

24168

Linear methods of the approximation ...

S/039/61/054/001/001/003
C111/C222

S.B.Stechkin, G.Ye. Shilov and N.K. Bari.

There are 17 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc references. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows : D. Jackson, The theory of approximation, New York, 1930.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1959

X

Card 17/17

YEFIMOV, A.V.

Summation of orthogonal series by Vallée Poussin averages.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. mat. 27 no.4:831-842 J1-Ag '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Series, Orthogonal)

YEFIMOV, A.V.

Orthogonal series not summable by linear methods. Dokl. AN SSSR
152 no.1:31-34 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Novikovym.
(Series, Orthogonal)

YERIMOV, A. V.

"Otkrytiya Ameriki so storony Azii."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

ACC NR: AP7007051

SOURCE CODE: UR/0038/66/030/005/1163/1178

YEFIMOV, A. V., Moscow Forestry Institute (Moskovskiy
Lesotekhnicheskii institut)

"Optimal Approximations of Classes of Periodic Functions by Means of Trigonometric Polynomials"

Moscow, Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Matematicheskaya (News of the Academy of Sciences USSR: Mathematics Series), Vol 30, No 5, 1966, pp 1163-1178

TOPIC TAGS: polynomial, Banach space

ABSTRACT: The article establishes the lower bounds of the optimal approximations of classes of functions from a Banach space that is invariant with respect to the displacement; this is accomplished by means of trigonometric polynomials. In addition, asymptotic relations are presented with respect to the upper bounds of the norms of $\cos nx$ - and $\sin nx$ -symmetric functions belonging to certain classes within the metrics of various spaces. Orig. art. has: 29 formulas. [JPRS: 39,658]

SUB CODE: 12

Card 1/1

UDC: 517.5

YEFIMOV, A.V.

On a certain class of linear spaces. Nauch. zap. Od. ped. inst.
25 no.2:10-16 '61.

Proof of the existence of an integral of a continuous function.
Ibid.:53-55

(MIRA 18:2)

GONIONSKIY, S.A., otv. red.; GRIGULEVICH, I.R., red.; YEFIMOV,
A.V., red.; GORNOV, M.F., red.; RUDENKO, V.T., red.

[Chile; its politics, economy, culture] Chili; politika,
ekonomika, kul'tura. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 353 p.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut Latinskoy Ameriki.

YEFIMOV, A. V.

90

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

80V/6176

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences
USSR, Resp. Ed.

Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The Effect of
Nuclear Radiation on Materials). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1962. 383 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk; Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: S. T. Konobeyevskiy; Deputy Resp. Ed.: S. A. Adasinskiy; Editorial Board: P. L. Gruzin, G. V. Kurdyumov, B. M. Levitskiy, V. S. Lyashenko (Deceased), Yu. A. Martynyuk, Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and N. F. Pravdyuk; Ed. of Publishing House: M. G. Makarenko; Tech. Eds: T. V. Polyakova and I. N. Dorokhina.

Card 1/14

90

30V/6176

The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.)

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel concerned with nuclear materials.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers presented at the Moscow Conference on the Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials, held December 6-10, 1960. The material reflects certain trends in the work being conducted in the Soviet scientific research organization. Some of the papers are devoted to the experimental study of the effect of neutron irradiation on reactor materials (steel, ferrous alloys, molybdenum, avial, graphite, and nichromes). Others deal with the theory of neutron irradiation effects (physico-chemical transformations, relaxation of internal stresses, internal friction) and changes in the structure and properties of various crystals. Special attention is given to the effect of intense γ -radiation on the electrical, magnetic, and optical properties of metals, dielectrics, and semiconductors.

Card 2/14

5

The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.)

SOV/6176

Pravdyuk, N. F., A. D. Amayev, P. A. Platonov, V. N. Kuznetsov,
and V. M. Golyanov. Effect of Neutron Irradiation on the
Properties of Constructional Materials

34

The article presents results of investigations conducted
in the hot laboratory at the Atomic Energy Institute
Imeni I.V. Kurchatov, Academy of Sciences USSR.

Amayev, A. D., A. V. Yefimov, P. A. Platonov, N. F. Pravdyuk,
I. A. Razov, and A. M. Khlebnikov. Effect of Neutron Irradia-
tion on Mechanical Properties of Heat-Resistant Steels of the
Ferrite-Perlite Type and Their Welded Joints

58

The specimens were irradiated by a neutron flux of $6 \cdot 10^{13}$ n/cm²
in the RFT Reactor at the Atomic Energy Institute, Academy
of Sciences USSR.

Yefimov, A. V., O. A. Kozhevnikov, V. A. Nikolayev, N. F.
Pravdyuk, I. A. Razov, and A. M. Khlebnikov. Effect of Neutron
Irradiation on Mechanical Properties of Austenitic Stainless
Steels of Various Strengths

68

Card 5/14

YEFIMOV, A. Ya.

Call Nr: AF 1150117

AUTHOR: Yefimov, A.Ya.

TITLE: Printed Circuits in the Radio Industry (Pechatnyye skhemy v radiopromyshlennosti)

PUB. DATA: Ministerstvo radiotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR, Tsentral'noye byuro nauchnotekhnicheskoy informatsii, Moscow, 1957, 21 pp., 3000 copies

ORIG. AGENCY: Vsesoyuznaya promyshlennaya vystavka

EDITOR: Mozhzhevelova, G.B.; Technical Editor: Ivanyan, K.N.

PURPOSE: The brochure aims at presenting in a popular form the possibilities of wide application of this new production technique in Soviet industry. The brochure was prepared in connection with the All-Union Industrial Exhibition.

COVERAGE: The brochure presents a description of the methods of production, the materials used and the applications of printed circuits. Two methods have found application in Soviet industry: a) the electrochemical method; b) the method of foil etching (p. 4). No personalities or references are given.

Card 1/2

Call Nr: AF 1150117

Printed Circuits in the Radio Industry (cont)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Materials for printed circuits ГОСТ 2718-54 and -56 are applied, БФ-4 type of glues and ВМ-7 type of varnishes are used	4-6
Application of the circuit pattern Fig. 1, p. 7 presents a detailed photograph of the flat-printing offset machine used in the process	6-8
Preparation of printed circuits by the method of foil etching Fig. 2, p. 10 presents the pickling drum. The pickling solution used is according to ТУ МХТ 2113-49	8-11
Preparation of printed circuits by the electrochemical method ГОСТ 3584-53 is mentioned	11-14
Applications of printed circuits Figs. 4 to 12 show different applications of the printed circuits. A table on p. 15 gives specifications of printed inductance coils illustrated in Fig. 9, p. 18.	14-21

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

YEFIMOV, A. Y. E. (Associate, Inst. of Perma-Frost Studies)

"The Behavior of Supra-Frozen Waters Within the Bounds of Warm Buildings," a dissertation successfully defended for the degree of Cand of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences at the Moscow Geological Exploration Institute on 3 July 1946.

Vestnik AS USSR 8/9, 1946

БС ЯЕФИМОВ, А. Я.

Heavy Claywork

294. Experience in the manufacture of hollow blocks.—A. E. Ermov (Stek. Krov., 8, No. 8, 15, 1951). The best mix for hollow blocks was found to consist of 80% freshly mined clay, 10% grog and 10% sawdust; these are mixed with hot water (70°–80° C.). The mix is de-aired at 500–550 mm. The hollow space in the blocks is 36–37% and the hollows are always vertical. Drying time is 72 hr, and crushing strength (fired) 500–700 lb/sq. in. One press turns out 6,000–12,000 blocks/8 hr. The firing schedule is similar to that for normal bricks. The firing temp. is 900° C. and rate of fire travel 35–60 ft/24 hr.

YEFIMOV, A. Ya.; LOBANOV, N. I.; CHERNYAK, Ya. N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; nauchnyy redaktor; GRINBERG, S. M., redaktor; LITUKOVSEVA, E. I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Manufacturing hollow ceramic tiles; practices of the Cherepushki brickworks] Proizvodstvo pustotelykh keramicheskikh kachet; opyt Cherepushkinskogo kirpichnogo zavoda. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 47 p. (MIRA 10:10)
(Hollow tiles)

YEFIMOV, A.Ye.

Automatic device for controlling the temperature in the central
channel of the drier. Stek. 1 ker. 14 no.5:28 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Brickmaking--Drying) (Automatic control)

YEFIMOV, A. Ye.

YEFIMOV, A. Ye., Prof., Omsk Veterinary Inst., is mentioned as having studied the structure of new horns of spotted deer for extraction of base for "Pantokrin," a form of tonic.

SO: Nauka i Zhizn' No. 3, 1952, Unclass

lrr

YEFIMOV A. Ye.

Country : USSR R

Category : Diseases of Farm Animals.
Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi.

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 95975

Author : Yefimov, A. Ye.

Institut. : Omsk Institute of Veterinary Sciences.

Title : Changes of Vegetative Ganglions in Bovine Paratubercular Enteritis.

Orig Pub. : Tr. Omskogo vet. in-ta, 1957, 15, 43-52

Abstract : It is noted here that in bovine paratubercular enteritis the vegetative nervous system is subjected to destructive changes of nerve elements as well as of the tissue-vasal system and glia. Changes of gangliar cells are characterized by dystrophic-necrobiotic processes and "irritation phenomena". Morphologically, these changes manifest themselves by swelling, vacuolization of neuroplasma, chromatolysis of Nissl bodies, fibrillolysis of the neurofibrillar

Card: 1/3

Country : USSR
 Category : Diseases of Farm Animals.
 Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi.
 Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96975
 Author :
 Institut. :
 Title :

R

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : apparatus, pyknosis, karyolysis of the nucleus and decay of the entire cell. Changes of nerve fibers are manifested by hardening, swelling, the appearance of varicose bulges, vacuolization, fragmentation, granular disintegration and fusion of nerve fibers. Changes of the capsular apparatus of nerve cells are manifested by proliferation of the connective tissue cells and satellites and the development of argophilic and gelatinous fibers which results in a thickening of the capsule, whereby the

Card:

2/3

Country : USSR
Category : Diseases of Farm Animals.
 : Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 21, 1958, 96975

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : satellites arrange themselves in 2-3 layers.
 : At the site of perished cells the satellites
 : form vestigial nodules. The changes of nerve
 : elements described above are not specific for
 : this particular disease, as the same changes
 : are also observed in other diseases of farm
 : animals. -- From the author's summary.

Card: 3/3

YEFIMOV, A.Ye.

Mineralogy of alkali pegmatites in the Inagli Massif.
Krat. soob. IMGRE no.1:114-115 '60. (MIRA 17:3)

YEFIMOV, A. Z.

Yefimov, A. Z. "On the detection of *Gnathostoma Spinigerum* (Owen, 1836) in the mink",
Sbornik rabot po gel'mintologii (Vsesoyuz, in-ta gellmintologii in. ak.d. Skryabina),
Moscow, 1948, p. 109-14.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

USHAKOVA, M.T.; YEFIMOV, A.Z.; KOZLOVA, Ye.D.; VINOGRADOVA, D.A.

Studying the biological activity of different vitamin B₁₂ preparations.
Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.5:157-163 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Laboratoriya biologicheskikh ispytaniy i novykh form vitaminnykh preparatov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo vitaminnogo instituta, Moskva.

(CYANOCOBALAMINE)

USHAKOVA, M.T.; YEFIMOV, A.Z.; MARKIN, V.P.

Use of industrial nicotinic acid in animal husbandry. Trudy
VNIVI 8:79-82 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Laboratoriya biologicheskikh ispytaniy i novykh form vitaminov
Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo vitaminnogo instituta.
(Nicotinic acid--Physiological effect) (Feeds)

BEKOV, B., podpolkovnik

Rifle squad in separate reconnaissance patrol. Voen.vest. 37 no.5:
60-63 My '60. (MIA 14:2)

(Military reconnaissance)

YEFIMOV, B.

Metrizability and the Σ -product of bicomacts. Dokl. AN SSSR
152 no.4:794-797 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom P.S. Aleksandrovym.

YEFIMOV, B.

Unimodular weight functions and the Aleksandrov-Uryson problem
in the theory of bicompacts. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.6:1260.
1263 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom P.S. Aleksandrovym.

YEFIMOV, B.

Dyadic spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.5:1021-1024 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)
1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym.
(Topology)

YEFIMOV, B.

Diadic-bicomacts. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1011-1014, Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova
Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym.
(Topology)

YEFIMOV, B.

Power of Hausdorff spaces. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.5:967-970 0 165.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
Submitted February 26, 1965.

YEFIMOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatizing the feeding of individual blanks to forge-press
equipment. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.7:109-122
Jl '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut.
(Forging--Equipment and supplies) (Automatic control)

S/123/60/000/010/002/011
A004/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 10, pp. 58-59, # 49240

AUTHOR: Yefimov, B.A.

TITLE: Investigating the Motion of Cylindrical Blanks During Their Rotation Round an Axis

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta, 1958, Vol. 33-34, pp. 461-466 ✓

TEXT: The author carried out theoretical investigations of the motion of cylindrical blanks rotating round a pivot and determined the orientation time of these blanks (calculated in fractions of a second), which is the fundamental parameter for the determination of efficiency of feeder mechanisms for technological equipment. The differential equation of motion of the cylindrical blank center of gravity was derived, the accuracy of which was checked in an experimental way by shooting the investigated process with a KC (KS)-500 film camera. It was found that the difference between the calculated rotation time of the blank

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S/123/60/000/010/002/011
A004/A001

Investigating the Motion of Cylindrical Blanks During Their Rotation Round an
Axis

round the axis and the time determined during the experimental process, was with-
in permissible limits. Three examples are presented.

V.D.I.

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

Card 2/2

SOV/123-59-19-78518

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 19, pp 96 - 97 :
(USSR)

AUTHOR: Yefimov, B.A.

TITLE: Determining the Efficiency of Automatic Loading Devices for Piece
Blanks

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta, 1958, Vol 41, pp 21 - 26

ABSTRACT: The author describes the results of investigations which were carried out with blade-type oriented loading devices to determine the probability of blanks being gripped from the bin, depending on the dimensions and structural parameters of the disk. The calculation results based on the formulae found, showed a close agreement with the results of the experiment. One figure.

K.L.I.

Card 1/1



YEFIMOV, B.A.

Automation of the feeding of press-forging equipment with
piece blanks. Trudy KAI 52:33-41 '60. (MIRA 16:7)

(Feed mechanisms) (Automation)

L 26747-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JW/JG

ACC NR: AP6011476

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/002/0323/0324

AUTHOR: Smirnov, B. I.; Yefimov, B. A.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe, AN SSSR
tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR

(Fiziko-
B

TITLE: Influence of the surface on the density of screw dislocations in deformed LiF crystals

18

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 323-324

TOPIC TAGS: lithium fluoride, crystal dislocation, surface property, crystal deformation

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Fiz. tverdogo tela v. 7, 1649, 1965) where it was observed that the density of screw dislocations decreases on polished surfaces of LiF crystals deformed at -196C. In the present investigation the same effect is investigated on LiF crystals deformed at 20C. In addition, the thickness of the layer with the increased dislocation density was estimated. The experimental procedure of deforming the samples and determining the dislocation density was the same as in the earlier paper. The results show that the dislocation density first drops rapidly with depth, by approximately 30%, after which it remains practically constant. This means that the surface layer with the increased dislocation density is of the order of several microns. Since the presence of such a layer can affect the mechanical properties of the crystals, the compression curves

Card 1/2

UDC: 548.4

L-26747-66

ACC NR: AP6011476

were plotted for deformed samples and for samples in which a layer of 7 μ was removed by polishing. The results showed that polishing this layer reduces the stresses at which noticeable plastic flow of the sample begins. This demonstrates that the surface layer with increased dislocation density affects the strength of the crystal. Some hypotheses concerning the course of the increased dislocation density are advanced, although a final explanation calls for additional experimental data. It is proposed that the phenomenon is not limited to LiF crystals. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 *FV*

ACC NR: AT7007633 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0037/0043

AUTHOR: Tyumin, I. A.; Yefimov, B. A.; Chizhukhin, G. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Series of logic circuits using biax-type elements

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnym elementam avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. 10th, Kaunas, 1964. Magnitnyye elementy vychislitel'noy tekhniki (Magnetic elements in computer engineering); trudy soveshchaniya, pt. 2. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 37-43

TOPIC TAGS: logic circuit, magnetic circuit, switching circuit

ABSTRACT: Design and operation is described of a series of logic circuits based on biax elements made from VT-5 ferrite material and measuring 1.2 x 1.2 x 1.7 mm with 0.5 x 0.5 mm apertures. The circuits were tested using a pulse generator, and output signals were amplified by a P608A transistor amplifier capable of delivering 0.5 amp to a load. The following logic circuits were tested and optimum parameters measured: 1) NOT circuit: optimum read, write, and input currents are 0.4, 0.35, and 0.15 amp, respectively; output S/N is 25. 2) NOR circuit: read and write currents on both 0.35-0.4 amp, inhibit current is 0.15 amp; output voltage S/N is 35. 3) NAND circuit: optimum write, inhibit, and read

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AT7007633

currents are 0.3, 0.2, and 0.5 amps; output voltage S/N is 26. 4) HALF-
ADDER with parallel write is capable of adding two numbers in 1 usec
using 5 NOT and 1 NOR circuit. No other characteristics are given.
Among the advantages cited for bias elements are their high S/N ratio,
speed, reliability, and simplicity of design. The disadvantages are
the necessity of signal amplification and lack of these elements
because they are not mass produced. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962320020-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001962320020-6"

YEREMOV, B.A.

Weight characteristics of dyadic bicomy etc. Vestn. Mosk. un.
Ser. Matem., mekh. 19 no. 23-11 br.-op '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kafedra vyashey geometrii i topologii Moskovskogo universiteta.

YF 11006

AKSENOV, M. A.

L 54368-53

ENT(d)/ENT(m)/EEC(k)-2/ENP(1)/ENP(v)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(k)/BIP(h)/EED-2/ //

ENP(b)/ENP(1)/EVA(c) FC-4/Pf-4/Pad/Pg-4/Pk-4 LTP(c) BB/JD/HA/JG/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5013852 UR/0103/65/026/005/0938/0942
681.142.6

79
58
B

AUTHOR: Boyarchonkov, H. A.

TITLE: All-Union Conference on magnetic elements of automation and computer technique

SOURCE: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, v. 26, no. 5, 1965, 938-942

TOPIC TAGS: electric engineering conference, magnetism conference, computer component, automation equipment, automation, electronic data processing

190
ABSTRACT: The Ninth All-Union Conference on Magnetic Elements of Automation and Computer Technology, held in Kaunas from 7 to 10 September 1964, was organized by the National Committee of the USSR on Automatic Control, the Institute of Power and Electrical Engineering of the Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian SSR, the Lithuanian Scientific and Technical Society of the Instrument Building Industry, and the Institute of Automation and Telemekhanics of the Main Committee on Instrument Building, Means of Automation, and Control Systems under Gosplan and the Academy of Sciences USSR. Over 450 participants discussed some 90 reports concerning the theory, design,

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L 54260-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013852

production, and application of magnetic and magnetic-semiconductor elements. Reports were presented for seven areas: digital and analog elements, memory devices, magnetic power devices, magnetic amplifiers and converters, parametrons, and power sources.

At the opening plenary session, M. A. Rozenblat presented a survey of the present state of contactless magnetic elements, which he considers to be one of the most efficient and promising technical means of automation and computer technology. Problems of designing logic elements to provide stable operation for various types of circuits were discussed in a series of reports. B. A. Yefimov and G. N. Chizhukhin reported on the development of modules of ferrite-transistor elements (FTE) which can be used for various types of computers and also for discrete automation for general and special purposes. This system provides reliable operation at a 200-kc clock frequency in the -10 to +50° C temperature range.

The same authors together with M. A. Akdenov reported on the development of a general-purpose heavy-duty FTE which can be used as a cell of a clock-frequency pulse generator or as an independent heavy-duty control

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ACCESSION NR: AP5013852

6
element. It is capable of performing command recording or readout of information reaching it in large quantities from a low-power FTE. I. A. Tyumin, B. A. Yefimov, and A. A. Shavrov reported on the development and testing of blax-type logic circuits operating at 1 Mc and performing several logic operations. Advantages cited are: high s/n ratio, about 20; high switching rate, about 2 Mc; and high reliability due to the simplicity of the circuit. Such circuits may also be used in complex logic devices. Additional reports discussed logic circuits using blax-type elements in a working storage device with a nondestructive readout cycle of 10^{-7} sec and a recording time for new information of several microseconds.

L. P. Afinogenov et al. reported on discrete and discrete-analog computer units based on the use of the area of an emf pulse originating in the winding during magnetization reversal in the ferrite. Development of ferrite matrixes which release a voltage pulse at the output with an area proportional to the code supplied at the matrix input was also discussed.

Problems connected with the development of single-wire memory elements with multiaperture ferrite plates were presented by R. A. Lashev-

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L 54868-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013852

skly et al. A. S. Sverdlov and others presented results of developing working storage units using miniature memory cubes made with multiaperture ferrite plates. 7

Thin-film technology was discussed in several reports. A paper by Ye. F. Berezhnyy et al. dealt with the development of a super storage device built on thin-film matrices with conductive substrates with a capacity of 64 56-bit words and a cycle of 400 nsec. Experiments with magnetic-film storage devices produced by electrochemical deposition on glass and metal cylindrical substrates were discussed, and a method of using an element of cylindrical magnetic film in a matrix storage device was also reported.

A. Tutauskas and R. Litvinaytis reported on a stable storage device with a short access time, a capacity of 512 x 32 bits, an access rate of 500 kc, and a readout time of 1 usec. A. B. Lyasko et al. have developed a small decade counter of periodic and nonperiodic signals in which a parametric element with five stable phase states was used. The counter displays better energy properties than other known counters, high reliability, and high noise immunity. A. G. Rabin'kin reported on the characteristics of

Card 4/5,

L 54668-63

ACCESSION NR: AP5013852

new high-coercivity (5000 oe) alloys of the cobalt-platinum system. M. A. Rozenblat et al. discussed the theory and design of magnetic analog computing devices (adder, integrator, multiplier) based on single-stage magnetic amplifiers using magnetic analog storage.

A large number of reports was devoted to the theory and application of power magnetic devices. The papers presented by the Gor'kiy school of A. M. Bamdas concerning frequency multipliers and voltage stabilizers were of great interest in this field.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: DP, IE

ATD PRESS: 4021-F

Card 5/5

YEFIMOV, B.F., aspirant

Investigation of a new sensitive electrode system for mechanically controlled electron tubes and its utilization in acceleration transmitters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pri. no.1:28-35 '58.

(MIRA 11:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
(Electronic instruments)

S/270/63/000/001/006/024
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Yefimov, B. F.

TITLE: Radio engineering equipment for the radiophotogrammetric method of bridging photographs

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geodeziya, no. 1, 1963, 25, abstract 1.52.167 ("Tr. Novosib. in-ta inzh. geod., aerofotos"yemki i kartogr.", 1961, v. 15, 17 - 22)

TEXT: The author describes demands on the equipment of the radiophotogrammetric method of bridging photographs. The method is based on measuring the distance between two aircraft flying behind one another and the time interval between the functioning of aerial camera shutters mounted on these aircraft (see abstract 12G113). These demands specify that equipment must ensure the accuracy of measuring distances equalling ± 0.3 m at distance lengths 300 - 4,000 m, the synchronous operation of aerial camera shutters by providing auxiliary pulses, and measuring time intervals between the instants of shutters functioning with an accuracy of $\pm 10^{-3}$ sec. The author describes briefly the synchronizer and

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Radio engineering equipment for the...

S/270/63/000/001/006/024
A001/A101

aerial radio range finder, based on the phase method of measuring distances,
and presents their block-diagrams.

V. Orlov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

YEFIMOV, B. I., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Appendicitis and Pregnancy";
Moscow, 1959, 12 pp (1st Moscow Medical Institute im Sechenov)
(KL, 5-60, 130)

YEFIMOV, B.I.

Treatment of acute appendicitis in pregnant women. *Khirurgia*
35 no.3:48-51 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki imeni A.V.Martynova
I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni
I.M.Sechenova. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel'
nauki prof. V.M.Salishchev.

(PREGNANCY, compl.

appendicitis, surg. (Rus))

(APPENDICITIS, in pregn.

surg. (Rus))

SKURIKHIN, I.M.; YEFIMOV, B.N.

Transformation of the extract components in brandy alcohols
during aging. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no.6:26-
30 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vinodeliya
i vinogradarstva "Magarach", laboratoriya khimii vinodeliya.

SKURIKHIN, I.M.; YEFIMCV, B.N.

Studying the systems of preliminary processing of oak wood used
for the acceleration of the aging of brandy alcohols. Trudy
VNIIV1V "Magarach" 13:123-142 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

YEFIMOV, B.N.

Device for automatic placing of solutions on chromatographic
paper. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no. 6:721-723
N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vinodeliya i
vinogradarstva "Magarach". Submitted Aug. 3, 1965.

ANBINDER, Ya.Ye. [Anbinder, IA.IE.]; SHPAKOVSKIY, N.Ye. [Shpakovs'kyi, N.E.];
DARBINYAN, S.A.; KOMAROV, V.V.; KOMAROVA, T.V.; KOZLOV, Yu.A.; KONOKOTIN,
L.P.; ZEREKIDZE, V.M.; SHULYATITSKIY, S.M. [Shyliatyts'kyi, S.M.];
KHODURSKIY, Ye.A. [Khodurs'kyi, IE.A.]; OBUSHINSKIY, Ye.I. [Obushyns'kyi,
IE.I.]; GVOZDIK, A.A. [Hvozdyk, A.A.]; NIKITINA, M.A.; LUPASHKO, N.F.;
BESKROVNIY, M.N.; TSIMBLER, M.Ye. [TSymbler, M.IE.]; ILYN, A.N.; TOTADZE,
P.M.; ZHIGURS, Kh.Yu.; ZAKREVSKIY, Ye.S. [Zakrevs'kyi, IE.S.];
FEDOROVICH, A.G. [Fedorovych, A.H.]; CHALENKO, D.K.; KHOMUTOV, D.A.;
SKURIKHIN, I.M.; NILOV, V.I.; YEFIMOV, B.N. [IEfimov, B.N.]; KAZANOVSKIY,
V.S. [Kazanovs'kyi, V.S.]; ZOTIKOV, L.S.; KOCHURENKO, M.A.

Soviet certificates of invention. Khar. prom. no.2:57-59 Ap-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

RODKEVICH, S.D., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk, dots.; SOKOLOV, I.N., inzh.; YEFIMOV,
B.V., inzh.

Instrument for measuring frequencies and accelerations of
oscillations. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. no.3:30-35 '58.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki.
(Oscillations--Measurement) (Electronic instruments)

YERINOV, B. V., ZEMKOVICH, V. S., KOSTIUCHI, V. I., FOMINICH, M. I.,
CHERNYSHOV, A. A., TSILOVICH, A. P., ADAMCHUK, Yu. B., and GELASINOV, V. F.

"Fission and Total Cross-Section of Some Heavy Nuclides for Monochromatic Neutrons as measured by a Mechanical Neutron Velocity Selector," a paper presented at the Atoms for Peace Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, 1955.

~~YE FIMOV, B.V. YE FIMOV, B.V.~~

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1758
AUTHOR EFIMOV, B.V., MITJAEV, JU.I.
TITLE The Activation Cross Section of U^{236}
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc. 5, 130-131 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

The values of the cross sections of radiation capture and fission are of particular importance for thermal neutrons. Here the cross section of radiation capture was measured from the β -activity of the U^{237} produced on the occasion of the capture of neutrons by U^{236} . The U^{236} samples were irradiated in the reflector of the reactor of the RFT (?). The strength of the neutron bundle was determined from the activity of a gold foil which was irradiated together with the sample. The authors made use of two U^{236} samples: Sample No 1 was produced by the chemical separation of uranium from deposited plutonium containing Pu^{240} . Sample No 2 was obtained by long irradiation of uranium in a reactor, U^{236} on this occasion accumulated by the radiation capture of neutrons in U^{235} . After irradiation the relative content of U^{236} was increased by isotope separation. On the occasion of the irradiation of the samples containing U^{236} in the reactor, apart from fission and the reaction $U^{236}(n, \gamma)U^{237}$, which are of interest here, the following reactions were able to exercise influence on the

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.5, 130-131 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1758
 measured quantity of U^{237} ; $U^{238}(n,2n)U^{237}$; $U^{238}(n,\gamma)U^{239} \xrightarrow{\beta} Np^{239} \xrightarrow{\beta} Pu^{239}$.
 The fission fragments of Pu^{239} and Np^{239} were separated after chemical purification of the samples which followed irradiation. After being chemically purified, the samples probably contain only uranium isotopes. The half-life of the β -activity of sample No 1 is somewhat more than 6,63 days, which is apparently due to impurities with longer half-lives. For σ_{rad} (cross section of the radiation capture ?) of U^{236} , the value of $26,4 \pm 6$ barn was found in the case of the first sample. In the case of sample No 2 the half-life of β -activity was about 6,63 days and σ_{rad} of U^{236} amounted to $24,6 \pm 6$ barn. Both values of σ_{rad} are in good agreement within the limits of error. As, however, in the case of the first sample the quantity of U^{236} was not immediately determined, and because a certain quantity of β -active admixtures existed (by which the result might be falsified), the authors looked upon the cross section computed for sample No 1 as only an approximate value. Therefore, the value $\sigma_{rad} = 24,6 \pm 6$ barn obtained in the case of the second sample was taken for the amount of the cross section of radiation capture. This value was also accepted at the Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy; it agrees quite well with the value of 24 ± 7 barn found by J.AUCLAIR et al, (lecture No 354, Geneva Conference)(1955).
 INSTITUTION:

YEfimov, B. V.

SOV/146-1-1-5/22

AUTHOR: Yefimov, B.V., Postgraduate Student

TITLE: Investigation of a New Sensitive System of Electrodes for Mechanically Controlled Electronic Tubes and their Use in Acceleration Data Units (Issledovaniye novoy chuvstviteĭnoy sistemy elektrodov dlya mekhanicheskikh upravlyayemykh elektronnykh lamp i yeye primeneniye v datchikakh uskoreniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 1, pp 28-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper discusses a new, sensitive electrode system for mechanically controlled tubes and examines this system as used in acceleration indicators. The circuit of the working electrodes consists of two flat anodes divided by a thin metallic plate. In order to obtain a narrow beam of electrons a thin metallic slotted diaphragm is installed in front of the cathode. The unit is connected with a standard bridge circuit.

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Depending on the working regime, either a zero or

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Investigation of a New Sensitive System of Electrodes for Mechanically Controlled Electronic Tubes and their Use in Acceleration Data Units

negative potential in relation to the cathode is fed to the divider and diaphragm. The sensitive system of a double beam triode was examined on especially designed tubes with mechanically controlled electrodes, in which, with the help of levers, certain of the electrodes could be shifted in relation to the others and the spacing between electrodes modified, and the one or the other electrode could be put in or removed. The tests showed the following: 1) To increase the current sensitivity the anode-plane distance of the diaphragm must be reduced. 2) Reduction of the slot width decreases the current sensitivity little. 3) Increased voltage sensitivity can be achieved through reduction of the slot width. 4) Slot width reduction can be achieved mechanically or by an increased negative potential of the diaphragm. 5) The anode-plane inter-electrode distance of the diaphragm does not affect the voltage sensitivity very much. The paper then discusses electronic acceleration measurements with a system

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Investigation of a New Sensitive System of Electrodes for Mechanically Controlled Electronic Tubes and their Use in Acceleration Data Units

of double beam triodes. For this purpose an electronic tri-component acceleration meter was prepared for measuring the spatial vector of acceleration of various objects within a range up to 100 cm/sec² over a period of several seconds. This acceleration meter is a complex of three accelerometric pick-ups mounted on a common base and each recording one of the 3 acceleration vector components. The electric wiring circuit of the acceleration measure consists of three bridge circuits in parallel and fed by a common rectifier. Recording of the acceleration is done by loops VIII of MPO-2 oscillograph. To achieve maximum current sensitivity, the slot width was reduced to 3 mm and the anode-aperture distance to a minimum 0.2-0.3 mm. The transmitter's proper frequency lay above all possible vibration frequencies; irrespective of the high frequency, sensitivity during acceleration reached 0.7-1.0 V/g at a feed voltage of 150 V. For a triode acceleration

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Investigation of a New Sensitive System of Electrodes for Mechanically Controlled Electronic Tubes and their Use in Acceleration Data Units

meter arc with self-frequency 300 c, feed voltage 300V, the sensitivity is around 0.4-0.5 V/g. The small dimensions (cross section 23 mm, height 30 mm) and weight of 12 gr. plus low power consumption (of the order 5W) expand the functional uses of the transmitter. There are 5 graphs, 1 photograph, 1 schematic diagram, 1 circuit diagram and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy institut tochnoy mekhaniki i optiki
(Leningrad Institute for Fine Mechanics and Optics)

Card 4/4

27693

S/120/61/000/003/002/041

E194/E155

26,2264

AUTHORS: Yefimov, B.V., Danil'an, L.S., Kuznetsov, A.S. and
Pevzner, M.Y.

TITLE: A mechanical neutron monochromator for the energy
region 0.001 - 2 eV

PERIODICAL: Priroda i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.3, pp.32-39

TEXT: Mechanical neutron monochromators have been described
in Soviet and foreign literature, they are useful when fairly
powerful beams of monochromated neutrons are required. They have
the advantages over crystal spectrometers of giving a larger
neutron flux without interferences due to higher-order reflection,
but they are usually of inferior resolving power in the energy
range 0.1-10 eV. This article describes the construction and
properties of a mechanical monochromator. The instrument was
required to separate (with a resolution of 20-30%) neutrons of the
same energy level up to energies of 1-2 eV and to achieve the
greatest possible flux through the rotor of the monochromator to
ensure satisfactory ratio of desired effect to background. The
construction is illustrated in Fig.1, in which the numbers have

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A mechanical neutron monochromator ... S/120/61/000/003/002/041
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the following meanings: 1 - protective rings; 2 - tube; 3 - core; 4 - bearing blocks; 5 - wedges; 6 - bundles of sheets forming the slots. The slot walls were sheet 0.34 mm thick separated by foils to give a slot width of 0.347 mm. The slots were 700 mm long and slots could be turned at various angles to the beam. The total thickness of metal in the path of the beam is 30 cm, which weakens by a factor of about 10 000 the intensity of neutrons in the energy range 0.001-1 MeV. It also appreciably screens gamma radiation, which is very convenient if the neutron detector is sensitive to gamma radiation. With straight slots the amount of rotor end surface that can be used is restricted, and for any given peripheral speed it is advantageous to have the diameter as large as possible. The core is a carbon steel tube of 225.2 mm external diameter fitted with endbells carrying the ball bearing journals. Eight ribs are pressed into slots on the tube surface and on these a tube of high tensile chrome-vanadium steel is shrunk. Between the internal diameter of the rotor tube, of 270.6 mm, and the external diameter of the core tube there remains an annular space divided into equal parts by the eight ribs. The slots are built up as bundles of sheets spaced with aluminium foil to give a mean

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A mechanical neutron monochromator ...

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E194/E155

slot width of 0.347 mm. The plates are wedged in place. The total weight of the rotor was 270 kg and it was designed to operate at speeds up to 12000 r.p.m.; a hydraulic drive was finally selected in order to minimise vibration. The construction of the driving turbine is described; it can operate at speeds up to 13 000 r.p.m. On leaving the source the beam passes through three collimators before reaching the rotor. The two outer collimators govern the angle of divergence of the neutron beam and the intermediate one reduces the background of stray neutrons. In the plane perpendicular to the slot walls the beam is of constant width and in the plane parallel to the slots it converges from 100 mm at the luminous surface to 15 mm at the rotor. The cross-section of the beam and hence the resolution may be controlled by adjusting the first collimator which is of variable slot width. A graphical method was used to determine the spectral line of monochromatic neutrons and the procedure adopted is explained. Because the slots move in a circumference the spectral lines are not quite the same as they would be for a screw-shaped slot or for slots with parallel walls moving in a straight line. Resultant spectral lines determined graphically by the method described are shown in Fig.8

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S/120/6L/000/003/002/041
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A mechanical neutron monochromator

for two values of the angle θ between the line of the beam and the centre line of the rotor. In these graphs the curve marked 1 corresponds to the central part of the slot. Fig. 9 shows graphs of the optimum resolution for various energies with the rotor running at a speed of 9000 r.p.m. with appropriate values of θ . The resolution may be improved by limiting the height of the slot used. The intensity of the monochromatic neutrons may then be increased without appreciably impairing the resolution by using a wider beam of appropriate divergence. In order to test the quality of assembly of the bundles of shafts and to determine the rotor position corresponding to $\theta = 0$, plots were made of the counting speed of a neutron detector type BF3 as function of the angle θ with the rotor stationary. Fig. 10 shows typical curves. The dotted curve 1 is the calculated spectral line, the circles 2 correspond to measurements without a cadmium filter, and the crosses 3 to the use of a cadmium filter. It will be seen that there is excellent agreement between theory and experiment when a cadmium filter is used and considerable divergence if it is not. The throughput factor was calculated for $\theta = 0$ and compared with the experimental value: it was found

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A mechanical neutron monochromator...²⁷⁶⁹³
S/120/61/000/003/002/041'
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that when a cadmium filter was used the average experimental factor was 0.86 of the calculated value, and when no filter was used considerably exceeded it. The effect is obviously due to extra neutrons passing through the slot by total internal reflection from the slot walls. The effect of internal reflection is noticeable for neutrons with an energy of about 0.001 eV. For investigations in the range of 0.001-0.0001 eV, a second rotor was made of similar construction but with the plates made of plexiglass (perspex). In order to suppress reflection the plates were covered with a layer of polyisobutylene. Satisfactory results were obtained with this rotor. Numerous tests have now been made with this monochromator and they have confirmed its suitability for measuring various neutron sections and gamma ray spectra.

V.I. Mostovoy is mentioned in the article.

There are 11 figures and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 English.

The English language reference reads as follows:

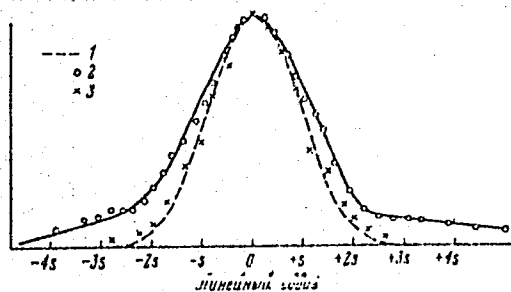
Ref.2: J.G. Dash, H.S. Sommers. Rev. Scient. Instrum., 1953, V.24,
2, 91. X

Card 5/6

A mechanical neutron monochromator ... S/120/61/000/003/002/041
E194/E155

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR
(Institute of Atomic Energy, AS USSR)
SUBMITTED: August 20, 1960

Fig. 10



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S/089/63/014/003/004/020
B102/B186AUTHORS: Danelyan, L. S., Yefimov, B. V.

TITLE: Radiative capture cross sections for tellurium isotopes in dependence on the neutron energies of up to 1.5 keV

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 3, 1963, 264 - 272

TEXT: The authors continue previous investigations (Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 44, no. 4, 1963) on the neutron cross sections for the Mo isotopes. The aim of the present investigations was to detect weak neutron resonances which do not become apparent in total-cross section measurements, also to determine the values of σ_{oy} (σ_{oy} is the capture cross section at the resonance maximum and Γ is the total width) and the level spins for $\Gamma_n \leq 0.2 \Gamma_\gamma$. From σ_{oy} and the total cross sections (σ_o and σ_o^2) the radiative widths Γ_γ are calculated. The measurements were made by the time-of-flight method; the water-shielded uranium target of the electron linear accelerator of the Institut atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatova (Institute of Atomic Energy imeni I. V. Kurchatov) was taken as neutron source. With Card 1/4

Radiative capture cross sections ...

S/089/63/014/003/004/020
B102/B186

repetition frequencies of 70 and 100 cps of the accelerator the neutron pulses had durations of 0.9 and 0.6 μ sec. The γ -rays were detected by four NaI(Tl) scintillators with photomultipliers, the neutrons were fed to a 2048-channel time analyzer with memory. The path travelled by the neutrons through the collimation system between source and sample amounted to 15.1 m. The neutron monitor was a BF_3 proportional counter. The results were evaluated according to the method of the "black" samples (e.g. Waters et al., Nucl. Phys. 12, 563, 959). The samples were separate isotopes ($\text{Te}^{122}, 123, 124, 125$) prepared as powders and filled in aluminum containers (30 and 50 mm wide). No levels could be identified of Te^{120} (conc. 5.9 % only), and no levels of Te^{128} and Te^{130} were found. Among the other isotopes several unknown levels were detected, such as the weak s-levels of Te^{123} at 96 ± 2 , 109 ± 2 and 118 ± 2 ev, and the 198 ± 5 ev level of Te^{126} . Besides the results contained in the table also the values of

$\bar{\Gamma}_n^0/D = (\Delta E)^{-1} \sum_{\Delta E} \Gamma_n^0$ were calculated for Te^{123} and Te^{125} and

$(1.6 \pm 0.7) \cdot 10^4$ and $(0.55 \pm 0.4) \cdot 10^4$ was obtained. These values agree

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Radiative capture cross sections ...

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within the limits of error with the corresponding ones obtained after the optical model. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1962

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Radiative capture cross sections ...

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Table 4

E_0, eV	$2R\Gamma_n, \text{MeV}$	$\sigma_0 \Gamma_n \times 10^3, \text{b.eV}$	$\sigma_0 \gamma \Gamma_n, \text{b.eV}$	J	Γ_n, MeV	Γ'	Γ_γ	$\frac{\Gamma_\gamma}{\Gamma} = \frac{\sigma_0 \gamma \Gamma}{\sigma_0 \Gamma}$	Γ_n^2
$\text{Te}^{122}, I = 1/2^+$									
$2,334 \pm 0,01$	—	—	—	1	$10,4 \pm 0,8$	114 ± 4	104 ± 3	—	$8,8 \pm 0,4$
$23,9 \pm 0,2$	46 ± 4	2500	1350 ± 100	0	92 ± 8	200 ± 20	108 ± 18	0,54	$19 \pm 1,6$
$35,5 \pm 0,4$	$13,2 \pm 0,9$	480	380 ± 30	0	$26,4 \pm 1,8$	125 ± 40	100 ± 42	0,8	$4,4 \pm 0,3$
96 ± 2	17 ± 4	—	220 ± 45	—	—	—	—	—	—
109 ± 2	$6 \pm 1,2$	—	70 ± 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
118 ± 2	20 ± 4	—	200 ± 40	—	—	—	—	—	—
132 ± 3	63 ± 10	625	500 ± 50	1	42 ± 7	220 ± 120	180 ± 120	0,8	$3,7 \pm 0,8$
157 ± 4	270 ± 30	2200	610 ± 60	1	180 ± 20	250 ± 20	70 ± 10	0,28	$14,5 \pm 1,6$
$\text{Te}^{122}, I = 1/2^+$									
$25,0 \pm 0,2$	$0,06 \pm 0,07$	48	$45 \pm 2,5$	1	0,64	103	102	—	—
$133,5 \pm 3$	$(19 \pm 3)^*$	—	170 ± 20	0	1,82	107	105	0,94	—
213 ± 4	40 ± 10	240	205 ± 20	1	$12,7 \pm 2$	146	133	—	$1,1 \pm 0,16$
228 ± 4	—	—	115 ± 16	0	38 ± 6	480	440	—	—
260 ± 5	—	—	—	1	$26,7 \pm 8,7$	178	150	—	—
280 ± 5	110 ± 30	550	305 ± 35	0	80 ± 20	530	450	0,85	$1,83 \pm 0,45$
322 ± 6	200 ± 40	900	470 ± 45	1	$73,4 \pm 20$	200 ± 70	140 ± 80	0,60	$4,55 \pm 1,25$
425 ± 9	—	—	165 ± 22	1	133 ± 27	280 ± 35	145 ± 40	0,52	$7,8 \pm 1,6$
	—	—	550 ± 60	—	—	—	—	—	—

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S/056/63/044/004/013/044
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Pevzner, M. I., Adamchuk, Yu. V., Danelyan, L. S.,
Yefimov, B. V., Moskalev, S. S., Muradyan, G. V.

TITLE: Neutron-spectroscopic investigations of Nuclear Levels. 1.
Neutron cross sections of molybdenum isotopes in the
7 - 15,000 ev energy range

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44,
no. 4, 1963, 1187 - 1194

TEXT: The time-of-flight method was used for determining the total neutron cross sections (path length 109.14 m) and the radiative capture cross sections (path length 15.1 m) for Mo isotopes from $A = 92$ to 100. The measurements were made by means of a neutron spectrometer (cf. Atomnaya energiya, 13, 327, 1962), and a linear electron accelerator was used as pulsed neutron source (OYAI Report P-956, Dubna, 1962); the pulse duration was $0.6 \mu\text{sec}$, the repetition frequency 100 cps, the channel width of the time analyzer $0.577 \mu\text{sec}$. The neutrons were detected by a stack of 230 proportional counters arranged in an aluminum tank filled with BF_3 (80% B^{10}). The

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Neutron-spectroscopic investigations...

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detector area was 2500 cm^2 ; the thickness in the direction of the neutron trajectories was 17.6 cm. The highest resolution in the total cross-section measurements was $0.006 \mu\text{sec/m}$. The energy distribution of the total neutron cross section is graphically shown for the whole range investigated and the numerical results are tabulated for the great many resonance levels observed with the seven Mo isotopes investigated; E_0 , Γ_γ , Γ_n , and Γ_n^0 are given. In the calculations, the interference between potential and resonance scatterings is taken into account. Also the strength function for the s-wave,

$S_0 = \Gamma_n^0/D$, is calculated for all isotopes. The weak levels detected

(Mo^{95} 110.8, 118.3, 220, 249, 267.3 ev; Mo^{97} 230 ev; Mo^{98} 12 ev and Mo^{100} 99.5 ev) are attributed to p-neutron capture. A series of double and even triple peak coincidences were observed; thus, for example, at $335 \pm 10 \text{ ev}$ Mo^{92} , Mo^{95} and Mo^{100} have a peak; at $1520 \pm 10 \text{ ev}$, Mo^{94} , Mo^{97} and Mo^{98} . There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009106

S/0056/63/045/006/1858/1864

AUTHORS: Danelyan, L. S.; Yefimov, B. V.; Sotnikov, S. K; Kakhramanov-Dzhazairov, V.

TITLE: Intensities of the Gamma transitions to the ground rotational band in neutron resonances of the reaction $Gd^{155} (n, \gamma) Gd^{156}$

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 6, 1963, 1858-1864

TOPIC TAGS: gadolinium 155, gadolinium 156, gamma transition, ground rotation band, neutron resonance, neutron capture by gadolinium, resonance intensity distribution, Porter Thomas distribution

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to find the variation of the partial radiation width for the 8.44-MeV transition in Gd^{156} following neutron capture at different neutron resonances. This transition was chosen because it can be readily separated from other tran-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009106

sitions. A crystal scintillation spectrometer was used to measure the relative intensities of the γ transitions to the ground rotational band for 20 resonances in the $Gd^{155}(n, \gamma)Gd^{156}$ reaction. At the measurement accuracy attained in these experiments, the resonance intensity distribution is compatible with a Porter-Thomas distribution with one channel. The possibility remains, however, that there are two groups of such distributions with different mean intensities. The apparatus was based on coincidence circuitry and in addition to separating the 8.44-MeV γ 's it can also measure the γ -ray background at other energies. It is reported that the apparatus is being improved and the measurement of the relative intensities of the 8.44 MeV transition will be continued. "The idea of this measurement was suggested to us by L. V. Groshev and A. M. Demidov to whom we are grateful. We also thank M. I. Pevzner for a truthful discussion of the results and V. A. Kochetkov and A. Ya. Lunin for much work performed." Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

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and the

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... at approx. 1000 ft. ...

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... in each case, the horizontal direction of the ...
... fluctuating horizontal ... acceleration ...
... to some maximum value ... the direction of its ...
... the greatest ...
... horizontal acceleration. The apparatus is level ...
... only in this direction under the action of the gauges indicating the horizontal

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1.001 - 4

ACCESSION NR: AP5019055

acceleration and its first derivative. The gauges are placed on the apparatus and on the stabilized support.

ASSOCIATION: none

IDENTIFICATION: 1.001

NO. 100

SUBJECT: VS, IS

Card 2/2

AUTHOR. Sotnikov, S. K., Yermov, B. V., Isitovich, A. P.

... of the stabilization channel of a scintillation

... tekhnika ...

ABSTRACT: A method of stabilization by means of a TELETYPE LIGHT PULSE obtained from a cold-cathode gas-discharge tube (TKh-4B) is considered. As the relation between the current pulse and light pulse in the above tube is practically linear, the instability of light flashes does not affect the amplifier gain because a

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AUTHOR: Sotnikov, S. K.; Yefimov, B. V.; Tsitovich, A. P.

TITLE: Method of stabilization of the amplification channel of a scintillation counter

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11A287

REF SOURCE: Tr. 6-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektron. T. 1. M., Atomizdat, 1964, 69-80

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, amplifying equipment, stabilization

ABSTRACT: A procedure is described for stabilizing the amplification channel of a scintillation counter with the aid of a reference light pulse. The light-pulse source is a cold-cathode thyatron (TKh4B), in which the light output is proportional to the current through the thyatron. The stabilization is by comparing the current pulse from the output of a photomultiplier with the current pulse through the thyatron, with subsequent regulation of the gain of the amplifier by means of the difference error signal. A slightly modified standard amplifier (VIII-10) and an FEU-49 photomultiplier are used. Introduction of stabilization has improved the time stability of the system by ~10 times (from 3-5% to 0.3-0.4%, as checked relative to the position of the Cs¹³⁷ line). The complete schematic diagrams of the apparatus are given. V. Kharitonov. [Translation of abstract]

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AUTHOR: Sotnikov, S. K.; Yefimov, B. V.; Tsitovich, A. P.

TITLE: Method of stabilization of the amplifier section of a scintillation counter

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut atomnoy energii. Doklady, no. 695, 1964. Metod stabilizatsii trakta usileniya tsintillyatsionnogo schetchika, 1-15

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, Gamma spectrometer, amplifier stabilization, spectral line stability

ABSTRACT: The authors consider a method of stabilizing the amplifier section of a scintillation counter system using a reference light pulse, as described first by

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L 58329-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5010444

examination of the block diagram of the apparatus, shown in Figure 1 of the Enclosure. The control circuit governs the gain of a linear amplifier connected to the photomultiplier load. The circuit and its units are described in detail. The

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SECRET

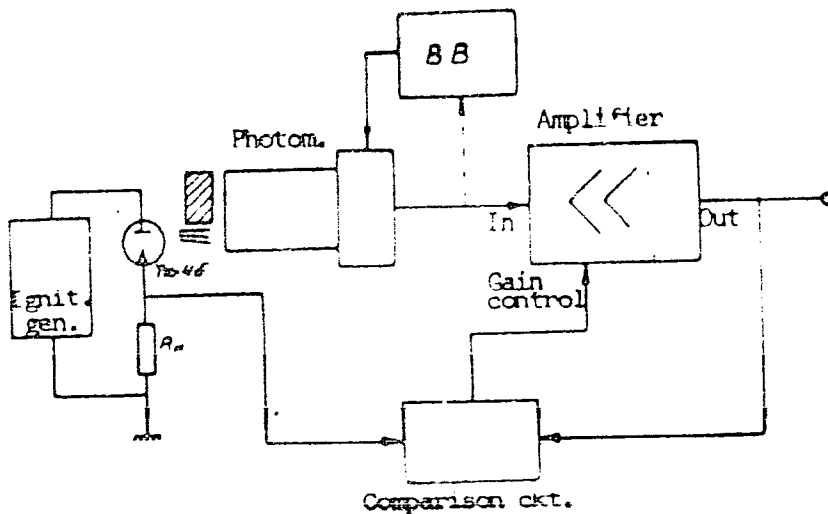


Fig. 1. Block diagram of stabilization

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