

SYRKIN, Ya.M.: FRENKEL', M.B.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, L.G.; MEL'NICHENKO, N.P.;
LEVYATOVA, L.I.

Industrial mastering of the production of quick-hardening
slag portland cement at the Kharkov Cement Plant. Trudy
Iuzhgiptsementa no.4:127-143 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

NOVOSEL'SKIY, N.

AUTHOR: Kaminskiy, L., Novozhilov, V., Novosel'skiy, N. 2-1-7/9

TITLE: A Manual on the General Theory of Statistics (Kurs obshchey teorii statistiki) by Kozlov, T.I., Ovsiyenko, V.Ye., Savinskiy, D.V., and ~~Smirn~~irinskiy, V.I.

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Statistiki, 1958, # 1, p 68-76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A team is reviewing a text-book on the theory of statistics published in 1956 by the Moscow University and approved by the Main Administration of Universities and Economical and Juridical Vuzes of the USSR Ministry of Higher Education (Glavnoye upravleniye universitetov, ekonomicheskikh i yuridicheskikh vuzov Ministerstva vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR) as a valid text-book for use in economical institutes and faculties.

Nevertheless the text-book is criticized negatively. Only a few subjects are dealt with in a satisfactory way, but on the whole the work does not meet the standard of a good text-book. Many essential statistical questions are not mentioned at all, nothing was said about the organization of statistics in people's democracies, in capitalistic countries and about international statistical organizations. Other statistical problems are treated either too short or superficially. The important role of the Russian statisticians in the history of

Card 1/2

2-1-7/9

A Manual on the General Theory of Statistics by Kozlov, T.I., Ovsiyenko, V.K., Savinskiy, D.V., and Smirnskiy, V.I.

statistics is not pointed out sufficiently. The authors did not comply with the general directions given by the Statistical Conference in 1954.

The task of the publishers is to eliminate all these deficiencies in the second edition of the text-book.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Novosel'skiy, N.

SOV/2-58-11-14/18

TITLE: Economics of Leningrad (Narodnoye khozyaystvo goroda Leningrada) A Statistical Collection (Statisticheskiy sbornik)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik statistiki, 1958, Nr 11, pp 80-84 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a book review of the above mentioned work, published by the Gosstatizdat in 1957.

Card 1/1

NOVOSEL'SKIY, N.L., inzhener; KUMIN, V.M., inzhener; DROZDOV, I.IA.;
KOLOMBIN, G.P., nauchnyy redaktor; KUYBYSHEVA, G.V., redaktor;
LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Building slabs made of organic fibers] Stroitel'nye plity iz
organicheskogo volokna. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit..
materialam, 1956. 328 p. (MIRA 9:10)
(Building materials) (Fibers)

GOL'DBERG, S.M., inzh; NOVOSEL'SKIY, N.L. inzh.

New efficient accessories for windows and doors. Stroi. mat. 7
No.2:35-40 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Windows) (Doors)

ABATUROV, A.I.; VINOGRADOV, M.A.; DUBROVA, G.B.; IOTOREV, L.M.; ZORIN, S.N.;
VASIL'YEV, A.A.; VOLOKITIN, A.S.; BUKOVETSKIY, A.I.; PEMAZKOV, N.S.;
MEZENTSEV, P.V.; YEGORIKIN, N.I.; DANILOV, M.M.; LUKASHEV, M.Ya.;
MYKROVICH, I.L.; KLYUCHEV, A.Ye.; SARYCHEV, V.G.; ZAVILOVICH, M.A.;
NOVOSELSKIY, N.M.; GITLITS, S.A.; REZNICHENKO, M.S.; MOROZ, L.P.;
KHELAGUROVA, F.V.; CHOGOVADZE, Sh.K.; RYBCHENKO, A.A.; BOCHAROVA, N.P.;
GAGLOYEVA, N.A.; KRYUKOVA, T.B.

Rubinshtein, Grigori Leonidovich; 1891-1959. Sov. torg. 33 no.12:56
D '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Rubinshtein, Grigori Leonidovich, 1891-1959)

114-65 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/ENP(k)/ENT(l)/ENT(m)/SPA(bb)-2/T/USA(1)/ENP(w)/
 ENP(v) Pr-4/Pf-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 BDD/ABDC(a)/BDD/ABD(f)-3/AS(md)-2 SM/NN
 ACCESSION NR: AP5002028 S/0170/64/000/012/0054/0059

AUTHORS: Novosel'skiy, O. Yu.; Ukolov, V. L.

TITLE: Determining optimum dimensions of radiating fins ²⁶

SOURCE: Inzhenern-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 12, 1964, 54-59

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, radiation heat transfer, finned surface, heat balance, temperature distribution

ABSTRACT: A set of differential equations in heat transfer with radiation was derived for finned tubes under homogeneous boundary conditions. The following assumptions are made: 1) the surrounding gas temperature is zero; 2) radiation interaction between fin and tube is neglected; 3) the tube wall is thin and there are no temperature gradients in the wall; 4) fin thickness $\Delta \ll D$ (D - tube diameter); and, at the fin end $q = 0$. A simplified model is used for the tube-fin geometry (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure), and a heat balance on the fin yields

$$\alpha(T_f - T_{gr}) + a\Delta t - \alpha_r T_{gr}^4 \left(1 - \frac{\Delta t}{T_{gr}}\right)^4 = \lambda \delta \frac{d^2 \Delta t}{dx^2}. \quad \text{The third term on the left side of}$$

Cond 1/4

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002028

The equation is then expanded in powers of $\Delta t/T_{CT}^1$ and two approximate equations are obtained, one for section 0-1 (Fig. 1) and one for section 1-2. These equations are integrated once and then solved numerically for the set of boundary conditions:

$$\zeta = 0, \theta = \theta_0, \frac{d\theta}{d\zeta} = 0;$$

$$\zeta = \zeta_1 \text{ (или } \bar{\zeta} = 0), \theta = \theta_1, (\theta_p = \theta_{CT});$$

$$\bar{\zeta} = \bar{\zeta}_2 \text{ (или } \zeta = \bar{\zeta} \frac{\Delta}{\delta} + \zeta_1), \theta_p = \theta_2,$$

$$\frac{d\theta_p}{d\bar{\zeta}} = 0.$$

, where $\zeta = x/\delta$, $\bar{\zeta} = \bar{x}/\Delta$, $\theta_p = T_p/T_{CT}^1$, T_{CT} ,

T_{CT}^1 - temperature of tube surface with and without fins. The equations for temperature distribution around the tube perimeter are used to determine approxi-

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L 21145-65

ACCESSION NR: AP50C2028

mately the radiant heat transfer rate. This is then added to the radiant heat transfer rate from the fin surface obtained by J. E. Wilkins (J. Soc. for Industrial and Appl. Math., 8, No. 4, 1960) and two curves are constructed, q_v versus Δ (q_v heat flow radiated per unit area from fin-tube surface) to determine optimum fin dimensions. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Jan64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

Card 3/4

NOVOSEL'SKIY O.Yu.; UKOLOV, V.L.

Determining optimum dimensions for radiating fins. Inzh.-fiz.
zhur. 7 no.12:54-59 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

SOKOLOV, I.D., inzhener; ~~NOVOSIL'SKIY~~ P.I., inzhener.

Elevator T-143 for building skyscrapers. Mekh.stroi. 10 no.10:16-19 0 '53.
(MIRA 6:9)
(Hoisting machinery)

DALMATSKIY, O.I., inzhener; NOVOSEL'SKIY, P.I., inzhener.

SM-475 and SM-476 vibration tables. Mekh.stroi. 13 no.11:20-23
N°56. (MIRA 9:12)
(Concrete) (Concrete slabs)

NOVOSEL'SKIY, P.I.; PETRUN'KIN, L.P.

Investigating and establishing basic parameters for vibration
tables designed by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute
of Building and Road Construction Machinery. Stroi. i dor,
mashinostr. 2 no.6:21-28 Je '57. (MLBA 10:6)
(Vibrators)

NOVOSEL'SKIY, S., doktor, kand.tekhn.nauk

Industrializing major repairs in wooden dwellings. Zhil.-kon.
khoz. 8 no.3:6-7 '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Building, Wooden--Maintenance and repair)

NOVOSEL'SKIY, S. A. DOSENT

PA 18/49T20

USSR/Engineering

Jun 48

Buildings, Prefabricated
Concrete, Reinforced

"Prefabricated Reinforced Concrete Homes," Docent
S. A. Novosel'skiy, 4 pp

"Mekh Trud i Tyazh Rabot" No 6

Describes two-story, prefabricated reinforced-
concrete houses. Production was started in 1947
at the Bereza housebuilding plant. Includes
four sketches, four photographs.

FBI

18/49T20

NOVOSEL'SKIY, Sergey Aleksandrovich, 1872-1953, ; MERKOV, A.M., prof., red.;
LYUDKOVSKAYA, H.I., tekhn. red.

[Problems in demographic and health statistics; selected works]
Voprosy demograficheskoi i sanitarnoi statistiki; izbrannye
proizvedeniia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1958. 214 p.
(MIRA 11:12)

(MEDICAL STATISTICS)
(VITAL STATISTICS)

BEKKER, S.M.; YVDOKINOV, A.I.; KIRSHENBLAT, Ya.D.; KONSTANTINOV, V.I.;
LEVI, M.F.; LUR'YE, A.Yu.; NIKOLAYEV, A.P.; prof.; ~~NOVICHEN'SKIY.~~
~~Y.A.; PANCHENKO; N.A.; SHAGAN, B.F.; SYEKIN, M.M., red.;~~
GITSELYN, A.D., tekhnred.

[Practical obstetrics; selected chapters] Prakticheskoe akusherstvo;
izbrannye glavy. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1958. 565 p.

(MIRA 12:2)

1. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Nikolayev).

(OBSTETRICS)

NOVOSELITSKIY, V.M.

Leveling of gravity anomalies by correlation and transformation
of three-dimensional fields into two-dimensional fields. Uch.
zap. Perm. gos. un. no.122:55-58 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

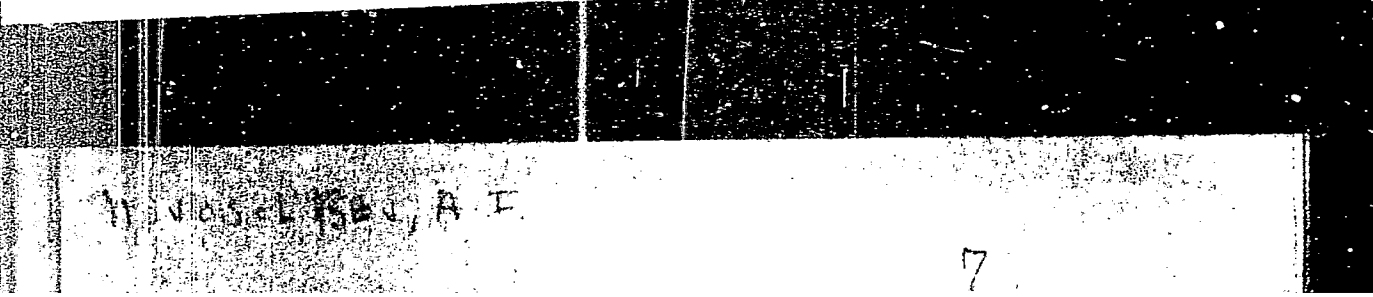
VASIL'YEV, A.P.; IVANOV, K.I.; DUSHUTIN, L.S.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, Yu.A.

Study of rock breaking in thermal drilling. Vzryv. delo no.46/3:
79-97 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Boring)

KOLLEGOVA, N.A., inzh.; LARIONOV, V.D., inzh.; NOVOSEL'SKIY, Yu.A., inzh.

Measuring rock pressure with the help of dynamometric supports.
Shakht. stroi. 9 no.2:22-23 F.'65. (MIRA18:4)



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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

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USSR/Farm Animals - Swine

Q-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, 1958, No 26226

Author : Novosol'tsov, D.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Summer Fattening of Swine in a Siberian Kolkhoz (Letniy
otkorm stinoy v sibirskom kolkhoze)

Orig Pub : Kolkhoznoye proiz-vo, 1957, No 6, 28-29

Abstract : In the fattening of swine for meat by way of grazing on the sown grasses, and on the fields of pea-vetch-oats mixture, corn, and potatoes, the average daily weight gain was 447 g. per head at the expense of 3 kg. of concentrates per 1 kg. of weight gain. At the time of removal from pasture, the animals were in a good meat condition with a live weight of 85-90 kg. In fattening with a combined silage (squash, cabbage, grain waste) with addition of 1.5 kg. of combined foods, the average daily weight gain per head for 4 months was 430 g. at the expense of 2.8 kg. of concentrates per 1 kg. of weight gain. According to the author's data, the expense in summer fattening
Card : 1/1 was 2 times less than when fattened in hurdles.

NOVOSEL'TSEV, Fedor Ivanovich, pilot aviatsii spetsial'nogo primeneniya.

Developing the will. Grashd.av. 16 no.3:22-23 Kr '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

1. Komandir samoleta An-2.

(Aeronautics--Psychology)

NOVOSEL'TSEV, G.N.

Rare case of penetrating injuries of the abdominal region.

Khirurgiya, no.11:84 N '55.

(MIRA 9:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya TSimlyanskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy
Rostovskoy oblasti.

(ABDOMEN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

NOVOSEL'TSEV, I.

Farm Life

Culture is growing in the collective farm
village. Kolkh. proiz., 12, No. 6, 1952.

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

5.3620

78292

SOV/79-30-3-46/69

AUTHORS: Danilova, T. A., Tits-Skvortsova, I. N., Novosel'tsev, I. I.

TITLE: Synthesis and Conversions of ar- β - and ac- β -Tetra-lyl Phenyl Sulfides Over an Alumina-Silica Catalyst (Symbols ar and ac show that the substituents are in the benzene or in the hexamethylene ring of tetralin)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 3, pp 962-966 (USSR)

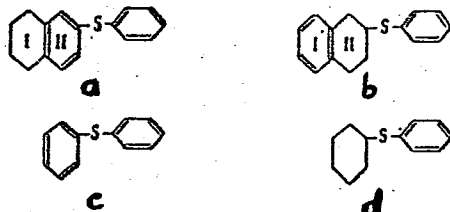
ABSTRACT: In connection with previous studies (I. N. Tits-Skvortsova, S. Ya. Levina, A. I. Leonova, Ye. A. Karaseva, Uch. Zap. MGU, 132, 254, 1950, and others), two new sulfides of tetralin series were synthesized, and their conversions over an alumina-silica catalyst at 300° were studied. This work was undertaken in order to prove the mutually weakening effect of one tetralin ring on the sulfur bond in the second tetralin ring.

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Synthesis and Conversions of ar- β - and ac- β -Tetralyl Phenyl Sulfides Over an Alumina-Silica Catalyst

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(a) ar- β -tetralyl phenyl sulfide; (b) ac- β -tetralyl phenyl sulfide; (c) diphenyl sulfide; (d) cyclohexyl phenyl sulfide

ar- β -Tetralyl phenyl sulfide (65%), light-yellow liquid, bp 189-190 $^{\circ}$ (5 mm), n_D^{20} 1.6338, d_4^{20} 1.1177, was obtained as follows: Add ar- β -thiotetralol to alcoholic KOH (at 70-75 $^{\circ}$); then add by small portions phenyldiazonium chloride solution; heat the mixture on a water bath until the evolution of N₂

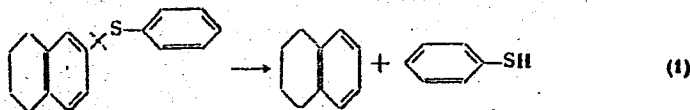
Card 2/4

Synthesis and Conversions of ar- β - and
ac- β -Tetraaryl Phenyl Sulfides Over an
Alumina-Silica Catalyst

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SOV/79-30-3-46/69

ceases, extract with ether, and distill over metallic Na under vacuum. ac- β -Tetraaryl phenyl sulfide (40.3%), bp 184.5-185.5° (3 mm), n_D^{20} 1.6229, d_4^{20} 1.1263, was obtained by the general method for mixed sulfides (F. Krüger, J. Pr. Ch., (2), 14, 206; 1876). Analysis of the products of catalytic conversion of ar- β -tetraaryl phenyl sulfide over alumina-silica catalyst at 300°, show that the conversion proceeds according to the assumed scheme:



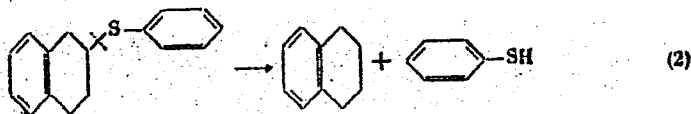
It was found that the conversion of ac- β -tetraaryl phenyl sulfide also proceeds according to the assumed scheme:

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Synthesis and Conversions of ar- β - and
ac- β -Tetraaryl Phenyl Sulfides Over an
Alumina-Silica Catalyst

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Thus, it was proved that the tetralin hexamethylene ring has a weakening effect on the sulfur bond with the aromatic ring. There are 2 tables; and 13 references, 2 U.S., 1 U.K., 4 German, 6 Soviet. The U.S. and U.K. references are: F. D. Rossini, Selected Values of Physical and Thermodynamic Properties of Hydrocarbons and Related Compounds (1953); H. I. Waterman, H. H. O. Span, Booy H., van Nesk, J. Inst. Petrol., 36, Nr 317, 281 (1950); W. Karo, R. L. McLaughlin, H. F. Nipsher, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 73, 3233 (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)
SUBMITTED: March 30, 1959
Card 4/4

NOVOSEL'TSEV, N.A.

SUBJECT: USSR/Welding 135-1-7/14

AUTHORS: Orlov, B.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Shavyrin, V.N., Engineer; and Novosel'tsev, N.A., Engineer.

TITLE: X-ray inspection of spot-weld joints in high-strength aluminum alloys. (Rentgenovskiy kontrol'uzlov iz vysokoprochnykh aluminiyevykh splavov, svarivayemykh tochkami).

PERIODICAL: "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 1, pp 20-24. (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The article contains general information of X-ray inspecting, and X-ray photograph reading in aircraft building. As an advanced welding machine design of Soviet make there is mentioned the МТНП-type (MTIP-type), with stabilized welding impulses and considerably stabilized electrode pressure, which improves the quality of welds.
The article contains 9 photographs, 1 drawing, 2 tables, and 8 references - two of which are Russian.

INSTITUTION: Not stated.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

SOV-135-58-2-4/18

AUTHORS: Orlov, B.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Shavyrin, V.E.,
and Novosel'tsev, N.A., Engineers

TITLE: On the Strength of Spot Welded Joints of D16AT Alloys (O
prochnosti soyedineniy iz splava D16AT, vypolnennykh to-
chechnoy svarkoy)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 2, pp 14 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Tests under different loads were carried out on weld and
riveted joints of duraluminum and the following conclusions
were made: a) shearing strength under static load of weld
joints is higher than of analogous riveted joints, whereas
tearing strength of weld joints is lower; b) shearing strength
of profile sections joined to sheets is about 25 % higher
than strength of sheets joined to sheets; c) fatigue resist-
ance of weld joints is almost similar to that of riveted
joints and is lower under repeated static load; d) equal
strength can be obtained by increased number of spots in
the joint. Cold hardening was confirmed by Candidate of

Card 1/2

On the Strength of Spot Welded Joints of D16AT Alloys

SOV-135-58-2-4/18

Technical Sciences N. Kh. Andreyev to increase strength of weld joints. There are 4 tables, 3 photos, 9 diagrams, 6 graphs and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 1 German, and 2 English.

Card 2/2

1. Welded joints--Physical properties

NOVOSEL' ^{AI}TESV, N. N.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Variability of brucellae and bacteriological diagnostics of brucellosis." Rostov-na-Don, 1961. 15 pp; (Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, Rostov-na-Don State Medical Inst); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 239)

KANCHUKH, A.A.; LOSEVA, N.L.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, N.N.; KOLESNIKOVA, L.I.;
GUBAREV, Ye.M. [Hubarev, E.M.] [deceased]

Distribution of catalase in fractions of soluble plague microbes
antigens. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no.5:700-708 '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy prot'vochumnyy
institut.

L 56570-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO

ACCESSION NR: AP5018604

UR/0219/64/058/012/0066/0070

AUTHOR: Kanchukh, A. A.; Novosel'tsev, N. N.; Nikolayeva, V. I.

TITLE: Resistance to plague toxin caused by repeated inoculations in white mice

SOURCE: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 58, no. 12, 1964, 66-70

TOPIC TAGS: immunology, toxicology, bacterial disease, experiment animal

ABSTRACT: The article treats changes in the susceptibility of white mice to repeated inoculation of plague toxin in increasing doses. Beginning with a 0.5 LD₅₀ dose, the mice were inoculated each day with successively doubled doses. After five inoculations, the mice were divided into two groups on the daily program of inoculation, and the

toxin units). They had received a total of 1,020 toxin units.

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018604

mice survived the 10th dose. The interval between inoculations had no essential effect on the results, but after the 6th dose, the second group (every 3 days) showed a higher resistance than the first group. Blood from the 12 surviving mice was subjected to the passive hemagglutination test to detect antibodies to plague toxin. In two mice no antibodies

susceptible to the toxin. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut
(Rostov on Don Scientific Research Antiplague Institute)

SUBMITTED: 09Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 007

JPRS

1st
Card 2/2

NOVOSEL TSEV, N.V.

GAVRILOV, V.M., inzhener; NOVOSEL TSEV, N.V., inzhener.

Initial results of working according to continuous work schedules
in lumber camps. Mekh.trud.rab.9 no.1:39-41 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:2)
(Lumbering)

NOVOSEL'TSEV, N.V., inzhener.

~~Methods for lowering labor consumption in tree felling. Mekh. trad.~~
rab.10 no.10:30-32 O '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Lumbering--Machinery) (Tree felling)

ROGS, L.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; NOVOSIL'TSEV, N.V., inzh.

Methods of increasing labor productivity in lumbering. Mekh. trud.
rab. 12 no. 7:6-9 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Lumbering)

KALUTSKIY, K.K.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, N.V., nauchn. red.; KARAVASHKIN,
S.I., red.

[Planning cutting operations for the conditions of northern
Kazakhstan] Skhemy osvoeniia lesosek v usloviakh Severnogo
Kavkaza. Moskva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t informatsii i
tekhniko-ekon. issledovaniy po lesnoi, tselliulozno-
bumazhnoi, derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshl. i lesnomu
khoz., 1963. 18 p. (MIRA 17:10)

SYROMYATNIKOV, Sergey Arkad'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; NOVOSELOVITSEV,
N.V., red.

[Lumbering; manual for a foreman] Lesozagotovki; posobie
dlia mastera. Izd.2., ispr. i perer. Moskva, Lesnaya pro-
myshlennost', 1964. 245 p. (MIRA 19:1)

NOVOSEL'TSEV, P.G.

Mechanical rejecting machine. Obm. tekhn. opyt. [MLP] no.11:
17-18 '56. (MIRA 11:11)
(Textile machinery)

KASPSHAK, M.I., inzh.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, P.I., inzh.

GT-1 hydraulic brakes for electric mine locomotives. Ugol' Ukr.
3 no.6:37-38 Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Electric locomotives--Brakes)

PRYAKHIN, V.A., inzh.; TRUNIN, S.F., inzh.; NOVOSHEL'TSEV, P.I., inzh.

Type GR-3 explosion-proof mine locomotive with gyroflywheel. Ugol'
Ukr. 4 no.10:40-41 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Mine railroads) (Gyroscope)

NOVOSEL'TSEV, P.I.; TYUREN, A.F.; LIPATOV, N.A., red.; SERGEYEVA, M.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Collective farm economics] Nekotorye voprosy ekonomiki kolkhosov;
sbornik statei. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 105 p.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Gorkiy Province--Collective farms--Finance)

ACC NR: AP6021807 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0085/0086

INVENTORS: Tikhvinskaya, M. Yu.; Shishkova, L. F.; Novosel'tsev, P. V.; Farberov, M. I.; Tepenitsina, Ye. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining synthetic resins. Class 39, No. 182887 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research and Construction Engineering Institute for Asbestos Technical Products, and Yaroslavl Technological Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorsko-tehnologicheskii institut asbestovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy i Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut)]

SOURCE: Izobretoniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 85-86

TOPIC TAGS: resin, synthetic material, phenol, formaldehyde, ester

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic resin by condensing phenols with chlorinated common ester. The product is subsequently treated with formaldehyde or its components in the presence of a base. To impart thermal stability, mechanical strength, and elasticity to the products made of this resin, bis-(chloromethyl)-diphenyl ester is used as the ester.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul64

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.682.678.632

SHISHKIN, N.F., doktor tekhn. nauk; GORYUNOV, Yu.I.; KAYMAKOV, A.A.;
BEZDENEZHNYKH, A.G.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, R.K.; PECHENIN, V.S., kand.
tekhn. nauk

Area using pneumatic energy in coal mines; Using electric
power in coal mines. Ugol' 40 no.4:14-18 Ap '65.

- (MIRA 18:5)
1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A. Skochinskogo (for Shishkin).
 2. Glavnyy energetik kombinata Kuzbassugol' (for Goryunov).
 3. Vostochnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po bezopasnosti
rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti (for Kaymakov, Bezdenezhnykh,
Novosel'tsev). 4. Kemerovskiy gornyy institut (for Pechenin).

NOVOSEL'TSEV, V.; LOPATIN, G.

New type engine. Za rul. 14 no.5:20 Ag '56.
(Great Britain--Engines)

(MLRA 10:1)

S/103/60/021/05/03/013
B007/B011

AUTHOR: Novosel'tsev, V. N. (Moscow)
TITLE: Optimum Process in a Second-order Pulse Relay System
PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol. 21, No. 5,
pp. 569 - 574

TEXT: A system of finite-difference equations of the 2nd order is investigated here. It describes the motion of a point in a plane, and is expressed by formula (5). The behavior of the point is investigated under the limitation $|u_k| = \text{const}$, formula (6). u is the acceleration of the point (control quantity), $k=0, 1, \dots$. The law of controlling $\{u_k^0\}$ is determined in this pulse relay system. This law allows the initial point (x_0, y_0) to coincide within the smallest possible number of steps K^0 with the origin of coordinates of the phase space. Time and control value are discrete. The problem, solved here, of optimum control in a system with equations (5) belongs to the simple theoretical numerical

Card 1/3

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C

Optimum Process in a Second-order Pulse
Relay System

S/103/60/021/05/03/013
B007/B011

tasks. It is solved as follows: First, one finds the optimum law for the control of the initial points of the $(n^2, 0)$ type. Results from the paper by N. N. Krasovskiy (Ref. 3) are used here. The formulas for the step number K^0 and for the law of control of $\{u^0\}$ are directly found. The optimum control is then set up for all integral points of the x-axis, $x > 0$. It is shown in this connection that the optimum trajectories densely fill up the region of the plane (x, y) , with this being determined by $0 \leq x \leq 1/2 y(y-1)$, $y < 0$. It is finally shown that the optimum trajectories of all remaining integral points of the (x, y) plane pass through one of the investigated points of the x-axis in one of the two semi-planes $x > 0$ or $x < 0$. On the strength of the control law obtained in the form of equations (11) and (12), the optimum switching curve shown in Fig. 1 is found. It is pointed out that the law for optimum control found in the form of (11) and (12) is not the only one, and the possibility of finding other forms of the control law is shown here. Fig. 4 illustrates one of the simple varieties of realizing an optimum control system by the

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Card 2/3

Optimum Process in a Second-order Pulse
Relay System

S/103/60/021/05/03/013
B007/B011

use of switching curves. There are 4 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet
and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1959

Card 3/3

✓c

NOVOSEL'TSEV, V.N., inzh.; CHASTNYI, L.G.

Simplified means of assembling flexible couplings. Stroi.
truboprov. 6 no.4:22-23 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Spetsializirovanny montazhny trest No.8.
(Electric lines)

23959
S/103/61/022/007/005/008
D252/D302

16.8000 (1031, 1121, 1344)

AUTHOR: Novosel'tsev, V.N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Optimum control in second-order pulse-relay systems
in the presence of random noise

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 22, no. 7, 1961,
865-875

TEXT: Optimum control in second order pulse relay (digital) systems can be realized by constructing the switching line. The switching line (or phase trajectory) is formed by the discrete points (linked by straight segments) of the system's equations which correspond to integral values of the coordinates. A.A. Fel'dbaum (Ref. 1: Vychislitel'nyye ustroystva v avtomaticheskikh sistemakh (Computers in Automatic Systems), Fizmatgiz, 1959). For a control system described by

$$w = \frac{dv}{dt} \quad v = \frac{ds}{dt} \quad (1)$$

and for $|\omega| \leq N$, the optimum control function is

$$F(s, v) = s - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{sign } v \quad (2)$$

Card 1/5

Optimum control in second-order...

²³⁹⁵⁹
S/103/61/022/007/005/008
D252/D302

For pulse control systems, one obtains, by using net-functions,

$$x_{k+1} - x_k = y_k + \frac{u_k}{2}, \quad y_{k+1} - y_k = u_k, \quad |u_k| \leq 1, \quad (6)$$

where

$$x_n = \frac{s[nT]}{NT^2}, \quad y_n = \frac{v[nT]}{NT}, \quad u_n = \frac{w[nT]}{N}. \quad (5)$$

In the following system (6) is considered, with $|u| \leq 1$. Optimum control in pulse relay systems without random noise is discussed initially. For two discrete levels of controller action the equation for the switching line is

$$F(y) = \frac{y^2 + 4|y| + 1}{2} \text{ sign } y, \quad (9)$$

and the optimum control:

$$u_{k+1}^0 = - \text{sign} [x_k - F(y_k)].$$

For $2n + 1$ discrete levels, the optimum control is constructed by analogy with two or three levels. V.N. Novosel'tsev, (Ref. 4: Optimal'nyy protsess v releyno-impul'snoy sisteme vtorogo poryadka.

Card 2/5

23959

S/105/61/022/007/005/008
D252/D302

Optimum control in second-order...

Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 21, no. 5, 1960) The switching lines divide the phase plane into zones. Fig. 3 shows the optimum control for $x_0 < 0$. Fig. 4 shows the dependence of K^0 on the initial conditions. (K^0 denotes the duration of the optimum transient process in a system with arbitrary n). The dotted lines in Fig. 3 denote the time of first and second intersection between trajectory and zone $|u| < 1$, with $\varepsilon = 0$. In Fig. 4 (with $y = 0$), the fine line represents the case $\varepsilon = 1/2$, $n = 2$; the solid line: $\varepsilon = 1/2$, $n = 3, 5, 7, \dots, \infty$; the dotted line: $\varepsilon = 0$, $n = \infty$. The system with 3 control levels is especially important, as it provides for the shortest duration of transient process. A pulse-relay system with 3 levels is the most easily realized (with the exception of $n = 2$). On optimum control in the presence of random noise it is convenient to describe the random noises by transition (stochastic) matrices $\|P_{ij}\|$ which determine the transition probability between the i -th and j -th value of the control action under the influence of the noise. Whereas in the absence of noise the optimum trajectories are uniquely determined in phase space, the noise leads to a whole "bundle" of trajectories, each of which has its probability determined by the transition matrix. A control is defined as optimum,

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²³⁹⁵⁹
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D252/D302

Optimum control in second-order...

if it ensures the "covering" of a given point (in phase space) in a minimum of time. The equations for the switching lines differ from those in the noise-free system by a factor q . The duration of the optimum process is: $K_m(x_0) = K^0 \left(\frac{x_0}{q} \right)$ (20)

X

Whereas in noise-free systems the control law is known once the initial conditions are given, in systems with noise the control operations can be ascertained only step-by-step in the course of the process. If the period $T \rightarrow 0$, the pulse-relay system passes into ordinary relay system. In that case one obtains for the switching line:

$$s = - \frac{1}{2qN} v^2 \text{ sign } v$$

It is concluded that optimum control in second-order pulse-relay systems can be realized by constructing switching lines which divide the phase-line into zones in each of which the control action is constant. The number of discrete levels of the control action is determined by the accuracy requirements (expressed by ϵ) to which the optimum process is subject. In the presence of noise the con-

Card 4/5

23959

S/103/61/022/007/005/008
D252/D302

Optimum control in second-order...

...trol algorithm uses switching lines which are displaced with respect to those without noise. This displacement increases with the strength of the noise. There are 8 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1961

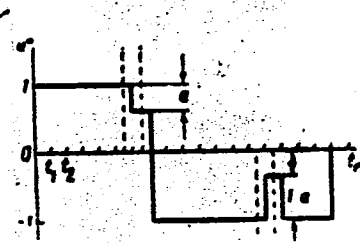


Рис. 3

Fig. 3

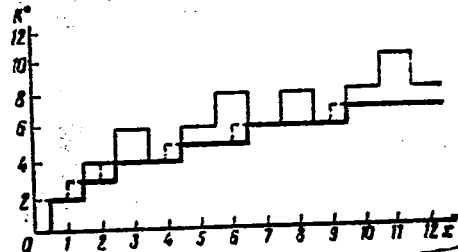


Рис. 4

Fig. 4

Card 5/5

8/044/63/000/002/043/050
A060/A126AUTHOR: Novosel'tsev, V.N.

TITLE: Optimal control in second order relay-pulse systems

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 2, 1963, 53 - 54, abstract
2V269 (In collection "Avtomat. regulirovaniye i upr.", Moscow, AN
SSSR, 1962, 136 - 143)TEXT: The author considers an optimal control system of the plane motion
of a material point. The system is described by two finite difference equations:

$$\begin{aligned}x([k+1]h) - x(kh) &= y(kh)h; \\y([k+1]h) - y(kh) &= u(kh).\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

In real automatic control systems the requirement for the precision of the end result is limited by some value ϵ , consequently, one can restrict oneself to a discrete set of control actions $\{\pm 1, \text{ and } \pm 1, 0\}$:

$$\{u\} = \{+1, -1\};\tag{2}$$

Card 1/2

Optimal control in second order relay-pulse systems

S/044/63/000/002/043/050
A060/A126

$$\{u\} = \{+1, 0 - 1\}. \quad (3)$$

The author solves the problem of optimal control for system (1) with the conditions (2) and (3) for an arbitrary point of the phase plane. Optimal switching lines are obtained. Block diagrams are given of an optimal control system for the relay-pulse systems (2) and (3).

L.L. Podkaminer

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

13180
S/103/62/023/012/004/013
D201/D308

16.8000

AUTHOR: Novosel'tsev, V.N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Time-optimal control systems with random disturbances

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 23, no. 12, 1962, 1620 - 1630

TEXT: The author considers the optimization criteria and basic relationships for time-optimal control systems operating in the presence of random disturbances. It is shown that for such systems the algorithm of control, which provides for the minimum of duration of the mathematical expectation transient process, provides also for the minimum of the mathematical expectation of the duration of this transient. As an example a time-optimal second order system in the presence of disturbances in the command transmission channel is considered. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

Time-optimal control systems ...

S/103/62/023/012/004/013
D201/D308

SUBMITTED: June 4, 1962

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Card 2/2

FEL'DBAUM, Aleksandr Aronovich; NOVOSEL'TSEV, V.N., red.; RUTMAN,
R.Sh., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the theory of optimal control systems]
Osnovy teorii optimal'nykh avtomaticheskikh sistem. Mo-
skva, Fizmatgiz, 1963. 552 p. (MIRA 17:3)

S/103/63/024/004/008/014
D201/D308

AUTHOR: Novosel'tsev, V.N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Determining the control algorithms in time-optimum systems in the presence of random disturbances

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 24, no. 4, 1963, 510-520

TEXT: The author shows that in a system, the performance of which can be evaluated in terms of a multi-dimensional error vector, the minimum mathematical expectation of the transient is obtained by adopting a control algorithm which results in minimum duration of the transient of the mathematical expectation of phase coordinates; the minimum of the mathematical expectation of the transient time is equal to the minimum duration of the transient for the mathematical expectation. A method of determining the switching planes for the minimum of the mathematical expectation of the transient is suggested and examples of time-optimal systems of control of second- and third-order objects are given. There are 10

Card 1/2

Determining the control ...

S/103/63/024/004/008/014
D201/D308

figures.

SUBMITTED: July 9, 1962

Card 2/2

L 19762-65 EWT(d)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(1) Po-l/Pq-l/Pg-l/Pu-l/Pk-l/Pl-l/Pae-2 IJP(c)/
SSD/ASD(a)-5/AGD(s)/AFMDC/AFMDF/AFTC(p)/ADP(a)/PAEP(e)/SSD(d)
SESSION NR: AT4047748 S/0000/84/000/000/0126/0129

AUTHOR: Novosel'tsev, V. N.

B+1

TITLE: Structure of predictive systems operating under noise conditions

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Teoriya i primeneniye avtomaticheskikh sistem (Theory and application of automatic systems). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 126-129

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control design, automatic control system, automatic control theory, predictive control

ABSTRACT: The operation of a time-optimal predictive system containing a model identical with the plant is theoretically considered. The moments of changing the control-response sign are determined, in the system, by scanning possible phase trajectories and selecting the one with the shortest time. However, if a random noise exists in one of the system channels, an exact prediction

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ACCESSION NR: AT4047748

of trajectories, and consequently the exact determination of switching moments, becomes impossible. In this case, using a prediction of the mathematical expectation of phase trajectories (in lieu of the prediction of the trajectories proper) is suggested. If the noise characteristics are known, a nonrandom signal equal to the mathematical expectation of the control signal can be constructed. An example illustrates the method. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5000146

S/0103/64/025/011/1545/1548

AUTHOR: Novosel'tsev, V. N. (Moscow)

TITLE: Optimal control of a delayed system

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 25, no. 11, 1964, 1545-1548

TOPIC TAGS: automatic control, automatic control design, automatic control system, automatic control theory, optimal automatic control

ABSTRACT: A method for determining an optimal switching surface in a delayed system is considered on the basis of a given switching surface in a system without delay. This is a development of the method suggested by R. W. Bass (Jet Propulsion, v. 26, no. 8, 1956). An equation describing the delayed-system **switching surface is developed.** The method retains the main drawback of the Bass method, viz., with low error signals and their derivatives, an oscillatory process may arise in the system; remedies are hinted. Orig. art. has: 3 figures

Card 1/2

17954-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000146

and 16 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 1E

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 36185-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WH/JW

ACC NR: AP6010750

SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/003/0708/0709

AUTHOR: Akulov, L. A.; Novotel'nov, V. N.ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute of the Refrigeration Industry (Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti)TITLE: Temperature and pressure dependence of the density of liquid nitrogen

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 3, 1966, 708-709

TOPIC TAGS: liquid nitrogen, fluid density, temperature dependence, pressure

ABSTRACT: An equation is proposed for determining the density of liquid nitrogen in the temperature range of 78-133°K and pressure range of (50-500) 10⁵ n/m². In order to obtain the dependence in its simplest form, an attempt was made to correlate the density and temperature by the quadratic relation

$$\rho = a_0 + a_1(T/100) + a_2(T/100)^2,$$

where a_0 , a_1 and a_2 are pressure-dependent coefficients. In finding these coefficients, best results are obtained with a logarithmic dependence of the form $a = A + B \log p + C(\log p)$, which permits one to obtain the density with a high accuracy for practical applications. In their final form, the expressions for determining coeffi-

UDC: 533.12

Card 1/2

L 36185-66

ACC NR: AP6010750

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icients a_0 , a_1 and a_2 for the indicated temperature and pressure range are as follows:

$$a_0 = -33.89402 + 9.31063 \log p - 0.6184 (\log p)^2,$$

$$a_1 = 79.14061 - 21.18851 \log p + 1.4112 (\log p)^2,$$

$$a_2 = -41.66573 + 10.9808 \log p - 0.7228 (\log p)^2,$$

where p is the pressure in n/m^2 , T the temperature in $^{\circ}K$, and ρ the density in g/cm^2 .
Orig.art. has: 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Apr65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2/MLP

8(0), 24(6)

SOV/112-59-5-8476

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 5, p 9 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Novosel'tsev, V. S.

TITLE: Connection Between Electrical, Thermal, and Chemical Breakdowns of Solid Semiconductors

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Shcherbakovsk. ped. in-t, 1956, Nr 1, Vol 2, pp 169-182

ABSTRACT: Results are reported of DC puncturing and flashing over Cu_2O at temperatures of -190°C to $+300^\circ\text{C}$. Experimental methods and electrode application to the specimens are briefly described. It is pointed out that the conductivity-temperature curves for Cu_2O are identical for flashover and puncture. In both cases, the puncture is accompanied by the formation of a copper conducting channel, a dendrite. In the case of puncture, the following factors have been noticed: (1) the electric strength of the channel is restored more rapidly with higher specimen temperatures; (2) within a certain temperature range, the puncture voltage U_{pr} is independent of the temperature;

Card 1/2

SOV/112-59-5-8476

Connection Between Electrical, Thermal and Chemical Breakdowns of Solid

below -70°C , the U_{pr} increases dozens of times; above 80°C , the U_{pr} decreases with the increase in temperature and the time of holding the specimen under voltage. Pre-puncture DC volt-second characteristics have been obtained oscillographically. A considerable delay was discovered for electrical and thermal punctures. It is assumed that with $U < U_{pr}$, the current in Cu_2O is due to Cu ions; however, the Faraday law is not obeyed, and a continuous current in the specimen does not provoke a conducting channel. The latter is formed by an abrupt rise of ionic conductance at $U > U_{pr}$ which results in destruction of the lattice, i. e., in the puncture. Bibliography: 3 items.

A.A.V.

Card 2/2

NOVOSELTSEV, V. S.

"Some New Peculiarities of the Behavior of Semiconductors in Strong Electric Fields." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Leningrad State Pedagogical Inst, Leningrad, 1954. (RZhFiz, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

67199

SOV/58-59-7-15755

24.7800

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 157 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Novosel'tsev, V.S.

TITLE: Surface and Volume Breakdown in Some Compacted Semiconductors 21

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Rybinskiy gos. ped. in-t, 1958, Nr 2, pp 267 - 278

ABSTRACT:

The author studied breakdown in compacted powders of CuO, CdS, and H₂WO₄ in permanent and pulse electric fields at various temperatures. The samples were compacted into tablets 20 x 6 x (1 ÷ 20) mm in size at a pressure of 2,000 kg/cm. Point contacts made of various metals were used. It was established that metallic channels are formed between the electrodes as a result of breakdown. In the case of CuO and CdS these channels consist of the metal of the sample, while in the case of H₂WO₄ they consist of more conductive lower oxides. In the event of surface breakdown "bridges" might subsist for an indefinite length of time, but they disappeared after a few hours if breakdown occurred through the volume of the sample. This process was accelerated with a rise in temperature. In the case of CdS the breakdown voltage remains constant in the -194° to 25°C temperature range, then decreases as the temperature rises to 45°C, after which it again becomes

C Card 1/2

NOVOSELTSEV, V. S.

4

Effect of polar liquids on the electrical properties of solid
nonconductors. V. S. Novoseltsev and P. K. Bakshayev.
Uchenye Zapiski Kazansk. Universiteta, 1956, 1728.
No. 2, 25-28. CaCO₃ was mixed in various proportions
with H₂O, EtOH, glycerol, and Me₂CO to produce a homo-
geneous mixture. Dielectric constant (ε) was measured
by the method of the parallel plate capacitor. Results
showed that ε increases with increasing content of the
liquid phase. The dielectric loss (tan δ) also increases
with increasing content of the liquid phase. The dielectric
constant of the solid phase decreases with increasing
content of the liquid phase. The dielectric constant of
glycerol and CaCO₃ mixture was 2.18 and of
glycerol and CaCO₃ mixture was 2.18. The dielectric
const. shows a nonlinear dependence on temp.

67195

SOV/58-59-7-15739

24.7900

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal Fizika, 1959, Nr 7, p 154 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kosman, M.S., Novosel'tsev, V.S.

TITLE: Some Regularities in Breakdown in Semiconductors 21

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta im. A.I. Gertsena, 1958, Vol 148,
pp 51 - 54 4

ABSTRACT: The authors made an experimental study of electrical resistance (E_r) in Cu_2O . The magnitude of E_r increases with a drop in the temperature and electrical conductivity of the sample. Although the sample is not subject to electrolysis before breakdown voltages are attained, the formation of a Cu-"bridge" between the electrodes was observed in the region of both the electrical and the thermal form of breakdown. In the case of breakdown by square voltage pulses, a delay time of ≈ 0.1 sec was observed. This delay time decreases with an increase in the pulse amplitude.

Yu.S. Ryabinkin

Card 1/1

NOVOSEL'TSEV, V.S.; NEPOKOYCHITSKIY, A.G.

Some new aspects of the behavior of semiconductors in polar liquids.
Uch.zap.Ped.inst.Gerts.no.233-239 '61.

(MIBA 16:5)

1. Mogilevskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Semiconductors--Electric properties) (Liquids)

NOVOSELTSEV, V.S.; NEPOKOYCHITSKIY, A.G.

Some electric properties of cadmium chloride. Uch.zap.Ped.inst.
Gerts.no.207:241-242 '61.

(MIRA 16a5)

1. Mogilevskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Cadmium chloride—Electric properties)

NOVOSELTSEV, V.V.
NOVOSELTSEV, V.V.; LOPATIN, G.V.

Automatization of the automobile industry abroad. Avt.i trakt.
prom. no.9:45-48 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Automobile industry) (Automatic control)

NOVOSEL'SKAYA, V.V.; PONOMAREVA, Ye.D.

Amino acid composition of the proteins of the blood and some
organs in acute leukemia. Trudy Inst. im. N.V. Sklif. 5 no.2:
130-138 '62. (MIRA 18:6)

NOVOSELTSEV, YA. V.

DECEASED

1962/5

c 1960

SEE ILC.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

NOVOSELTSEV Ya. V

"Systems Optimal in Terms of Speed in the presence of Random Noise.

Paper to be presented at the IFAC Congress held in
Basel, Switzerland, 27 Aug to 4 Sep 63

NOVOSEL'TSEV, YE. N.

AUTHORS: Krasil'shchikov, L. B. and Novosel'tsev, Ye. N. ^{7-3-14/24}
TITLE: Spectral reflectivity of barite paper. (Spektral'naya
otrazhatel'naya sposobnost' baritovoy bumagi).

PERIODICAL: "Optika i Spektroskopiya" (Optics and Spectroscopy),
1957, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 377-378 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In many applications of photometry and so-called standard reflecting surfaces are used. Among them are gypsum, magnesium oxide, barium sulphate, barite paper, all of which depart from the properties of a perfect white diffuser especially at large angles of incidence. Barite paper is used as a working standard in the near infrared region for the study of the spectral coefficients of luminance. For this reason it was necessary to find the spectral reflectivity of barite paper in the near infrared. Barium sulphate standard could not be used to calibrate barite paper since the characteristics of the former are known for the visible light only. A photoelectric photometer was used to find the spectral characteristics of an incandescent lamp used as a light source and of the light of this lamp reflected normally from barite paper. The light beam from the lamp made a 45° angle with the paper surface. The measured characteristics were distorted by the selectivity of the AgS photocell and

Card 1/2

the optics of the photometer. This did not affect the measurement since only the ratios of monochromatic intensities of the incident and reflected beams were required. The voltage of the lamp supply was held very constant. The two curves obtained represented the products of the spectral characteristics of the photometer and energy distributions of the spectrum coming directly from the lamp and the spectrum of the light reflected from barite paper. Ratios of the ordinates of these two curves gave spectral reflectivity of the barite paper in arbitrary units. To obtain absolute reflectivity the infrared reflectivity of barite paper in arbitrary units was joined to a known curve in the visible region. This known curve was obtained by calibrating barite paper with barium sulphate standard whose reflectivity is 99.5% in the visible region. The results are presented in the only figure in the paper. The absolute spectral reflectivity of barite paper is shown to be 0.85 between 5000 and 11000 Å and it falls to about 0.80 at 13 000 Å. There is 1 figure; no references.

Card 2/2

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Chief Geophysical Observatory named after A.I.Voyeykov, Leningrad. (Glavnaya Geofizicheskaya Observatoriya im. A. I. Voyeykova, Leningrad).

AVAILABLE:

NOVOSHEL'TSEV, Ye. P.

36-68-10/18

AUTHOR: Krasil'shchikov, L.B., Golikova, O.I., and Novosel'tsev, Ye. P.

TITLE: Photoelectric Measurements of Relative Spectral Coefficients of Brightness (Fotoelektricheskiye izmereniya spektral'nykh otноситel'nykh koeffitsiyentov yarkosti)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii
1957, Nr 68, pp. 152-163 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Photographic spectrometry is gradually being replaced by photoelectric spectrometry. The article discusses results of determining the brightness coefficient of brick, slate, and various paints and describes a number of photoelectric apparatus used for this purpose. The article mentions Ye. L. Krinov. There are 14 diagrams and 4 tables, two of them in the appendix. Of 13 references, 10 are USSR.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

S/044/62/000/005/008/072
C111/C333

AUTHORS: Shifrin, K.S., Novosel'tsev, Ye.P.

TITLE: The examination of a class of definite integrals containing the square of a Bessel function of first order

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 5, 1962, 7, abstract 5B35. ("Tr. Gl. geofiz. observ.," 1960, no. 100, 25-36)

TEXT: The authors consider integrals

$$\Psi_k(\mu) = \int_0^{\infty} z^k e^{-\mu z} J_1^2(z) dz \quad (2 < k < +\infty; 0 < \mu < +\infty)$$

which contain the square of a Bessel function of first order. For fractional k and $\mu \geq 2$ the calculation of $\Psi_k(\mu)$ is carried out with the help of the series

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$$\varphi_k(\mu) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m \Gamma(2m+3) \Gamma(k+2m+3)}{2^{2m+2} \Gamma(m+1) \Gamma(m+3) \Gamma^2(m+2)} \times \frac{1}{\mu^{k+2m+3}}$$

which converges for $\mu > 2$. It is proven that the function $\varphi_k(\mu)$ can be represented for every μ using the contour integral

$$\varphi_k(\mu) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_L \frac{\Gamma(2z+3) \Gamma(k+2z+3) \Gamma(-z)}{2^{2z+2} \Gamma(z+3) \Gamma^2(z+2) \mu^{k+2z+3}} dz$$

where L denotes the imaginary axis with a cut in the vicinity of $z = 0$. The point $z = 0$ is circumscribed in the left half-plane along an infinitely small semi-circle. In addition to the function $\varphi_k(\mu)$, the generalized functions

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$$\psi_k^{\nu}(\mu) = \int_0^{\infty} z^k e^{-\mu z^{\nu}} J_1^2(z) dz$$

($2 < k < +\infty$; $0 < \mu < +\infty$; $\nu > 0$)

are also considered.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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NOVOSEL'TSEV, Ye.P.

Comparative analysis of sighting conditions in case of over-
cast and cloudless skies. Trudy GGO no.100:41-44 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Meteorological optics)

NOVOSEL'TSEV, Ye.P.

Water content in clouds of the upper level. Meteor.i gidrol.
no.8:31-32 J1 [i.e.Ag.] '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.
(Clouds)

NOVOSEL'TSEV, Ye.P.

Approximate solution to the transfer equation in the case of a
heavily extended scattering indicatrix. Trudy GGO no.125:20-26
'62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Solar radiation) (Light--Scattering)

NOVOSEL'TSEV, Ye.P.; TER-MARKARYANTS, N.Ye.

Reflection of long-wave radiation from a water surface. Trudy
GGO no.125:31-41 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Solar radiation) (Reflection (Optics))

NOVOSEL'TSEV, Ye.P.

Analysis of total radiation in cloudy weather as dependent on
the main factors involved. Trudy GGO no. 125:42-47 '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Solar radiation) (Clouds)

NOVOBEL'TSEV, Ye.P.; TER-MARKARYANTS, N.Ye.

Measuring the long-wave balance. Meteor. i gidrol. no. 4:42-43
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.
(Solar radiation—Measurement)

NOVOSEL'TSEV, Ye.P.

Spectral reflecting power of clouds. Trudy GGO no.152:186-191
'64. (MIRA 17:7)

GRISHCHENKO, D.L.; NOVOSEL'TSEV, Ye.P.; TER-MARKARYANTS, N.Ye.

Methodology of actinometric observations at sea. Trudy GGO
no.152:212-221 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

NOVOSEL'TSEV, Ye.P.

Attenuation of the total radiation by the upper cloud level.
Trudy GGO no.152:90-95 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

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AUTHOR: Novosal'tsev, Ye. P.

TITLE: The spectral reflectivity of clouds 2

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 152, 1964. Issledovaniya radiatsionnykh protsessov (Investigations of radiation processes), 186-191

TOPIC TAGS: cloud albedo, cloud spectral reflectivity, water cloud, ice crystal cloud

ABSTRACT: Utilizing a system of differential equations which describe the process of radiation transfer in a dissipating and absorbing medium, Kuznetsov's filtration function, and the argument that the coefficient of absorption consists of the coefficient of radiation absorption by cloud droplets and the coefficient of radiation absorption by water vapor, the author determines the spectral reflectivity (albedo) of thick water-cloud layers of the lower and middle levels. A cloud is demonstrated to be practically gray up to $\lambda \approx 0.7 \mu$, and a certain decrease in reflectivity is shown to prevail in zones of water vapor absorption. When $\lambda > 2.5$, there is a sharp drop in the magnitude of

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