

USSR/Physics - Sound Propagation Sep 49
Turbulence

"The Influence of Large-Scale Turbulence Upon the Propagation of Sound in a Turbulent Medium," M. G. Odintsov, I. G. Shaposhnikov, Physicotech Inst, Kazan Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, 8 pp

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XIX, No 9

Blokhintsev's equations are used for discussion. Considers case of a stationary acoustic field, created by a source not having directivity, and a stationary homogeneous isotropic field of turbulent pulsations imposed on the averaged flow. By considering velocity of motion of the medium

to be low compared with velocity of sound and by disregarding compressibility of the medium, authors found an expression for mean (with respect to time) square of deviation of the value characterizing intensity of sound due to turbulence from the value which it would have in a quiescent medium. This square of turbulent fluctuation of sound audibility increases with the third order of distance from source and decreases when wave length of sound increases. Authors state that both this work and Krasil'nikov's are incomplete because precise form for correlation function for a flat-topped field of large-scale pulsations is not known. Submitted 10 Jul 48.

149m01

VA 1497101

ODINTSOV, M. G.

ODINTSOV, M.

Improved design of button cutters. Mas.ind.SSSR 27 no.2:54-55 '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Simferopol'skiy myashokombinat.
(Buttons) (Cutting tools)

ODINTSOV, Leonid Vladimirovich, doktor tekhn. nauk prof.;
AVETIKYAN, A.A., red.

[Traffic organization in railroad transportation; a
textbook] Organizatsiia dvizheniia na zheleznodorozh-
nom transporte; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva: Vses. zaachny-
in-t inzhenerov zhel. transporta, Part 2. 1963. 151 p.
(MIRA 19:1)

ODINTSOV, L.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

New methods for the operation of switching locomotives.

Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.8:46-48 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

(Railroads--Switching)

ODINTSOV, L.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Potentials for reducing idle time spent by transit cars waiting
to be dispatched. Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.3:57-60 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

(Railroads--Traffic)

ODINTSOV, L.V.

ODINTSOV, L.V., doktor tekhn.nauk.

Improving methods of working out the plan for making up trains.
Zhel.dor.transp. 39 no.9:49-55 S 57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Railroads--Making up trains)

PETRONIO, M.A.; ODINTSOV, L.G.

Adjusting "Eleks" electric filters. Bum. prom. 36 no.8:18-20
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8,

1. Glavnyy inzh. Segezhskego tsellyulozno-bumazhnogo kombinata (for Petronio). 2. Nachal'nik OTT "Lengiprogazoo
chistka" (for Odintsov).
(Electric filters)

ODINTSOV, L.A.

Device for assembling and dismantling tractor sprockets.
Trakt. i sel'khozmasb. 33 no.3:45 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ODINTSOV, K.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (L'vov)

Terminal arteriovenous aneurysm. Khirurgiia no.9:69 S 154.

(FISTULA, ARTERIOVENOUS,
femoral, surg.)

(MIRA 7:12)

(ARTERIES, FEMORAL, fistula,
arteriovenous, surg.)

(VEINS, FEMORAL, fistula,
arteriovenous, surg.)

ODINTSOV, K. Ye.

Karavanov, G. G. and Odintsov, K. Ye. - "The effect of arteriovenous aneurysm on the cardiovascular system," In the symposium: V. N. Shamov, Kiev, 1949, p. 67-76

SC: U-4955, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

ODINTSOV, I.A.

Occurrence of the Pliocene fauna in Odessa karst caves. Trudy
Od. un. 152 Ser. geol. i geog. nauk no.8:100-110 '62.

(MIRA 17:9)

L 34034-66 EWF(1)
ACC NR: AR6017190

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/A031/A031

AUTHOR: Pleshkov, V. L.; Vishnevskiy, N. K.; Odintsov, G. S. 31

TITLE: Unified 10-channel synchronizer US-10 B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12A306 V

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 1, M.,
Atomizdat, 1964, 198-207

TOPIC TAGS: delay circuit, ^{multichannel synchronizer,} trigger circuit, pulse analyzer, pulse counter/ US-10 syn-
chronizer 1

ABSTRACT: The authors describe apparatus for obtaining an exact delay of a reference pulse. The arriving reference pulse triggers a scaler device, to which pulses from a quartz generator are fed. After counting a specified number of pulses, the selection circuit produces an output pulse. Such a method makes it possible to obtain a delay accuracy of +0.005%. The apparatus described produces in each channel a delay of 0 - 100 msec in discrete steps of 10 μ sec. The instrument is constructed of semiconductor diodes and transistors, using printed wiring. V. P. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 09

Card 1/1

ODINTSOV, Georgiy Nikolayevich; SHTODA, Sergey Pavlovich; LYUBARSKIY, Aleksey Leonidovich; BUBNOV, Ye.S., red.; BOROVLEV, V.A., red., SERGEYEVA, N.A., red. izdatel'stva; PEN'KOVA, S.A., tekhn.red.

[The SBU-150-ZIV mobile boring apparatus; description of and directions for operation] Samokhodnaia burovaia ustanovka SBU-150-ZIV; opisaniye i rukovodstvo po ksplyatatsii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1957. 95 p.(MIRA 10:12)
(Boring machinery)

GRINBERG, Ya., inzh.; PANIERATETS, N., inzh.; ODINTSOV, G., inzh.

Potentialities of increasing the efficiency of tank vessel operations. Mor. flot 23 no.9:10-11 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Chernomorskoye parokhodstvo.

SOV/174-58-5-4/37

AUTHOR: Odintsov, G., Colonel General of Artillery

TITLE: To Help Improve the Combat Training of the Soviet Artillery (Pomogat' povysheniya boyevoy podgotovki sovetskikh artilleristov)

PERIODICAL: Artilleriyskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 5, p 2 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On behalf of the staff of Voyennaya ordena Lenina i ordena Suvorova artilleriyskaya inzhenernaya akademiya (Military, Orders of Lenin and Suvorov, Artillery Engineering Academy) the author congratulates the Journal on its 150th anniversary .

Card 1/1

1. ODINTSOV, G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Containers
7. New developments in processing rolled tin plate, Mias. ind. SSSR, 23, No. 5, 1952.

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

MASHINSKIY, I., ODINTSOV, F.

Characteristics of determining the level of mechanization and
automation in the chemical industry. Biul. nauch. inform. : trud
i zar. plata 5 no.2:10-15 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Chemical industries)(Automation)

ODINTSOV, D.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Steel-like glass lining for sliding surfaces in the process of coal washing.
Ugol' 28 no.8:44-45 Ag '53. (MLBA 6:7)

1. Trest Karagandaugleobogashchenie.

(Coal washing)

ODINTSOV, I.R., inzhener.

Transporting mounted tower cranes. Nov.tekh.i pered.op.v stroi.
19 no.4:24 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:7)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

LEVICHEV, I.A., mekhanik teplokhoda; ODINTSOV, D.I., lineynyy mekhanik

Operation of 60275L engines. Proizv.-tekh. sbor. no.3:19-43 159.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Moskovskoye rechnoye parokhodstvo.
(Marine diesel engines)

ODINTSOV, D.O., insh.

Shortcomings in the construction and operation of concrete-
mixing machinery. Stroil. i dor. mash. 10 no.6;18-19 Ja '65,
(MIRA 18:13)

ODINTSOV, D.G., inzh.; PUSHKAREV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Transportation of large-sized elements. Mekh. stroi. 20
no.8:11-13 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ODINTSOV, D.G., inzh.

Efficient design and shape of the backhoe dipper of the E-505
excavator. Mekh.stroi. 19 no.11:18-19 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Excavating machinery)

ODINTSOV, D.G., inzhener.

Fully prefabricated apartment house with walls made of coarse porous
concrete. Transp. stroi. 7 no.2:16-17 F '57. (MLBA 10:4)
(Buildings, Prefabricated) (Lightweight concrete)

ACC NR: AP7003897

up to about 80 to 85°. Up to a certain angle (between 36 to 81°, depending on the ion-target combination) the angular dependence may be approximated by a reciprocal cosine law; for larger angles the variation is somewhat slower. Comparisons are made with calculations based on the transparency model. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [Authors' abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 01Aug67/ORIG REF: 001/OTH REF: 011/ [DW]

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7003897 SOURCE CODE: GE/0030/67/019/001/0407/0415

AUTHOR: Evdokimov, I. N.; Mashkova, E. S.; Molchanov, V. A.; Odintsov, D. D.

ORG: Scientific Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University

TITLE: Dependence of the ion-electron emission coefficient on the angle of incidence

SOURCE: Physica status solidi, v. 19, no.1, 1967, 407-415

TOPIC TAGS: ion emission, electron emission, ion electron emission, incidence angle

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the dependence of the coefficient of ion-electron emission on the angle of incidence of a graphite target and polycrystalline metal (Cu, Ag, Mo, Zr, W, Bi) targets, bombarded with inert gas and nitrogen ions at 25--30 kev. The application of a magnetic field parallel to the axis of rotation shows that both the positive and negative ion currents to the collector are negligibly small. The emission coefficient increases with an increase in the angle of incidence

Card 1/2

J. 09897-67

ACC NR: AP6033553

of the curve is different for different orientations of the target. The authors show that the results obtained are accurately described by the transparency model. The authors thank Ye. S. Mashkov for his assistance in conducting the experiments and for discussing the results obtained, and Yu. V. Martynenko for his discussion of the results. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Feb66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 005

001 1/2

J. COR97-67 INT(1)/INT(m)/INT(t)/INT ID(e) AT/JD
Doc No: AP003355 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/608/010/2939/2944

AUTHOR: Yevdokimov, I. N.; Molchanov, V. A.; Odintsov, D. D.;
Chicherov, V. N.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Effect of thermal fluctuations in a crystal lattice on the coefficient of ion-electron emission

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 10, 1966, 2934-2944

TOPIC TAGS: crystal, crystal lattice, ion emission, electron emission, monocrystal, polycrystal, copper

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the coefficient of ion-electron emission γ on the angle of incidence ϕ of ions on a target at 200 and 900C was investigated for various orientations of a copper monocrystal and for a polycrystal copper target under bombardment by $^{20}\text{Ne}^+$, $^{40}\text{Ar}^+$, $^{84}\text{Kr}^+$ ions with an energy of 30 keV. The polycrystal target was found to have an almost constant value at different target temperatures (at the same angle of ion incidence on the target). An increase in monocrystal target temperature results in a smoothing out of anisotropy in the coefficient of emission. Furthermore, the change in the form

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L 4068-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5015413

to the effect of temperature on the electron yield. The agreement between theoretical and experimental data seems to indicate that electrons knocked out by second and subsequent ion-atom collisions do not make any noticeable contribution to electron emission. "The authors are grateful to Yu. S. Mashkova and V. A. Molchanov for giving us the chance to examine their experimental data before publication." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula. 6

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

BVK.
Card 2/2

L 4068-66 EWP(1)/EWT(11)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) LJP(c) JE/CG

ACCESSION NR: AP5015413

UR/0020/65/162/004/0778/0700

AUTHOR: Agranovich, V. B.; Odintsov, D. D.

54
48
B

TITLE: Ion-electron emission of single crystals as a function of target temperature

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 4, 1965, 778-780

TOPIC TAGS: copper, single crystal, secondary electron emission, ion bombardment

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for calculating the effect which the thermal motion of atoms has on electron emission from a single crystal target bombarded by ions. A formula is derived for the average energy imparted by the first collision of an ion with the atoms of the target. The method proposed in this paper is used in conjunction with a previously derived formula (Ye. S. Mashkova, V. A. Molchanov, D. D. Odintsov, DAN, 151, 1074, 1963) to calculate the coefficient of ion-electron emission γ for a copper single crystal target bombarded by 30 kev argon ions. The theoretical curves agree well with experimental data. The effect of variations in temperature on the angular relationships of ion-electron emission in this case is apparently due mainly to changes in the transparency of the crystal (i. e. the probability of the first collision of an ion with atoms of the crystal) rather than

Card 1/2

AGRANOVICH, V.M.; ODINTSOV, D.D.

Dependence of the ion-electron emission of single crystals on
the temperature of the target. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.4:778-780
Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Submitted December 12, 1964.

10(95-6)

ACCESSION NR: AP3005433

target were attracted by the collector before which a grid was placed to suppress "tertiary" electrons emitted by the collector. The experiment measured the ion current I_0 and current I_1 , the latter being the sum of the ion current and the current of secondary-emission particles. The ion-electron emission factor was determined as the ratio of secondary current to the ion current. It was shown that the dependence of the emission factor on the incidence angle is nonmonotonic and that the number of emitted electrons decreases sharply whenever the direction of the primary beam coincided with a main crystal axis of the target. Calculations show that collisions with atoms of the first few layers alone are of substantial significance in electron emission and that the dependence of the number of electrons emitted upon the angle of incidence corresponds to the variation of collision probability. "The authors thank N. I. Zakharov for aid in conducting the experiment." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

Card 2/4

REF ID: A61
DWS/LJC(G)/BSD
ACCESSION NR: AP3005435
BT(1)/EWI(1)/EWP(1)/EW(m)/EBS/ES(w)-2
Pa-1/Pa-1 JD/AT/30
AFFIC/ASD/ASD-3
3/0020/63/15/005/10/4/1075

AUTHOR: Mashkova, Ye. S.; Melchenov, V. A.; Odintsov, D. D.

TITLE: Anisotropy of the ion-electron emission factor of single crystals

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 151, no. 5, 1963, 1074-1075

TOPIC TAGS: ion emission, electron emission, ion electron emission factor, single crystal electron emission, emission factor anisotropy, emission factor angular anisotropy, copper single crystal, (100) face secondary emission

ABSTRACT: A study of the anisotropy of the ion-electron emission factor of single crystals of copper has been carried out. Measurements were obtained of the dependence of the ion-electron emission factor on the angle of incidence (θ) of singly charged argon ions (with energies of 20 and 30 keV) striking the (100) face of a single-crystalline copper target. The measurement setup is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Secondary electrons emitted by the

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80
98

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800038-6

Anisotropy of the sputtering coefficients and ion-electron emission
from single crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.12:3426-3429 D '63

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

11/18/86-61
DIA/IT(O)/ASD

BT(L)/EMU(S)/EMP(S)/BN(S)/RDB/RS(S)-2
P-1/P-1-1 11/18/86

AFFO/ASD/ASD-3

70

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001237800038-6

The dependence of single crystal...

S/101/63/005/004/023/047
E102/B186

factor for the i -th atomic layer, is the angle of incidence measured to the normal on A_0 , the maximum transferred energy is $E_{\max} = \frac{4 M_1 M_2}{(M_1 + M_2)^2} E_0$, E_0 is the energy of the projectile particle, M_1 is its mass and M_2 is the mass of the impacted atom. R is the radius of the collision sphere, equal to the sum of the equivalent elastic spheres of ion and target atom. The plane layer model is applicable if the crystal surface is parallel to the atomic layers and if packing is sufficiently dense. Agreement with experimental data is good even when only a few layers are taken into consideration. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1962

Card 2/2

8/181/63/005/004/023/047
B102/B186

AUTHOR: Odintsov, D. D.

TITLE: The dependence of single crystal sputtering on the direction of the incident particles

PERIODICALS: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 4, 1963, 1114 - 1116

TEXT: A semi-empirical formula for the sputtering coefficient S (ratio between the numbers of sputtered target atoms and incident particles) is derived and compared with experimental data. S is assumed to be proportional, in first approximation, to the energy transferred from projectile to target particles in the first collisions (Physica, 26, 1009, 1960). The collisions are considered as collisions between elastic spheres. The resulting relation reads

$$S = \frac{1}{A_0 \cos \theta} \left[\alpha_1 \epsilon^{1/2} \frac{E_{max}}{2} + \alpha_2 S_2 E_2 + \alpha_3 S_3 E_3 + \dots \right] \quad (3)$$

here A_0 is a chosen unit area, not necessarily corresponding to the surface, E_i the energy of the primary atoms in the i -th plane, α_i the proportionality

Card 1/2

Small-angle neutron scattering

S/903/62/000/000/012/044
B102/B234

neutron-electron interaction. Estimates of these effects show that the small-angle anomalies may not be attributed to them since their contributions are negligibly small. The explanation by means of polarization or other effects quadratic in E need further experimental verifications.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-energeticheskii institut Gosudarstvennogo Komiteta Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii (Physics and Power Engineering Institute of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of USSR on Utilization of Atomic Energy)

Card 2/2

S/903/62/000/000/012/044
B102/B231

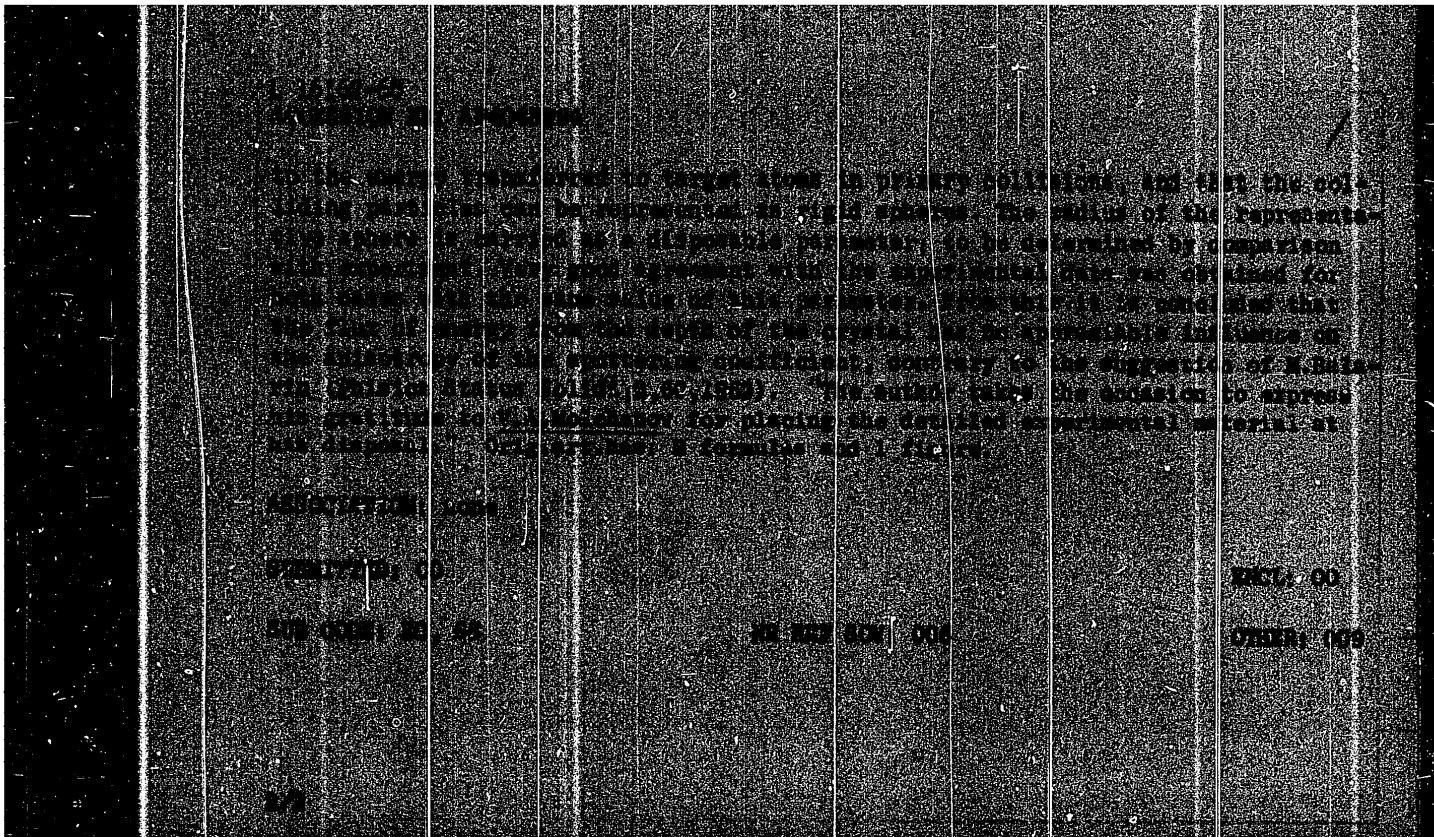
AUTHORS: Agranovich, V. M., Odintsov, D. D.

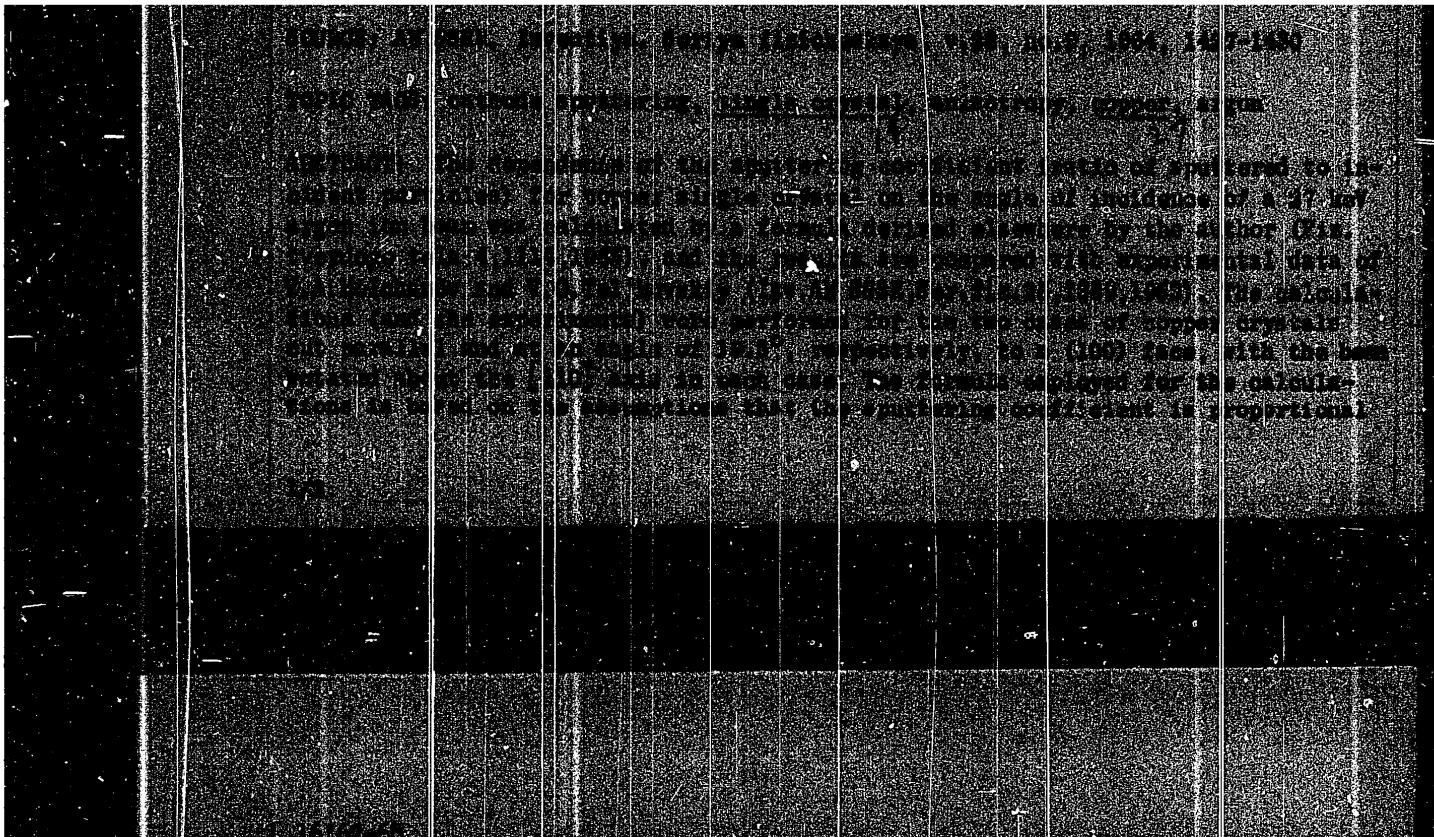
TITLE: Small-angle neutron scattering

SOURCE: Yadernyye reaktsii pri mal'kikh i srednikh energiyyakh; trudy Vtoroy Vsesoyuznoy Konferentsii, Iyul' 1960 g. Ed. by A. S. Davydov and others. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 161-165

TEXT: Yu. A. Aleksandrov (ZhETF, 31, 726, 1956; 32, 154, 1957; 33, 294, 1957) has observed that on fast neutron scattering through small angles ($3-5^\circ$) a discrepancy arises between a cross section measured and as calculated, when Schwinger interaction is taken into account. The small-angle anomaly might be due to effects of neutron polarization in the nuclear Coulomb field. In order to find out whether there also are other processes participating, the present authors analyze the fundamental possibilities of the following particular effects: (1) interference between spin-orbital and Schwinger interactions, this effect estimated in Born approximation; (2) excitation of the atom due to interaction of the neutron magnetic moment with the electric field of the electron; (3) the presence of several possible intermediate states between initial and final state; (4) spin-independent

Card 1/2





L 04726-67

ACC NR: AT6026437

the rolls by the photoelasticity method,²⁶ a method which consists in that the load-caused change in optical properties at points in a model of an optically translucent material may be measured and expressed in quantities mathematically associated with the stress. This method was used to investigate single- and double-groove roll models constructed of an optically active material based on the ED-6 epoxy resin and built and stressed in accordance with the conditions of geometric and stress similarity. Findings: an analysis of the cross-sectional distribution of stresses in the rolls indicates that points along the contour are subject to the highest stresses. A comparison of the curves of contour stresses for single- and double-groove rolls shows that the maximum tensile stresses in the single-groove roll are roughly 20% higher than in the identically loaded double-groove roll. Therefore, the double-groove roll may withstand higher loads. Therefore also, the replacement of the single-groove rolls with double-groove rolls is, from the standpoint of roll strength, definitely feasible and does not lead to an increase in the stressed state of the roll given the same working load. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2 *egh*

L 04726-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) IJP(c)
ACC NR: AT6026437 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/3210/66/000/004/0154/0164

JD/HW/EM
AUTHOR: Semenov, O. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Ljitsyn, A. I. (Engineer);
Odintsov, B. P. (Engineer); Nazarova, Z. M. (Engineer); Siromashenko, A. M. (Engineer) 5/50

ORG: none B+1

TITLE: Optical investigation of the stressed state in the rolls of the KhPT-75 tube mill in connection with its conversion to twin-groove rolling 14

SOURCE: Ukraine. Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya, Metallurgiya i koksokhimiya, no. 4, 1966, Obrabotka metallov davleniyem (Metalworking by pressure), 154-164

TOPIC TAGS: metal rolling, rolling mill, stress analysis, photoelasticity / EC-6 epoxy resin, KhPT-75 ROLLING MILL 10 4

ABSTRACT: The conversion of the currently operating cold-rolling tube mills to twin-groove operation makes it possible to increase their productivity by 50-75%. However, the simultaneous rolling of two tubes greatly increases the working load on the elements and components of the mill. This raises the question of assuring the operating reliability and strength of the rolls in these conditions. To resolve this question, the authors investigated the stressed state of

SHEVAKIN, Yu.F.; POPOV, M.V.; SEYDALIYEV, F.S.; ODINTSOV, B.P.

Investigating strains in the connecting rods of cold pipe rolling mills with counterweight balancing. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 8 no.7: 124-127 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy Institut stali i splavov i Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy trubnyy Institut.

2-pass cold rolling of tubes

S/122/61/000/006/C07/011
D244/D301

installing a more powerful pneumatic carrier drive. Further, in order to prevent flush formation and thus improve the quality of the tubes, rotation of the tube due to mandrel rotation should be prevented and a forward holder should be set up which would ensure gripping and turning of 2 tubes simultaneously. The construction of such a holder is also illustrated. There are 4 figures.

Card 3/3

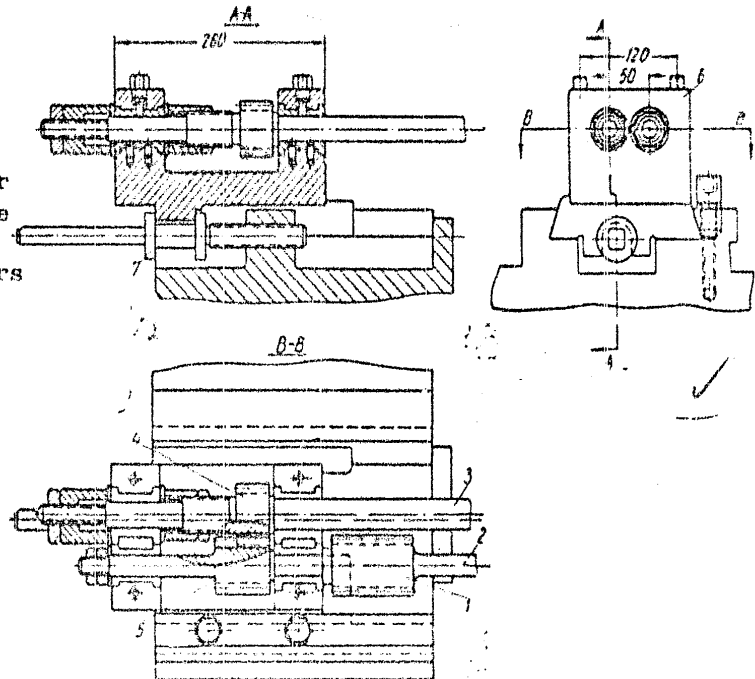
2-pass cold rolling of tubes

S/122/61/000/006/007/011
D244/D301

Fig. 2. Structure of the shaft carrier.

2 during adjustment of the mill by 25 mm so as to compensate for any inaccuracies in the mandrels. The housing 6, in which the plungers are accommodated, can be moved by means of screw 7 in order to set the mill to the required wall thickness of the tube. It was found that the output of the mill can be still further increased by

Card 2/3



S/122/61/000/006/007/011
 D244/D301

AUTHORS: Sokolovskiy, V.I., Ievaynem, A.G., Odintsov, B.P.,
 Goronkov, Ye. S., and Postnikov, V.A.

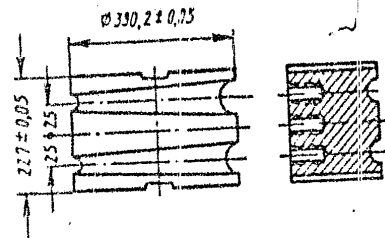
TITLE: 2-pass cold rolling of tubes

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 6, 1961, 50-52

TEXT: Simultaneous cold rolling of 2 tubes, i.e. 2-pass rolling, has been carried out at the Pervoural'skiy novotrubnyy zavod (Pervoural New Tube Plant) using a PC (RS) 2 1/2" mill. This has resulted in a considerably increased output. Fig. 1 shows the grooves for 2-pass rolling, and Fig. 2 the structure of the shaft carrier.

Fig. 1. Grooves for 2-pass rolling.

The roll revolution is transmitted by the gearbox 1 to the stem of plunger 2 and further to plunger 3 through the gearbox pair 4 and 5. The plunger 3 can move relative to plunger Card 1/3 (For Fig. 2 see next card)



ZAZHARSKIM, I.K., inzh.; ODINTSOV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Casting slag products in multiple forms. Stroi.mat. 9 no.12:16-18
D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

ODINTSOV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; STEPUTENKO, A.G., inzh.

Using converter slags in construction. Stroi. mat. 8 no.12
17-18 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Slag)

ODINTSOV, B.N., inzh.

Processing fine river sands. Bet. 1 zhel.-bet. no.3:129-130
Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Sand--Cleaning)

ODINTSOV, B.N., inzh.; BELIKOVA, M.S., inzh.

Lightweight concrete products made with lime-slag binders. Stroi. mat.
5 no.4:15 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Lightweight concrete)

VUKHREK, N.G.; OLINTSOV, B.N.

Dynamic of free nitrogen in the Chestnut soils of Karaganda
Province. Trudy Otd. pochv. AN Kir. SSR no.7:141-153 '58.
(Karaganda Province--Soils) (Nitrogen) (MIRA 11:6)

GDINISOV, B. N.: Master Tech Sci (6ins) -- "The properties and use of lime-slag cement in the blast furnaces of the Dnepr region". Kiev, 1958. 10 pp
(Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Kiev Construction Engineering Inst), 160 copies
(KI, No 6, 1959, 175)

USSR/Soil Science. Tillage. Land Reclamation. Erosion.

J-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24828.

the metric horizon of the soils sharply increased,
even in comparison with the year 1936. Analytical
data in 12 tables.

Card : 3/3

USSR/Soil Science. Tillage. Land Reclamation. Erosion.

J-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24828.

a noticeable increase of mineralization of subsoil waters and salted soils, mainly owing to the increase of general alkalinity. With regular irrigation, a rise of subsoil waters and an intensive salt accumulation in the upper levels of soils was observed. Thus, with bedding of subsoil waters to the depth of 0.5 m from the surface, the quantity of HCO_3 ions in farmed light chestnut soil increased over 6 years from 290 to 441, of Cl ions - from 240 to 868, and of SO_4 ions - from 810 to 2538 mg. per 1 kilogram of soil in the 0-20 cm. horizon. The sowing of grasses occasioned a noticeable decrease of the quantity of salts in the 0-50 cm soil horizon. After the organization of drainage (1942), a gradual process of salting of the soils began, and in 1953 the saltiness of

Card : 2/3

USSR/Soil Science. Tillage. Land Reclamation. Erosion.

J-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24828.

Author : Odintsov, D.N.

Inst :

Title : The Salt Regimen of Chestnut Soils in Regular Irrigation
and Estuary Flooding.

Orig Pub: Tr. In-ta pochvoved. AN KazSSR, 1956, 6, 130-139.

Abstract: The results of many years of observations by the author (1935-1953) on the fields of cereal and cork crop rotation in the valley of the Churbay Nury River, Karagandinsk Oblast. Here, light-chestnut, chestnut soils, solonetz, salt marshes and meadow lands on diluvial-alluvial depositions, are widespread. Estuary flooding of meadow soils and soils of grassland crop rotation occasioned

Card : 1/3

ODINTSOV, B.M.

Improving the bonus wage system for rubber industry workers.
Kauch. i rez. 22 no.7:36-39 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.

(Wages--Rubber industry workers)

TARTYCHENKO, I.I.; ODINTSOV, B.G.

Universal pattern for bending ship hull parts. Sudostroenie
23 no.1:68-69 Ja '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Hulls(Naval architecture))
(Shipfitting)

ODINTSOV, B.A. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Effect of loads on the bases of transverse frames of single-
story buildings on stresses in the frames. Stroimekh. 1 rasch.
noor. 6 no.3:19-21 '64. (MTRA 18:1)

ODINTSOV, B.A. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Determination of the deformation of a beam with gradually
changing rigidity. Stroi. mekh. i rasch. soor. 3 no.6:32-35
'61. (MIRA 15:4)

(Beams and girders)

ODINTSOV, B.A., insh. (Rostov).

Possibility of laying foundations on frozen ground. Stroi. prom.
36 no.8:44-45 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Foundations) (Frozen ground)

ZAYTSEV, K.; ODINTSOV, B.

Improving bonus payments to workers. Biul. nauch. inform.:
trud i zar. plata 5 no.7:38-43 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Moscow--Wages--Rubber industry)
(Bonus system)

GOLIK, Ivan Vasil'yevich; GOLITSOV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich,
mlad. nauchn. sotrud.; KUDRYAVTSEV, L.Ye., red.

[Where to buy breeding stock in the Altai] Gde kupit'
plemennoi skot na Altai. Barnaul, Altaiskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1961. 25a p. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut
tsitologii i genetiki. 2. Zaveduyushchiy Altayskim opernym
punktom Instituta tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR (for Golits). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Altayskogo
krayevogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva (for
Kudryavtsev).

ABATUROV, P.V.; GROZNOV, S.R.; GANETSKIY, I.D.; KOZYREVA, Ye.A.;
NOVITSKAYA, L.A.; ODINTSOV, A.I.; PROTOPOPOV, S.I.; SIDOROV,
V.A.; SIDOROVA, L.I.; TROFIMOVA, V.I.; TRUSHINA, I.V.; SHTEYMAN,
R.A.; DUNTSOVA, K.G., red.; KAZENOVA, A.R., red.; MARSHAK, M.S.,
prof., red.; MOLCHANOVA, O.P., prof., red.; SALOMATINA, K.Z.,
red.; KAGANOVA, A.A., red.; MEDRISH, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Dietetic cookery in eating establishments]Dieticheskoe pitanie v
stolovykh; sbornik retseptur i tekhnologiya prigotovleniya blud.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1962. 262 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.)Ministerstvo torgovli.
(COOKERY FOR THE STON)

ODINTSOV, Andrey Ivanovich; SHELAPUTIN, Viktor Ivanovich; TSIPERSON,
A.L., red.; MAMONTOVA, N.N., tekhn. red.

[Frozen prepared foods] Zamorozhennye kulinarnye izdelia. Mo-
skva, Gostorgizdat, 1961. 38 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(Food, Frozen)

ODINTSOV, S.I. (Noakva)

Enzymes used in cooking [with summary in English]. Vop.pli. 10
no. 173-76 Kr-kp '57. (Rus. 1957)

(Rus)

ferments used in cooking (Rus))

ODINTSOV, A. I.

ODINTSOV, A. I. -- "Study of the Confectioning qualities of Flour".
Sub 10 Jan 58, Moscow Inst of National Economy named N. V. Plekhanov.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

NO: Vostochnaya Moskva, January-December 1952

L 23268-66

ACC NR: AP6011569

each other on a heavy bench. Radiation from 1 is attenuated by neutral filters by 10^4 or 10^3 times to provide a bypass from 1 to 2 and to avoid amplifier saturation. Lens 5 is used to produce coincidence of the wavefront, incident on 2, with the input mirror surface. The ratio of partial pressures of He and Ne in the amplifier is 17:1, resulting in a weak dependence of gain and activity of the medium on variations in the discharge current. The maximum gain of the system, measured in terms of the magnitude of the output signal from the amplifier when the oscillator frequency and the center of the amplifier passband are coincident, is 1000 (30 db). The misalignment of the amplifier axis with the direction of the incident wave, which affects gain, was not more than 3 sec of arc. The values of gain observed experimentally (mirrors: 99 and 98% reflective) and theoretically (mirrors: ideal dielectric) are in good agreement. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 3 figures. [YK]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS:

4230

Card 2/2 *U*

L 23268-66 FND/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EEG(k)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWA(h) IJP(c) WG/JD :
ACC NR. AP6011549 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/003/0501/0503

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, V. V.; Odintsov, A. I.; Lebedev, I. V.; Andriyakhin, V. M.;
Gudovich, E. S.; Ponomareva, I. P.

40
B

ORG: none

TITLE: An He-Ne laser amplifier with feedback

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 501-503

TOPIC TAGS: laser system, gas laser, helium neon laser, laser amplifier, feedback laser

ABSTRACT: An He-Ne laser amplifier with feedback (at $\lambda = 0.633 \mu$) is described and illustrated (see Fig. 1). Master oscillator 1 and amplifier 2 are placed parallel to

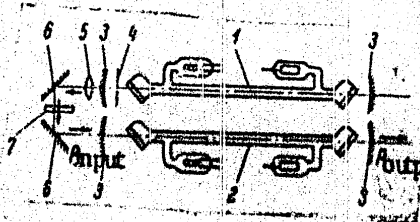


Fig. 1. Schematic of the device

1 - Master oscillator; 2 - amplifier; 3 - resonator mirror, radius of curvature 1160 mm; 4 - diaphragm for separating TEM₀₀ modes; 5 - coincidence lens; 6 - rotating mirrors; 7 - light filter.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.375.9:535

ACC NR: AP7007041

increasing resonator length. Misalignment is much more critical in a resonator with plane parallel mirrors. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 6 formulas. [JPRS: 38,330]

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7007041

SOURCE CODE: UR/0202/66/000/004/0016/0022

AUTHOR: Korolev, F. A.; Odintsov, A. I.; Kelov, K.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN TurkSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut AN TurkSSR)

TITLE: Influence of resonator misalignment on the output power of a neon-helium laser

SOURCE: AN TurkSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh, i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1966, 16-22

TOPIC TAGS: gas laser, laser R and D

SUB CODE: 20

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the extent to which disruption of ideal alignment of a laser resonator mirror system influences the properties, primarily the output power, of the oscillation. A neon-helium laser generating in the visible light at 6328A was investigated. The experimental setup consisted of a laser, a device for measuring small inclination angles of the mirror, a vacuum system and a power supply. The discharge tube of the laser was 4 millimeters in diameter and 88 centimeters long. The generator power as a function of inclination of one of the mirrors was investigated with various lengths of laser resonator. The least length was 133 centimeters. It was determined that the requirements for alignment of mirrors in a laser with spherical mirrors varies considerably. In the case of generation of many transverse types of oscillation, considerable (up to 3 minutes of arc) misalignment of the mirrors can be tolerated. In other cases, the maximum tolerable misalignment may be less than one minute. The limiting angle decreases with decreasing generator power and with

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.375.9:535

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L 11254-66

ACC NR: AP600193)

medium as a function of the oscillation amplitude, with the pumping power kept constant: $G_n = f(U_{in})$. Experimental maximum and minimum laser power for nine filters whose transparencies lay within 0.74--0.01 is shown. The experimental laser negative conductance falls off as U_m increases, as is generally the rule in soft-excited oscillators. The Ne-He laser has a pronounced nonlinearity within the entire range (20 db of saturation power) of its output power. Orig. art. has 4 figures and 12 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 13 May 65 / ORIG REP: 001 / ATD PRESS: 4/1/74

[03]

PC
Card 2/2

L 11254-66 FEI/EWT(1)/EEG(k)-2/T/EVP(k)/EVA(m)-2/EVA(h) SC/B/IJF(c) IG
ACC NR. AP60019:0 SOURCE CODE: UR/0142/65/008/001/0632/0636

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, V. V.; Lebedev, I. V.; Odintsov, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of load mismatch on laser operation 35, 44

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 6, 1965, 632-636

TOPIC TAGS: laser, NeHe laser, laser operation, gaseous state laser, neon, helium

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of the effect of load mismatch on the power of a Ne-He laser are reported. Laser 1 (see figure) with concave mirrors 2 (radius,



Fig. 1. Experimental laser

1150 mm), having a reflection factor of 98%, generated power at 0.633 μ . Diaphragm 3 ensured excitation of a TEM₀₀ mode in the laser; calibrated neutral light filters 4 and spherical mirror 5 acted as a mismatched load. The generated power was measured by a quadrupole scheme which included an FEU-22 photomultiplier (PM) and an ENO-1 oscillograph. A laser equivalent circuit reduced to the plane of the output mirror is used to derive formulas describing the negative conductance of the laser.

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.378.325

75
33

Measurement of the oscillator ...

S/051/63/014/003/002/019
E039/E120

obtained from these measurements is in good agreement with the result obtained by Yu. I. Ostrovskiy and N. P. Penkin. The experimental method and the errors involved are described in detail together with the method of calculating

$$\int n(x) dx$$

the concentration of atoms in the beam.
There are 4 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1962

Card 2/2

S/051/63/014/003/002/019
E039/E110

AUTHOR: (dintsov, A.I.)

TITLE: Measurement of the oscillator strength of the resonance line of calcium by the method of absorption in the atomic beam

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.14, no.3, 1963, 322-329

TEXT: The value of the oscillator strength of the resonance line Ca I 4227 Å was determined by measuring the contour of lines absorbed in an atomic beam. The concentration of atoms in the beam was determined by the rate of condensation of atoms on a plate, the weight of condensed Ca being determined by a spectro-analytical method. The construction of the calcium furnace is as described in an earlier article of the author (Opt. i spektr. v.6, 1959, 398). A discharge tube with a liquid nitrogen cooled hollow cathode and using helium at a pressure of 2 mm Hg as a working gas is used as a light source (current ~ 10 mA). The remainder of the apparatus consists of a Fabry-Perot etalon and a spectrograph with a photomultiplier as detector. The value for $f_{4227} = 1.6 \pm 0.1$

Card 1/2

ODINTSOV, A.I.

Hyperfine structure and isotopic shift in the spectrum of the Tl.
(Opt. 1 spektr. 9 no.2, 142-146 Å, '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Thallium--Spectra)

67149

Investigation of the Contour of the Cadmium Red Line. Using an Atomic Beam
SOV/51-7-6-1/38
limit of $2.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}^{-1}$ on resolution; this limit is only slightly
less than the separation of the neighbouring even isotopic components
($3 \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}^{-1}$). It follows that a satisfactory resolution of the red
line of natural cadmium is practically impossible. There are 2 figures,
1 table and 10 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 1 English, 1 Japanese,
1 French, 2 German and 1 translation from English into Russian.

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1959

Card 3/3

67149

304/51-7-10/78

Investigation of the Contour of the Cadmium Red Line, Using an Atomic Beam

monochromator. The interferograms were scanned with an MF-2 micro photometer; the contour of the 6438 Å line shown in Fig 1 is the mean of the results obtained from four interferograms. Fig 1 shows that the contour of the red line of cadmium is strongly asymmetric, indicating unresolved fine structure, and its half-width is $(11.8 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}^{-1}$. The latter value differs appreciably from $16.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}^{-1}$, given by Minkowski and Bruck (Ref 4); the lower value reported above is due to the higher resolution of the apparatus used by the present authors. The empirical contour (continuous curve) is compared with a theoretical one in Fig 2. The theoretical (dashed) curve is the result of superposition of the isotopic components of the cadmium line, each of which has a natural half-width of $2.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}^{-1}$; in derivation of the theoretical contour the apparatus and the Doppler half-widths were also allowed for. The theoretical contour agrees quite well with the empirical one and an even better coincidence can be obtained by displacing "the centres of gravity" of the odd isotopic components toward lower frequencies by $\sim 0.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}^{-1}$. The large natural width of the components of the 6438 Å line places a theoretical

Card 2/3

5.5310
24.3400
AUTHORS:

Korolev, F.A., Kozlov, B.A. and Odintsov, A.I.

67149

SOV/61-7-6-1/36

TITLE: Investigation of the Contour of the Cadmium Red Line, Using an Atomic Beam

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, No 6, pp 721-724 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The red line of cadmium at 6438 Å is used as a wavelength standard and consequently knowledge of its true contour is of great importance. In 1935 Minkowski and Bruck (Ref 4) used an atomic beam source to find that the half-width of the 6438 Å line was $16.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}^{-1}$. This value is much greater than the sum of the apparatus and Doppler half-widths, i.e. the red line of cadmium has complex structure and a considerable width. The present authors used an improved version of Minkowski and Bruck's method to study further the contour of the 6438 Å line of naturally occurring cadmium (a mixture of Cd106, Cd108, Cd110-114, Cd116 isotopes). An atomic beam, described earlier by Odintsov (Ref 6) was used to excite the line. A Fabry--Perot etalon was used; it had 15 cm separation between the plates and the reflectivity of the dielectric mirrors was 90%. The apparatus half-width of the etalon was $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}^{-1}$ (Minkowski and Bruck's etalon had a separation between plates of 11 cm and an apparatus half-width of $3 \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}^{-1}$). An ISP-51 spectrograph with a UF-84 camera ($f = 800 \text{mm}$) served as a

Card 1/3

On the Shape of the Line Profile in an Atomic Beam

SOV/51-6-5-2/34

respectively (these dimensions are taken at right-angles to the line of observation), h which is the distance between the two slits, \bar{v} which is the most probable velocity of atoms at the furnace temperature, c is the velocity of light and n_0 is the density of atoms in the furnace. Eq 2 reduces to Minkowski and Bracke's formulae when $(a_1/2l) \rightarrow 0$. It is found that the value of a_1 does not affect greatly the line shape which is governed primarily by the values of s_1 , s_2 and h . The line becomes narrower at high values of s_1 ($a_1 \gg l$). There are 3 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: June 3, 1959

Card 2/2

24(7), 21(1)

AUTHORS: Korolev, F.A., Kozlov, B.A. and Odintsov, A.I.

SOV/51-6-5-2/34

TITLE: On the Shape of the Line Profile in an Atomic Beam (K voprosu o forme kontara linii v atomnom puchke)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 8, Nr 5, pp 576-579 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The spectral line profile produced by excitation (e.g. by electrons) of an atomic beam was discussed theoretically by Minkowski and Bruck (Ref 1). They obtained an expression for the intensity distribution in the line assuming that the exit slit of the furnace which produced the atomic beam was parallel to the line of observation and that the width of this slit was small. Odintsov showed recently (Ref 2) that in order to obtain intense atomic beams it is necessary to place the exit slit of the furnace at right-angles to the line of observation. The present paper follows up Odintsov's work by deriving an approximate equation (Eq 2) for the line shape produced in an excited atomic beam; it is assumed that $(a_1/2l)^2 \ll 1$, where a_1 is the dimension of the furnace slit in the direction at right-angles to the line of observation i.e. its length, and l is the distance from the furnace slit to the line of observation. Eq 2 involves s_1 and s_2 which are the dimensions of the furnace slit and the slit in a diaphragm outside the furnace

Card 1/2

SOV/51-6-3-19/28
A Light Source Using a High-Intensity Atomic Beam

point where the two beams meet and the line of observation is at right angles to both beams. The apparatus was tried using cadmium and was found to produce lines of high intensity. Fig.4 shows an interferogram of the red (6438Å) line of cadmium obtained with the source described, a 15 cm Fabry-Perot etalon, a spectrograph ISP-51 and a camera UF-84 ($f = 80$ cm). Fig.5 shows, for the sake of comparison, an interferogram of the same line emitted by a hollow-cathode source cooled with liquid nitrogen. Acknowledgments are made to F.A. Korolev for suggesting the subject and directing the work, and V.A. Gromov for his advice. There are 5 figures and 9 references, of which 5 are English and 4 German.

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1958

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Odintsov, A.I.

SOV/61-6-3-19/28

TITLE: A Light Source Using a High-Intensity Atomic Beam
(Istochnik sveta s atomnym puchkom bol'shoy intensivnosti)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 3, pp 398-404,
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a high-intensity light source which uses an atomic beam excited by an electron beam. The source is shown schematically in Fig.3. Its main parts are a crucible 3 from which vaporised atoms proceed via a tube 5 and via collimating slits in rotatable drums 8 and 9 to a chamber where they meet the electron beam (shown dashed) produced by a gun 13. The crucible is heated to 800-900°C and the drums 8 and 9 are cooled with liquid nitrogen. The electron gun produces a beam of 4-5 A/cm² intensity. The various slits and distances are chosen to make the atomic beam as intense as practically possible (theory of the optimum dimensions of the collimating assembly is given). A vacuum of the order of 10⁻⁵-10⁻⁶ mm Hg is maintained in the apparatus. Observations are made at the

Card 1/2

KAZ'MIN, G.I.; BAYBURSKIY, L.A.; ODINTSOV, A.B.

Preparation of a solvent for use in polyethylene production.
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel. 8 no. 3:19-22 Mr '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Groznenskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut i
Groznenskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.
(Polyethylene) (Solvents)

S/065/63/000/003/002/006
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Kaz'min, G.I., Bayburskiy, L.A., Odintsov, A.B.

TITLE: Preparation of a solvent for the production of polyethylene

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.3, 1963, 19-22

TEXT: The solvent was prepared from commercial extraction grade benzene extracted from low-sulphur, paraffinic Groznyy crudes. The most suitable fraction of the benzene had the initial boiling points 75 to 95°C, benzene content 1.5 to 2.3 wt.%, sulphur content < 0.005 wt.%, naphthenic hydrocarbons 40 to 48 wt.%. The production costs of this solvent are lower than those for a similar solvent produced from catalytic reformates. The costs could be decreased further by employing fully instrumented and automatically controlled fractionating columns. The authors recommend that the centre for the production of solvents for the manufacture of copolymers should be situated in Groznyy because of its resources in raw materials. There are 1 figure and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: GrozNII, GNPZ

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AR3100583

pounds, and recovery of the solvent. In the proposed process of extraction use was made of I containing 5% water (addition of 5-15% water increases the solubility of aromatic compounds and decreases the solubility of paraffin hydrocarbons). As optimal temperatures of extraction of aromatic hydrocarbons have been recommended temperatures up to 120-140°, with a ratio of I, circulating in the system, to the processed raw material, of 5:1. The results obtained during the operation of the unit have confirmed the basic recommendations of Grom'II, submitted with the project data, as also the high efficacy of the process. -- A. Nagatkin.

DATE ACQ: 2 May 63 ENCL: 00

SUB CGES: 00

Card 2/2

ODINTSOV, A. B.

ACCESSION NO: ARJ000353

11/0051/63/000/007/0517/0517

SOURCE: *Rzh. Khimiya*, Abs., 7P144

AUTHOR: Odintsov, A. B.

TITLE: De-aromatization of "Kalosha" gasoline with diethylene glycol

CITED SOURCE: *Novonad. nef. i gas. tekhn. Nartepereprabotka i neftekhimiya*, no. 8, 1962, 10-12

TOPIC TAGS: "Kalosha" gasoline; de-aromatization; diethylene glycol

TRANSLATION: On the basis of the research of Gvozni, an experimental unit has been built and put in operation, for the recovery of aromatic compounds from "Kalosha" gasoline by the use of diethylene glycol (I) which readily dissolves aromatic hydrocarbons. The technological process of de-aromatization of "Kalosha" gasoline is a continuous one and comprises 2 operations: extraction of aromatic com-

Card 1/2

Campaign to Limit Losses

92-58-5-14/30

As a result, the leakage of petroleum products was reduced. Special funnels were put under the sampling thiefs of stabilizers in order to collect products lost in sampling. A considerable amount of propane evaporates when it is loaded into steel cylinders. A suggestion was made which will reduce propane losses, and it is expected that it will produce good results. As a result of these measures and a number of other measures taken to limit petroleum product losses, the department has managed to limit such losses, so that they are now 3.4 percent lower than allowed by regulations.

ASSOCIATION: Grozienskiy NPZ (Groznyy Refinery)

1. Petroleum production---Losses
2. Petroleum production--Control systems

Card 2/2

92-58-5-14/30

AUTHOR: Odintsov, A., Senior Engineer

TITLE: Campaign to Limit Losses (Bor'ba za sokrashcheniye poter')

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 5, pp 16-17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Natural gasoline with narrow fractions and liquefied gaseous hydrocarbons are produced and stored under high pressure, and such products may escape and evaporate through even the smallest leak, which would be impassable for other products. Because of this fact, the department to which the author of the article belongs, has to overcome special difficulties in its campaign to limit petroleum product losses. To make the campaign against these losses successful, the personnel of the department had to attend lectures on the properties of gases and liquefied petroleum products and on special features of the refinery equipment which help to prevent evaporation of petroleum products. The personnel was also instructed to be particularly careful in carrying out certain operations and in handling certain gate valves, pumps, etc. A special course was organized for mechanics and operators who have to prepare and handle packers and stuffing boxes.

Card 1/2

ODINTSOV, A. P.

Instructions were written in offices. Neftianik 2 no.5:28-30
My '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Starshiy inzhener tsekha Groznenskogo ordena trudovogo
Krasnogo Znameni neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda.
(Petroleum industry)

ODINTSOV, Aleksey Borisovich

ODINTSOV, Aleksey Borisovich; BORODULINA, K.M., vedushchiy redaktor;
PLISINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Safety measures in laboratories of the petroleum industry]
Tekhnika bezopasnosti v laboratorniakh predpriatii nefiianoi
promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo nefi. i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 119 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Petroleum industry--Safety measures)
(Chemical laboratories--Safety measures)

ODINTSOV, Aleksey Borisovich; KUSHELEV, V.P., redaktor; KLEYMENOVA,
K.M., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Safety engineering in petroleum refineries] Tekhnika bezopasnosti naftoprerabatyvaiushchikh zavodakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorn-toplivnoi lit-ry 1955. 149 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)
(Petroleum industry--Safety measures)

ODINTSOV, A.; FSHENICHNYI, B.; SMIRNOV, Yu., red.

[The roof of the world] Krysha mira. Dushanbe, U.S.S.R.,
1965. 214 p. (MIRA 18:11)

ACC NR: AP6034946

nonrandom course have, where the roll angles represent random steady functions with zero mathematical expectancies, a Cardan error of a mathematical expectancy which generally differs from zero. Orig. art. has: 13 formulas.

SUB CODE:17 / SUBM DATE: 06Dec65/ ORIG REF: 001/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AF603494.6

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0146/66/009/005/0105/0109

AUTHOR: Odintsov, A. A.

ORG: Kiev Order of Lenin Polytechnic Institute (Kiyevskiy ordena Lenina politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Constant component of the Cardan error of gyroscopic devices during regular rolling

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 9, no. 5, 1966, 105-109

TOPIC TAGS: gyro, gyroscope, error function

ABSTRACT: A simplified form of S. Rivkin's transformed formula for the Cardan error of a directional gyroscope unstabilized in the horizontal plane, assuming that the trim angles vary at the same frequency according to a harmonic progression and neglecting members containing their third orders, shows that during regular and symmetrical rolling the Cardan error possesses a constant component. An integral equation is given for this component, and formulas are deduced for its maximum value and for rolling phase angles $\phi = 0^\circ$ and $\phi = 90^\circ$. Numerical examples show that the constant component can reach significant values. During uniaxial rolling, the maximum error occurs at course angles of $\pm 45^\circ$ and $\pm 135^\circ$; during biaxial rolling, it depends on the relation between the roll amplitude and the phase angle, and is practically absent at identical amplitudes and $\phi = 90^\circ$. Gyroscopes on ships with a

Card 1/2

UDC: 531.383

SAYDOV, Pavel Ivanovich. Primal uchastiye ODINTSOV, A.A.,
dots.; TITOVA, V.A., red.

[Theory of gyroscopes] Teoriia giroskopov. Moskva, Vys-
shaia shkola. Pt.1. 1965. 469 p. (MIRA 18:7)

ODINTSOV, A.A.

Reproduction of the tangent relation in a sine-cosine rotary transformer. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 6 no.5: 51-57 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina). Rekomendovana kafedroy giroskopicheskikh ustroystv.

I 1791A-63

ACCESSION NO: AP3005680

of the instrument is used for correction purposes. Factors bearing on imperfect correction (unstable resistors, load variation, truncation errors, etc.) are considered. The correction method is also held applicable to tachoccelerometers and damping gyroscopes. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina
(Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec62

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OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NO: APX 15680

S/0146/53/006/004/0071/0077

AUTHOR: Odanov, A. A.

50
47

TITLE: Improving linearity of gyroscopic tachometers and tachoaccelerometers

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 6, no. 4, 1963, 71-77

TOPIC TAGS: tachometer, tachoaccelerometer, gyrotachometer

ABSTRACT: The problem is discussed of correcting nonlinearity of a gyro-tachometer that uses a standard transformer-type transducer (primary element) with a movable winding. The solution suggested is a further development of the author's method applicable to potentiometer-type transducers and published earlier ("Designing electrical elements of gyroscopic devices," Vysshaya shkola, 1962). Correction formulas investigated in the article cover both types of transformer, with distributed and with concentrated windings. Nonlinearity of the characteristic of the rotary transformer that measures the deflection angle

Card 1/2

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transducers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 6 no.2:54-62 '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. I.
Ulyanova (Lenina). Rekomendovana kafedroy giroskopicheskikh
umroystv.

(Gyroscopic instruments)

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