RUSOV, M.T., doktor khim.nauk; SIDOROV, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; STREL'TSOV, O.A., kand.khim.nauk; KURKCHI, G.A.; TRETYAK, V.G.; KORYAKINA, Ye.V.

Macrokinetics of the catalytic synthesis of ammonia at high pressures in a recirculation system. Trudy GIAP no.7:101-120 '57.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Ammonia) (Catalysis)

STREL'TSOV, O.A.; YUSHCHENKO, Ye.L.; IVANENKO, L.N.

Solving M.I. Temkin and V.M. Pyzhev's kinetic equation for
the synthesis of ammonia using an electronic computer (MESM).
Ukr.khim.zhur. 23 no.4:423-430 '57.   (MIRA 10:10)

1.Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR i
Institut matemakiki AN USSR.
              (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

SKARCHENKO, V.K.; RUSOV, M.T.; STREL'TSOV, O.A.; RADCHENKO, N.P.;
SNIGUROVSKAYA, Yu.A.

Effect of the reduction conditions of industrial catalysts for
ammonia synthesis on their specific activity. Report No.1:
Kinetics of the catalyst reduction. Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.4:
443-448 '58.   (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
        (Catalysts)   (Reduction, Chemical)

SKARCHENKO, V.K.; RUSOV, M.T.; STREL'TSOV, O.A.

Effect of the reduction conditions of industrial catalysts for
ammonia synthesis on their relative activity. Part 2: Sorption
of methyl alcohol on an iron catalyst for ammonia synthesis.
Ukr. khim. zhur. 24 no.4:449-452 '58.   (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
        (Methanol)   (Sorption)   (Catalysts)

SKARCHENKO, V.K.; RUSOV, M.T.; STREL'TSOV, O.A.; RADCHENKO, N.P.;
SNIGUROVSKAYA, Yu.A.

Effect of the reduction conditions on specific activity of industrial
catalysts for ammonia synthesis. Part 3: Effect of the grain size and
temperature conditions of reduction on specific activity of the
catalyst. Ukr.khim.zhur. 24 no.5:602-607 '58.   (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
       (Catalysts) (Activity coefficients) (Ammonia)

5.1190
~~5(4)~~

66866

AUTHORS: Strel'tsov, O.A., Rusov, M.T.,   SOV/76-33-11-26/47
                 Skarchenko, V.K.

TITLE: Influence of the Conditions of Formation on the Specific
                 Activity of an Ammonia Catalyst

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 11, pp 2521-2523
                 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the conditions at the reduction of catalysts,
                 (for the ammonia synthesis) of a certain chemical composi-
                 tion, on the size of the catalyst surface and the catalytic
                 activity has been investigated. A twice "promoted"
                 (4% Al_2O_3, 2% K_2O) commercial iron catalyst of type A was
                 applied, the granulation of the catalyst and the reduction
                 temperature were changed (Table 1). The catalytic activity
                 was determined by the reaction rate of the ammonia synthesis
                 according to the circulation method at 730 mm Hg, a volume rate
                 of 6300 l/hour·1 catalyst, and at 200-500°C, while the rate
                 constant was calculated according to the equation of M.I.
                 Temkin and V.M. Pyzhev (Ref 1). The surface of the samples
                 was calculated according to the BET method from the sorption
Card 1/2   isothermal lines for methanol at 20°C. Variations of the reduc-

Influence of the Conditions of Formation on the   66866
Specific Activity of an Ammonia Catalyst   SOV/76-33-11-26/47

tion conditions have little influence on the size of the
total surface of the catalyst. An increase in the granulation
of the catalyst (Table 2) from 0.4 to 5.5 mm decreases the
specific activity (at $225^\circ C$) 7 to 9-times. An increase in the
temperature of the catalyst reduction also causes a decrease
in the specific activity (at 225°) 3 to 4-times. With an
increase in the granulation of the catalyst, the concentration
of the water in the catalyst pores increases and thus the
travel of the water molecule from the center of the catalyst
segment to its surface is longer, which, naturally, causes a
decrease in the catalyst activity. The difference of the
specific activity of the catalyst (of a certain chemical com-
position) in dependence on the reduction conditions can only be
explained by the heterogeneity of the active surface. There
are 2 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk USSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii im. L. V. Pisar-
zhevskogo, Kiyev (Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR, Institute
of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy, Kiyev)

Card 2/2

STREL'TSOV, O.A.; RUSOV, M.T.; KUKHAR', L.A.; LOZA, A.N.

Dependence of the activity of the ammonia catalyst GK-1
on the rate of gas flow in the course of the reduction.
Kin. i kat. 1 no. 4:597-603 N-D '60.   (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V. Pisarzhevskogo
AN USSR.
          (Reduction)   (Catalysts)

TR

rcial

(Catalysts)

STREL'TSOV, O.A.; SAMARIN, B.P.; SIDOROV, I.P.; RUSOV, M.T.

Catalysts and catalytic processes occurring in long layers.
Kin.i kat. 3 no.4:580-582 Jl-Ag '62.   (MIRA 15:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti i Institut
fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN USSR.
                    (Catalysis) (Chemical reactors)

ARTYUKH, Yu.N.; RUSOV, M.T.; STREL'TSOV, O.A.

Kinetics of reduction of ammonia catalysts of various chemical
compostion. Ukr.khim.zhur. 28 no.7:825-828 '62.   (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii im.L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.
      (Ammonia)   (Catalysts)   (Reduction, Chemical)

ARTYUKH, Yu.N.; RUSOV, M.T.; STREL'TSOV, O.A.

Heats of activation of the reaction of ammonia decomposition on catalysts of various chemical nature. Part 1: Iron-based catalysts. Kin.i kat. 4 no.1:134-138 Ja-F '63.   (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo AN UkrSSR.
(Heat of decomposition)   (Ammonia)   (Iron catalysts)

ARTYUKH, Yu.N.; RUSOV, M.T.; STREL'TSOV, O.A.

Heats of activation of ammonia decomposition reaction on
catalysts of different chemical nature. Part 2: Cobalt,
nickel, copper, and zirconium based catalysts. Kin.i kat.
4 no.2:299-302 Mr-Ap '63.   (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii imeni L.V.Pisarzhevskogo
AN UkrSSR.
              (Catalysts)   (Ammonia)   (Heat of decomposition)

SAMCHENKO, N.P.; STREL'TSOV, O.A.; RUSOV, M.T.

Effect of the conditions of reduction on the distribution
of components on the surface layer of an iron catalyst for
ammonia synthesis. Kin. i kat. 4 no.6:930-932 N-D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

ACC NR: AP6030568

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0035/0035

INVENTOR: Bliznyuk, N. K.; Kolomiyets, A. F.; Strel'tsov, R. V.; Varshavskiy, S. L.; Libman, B. Ya.; Protasova, L. D.
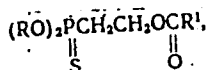
ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of O,O-dialkyl S-(β-acyloxy)ethyl thiophosphates. Class 12, No. 184865. [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 35

TOPIC TAGS: pesticide, dialkylacyloxyethyl thiophosphate, PHOSPHATE

ABSTRACT:
To obtain O,O-dialkyl S-(β-acyloxy)ethyl thiophosphates of the general formula:

$$(RO)_2PCH_2CH_2OCR',$$
$$\underset{S}{\|} \qquad \underset{O}{\|}$$

(where R is a lower alkyl, R' is an alkyl, substituted alkyl, aryl, or substituted aryl), dialkyl chlorophosphates are treated with β-mercaptoethyl carboxylates in the presence of HCl acceptors, e.g., tertiary amines.   [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65

UDC: 547.419.1.07

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6029020   SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0023/0023

INVENTOR: Bliznyuk, N. K.; Kolomiyets, A. F.; Strel'tsov, R. V.; Kvasha, Z. N.; Varshavskiy, S. L.; Libman, B. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of O-alkyl-S(β-acyloxy)ethyl thiophosphinates. Class 12, No. 183745. [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 23

TOPIC TAGS: ~~alkylacyloxyethyl thiophosphinate synthesis~~, mercaptoethyl ester, carboxylic acid, phosphinic acid dichloride, ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND, PHOSPHONIC ACID, ESTER

ABSTRACT: In the proposed method, O-alkyl S(β-acyloxy)ethyl thiophosphonates of the general formula:
(where R and R' are alkyl, substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or aryl; R" is lower alkyl) are obtained by the reaction of β-mercapto-ethyl carboxylates with a phosphonic ester chloride or with a mixture of phosphonic acid dichloride and an alcohol in organic solvents in the presence of HCl acceptors, e.g., tertiary amines. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.   [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/
Card 1/1   UDC: 547.26'118.07

ACC NR: AP6029020

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0023/0023

INVENTOR: Bliznyuk, N. K.; Kolomiyets, A. F.; Strel'tsov, R. V.; Kvasha, Z. N.; Varshavskiy, S. L.; Libman, B. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of O-alkyl-S(β-acyloxy)ethyl thiophosphinates. Class 12, No. 183745. [announced by All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 23

TOPIC TAGS: alkylacyloxyethyl thiophosphinate synthesis, mercaptoethyl ester, carboxylic acid, phosphinic acid dichloride, ORGANIC PHOSPHORUS COMPOUND, PHOSPHONIC ACID, ESTER

ABSTRACT: In the proposed method, O-alkyl S(β-acyloxy)ethyl thiophosphonates of the general formula: (where R and R' are alkyl, substituted alkyl, substituted aryl, or aryl; R" is lower alkyl) are obtained by the reaction of β-mercapto-ethyl carboxylates with a phosphonic ester chloride or with a mixture of phosphonic acid dichloride and an alcohol in organic solvents in the presence of HCl acceptors, e.g., tertiary amines. Orig. art. has: 1 formula. [WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/   SUBM DATE: 28Jul65/   UDC: 547.26'118.07
Card 1/1

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/016/0034/0034

ACC NR: AP6030565

INVENTOR: Bliznyuk, N. K.; Kolomiyets, A. F.; Strel'tsov, R. V.; Varshavskiy, S. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of β-mercaptoethyl esters of carboxylic acids. Class 12, No. 184862 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Phytopathology (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fitopatologii)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 16, 1966, 34

TOPIC TAGS: mercaptoethyl carboxylate, alkyl mercaptoethyl carboxylate, aryl mercaptoethyl carboxylate, ~~halogenated alkyl mercaptoethyl carboxylate~~ , ester, mercaptan, carboxylic acid

ABSTRACT:

To increase the yield of β-mercaptoethyl esters of carboxylic acids ($RCOOCH_2CH_2SH$, where R is an alkyl, haloalkyl, or aryloxyalkyl) from β-mercaptoethanol and the acids, the reaction is conducted with azeotropic removal of water in the presence of a catalyst, e.g., strong inorganic acids or phosphorus trichloride.

[WA-50; CBE No. 11]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 13Jul65

UDC: 547.29'262:122.07

Card 1/1

MAKIN, S.M.; LAPITSKIY, G.A.; STREL'TSOV, R.V.

Chemistry of unsaturated ethers. Part 18: Synthesis of unsaturated
dialdehydes and their derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:65-70 Ja
'64.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

STREL'TSOV, V. A., Eng.

Milling Machinery

Double-action millstones for wet grinding. Mekh.stroi. 10, No. 3, 1953.

TSEYTLIN, Ye.S., inzhener; STREL'TSOV, V.A., inzhener.

Machines with vibration insert drives for making hollow cast floor
panels. Stroi. i dor.mashinostr. 1 no.2:18-22 F '56.   (MIRA 10:1)
          (Floors, Concrete)

211

AUTHOR: Streltsov, V., Chief Engineer and Puchkov, Yu. Chief of the
            Construction Bureau.

TITLE: Constructional defects of some building machines. (O konstru-
            ktivnykh nedostatkakh nekotorykh stroitel'nykh mashin.)

PERIODICAL: "Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva" (Mechanisation of Construction)
            1957, Vol. 14, No. 1, p. 28 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Criticism of an article of the above heading which
            was published in Mekh. Stroitel'stva, 1956, No.10, October.

STREL'TSOV, V.A., inzh.

New SM-204A jaw crusher. Stroi.i dor.mashinostr. 5 no.7:17-18
Jl '60.   (MIRA 13:7)
            (Crushing machinery)

STREL'TSOV, V.A.

Automatic control of crushing machine operations. Biul.TSIICHM
no.4:51 '61.
        (Crushing machinery)   (Automatic control)

(MIRA 14:10)

STREL'TSEV, V.A., inzh.

Determining angular adjustment parameters for grinding cutters in three-turn vises. Trudy Frunz. politekh.inst. no. 6:155-162 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

VOLCHEK, V.I., ____.; _____, A.I., _____.; _____, V.A., ____.

Percussion-action centrifugal crushers and how they compare
with rotary _____. _____. ___. ___. ___.9:30-33 ' __..
                                    (____ 17:11)

STAR...OV, V...., GURZYEV, F.N.; SUKHOVA, A.M.; KUZNETSOV, ...P.

Jaw crusher. Gor. zhur. no.9:76 S '6L.   (MIRA 17.12)

STREL'TSOV, V.A., inzh.

Errors in the geometrical shape of a hole depending on
the distribution of reamer teeth along the circumference.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.9:150-155 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

STREL'TSOV, V.A., inzh.

Technological stability of the hole reaming proces of the
of 45 steel. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.5:63-66 My '

STREL'TSOV, V.A., inzh.

Effect of an unbalanced radial force on the precision of
holes in broaching. Vest.mashinostr. 45 no.11:66-68 N
'65.
(MIRA 18:12)

PYLOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLEZHAYEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
GAVRIKOV, Yu.A.; STREL'TSOV, V.I.

Investigating the resistance to torsional vibrations of
hydrodynamic transmissions. Avt.prom. 27 no.10:21-23 O '61.
                                        (MIRA 14:10)
1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni
Baumana.
            (Automobiles--Transmission devices--Vibration)

PYLOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; POLEZHAYEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
     GAVRIKOV, Yu.A.; STREL'TSOV, V.I.

Effect of hydrokinetic transmissions on torsional vibrations.
Avt.prom. 28 no.2:13-15 F '62.   (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana.
     (Motor vehicles--Transmission devices--Vibrations)

STREL'TSOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

    Determining rated moments in a rotating system with a
    hydraulic torque converter. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
    mashinostr. no.10:168-174 '63.   (MIRA 17:3)

    1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni
    Baumana.

OSTROVSKAYA, A.S.; LUZHKOV, Yu.M.; VOLCHEK, I.S.; STREL'TSOV, V.I.

Method of continuous automatic control of the composition of
technical formalin. Plast. massy no.11:63-65 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

STREL'TSOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Effect of the "transparency" of a hydraulic torque converter on the
intensity of forced torsional vibrations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
mashinostr. no.1:139-144 '65.   (MIRA 18:5)

24(5)   SOV/56-35-6-13/44

AUTHORS: Rozental', I. L.,   Strel'tsov, V. N.

TITLE: On the Passage of μ-Mesons With High Energies Through Matter
              (O prokhozhdenii μ-mezonov bol'shikh energiy cherez veshchest-
              vo)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958,
              Vol 35, Nr 6, pp 1440-1446 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors first shortly discuss the papers hitherto published
              on this subject (Refs 1-5). In the present paper the passage
              of muons of high as well as of low energy through matter is
              investigated, in which connection all known forms of muon-
              interaction and also the fluctuations of energy losses are
              taken into account. The interaction processes of relativistic
              muons are divided into such as lead to continuous energy
              losses and into such as lead to rare losses in large portions.
              Among the processes of the first kind, ionization losses
              (including Cherenkov radiation), and among those of the
              second kind bremsstrahlung, the direct formation of electron-
              positron pairs, as well as collisions leading to the formation
              of nuclear-active particles are classed. In the approximation
Card 1/3   used, the distribution of energy losses is taken into account

only in processes of the second kind. A mean value is assumed
for ionization losses. For the range $E > 10^4$ the mean value
of energy losses is $-dE_r/dx = 2.2.10^{-6} g^{-1} cm^2$. A table shows
the energy losses for energies of from $6.10^4 \div 10^6$. Also a
number of formulae for the determination of the differential
cross sections is given. The equation of motion is set up
for the purpose of describing the passage of muons through
the medium. If results obtained by taking meson intensity
fluctuations in various depths as well as the distribution func-
tion into account are compared with the data calculated on
the basis of the mean value of energy losses, it is found, that
N/N_s (particle numbers in the depth t_μ with- / particle

numbers without consideration of the distribution function)
depends only slightly on t_μ (Table 2). The muon flux calculated
on the basis of an average distribution of energy losses is
reduced by taking the distribution function into account.
The authors finally thank G. T. Zatsepin for discussions and
Z. S. Maksimova for carrying out numerical computations.

Card 2/3   There are 2 tables and 13 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SOV/56-35-6-18/44

On the Passage of μ-Mesons With High Energies Through Matter

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR
(Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of
Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1958

Card 3/3

21(7)
AUTHORS:

SOV/56-37-3-4/62

Zhdanov, G. B., Markov, P. K., Strel'tsov, V. N., Tret'yakova,
M. I.,Cheng P'u-ying, Shafranova, M. G.

TITLE:

Secondary Stars Occurring in the Interaction of Protons With
Energies of 8.7 Bev With Photographic Emulsion Nuclei

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 37, Nr 3(9), pp 611 - 615 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In collisions between high energy nucleons and nucleons or
nuclei the investigation of the energy distribution between the
secondary nucleons and the pions is of special interest;Gri-
gorov (Ref 1) found that at primary energies of between 3 and
40 Bev up to 70% of this energy is transferred, Belyakov et al
(Ref 2) and Bayatyan et al (Ref 3) investigated the inter-
action between 9 Bev protons and photoemulsion nuclei, and deter-
mined the energy carried away by fast pions as amounting to
20-40% and those carried away by a fast nucleon as $(40\pm20)\%$.
It was the aim of the present paper to evaluate the energy of
the fast nucleons and pions produced by the interaction of
8.7 Bev protons with photographic emulsion nuclei. An emulsion

Card 1/3

Secondary Stars Occurring in the Interaction of Protons SOV/56-37-3-4/62
With Energies of 8.7 Bev With Photographic Emulsion Nuclei

pile (NIKFI-R) consisting of 100 layers was irradiated on
the synchrocyclotron with 8.7 Bev protons. Such stars are
described as secondary, as show no track of a fast particle
with an angle between 178 and 180° (with respect to the track
of the primary protons) in the emulsion plane. The following
results were obtained by these investigations: 1) 0.68 ± 0.07
fast neutrons ($E_n > 500$ Mev) were found per star; their average
energy was about (3.5 ± 0.5)Bev. 2) On the assumption that the
numbers of fast protons and neutrons (referred to a star) and
their average energy are equal, $(55 \pm 9)\%$ of the energy of primary
particles is carried away by fast nucleons. 3) The average
number of fast pions ($E_\pi > 80$ Mev), including the neutral pions,
amounts per interaction to 3.8 ± 0.3. Their average total energy
is (0.8 ± 0.2)Bev. 4) An analysis of the angular distributions
of the tertiary charged particles in secondary stars indicates
that among the secondary particles flying away under an angle
$\lesssim 10°$ (to the direction of the primary protons) there are about
80% nucleons. The angular distribution for neutrons and fast
particles is shown by figure 3. The authors thank M. Ya. Danysh,

Card 2/3

Secondary Stars Occurring in the Interaction of Protons   SOV/56-37-3-4/62
With Energies of 8.7 Bev With Photographic Emulsion Nuclei

        M. I. Podgoretskiy and I. L. Rozental' for discussions. There
        are 3 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute
        of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: March 23, 1959

Card 3/3

S/056/60/0??/?04/??9/?4?
B004/B070

24.6900

AUTHORS: Van Shu-fen', Vinski, Y., Gippenreiter, V. M., Kiselev, V. G., Delkhimav, B. A., Lebedev, A. M., Tcsofilov, N. A., Podgoretskiy, M. I., Sirotkov, E. N.

TITLE: Inelastic Interactions of 9 Bev Protons With Nucleons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 4(10), pp. 957-960

TEXT: In an earlier work (Ref. 1), the authors carried out the identification of particles and the measurement of their energies only for slow particles. In the present work, the study of pp and pn interactions is continued under conditions permitting the measurement of multiple scattering of fast particles. In work 44-P (nuclear emulsion pile was irradiated by 9-Bev protons (from the proton-synchrotron of the authors' institute. The inelastic pp (161 events) and pn (94 events) interactions were selected according to the criterion described in Ref. The average number of charged particles in pp interactions was 2.5±0.15.

Card 1/3

and in pn interactions 2.9±0.14. The identification was made according to Ref. 3 by means of the function d/dθ - f(pβ) for pions and protons. The identification was not certain in the range 1.5 < pβ < 5 Bev/c where the curves for protons and pions intersected one another (Table The angular distribution of the secondary protons (in c.m.s.) from pp interactions was strongly anisotropic; the same was true for the pions (Fig. 2). The momentum distribution is shown only for the protons emitted backwards (Fig. 3), because due to spurious scattering only the lower limit of pp could be determined for forward emission. Fig. 4 gives the angular distribution of protons in pn interaction. Since there is no difference in the values of angular distribution and energy for pp and pn interactions, the authors treat the two together for higher statistical accuracy. The values of pβ, pβ, and W for protons and pions are given in Table 2 for lower (n = 2,3,4) and higher (n = 5,6,7) multiplicities. The

values of a = √P_i/2 for the lower and higher multiplicities are given in Table 3. The data show that the character of the interaction is only slightly affected by the number of secondary charged particles.

Card 2/3

The authors thank D. I. Nikishinay and P. I. Lobler for discussions. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 US.

ASSOCIATION: Obyedinennyy institut yidernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1960

Card 3/3

ARIPOV, R.A.; GRISHIN, V.G.; SIL'VESTROV, L.V.; STREL'TSOV, V.N.

[Scattering of 7-8 Bev. π-mesons on nucleons involving a large momentum transfer] Rasseianie π^--mezonov s energiei 7-8 Bev na nuklonakh s bol'shoi peredachei impul'sa. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issledovanii, 1961. 5 p.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Uzbekskoy SSR (for Aripov).
(Mesons--Scattering)

VAN SHU-FEN' [Wang Shu-fên]; DALKHAZHAV, N.; LEBEDEV, R.M.; STREL'TSOV, V.N.

Dependence of distortions and spurious scattering on the angle of track slopes in a nuclear emulsion. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 6 no.2:60-62 Mr-Ap '61.　(MIRA 14:9)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
(Photography, Particle track)

STREL'TSOV, V.N.

Some isotopic relations for $\pi^- \to \mu^- N$ reactions. Zhur. eksp. i
teor. fiz. 40 no.4:1140-1142 Ap   .   (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
                (Nuclear reactions) (Isotopes)

VISHKI, T.; GRAMENITSKIY, I.M.; KORBEL, Z.; NOMOFILOV, A.A.; PODGORETSKIY, M.I.; ROB, L.; STREL'TSOV, V.N.; TUVDENDORZH, D.; KHVASTUNOV, M.S.

Inelastic interactions between protons and nucleons at an energy of 9 Bev. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.4:1069-1075 O '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.
        (Protons)   (Nucleons)

ARIPOV, R.A., sotrudnik; GRISHIN, V.G.; SIL'VESTROV, L.V.; STREL'TSOV, V.N.

Scattering of 7 - 8 Bev π^- mesons on nucleons involving large momentum transfer. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 41 no.4:1330-1331 O '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy. 2. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Uzbekskoy SSR (for Aripov).
(Mesons--Scattering)

STRELTSOV, V. N.

ARTEV, R. A., ESPILOVA, D. K. LYULIKCV, V.E.$_\cdot$, NIKITIN, A. V., PODGRETSKIY, M.I., PUGLEVA, S. I., PROTIN-B., STRELTSOV, V. N., TRKA, O., and SMILOVSKAYA, A. I.

KISALV G.

"Inelastic Interactions of π^- Mesons with Nucleons at 7 Gev"

report presented at the Intl. Conference on High Energy Physics, Geneva, 4-11 July 1962

Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Laboratory of High Energy, Dubna, 1962

ARIPOV, R.A.; GRISHIN, V.G.; SIL'VESTROV, L.V.; STREL'TSOV, V.N.;
SARANTSEVA, V.R., tekhn. red.

[Charge-exchange in 7 to 8 Bev. π^- -mesons on protons]
π^- -mezonov s energiei 7-8 Bev na protonakh. Dubna, Ob"edi-
nennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1962. 7 p.   (MIRA 15:4)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR
(for Aripov).
        (Nuclear reactions) (Mesons) (Protons)

S/056/62/043/002/007/053
B102/B104

AUTHORS: Aripov, R. A., Grishin, V. G., Sil'vestrov, L. V.,
             Strel'tsov, V. N.

TITLE: Charge exchange between π⁻ mesons with energies of 7-8 Bev
             and protons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43,
             no. 2(8), 1962, 394-398

TEXT: $\pi^- p$ charge exchange reactions of the type $\pi^- + p \to m\pi^0 + n$ $(m=1,2,3,...)(1)$
were analyzed in a 24-liter propane bubble chamber. Among 30,000 stereo-
photos, 376 events of type (1) were detected with an efficiency of 96%.
The tracks were measured with an УИМ-21 (UIM-21) microscope, the calcula-
tions were made with an electronic computer of the OIYaI. m was found to
be 2.8 ± 0.2 (the statistical theory of multiple production gives $m = 3$).
Angular and energy distributions were measured for the γ-quanta (198 events)
which form e^+e^- pairs and accompany the disappearance of π^- mesons. The
angular distribution, which in the c.m.s. practically agrees with the π^0

Card 1/2

Charge exchange between π⁻ mesons ...   S/056/62/043/002/007/055
                                          B102/B104

angular distribution, is anisotropic and has a sharp maximum in forward
direction. The energy distribution in the laboratory system has a maximum
for low energies and drops exponentially. The upper bound of the π^-p charge
exchange cross section was estimated by three methods and found to be

$\sigma_{ex} \leqslant 0.1^{+0.25}_{-0.1}$ mb. The lower bound is given by $\sigma_{ex} \geqslant 0.07$. This value was

obtained from the elastic π^-p scattering cross sections. There are 2
figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute
               of Nuclear Research). Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut
               AN Uzbekskoy SSR (Physicotechnical Institute AS Uzbekskaya
               SSR) (R. A. Aripov)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1962

Card 2/2

Strel'tsov, U. N.

AUTHORS: Lyubimov, V. B., Mu Tsun, Podgoretskiy, M. I., Portnova,
             S. I., Strel'tsov, V. N., Trka, Z.

TITLE: Production of γ quanta in the interaction of 7 BeV
             π⁻-mesons with nucleons

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44,
             no. 2, 1963, 760-765

TEXT: 305 inelastic π⁻-nucleon interactions, observed in a 24 liter
propane bubble chamber, involving 454 electron-positron pairs were
analyzed. The energy distribution of the γ quanta in the laboratory
system has, apart from the maximum corresponding to the decay $\pi^0 \to 2\gamma$,
a second maximum in the energy range $E_\gamma = 250 \div 300$ Mev, while in the
energy range $E_\gamma = 500 \div 600$ Mev there seems to be another anomaly. The
most probable explanation of the comparatively narrow second maximum at
$250 \div 300$ Mev is a decay of a η-meson according to $\eta \to 2\gamma$ (273 Mev) or
$\eta \to \pi^0 + \gamma$ (259 Mev). The decay $\eta \to 2\gamma$ is in accordance with the assump-
tion that the η-meson has the quantum numbers 0^{-+} while there are strong
Card 1/2

Production of γ quanta in the ...

s/056/63/044/002/057/065
B163/B186

objections against a $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 + \gamma$ decay. In order to find other possible sources of γ quanta, resonance states decaying according to $x \rightarrow \pi^+ + \pi^- + \gamma$ were considered. For this purpose the effective masses $M_{\pi\pi\gamma}$ of such systems were calculated. The resulting distribution showed no distinct maxima. When, however, the same distribution of $M_{\pi\pi\gamma}$ was plotted for the cases with E_γ between 500 and 800 Mev, a distinct peak was found at $M_{\pi\pi\gamma} = 750 \div 850$ Mev/c^2, but the number of events is not sufficient to evaluate this problem in greater detail. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint
              Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1962

Card 2/2

L 15525-63   EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3005257   8/0056/63/045/002/0128/0130

AUTHOR: Strel'tsov, V. N.

TITLE: Validity of the doublet symmetry hypothesis at high energies

SOURCE: Zhur. eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 45, no. 2, 1963, 128-130

TOPIC TAGS: doublet symmetry, high energy, strange particle, kaon, proton, neutron

ABSTRACT: A check is made on whether the equations that follow from the hypothesis of doublet symmetry can be made compatible with the known experimental data at high energies. By examining first the variation of the cross section of the $K + p \rightarrow K + n$ reaction with increasing energy (from 0.6 to 3.5 BeV), the production of strange particles by interaction between negative 5-BeV pions and protons, and similar experimental data at 16 BeV it is concluded that the results of the doublet-symmetry hypothesis display a tendency to come closer to agreement with experiment with increasing energies, but the available data offer no conclusive evidence. "The author is grateful to M. I. Podgoretskiy for useful discussions." Orig. article has 9 formulas.

Card 1/2

L 15525-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3005257

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinenny*y institut yaderny*kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 20Nov62   DATE ACQ: 06Sep63   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH   NO REF SOV: 001   OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

ABDURASHITOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; VERSHININ, I.M., inzh.;
    STREL'TSOV, V.P., inzh.

    Converting characteristics of centrifugal pumps from water to
    a viscous fluid. Vest. mashinostr. 45 no.1:26-28 Ja '65.
                                              (MIRA 18:3)

Aleksandrov, A. D., and Strel'cov, V. V. Estimates of the length of a curve on a surface. Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 93, 221–224 (1953). (Russian)

Let τ_r^+, τ_l^+ be the positive parts of right and left total geodesic curvatures of a curve L lying on a surface G homeomorphic to a disc, moreover σ_L^+ the positive part of the integral curvature of L as point set. Then $\sigma = \tau_r^+ + \tau_l^+ - \omega_L^+$ is a sort of excess for L. Denote by ω^+, ω^- the positive and regular parts of the integral curvature of G, and by p and d the perimeter and diameter of G. If $\omega^+ < 2\pi$, then the length s of L is bounded by a quantity which depends only on p, σ, and ω^+ (no such estimate exists for $\omega^+ \geq 2\pi$). If $\omega_0 = \omega^+ + \sigma \leq \pi$ then $s \leq p/(1 + \cos \frac{1}{2}\omega_0)$; if $\pi < \omega_0 < 2\pi$, then $s \leq p/\sin \frac{1}{2}\omega_0$. If $\omega_0 < \pi$ and r is the distance between the endpoints of L, then $s \leq r/\cos \frac{1}{2}\omega_0$. In both these theorems the exact conditions for the equality sign are given. If G is convex (i.e., the boundary curve has non-negative geodesic curvature), then $p \leq (\pi + \frac{1}{2}\omega^-)d$ and if also $\pi \leq \omega_0 < 2\pi$ then $s < (\pi + \frac{1}{2}\omega^-)d/\sin \frac{1}{2}\omega_0$. If G is not convex then, in general, only $s < 3\pi d/2 \sin \frac{1}{2}\omega_0$.   H. Busemann.

STREL'TSOV, V.V.

On general geodesic points. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.astron., fiz., mat.
i mekh. no.129:89-103 '53.   (MLRA 9:5)
                    (Geodesy)

STREL'TSOV, V.V.

	CARD 1/2	PG - 471

SUBJECT   USSR/MATHEMATICS/Geometry
AUTHOR   STREL'COV V.V.
TITLE   On the adjointness of the surfaces.
PERIODICAL Izvestija Akad.Nauk Kazach.SSR $\underline{4}$, (8),128-140(1956)
            reviewed 1/1957

The author considers surfaces being homeomorphic to the circle in the ordinary
Euclidean space where he joins the investigations of Alexandroff ("Inner Geometry
of convex Surfaces" and similar investigations 1948-1953). The principal
result of the present paper is the following theorem: Let the surface P be
homeomorphic to the circle, everywhere have non-positive curvature and have
the diameter d; let the negative part of the curvature be ω^-, the negative
part of the variation of the boundary be τ^-. If these conditions are satisfied,
then P belongs to a surface P_1 with the following properties: Everywhere P_1
has non-positive curvature, the same diameter d, its boundary has everywhere
non-negative variation, where the length l of the boundary curve satisfies the
conditions

$$l \leq \frac{1}{2}(2\pi - \omega^-)d \quad \text{for} \quad \tau^- \geq -\pi$$

$$l \leq \frac{1}{2}(\pi - \omega^- - \tau^-)d \quad \text{for} \quad \tau^- < -\pi.$$

From the proof of the theorem there follows that if the boundary of P has n corners in which the negative parts are of the variation $\leq -\pi'$, then P belongs to a surface P' the perimeters of which are $\leq (\pi - \dfrac{\omega^- + \tau^- + n\pi}{2})d.$

STREL'TSOV, V.V.

SUBJECT   USSR/MATHEMATICS/Geometry   CARD 1/2   PG - 478
AUTHOR   STREL'COV V.V.
TITLE   On the mapping of a surface of negative curvature.
PERIODICAL   Izvestija Akad.Nauk Kazach.SSR 5, (9), 29-44 (1956)
             reviewed 1/1957

Joining the inner geometric investigations of A.D.Alexandroff, the author
proves three theorems:
1. On a surface with everywhere non-positive curvature being homeomorphic to
the circle, two shortest lines have either no common points or they have only
a common line which may also be a point.
2. From every point of a surface with everywhere non-positive curvature being
homeomorphic to the circle, in every direction there can be traced a shortest
line till to the boundary of the surface.
3. Every surface P with everywhere non-positive curvature being homeomorphic
to the circle, the boundary arc $\overset{\frown}{AB}$ of which possesses a positive part of
variation $\leq \pi$, can be mapped continuously and uniquely onto the plane such
that
a) to the arc $\overset{\frown}{AB}$ there corresponds an arc of the same length $\overset{\frown}{A_0B_0}$.

b) every section of $\overset{\frown}{A_0B_0}$ has a non-negative variation the magnitude of which
is equal to the positive part of the variation of the corresponding section
of $\overset{\frown}{AB}$.

c) to every curve L on P there corresponds a curve L_o the length of which is not greater than that of L.

STREL'TSOV, V. V.

"Evaluating the Length of the Curve on a Surface of Given Diameter"

Trudy, t. 1. Transactions of the Mathematics and Mechanics Section, Kazakh SSR, Acad. Sci., Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1958, 207pp.

STREL'TSOV, V.V.

Evaluating the length of a curve on a surface of a given diameter.
Trudy Sekt.mat.i mekh.AN Kazakh.SSR 1:71-110 '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Curves)   (Surfaces)

ALEKSANDROV, A.D.; STREl'TSOV, V.V.

An iscperimetric problem and estimating the length of a curve
on a surface. Trudy Mat. inst. 76:67-80 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

USSR/Chemistry - Chemical engineering. Filtration ⁻   FD-27⁷

Card 1/1   Pub. 50 - 16/20

Author   :   Strel'tsov, V. V.

Title   :   Calculation of the optimal conditions of operation of fil-
                  ters of intermittent action

Periodical   :   Khim. prom. No 5, 291-293, Jul-Aug 1955

Abstract   :   Proposes a method for the calculation of optimal conditions
                  of operation of filters of intermittent action at a constant
                  pressure differential and with consideration 1) of the sub-
                  sequent washing of the filtrate and 2) of the resistance of-
                  fered by the filtering membrane. In the equations that have
                  been derived, the difference between simple washing and wash-
                  ing in filter presses is taken into consideration. One graph.
                  Four references, all USSR, all since 1940.

124-57-1-792

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p 105 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Komarovskiy, A. A., Strel'tsov, V. V.

TITLE: The Hydrodynamics of the Dissolution Process of a Salt in an Immovable Layer (Gidrodinamika protsessa rastvoreniya soli v nepodvizhnom sloye)

PERIODICAL. Tr. Novocherkas politekhn. in-ta, 1955, Vol 31, pp 13-24

ABSTRACT: Description of an experimental investigation of the hydro-dynamics of the process of dissolution on a model of an immov-able layer consisting of nonsoluble, geometrically similar, cylindrical particles of various dimensions. A description is given of the test setup and the results of tests in the transitional Reynolds-number range are described. The authors arrive at the conclusion that in the turbulent range the test results are within 14-17 percent of the calculated hydraulic resistance of the layer based on the relative change of weight of the particles. The same method of calculation yields less favorable results for the laminar range, because the measurement of the smaller pressure differences is less accurate. The semiempirical formulas obtained can be utilized for the calculation of the change

Card 1/2

124-57-1-792

The Hydrodynamics of the Dissolution Process of a Salt in an Immovable Layer

in resistance in a layer of salt in the course of its dissolution or for the calcu-
lation of the change in resistance that occurs when the given orifice body is
replaced by orifice bodies of different dimensions. In either case the require-
ment of geometric similarity must be observed.

A.V.Lykov

1. Salts--Solubility--Test results   2. Salts--Hydrodynamic characteristics--Test
results

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Komarovskiy, A. A., Verteshev, M. S., Strel'tsov, V. V.

TITLE: The Hydraulic Resistance of a Layer Consisting of Particles of
           Arbitrary Shape (Gidravlicheskoye soprotivleniye sloya chastits
           proizvol'noy formy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Novocherkas. politekhn. in-ta, 1956 Vol 41 (55), pp 41-57

ABSTRACT: The resistance of a layer consisting of particles of arbitrary shape
             can be expressed in terms of the resistance of a layer consisting of
             equidimensional spherical particles with the use of a so-called layer
             coefficient. A survey is made of the results of numerous investiga-
             tions on the resistance of a layer, wherein the formulas propounded
             by the various authors are provided in terms of a consistent system
             of parameters. Test results obtained by the authors with respect to
             the measurement of the resistance offered by layers consisting of
             aluminum cylinders (4 specimens) and of sand particles 0.45, 0.90,
             1.80 mm are adduced. In their analysis of the test results the authors
             employ a well-substantiated formula of the type

Card 1/2 $\zeta = \frac{a}{R} + b$ (where R is the Reynolds number).

The Hydraulic Resistance of a Layer Consisting of Particles of Arbitrary Shape

For the layer consisting of spherical particles they employ the formula

$$\zeta_o = \frac{72.6}{R} + 0.9$$

which differs only in the magnitude of the free term from the formula previously proposed by N. M. Zhavoronkov (Zhavoronkov, N. M., Aerov, M. E., Umnik, N. N. Zh. fiz. khimii, 1949, Vol 23, Nr 3, p 342). Values of the layer coefficient obtained in seven tests by the authors are presented in tabular form. Bibliography: 23 references.

Ye. M. Minskiy

Card 2/2

- 4? -

AUTHOR: Komarovskiy, A. A., Candidate of Technical   64-58-3-12/20
            Sciences, Strel'tsov, V. V.

TITLE: On the Computation of the Optimum Working Regime of Filters
            With Periodic Action (O raschete optimal'nogo rezhima raboty
            fil'trov periodicheskogo deystviya)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 3, pp 15-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is stated that the computation equation of Rhodes (Ref 1)
            can be employed for the first period of scavenging by pressing
            out the liquid, but not for the second period which was re-
            ferred to as diffusion scavenging, as there is really no con-
            siderable effect of the diffusion on the scavenging as was
            proved by experimental data. Starting from the assumption that
            residual quantities of the mother liquor remain in the compara-
            tively large cavities of the Svitlend filter it is supposed in
            the present paper that these quantities are mixed up with the
            scavenging liquid and thus a solution of variable concentra-
            tion is scavenged. According to the law of changes in concen-
            tration in dissolved substances considerations and computations
Card 1/2   are given which prove that there are three periods. The compu-

On the Computation of the Optimum Working Regime of   64-58-3-12/2o
Filters With Periodic Action

tation equations and results inferred from that which are
based on a laminar flow of the liquid in the canals of the fil-
ter cake are confirmed by the investigation results of Crosier
and Brownell (Ref 11), and on the other hand render it possible
to compute the optimum regime of the filters mentioned in the
title above. With that the computation method remains the same
as before, but the function of the coefficient of the scaven-
ging conditions A (which corresponds to one of the three periods
in which the termination of the scavenging takes place) of the
ratio V/V_0 must be considered. For the latter, separate equa-
tions are given each of the three periods. There are 12 referen-
ces, 1o of which are Soviet.

1. Particulate filters--Performance   2. Mathematics

Card 2/2

KOMAROVSKIY, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; STREL'TSOV, V.V.

Calculating optimum operating conditions for intermittent filters.
Khim. prom. no.3:173-176 Ap-My '58.   (MIRA 11:6)
                        (Filters and filtration)

STREL'TSOV, V.V.; KOMAROVSKIY, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mass transfer from a stationary granular layer to flowing liquid.
Khim. nauka i prom. 3 no.4:511-519 '58.   (MIRA 11:10)
                    (Mass transfer)

KOMAROVSKIY, A.A.; STREL'TSOV, V.V.; VERTESHEV, M.S.

Investigating mass transfer during the dissolution in fixed and fluidized beds. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 2 no.5: 810-817 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.
                (Mass transfer)

STREL'TSOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOMAROVSKIY, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Calculation of a continuous apparatus for dissolving salt in a
stationary bed. Khim.prom. no.7:624-627 O-N '59. (MIRA 13:5)
         (Salt)   (Solubility)

STREL'TSOV, V. V., and KOMAROVSKIY, A. A.

"Superposition of Natural Convection on Forced one at
Mass Transfer in a Liquid Flow Through an Immovable Granular
Layer."

Report submitted for the Conference on Heat and Mass Transfer,
Minsk, BSSR, June 1961.

STREL'TSOV, V.V.; GVOZDEV, V.D.; SVYATOV, V.M.

Operation of a pneumatic feeder. Izv.vys.uch.zav.; khim.i
khim.tekh. 5 no.4:659-665 '62.   (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra
khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.
                    (Pneumatic conveying)

STREL'TSOV, V.V.; SHCHUKIN, V.K.; REBROV, A.K.; FUKS, G.I.; KUTATELADZE, S.S.;
      LYKOV, A.V.; PREDVODITELEV, A.S.; KONAKOV, P.K.; DUSHCHENKO, V.P.;
      MAKSIMOV, G.A.; KRASNIKOV, V.V.

Readers' response to I.T. El'perin's article "Terminology of heat and
mass transfer" in IFZh No.1, 1961. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 5 no.7:113-133
Jl '62.   (MIRA 15:7)

1. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, g. Ivanovo (for Strel'tsov).
2. Aviatsionnyy institut, Kazan' (for Shchukin, Rebrov). 3. Poli-
tekhnicheskiy institut, Tomsk (for Fuks). 4. Institut teplofiziki
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (for Kutateladze). 5.
Energeticheskiy institut AN BSSR, Minsk (for Lykov). 6. Gosudarstven-
nyy universitet imeni Lomonosova, Moskva (for Predvoditelev). 7.
Institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta, Moskva (for Konakov).
8. Institut legkoy promyshlennosti, Kiyev (for Dushchenko).
9. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Moskva
(for Maksimov). 10. Tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy
promyshlennosti, Moskva (for Krasnikov).
      (Heat—Transmission)   (Mass transfer)

BARANNIK, N.I.; PID'EVRA, V.S.; PRIDORT, V.A.; SHEPL'TSOV, V.V.

Removal of sulfur compounds from fuel gases in a fluidized bed of cinder at high temperatures. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; khim. i khim. tekh. 7 no.3:445-449 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

ALTYBAYEV, M.; SAVCHENKO, Yu.I.; KUZNETSOVA, A.Z.; STREL'TSOV, V.V.

Purification of gas by the removal of hydrogen sulfide in a
fluidized bed of cinder. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh.
7 no.6:958-961 '64.   (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra khimiche-
skogo mashinostroyeniya.

STREL'TSOV, V.V.; POLYANIN, V.G.; FOMICHEV, A.G ; KOMKOV, R.N.

Kinetics of mixing of free-flowing materials in industrial
mixers. Khim. prom. 40 no.11:824-828 N '64   (MIRA 18:2)

ALTYBAYEV, M.; STREL'TSOV, V.V.

Studying the kinetics of the reaction of hydrogen sulfide
absorption in a fluidized bed of iron oxides. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 8 no.4:623-627 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, kafedra
khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

STREL'TSOV, Ye.V.

Rapid development in the mines of Krasnoarmeiskshakhtostroi Trust.
Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.8:6-9 Ag '59.   (MIRA 12:12)

1.Glavnyy inzhener tresta Krasnoarmeyskshakhtostroy.
                (Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)

STREL'TSOV, Ye.V., inzh.; GANZHA, P.N., inzh.

Making 282 meters of haulage roadways monthly. Ugol' Ukr. 4
no. 11:30 N '60.   (MIRA 13:12)
    (Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining--Labor productivity)

STREL'TSOV, Ye.V., inzh.; GANZHA, P.N., inzh.

Mining 282 m of haulage drift in one month. Shakht. stroi. 4 no.12:
22-23 D '60.   (MIRA 13:12)

1. Trest Krasnoarmeyskshakhtostroy.
                    (Hydraulic mining)

STREL'TSOV, Yu., inzh.

Transistorized television channel switch. Radio no.1:26-27
Ja '66.   (MIRA 19:1)

ARTEM'YEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; STREL'TSOVA, A.A., kand.khim.nauk;
    GENKINA, Ye.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; VUL'FSON, K.S., doktor fiz.-
    mat.nauk

    Photochemical nitrozation with nitrosyl chloride. Khim.nauk i
    prom 3 no.5:629-636 '58.   (MIRA 11:11)
    (Nitrosyl chloride) (Photochemistry) (Hydrocarbons)

S/030/60/000/010/006/018
B021/B058

AUTHORS: Aparisi, R. R., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
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TITLE: Solar Installation for the Photosynthesis of Caprolactam

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, No. 10, pp. 67-68

TEXT: The synthesis of caprolactam, the initial product for synthetic
caprone, can be carried out by photochemical nitrosation of cyclohexane,
which shortens the technological process and reduces the cost of caprone.
Photosynthesis proceeds under the action of the visible part of the
spectrum, the yield being directly dependent on the irradiation intensity.
Experiments showed that apart from artificial rays, solar radiation can
also be utilized for this chemical reaction. Such a solar installation
was developed in 1955 by the Energeticheskiy institut im. G. M.
Krzhizhanovskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Power Engineering Institute imeni
G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy of the Academy of Sciences USSR) jointly with the
Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnoy

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STREL'TSOVA, A.A.   (Sochi)

Vitamin B12 therapy in diseases of the peripheral nervous
system [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. 1 psikh. 58
no.10:1210 '58   (MIRA 11:11)
                (NERVES, PERIPHERAL, dis.
                        ther., vitamin B12 (Rus))

STREL'TSOVA, A.A.

Student work in landscaping. Est. v shkole no.1:88 Ja-F '55.
(MIRA 8:3)

1. Uchtel'nitsa shkoly No. 319 g.Moskvy.
(Nature study)(Landscape gardening)

STREL'TSOVA, A.A., uchitel'nitsa

        Familiarizing students with the nature of their native land.
        Biol. v shkole no.4:65-67 Jl-Ag '59.   (MIRA 12:11)

        1.Srednyaya shkola No.319 g.Moskvy.
                (Nature study)

STREL'TSOVA A.A., uchitel'nitsa

Friendship between a school and a collective farm. Biol. v shkole
no.3:70-72 My-Je '60.   (MIRA 13:7)

1. Shkola No 319, Moskva.
         (Agriculture—Study and teaching)

STRELNIKOVA, A.A.; LEVASHOVA, L.A.; PORTNOVA, M.E.

Analysis of nitrosyl chloride, hydrogen chloride, and nitric
oxide. Zav. lab. 30 no.11:1321-1322 '64.   (MIRA 18:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy in-
stitut azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo
sinteza.

ZABAVIN, V.I. (Moskva); KLEYMENOVA, L.A. (Moskva); STREL'TSOVA, A.T.
(Moskva)

Hydrolytic and thermohydrolytic splitting of the Donets Basin
main organic coal mass. Izv. AN. SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk Met. i
topl. no.2:170-172 Mr-Ap '61.   (MIRA 14:4)
(Donets Basin--Coal)
(Hydrolysis)

AFANAS'YEV, V.A.; STREL'TSOVA, I.F. (Frunze)

Spectroscopy of aqueous solutions of carbohydrates. Part 1.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no. 1:110-115 Ja '65   (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN Kirgizskoy SSR. Submitted
March 12, 1964.

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B011/B117

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AUTHORS: Kraft, M. Ya., Borodina, G. M.,
Strel'tsova, I. N., Struchkov, Yu. T.

TITLE: Structure of Monomeric Arseno Compounds

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 5, pp 1074-1076 (USSR)

TEXT: It was proved by the authors in their paper that among all determinations of the molecular weight of arsenobenzene given in literature, only the methods by F. F. Blicke and F. Smith (Ref 10) are correct. All results obtained with other methods are distorted by resinification reactions. All arseno compounds hitherto described can be divided into two groups: I) colored, amorphous, non-crystallizing and non-distillable compounds. Some of these are insoluble in any solvent, others are soluble in appropriate solvents only, when they form viscous solutions. They were found to be polymers (see scheme). II) Colorless and easily crystallizing, distillable substances. They have the character of monomers. A cyclic structure was demonstrated for arsenomethane (III). The situation is more complicated with arsenobenzene: its molecular weight is rather different according to the individual researchers and techniques used (399.8, 402, 642 and, finally, according to F. F. Blicke and F. Smith 895 and 915). It was obviously because of this multiplicity that the structural formula R—As=As-R (R = C$_6$H$_5$) was adopted. It is, however, improbable that a compound with such a

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