PRIBORA, L.I. [Prybora, L.I.]; GRIB, O.I. [Hryb, O.I.]; BOYKO, P.D.

Increasing the waterproofness of the seams of Russian leather footwear. Leh. prom. no.3:23-25 Jl-S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. BOYKO, P.F.

2. USSR (600)

4. Coal-Krasnyy Liman Region

7. Geological report on the Krasnyy Liman region. (Abstract) Izv. Glav. upr. geol. fon. no. 2: 1947

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

GUMANYUK, M.N., inzh.; ARKHIPENKO, I.P., inzh.; BOYKO, P.G., inzh.

Ultrasonic relay for coal mines. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.6:37-38 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

BOYKO, P.I.; GOLUBOVICH, O.F.

[Business accounting in the construction industry; from the practice of the "Voroshilovskstroi" Trust] Khoziaistvennyi raschet v stroitel'stve; iz opyta tresta Voroshilovskstroi. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 49 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Construction industry—Finance)

BOYKO, P.N.

Investigating the relationship between degree of polarization and wave length in standard spectrographs [with summary in English]. Izv.Astrofiz.inst. AN Kazakh.SSR 5 no.7:80-82 '56
(Spectrograph)

BOYKO, P.N.; KHARITONOV, A.V.

Polarization observations of Arend-Roland's comet. Astron. tsir. no.181:6-8 Je '57. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Astrofizicheskiy institut AN KazSSR.
(Comets--1956)

Boyko, P. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3085
SOV/20-M-7

Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut

Izvestiya, tom 7 (News of the Astrophysics Institute, Academy of Sciences, Kazakhskaya SSR, Vol. 7) Alma-Ata, 1958. 110 p. Errata slip inserted. 900 copies printed.

Ed.: F.Ya. Gnedskiy; Tech. Ed.: Z.P. Borokina; Editorial Board: G.M. Idlis, N.G. Kharinov, Z.V. Karyagina (Secretary), D.A. Rozhkovskiy, and V.G. Fesenkov (Resp. Ed.).

PURPOSE: The book is intended for astronomers and astrophysicists.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 12 articles. In the first four articles V.G. Fesenkov deals with the formation of stars and planets, describes star chains and dark filaments in the region of galactic nebulae, and reports on the observation of Mars with an 8" refractor during the opposition of 1956, and on photometrical observation of the northern zodiacal light in July 1957 using a visual binocular of the author's design. The remaining articles, written by different authors, deal mainly with problems of spectroscopy such as the scattering of light in the atmosphere in the nearest infrared region of the

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spectrum, oscillation of star images and its relation to the zenith distance, degree of polarization of the prismatic spectrograph, reflecting capacity of magnesium in the ultraviolet and visible regions of the spectrum, and the investigation of certain star clusters and determination of their luminosity functions. References accompany most of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

JA/mmh/mas
7-15-60

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BOYKO, P.N.

Reflection capacity of a magnesium screen [with summary in English].
Izv. Astrofiz. inst. AN Kazakh. SSR 7:82-89 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Magnesium)
(Astronomical instruments)

Boyko, P. N.

3(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3258

Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut

Izvestiya, tom VIII (News of the Astrophysics Institute, Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, vol. 8) Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959. 850 copies printed.

Eds.: F. Ya. Ovadchiy, and Yu. N. Kuznetsov; Tech. Ed.: Z. P. Sorokina; Editorial Board: G. M. Idlis, M. G. Karimov, Z. V. Karyagina (Secretary), D. A. Rozhkovskiy, V. G. Fesenkov (Resp. Ed.).

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for geophysicists and astronomers.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles in astronomy contains studies on the distribution of asteroids as revealed by zodiacal light characteristics, the distortion of the luminosity curve of a variable star, the integrals of motion of an individual star, the electromagnetic mechanism in solar prominences, sky polarization in the Libyan desert, projector research, etc. English abstracts accompany each article. References follow individual articles.

BOYKO, P.N.; LIVSHITS, G.Sh.; TOROPOVA, T.P.

Using projectors in investigating characteristic curves of the scattering of light. Izv. Astrofiz. inst. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:98-107 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

(Light--Scattering) (Atmosphere)

BOYKO, P.N.

Photoelectric spectrometer with automatic recording of spectra.
Izv. Astrofiz. inst. AN Kazakh. SSR 8:108-114 '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Spectrophotometer)

24(4), 3(7) SOV/20-124-4-20/67

AUTHORS: Boyko, P. N., Lifshits, G. Sh., Toropova, T. P.

TITLE: Photoelectric Measurements of the Dispersion Factor in the Lowest Layer of the Atmosphere (Fotoelektricheskiye izmereniya indikatris rasseyaniya v prizemnom sloye atmosfery)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 803-805 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors carried out the investigations mentioned in the title by means of projector-measurements in 1957 and 1958 at the Astrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk KazSSR (Astrophysics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Kazakhskaya SSR). The brightness of the light dispersed by the air (which was illuminated by a search-light beam) in various directions was measured by means of a photoelectric photometer constructed especially for this purpose. The photometer was turned at various angles Θ in the direction of the direct beam. By means of this photometer the authors determined the relative and absolute indicatrices of light dispersion. A formula for the determination of the absolute indicatrix is written down. According to the results obtained by measurements of the relative dispersion indicatrix the latter's longitudinal shape varies

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Photoelectric Measurements of Dispersion Factor in the Lowest Layer of the Atmosphere

from day to day. A figure shows examples of such indicatrices. Also in winter rather long-stretched dispersion indicatrices may be observed. A table shows the results obtained by determining the absolute indicatrices for some dispersion angles. From the data contained in the table it may easily be seen to what extent the dispersion of light in the lower layers of the real atmosphere differs from Rayleigh dispersion. Some numerical data are given. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Astrofizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk KazSSR (Astrophysics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Kazakhskaya SSR)

PRESENTED: October 24, 1958, by V. G. Fesenkov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1958

BOYKO, P.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4605

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut

Izvestiya, tom 10 (News of the Astrophysics Institute of the Academy of Sciences Kazakhskaya SSR) Alma-Ata, 1960. 100 p. 750 copies printed.

Editorial Board: G. M. Idlis, M. G. Karimov, Z. V. Karyagina (Secretary), D. A. Rozhkovskiy, and V. G. Fesenkov (Resp. Ed.); Eds.: L. S. Rzhondkovskaya, and M. Ya. Brailovskaya; Tech. Ed.: V. P. Prokhorov.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for astrophysicists.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 13 articles on problems in astrophysics. Individual articles discuss: the forces of gravity, radiative pressure, and inter-reaction of heavenly bodies; the distribution of surface brightness in reflecting nebulae; the relative motion of double stars with corpuscular emission; the photographic determination of the position of the sodium cloud released by the second Soviet cosmic rocket; the relationship between the decrease in the kinetic temperature of the corona and its monochromatic emission in the region of protuberances; the relationship between the velocities of moving sunspot protuberances and variations in their brightness; the ratio of photo-emulsion density to the polarization plane of light falling at different angles; airglow emissions in the red band spectrum as observed from Alma-Ata; brightness and polarization of the daytime sky observed in the almucantar of the sun in August 1956 in Alma-Ata; the effect of aerosols in the scattering of light in the near-surface layer; the results of an investigation of the absorption function in the p water vapor band; the distribution of energy in the spectrum of the daytime sky. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by a brief English summary and references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

23934
S/035/61/000/006/016/044
A001/A101

3.1510

AUTHORS: Boyko, P.N., Livshits, G.Sh., Toropova, T.P.

TITLE: Projector studies of scattering indicatrices

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 6, 1961, 27, abstract 6A232 ("Izv. Astrofiz. in-ta AN KazSSR", 1959, v. 8, 98-107, Engl. summary)

TEXT: The authors describe the results of studies of light scattering indicatrices at a wavelength of λ 5200 in the atmosphere layer near the ground, which were performed at the observatory of the Astrophysical Institute, AS KazSSR, (1,450 m above sea level). Equipment consisted of a projector installation producing a uniform parallel light beam and an electric photometer for determining scattered light at various angles. The optical diagram of the installation is presented. In measuring scattered beams, the brightness of a standard screen with known albedo illuminated by direct light from the projector was determined (this permitted determinations of absolute scattering indicatrices). Observations have shown that elongation degree of indicatrices varies considerably, even from day to day. A table of indicatrices is presented determined at different meteorological

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S/035/61/000/006/016/044
A001/A101

Projector studies of scattering indicatrices

conditions, which shows deviation of light scattering from the Rayleigh law. Deviations are most pronounced at small scattering angles (angle between directions of direct and scattered light). Thus for scattering angle $\theta = 10^\circ$ intensity of scattered light in the real atmosphere exceeded the Rayleight one by a factor of 5 on April 29, 1957, and on January 22, 1958, by 29 times, whereas at $\theta = 90^\circ$ intensity of scattered light on April 29 differed very slightly from the Rayleigh one and on January 22 it was only 7 times as high as the latter.

G. Livshits

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

23935

S/035/61/000/006/017/044
A001/A101

3 1510

AUTHORS: Boyko, P.N., Kazachevskiy, V.M.

TITLE: Observations of sky spectral brightness by the photographic method

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 6, 1961, 27, abstract 6A233 ("Izv. Astrofiz. in-ta AN KazSSR", v. 10, 94-100, Engl. summary)

TEXT: Observations of sky spectral brightness were conducted at different altitudes with a field spectrograph from three different observational stations. Standardization was accomplished with a screen illuminated by direct solar rays. Photographs of the spectra were processed on a spectroprojector and a МФ-4 (MF-4) device. Photometry of spectrograms was carried out in intervals of 50-100 A in the region λλ3950 - 4750 and intervals of 200-500 A at longer wavelengths. Observations with an aureole photometer were conducted simultaneously (for the control of atmosphere stability and determination of transparency coefficients). The existence of a brightness minimum was discovered at λ 4320 from 39 series of observations pertaining to different points. Sometimes the minimum is split. Appearance of the second minimum is connected with an increase of turbidity and haze.

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23935
S/035/61/000/006/017/044
A001/A101

Observations of sky spectral brightness ...

Most often brightness minima occur at λ 4320, 4400 and 4600. Observational results obtained at different points are compared. It has been found out that color temperature of sky individual sections fluctuates within a wide range, from 6,150 to 17,500°K. Its magnitude is also connected with transparency of the atmosphere.

G. Livshits

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/035/61/000/012/008/043
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Pyaskovskaya-Fesenkova, Ye.V., Boyko, P.N., Belyak, G.M., Boyko V.V.

TITLE: Some data on attenuation and dispersion of light at various altitudes above sea level

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1961, 33, abstract 12A285 ("Izv. Astrofiz. in-ta AN KazSSR", 1961, v. 11, 78 - 88, Engl. summary)

TEXT: Brightness of daily sky on the Sun's almucantar was measured simultaneously at two points $\theta = 57$ and 60° at the Mountain - Observatory of the Astrophysical Institute, AS KazSSR, and on the Kumbel' mountain. A visual photometer and a photoelectrical photometer with selenium photoelement were used. Transparency coefficients (P), optical thicknesses of atmosphere (τ) and scattering indicatrices $\mu(\theta)$ were determined from the measurement data. It is noted that transparency coefficients over the lowland and mountains differ only slightly. Linke's turbidity factor increases in afternoon hours in comparison with morning

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Some data on attenuation ...

hours, and this increase is more noticeable at the Observatory than on the Kumbel' mountain. Absolute scattering indicatrices on the Kumbel' mountain on 29 August prior and after noon increased by 30 - 85%.

V. Goilkov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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3.5160

S/169/61/000/005/009/049
A005/A130

AUTHORS: Boyko, P.N., Kazachevskiy, V.M.

TITLE: Photographic observations of the spectral intensity of the firmament

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1961, 44-45, abstract 5 B 383. (Izv. Astrofiz. in-ta AN KazSSR, 1960, 10, 94-100 (English summary)

TEXT: The spectral brightness of the firmament along the almucantar of the sun was observed in the Pugachev and Alma-Ata regions by means of a spectrograph with a glass lens system. The sun served as the source of light, which light was weakened by a gray screen made of a mixture of coal and gypsum. Simultaneously, the illumination from the sun and from the corona in the vicinity of the sun were measured by an aureole photometer in order to determine the coefficient of transmittance of the atmosphere by the Buge method for 445, 546 and 636 mμ wavelengths and in order to estimate the stability of the atmosphere's optical properties. The data were processed by the methods of photographic photometry. The illumination

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S/169/61/000/005/009/049
Photographic observations of the spectral ... A005/A130

from the sky for fixed wavelengths was calculated from the measurement results. The author presents graphs of the spectral brightness of the sky and discusses the peculiarities of the state of the atmosphere that characterize the time and site of observations. The color temperature of the firmament amounts to 6,100 - 1,750°K.

V. Golikov

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

PYASKOVSKAYA-FESENKOVA, Ye.V.; BOYKO, P.N.; BELYAK, G.M.; BOUKO, V.V.

Some data on the weakening and scattering of light at variable altitudes above the sea level. Izv.Astrofiz.inst.AN Kazakh. SSR 11:78-88 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Atmosphere)
(Light--Scattering)

BOYKO, P.N.

Spectral measurement of maximum polarization of the celestial sphere. Izv.Astrofiz. inst. AN Kazakh.SSR 11:89-96 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Atmosphere)
(Polarization (Light)—Measurement)

BOYKO, P.N.; LEVSHITS, G. Sh.

Transparency and daily illumination of the atmosphere. Izv. Astrofiz.inst.AN Kazakh. SSR 11:97-104 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Atmospheric transparency)

S/913/62/003/000/023/033
D405/D301

AUTHOR: Boyko, P.N.

TITLE: Effect of ground surface on polarization of scattered skylight

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy. v. 3. 1962. Rasseyaniye i polyarizatsiya sveta v zemnoy atmosfere; materialy Soveshchaniya po rasseyaniyu i polyarizatsii sveta v atmosfere. 149-161

TEXT: The observations were conducted at the Mountain Observatory near Alma-Ata. The mountains to the south of the Observatory were covered by snow, whereas the steppe to the north was not; this explains the difference in the albedo of the ground surface to the north and south respectively. The degree of polarization was measured at the point of maximum polarization (in the solar almacantar). A spectro-electrophotometer with automatic recording of spectra was used. The method of observation (V.G. Fesenkov's method) involved

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the measuring of light intensity at three positions of the polaroid. The transparency coefficient was determined by other methods. Conclusions: In the case of snow-covered ground, the degree of polarization measured at the solar almacantar depends on the zenith distance of the Sun; the smaller the zenith distance, the lower the degree of polarization. Such a dependence can be explained by the variation in snow albedo with solar height. In winter, the dependence of the degree of polarization on wavelength is different than in summer; it increases with wavelength, whereas in summer it decreases with increasing wavelength; this is due to the purity of the atmosphere and to the decrease in snow albedo with increasing wavelength. As in summer, the angle β between the plane of oscillation of the electric vector and the vertical plane is practically independent of wavelength. The observed values of β differ negligibly from the theoretical values (not more than 4-5°). Thus, even if the albedo of the ground surface undergoes sharp fluctuations, the deviation of the plane of oscillations of the electric vector from the calculated values does not exceed a few degrees. There are 14 figures and 4 tables.

S/913/62/003/000/025/033
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Boyko, P.N. and Kazachevskiy, V.M.

TITLE: Atmospheric transparency in southern part of Egypt (Assuan) and at some sites in USSR

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Astrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy. v. 3. 1962. Rasseyaniye i polyarizatsiya sveta v zemnoy atmosfere; materialy Soveshchaniya po rasseyaniyu i polyarizatsii sveta v atmosfere. 171-182

TEXT: The authors measured (during the years 1948-1957) the transparency coefficient p at the following sites: the town of Pugachev (at sea level), Assuan (Egypt, 200 m above sea level), the desert Sary-Ishik-Otrau (Kazakhstan, 300 m above sea level), the shores of lake Issyk-Kul' (Kirgiziya, 1600 m above sea level), mount Kumbel' (3200 m above sea level), etc. The transparency coefficients were determined by Bouguer's method for various spectral regions. A halo-photometer designed by V.G.Fesenkov

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was used. This photometer made it also possible to check the stability of the optical properties of the atmosphere. The optical thickness τ is related to p by the formula $p=e^{-\tau}$; τ has two components: τ_R and τ_a (the optical thickness of the molecular atmosphere and the thickness due to aerosols). The values of p, τ, τ_a, τ_a/τ, τ/τ_R and τ_a/τ_R are listed in tables for various sites, spectral wavelength, types of filters, and dates of the year. The effect of aerosols on light extinction is examined. It was found that light scattering by aerosols is governed by entirely different laws than scattering by air molecules. The dependence of light scattering on wavelength was also investigated. It was found that particles of various size take part in the scattering. There are 3 figures and 21 tables.

TOROPOVA, T.P.; BOYKO, P.N.; KHARITONOVA, G.A.

Spectrophotometry of solar aureoles. Izv.Astrofiz.Inst.AN Kazakh.SSR 14:113-118 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Sun)

BOYKO, P.N.; KHARITONOVA, G.A.

Polarization of the sky and atmospheric transparency.
Trudy Astrofiz. inst. AN Kazakh.SSR 4:85-92 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

L 52754-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/FCC/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pi-4 GS/GW
ACCESSION NR: AT5011169 UR/0000/64/000/000/0160/0164

AUTHOR: Boyko, P. N.; Kharitonova, G. A.

TITLE: Maximum polarization of scattered light of the daytime sky and atmospheric transparency

SOURCE: Mezhvedomstvennoye soveshchaniye po aktinometrii i optike atmosfery. 5th, Moscow, 1963. Aktinometriya i optika atmosfery (Actinometry and atmospheric optics; trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 160-164

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric transparency, geophysics, scattered light, daytime sky, light polarization, atmospheric turbidity, surface albedo

ABSTRACT: The authors report an investigation of the relationship between the maximum degree of polarization of scattered light of the daytime sky and atmospheric transparency. The observations were made in a snow-free period (16 days from August 1962 through May 1963) at three stations. These stations were characterized by a different [illegible] atmospheric turbidity and different albedo of the underlying surface. Polarization was measured by two methods in the solar almucantar (to the right and left of the sun) at an angular distance from it of $\Theta = 90°$. Observations were made with an electric photometer containing a photomultiplier with an antimony-cesium photocathode. The methods used for determining the transparency coefficient were effective for both the green and red parts of the spectrum. Observations indicated that the transparency coefficient to the right and

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left of the sun was identical. The atmosphere was therefore either completely homogeneous horizontally or the method used was ineffective for detecting small inhomogeneities. It also would appear that atmospheric transparency differs little with the elevation of the point of observation (especially in the red region of the spectrum). In another series of observations, the degree of polarization in the northern part of the sky was greater than in the southern part; this can be attributed to the fact that to the south of these particular stations there are snow-covered mountains, whereas to the north there is an open steppe. The difference in polarization can be attributed to the different albedo of the underlying surface. Other observations indicate that despite identical values of transparency to the right and left of the sun, the degrees of polarization can be different. This shows that polarization is a more sensitive indicator of atmospheric homogeneity. Also discussed is an attempt to compute the correlation coefficients between the degree of polarization and the coefficient of atmospheric transparency. It was found that there is a correlation, inadequate for computing the transparency coefficients from the degree of polarization, since the latter is dependent on many factors on which atmospheric transparency has little dependence. The methods described here therefore cannot be used to determine the transparency coefficients through measurements of the degree of polarization. Orig. art. has 1 formula and 3 tables.

L 52754-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011169

ASSOCIATION: Astrofizicheskiy institut AN Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata (Astro-physics Institute, AN Kazakh SSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Nov64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

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L 26609-65 EWT(1)/EWG(v)/EEC-4/EEC(t) Pe-5/Pq-4 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5006005 S/0033/65/042/001/0117/0120

AUTHOR: Moroz, V. I.; Boyko, P. N.

TITLE: Infrared brightness of the solar aureole and the thermal radiation of interplanetary dust

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 42, no. 1, 1965, 117-120

TOPIC TAGS: solar aureole, interplanetary dust, sky brightness, day sky infrared observations

ABSTRACT: Observations of the infrared brightness [illegible] in January 1964 at Bol'shoye Alma-Atinskoye Lake (3060 m above sea level) with a diffraction spectrometer established that the upper limit of density of interplanetary dust is $4 \cdot 10^{-21}$ g·cm^{-3} at a distance of 0.05 A.U. Table 1 gives the absolute values of sky brightness obtained. The aureole was not observed to concentrate towards the ecliptic. In addition, the measured aureole brightnesses were less than those obtained earlier by A. I. Lazarev in Leningrad [illegible]. Thus, Lazarev's conclusion to the effect that [illegible] Orig. art. has: [illegible] figures and 7 formulas.

Card 1/3

L 26609-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5006005

2

ASSOCIATION: Gos. Astronomicheskiy in-t im. P. K. Shternberga (Gos. Astronomical Sciences, Kazan')

SUBMITTED: 05May64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

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L 26609-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006005 ENCLOSURE: 01

Table 1

Absolute sky brightness (w·cm^{-2}·ster^{-1}·μ^{-1}) at λ 2.2 and λ 3.3 according to measurements made at Bol'shoye Almaty-Atinskoye Lake (3060 m above sea level)

Date	λ, μ	angular distance from the sun (almucanthar of the sun)							Zenith	Zenithal distance of the Sun
		2°	6°	9°	9°	15°	37°	99°		
25 I 1964	2.2	1.4 10^{-4}	1.2 10^{-4}	—	—	—	5 10^{-4}			
26 I 1964	2.2	1.3 10^{-4}	9 10^{-4}	—	4 10^{-4}	—	—	3 10^{-4}		82
27 I 1964	2.2	1.1 10^{-4}	8.4 10^{-4}	—	—	6 10^{-4}	—			74
28 I 1964	2.2	1 10^{-4}	8 10^{-4}	4 10^{-4}	3 10^{-4}					
30 I 1964	3.3	~ 10^{-3}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
31 I 1964	2.2	2 10^{-4}	1.8 10^{-4}	1.5 10^{-4}	1.3 10^{-4}	1 10^{-4}	8 10^{-4}			

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LEVCHENKO, K.S.; BOYKO, P.P.

Each farm should have a specialist in plant protection.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.7:11 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nachal'nik Ternopol'skoy karantinnoy inspektsii (for Levchenko). 2. Starshiy agronom Ternopol'skoy karantinnoy inspektsii (for Boyko).
(Plants, Protection of)

KOLOMEYCHUK, V.I., agronom po zashchite rasteniy (g. Zhmerinka, Vinnitskoy oblasti); SOBOL', G.Ye.; BOYKO, P.P.

Is it necessary to fumigate slightly infected pea seeds? Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.7:14-15 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Zaveduyushchiy entomologicheskoy laboratoriyey Belotserkovskoy opytno-selektsionnoy stantsii (for Sobol'). 2. Starshiy agronom Ternopol'skoy karantinnoy inspektsii (for Boyko).

(Peas--Diseases and pests)
(Fumigation)

BOYKO, P.P., starshiy agronom; LEVCHENKO, K.S.

Peronospora infection of tobacco in Ternopol' Province.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 7 no.12:46-47 D '62.
(MIRA 16:7)
(Ternopol' Province--Tobacco blue mold)

L 23857-65 EWT(d) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AR4046318 S/0044/64/000/008/B123/B123

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 8B606

AUTHOR: Boyko, R. A.

TITLE: Determination of the polynomial coefficients according to the method of least squares, on the ETSVM "Ural-2"

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Programmir. i elektronika. Khabarovsk. 1963, 124-125

TOPIC TAGS: polynomial coefficient, least squares method, program, subprogram, linear equation system

TRANSLATION: It is reported that a program was set up, applicable to the ETSVM "Ural-2" for the solution of the (m+1) system of linear equations of the form

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$$a_0 n + a_1 \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k + a_2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^2 + \ldots + a_m \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^m = \sum_{k=1}^{n} y_k,$$

$$a_0 \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k + a_1 \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^2 + a_2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^3 + \ldots +$$

$$+ a_m \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^{m+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k y_k,$$

$$a_0 \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^m + a_1 \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^m + a_2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^{m+2} + \ldots +$$

$$+ a_m \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^{2m} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^m y_k,$$

to which the solution of the following problem is reduced; in the matematical processing of the results of measurement, the function has to be determined

$$y = f(x, a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_m) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \ldots + a_m x^m,$$

for which the sum of the squares of deviations of calculated values from empirical

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ACCESSION NR: AR4046318

ones would be smallest. It is shown that the program permits to process up to 160 points and obtain a polynomial to the 6th order. If necessary, the program may be used as a standard subprogram. I. Shelikhova

SUB CODE: MA, DP ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

BOYKO, S., inzh.

Manufacture of foamed concrete slabs. Prom.stroi.i inzh.soor. 4 no.2:55 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Lightweight concrete)

BOYKO, Sergey Gerasimovich; KHOMENKO, V., red.; ISUPOVA, N., tekhn. red.

[Train, motorship, trolley bus, bus, airplane and helicopter timetables for the Crimean health-resort visitor and tourist]Spravochnik kurortnika i turista Kryma o dvizhenii poezdov, teplokhodov, trolleibusov, avtobusov, samoletov, vertoletov. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1962. 101 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Crimea—Transportation—Timetables)

Boyko, S. G.

62

Ferromanganese production from the Chiatura manganese carbonate ore. A. Yu. Arsenishvili, S. G. Boiko, M. A. Kekelidze, V. V. Perova, B. F. Filonenko, and A. N. Tsuritsyn. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Tekh. Nauk* 1955, No. 11, 5–12.—The Mn carbonate ore is anhydrous and cannot at present be beneficiated by any of the beneficiation methods used locally, owing to the ignorance regarding its metallurgical uses. It has found no industrial applications until recently, and was left at the mine and lost. The Mn content in the crude ore varies between 7 and 32%; in the mined ore between 10 and 24%. Lab. and large-scale blast-furnace tests of the carbonate ore proved it to be well suited for the production of ferromanganese. W. M. Sternberg

(5)

BOYKO, S. G.

5

[illegible]mental blast furnace smelting of ferromanganese [illegible] use of Chiatura [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
Perova, and A. N. Tsaritsya (Inst. Metals and [illegible]
Tiflis). [illegible] *Akad. Nauk Gruzin.* [illegible]
[illegible]
the poor grade Chiatura Mn [illegible]
more even functioning of the blast furnace and production
of ferromanganese of more even compn. [illegible]
the following formulation is used: 70% washed [illegible]
30% Mtsvari ore. G. M. [illegible]

KEKELIDZE, M.A.; ARSENISHVILI, A.Yu.; PEROVA, V.V.; BOYKO, S.G.; TSARITSYN, A.N.

Replacing ordinary Chiatura manganese ores by Chiatura carbonate manganese ores in the burden of pig iron used for steel manufacture. Trudy Inst.met. AN Gruz.SSR 9:43-47 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Chiatura--Manganese ores) (Cast iron--Metallurgy)

ABRAMOVICH, M.N., inzh.; GORSHTEYN, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; MASYURA, I.M., inzh.; BOL'SHAKOV, A.A., inzh.; RUDAKOV, L.M., inzh.; FREYDIN, L.M., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: SUBBOTIN, Ye.P.; TERTYSHNYY, V.P.; MAKSIMCHIK, N.F.; BOYKO, S.G.

Practices of the Alchevsk sintering plant. Stal' 21 no.10:869-873 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Alchevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i Voroshilovskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut.
(Voroshilovsk--Sintering)

ASTREINOV, N.I., inzh.; BOYKO, S.G., inzh.

Manufacture of reinforced concrete blocks for a large conduit. Bet. i zhel.-bet. 8 no.12:567-568 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Concrete blocks)
(Pipelines)

PYATKIN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOYKO, S.M., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOVA, N.V., inzh.

Dynamics of the technical and economic indices of reorganized Donets Basin mines. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.11:30-32 N '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut gornoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki.

40746

S/120/62/000/004/012/047
E039/E420

24,6730

AUTHORS: ~~Boyko, S.N.~~, Barabash, L.Z., Gerasimov, A.B., Dmitriyev, S.P., Zheravov, V.G., Royfe, I.M., Stekol'nikov, B.A.

TITLE: Voltage supplies of the deflection and beam suppression plates of the ion-beam-input system of the proton synchrotron chamber

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 76-80

TEXT: For the accurate injection of the beam into the acceleration chamber the correct magnitude and sequence of voltages must be applied to the three pairs of deflector and suppressor plates or condensers described in the previous abstract (70-75, of the present journal). The form and values of the voltage on the deflector and suppressor plates is shown in Fig.1. The voltage to the plates is supplied from an H.T. unit of ± 42 kV stable to better than ± 0.2% per day. As the beam orbit passes between the third pair of deflector plates the residual voltage on the plates after injection must be reduced to less than ± 0.3 kV after 1.5 μ sec from the end of the voltage pulse. A block diagram of the H.T. unit is given, the switching being

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accomplished by means of thyratrons, the trigger voltage of which determines the residual voltage. The latter is reduced further by means of a compensating circuit to not more than 100 V during the 1.5 μ sec after the end of the voltage pulse and decays in a period of 5 to 7 μ sec. The value of the residual voltage on the suppressor plates must not exceed 150 V for a suppression potential of 30 kV. Block diagrams of the circuits are given. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki GKAE (Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics GKAE)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury GKAE (Scientific Research Institute for Electrophysical Apparatus GKAE)

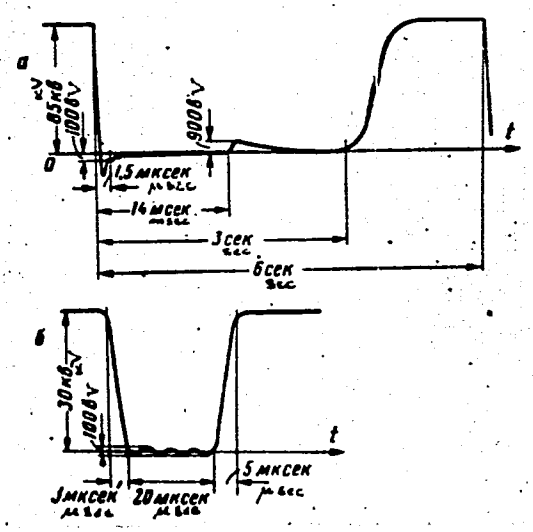
SUBMITTED: March 16, 1962

Voltage supplies of the deflection ...

Fig.1.

a - shape of the voltage on the deflector plates,

б - shape of the voltage on the suppressor plates.



Card 3/3

KOLOTLIN, G.F.; BOYKO, S.N.

Increasing the resistance of the organism with preparations derived from Eleutherococcus. Mat. k izuch. zhen'. i drug. lek. rast. Dal'. Vost. no.5:257-259 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Khabarovskiy meditsinskiy institut.

-- BOYKO, T.

Improve the pay system and standards for stevedoring.
Mor.flot 19 no.10:7-8 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarplaty Odesskogo porta.
(Cargo handling)

LEONT'YEV, A.N.; BOYKO, T.F.

Greisenized granite bosses in the Altai. Trudy Inst. min., geokhim. i kristallokhim. red. elem. no. 3:180-194 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Altai Mountains—Granite) (Greisen)

BOYKO, T.F.

Searles Lake and its lithium- and tungsten-bearing brines.
Trudy IMGRE no.17:47-66 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

BOYKO, T.F.

Geological and petrographical characteristics of the row of granite massifs in the southeastern Altai. Krat. soob. IMGRE no.1:128-129 '60. (MIRA 17:3)

BOYKO, T.I., inzhener-polkovnik

Heroism and skill of antiaircraft gunners. Vest. protivovozd. obor. no.11:15 N '61. (MIRA 16:10)

(World War, 1939-1945) (Antiaircraft artillery)

YASNIKOV, A. A.; BOYKO, T. S.

Catalytic action of amino acids and amines in organic reactions. Part 9: Acetylation of aniline by acetylthioglycolic acid. Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.5:624-626 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

(Aniline) (Acylation)

YASNIKOV, A.A.; BOYKO, T.S.

Catalytic action of amino acids and amines in organic reactions. No.5. Kinetics and mechanism of the formation and decomposition of diethyl ester of butylidenemalonic acid in the presence of amino acids. Ukr.khim.zhur. 27 no.6:777-782 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Malonic acid)
(Amino acids)

YASNIKOV, A. A.; BOYKO, T. S.

Catalytic action of amino acids and amines in organic reactions. Part 8: Kinetics and mechanism of acetylation of glycocoll by S-acetylthioglycolic acid. Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.3:347-358 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

(Glycine) (Acetylation) (Catalysis)

BOYKO, T.S.; VOLKOVA, N.V.; YASNIKOV, A.A.

Catalytic action of amino acids and amines in organic reactions. Part 10: Specific action of amino acids and amines in crotonic and aldol condensations of butyraldehyde. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.11:1179-1187 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

BOYKO, V., gvardii mayor; TARALA, I., gvardii mayor

A group of lecturers at a unit party committee. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.10:42-44 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

Boyko, V.

DUBOVYY, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOYKO, V., inzh.

Dry separation of waste slags. Stroi. mat. 4 no.2:19-20 F '58.
(MIRA 11:2)

(Slag)

MUKOMEL, M.; BOYKO, V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Methods of over-all mechanization. Nauka i pered.op.v sel'khoz. 9 no.1:28-31 Ja' '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Stalina, Surazhskogo rayona, Bryanskoy oblasti (for Mukomel). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Boyko).
(Surash District--Farm mechanization)

USSR/Zooparasitology. Ticks and Insects - Vectors of G
the Causal Organisms. Ticks.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. - Biol., No 23, 1958, 104074

Author : Boyko, V.

Inst : Kazan' University

Title : Blood-Sucking Ticks in the Tatar Republic.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Kazansk, un-ta, 1955, 115, No 7, 81-84

Abstract: No abstract

Card 1/1

BOYKO, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; FOMIN, A., inzh.

Changes in the quality of frozen meat during prolonged storage.
Khol.tekh. 37 no.1:37-38 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Meat, Frozen--Storage)

BOYKO, V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Storing frozen meat in stacks covered with tarpaulin. Khol.tekh. 37 no.2:54 My-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Tula Province--Meat, Frozen--Storage)

BOYKO, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; FOMIN, A., inzh.

Decrease of the weight losses of frozen meat in prolonged storage..
Khol.tekh. 37 no.4:32-35 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Meat, Frozen--Storage)

BOYKO, V.

Over-all mechanization of labor-consuming tasks in the cow barn. Sel'. stroi. 15 no. 2:10-11 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Stalinskogo oblastnogo upravleniya sovkhozov USSR.
(Ukraine--Dairying--Apparatus and supplies)

S/029/63/000/004/003/003
D053/D112

AUTHOR: Boyko, V.

TITLE: Gaseous and liquid lasers

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, no. 4, 1963, 37 plus p 2 of insert

TEXT: This is a popular review of the design and operation of lasers, based on American developments. The basic design principles and operation of gaseous and liquid lasers are briefly described. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

BOYKO, V.

New era in power engineering. Tekh. mol. 31 no.6:3-4 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Chlen literaturnogo ob"yedineniya zhurnala "Na vode i v nebe."
(Electric power distribution)
(Wave guides)

BOYKO, V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GERGEL', I., inzh.; KARNAUKH, A., inzh.

Reconstruction of the Dnepropetrovsk Housing Construction Combine.
Zhil. stroi. no.8:22-23 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BOYKO, Vasiliy Afanas'yevich; KONOVALOV, A.S., red.; DUKHNO, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Champions of the new; story about how the Gul'kevichi District Party Organization struggles for the introduction of the new and advanced in agricultural production] Poborniki novogo; rasskaz o tom, kak Gul'kevicheskaia raionnaia partiinaia organizatsiia boretsia za vnedrenie novogo, peredovogo v sel'skokhozi,istvennoe proizvodstvo. Krasnodar, Krasnodarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 31 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Gul'kevichi District--Field crops)

GIL'MANOVA, G. Kh.; BOYKO, V.A.; LAPSHINA, G.N.

Participation of Gamasidae mites in the circulation of tick-borne encephalitis virus in the natural foci of the Tatar A.S.S.R. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.2:157-161 Mr-Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kazanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor I. Ye. Alatyrtseva).

STEPANOV, K.D.; BOYKO, V.A.

Two cases of parasitic larvae of Wohlfahrtia magnifica Schin in the Tatar A.S.S.R. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.3:76-78 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Kazanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - dotsent N.A.Nemshilova).
(TATAR A.S.S.R.--MYASIS)
(FLESH FLIES)

BASHKIREV, T.A. (Kazan'); BOYKO, V.A. (Kazan')

Epidemiology of hemorrhagic fever with a renaly syndrome in foci of the Middle Volga region. Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.5:52-58 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:7)

(VOLGA VALLEY--HEMORRHAGIC FEVER)

BOYKO, V. A.

"On the zoogeography of the ixodic ticks and the prevalence of tick encephalitis in the Tatar republic." p. 59

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

BOYKO, V. A., GIL'MANOVA, G. KH., LAPSHINA, G. N.

"The importance of gamasidae in the maintenance of a focus of tickborne encephalitis." Page 67

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po parazitlogicheskim problemam prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitlolgical Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

BOYKO, V. A., GIL'MANOVA, G. KH., STEPANOV, K. D., LAPSHIN, G. N., GUBAIDULLI, YU. SH.,

"The study of the natural foci of tickborne encephailtis in the TASSR."
Page 69

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po parazitlobicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitlolgical Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

BOYKO, V. A., BASHIREV, T. A.

"On the study of hemorrhagic fever with a renal syndrome in the central Volga region." p. 115

Desyatoye soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 251pp.

Kazan

TKACHENKO, Ye.R., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; BOYKO, V.A., podpolkovnik meditskinskoy sluzhby

Measurement of the degree of motion in joints during the examination of military personnel and recruits. Voen.-med. zhur. no.5:48-53 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(JOINTS) (MEDICINE, MILITARY)

BASHKIREV, T.A., podpolkovnik med.sluzhby; BOYKO, V.A.

Outbreak of hemorrhagic fever in the Mari A.S.S.R. Voen.-med. zhur. no.5:84 My '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(MARI A.S.S.R.--HEMORRHAGIC FEVER)

LEONOV, V.A.; BOYKO, V.A.

Chromium content in the blood of children with leukemia.
Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.10:711-713 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Sektor gerontologii AN BSSR i Meditsinskiy institut, Grodno.

BOYKO, V.A.

Manganese, nickel and chromium in experimental radiation sickness of growing animals. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no.5:332-333 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Grodnenskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR V.A. Leonovym.

BOYKO, V.A.

Manganese content in the blood of children with leukemia. Dokl. AN BSSR 9 no.2:131-132 F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Minskiy meditsinskiy institut.

ACC NR: AP7002419 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/021/006/0727/0734

AUTHOR: Dronov, A. P.; Sobolev, N. N.; Fayzullov, F. S.; Boyko, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of the intensity of electron transition in the red cyanogen band system

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 21, no. 6, 1966, 727-734

TOPIC TAGS: electron transition, cyanogen, electron transition intensity, cyanogen red band, cyanogen spectrum

ABSTRACT: The CN spectrum beyond the front of a reflected shock wave in 50% Co + 50% N_2 was photographed in the near-infrared region of the spectrum using an electron optical converter with an oxygen-cesium cathode. The absolute intensity of emission of the (1, 0) CN band was measured using a DFS-33 spectrometer with an oxygen-cesium photomultiplier. The intensity of electron transition S_e^{nm} = 0.11 at. units of the red CN (cyanogen) band system was determined from measurements of absolute intensity. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [Translation of authors' abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 20/SUBM DATE: 23Apr65/ORIG REF: 007/OTH REF: 011/

Card 1/1 UDC: 535.33:539.194

S/194/61/000/011/042/070
D256/D302

AUTHORS: Gratsianskaya, M.M. and Boyko, V.A.

TITLE: Some problems in the application of photo-multiplier tubes (of Soviet-manufacture)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1961, 26, abstract 11 G177 (Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1961, no. 34, 295-306)

TEXT: Results are presented of investigating the photo-multiplier tubes: ФЭУ-19 (FEU-19), ФЭУ-32 (FEU-32) and ФЭУ-34 (FEU-34) used for brightness control on the screen of an electron-beam tube. A non-linear potential divider was chosen in order to reduce non-linear distortions at largeoutput currents of the photo-multiplier, resulting in a better linearity of the light characteristic at high current and comparing favorably with figures obtained when the recommended voltages were used. From the performed investigations methods were found for improving the photo-multiplier stabil-

Card 1/2

Some problems in the application... S/194/61/000/011/042/070
D256/D302

ity by reducing the effect of the tube fatigue. 2 references.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ABRAMOV, F.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BOYKO, V.A., gorn.inzh.

Electric modeling of mine ventilation systems with semiconductor elements. Izv. DGI 31:5-13 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Mine ventilation) (Electromechanical analogies) (Semiconductors)

ABRAMOV, F.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; BOYKO, V.A., gornyy inzh.

Method of electric modeling of mine ventilation with use of semiconductor device. Ugol' Ukr. 2 no.2:18-20 F '58.
(MIRA 13:3)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Mine ventilation--Electromechanical analogies)

BOYKO, V.A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of problems of mine ventilation by methods of modelling." Dnepropetrovsk, 1959. 19 pp Min of Higher Education UkSSR. Dnepropetrovsk Order of Labor Red Banner Mining Inst im Artom). 150 copies (KL,38-59, 116)

3/

ABRAMOV, Fedor Alekseyevich; MILETICH, Anton Fedorovich. Prinimali uchastiye: DUGANOV, G.V.; RIPP, M.G.; BOYKO, V.A.; VORONINA, L.D., otv.red.; GRISHAYENKO, M.I., red.izd-va; GALANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Apparatus for controlling mine ventilation] Pribory dlia kontrolia ventiliatsii shakht. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1960. 273 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(Mine ventilation—Equipment and supplies)

BOYKO, V.A.; MORGART, R.M.; PANCHUK, O.E.

Emulsion drilling fluids from an alkaline extract of the fruit of horse chestnuts. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.12: 39-42 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Oil well drilling fluids)

ABRAMOV, F.A., prof.; BOYKO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Research on heat transfer under mine conditions using the method of electric analogy. Izv. vys.ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.5:51-58 1960. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornyy institut imeni Artema.

(Mine ventialation—Electromechanical analogies)

ABRAMOV, Fedor Alekseyevich; BOYKO, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; FROLOV, Nikolay Afanas'yevich; RAGRINOVSKIY, A.D., otv. red.; GRISHAYENKO, M.I., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Model mine ventilation networks] Modelirovanie ventiliatsionnykh setei shakht. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 219 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Mine ventilation--Electromechanical analogies)

ABRAMOV, F.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; BOYKO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Automatic regulation of air pressure in mines. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.5: 6-9 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Mine ventilation)

BOYKO, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Using the method of electric analogies in studying heat transmission under mine conditions. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.12:26-27 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Thermodynamics--Electromechanical analogies)
(Coal mines and mining--Air conditioning)