SOKOLOV, V.A.; doktor khim.nauk

Third Symposium on Gas Chromatography. Vest.AN SSSR 30 no.12:80 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Gas chromatography--Congresses)

SOKOLOV, Vasiliy Andreyevich; YEFREMOVA, T.D., ved. red.; YENISHERLOVA, O.M., ved. red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[New methods for separating light hydrocarbons] Novye metody razdeleniia legkikh uglevodorodov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 329 p.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Hydrocarbons)

SOKOLOV, Vasiliy Andreyevich; YUROVSKIY, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; KUZ'MINA, N.N., veduyushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Theory and practice of mud logging] Teoriia i praktika gazovogo karotazha. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 337 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Drilling fluids—Analysis) (Prospecting)

YASENEV, Boris Petrovich; SOKOLOV, V.A., doktor khim. nauk, red. ; SHOROKHOVA, L.I., ved. red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Direct geochemical methods of oil and gas prospecting; methodologycal instructions for sampling, sealing, and degassing of rocks]Priamye geokhimicheskie metody poiskov nefti i gaza; metodicheskie ukazaniia po otboru prob gornykh porod, ikh germetizatsii i degazatsii. Pod red. V.A. Sokolova. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 57 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Gases in rocks)

SOKOLOV, Vasiliy Andreyevich; GRIGOR'YEV, Georgiy Georgiyevich; BOGACHEVA, N.G., ved. red.; STAROSTINA, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Methods and results of gas geochemical prospecting for oil and gas]Metodika i resul'taty gazovykh geokhimicheskikh nefte-gazopoiskovykh rabot. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 402 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Oil fields) (Geochemical prospecting)

6

SOKOLOV, V. A.; ZHUZE, T. P.; VASSOYEVICH, N. B.; ANTONOV, P. L.; GRIGOR'YEV, G. G. and KOZLOV, V. P.

"Migration processes of Gas and Oil, their Intensity and Directionality."

Abstract. The article gives a description of the processes of migration of oil and gas, their intensity and direction in various stages of the existence of sedimentary rocks.

In the early stages of the formation of sedimentary rocks the processes of migration cause a removal of excess gases into aqueous medium and into the atmosphere as well as a primary accumulation of free gases in sediments and their solutions in underground waters.

During oil and gas accumulation and the formation of their deposits the following processes play the main part: transfer of oil in a dissolved state both in compressed gases and in the water, a removal of dissolved gas and oil components from the water, condensation of liquid hydrocarbons from gases at decreasing temperature and pressure and then oil and gas buoyancy in porous waterbearing beds and rock mass.

The oil and gas pool formed undergo dissemination due to the processes of filtration, diffusion as well as due to the solution and removal of gas and oil by the water surrounding their pools.

The processes of filtration are found to be most intensive during tectonic shifts and they can cause the degassing of a pool within a short period of time.

Gas anomalies observed on various levels of a section and in surface layers above oil and gas pools testify to the vertical migration of gases and to continuous processes of dissemination of oil and gas pools.

Diffusion coefficients D, for various types of rocks studied vary between $10^{-4} - 10^{-9}$ cm²/sec. In some cases one can observe the dying of diffusion of the low values of D.

At "D" equal to $10^{-5} - 10^{-6}$ cm²/sec. the dissemination of gas pools by stationary diffusion alone is so great that their preservation within geologic time can be explained by the unsteadiness of the process and by the phenomena of the dying out of the diffusion reducing gas losses as well as by the recent, in a geologic sense, formation of these pools or by a continuous replacement of the gas due to its inflow from deeper beds.

Considering the problem of the time of the formation of gas accumulations one should take into account not only the age of a trap but also the amounts of possible gas losses.

report to be submitted for the 6th World Petroleum Congress, Frankfurt, West Germany, 19-26 June 1963

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652020019-5"

SOKOLOV, V. A.

"Migration processes of hydrocarbons, their intensity and directivity"

report to be submitted for the 6th World Petroleum Congress,
Frankfurt am Main, W. Germany, 19-26 Jun 63.

L 47403-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) WB/JD

ACC NR: AR6025772 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/004/D062/D062

46 B

AUTHOR: Zhdanova, L. V.; Sokolov, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the electron-vibrational and line structure of the aluminum oxidation spectrum

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4D480

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tomskogo politekhn. in-ta, v. 138, 1965, 255-258

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum, spectral line, oxidation kinetics, flame spectroscopy, vibration spectrum, electron spectrum, Boltzmann distribution

ABSTRACT: To investigate the excitation of AlO molecules and the conditions under which equilibrium is obtained in the flame, a study was made of the oxidation spectrum of Al in the flame of aluminum powder burning in oxygen. It is established that the distribution of the AlO molecules, which are in the gaseous phase in the flame and produce in the 5400 - 4400 Å region bands of electron-vibrational structure against the continuous background, obeys the Boltzmann law with respect to the vibrational states. The relative intensities of the aluminum lines in a flame and in an arc are compared, and it is shown that the intensity distribution is the same. The relatively low temperature obtained from the vibrational structure of the AlO molecules is attributed to the fact that these molecules exist only in the colder zones of the flame. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 hs

SOKOLOV, V.A.; FEL'DMAN, B.Ya.

Parametron with ferromagnetic films. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 7 no. 3:350-357 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

SOKOLOV, V.A.; KOLESNIKOVA, L.P.

Separation of alcohols by gas-liquid chromatography. Neftekhimiia 1 no.4:564-566 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.

SEL'YANOVA, G.N.; SOKOLOV, V.A.

Separation of hydrocarbon gases by diffusion through porous materials. Neftekhimiia 2 no.3:398-404 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR.
(Hydrocarbons) (Diffusion)

SOKOLOV, V.A., prof., doktor khim. nauk, otv. red.; VLASOV, L.G., red.; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Separation and analysis of hydrocarbon gases] Razdelenie i analiz uglevodorodnykh gazov; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 231 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza. (Hydrocarbons) (Gases--Analysis)

SOKOLOV, V.A.; [illegible], I.S.; [illegible]

Finding the most economical way to develop gas condensate fields with a high condensate content. Gaz. delo no.12:40-46 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut prirodnogo gaza.

SOKOLOV, Vasiliy Andreyevich

[Processes of the formation and migration of oil and gas] Protsessy obrazovaniia i migratsii nefti i gaza. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 275 p. (MIRA 18:4)

DRIMBO, A.V., inzh.; PRITYKIN, D.P., inzh.; SOKOLOV, V.B., inzh.

Testing of a redesigned D-3500-13 sintering furnace exhauster. Stal' 22 no.2:110 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Zaporozhskiy sovnarkhoz, zavod "Zaporozhstal'" i TSentroenergochermet.
(Sintering--Equipment and supplies)

SOKOLOV, V.B., arkhitektor; KUCHINSKAYA, I.A., inzh.

Using lightweight structures for chemical plants. Prom. stroi. 41 no.7:22-24 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-eksperimental'nyy institut promyshlennykh zdaniy i sooruzheniy.

SOKOLOV, V.B.

Nerves of the denticulate ligaments of the spinal cord. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 77 no.4:745-748 Apr 1951. (CLML 20:7)

1. Molotov State Medical Institute. 2. Presented by Academician A.D. Speranskiy 27 January 1951.

SOKOLOV, V.B.

USSR/Medicine - Histology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 37/45

Authors : Sokolov, V. B.

Title : Lymphatic capillaries of denticulatum ligamentum of a human spinal cord

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/4, 629-631, Dec 1, 1954

Abstract : Histological and physiological data regarding the lymphatic capillaries supplying the ligamentum denticulatum of a human spinal cord are presented. Six USSR references: (1927-1952). Illustrations.

Institution : The I. V. Stalin Second State Medical Institute, Moscow

Presented by: Academician A. I. Abrikosov, September 16, 1954

SOKOLOV, V.B.

Receptors of the ligamentum denticulatum in man. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 39 no.2:69-73 F '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii (zav. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N.Ternovskiy) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V.Stalina.

(SPINAL CORD,
ligamentum denticulatum, neural receptors in man)

SOKOLOV, V.B. (Moskva, D-57, Leningradskiy pr., 75-a, kv.33)

Problems in electron microscopy at the Seventh International Congress of Anatomists. Arkh. anat. gist. i embr. 40 no.5: 111-117 My '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. V.V.Kupriyanov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.
(ANATOMY--CONGRESSES) (ELECTRON MICROSCOPE)

SOKOLOV, V.B. (Moskva, D-57, Leningradskiy prospekt, 7[illegible]a, kv.33)

Functional significance of nerves of the dentate ligaments of the spinal cord. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 43 no.8:35-42 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. V.V. Kupriyanov) 2-go Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pirogova.

MEDVEDEV, V.A.; YUNGMAN, V.S.; VOROB'YEV, A.F.; GURVICH, L.V.; BERGMAN, G.A.; REZNITSKIY, L.A.; KOLESOV, V.P.; GAL'CHENKO, G.L.; KHODEYEV, Yu.S.; KHACHKURUZOV, G.A.; SOKOLOV, V.B.; GOROKHOV, L.N.; MONAYENKOVA, A.S.; KOMAROVA, A.F.; VEYTS, I.V.; YURKOV, G.N.; MALENKOV, G.G.; SMIRNOVA, N.L.; GLUSHKO, V.P., akademik, otv. red.; MIKHAYLOV, V.V., red.; KARAPET'YANTS, M.Kh., red.

[Thermal constants of substances; reference book in ten numbers] Termicheskie konstanty veshchestva; spravochnik v desiati vypuskakh. Moskva, No.1. 1965. 144 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

SOKOLOV, V. B.

V. B. SOKOLOV will defend his thesis on "High-frequency Telemetric Channels on Wires of Electric Transmission Lines" on 2 July 1953 for a degree of candidate of technical sciences; at the Institute of Automatics and Telemechanics, USSR Acad. of Sci.

Vechernyaya Moskva, No. 146, 23 June 1953, p. 4

SOKOLOV, V. B.

"The Transmission of Signals of Remote Control Through High-Frequency Channels in Power Systems" from the book Remote Control of Power Systems, published by the AS USSR, 1954.

BARKOV, V.Ye.; BYKHOVSKIY, Ya.L.; GRZHIBOVSKIY, V.V.; PAVLYCHEV, L.Ye.; RABOTNOVA, K.A.; SOKOLOV, V.B.; SOLOV'YEV, P.N.; KHERSONSKIY, D.S.; ZVENIGORODSKIY, I.S., red.; SAVEL'YEV, V.I., red.; BORUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Savety rules in the construction and use of communication structures and equipment] Pravila tekhniki bezopasnosti pri ekspluatatsii i stroitel'stve sooruzhenii i ustroistv sviazi. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo, 1959. 103 p. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye. 2. Tekhupravleniye Ministerstva elektrostantsiy (MES) (for Berkov). 3. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut energetiki (VNIIE) (for Bykhovskiy, Pavlychev, Sokolov). 4. Gosudarstvennyy trest po organizatsii i ratsionalizatsii elektrostantsiy (ORGRES) (for Grzhibovskiy). 5. Leningradskoye rayonnoye upravleniye energokhozyaystva (Lenenergo) (for Rabotnova). 6. Moskovskoye rayonnoye upravleniye energokhozyaystva (for Solov'yev, Khersonskiy).
(Electric engineering--Safety measures)
(First aid in illness and injury)

BYKHOVSKIY, Ya.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; RAYMES, R.L., inzh.; SOKOLOV, V.B., inzh.

Selection of telemetering equipment. Elek sta. 30 no.2:76-77 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Telemetering--Equipment and supplies)

SOKOLOV, V.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, V.N., inzh.; KULIKOV, V.V., inzh.

Protective shielding of lines carrying weak currents from dangerous effects of 110 kilovolt lines. Elek.sta. 31 no.4:92-93 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Electric lines) (Shielding (Electricity))

16.9500 (1031, 1132)
9.8300

S/103/61/022/002/014/015
B019/B060

AUTHORS: Bykhovskiy, Ya. L., Izrailev, R. A., Mikutskiy, G. V., Skital'tsev, V. S., Sokolov, V. B. (Moscow)

TITLE: New studies on high-frequency channels in telemechanics

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, Vol. 22, no. 2, 1961, 263-270

TEXT: A report is made here on studies conducted at the VNIIE on high-frequency channels in telemechanics. The first part describes an acoustic device of the type TMT-П (TMT-P). This apparatus makes use of semiconductors and is intended for the multiplexing of conductor circuits of high-frequency channels of various transmission systems. The relation $f_n = 450 + 180(n-1)$ ($n = 1,\ldots,16$) holds for the 16 transmission frequencies. A narrow-band frequency modulation has been made use of to obtain a good noise-proof feature. The type described here differs from its predecessor by the use of semiconductors and in that emitter and receiver each have their own current feed. Figs. 1 and 2 show circuit diagrams of emitter and receiver. The second part of the present paper is devoted to high-frequency tele-

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New studies on high-frequency ...

phone systems. The high-frequency systems for telephone and telemechanical communications are made of new elements and intended for information transmission over high- or medium voltage lines. They are also suited for relay protection and automation systems. The units are made of semiconductors and miniature resistors, capacitors, and inductors, and require the use of output power tubes. The third part of the paper deals with remote switch systems. The purpose of such remote switch systems in power transmission systems is first explained, and it is stated that the transmission lines themselves can in most cases be used for the transmission of the switching signal. A two-frequency signal, a control frequency, and a signal frequency are regarded as the best suited. A diagram of the system concerned is discussed and shown to feature a filter for the suppression of noises having the frequency of the remote switch system.. A power generating and transmission system is most conveniently controlled by controlling the phase in a central point of the whole system. The final part of the paper is devoted to the discussion of channels for the transmission of the phase relation, within such a system, to the control unit. The system discussed is operated with a separate high-frequency channel over the transmission lines. The emitter consists of a crystal-controlled generator, a two-stage amplifier, a power amplifier, and an output filter.

BRAUN, V.B., inzh.; KRASNOV, F.S., inzh.; POBEREZHSKAYA, R.D., inzh.; SOKOLOV, V.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

New TMTP apparatus for remote control system channels. Elek. sta. 34 no.5:69-72 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Remote control)

SOKOLOV, V.B., kand. tekhn. nauk

Line-service communication equipment using the wires of high-voltage power transmission lines. Trudy VNIIE no.12:38-46 '61. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektroenergetiki.

SOKOLOV, V.D.; SHAFER, Yu.G.

Effect of seasons on the intensity of the hard component of cosmic rays. Trudy IAk.fil. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. no.1:5-10 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Cosmic rays)

SOKOLOV, V.D.

Temperature corrections for measuring the intensity of cosmic-ray hard components; these corrections are based on temperatures of the atmosphere cross section up to an altitude of 5-6 km. Trudy IFAN SSSR Ser. fiz. no.2:78-80 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Cosmic rays) (Atmospheric temperature)

83805
S/035/59/000/003/018/039
A001/A001

6.9417
3.1800 {1041, 1062, 1168}

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, No. 3, p. 49, # 1991

AUTHOR: Sokolov, V. D.

TITLE: On the Nature of 27-day Variations of Cosmic Ray Intensity

PERIODICAL: Tr. Yakutskogo fil. AN SSSR, 1958, No. 2, pp. 123-128

TEXT: 27-day variations of cosmic rays are investigated on the basis of measurement results at Yakutsk performed with C-2 (S-2) and АСК-1 (ASK-1) ionization chambers during April 1951 - June 1952 and in 1954-1955. In distinction from the previous investigations of 27-day variations, in the present study were calculated temperature corrections according to the scheme of Feinberg-Dorman on the basis of data of twofold atmosphere probing over Yakutsk up to a level having 200-mm pressure. It is shown that the introduction of temperature corrections, generally speaking, decreases the 27-day wave, and during the years of solar activity minimum, 1954-1955, the 27-day variation observed was almost entirely caused by the temperature effect. There are 18 references. L.I.Dorman

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

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39000
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 4, p 126 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sokolov, V.D., Skripin, G.V.

TITLE: In the Yakut Laboratory of Cosmic Radiation 12

PERIODICAL: Mezhdunar. geofiz. god. Inform. byul., 1958, Nr 5, pp 40 - 42

ABSTRACT: The collaboration of the Yakutskiy filial AN SSSR (Yakut Branch of the AS USSR) in the investigation of cosmic rays in accordance with the IGY program is described. The stations of the world-wide network were supplied with standard equipment of two types in accordance with recommendations of the Central Committee for the IGY: a telescope counter of charged particles and a neutron monitor. The observation of the cosmic radiation in the stratosphere permits the investigation of the stratosphere variations of cosmic rays, their variation with the altitude of the atmosphere, the connection between the variations in the stratosphere and the variations at great altitudes, and the obtaining of information on the transformation mechanism of primary particles in proportion to their penetration into the

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atmosphere. The equipment for stratosphere investigations comprises a telescope counter for measuring the intensity of the cosmic rays and a set for measuring the temperature and the pressure in the flight altitude. The equipment is carried to the stratosphere by sounding balloons. For investigating the intensity variations of cosmic rays beneath the earth's surface, a counter equipment of crossed telescopes has been developed, consisting of a device placed on the earth's surface and devices placed below the earth's surface in depths of 7, 20, and 60 m of water equivalent. The main purpose of this work is the investigation of the energy spectrum variation of the primary particles on the basis of the observations at various levels below the earth's surface, and the study of the alteration of the intensity variations of the μ-meson component in dependence on the thickness variation of the absorber. The time frequency variations of extensive atmospheric showers of cosmic rays were also investigated in the range of the ultra-high energies (10^{13} - 10^{17} ev), which has been studied relatively little. By means of a standard neutron monitor placed on the earth's surface, the intensity of the neutron component of the cosmic rays is recorded, which is most sensitive to variations in the low energy range of the primary spectrum.

L.V. Terent'yeva

Card 2/2

29669
S/169/61/000/005/032/049
A005/A130

3,2410
3,1800 (1041, 1046)

AUTHORS: Kuz'min, A.I., Sokolov, V.D., Shafer, G.V.

TITLE: On the 27-day variations of cosmic ray intensity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1961, 13, abstract 5 G 102. (Tr. Yakutskogo fil. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 1960, no.3, 111-115)

TEXT: The authors studied the nature of the 27-day variations of cosmic ray intensity on the basis of data from recordings at Yakutsk in 1957-1958. Using the epoch superposition method, they determined the amplitudes of the 27-day variations in intensity of the neutron component at the earth's surface and the hard component at depths of 0.7, 20 and 60 m of w.e.. They show that the results obtained do not agree with the assumption that 27-day variations are meteorological in nature. In view of the fact that the minima of the 27-day variations coincide with effective magnetic storms and that the ratios of the amplitudes of the 27-day variations of the different components are close to the ratios of the amplitudes

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29669
S/169/61/000/005/032/049
A005/A130

On the 27-day variations of cosmic ray intensity

of the Forbush effect of these components, the authors assume that these two types of variation are of common nature. They calculated the spectrum of the primary variations of intensity that satisfies the experimental results. In high energy regions the spectrum has the form:

$$\frac{\delta D}{D}(\mathcal{E}) = a\mathcal{E}^{-(0.5 \div 0.7)}$$

N.K.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/058/62/000/006/018/136
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Kuz'min, A. I., Yefimov, N. N., Krasil'nikov, D. D., Skripin, G. V., Sokolov, V. D., Shafer, G. V., Shafer, Yu. G.

TITLE: A study of the variations with time of different cosmic ray components by one-point observations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 6, 1962, 53, abstract 6B371 (In collection: "Kosmicheskiye luchi", no. 3, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 64 - 79, English summary)

TEXT: A recording apparatus of the Yakutsk cosmic radiation post is described, and the principal results of a study on variations of intensity are presented. The following instruments are laid out on the surface of the Earth: a neutron monitor, two shielded ionization chambers, and counter telescopes recording vertical and oblique cosmic ray components. In addition, counter telescopes placed at depths of 7.20 and 60 m water equivalent record the muonic component in the energy range of $2 \cdot 10^9 \div 10^{11}$ ev, while the continuous frequency recording on latitudinal atmospheric showers yields information on $5 \cdot 10^{13} \div 10^{16}$

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S/058/62/000/006/018/136
A061/A101

A study of the...

ev particles. The values of the barometric coefficient of different components are indicated, as well as the principal results of an investigation of 27-day and solar day variations of intensity. Phenomena observed during magnetic storms are briefly described. The interrelation factors between variations of intensity of primary and secondary cosmic ray components up to energies of ~700 Bev are determined. These factors are utilized for the analysis of some types of variations of intensity.

N. Kaminer

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

37283
S/169/62/000/004/068/103
D218/D302

3,2410 (2205, 2705, 2805)

AUTHORS: Shafer, Yu.G., and Sokolov, V.D.

TITLE: Some results of stratospheric studies of the intensity of cosmic rays at Yakutsk

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 13, abstract 4G67 (V sb. Kosmicheskiye luchi, no. 3, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 143-148)

TEXT: A report is given of the results of measuring cosmic-ray intensity in the stratosphere above Yakutsk in 1958 - 1959. The radiation was recorded with the aid of a double-coincidence counter telescope. During one of the flights of the sounding balloon, the statistical accuracy of the measurements at the maximum of the altitude curve was at least 2 %. In many cases a major reduction in the intensity was recorded in the intensity while the Forbush effect was taking place at the earth's surface. Over 20 daytime and night flights were made in 1958 in order to determine the diurnal cosmic-ray effect in the stratosphere. On the average, the intensity at night is higher than in daytime by approximately 1 % at the 500 mb

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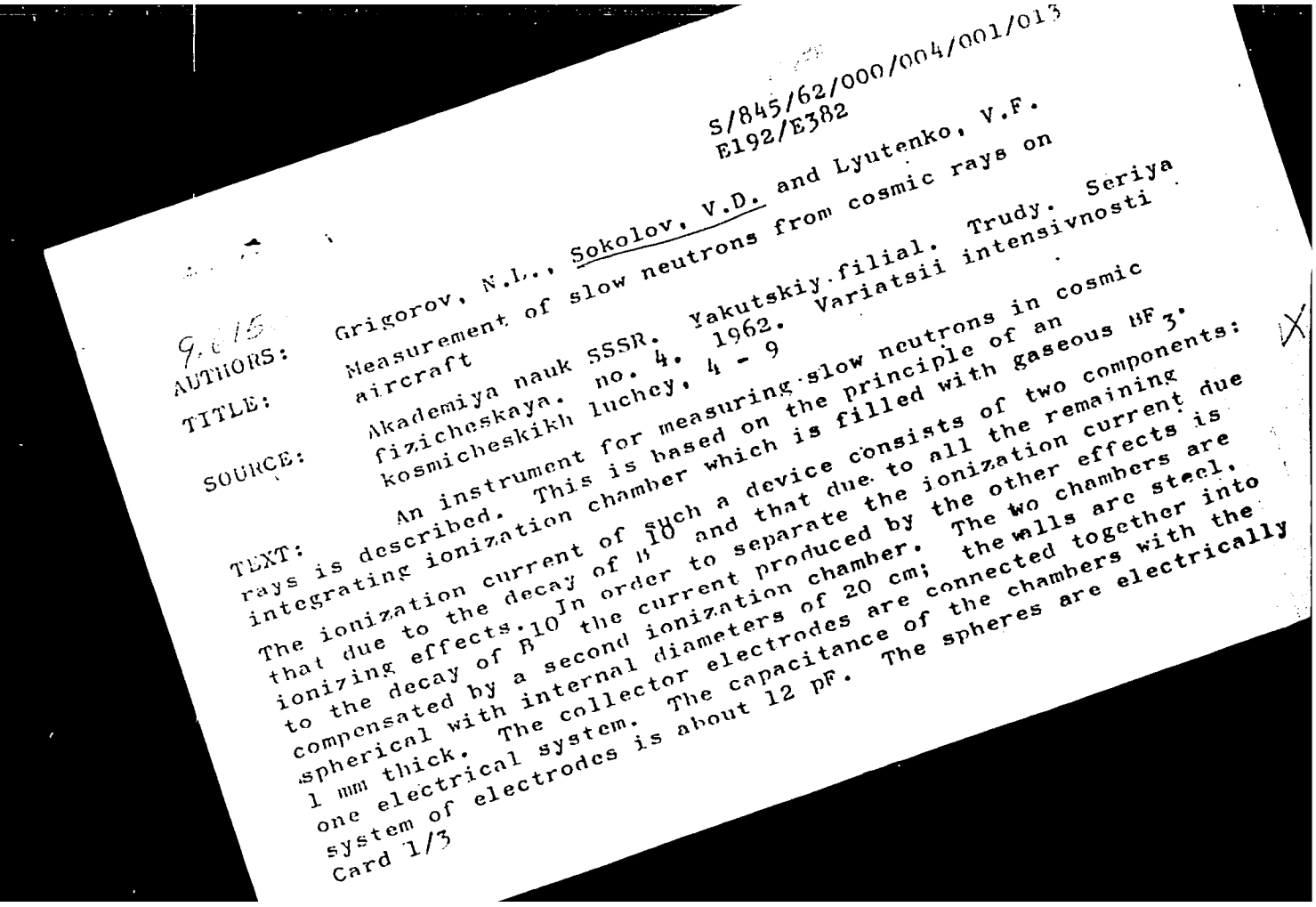

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E192/E382

9.6/5

AUTHORS: Grigorov, N.L., Sokolov, V.D. and Lyutenko, V.F.

TITLE: Measurement of slow neutrons from cosmic rays on aircraft

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Yakutskiy filial. Trudy. Seriya fizicheskaya. no. 4. 1962. Variatsii intensivnosti kosmicheskikh luchey, 4 - 9

TEXT: An instrument for measuring slow neutrons in cosmic rays is described. This is based on the principle of an integrating ionization chamber which is filled with gaseous BF_3. The ionization current of such a device consists of two components: that due to the decay of B^{10} and that due to all the remaining ionizing effects. In order to separate the ionization current due to the decay of B^{10} the current produced by the other effects is compensated by a second ionization chamber. The two chambers are spherical with internal diameters of 20 cm; the walls are steel, 1 mm thick. The collector electrodes are connected together into one electrical system. The capacitance of the chambers with the system of electrodes is about 12 pF. The spheres are electrically

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Measurement of ....

insulated and voltages of opposite signs are applied to them. A certain charge produced by the neutron-ionizing current is stored on the collecting electrode of the chambers during a unit time Δt; the magnitude of this charge is proportional to the intensity of the neutrons and the charge can be measured by the method described by N.L. Grigorov (UFN, 8, no. 4, 1956). In this method the charge on the collector electrode is converted into a voltage pulse of definite magnitude. The pulses so obtained are applied to the input of a cathode-follower tube; the pulse is negative and is of about 850 us duration. This pulse is applied to an amplifier and then to a nonlinear amplifying stage, where it is lengthened to about 40 msec but where its amplitude is still proportional to that of the input pulse. It is then fed to a switching audio circuit, whose output signal is in the form of an audio pulse of 3 kc/s; the duration of this audio pulse is proportional to the charge stored on the collector electrodes of the chambers. The audio pulse is applied to a counter which records the number of cycles. The circuit for measuring the charge is based on directly-heated tubes. The equipment was used between August 24 - 29, 1959, in flying

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42259

S/845/62/000/004/002/013
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Sokolov, V.D. and Kapustin, I.N.

TITLE: Counter equipment for investigating the neutron component of cosmic rays in the atmosphere

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Yakutskiy filial. Trudy. Seriya fizicheskaya. no. 4. 1962. Variatsii intensivnosti kosmicheskikh luchey, 10 - 12

TEXT: The equipment is intended for measuring the density of the slow neutrons of cosmic rays at high altitudes (for instance, in artificial satellites). The neutron-detector is in the form of a proportional counter, type СНМ-5 (SNM-5), filled with gaseous BF_3. The amplitude of the ionization pulse in such a counter is much higher than that produced by relativistic particles; the pulse is due to the reaction of $B^{10}(n, \alpha)Li^{7}$, as a result of the capture of a slow neutron by the nucleus of B^{10}. The concept adopted by W.P. Staker (Phys.Rev., 80, 52, 1950) and W.O.Davis (Phys.Rev., 80, 150, 1950) was utilized to eliminate the pulses due to other effects. Thus, a second channel with its own detector was provided. One of the channels utilized a counter

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h2261

S/845/62/000/004/004/013
E032/E314

3.2410 (2405)

AUTHORS: Shafer, Yu.G. and Sokolov, V.D.

TITLE: Seasonal effect in the cosmic-ray intensity deduced from measurements in the stratosphere

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Yakutskiy filial. Trudy. Seriya fizicheskaya. no. 4. 1962. Variatsii intensivnosti kosmicheskikh luchey, 49 - 50

TEXT: The cosmic-ray intensity was measured by the counter telescope described previously (V.A. Belomestnykh, Yu.G. Shafer, Tr.YaFAN SSSR, ser. fizich., no. 2, 47, 1958). The figure shows the results of an analysis of the 1958 data in the form of mean monthly variations at different pressure levels. As can be seen, the amplitude of the seasonal variation reaches 8% at the 300 mb level and decreases with altitude, reaching approximately 6% at the 60 mb level. This indicates a considerable contribution due to low-energy μ-mesons and shower processes due to changesin the atmospheric density. Both effects act in the same direction. In summer, the probability of decay of low-energy μ-mesons is increased owing to the increase in the geometrical height of the

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S/845/62/000/004/004/013
E032/E314

Seasonal effect in ....

atmosphere and this process removes both the μ-mesons themselves and their decay products (low-energy electrons) which were not recorded by the device. At the same time, the density of shower particles is reduced owing to the reduction in the atmospheric density and hence the probability of spurious coincidences in the telescope is also reduced. The opposite picture is observed in winter. If this interpretation is correct, it is to be expected that the seasonal effect will not be observed with a single counter or will be small owing to a considerable general radiation background in the atmosphere. This is a preliminary report; data for 1959-1960 are being analyzed. There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

42270
S/845/62/000/004/013/013
E032/E314

3.2410 (3809)

AUTHORS: Shafer, Yu.G. and Sokolov, V.D.

TITLE: The effect of magnetic storms on the intensity of cosmic rays as deduced from measurements in the stratosphere

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Yakutskiy filial. Trudy. Seriya fizicheskaya. no. 4. 1962. Variatsii intensivnosti kosmicheskikh luchey, 139 - 141

TEXT: The results of a preliminary analysis of experimental data obtained during intense and very intense magnetic storms are reported. The cosmic-ray intensity was measured with the aid of the counter-telescope described previously (Belomestnykh and Shafer, Tr. YaFAN SSSR, ser. fizich., no. 2, 47, 1958). The intensity was, in fact, measured in 1959 at the 100 mb level. In order to compare the effect of a magnetic storm in the stratosphere with its effects at sea-level, use was made of data obtained with a neutron monitor, corrected for barometric pressure, and the intensity of the hard component of cosmic rays corrected for bursts and barometric pressure. The effect of a magnetic storm on the intensity of

Card 1/3

SOKOLOV, V.D.; SHAFER, Yu.G.

Albego of slow neutrons in the atmosphere at a depth of 30 g/cm^{-2}. Geomag. i aer. 2 no.5:836-838 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Yakutskiy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Atmosphere) (Neutrons)

... G. SHAFER, V. D. SOKOLOV, N. G. SKRYABIN, V. F. LUTENKO

Distribution of Cosmic Ray Intensity in the Atmosphere upto the Altitude 500 km.

report submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf. on Cosmic Rays (IUPAP), Jaipur India, 2-14 Dec 1963

PALIY, Georgiy Yakovlevich, polkovnik v otstavke; SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik, red.; MIKHAYLIK, V.F., kapitan, red.

[The Sixth Heroic Battery] Shestaia geroicheskaia. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1964. 89 p. (MIRA 18:3)

BALASHOV, A.P.; BEBRIS, K.D.; VERESOTSKAYA, N.V.; DANOVICH, L.Ye.; DRIGUN, V.N.; KABICHKINA, S.I.; NOVIKOV, M.I.; SOKOLOV, V.D.

Improvement of the methods for the preparation of tread rubber compounds based on BR under the conditions of Dnepropetrovsk Tire Factory. Kauch. i rez. 23 no. 3:5-9 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti i Dnepropetrovskiy shinnyy zavod.

L 15691-65 FSF(h)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(m)/FS(v)-3/EWG(s)-2/EWG(v)/FCC/EWA(d)/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pq-5/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pi-4/Pl-4/Pae-2/Peb/Pb-4 AEDC/AFFTC/AFMDC/ESD-3/RADC/APGC/ESD(t)/ESD(si)/AEDC(a)/SSD/BSD/AFWL/AFMDC/AFETR/AFTC(b)/AFTC(a)/ASD-3
ACCESSION NR: AP5000175 TT/GW/WS S/0293/64/002/006/0928/0932

AUTHOR: Shafer, Yu. G.; Sokolov, V. D.; Skryabin, N. G.; Lyutenko, V. F.; Yary*gin, A. V.; Salimzibarov, R. B.

TITLE: Intensity distribution of cosmic rays in the atmosphere to a height of 500 km

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 6, 1964, 928-932

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity cycle, cosmic ray, geophysical rocket, single counter, ionization camera, Kosmos satellite, cosmic ray albedo, magnetic storm

ABSTRACT: In the period from 1958 to 1963, during a decrease in solar activity, cosmic ray measurements have been carried out by means of geophysical rockets and sat llites of the Kosmos type. Geophysical rockets were equipped with single counters and ionization cameras. Satellites of the Cosmos type were equipped with ionization cameras, single counters, and counting telescopes for measuring the cosmic ray albedo. Rocket and satellite launchings were scheduled for days without magnetic storms and quiet sun. Primary cosmic rays were measured at heights of 100—500 km. The cosmic ray albedo measured by rockets equipped with special

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000175

devices was found to be insignificant. Numerical values of measurement data show a slight increase in particle count with height. No indications were found which would associate systematic variations in the intensity of primary cosmic rays with the eleven-year cycle of solar activity. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA, SV

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 008 ATD PRESS: 3144

Card 2/2

L 21757-65 EWG(j)/FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWG(v)/FCC/T/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/Peb/Pi-4/Pb-4 IJP(c)/SSD/AFWL/SSD(a)/AFMD(c)/AFETR/ESD(t)
ACCESSION NR: AP5000176 GW-2/WS S/0293/64/002/006/0933/0935

AUTHOR: Shafer, Yu. G., Sokolov, V.D., Skryabin, N.G., Dergeym, S.K., Salimzibarov, R.B. 19 B

TITLE: cosmic ray, upper atmosphere, primary cosmic radiation, cosmic ray apparatus, cosmic ray asymmetry, cosmic ray albedo particle

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 6, 1964, 933-935

TOPIC TAGS: Some results of measurements of east-west asymmetry in the intensity of primary cosmic radiation

ABSTRACT: Measurements of the east-west asymmetry of primary cosmic radiation were made to heights of 500 km in 1962. The measuring apparatus was placed in the upper compartment of the rocket directly under the nose cone. The latter was separated at a height of 70-80 km. The apparatus (shown schematically in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) consisted of a system of many counters, collected into three groups of triple-coincidence telescopes with 3 to 5 telescopes in each group. One of these groups sampled particles in a vertical direction. The two other groups of telescopes were mounted in the "east-west" plane at an angle of 60° to the vertical. The rockets were stabilized in space with respect to azimuth and relative to the zenith with an accuracy of ±2°. These measurements made

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it possible to estimate both the cosmic ray intensity in the vertical, east and west directions and the number of cases of local showers. The experimental value of the effect of east-west asymmetry (K_{ex}) on the basis of the expression

$$K_{ex} = 2\frac{I_{west} - I_{east}}{I_{west} + I_{east}} \cdot 100\%$$

had a mean value of 26 ± 2%. However, the value K_{ex} determined in this way will be masked by albedo particles. If the particle energy spectrum is assumed to have the form $AE^{-\gamma}$ and if the earth's magnetic field is considered a dipole, beyond the limits of the atmosphere the intensity in a vertical direction will have an average value of the intensities in the slanting directions

$$I_{vert^*} = \frac{I_{west} + I_{east}}{2}.$$

L 21757-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000176

The experimental value of the mean intensity obtained from the data of the inclined telescopes was greater than the intensity measured by the vertical telescope. This difference is not random and can be interpreted as the absence of a contribution of a significant quantity of albedo particles to the intensities recorded by the vertical telescope. By knowing the intensity of the albedo particles it is possible to find the mean value of the effect of east-west asymmetry of primary cosmic radiation (K), using the expression

$$K = \frac{I_{west} - I_{east}}{I_{vert}} \cdot 100\%$$

it was equal to 34% ± 3%. The predicted value K, determined from the theory of geomagnetic effects using the integral energy spectrum of primary cosmic radiation, is 35-37%. Thus, two independent methods for determination of K give values in agreement within the limits of error. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 12May64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

L 21757-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000176

ENCLOSURE: 01

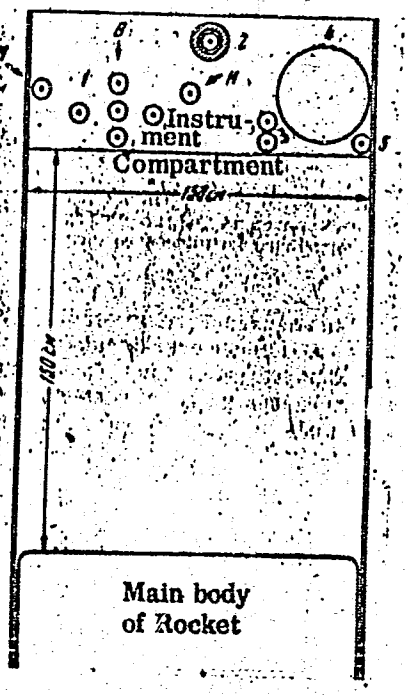

Figure 1. Sketch of placement of measuring instruments in the upper instrument compartment of a rocket.

1. apparatus for measuring east - west asymmetry, B-group of vertical and H-group of inclined triple-coincidence counter telescope;
2. shielded single Geiger counter;
3. double-coincidence counter telescope;
4. ionization chamber;
5. single unshielded Geiger counter.

Card 4/4

L 32218-65 EWT(1)/FCC/EWG(v)/EEC(t)/EEC-4/EWA(h) Po-4/Pq-4/Pe-5/Pae-2/Peb/
Pi-4 GS/GW/WS-2
ACCESSION NR: AT5006964 S/0000/64/000/000/0029/0036

AUTHOR: Shafer, Yu. G. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Sokolov, V. D.; Krymskiy, G. F.; Skryabin, N. G.

48
B+1

TITLE: Seasonal variations in the intensity of cosmic rays in the stratosphere

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Yakutskiy filial. Institut kosmofizicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii. Geo- i geliofizicheskiye effekty v kosmicheskikh luchakh i polyarnykh siyaniyakh (Geo- and heliophysical effects in cosmic rays and auroras). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 29-36

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, stratosphere, standard level, ionizing component, mu meson, temperature coefficient, ozone layer

ABSTRACT: The intensity of cosmic rays in the stratosphere was measured in Yakutsk during the period 1958-1961. Temperatures on standard levels were taken into consideration in processing the observation data obtained. The numbers obtained by means of instrument counting relate strongly to the presence of mesons. The main ionizing component in the stratosphere consists of the electron-photon component and disintegration particles; therefore, seasonal variations of the general ionizing component of cosmic rays depend upon μ meson disintegration under the

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L 32213-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5006964

temperature changes in the upper layers. Temperature coefficients were determined for the standard pressure levels of 100, 300, and 500 $g \cdot cm^{-2}$. Significant seasonal temperature variations in the upper atmospheric layer above the 50 $g \cdot cm^{-2}$ level take place as a result of changes in the thickness of the ozone layer. Agreement between the theoretical results computed on a temperature basis and the experimental data can be attained only by assuming strong temperature changes in the upper layer above the 50 $g \cdot cm^{-2}$ pressure level. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 5 formulas, and 2 tables. [EG]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 230ct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000 ATD PRESS: 3204

Card 2/2

SOKOLOV, V.D.

Measurability of albedo neutrons and some experimental results.
Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 29 no.10:1913-1915 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 04890-67 EWT(1)/ECC CD/GW

ACC NR: AT6027218 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0097/0101

48
43
B+1

AUTHOR: Shafer, Yu. G.; Sokolov, V. D.; Skryabin, N. G.; Salimzibarov, R. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Cosmic ray intensity in the stratosphere over Yakutsk during the period from 1958 to 1962

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Sibirskiy institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln. Issledovaniya po geomagnetizmu i aeronomii (Studies in geomagnetism and aeronomy). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray intensity, ~~data processing~~ cosmic ray telescope, graphic data processing/Yakutsk

ABSTRACT: Data on cosmic ray variation obtained with an airborne counter telescope in the stratosphere over Yakutsk are presented in tabular and graphical form. The mean value of cosmic ray intensity is determined at three isobaric levels (100, 200, and 300 db) for seven separate time intervals between 1958 and 1962. Since some of these periods coincide with magnetic activity, and cosmic ray intensity differs widely for magnetically disturbed and quiet days, the data were processed in two groups: one, covering the total data, and one in which only the "quiet" data were considered. Data analysis indicates that the spectrum of primary

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cosmic rays was much harder in 1958 than in 1962. An explanation for this is seen in a pronounced drop in solar activity during this period. Characteristic for the change in the spectrum is a shift in the position of the maximum of vertical intensity distribution from 110 mb in 1958 to 80 mb in 1962. An analysis of the difference curves (difference in the intensity of the isobaric levels considered) shows that in 1962 the number of particles (including secondary particles) absorbed by the atmosphere between 100 and 200 mb was almost twice that in 1958, while the intensity of these levels increased during the same period by 40 and 30%, respectively. Of the total number of particles recorded at the 100-mb level, an average of 75% reaches the 200-mb level, and 50% the 300-mb level. The authors express their deep gratitude to A. I. Kuz'min for valuable advice and discussions of the results, and to V. A. Belomestnykh, B. S. Nedzvedskiy, S. I. Fedoseyev, and B. I. Ovechkin for their participation in the tests. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 04,18/SUBM DATE: 25Dec65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 002

ACC NR: AP6032696 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/005/0924/0924

AUTHOR: Skryabin, N. G.; Sokolov, V. D.; Shafer, Yu. G.

ORG: Institute of Cosmo-Physical Observations and Aeronomy, Yakutsk Division, SO AN SSSR (Institut kosmofizicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii Yakutskogo filiala SO SSSR)

TITLE: Screening effects and intensity of cosmic rays beyond the limits of atmosphere

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 924

TOPIC TAGS: metallic screen, cosmic ray intensity, gas discharge counter, atmospheric radiation

ABSTRACT: Comparison of the intensity of cosmic rays obtained experimentally using screened and unscreened gas-discharge counters has shown considerable differences in results. It has been observed that by increasing the thickness of a lead screen from 0 to 1.5 cm the increase of the screening effect is almost linear. By using a method of linear extrapolation towards the limits of a screen, the intensity outside of the limits of the Earth's magnetosphere, freed from the screening effect, was found to be (0.275 + 0.025) particles cm^{-2} sec^{-1} $ster^{-1}$. Compared with this value, the intensity measured with counters fitted with 0.5 cm Al, 1.5 cm Al and 1.5 cm Pb screens will be greater by 5.5, 16.4, and 31%, respectively. Data of ISZ "Elektron-2" were kindly offered by Yu. I. Logachev. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 18Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 UDC: 523.165

ACC NR: AP7002200 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/006/1107/1109

AUTHOR: Sokolov, V. D.

ORG: Institute of Space Physics Research and Aeronomy, Yakutsk Branch, SO AN SSSR (Institut kosmofizicheskikh issledovaniy i aeronomii Yakutskogo filiala SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Slow neutron flux in the atmosphere

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 1107-1109

TOPIC TAGS: neutron, slow neutron, neutron counter, neutron detection, neutron flux, neutron energy distribution, atmospheric sounding

ABSTRACT: The results are reported of measurements of slow neutron flux with energies from thermal to 100ev. The measurements were carried out by sounding balloons during 1960-1962 at Yakutsk. The neutrons' intensity was measured by SNM-5 counters filled with BF_3. The diameter and length of the counter were 3.5 and 19.0 cm, respectively; the gas pressure was 25cm Hg. Based on the data obtained at Yakutsk the following was established. The maximum value of the neutron flux with energies from thermal to 100ev (approximately 0.9 neutron/cm^2/sec) is observed at the height with the residual pressure of 90 gr/cm^{-2}. At lower heights, in the pressure interval of -700 to 200 gr/cm^{-2} the absorption mean free path of slow neutrons is equal to

UDC: 523.165

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7002200

170 gr/cm^{-2}. The total error in the determination of the flux is the series of the errors in experimental data, and the accuracy of the counter. The error in the data presented in this article is about 15—20%. A comparison of present data with those obtained previously by other authors, which demonstrated relatively good agreement between data. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

[GS]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 18Dec65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 018

Card 2/2

SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik; VORONCHIKHIN, D.A., gvardii polkovnik, redaktor; SOROKIN, V.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The vanguard; sketches of officer specialists in education and training] Idushchie vperedi; ocherki ob ofitserakh-masterakh obucheniia i vospitaniia. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, 1955. 118 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:11)
(Military education)

AID P - 4598

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - training

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 10/23

Author : Sokolov, V. D., Maj.

Title : Fighter pilots - Yerofeyev brothers

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, № 3, 51-54, Mr 1956

Abstract : The outstanding achievements of two brothers in flight training, who serve in the same Air Force unit, are described in this article. The article is of little interest.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

AID P - 4645

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - servicing

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 11/26

Author : Sokolov, V. D., Maj.

Title : Commander of air force technical battalion

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, № 5, 53-57, My 1956

Abstract : Description of tasks and routine work of a commander in the air force technical battalion. One photo. The article is of informative value.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik; KOVALEV, V.V., mayor

The squadron flies at night. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.7: 38-43 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Airplanes--Piloting)

SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik

About an old friend. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.8:20-22 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Mel'nikov, Nikolai Pavlovich)

SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik

Squadron commander at the take-off command post. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.11:51-54 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Air traffic control)

KELEYNIKOV, Yu.Ya., polkovnik, voyennyy letchik pervogo klassa; SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik; STEPANENKO, P.I., mayor; REBROV, M.F., inzh.-kapitan; PEL'KIN, V.P., starshiy leytenant, voyennyy letchik vtorogo klassa

Flight day. Vest.Vodz.Fl. no.12:1-20 D '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Flight training)

GOLYSHEV, M.I., polkovnik; SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik; SOLOV'YEV, N.I., red.; KRASAVINA, A.[redacted], red.

[Hearts of airmen] Serdtsa krylatykh. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1961. 133 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(World War, 1939-1945--Aerial operations)

SCKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik

Don't rely on luck. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.2:52-53 F '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Flight training)

SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik

On paths to the stars. Vest. protivovozd. obor. no.7:41-43 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Flight)

REBROV, Mikhail Fedorovich; SOKOLOV, Viktor Dmitriyevich; BALASHOVA, Z.A., red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[On the trail of the brave] Dorogoi smelykh. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va oborony SSSR, 1962. 73 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Rusakova, Nina Ivanovna)

SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik, red.; MYASNIKOVA, T.F., tekhn. red.

[The first space group flight]Pervyi gruppovoi kosmicheskii. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 158 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Space flight)
(Nikolaev, Andriian Grigorievich, 1929-)
(Popovich, Pavel Romanovich, 1930-)

ILYUKHIN, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, polkovnik; SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik, red.; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhn. red.

[Bulgarian People's Army] Bolgarskaia Narodnaia armiia. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 87 p. (MIRA 16:9)
(Bulgaria--Army)

LESNEVSKIY, Sigizmund Apolinar'yevich, polkovnik; SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik, red.; ZUDINA, M.P., tekhn. red.

[The Polish Army] Voisko Pol'skoe. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 103 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Poland--Army)

KUZNETSOV, Vasiliy Andreyevich, general-mayor aviatsii; SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik, red.; ZUDINA, M.P., tekhn. red.

[Formation of a pilot; notes of a commander] Stanovlenie letchika; zapiski komandira. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Aeronautics, Military)

SOKOLOV, V.D.; SMIRNOVA, R.P.; MURASHOVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Once more to the stars!] Snova k zvezdam! Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 127 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Astronauts) (Space flight)

ISACHENKO, Sergey Makulmovich, polkovnik; SOKOLOV, V.D., red.

[Why one-man command is necessary in the army] Pochemu v armii neobkhodimo edinonachalie. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1965. 53 p. (MIRA 18:4)

MAL'TSEV, Mikhail Mitrofanovich, general-mayor, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; KURCHIN, Grigoriy Iosifovich; SOKOLOV V.D., podpolkovnik, red.

[First Soviet and first combat order] Pervyi sovetskii, pervyi boevoi. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1965. 198 p. (MIRA 18:12)

BORISOV, Boris Afanas'yevich; SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik, red.; SMIRNOVA, R.P., red.

[Letters to a sergeant]Pis'ma serzhantu. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1965. 86 p. (MIRA 18:12)

VYSOTSKAYA, T.V.; LYGALOVA, Z.V.; MAZYUKOV, A.S.; PARFENOVA, T.V.; SOKOLOV, V.D., red.; CHERNOBROD, M.B., red.; MOGUTOVA, A., red.

[Party organizations of Kuznets Basin during the years of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945; in two volumes] Partiinye organizatsii Kuzbassa v gody Velikoi Otechestvennoi voiny (1941-1945 gg.). Kemerovo, Kemerovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo. Vol.2. 1965. 279 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza. Kemerovskiy oblastnoy komitet. Partiynyy arkhiv.

SOKOLOV, V. D.

SOKOLOV, V.D.; CHESALOV, B.A.

Experience of innovators of the streetcar and trolley bus overhead conductor maintenance service. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 28 no.3:29-32 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:6)

(Electric railroads--Wires and wiring) (Trolley buses)

SOKOLOV, V.; UZDIN, D.,inzh.

Modernized MTB-82D trolley bus. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 8 no. 8:26 '58.
(MIRA 11:8)

1. Nachal'nik trolleybusnoy sluzhby Tramvayno-trolleybusnogo upravleniya Lengorispolkoma (for Sokolov).
(Trolley buses)

IESEVITSKIY, N.N., inzh.; SOKOLOV, V.D., inzh.; ENGEL'S, G.G., inzh.

Selecting efficient pole pivot for contact systems of electric transportation networks. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 32 no.5:25-28 My '58. (MIRA 11:5)

(Moscow--Street railways)
(Electric lines--Poles)

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