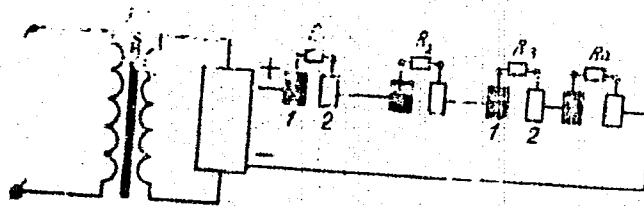


AA0038346- DAWILOV, M. A

UR 0482

Soviet Inventions Illustrated, Section I Chemical, Derwent, 3-70

237521 ELECTROCHEMICAL MACHINING of several parts simultaneously involves coupling each pair of electrodes (part 1 and tool electrode 2) in series to the power source TP. If their areas are unequal, the voltage is levelled out by coupling parallel to the pairs shunting resistances $R_1, 2, 3, 4$ and these serve to level out the current densities and provide the accurate finish sought. 27.3.67. as 1144205/25-28. OZERNOI, V.G. et al. (2.7.69.) Bul. / 2.2.69. Class 48a. Int.Cl. C23b.



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19731464

AA0038346

AUTHORS: Ozernoy, V. G.; Danilov, M. A. and
Martynov, V. I.

2/2

19731465

USSR

KOZHURIN, V. M., and DANILOV, M. M.

"Dynamics of Mineral, Protein and Carbohydrate Metabolism in Chickens Exposed to Varying Doses of Short-wave Ultraviolet Irradiation"

Sb. rabot molodykh uchenykh. Vses. n.-i. i tekhnol. in-t pitsevodstva
(Collection of Works of Young Scientists, All-Union Scientific Research and Technological Institute of Poultry Farming), 1970, vyp. 11, pp 294-299
(from RZh-Biologicheskaya Khimiya, No 2, 25 Jan 71, Abstract No 2FL312 from summary)

Translation: With daily exposure of chickens to UV rays (1500 microwatts per minute per sq cm) there was an increase in the concentration of P_{inorg}, Ca, total protein and HB, and a decline in the activity of alkaline phosphatase. A dose of 4500 microwatts inhibits protein and carbohydrate metabolism.

1/1

1/2 025 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70
TITLE--A TECHNIQUE FOR DETERMINING THE DYNAMICS AND RATE OF PORTAL
CIRCULATION WITH THE AID OF A PLATINUM AND HYDROGEN ELECTRODE -U-
AUTHOR--(04)-VISHNEVSKIY, A.A., VOLYNSKIY, YU.D., DANILOV, M.V., BERDIKYAN,
S.YA.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--KHIRURGIYA, 1970, NR 4, PP 97-99
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--BLOOD CIRCULATION, LIVER, VEIN, HYPERTENSION, PLATINUM
ELECTRODE
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAE--1983/1219 STEP NO--UR/0531/70/000/004/0097/0099
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0054114
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 025 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0054114

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE AUTHORS PROPOSE A NEW METHOD OF STUDYING THE PORTAL CIRCULATION BY MEANS OF A CATHETER WITH A PLATINUM ELECTRODE INTRODUCED INTO THE HEPATIC VEIN. ASCORBIC ACID SOLUTION WHICH WAS INTRODUCED INTRASPLENICALLY. THE PLATINUM ELECTRODE RECORDS THE INDICATOR DILUTION CURVE IN THE HEPATIC VEIN. THE REFERRED OT TECHNIQUE ENABLES ACCURATE DETERMINATION OF THE RATE OF PORTAL HYPERTENSION AND THE CHARACTER OF INDICATOR EVACUATION FROM THE PORTAL CHANNEL, AS WELL AS HELPS TO ASSESS THE DEGREE OF CIRCULATION IMPAIRMENT THROUGH THE LIVER AND COLLATERAL CIRCULATION.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC: 681.121:389.12

TZIP Engineers GAMMERMAN, M. Ya., DANILOV, M. Ya.; KIVILIS, S. S.,
Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences

"High-Production Flowmeter"

Moscow, Pribory i sistemy upravleniya, No 9, 1973, p 48

Abstract: This brief article describes a flowmeter developed and operated by TZIP (Tallin Plant for Measurement Instruments) to satisfy demands for a highly accurate means of conducting accurate transmissions of liquid flow units. Also capable of gas flow measurements, the meter provides high productivity in a broad measurement range. A diagram of the device is given together with an explanatory text. Investigation of the prototype, built by the VNIIMSe /expansion unknown/, showed that the measurement error did not exceed ± 0.2 or $\pm 0.3\%$. It is noted that there is practically no upper limit of measurement for the device.

1/1

1/2 064 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70
TITLE--INVESTIGATION OF THE OPTICAL INHOMOGENEITIES OF THE ACTIVE
SUBSTANCE IN A CF SUB3 J -U-
AUTHOR-(04)-BELOUSOVA, I.M., DANILOV, O.B., SINITSYNA, I.A., SPIRIDONOV,
V.V.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--ZHURNAL EKSPERIMENTAL'NOY I TEORETICHESKOY FIZIKI, 1970, VOL 58,
NR 5, PP 1481-1486
DATE PUBLISHED--70
SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS
TOPIC TAGS--REFRACTIVE INDEX, INTERFEROMETER, SHOCK WAVE, LASER PUMPING,
LASER
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRA--3002/0017 STEP NO--UR/0056/70/058/005/1481/1486
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0127667
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 064

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0127667

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE TIME DEPENDENCE OF THE REFRACTIVE INDEX DURING PHOTODISSOCIATION IS DEMONSTRATED BY THE INTERFEROMETER TECHNIQUE. IT IS SHOWN THAT A SHOCK WAVE APPEARS IN THE SUBSTANCE CONTAMINATED WITH THE PHOTODISSOCIATION PRODUCTS. THE WAVE IS DUE TO EVAPORATION (RESULTING FROM ABSORPTION OF THE PUMPING LIGHT) OF MOLECULAR IODINE DEPOSITED ON THE CUVETTE WALLS. IT IS SHOWN THAT THE TIME DELAY BETWEEN GENERATION AND THE PUMPING PULSE WEAKLY DEPENDS ON THE PRESSURE (AT HIGH VALUES OF THE LATTER). THIS EFFECT IS ASCRIBED TO INCREASE OF THE SPONTANEOUS EMISSION LINE WIDTH AND NATURALLY LEADS TO AN INCREASE OF THE GENERATION THRESHOLD.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

BELOUSOVA, I. M., DDANILOV, O. B., ZAPRYAGAYEV, A. F.; and ROZANOV, N. N.

"Study of the Radiation Spectrum of a Laser Used as Receiver of a Signal With a Doppler Shift"

Moscow, Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 58, No 2, Feb 70, pp 394-406

Abstract: The article describes results of a study of the radiation spectrum of a helium-neon laser which is acted on by a signal reflected from a moving object (a mirror or a reflector with a diffusing surface). It is shown that at a significantly low answer signal intensity ($\sim 10^{-4}$ of the output power) beats appear in the laser radiation whose frequency is determined by Doppler's law, with a modulation depth close to 100 percent. The low-frequency beat spectrum reveals harmonics. Two reasons are assumed for the appearance of the harmonics: 1) multiple passage of the signal between the laser and the moving object, and 2) (in the case of a multifrequency laser mode) non-

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USSR

BELOUSOVA, I. M., et al., Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, Vol 58, No 2, Feb 70, pp 394-406

linear interaction between the field of the answer signal of one mode and the field of another mode.

It was found experimentally that a mode of stimulated laser generation sets in after the signal reflected from the moving object ceases to act on it ("memorization" effect). It is shown that the existence of the "memorization" effect is due to the presence of harmonics in the beat spectrum. The question of the stability of the "memorization" mode is considered theoretically. It is suggested that there is a stability region for the case of three frequencies belonging to one longitudinal mode.

2/2

USSR

BELOUSOVA, I. M.; ^DDANILOV, O. B.; ZAPRYAGAYEV, A. F.

"Experimental Study of Nonlinear Processes in Lasers Using a Mixture of Helium and Neon"

Leningrad, Journal of Technical Physics; February, 1970; pp 405-7

Δ Δ Δ

ABSTRACT: The article concerns an experimental study of the spectrum and modulation depth of laser radiation, with the return wave's being directed into the resonator by a moving reflector. The study indicates the presence of several harmonics in the spectrum of Doppler beats whose intensity depends on the conditions of the return of the radiation from the moving reflector inside the resonator. The effect of generating forced oscillations in a laser with a fixed reflector is observed.

The article includes a table and two figures. There are three references.

1/1

Acc. Nr: **110043669**

D

Ref. Code: UR 0056

PRIMARY SOURCE: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy
Fiziki, 1970, Vol 58, Nr 2, pp **394-406**

INVESTIGATION OF THE RADIATION SPECTRUM
OF A LASER EMPLOYED AS A DETECTOR
OF A DOPPLER SHIFTED SIGNAL

I. M. Belousova, O. B. Danilov, A. F. Zapryagayev, N. N. Rozanov

The radiation spectrum of a helium-neon laser subjected to the action of a signal reflected from a moving body is investigated. Stimulated generation arising on cessation of action of the external signal on the laser is observed.

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REEL/F
19770073

21 **DI**

Acc. Nr:

AP0047884

Abstracting Service:

INTERNAT. AEROSPACE ABST

Ref. Code:

5-70 UR0057

A70-25123 # Experimental investigation of nonlinear processes in a laser employing a neon-helium gas mixture (Eksperimental'noe issledovanie nelineinykh protsessov v OKG na smesi gazov gellii-neon). I. M. Belousova, O. B. Danilov, and A. F. Zapriagaev. *Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoi Fiziki*, vol. 40, Feb. 1970, p. 405-407. In Russian.

Study of the spectrum and depth of modulation of laser emission in the case where the laser beam is reflected back into the resonator by a mirror moving along the direction of the beam. In this case, the laser power output is modulated at the Doppler frequency corresponding to the rate at which the mirror moves. It is found that the spectrum of the Doppler beats exhibits several harmonics whose intensity depends on the conditions under which the backward wave is reflected from the moving mirror.

V.P.

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REEL/FRAME
19791556

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USSR

UDC 621.371.035:621.19.021(000.0)

KONDRAT'YEV, A. B., MASLENNIKOV, P. N., KONDRAT'YEV, V. P., ZEMSKOV, O. A.,
DAHILOV, O. M., and ZENNIN, V. V. 2

"Apparatus for the Electrochemical Treatment of Small Diameter Holes"

USSR Author's Certificate No 284879, Filed 25 Jun 68, Published 6 Mar 72 (from
Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Khimiya, No 21(II), 1972, Abstract No 211288P by
A. D. Davydov)

Translation: The new patented apparatus contains a tank for electrolyte, the power source, and a cathode in the shape of a thin rod. It is suitable for the treatment of small diameter holes in items made of low-magnetic alloys such as VK6, VK8, and VK15. It differs from other similar apparatus by the presence of a magnetic lens (in a shape of the shielded coil), with the cathode-instrument placed within its field. The cathode is made of paramagnetic material, in order to prevent the concentration of magnetic power lines in it.

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1/2 009 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70
TITLE--ISOMERIZATION OF TRIMETHYLGLUCOSE TO
TRIMETHYL, GLUCO, CRTHC, SACCHARINIC ACID -U-
AUTHOR--(03)--GAKHCKIDZE, R.A., NAGAYDELI, A.I., DANILOV, S.N.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--SOBUSHCH. AKAD. NAUK. GRUZ. SSR 1970. 57(1), 73-6
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY, BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--ISOMERIZATION, GLUCOSE, LEAD COMPOUND, SACCHARIDE, ORGANIC
ACID
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--3C02/1193 STEP NO--JR/0251/76/057/001/0073/0076
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0128611
UNCLASSIFIED

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UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0128611

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. CONVERSION WAS CARRIED OUT OF
3,5,6,TRI,CMICRON,METHYL,D,GLUCOSE INTO THE NEW COMPD.

"3,5,6,TRI,METHYLGLUCOURTHOSACCHARINIC ACID," BY HEATING IN THE
PRESCENCE OF $Pb(OH)_2$. THE SPECIFIC ROLE OF $Pb(OH)_2$ IN THE
ISOMERIZATION WAS INVESTIGATED.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

DANILOV, V. A., Scientific Research Institute for General and Pedagogical Psychology, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the USSR, Moscow

"Diagnosing the Strength of the Nervous System in Thought and Speech Activity"

Moscow, Voprosy Psikhologii, No 3, May/Jun 73, pp 150-154

Abstract: The author's purpose was to diagnose the strength of the nervous system on the basis of test results; for this reason, primary interest was not so much in the developed ability of test subjects to perform mental operations as in the dynamics of their capacity for work while handling test assignments. Mental operations acted as a "load" demanding active second-signal activity. It was found that modified reliable procedures can be developed involving "elimination," "formation of analogies" and "associative experiment" for differentiating test subjects as to the dynamics of their capacity for work in the area of mental speech activity. Comparison of indices of the dynamics of capacity for work showed that correlations exist between all three procedures. These tests can be used to diagnose the strength of the human nervous system in mental speech activity.

1/1

1/2 011 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70
TITLE--THERMAL STABILITY OF AROMATIC POLYESTERS -U-
AUTHOR--KORSHAK, V.V., VINOGRADOVA, S.V., DANILOV, V.G., BERIDZE, L.A.,
SALAZKIN, S.N.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR **D**
SOURCE--VYSOKOMOL. SOEDIN. SER B 1970, 12(2), 129-32
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY, MATERIALS
TOPIC TAGS--THERMAL STABILITY, POLYESTER RESIN, CONDENSATION REACTION,
CHLORIDE, POLYNUCLEAR HYDROCARBON, PHENOL
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1989/0227 STEP NO--UR/0460/70/012/002/0129/0132
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106883
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 011

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--11SEP70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106883

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. DTA CURVES OF POLYESTERS PREPD. BY CONDENSING PHENOLPHTHALEIN WITH 1 EQUIV. OF SEBACOYL CHLORIDE, ISOPHTHALOYL CHLORIDE, 4,4PRIME,BIPHENYLDICARBONYL CHLORIDE, OR TEREPHTHALOYL CHLORIDE (I), AND BY CONDENSING I WITH 9,9,BIS(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)FLUORENE, 10,10,BIS(4, HYDROXYPHENYL), ANTHRONE, 2,2,BIS(4, HYDROXYPHENYL)ACENAPHTHELENONE, OR BISPHENOL A (II), SHOWED THAT THE COMPS. WERE STABLE. SMALLER THAN OR EQUAL TO 460DEGREES IN HE. AT 350-60DEGREES THE WT. LOSS IN HE WAS 2-3PERCENT. THE WT. LOSSES IN HE. AT 900DEGREES WERE SMALLER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50PERCENT FOR THE POLYESTERS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE CONTG. -II.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC 666.914

DANILOV, V. I., Engineer (Khoroshevskiy Reinforced Concrete Parts Plant DSK-1),
MERKIN, A. P., Candidate of Technical Sciences (Moscow Order of the Red Banner
of Labor Engineering and Construction Institute imeni V. V. Kuybyshev), and
FAMINSKIY, O. I., Engineer (Glavmosstroy)

"Technology of High-Strength Gypsum Plaster Parts"

Moscow, Stroitel'nyye Materialy, No 1, Jan 74, pp 14-15

Abstract: New technology has been proposed for the single-step production of gypsum and gypsum plaster parts from dihydrous gypsum. The method involves intensive dehydration during heating of the dihydrous gypsum powder whereupon the chemically bonded water remains in the mass in the form of moisture and then, as a result of cooling, enters into the reaction of the polyhydrate hydration. With this method it is possible to produce plaster with filler with a compressive strength up to 600 kgf/cm^2 at a bulk density of 2200 kg/m^3 . This new method eliminates a number of intermediate processes and yields a better product than obtained from currently used production processes. A figure shows the production schematic for manufacture of sheet rock. Three figures.

1/1

USSR

UDC 621.391.82:621.317.346

GORBACHEV, A. A. and DANILOV, V. I.

"Estimating the Intensity of a Noise Signal in AM Oscillations"

Gor'kiy, Izvestiya VUZov SSSR Radiofizika, Vol 13, No 1, 1970,
pp 88-92

Abstract: In special radio receivers, particularly radioastro-
nomical observation equipment, there is need for measuring the
noise. The purpose of this paper is to determine the error in
these measurements with quasi-optimal treatment of the received
oscillations when the output of the high-frequency part of the
receiver contains an amplitude-modulated signal in noise. It
is assumed that the distribution of instantaneous noise values at
the output and the distribution of the amplitude time function are
normal. The method of maximum probability is used to estimate
the noise envelope dispersion. An expression is obtained for the
shift in the dispersion estimate, and a description is given of
experimental equipment designed to verify this expression.

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USSR

GORBACHEV, A. A., et al, Izvestiya VUZov SSSR Radiofizika, Vol 13,
No 1, 1970, pp 88-92

Differences between the theoretical and experimental curves for
the dispersion shift are explained by measurement errors.

2/2

- 73 -

1/2 025 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70
TITLE--ELECTRONIC ASPECTS OF THE PHOTODIMERIZATION OF PYRIMIDINE BASES AND
THEIR DERIVATIVES -U-
AUTHOR--(04)-KRUGLYAK, YU. A., DANILOV, V. I., KUPRIYEVICH, V. A., OGLOBLIN,
V. V.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--TEOR. EKSP. KHIM. 1970, 6(1), 33-9 *D*
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--DIMERIZATION, PYRIMIDINE, EXCITED STATE, URACIL, THYMINE,
PHOTOEFFECT, FREE RADICAL, DNA
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--3002/1114 STEP NO--UR/0379/70/006/001/0033/0039
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0128541
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 025 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0123541
ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. CALCNS. WERE MADE ON THE LOWEST
EXCITED TRIPLET (T SUB1) AND SINGLET (S SUB1) STATES OF THE TITLE
COMPS. (URACIL, 6, METHYLURACIL, THYMINE, ORATIC ACID, 5, 4-HYDROURACIL,
CYTOSINE, 5, METHYLCYTOSINE, 2, THIOTHYMINE, ISOCYTOSINE, 5, NITROURACIL,
AND 6, AZATHYMINE) BY SCF CI (CONFIGURATION INTERACTION) METHODS.
EXCITATION ESP. CONCERNS THE C SUB5 C SUB6 BOND IN T SUB1 AND S SUB1
STATES, TRIPLET EXCITATION BEING ENTIRELY LOCALIZED ON THIS BOND. IN
THE T SUB1 STATE, THIS BOND IS VERY WEAKENED AND, THUS, THE CONDITIONS
FOR DIMERIZATION ARE MORE FAVORABLE IN THE T SUB1 THAN IN THE S SUB1
STATE. A CORRELATION IS PROPOSED BETWEEN THE DEGREE OF LOCALIZATION OF
TRIPLET EXCITATION OF C SUB5 C SUB6 BOND AND THE RATE OF
PHOTODIMERIZATION. EXPTL. DATA CONCERNING FORMATION OF THYMINE FREE
RADICALS IN DNA ARE EXPLAINED. FACILITY: INST. FIZ. KHIM. IM.
PISARZHEVSKOGO, KIEV, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 038 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70
TITLE--ESTIMATING THE INTENSITY OF A NOISE SIGNAL IN AM OSCILLATIONS -U-
AUTHOR--(02)-GORBACHEV, A.A., DANILOV, V.I. D
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--GOR'KIY, IZVESTIYA VUZOV SSSR RADIOFIZIKA, VOL 13, NO 1, 1970, PP
88-92
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--ASTRONOMY, ASTROPHYSICS, NAVIGATION

TOPIC TAGS--RADIO RECEIVER, SIGNAL TO NOISE RATIO, AMPLITUDE MODULATION,
RADIO ASTRONOMY, OSCILLATION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--3003/1954

STEP NO--UR/0141/70/013/001/0088/0092

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0130737

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 038

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0130737

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. IN SPECIAL RADIO RECEIVERS, PARTICULARLY RADIOASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATION EQUIPMENT, THERE IS NEED FOR MEASURING THE NOISE. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PAPER IS TO DETERMINE THE ERROR IN THESE MEASUREMENTS WITH QUASI OPTIMAL TREATMENT OF THE RECEIVED OSCILLATIONS WHEN THE OUTPUT OF THE HIGH FREQUENCY PART OF THE RECEIVER CONTAINS AN AMPLITUDE MODULATED SIGNAL IN NOISE. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTANTANEOUS NOISE VALUES AT THE OUTPUT AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AMPLITUDE TIME FUNCTION ARE NORMAL. THE METHOD OF MAXIMUM PROBABILITY IS USED TO ESTIMATE THE NOISE ENVELOP DISPERSION. AN EXPRESSION IS OBTAINED FOR THE SHIFT IN THE DISPERSION ESTIMATE, AND A DESCRIPTION IS GIVEN OF EXPERIMENTAL EQUIPMENT DESIGNED TO VERIFY THIS EXPRESSION. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL CURVES FOR THE DISPERSION SHIFT ARE EXPLAINED BY MEASUREMENT ERRORS.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 022 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70
TITLE--MAGNETIC FIELD OF AZIMUTHALLY UNIFORMLY MAGNETIZED CYLINDRICAL
CONFIGURATIONS -U-
AUTHOR-(02)-DANILOV, V.I., IANOVICI, M.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR *D*
SOURCE--REV. ROUMAINE PHYS., VOL. 15, NO. 1, P. 73-90, 1970
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGR., PHYSICS
TOPIC TAGS--MAGNETIC FIELD, CYLINDRIC WAVE
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1998/1702 STEP NO--RU/0032/70/015/001/0073/0090
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0122032
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 022

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0122032

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0-

ABSTRACT. AS A CONCLUSION TO A PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED PAPER (ABSTR. A25174 OF 1969) THE AUTHORS GIVE THE EXPRESSIONS FOR THE MAGNETIC FIELD COMPONENTS OF UNIFORMLY AZIMUTHALLY MAGNETIZED ANNULAR CYLINDRICAL SECTORS, REGARDED AS THE GENERAL CASE OF CYLINDRICAL CONFIGURATIONS AND ALSO FOR THE MAGNETIC FIELD COMPONENTS OF A SPECIALLY SHAPED FINE WIRE WOUND COIL. FACILITY: JOINT INST. NUCLEAR RES., DUBNA, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC: 53.07/.08+53.001.5

DANILOV, V. I., SAFONOV, A. N., SMIRNOV, V. I., Joint Institute of Nuclear Research

"A Method of Regulating Capture Efficiency in a Synchrocyclotron"

USSR Author's Certificate No 269367, Division H, filed 12 Dec 66, published 15 Feb 71 (from RZh-Fizika, No 4, Apr 72, Abstract No 4A508 P)

Translation: A method is proposed for regulating capture effectiveness in the acceleration mode in a phasotron. The procedure is based on changing the magnetic field of the accelerator. As a distinguishing feature of the patent, the intensity of the output beam is increased by azimuthal variation of the magnetic field, and the average value of the field is regulated by varying the ring current flowing through the turns of a winding around the pole. K. N. Korol'.

1/1

USSR

UDC 612.84

DANILOV, V. I., DEMIRCHOGGLYAN, G. G., AVETICYAN, Z. A., ALLAKHVERDYAN, M. A.,
GRIGORYAN, Sh. V., and SAVERIGYAN, G. Kh., Laboratory of Optical Reception,
Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR

"Possible Mechanisms of the Magnetic Sensitivity of Birds"

Yerevan, Biologicheskii Zhurnal Armenii, Vol 23, No 8, Aug 70, pp 26-34

Abstract: The possible role of the pecten in the eyes of birds as a photoreceptor and orientation factor which responds to Earth's magnetic fields during flight is discussed. The structure of the organ is described, and the results of investigations of its role and functions are reported. The processes which take place in the pecten of birds under the influence of an alternating magnetic field are as follows: As a result of irregularities in flight paths (e.g., changes in speed and altitude, head movements, etc.) the magnetic field stimulates heparin secretion and causes its concentration in the vascular network of the pecten. As a result of its negative electric charge and chemical properties, the heparin produces the excitation of the central nervous system. Through electromagnetic induction the alternating magnetic field causes the appearance of electromagnetic forces in the blood vessels of the pecten, which tend to irritate the vascular receptors of the pecten and the optical nerve fibers (with which the pecten is in contact). The combined action of the magnetic field and light on the pecten

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USSR

DANILOV, V. I., et al, Biologicheskii Zhurnal Armenii, Vol 23, No 8, Aug 70,
pp 26-34

creates conditions for a photomagnetic effect in the organ, leading to the formation of diffused electric waves which tend to excite the optical nerve fibers. On this basis, the pecten may be regarded as performing the functions of a biological photomagnetic magnetometer. Further experimental and theoretical study of this hypothesis are necessary.

2/2

- 81 -

USSR

UDC: 661.143

MANDRUGIN, V. A., SAVUKHINA, T. A., FILATOVA, L. A., KRAVKOVA,
I. A., VAVILOV, V. A., DANILOV, V. P.

"Investigation of Electrophosphors of the CRT Type"

Sb. nauch. tr. VNI lyuminoforov i osobo chist. veshchestv (Col-
lected Scientific Works of the All-Union Scientific Research
Institute of Phosphors and Extra Pure Materials), 1971, vyp. 5,
pp 73-82 (from RZh-Khimiya, No 7, Apr 72, Abstract No 7L184)

Translation: Electroluminescent compositions of yellow, blue, green and red
luminescence colors are developed with a granulometric composition of 98-99%
particles of less than 12 microns and a smaller particle size of 25 microns or
less having a brightness of up to 170% of the standards at the "Krasnyy Khimik"
Plant. A technique is developed for making electroluminescent devices on a
voltage of 115 V at a frequency of 400 Hz. Bibliography of 6 titles. Resumé.

1/1

USSR

DANILOV, V. S., Soil Biology Faculty, Moscow State University

"Study of Chemiluminescence of Cell Structures During Induced Carcinogenesis"

Moscow, Biofizika, No 1, 1971, pp 346-348

Abstract: The effect of polycyclic hydrocarbons on luminescence of rat liver cell nuclei, mitochondria, lysosomes, and lipids was studied. The integral luminescence of the lipids and nuclei diminished during the interaction with carcinogens, a possible indication of the primary lowering of the level of free-radical reactions and intensification of the antioxidant activity of the lipid phase. This also happened in the case of mitochondria, although luminescence was intense during the first few minutes. The effect on the lysosome fraction was different, possibly because carcinogens, on coming into contact with the lysosomes, release enzymes, which are subsequently oxidized. In all the fractions there was a correlation between changes in the intensity of luminescence and the carcinogenic activity of the compounds. The addition of carcinogens to the organelles of tumor tissue (sarcoma 45) had little effect on the intensity of luminescence, showing that tumor cells are highly resistant to carcinogens due to blocking of the carcinogen-metabolite reaction.

1/1

1/2 036 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70
TITLE--ROLE OF LYSOSOMES IN CARCINOGENESIS AND RADIATION INJURY OF CELLS

-U-
AUTHOR--(03)--DANILOV, V.S., KOZLOV, YU.P., TARUSOV, B.N.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--DOKL. AKAD. NAUK SSSR 1970, 19016), 1474-5

DATE PUBLISHED--70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--RADIATION CELLULAR EFFECT, CHEMILUMINESCENCE, CARCINOGEN,
LIVER, SARCOMA, ANTHRACENE, GAMMA IRRADIATION, LYMPHATIC SYSTEM,
PEROXIDE, KETONE, ALDEHYDE

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1994/1098

STEP NO--UR/0020/70/190/006/1474/1475

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AT0115117

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 036

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AT0115117

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. CHEMILUMINESCENCE ACCOMPANIES THE INTERACTION OF LYSOSOMES WITH VARIOUS CARCINOGENS, INDICATING THAT THE LATTER PROVOKE FREE RADICAL REACTIONS IN THE LYSOSOME MEMBRANE. STRONG CARCINOGENS SUCH AS 3,4 BENZOPYRENE AND 20 METHYLCHOLANTHRENE (I) EXCITE STRONG LUMINESCENCE IN NORMAL LYSOSOMES, WHEREAS WEAK CARCINOGENS SUCH AS ANTHRACENE AND 1,2 BENZOPYRENE EXCITE LITTLE. HOWEVER, I DID NOT CAUSE LUMINESCENCE IN SARCOMA 45 LYSOSOMES. LIVER LYSOSOMES TAKEN AT INTERVALS FROM ANIMALS TREATED WITH I SHOWED LUMINESCENCE INCREASES FOR UP TO 3 MONTHS AFTER TREATMENT. EXPOSING MIXTS. OF LYSOSOMES AND ANTHRACENE, 3,4 BENZOPYRENE, OR I TO 2 TIMES 10 PRIME4 LUX VISIBLE LIGHT CAUSED LUMINESCENCE IN PROPORTION TO THE TIME OF EXPOSURE AND THE CARCINOGENICITY OF THE COMPD. LYSOSOMES FROM ANIMALS EXPOSED TO 200, 650, OR 1500 R GAMMA RAYS SHOWED LUMINESCENCE IN PROPORTION TO THE AMT. OF EXPOSURE. PEROXIDES, HYDROPEROXIDES, EPOXIDES, ALDEHYDES, AND KETONES WERE OBSD. IN LYSOSOMES FROM CERTAIN HEPATOMAS AND LYMPHOSARCOMAS. APPARENTLY OXIDN. REACTIONS CAUSED BY FREE RADICALS ARE INVOLVED IN CARCINOGENESIS. FACILITY: MOSK. GOS. UNIV. IM. LOMONOSOVA, MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC: 534.341.001.572

SUGAKOV, V. I., TYCHINSKIY, A. V., DANILOV, V. V.

"Amplified Magnetostatic Echo"

Moscow, Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, Vol 17, No 4, Apr 72, pp 781-786

Abstract: The paper outlines the theory of the amplified magnetostatic echo. The analysis is based on examination of a system of nonlinearly interacting modes of magnetostatic oscillations with regard to relaxation processes. The curve for the amplification factor as a function of the interpulse spacing is studied in detail. It is shown that this curve may have a maximum determined by competing processes of amplification and relaxation. The theoretical results agree satisfactorily with experimental data.

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USSR

UDC: 51.6

DANILOV, V. V., PODKOPAYEV, B. P.

"On the Problem of Synthesizing Logic Devices Based on Homogeneous Minnik Matrices"

Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta (News of Leningrad Electrical Engineering Institute), 1971, vyp. 98, pp 43-48 (from RZh-Kibernetika, No 1, Jan 72, Abstract No 1V658)

[No abstract]

1/1

172 008 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70
TITLE--TESTS FOR UNDIRECTED GRAPHS --U--
AUTHOR--(03)--DANILCV, V.V., KARPOVSKIY, M.G., MOSKALEV, YE.S.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--AVTOMATIKA I TELEMEXHANIKA, 1970, NR 4, PP 160-168
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--GRAPH THEORY, TEST

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAE--1998/0603 STEP NO--UR/0103/70/000/004/0160/0168
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0121272
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 008

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0121272

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THERE IS SUGGESTED A METHOD OF DETERMINING THE MINIMAL TESTS FOR CHECKING THE EFFICIENCY AND THE DIAGNOSTICS OF THE FAILURES OF ARBITRARY MULTIPLICITY IN UNDIRECTED GRAPHS BY MEANS OF THE METHOD OF BRANCHES AND BOUNDARIES. THERE ARE GIVEN THE LOWER AND THE UPPER ESTIMATIONS OF THE NUMBER OF TEST SETS TO CHECK THE EFFICIENCY AND THE DIAGNOSTICS OF FAILURES IN UNDIRECTED GRAPHS.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 013 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70
TITLE--FARADAY EFFECT LIGHT MODULATOR WITH CLOSED MAGNETIC CIRCUIT -U-
AUTHOR--(04)-DANILOV, V.V., DERYUGIN, I.A., MELISHCHUK, I.S., TRONKO, V.D.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR D
SOURCE--RADIOTEKHNIKA I ELEKTRONIKA (RADIO AND ELECTRONICS), 1970, NO 2,
PP 362-364
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGR.
TOPIC TAGS--FARADAY EFFECT, LIGHT MODULATOR, MAGNETIC CIRCUIT
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY KEEL/FRAME--3003/1858 STEP NO--UR/0109/70/000/002/0362/0364
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0130685
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 013 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0130685
ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE CONSTRUCTION OF A FARADAY
MODULATOR BASED ON YIG WITH THE MAGNETOOPTIC ACTIVE SPECIMEN IN THE FORM
OF A CLOSED MAGNETIC CIRCUIT IS DESCRIBED. THIS MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO
IMPROVED THE MODULATOR PARAMETERS SIGNIFICANTLY.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

DANILOV, V. V., KOLESOV, N. V.

"Reliability Synthesis of an Automaton with Detection of a Single Failure"

Izv. Leningr. Elektrotekhn. In-ta. [Works of Leningrad Institute of Electric Engineering], 1972, No 118, Part 1, pp 107-111 (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Kibernetika, No 3, Moscow, 1973, Abstract No 3 V442 by Kh. Madatyan).

Translation: The problem of reliability synthesis of the logic convertor of an automaton is studied. It is assumed that individual defects are detected by means of the automaton being tested.

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1/2 005 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70
TITLE--NONLINEAR GENERALIZATIONS OF DIRAC EQUATION WHICH ALLOW THE
CONFORMAL GROUP -U-
AUTHOR--DANILOV, YU.A. **D**
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--TEORETICHESKAYA I MATEMATICHESKAYA FIZIKA, 1970, VOL 2, NR 3, PP
297-301
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--CONFORMAL TRANSFORMATION, NONLINEAR EQUATION
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRA--1985/2035 STEP NO--UR/0646/70/002/003/0297/0301
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0102064
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 005

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0102064

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE MOST GENERAL FORM IS
CONSTRUCTED FOR THE NONLINEAR ADDITIONAL TERM TO HOMOGENEOUS (I.E.
CORRESPONDING TO ZERO MASS) DIRAC EQUATION, PRESERVING CONFORMAL
INVARIANCE OF THIS EQUATION. THE LARGEST TRANSFORMATION GROUP OF
INDEPENDENT VARIABLES AND COMPONENTS OF Ψ IS FOUND, WHICH IS ALLOWED
(IN THE S. LIE'S SENSE) BY THE ABOVE MENTIONED GENERALIZATIONS OF DIRAC
EQUATION.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 011 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70
TITLE--DYNAMICS OF SYSTEMS OF CONTROL AT LOWER LIMIT OF RANGE OF
CONTROLLING UNDER NONLINEAR DAMPING -U-
AUTHOR-(05)-DANILOV, YU.A., KAZMIRENKO, V.F., KUZMIN, A.N., PARFENOV,
A.S., PETROV, YU.A. **D**
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--AVTOMATIKA I TELEMEXHANIKA, 1970, NR 3, PP 162-173
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, MECH., IND., CIVIL AND MARINE ENGR
TOPIC TAGS--DYNAMIC SYSTEM, NONLINEAR AUTOMATIC CONTROL SYSTEM, HARMONIC
FUNCTION, LINEAR APPROXIMATION
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAE--1988/1474 STEP NO--UR/0103/70/000/003/0162/0173
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106230
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 011

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--23OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0106230

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THERE ARE CONSIDERED CONTINUOUS CONTROL SYSTEMS WITH NONLINEARITIES EXISTING IN THE LOADING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMPONENT THE INFLUENCE OF WHICH IS ESSENTIAL AT THE LOW SPEEDS OF THE MOVEMENT. THE METHOD OF HARMONIC LINEARIZATION IS USED TO DETERMINE THE CONDITIONS OF THE ORIGIN GA AUTO OSCILLATIONS AS WELL AS THE POSSIBILITY OF USING THEM TO ACHIEVE THE EFFECT OF VIBRATIONAL LINEARIZATION. THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION HAVE BEEN EXPERIMENTALLY PROVED.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

AVERKOVICH, N. V., BONDAREVSKIY, Ye. Ya., DANILOV, Yu. G., and MIROMOV, N. N.,
All Union Scientific Research Institute of Physical Culture, Moscow Institute of
Electronic Machine-Building, Kursk Polytechnical Institute, and L'vov Polytech-
nical Institute

"The Level of Physical Fitness of People Living in Various Parts of the Country,
and Methods of Evaluating It"

Moscow, Teoriya i Praktika Fizicheskoy Kul'tury, No 10, Oct 70, pp 34-39

Abstract: Fitness levels were assessed in 30,000 male and female first- and second-year students at various institutions of higher learning in Moscow, Kursk, and L'vov. The evaluation was based on performance in various athletic events (100 m dash, running broad jump, shot put, 1,500 m run, etc.) and compared with norms established for two different national exercise programs: GTO (Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR), which has been in existence for 10 years, and the recently proposed (1969) GPZR ("Ready for Labor and Protection of the Motherland"). Although the students of the Moscow institutes and university did best in most of the events in the GTO program, the vast majority of all of the students turned in

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USSR

AVERKOVICH, N. V., et al, Teoriya i Praktika Fizicheskoy Kul'tury, No 10, Oct 70, pp 34-39

an overall performance of satisfactory or better, showing that the GTO exercises are too "easy." On the other hand, performance in the GFZR events was significantly below expectations, primarily because the fitness level of most of the students was too low. Geography is considered to be only one of several factors (e. g., the nature of the institute attended, gym requirements, etc.) cited as responsible for the differences in results among the various institutions.

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USSR

UDC 629.783.014:525(47)

BALAYEV, N. F., GRODZOVSKIY, G. I., DANILOV, Yu. I., ZAKHAROV, V. M.,
KRAVTSSEV, N. F., KUZ'MIN, R. N., MAROV, M. Ya., MOROZOV, P. M.,
NIKITIN, V. Ye., PEROV, S. P., PETUNIN, A. N., UTKIN, V. M., and
SHVIDKOVSKIY, Ye. G.

"Scientific Data on the Flight of Automatic Ionospheric "Yantar"
Laboratories"

Uch. zap. Tsentr. Aerogidrodinam. in-ta (Scientific Notes of the
Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute) 1971, Vol 2, No 2, pp 58-65
(from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Raketostroyeniye, No 11, Nov 71,
Abstract 11.41.87 Resume)

Abstract: Launches of automatic ionospheric "Yantar" laboratories
with gaseous plasma-ionic engines up to 100-400 km altitudes were
conducted with the aid of geophysical rockets, for the purpose of
studying prospects of controlled flight, in upper layers of the
atmosphere. Performance of gaseous plasma-ionic engines under iono-
spheric conditions was studied. Parameters characterising the
ion jet-ionospheric plasma interaction, as well as parameters of
neutral atmosphere were measured. Scientific data on conducted ex-
periments is presented. 8 figures, 1 table, 11 references.

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1/3 023 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70
TITLE--POWER EFFICIENCY EVALUATION OF THERMOELECTRIC MATERIALS FOR
THERMOGENERATORS OF VARIOUS -U-
AUTHOR-(03)-EFREMOV, A.A., DANILOV, YU.I., PUSHKARSKY, A.S.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR, UNITED STATES **D**
SOURCE--4TH ANNUAL INTERSOCIETY ENERGY CONVERSION ENGINEERING CONFERENCE
WASHINGTON, U.S.A., SL:2584
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, ENERGY CONVERSION
(NON-PROPULSIVE)
TOPIC TAGS--ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CONFERENCE, THERMOELECTRIC POWER,
THERMOELECTRIC PROPERTY, THERMOELECTRIC GENERATOR

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3006/1632

STEP NO--US/0000/70/000/000/0000/0000

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AT0135261

UNCLASSIFIED

2/3 023

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AT0135261

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF THERMOELECTRIC FACILITIES AND SPECIFIC CHARACTER OF THEIR WORK UNDER VARIOUS CONDITIONS MAKE, FOR EACH CONCRETE CASE, CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS TO THERMOELECTRIC MATERIALS BEING USED AND CONVERTERS ON THEIR POWER CHARACTERISTICS. GENERALLY, AT THE PRESENT TIME, IN PRACTICE, VALUE OF QUALITY OR IOFFE CRITERION ARE USED FOR EVALUATION OF POWER POTENTIALITY OF THERMOELECTRIC MATERIAL APPLICATION. HOWEVER, NOW, WHEN FIELDS OF THERMOELECTRIC GENERATOR APPLICATION AND CONDITIONS OF THEIR OPERATION ARE CONSIDERABLY EXTENDED, SUCH EVALUATION BECOME EVIDENTLY INSUFFICIENT. THE PRESENT THEORETICAL WORK CONTAINS NEW CRITERIONS OF EFFICIENCY EVALUATION OF THERMOELECTRIC MATERIALS DEPENDING ON SPECIFIC CONDITIONS OF OPERATION. THESE CRITERIONS ARE PRESENTED IN ANALYTIC EQUATIONS, DEDUCED FOR SOME CONDITIONS STATED BELOW WHEN IT IS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE. 1. MAXIMUM INTERNAL EFFICIENCY OF THERMOELECTRIC MATERIAL. 2. MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY OF CONVERSION. 3. MAXIMUM ELECTRIC CAPACITY FROM CROSS SECTION UNIT OF THERMOELECTRIC CONVERTER FOR A CASE WHEN COLD JOINTS OF THERMOELEMENTS ARE COOLED BY CONVECTIONAL WAY. 4. MAXIMUM ELECTRIC CAPACITY FROM CROSS SECTION UNIT OF THERMOELECTRIC CONVERTER, WHEN COLD JOINTS OF THERMOELEMENTS ARE COOLED ONLY BY RADIANT HEAT EXCHANGE. FOR ALL INDICATED CASES, THE EFFICIENCY OF THERMOELECTRIC MATERIALS WORK IS ESTIMATED BY DIMENSIONAL OR NON DIMENSIONAL COMPLEX WHICH INCLUDES ONLY VALUES OF QUALITY, MAXIMUM OPERATING TEMPERATURE OF THERMOELECTRIC MATERIAL AND MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE TEMPERATURE DROP ON IT.

UNCLASSIFIED

3/3 023 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AT0135261
ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--THERE IS A TABLE IN CONCLUSION OF THE REPORT WHICH
CONTAINS CALCULATED VALUES OF QUANTITY OF COMPLEXES BEING CONSIDERED FOR
SOME PRESENT THERMOELECTRIC MATERIALS. FACILITY: ALL UNION
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF REFRIGERATING INDUSTRY, MOSCOW.
FACILITY: MOSCOW AVIATION INSTITUTE. FACILITY: STATE COMMITTEE
ON THE UTILIZATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY OF THE USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 019 UNCLASSIFIED
TITLE—DEVELOPMENT OF THERMIONIC CONVERTERS -U-
AUTHOR—(02)—DANILOV, YU.I., KARETNIKOV, D.V.
COUNTRY OF INFO—USSR, ITALY, WORLD WIDE
SOURCE—AT. ENERG. 1970, 28(1), 33-7
DATE PUBLISHED———70

PROCESSING DATE—13NOV70

D

SUBJECT AREAS—ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRICAL ENGR.

TOPIC TAGS—THERMIONIC ENERGY CONVERSION, ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CONFERENCE,
ELECTROMECHANIC CONVERTER

CONTROL MARKING—NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS—UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME—1993/0620

STEP NO—UR/0089/70/028/001/0033/0037

CIRC ACCESSION NO—AP0113506

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 019

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0113506

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. A REVIEW OF THE PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THERMIONIC CONVERTERS, STRESA, ITALY, MAY 1968, AND OF THE ACTIVITY OF VARIOUS INTERNATIONAL GROUPS IN THIS FIELD.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC: 613.1

DANTLOV, Yu. Ye., Doctor of Medical Sciences, Director of the Central Scientific Research Institute for Health Resort Medicine and Physiotherapy, USSR Ministry of Health, and OVCHAROVA, V. F., Head, Division of Medical Climatology and Climatotherapy, Central Scientific Research Institute of Health Resort Medicine and Physiotherapy, USSR Ministry of Health

"Why Is the Midmountain Environment Healthful?"

Moscow, Priroda, No 7, 1971, pp 8-14

Abstract: Despite the wide use of health resorts in the mountains for the treatment of such diseases as tuberculosis, bronchial asthma, incipient forms of hypertension, various forms of psychosis and anemia, etc., the mechanism of their curative action is not yet clear. Several zones have been distinguished by altitude in a medical sense. These zones are used for treating different diseases. Climatologists differentiate the factors of the mountain climate into two groups: conservative factors, which distinguish the climate of any mountain area from that of lowland or sea-level regions; and specific factors which distinguish one mountain area from another. Conservative factors depend on the elevation. These include: reduced atmospheric pressure; reduced air temperature and humidity; insignificant changes in meteorological conditions

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USSR

DANILOV, Yu. Ye. and OVCHAROVA, V. F., Priroda, No 7, 1971, pp 8-14

from day to day, against a background of more pronounced changes over the course of one day; increased total solar and ultraviolet radiation; electromagnetic conditions in the atmosphere favorable to the human organism -- depressed gradient potential and increased total conductivity (chiefly due to negative aeroions); increased quantities of ozone, terpenes, phytoncides; and finally, extreme purity and transparency of the air.

The partial pressure of oxygen in the air has a significant influence on the respiratory process; but the parameters now available do not give an adequate idea of the actual quantity of oxygen in the air. The authors describe experiments carried out by one of them and by other researchers to improve these parameters. From these experiments it appears that on ascending into the mountains we experience a change in the oxygen content of the air equivalent to that which occurs in lowland or sea-level regions with the onset of a large cyclone. Such changes are of great significance for those suffering from cardiovascular disorders who already have, in Sechenov's expression, "internal altitude." The article is supplied with five graphs showing variations in various meteorological indexes; these graphs have extremely detailed captions. There is also one table showing meteorological indexes in various places in the Soviet Union.

2/2

1/3 023 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70
TITLE--MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF REST -U-
AUTHOR--(02)-DANILOV, YU.YE., OPPENGEYM, D.G.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--MOSCOW, SOVETSKOYE ZDRAVOOKHRANENIYE, RUSSIAN, NO 3, 1970, PP
54-57
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--PUBLIC HEALTH, FATIGUE, PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRA--3005/0713

STEP NO--UR/0753/70/000/003/0054/0057

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0132816

UNCLASSIFIED

2/3 023

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0132816

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. IN THE CPSU PROGRAM, THE DIRECTIVES OF THE TWENTY THIRD CONGRESS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY IN THE 1966-1970 PERIOD, AND IN A NUMBER OF DECREES OF THE CC CPSU AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS USSR MUCH ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE ORGANIZATION OF LARGE SCALE REST OF THE PUBLIC, TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH RESORTS AND TOURIST CENTERS, AND ALSO TO CONSERVATION OF NATURE IN SUBURBAN REST ZONES AND AT HEALTH RESORTS. THIS IS NOT ACCIDENT. THE ORGANIZATION OF LARGE SCALE REST FOR THE WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES IS AN IMPORTANT SOCIAL WELFARE, MEDICAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEM, WHOSE SOLUTION IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TO PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND TO THE FURTHER STRENGTHENING OF THE HEALTH OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE. THE PROBLEM OF REST HAS ASSUMED PARTICULARLY SERIOUS IMPORTANCE WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE 5 DAY WORK WEEK WITH TWO FREE DAYS. THE SPECIFIC SOCIAL WELFARE FEATURE OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF REST IN THE USSR, AS DISTINGUISHED FROM THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES, LIES IN THE FACT THAT THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE REST ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE ARE BASED ON THE USE OF SOCIAL CONSUMPTION FUNDS, SOCIAL INSURANCE FUNDS, THE SPECIAL FUNDS OF INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES, AND KOLKHOZ FUNDS. THE REST AND TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS BUILT IN THE YEARS OF SOVIET POWER AND USED BY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE HAVE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN PREVENTION OF DISEASE, IN IMPROVING PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT, AND IN STRENGTHENING HEALTH. BUT THE PRESENT NETWORK OF THESE ESTABLISHMENTS IS NOT MEETING THE GROWING NEEDS OF THE PUBLIC FOR ORGANIZED REST.

UNCLASSIFIED

3/3 023
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0132816
ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--FACILITY:
AND PHYSIOTHERAPY.

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH RESORT SCIENCE

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC 576.858.25.01(476)

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SAMOYLOVA, T. I., VOTYAKOV, V. I., MISHAYEVA, N. P., KHOD'KO, L. P.,
FEDORCHUK, L. V., VOINOV, I. N., and DANILOVA, G. M., Belorussian Institute of
Epidemiology and Microbiology, Minsk

"Detection of Uukuniyemi Virus in the Belorussian SSR"

Moscow, Voprosy Virusologii, No 1, 1973, pp 111-112

Abstract: A strain of Uukuniyemi virus, named Belovezhskiy-Uukuniyemi-302, was isolated for the first time in 1970-1971 in Bratskaya Oblast, Belorussian SSR from female *Ixodes ricinus*. The virus belonged to the ectromelia group, passed through 35-mm Seitz filters without significant titer changes, and apparently the virions had a supercapsular lipoprotein membrane. The virus was highly pathogenic to newborn white mice, much less so to 4-5 gm mice, and nonpathogenic to adult guinea pigs and white rats. Complement-fixation reactions with several specific sera confirmed that this virus belongs to the Uukuniyemi group. Apparently the Belovezhskiy microfocus from which the virus was obtained is part of an extensive focus spreading from the Baltic Sea south to Czechoslovakia and western Ukrainian SSR.

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USSR

UDC: 536.24:536.42

DANILOVA, G. N., BEL'SKIY, V. K., KUPRIYANOVA, A. V., BORISHANSKAYA, A. V.

"Motion-Picture Study of the Process of Boiling of Ammonia and Freon"

V sb. Teplo- i massoperenos. T. 2. Ch. 1 (Heat Transfer and Mass Transfer, Vol 2, Part 1--collection of works), Minsk, 1972, pp 132-140 (from RZh-Mekhanika, No 9, Sep 72, Abstract No 9B993)

Translation: Experiments were done with large-volume boiling on a horizontal stainless steel plate measuring 60×1.9 mm (in experiments with freon-12, -142, -113) and 62.5×2.6 mm (in experiments with ammonia). Heat fluxes were varied in the experiments from 2580 to 46300 $W \cdot m^{-2}$, pressure from 0.59 to 12.2 abs. at. Motion pictures were taken at a rate of 3600-4700 frames per second. The quantitative effect of pressure on the detachment diameter D_{0p} , the rate of detachment U , the product $D_{0p}U$ and the rate of growth of the bubbles at the instant of detachment $W_0'' = (dD/d\tau)_{\tau=\tau_{max}}$ was determined. At atmospheric pressure, in view of the closeness of the characteristics of vaporization of freons, it is proposed that the values $D_{01} = 0.65$ mm and $U = 62$ Hz, $D_{01}U = 40$ mm/s should be assumed; for ammonia -- $D_{01} = 1.45$ mm. Computational expressions are proposed for

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USSR

DANILOVA, G. N., et al., Teplo- i massoperenos. T. 2. Ch. 1, Minsk, 1972, pp 132-140

these characteristics, which decrease in magnitude as pressure is increased. On the basis of the law of corresponding states, a generalization is also proposed for calculating the detachment diameter of vapor bubbles of water, freon-12 and ammonia. The rate of growth of vapor bubbles (W_0'') is satisfactorily described by the Labuntsov formula when $\beta = 6.75$ for ammonia and $\beta = 4.5 \pm 5$ for freon-12. Bibliography of 13 titles. Yu. Ye. Pokhvalov.

2/2

- 70 -

DANILOVA, L.

1/1

MEDICINE

23 Jan 71

24

PHD SOVIET SCIENCE

16. USSR

"Sobin Medical Institute"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Oseta, 1 Dec 70, p 3

Prof. M. Dolobenko -- head of the Chair of Injurious Diseases

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17. USSR

"Independent Scientific Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics"

Moscow, Meditsinskaya Oseta, 4 Dec 70, p 3

L. Danilova -- Candidate of Medical Sciences, senior scientific associate, leader of
the chair of Orthopedics

USSR

UDC 615.361.419.014.413

FEDOTENKOV, A. G., DANTLOVA, L. A., and ALEKSEYEVA, L. P., Laboratory of Bone Marrow Conservation and Culture of the Central Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Ministry of Health USSR, Moscow

"The Effect of Various Freezing Regimes on the Proliferating Activity and Differentiation of Bone Marrow Stem Cells"

Moscow, Problemy Gematologii i Perelivaniya Krovi, Vol 16, No 8, 1971, pp 21-25

Abstract: A study was carried out of the effect of freezing and thawing on the preservation of stem cells, with quantitative determinations of such cells made by the method of cloning the hematopoietic tissue. The bone marrow of mice was prepared in TsOLIPK (Tsentral'nyy Ordena Lenina Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Gematologii i Perelivaniya Krovi; Central "Order of Lenin" Scientific Research Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion) No 3 solution and frozen with 15% glycerine solution and 10% serum solution. Four regimes were studied with different freezing times. The bone marrow was thawed out in a water bath with different thawing times, and transplanted into the spleen of lethally irradiated mice. On the 9th transplant day the mice were sacrificed and the stem cells studied in the excised spleens. The greatest
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USSR

FEDOTENKOV, A. G., et al., Problemy Gematologii i Perelivaniya Krovi, Vol 16, No 8, 1971, pp 21-25

number of stem cells were preserved with rapid thawing. A parallel study of cell colony structures revealed that after the transplant of fresh bone marrow the predominant type was erythroblastic, and with frozen bone marrow -- undifferentiated. The largest number of stem cells were retained with freezing 1 degree per minute to -13° , then 10 degrees per minute to -196° , and with quick thawing in a water bath at 39°C for 1 minute. Stem cells subjected to extremely low temperature reveal a proliferating capacity in the body of an irradiated recipient later than the stem cells of fresh bone marrow, which explains the slower restoration of peripheral blood indexes in patients treated with frozen bone marrow.

2/2

USSR

UDC: 669.295.476

BRYNZA, A. P., DANILOVA, L. M.

"Cathodic Behavior of Alloys in the Titanium-Oxygen System in Sulfate Solutions"

Vopr. Khimi i Khim. Tekhnol. Resp. Mezhved. Temat. Nauch.-Tekhn. Sb. [Problems of Chemistry and Chemical Technology. Republic Interdepartmental Thematic Scientific and Technical Collection], 1973, No 28, pp 112-118 (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal Metallurgiya, No 8, 1973, Abstract No 8G215, by G. Svodtseva).

Translation: The study of the system Ti-O₂ with O₂ content up to 35 at. % by methods of physical-chemical analysis showed that together with interstitial solid solutions, the suboxide compounds Ti₆O, Ti₃O and Ti₂O are formed. The Ti-O₂ alloys studied in sulfate solutions are more effective cathodes than Ti iodide. The molarization curves show a wave illustrating the limiting current preceding the liberation of H₂. The height of the wave depends on the concentration of O₂ in the Ti, pH of the solution, and rate of linear potential scanning. The limiting current is influenced by the thickness and composition

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USSR

Brynza, A. P., Danilova, L. M., Vopr. Khimi i Khim. Tekhnol. Resp. Mezhved. Temat. Nauch.-Tekhn. Sb., 1973, No 28, pp 112-118.

of the oxide film on the electrode. The process of reduction of the oxide film to the Ti_3O suboxide is greatly facilitated and hydride formation can occur directly on the surface of an oxide-free specimen. The anode-grown film has variable O_2 content, pores and defects. Cathodic processes on Ti hydrides and suboxides differ as to H_2 liberation potential and shape of the anode branches of the curves. The hydride-formation reaction on Ti_3O suboxide is limited by the stage of H_2 ion discharge. 5 figures, 11 biblio. refs.

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- 85 -

Acc. Nr: **AP 0047222**

D

Ref. Code: UR 0216

PRIMARY SOURCE: *Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Biologicheskaya*, 1970, Nr 1, pp 104-110

L. V. DANILOVA

CYTOCHEMICAL METHODS OF TRACING THE ACTIVITY OF ACID PHOSPHATASE IN ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

Institute of Molecular Biology Academy of Sciences USSR

The present paper is a review of cytochemical means of determination of acid phosphatase activity based on the Gomory method proposed for electron microscopic investigations. The review deals with the main works connected with the elaboration of methods for electron microscopy beginning with the first attempts to apply the Gomory reaction to electron microscopic works and up to the recent improved ways of determining acid phosphatase activity in animal cells. Difficulties are discussed connected with the method itself and resulting difficulties of interpretation of the facts obtained by research workers who want to apply the method in their work.

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REEL/FRAME
19790724

talk 2

USSR

UDC: 576.809.51

DANILCVA, M. V., and NADIROVA, I. M., Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR

"Effect of Lyophilization on the Diagnostic Properties of Pseudomonas Bacteria"

Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Biologicheskaya, No 6, Nov/Dec 70, pp 903-906

Abstract: After lyophilization, *Pseudomonas aurantiaca*, *fluorescens*, and *pyocyanea* cultures kept for 12-18 months at temperatures of 2-4°C were found to be largely unchanged in their diagnostic properties. Microscopic studies showed that the bacteria retained their bacilliary shape and their size (1 to 1.5 x 0.5). The Hugh-Leifson method was used to study the consumption of carbon from various sources, including glucose, mannose, galactose, lactose, sucrose, maltose, d-arabinose, l-arabinose, xylose, glycerin, salicyl, inositol, and mannitol. In some cases, there was a delay of 48-60 hours in the conversion of some of these carbon sources; after one or two exchanges of the nutrient medium, however, the test cultures exhibited the same behavior in this respect as the controls. Urease formation, the use of organic acids as carbon sources, and the Lysenko iodine-acetate test were also studied. No changes in the diagnostic properties of the bacteria were found in any test.

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- 19 -

1/2 014
TITLE--GLASS -U-

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

AUTHOR--DANILOVA, N.P.

D

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--U.S.S.R. 267,031

REFERENCE--OTKRYTIYA, IZOBRET., PRGM. GBRAZTSY, TOVARNYE ZNAKI 1970,

DATE PUBLISHED--01APR70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--CHEMICAL PATENT, GLASS ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY, GLASS THERMAL PROPERTY, THERMAL STABILITY, CHEMICAL STABILITY, GLASS COMPOSITION, BARIUM OXIDE, SILICON DIOXIDE, GALLIUM COMPOUND

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAE--3004/1804

STEP NO--UR/0482/70/000/000/0000/0000

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0132070

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 014

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0132070

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. GLASS WITH INCREASED ELEC.
RESISTANCE, AS WELL AS CHEM. AND THERMAL STABILITY, CONSISTED OF: SIO
SUB2 30-70, BAO 20-40, AND GA SUB2 O SUB3 10-30PERCENT.
FACILITY: GREBENSHCHIKOV, I. V., INSTITUTE OF SILICATE CHEMISTRY.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

UDC 612.833.81

TIMKIN, V. N., KUZ'MIN, S. M., MEZENTSEV, A. N., and DANILOVA, R. A.

"Kinetic Changes in Nuclear RNA of the Hippocampus, Cerebellum, and Cerebral Cortex in Rats in the Process of Learning"

Moscow, Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatel'nosti, No 1, 1970, pp 185-190

Abstract: The RNA content of the nuclei of nerve cells in the cortex, cerebellum, and hippocampus of Wistar rats increase shortly after the beginning of formation of a food conditioned reflex, reaching a peak in 20-30 min and returning to normal in about 40 min. The peak coincided with the beginning of stabilization of the reflex. After the reflex was formed, the rRNA content in the cortex and hippocampus slowly increased, returning to normal after 2 or 3 days. This did not occur in the cerebellum. Control rats (animals receiving signal and food stimulation unrelated to motor responses) also exhibited an increase in the RNA content of the neuron nuclei, but the time dependence had a less pronounced peak and a slower decrease by the end of the "learning" period. Possible causes and mechanisms of the phenomena observed are discussed.

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1/2 028 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70
TITLE--KINETIC CHANGES IN THE NRNA OF THE HIPPOCAMPUS, THE CEREBELLUM AND
THE CEREBRAL CORTEX OF RATS IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING -U-
AUTHOR-(04)-TIMKIN, V.N., KUZMIN, S.M., MEZEBTSEVM, A.N., DANILOVA, R.A.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--ZHURNAL VYSSHEY NERVNOY DEYATEL'NOSTI, 1970, VOL 20, NR 1, PP
185-190
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--HIPPOCAMPUS, CEREBELLUM, CEREBRAL CORTEX, RAT, RNA,
PSYCHOLOGIC CONDITIONING, LEARNING MECHANISM, CONDITIONED REFLEX

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--1982/0734

STEP NO--UR/0247/70/020/001/0185/0190

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0052187

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 028

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0052187

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. IN THE PROCESS OF SIMPLE INSTRUMENTAL CONDITIONING IN RATS THE RNA CONTENT IN THE NUCLEI OF THE CORTEX, THE HIPPOCAMPUS AND THE CEREBELLUM AT FIRST INCREASES, PASSES A MAXIMUM, AND BY THE END OF LEARNING DROPS TO NORMAL. THE MAXIMUM OF N RNA CONTENT CORRESPONDS TO THE BEGINNING OF THE CONDITIONED REFLEX STABILIZATION. AFTER THE END OF LEARNING, THE N RNA CONTENT IN THE CORTEX AND THE HIPPOCAMPUS SLOWLY GOES UP, REACHING 30 TO 50PERCENT IN 24 HOURS, AND DIMINISHES TO NORMAL IN TWO OR THREE DAYS. NO SUCH CHANGES ARE OBSERVED IN THE CEREBELLUM. IN ANIMALS WHICH RECEIVED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE EXPERIMENTAL ONES, SIGNAL AND ALIMENTARY STIMULI REGARDLESS OF THE MOTOR REACTIONS, SIMILAR N RNA CHANGES OCCURRED IN THE PROCESS OF LEARNING; BUT THEIR DEPENDENCE ON TIME DISPLAYED A LESS PRONOUNCED MAXIMUM AND A SLOWER DROP BY THE END OF LEARNING. APART FROM THIS, IN THE LATTER CASE THE N RNA CONTENT DOES NOT INCREASE AFTER THE ELABORATION OF THE CONDITIONED REFLEX. THESE DIFFERENCES ARE APPARENTLY LINKED WITH THE PECULIARITIES OF THE NERVE CELL ACTIVITIES DURING LEARNING AND STIMULATION.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 012 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70
TITLE--EXTRACTION OF VANADIUM AND MOLYBDENUM FROM TREATED CATALYSTS -U-
AUTHOR--(03)-BERG, G.A., DANILOVA, R.A., DUBININA, G.G.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR D
SOURCE--U.S.S.R. 263,569
REFERENCE--OTKRYTIYA, IZOBRET., PROM. OBRAZTSY, TOVARNYE ZNANKI 1970,
DATE PUBLISHED--10FEB70

SUBJECT AREAS--MATERIALS, CHEMISTRY
TOPIC TAGS--CHEMICAL PATENT, METAL CATALYST, VANADIUM, MOLYBDENUM,
SOLVENT EXTRACTION, HYDROREFINING

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--3004/1835 STEP NO--UR/0482/70/000/000/0000/0000
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0132100
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 012

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0132100

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. V AND MO ARE EXTD. FROM
HYDROREFINING AND PLATFORMING CATALYSTS BY FIRST TREATING THE CATALYST
WITH H SUB 2 S FOR 2-4 HR AT 300-500DEGREES, LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 50
ATM GAGE, AND VOL. RATE 50-200 HR MINUS PRIME 1. THEN THE CATALYST IS
TREATED WITH CL FOR 2-4 HR AT 300-500DEGREES, LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 50
ATM GAGE, AND VOL RATE 50-200 HR MINUS PRIME 1.

UNCLASSIFIED

USSR

PULATOV, I. R., DANILOVA, R. I., ROZGON, M. I., and RIZAYEVA, F. N., Tashkent Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines, and Sera, Tashkent

"Comparative Characterization of Immunomorphological Reactions upon Experimental Administration of the Venom of the Central Asian Blunt-Nosed Viper"

Tashkent, Meditsinskiy Zhurnal Uzbekistana, No 12, Dec 71, pp 45-47

Abstract: Changes in the immunomorphological reactions of mice upon intravenous injection of the venom of the Central-Asian blunt-nosed viper (in a dose of LD₅₀) were investigated. In response to the venom, formation of antibodies to the liver took place. Profound progressive dystrophy of the liver and spleen developed. Hemodynamic shifts were also observed. The content of nucleic acids and of glycogen in the liver decreased. Immunization of the poisoned animals by intravenous injection of ovine erythrocytes on the second day after administration of the venom increased the amount of antibody-forming cells in the spleen. The formation of plasmatic cells in the spleen and immunogenesis were inhibited by the venom.

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Pharmacology and Toxicology

USSR

UDC 615.917

DANILOVA, S. A.

"Experimental Data on the Toxicology of Ribor a New Boron-Containing Preparation"

V sb. Gigiyena primeneniya, toksikol. pestitsidov i klinika otravl. (Hygiene of the Application and Toxicology of Pesticides and the Clinical Aspects of Poisoning -- collection of works), vyp. 9, Kiev, 1971, pp 237-243 (from RZh-Farmakologiya. Khimioterapevticheskiye sredstva. Toksikologiya, No 2, Feb 72, Abstract No 2.54.809)

Translation: The DL_{50} of ribor (I; $2Na_2O \cdot B_2O_3 \cdot 2C_5H_6O_6 \cdot 3H_2O$; a fungicide used as an antiseptic for wood used for the storage and transportation of food products) in the case of single internal administration was 7,800 mg/kg for mice and 3,350 mg/kg for rats. In rats on administration of I in a dose of 166 mg/kg per day for 4 months, a genuine reduction in the erythrocyte content and the Hb content in the blood and also a reduction in the generation of sodium benzoate were noted. For applications of I in the form of a 20% solution to the skin of rats and rabbits, no signs of intoxication or local irritation were discovered. On administering a 2% solution to the conjunctival sac of the eye of a rabbit the I had a weakly expressed irritating effect.

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UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--03 JUL 70

TITLE--A CONVENIENT NUTRIENT MEDIUM FOR GROWING GONOCOCCI FROM THE
PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL -U-

AUTHOR--CVCHIANIKOV, N.P., LURYE, S.S., DANILOVA, T.A.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--VESTNIK DERMATOLOGII I VENEROLOGII, 1970, NR 1, PP 67-71

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS--CULTURE MEDIUM, VENERAL DISEASE

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRA--1979/0874

STEP NO--UR/C206/70/OCG/C01/0067/0071

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APOC47348

UNCLASSIFIED

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Acc. Nr: **AP0047348**

Ref. Code: **UR0206**

PRIMARY SOURCE: Vestnik Dermatologii i Venerologii, 1970,
Nr 1, pp 67-71

A CONVENIENT NUTRIENT MEDIUM FOR GROWING GONOCOCCI FROM THE
PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL

N. M. Ouchinnikov, S. S. Lurke T. N. Danilova

Summary

Simple nutrient media are not suitable for primary isolation of gonococcus. A better medium is one with the addition of ascitic fluid. At present, however, it is difficult to obtain ascitic fluid in sufficient amounts. A number of ascitic-free media has been prepared which are quite good for primary isolation of gonococci from the pathologic material. Ingredients used for preparation of the media are readily available.

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REEL/FRAME
19790874

USSR

UDC 577.1:615:779

AVEZBAKIYEV, I., and DANILOVA, T. G.

"Primary Toxicological Characteristics and Cumulative Properties of 2,5- and 3,4-dichloronitrobenzenes"

V sb. Gigiyena v usloviyakh sharkogo klimata (Hygiene in a Hot Climate: --- collection of works), Tashkent, "Meditsina," 1970, pp 136-143 (from RZh-- Biologicheskaya Khimiya, No 9, May, 71, Abstract No. 9. F1866 by M. Sh.)

Translation: Data on the structural changes in tissues of the myocardium, brain, liver, and kidneys and on changes in the concentration of RNA, DNA, and glycogen are presented.

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1/2 028 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--02OCT70
TITLE--THE EFFECT OF CARBON DISULFIDE ON THE COAGULATING SYSTEM OF THE
BLOOD -U-
AUTHOR--DANILOVA, T.N. D
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--TERAPEVTICHESKIY ARKHIV 1970, VOL 42, NR 3, PP 74-76
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--CARBON DISULFIDE, BLOOD COAGULATION, FIBRINOGEN, HEPARIN,
FIBRINOLYSIS, TOXICITY
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1985/0819 STEP NO--UR/0504/70/042/003/0074/0075
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0102781
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 028

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--0200T70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0102781

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. INVESTIGATION WAS DONE OF THE COAGULATING SYSTEM OF THE BLOOD IN 52 PERSONS AT THE AGE OF 30-45 YEARS OLD HAVING BEEN SUBJECTED TO OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE WITH CARBON DISULFIDE. A COAGULOGRAM AND THROMBOELASTOCARDIOGRAM OF THE BLOOD, PLASMA AND PLASMA WITHOUT THROMBOCYTES WERE INVESTIGATED. ALL THE MATERIALS WERE STATISTICALLY TREATED. THERE WERE FOUND HYPERCOAGULATION SHIFTS BEING MORE EXPRESSED IN PERSONS WITH PHENOMENA OF NEUROTOXICOSIS: SHORTENING OF THE TIME OF THE BLOOD COAGULATION AND PLASMA RECALCIFICATION, INCREASE OF THE PROCONVERTIN ACTIVITY AND FIBRINOGEN CONCENTRATION, DECREASE OF FREE HEPARIN, A DROP IN THE FIBRINOLYTIC ACTIVITY OF THE PLASMA. THE THROMBOELASTOGRAM SHOWED A DECREASE OF R AND K AND AN INCREASE OF MA AND INDEX CI. THE INVESTIGATION OF THE BLOOD COAGULATION SYSTEM MAY BE USED FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF CARBON DISULFIDE INTOXICATION.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 021 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70
TITLE--CHROMATOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS VARIANTS IN
CELLULOSE ION EXCHANGERS -U-
AUTHOR-(02)-GENDON, YU.Z., DANILOVA, T.S. D
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--VOPROSY VIRUSOLOGII, 1970, NR 2, PP 171-176
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--CHROMATOGRAPHY, CELLULOSE, ION EXCHANGE RESIN, POLIOMYELITIS
VIRUS, SEROLOGIC TEST
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1990/0727 STEP NO--UR/0402/70/000/002/0171/0176
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0108933
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 021

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--18SEP70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0108933

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. CHROMATOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOR OF POLIOVIRUS VARIANTS OF THREE SEROLOGICAL TYPES WAS STUDIED IN ANIONITE DEAE CELLULOSE AND CATIONITE CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE. SOME STRAINS WERE FOUND TO HAVE DIFFERENCES IN THEIR CHROMATOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOR WHICH WAS MANIFESTED IN DIFFERENT DEGREE OF ELUTION (CHARACTERIZED BY THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF ELUTING VIRUS IN RELATION TO THAT PUT ON THE COLUMN) AND DIFFERENT STRENGTH OF CONNECTION WITH THE ION EXCHANGER (CHARACTERIZED BY THE CONCENTRATION OF NA CL IN BUFFER SOLUTION AT WHICH VIRUS ELUTION OCCURRED). THESE FEATURES OF CHROMATOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOUR WERE SHOWN TO BE CAPABLE OF CHANGING INDEPENDENTLY FROM EACH OTHER. THE MAJORITY OF POLIOMYELITIS VIRUS STRAINS UNDER STUDY HAD DIFFERENT CHROMATORGAPHIC PATTERNS IN EXPERIMENTS IN ANIONITE DEAE CELLULOSE AND CATIONITE CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE. THE MAHONEY STRAIN, HOWEVER, BOTH IN ANIONITE AND CATIONITE SHOWED UNSTABLE ASSOCIATION WITH THE ION EXCHANGERS, WHILE ITS VARIANT, LSC2AB WAS MORE STABLE. NO DEFINITELY MANIFESTED CORRELATION BETWEEN THE CHROMATOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POLIOVIRUS VARIANTS UNDER STUDY AND THEIR PATHOGENICITY COULD BE DEMONSTRATED. THE OBSERVED CORRELATION WAS RELATED ONLY WITH PARTICULAR STRAINS.

UNCLASSIFIED

Mechanical Properties

USSR:

UDC 669.15.018.8

FEL'DGANDLER, E. G., and DANILOVA, T. V.

"Investigation of Properties and Industrial Testing of High-Strength Kh17N4MD and Kh16N7M2Yu Stainless Steels"

Sb. tr. TsNII Chern. metallurgii (Collection of Works of Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy), 1970, vyp. 77, pp 131-141 (from RZh-Metallurgiya, No 3, Mar 71, Abstract No 31585 by authors)

Translation: The article presents data regarding the influence of phase composition and heat-treatment procedure on the mechanical properties and corrosion resistance of brands Kh16N7M2Yu and Kh17N4MD transition-class steels. Two illustrations. Four tables. Bibliography with three titles.

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USSR

UDC 669.14.018.8

FEL'DGANDLER, E. G., and DANILOVA, T. V.

"Study of the Properties and Industrial Testing of Kh17N4MD and Kh16N7M2Yu High-Strength Stainless Steels"

Spetsial'nyye Stali i Splavy [Special Steels and Alloys--Collection of Works], No 77, Metallurgiya Press, 1970, pp 131-141

Translation: The article presents data on the influence of the phase composition and heat treatment mode on the properties of steels in the transitional class including Kh16N7M2Yu and Kh17N4MD. 2 figures; 4 tables; 3 biblio. refs.

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- 48 -

1/2 018

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70

TITLE--EXTRACTION PHOTOMETRIC DETERMINATION OF TRACE QUANTITIES OF IRIDIUM

-U-

AUTHOR--(02)--CAVILOVA, V.N., LISICHENOK, S.L.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--U.S.S.R. 263,982

REFERENCE--OTKRYITIYA, IZDRET., PROM. OBRATSY, TUVARNYE ZNAKI 1970,

DATE PUBLISHED--10FEB70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--CHEMICAL PATENT, CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, ORGANIC SOLVENT, IRIDIUM,
PHOTOMETRIC ANALYSIS

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED

PROXY REEL/FRAME--3004/1840

STEP NO--UR/0482/70/000/000/0000/0000

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0132105

UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 019

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AA0132105

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. MICROQUANTITIES OF IR ARE DETD.
PHOTOMETRICALLY IN AN ORG. SOLN. CONTG. IR, SNGR SUB2, AND
DIANTIPYRINYLMETHANE. FACILITY: INSTITUT OBSHCHEY I
NEORGANICHESKOY KHIMII AN UKRAINSKOY SSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 029 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70
TITLE--ACTION OF VALIUM (DIAZEPAM) ON THE CONVULSION SYNDROME DURING
TETANUS -U-
AUTHOR--(02)-KRYZHANOVSKIY, G.N., DANILOVA, YE.Z. *D*
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--FARMAKOL. TOKSIKOL. (MOSCOW) 1970, 33(2), 166-9
DATE PUBLISHED-----70
SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES
TOPIC TAGS--TETANUS, RAT, MUSCLE RELAXANT, NEURON, SPINAL CORD,
ANTICONVULSANT DRUG
CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1994/1168 STEP NO--UR/0390/70/033/002/0166/0169
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0115187
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 029

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0115187

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. VALIUM (DIAZEPAM) ADMINISTERED I.V. TO RATS AT 5-10 MG-KG HAD STRONG MYORELAXING ACTIVITY, AND IN THE SPINAL CORD REGION INHIBITED THE ACTIVITY OF INTERNEURONS DEVELOPING IN THE EFFERENT SYSTEM (DECREASED ELEC. ACTIVITY OF THE MUSCLE DURING LOCAL TETANUS) AND OF INTERNEURONS FACILITATING GENERALIZED ACTIVITY IN THE SPINAL CORD. FACILITY: INST. NORM. PATOL. FIZIOL., MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

1/2 017 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70
TITLE--GERMANIUM ANTIMONY TELLURIUM TERNARY SYSTEM -U-
AUTHOR--(02)-ABRIKOSOV, N.KH., DANILOVADOBRYAKOVA, G.T.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--IZV. AKAD. NAUK SSSR, NEORG. MATER. 1970, 6(3), 475-81
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY, MATERIALS
TOPIC TAGS--GERMANIUM ALLOY, ANTIMONY ALLOY, TELLURIUM ALLOY,
MICROHARDNESS, PHASE DIAGRAM

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REEL/FRAME--1996/0835 STEP NO--UR/0363/70/006/003/0475/0481
CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0118011
UNCLASSIFIED

2/2 017

UNCLASSIFIED

PROCESSING DATE--16OCT70

CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0118011

ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-Q- ABSTRACT. THERMAL, MICROSTRUCTURAL, X RAY PHASE, AND MICROHARDNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE USED TO STUDY THE PHASE DIAGRAM OF THAT PART OF THE TERNARY GE-SB SYSTEM BOUNDED BY THE BINARY GE-SB SYSTEM AND THE QUASIBINARY SB SUB2 TE SUB3-GE SECTION. THE POLYTHERMAL SECTIONS SB SUB2 TE SUB3-GE AND BETA SUB31 ATOMPERCENTTE-GE WERE CONSTRUCTED. THE REGION OF THE SOLID SOLNS. BASED ON THE BETA PHASE ALONG THE BETA SUB31 ATOMPERCENTTE-GE SECTION AMOUNTS TO 10 ATOMPERCENT GE AND THE REGION OF THE SOLID SOLN. ALONG THE SB SUB2 TE SUB3-GE SECTION BASED ON SB SUB2 TE SUB3 AMOUNTS TO 15 ATOMPERCENTGE. THE LIQUIDUS SURFACE OF PART OF THE SB-GE-TE TERNARY SYSTEM WAS CONSTRUCTED. THE LARGEST REGION IS OCCUPIED BY THE PRIMARY CRYSTN. FIELD OF GE, WHICH IS CONTIGUOUS TO ALL OF THE REMAINING PRIMARY RECRYSTN. FIELDS OF THE PHASES PRESENT. THE REACTIONS TAKING PLACE DURING THE CRYSTN. OF THE ALLOYS IN THE INVESTIGATED PART OF THE SYSTEM WERE DETD. FACILITY: INST. MET. IM. BAIKOVA, MOSCOW, USSR.

UNCLASSIFIED

Instruments and Measurements

USSR

DANILOVICH, DANILY, SEMEN

"Electrical Instrument Equipment of the AN-24 Aircraft" (Elektropribornoye Oborudovaniye Samoleta AN-24), Moscow, 1971, Izd-vo "Transport," 7,000 copies, 263 pages

Abstract: The book presents a description and principles of operation of the sources of electrical energy, protective and regulating devices, on-board electrical circuits, power-consuming devices, flight-navigation equipment, instruments for controlling engine operation, aircraft systems, and the autopilot.

The book is intended as a text book for students of aviation institutes. It may be useful to engineer-technical and flight staff of training divisions, and for the manufacturing sector of civil aviation.

The book contains 185 figures, six tables, and has a subject index.

The chapter headings are as follows:

Part One, Electrical Equipment
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USSR

DANILOVICH, DANIN SEMEN, "Electrical Instrument Equipment of the AN-24 Aircraft" (Elektropribornoye Oborudovaniye Samoleta AN-24), Moscow, 1971, Izd-vo "Transport," 7,000 copies, 263 pages

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USSR

UDC 531.383

DANILOVICH, L. N., Black Sea Higher Naval Academy imeni P. S. Nakhimov

"Problem of the Accuracy of Orientation of an Object Which Has Started to Move From an Inclined Base"

Leningrad, Izvestiya VUZ, Priborostroyeniye, No 10, 1973, pp 70-73

Abstract: In order to determine the orientation error of an object azimuthally using a three-state gyroscope with a horizontal axis without correction for the case of mutual parallelness of the axes of the object and the inclined base at the time of starting the gyro, the exact formulas are derived.

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USSR

UDC 539.3:534.1

DANILOVSKAYA, V. I.

"Stability of a Viscoelastic Rod Under a Periodic Compressive Force"

V sb. Nauch.-tekhn. konf., posvyashch. 50-letiyu SSSR. Novosib. in-t inzh. zh.-d. transp. Tezisy dokl. (Scientific-Technical Conference Associated With the 50th Anniversary of the USSR. Novosibirsk Institute of Railroad Transportation Engineers. Topics of Papers -- Collection of Works), Novosibirsk, 1972, p 80 (from RZh-Mekhanika, No 3, Mar 73, Abstract No 3V362)

Translation: The stability of a hinge-supported rod of viscoelastic material acted on by a longitudinal periodic compressive force on a base of a three-element model of the rod is considered. The region of instability of the rod is obtained, the position and width of which are investigated as a function of the defining parameters, including along with the excitation coefficient the relationship of the instantaneous and prolonged elastic moduli and the relationship of the frequency of the perturbing force and the relaxation time. G. N. Zamula.

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USSR

UDC: 539.376:534.1

DANILOVSKAYA, V. I.

"Dynamic Stability of Compressed Rods of Elastic-Viscous Material"

4-Ya Vses. Konf. Probl. Ustoychivosti v Stroit. Mekh., Tezisy Dokl. [Fourth All-Union Conference on Problems of Stability and Structural Mechanics, Abstracts of Reports -- Collection of Works], Moscow, 1972, pp 159-160 (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal Mekhanika, No 12, 1972, Abstract No 12V384, by A. M. Lokoshchenko)

Translation: The dynamic stability of an articulated rod of a visco-elastic material $\sigma + n\dot{\sigma} = nE\epsilon + H\dot{\epsilon}$ (σ , ϵ are the stress and strain respectively, n , E , H are the deformation parameters; the dot represents differentiation with respect to time. The rod is loaded with a longitudinal, periodic compressive force. It is shown that in this case there are areas of instability, the boundaries of which are periodic movements relative to the attenuating exponents. The dependence determining the position of the first area of instability is established. The position and width of the area of instability are determined not only by the excitation factor as in the elastic problem, but also by two other parameters, one of which depends on the ratio of the instantaneous and long-term elasticity moduli, the other -- on the ratio of the frequency of the perturbing force and the relaxation rate.

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USSR

UDC: 621.317.353'088.8)

DANILUSHKIN, A. I.

"A Device for Automatically Measuring the Coefficient of Amplitude Modulation"

USSR Author's Certificate No 278778, filed 10 Jun 69, published 26 Nov 70
(from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 6, Jun 71, Abstract No 6A326 P)

Translation: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for automatic measurement of the coefficient of amplitude modulation. The device contains two measurement channels, each of which has a high-frequency detector for a signal of opposite polarity, voltage dividers, emitter followers, peak detectors, and indicators. As a distinguishing feature of the patent, the indicator readings are made independent of the carrier level by connecting a transistor with common emitter in each channel between the center-tap of the voltage divider and the input of the emitter follower. A DC voltage proportional to the carrier of the signal being studied is sent from the centertap of the voltage divider to the base of the transistor with common emitter, and a low-frequency signal proportional to the envelope of the signal being studied is sent from the output of the high-frequency detector through a capacitor to the collector of this transistor.

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USSR

UDC: 621.317.353

DANILUSHKIN, A. I.

"A Device for Automatic Measurement of the Coefficient of Amplitude Modulation"

Moscow, Otkrytiya, Izobreteniya, Promyshlennyya Obrazttsy, Tovarnyye Znaki, No 26, 1970, Soviet Patent No 278778, filed 10 Jun 69, p 44

Abstract: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for automatic measurement of the coefficient of amplitude modulation with two measurement channels, each of them containing a detector for signals of opposite polarity, voltage dividers, emitter followers, peak detectors and indicators. As a distinguishing feature of the patent, the indicator readings are made independent of the carrier level by connecting a transistor with common emitter in each channel between the centertap of the voltage divider and the input of the emitter follower. A dc voltage is sent to the base of this additional transistor which is proportional to the carrier of the signal to be studied, this voltage being taken from the centertap of the voltage divider. A signal from the output of the high frequency detector proportional to the envelope of the signal being studied is sent to the collector of this additional transistor through a capacitor.

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