY, A.I., redaktor; ROSSOSHANSKAYA, V.A., redaktor; FILATOVA, N.I., redaktor; YEMEL'YANOVA, N.I., redaktor; SILIN, V.S., redaktor BRANZBURG, A.Yu., redaktor; MAGNITSKIY, A.V., redaktor terminov; KUZ'MINAVTSEVA, A.G., redaktor terminov; AKSENOVA, A.P., mladshiy redaktor; MALYAVSKAYA, O.A., mladshiy redaktor; NEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhn.cheskiy redaktor
(Continued on next card)

BENEDIKTOV, I.A.---(continued) Card 4.

[Agricultural encyclopedia] Sel'skokhoziaistvennaia entsiklopediia. Izd.3-e, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry. Vol.5. [T-IA.] 1956. 663 p. (MLRi 9:9)
(Agriculture--Dictionaries and encyclopedias)

USSR/General Division - History. Classics. Personalities. A-2

Abs Jour : Rf Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 10 April 1957, 25675

Author : Nikolayev, A.I.
Inst :
Title : Academician Mikhail Fedorovich Ivanov. 85th Anniversary.

Orig Pub : Agrobiologiya, 1956, No 4, 108-110

Abst : No abstract.

Card 1/1

GRIMM, A.I.; NIKOLAEV, A.I.

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1. Leningradskiy institut sovetskoy torgovli (for Grimm). 2. Kalininskaya kontora Lengorplodoovoshch (for Nikolaev)
(Potatoes--Storage)

NIKOLAYEV, Aleksey Ivanovich, professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAPLOV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KAPLAN, M. Ya, redaktor; FUL'KINA, Ye.A. tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Protection of subsurface building structures from the action of moisture] Zashchita podzemnykh konstruktsii zdanii ot vozdeistviia vlagi. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1955. 174 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Water, Underground) (Waterproofing)

NIKOLAYEV, Arsenty Ivanovich; PODGORNOVA, V., redaktor; PIOTROVICH,M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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NIKOLAYEV, Aleksey Ivanovich; TOROPETSKIY, M.N., redaktor; SHAKHOVA, L.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

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NIKOLAYEV, Aleksey Ivanovich, prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KEYTUS, M.E., kand. tekhn.nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; KAPLAN, M.Ya., red.izd-va; FUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

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NIKOLAYEV, Aleksey Ivanovich; SERBINOVICH, P.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; MARTYNOVA, A.P., red.

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1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy stroitel'nyy institut (for Serbinovich).

NIKOLAYEV, A. I.

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NIKOLAYEV, A.I.

Competition of haptenes in artificial antigens. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 42 no.10:54-56 O '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Iz Tashkentskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent M.R.Rakhimov)
(ANTIGENS,
haptenes in artif. antigens (Rus))

TURAKULOV, Ya.Kh.; NIKOLAYEV, A.I.; SOROKIN, V.M.

Intensity of the inclusion of methionine-S^{35} in proteins of rats in hypo- and hyperthyroidism. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.med. no.6:37-39 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii, Institut krayevoy meditsiny AN UzSSR i Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(METHIONINE) (THYROID GLAND--DISEASES) (PROTEINS)

[redacted], A.I., kand.med.nauk

Specific treatment of allergies caused by simple chemical substances. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.12:76-78 D '58. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.F. Zhuravev) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ALLERGY)

NIKOLAYEV, A.I.

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1. Iz Tashkentskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta i kafedry mikrobiologii Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(SULFONAMIDES, effects,
antigenic activity, determ. by immun. method (Rus)
(ANTIGENS,
antigenic activity of sulfonamides, determ. by immun. method (Rus)

NIKOLAYEV, A.I.

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Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 48 no.12:79-84 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Nauchnotskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent M.A. Aminov). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Vereshchinovym.
(ANTIBODIES)
(PROTEINS)

NIKOLAYEV, A.I., kand.med.nauk

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1. Is Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii Ministerstva zdravookhraniya UzSSR (dir. - prof. D.M. Abdurasulov) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.F.Samsonov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(IMMUNOCHEMISTRY) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

NIKOLAYEV, A.I.

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1. Is Tashkentskogo farmatsevticheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent M.A. Aaisov) i kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. P.F. Samsonov) Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystv. chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (SERUM)

NIKOLAYEV, A. I., Doc M d Sci - Chemical nature of the antigenic properties of proteins and the genesis of antibodies." Tashkent, 1961. (Min of Health UzSSR. Tashkent State Med Inst) (KL, 3-61, 257)

NIKOLAYEV, A. I., AKHMADULVA, [illegible] (USSR)

"The Mechanism of Antibody Synthesis."

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NIKOLAYEV, A.I., kand.med.nauk; SEID-MANSURI BETUK MIR-ABDULLA; AKHMADIYEVA, A.Kh.

Investigation of the permeability of vessels, the sorptive capacity of tissues, and the excretory function of the body in irradiated mice by means of labeled sodium sulfate (S^{35}). Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 2:50-53 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Is Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rentgenologii, radiologii i onkologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya UzSSR (direktor - prof. D.M. Abdurasulov).

(BLOOD VESSELS—PERMEABILITY) (TISSUES)
(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (SODIUM SULFATE)