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<u>Key words</u> : error correction non-binary code, the binomial system of notation, encoding algorithm, "soft" decoding algorithm, points space "packaging".
The encoding and "soft" decoding non-binary error-correcting codes algorithms based on the binomial numbers representation system are suggested. Gain in noise immunity of 1.4 dB and in code rate in 2 times was achieved compared to BCH codes
V.V. Strotov, S.E. Korepanov. OBJECT TRACKING DURING ITS CONSIDERABLE SIZE VARIATION
Key words: object tracking, object size variation, complex approach, parameter estimation.
An approach for object tracking during its considerable size variation is proposed. This approach is built on two tracking algorithms combination. The first of these algorithms is based on spatiotemporal image filtering, the second one – on correlation and structural methods. Switching between algorithms is made depending on object size estimations on observed image. The results of experimental examination are given.
S.I. Babaev, M.B. Nikiforov. COMBINED PROCESSING OF AIRCRAFT TECHNICAL VISION SYSTEMS INFORMATION Key words: technical vision systems, digital map, image combination. Review of information integration methods from on-board technical vision systems is given. Concept of radar, infrared, television images combination with digital map is offered
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<u>Key words:</u> chain codes, multiplexing, discrete communication channel, Markov chain, posteriori probability maximum criterion.

The model of discrete multiplexing channel taking into account Markov properties of combined information sources and error source is described. Chain codes decoding method including statistical properties estimation procedure of error source and information sources in combined multiplex flow channels by means of posteriori information analysis according to regular chains

is given. Error flow statistical properties estimation procedure based on surviving paths estimation analysis in chain codes decoder and chain codes decoding algorithm according to the

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Key words: fuzzy logic, fuzzy inference solution precision.
Modification of a fuzzy inference solution method that allows to adjust the values of output variable in the vicinity of points with violations of requirements to task solution precision without loss of explanatory power is offered. Solutions adaptation in the vicinity of these points allows applying fuzzy logic apparatus to control and recognition problems that have high requirements to solution precision

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<u>Key worlds:</u> high-frequency electric fields, diagram of stability, trajectories of charged particles, Hill equation, axisymmetric analyzer, mass filter.

T.A. Kholomina. S.A.. Kostryukov, A.S. Laktyushkin. INVESTIGATION OF SEMICONDUCTOR BARRIER STRUCTURES BY LOW-FREQUENCY NOISE SPECTROSCOPY METHOD

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S.S. Volkov, N.N. Bisyarin, L.A. Ivleva, T.I. Kitaeva, S.V. Nikolin, V.A. Sablin, N.L. Puzevich. PHYSICAL PROCESS OF ELECTRICAL CURRENT FORMATION IN METALS

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S.M. Karabanov, D.V. Suvorov, E.V. Slivkin. RESEARCH OF METALLURGIC SILICON EXTRACTION TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION CONTINUOUS LOSS OF IMPURITIES FROM EXTRAGENT VOLUME

<u>Key words:</u> mathematical modeling, silicon clearing, reception of silicon of solar quality, extractant, diffusion of impurity.

The purpose of this paper is to provide an improved mathematical model of cleaning process of silicon by extraction from the solid phase. Main feature of the improved model is the consideration of impurities removed from the substance of extractant in the cleaning process and the effect of impurities removed from the speed of extractant on rate and depth of treatment.

The calculations consider the diffusion of basic impurities that determine the quality of solar-grade silicon - boron, phosphorus, aluminum, carbon, iron and copper. This paper presents data on distribution of impurity concentration in cross section of particles at different times, the dynamics of changes in average concentration of each impurity in time under various conditions - temperature, particle diameter, different ratios of silicon and volume of the substance-extractant.
P.N. Dyachkov, G.P. Gololobov, E.J. Baturkina, I.A.Bochkov. ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE OF CARBON NANOTUBES WITH POINT IMPURITY ABSTRACT
Key words: carbon nanotube electronic structure, boron and nitrogen.
Numerical method for calculation of electronic structure of point impurities in carbon nanotubes is developed. Green's function of nanotube with defect is calculated with the help of matrix Dyson equation. Examination is conducted in the framework of local density functional theory and muffin-tin approximation for electronic potential. Local densities of boron and nitrogen impurities states in metal, semi-metallic and semiconducting chiral and nonchiral nanotubes are calculated. An increase in the density of states in Fermi energy region is the most significant effect of boron and nitrogen dopants in case of metallic tubules. In all semiconducting tubules boron-related state closes the gap of perfect tubules. In the gap region, the effects of nitrogen atom are restricted with a minor growth of local density of states just below and above Fermi
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<u>Key words</u> : service procedure, requests processing, computer network, utility function, queue system, integral utility.
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<i>S.N. Buzykanov.</i> SPEECH SIGNAL QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ALGORITHM AT LOW-FREQUENC` FILTRATION IN LOW RATE TRANSMIT SYSTEMS
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Key words: shadows, segmentation, restore of brightness.
This paper gives a review of algorithms to solve the problem of compensation of brightness inhomogeneities resulting from the fall of shadows from high-rise engineering objects on nearby buildings on panchromatic images of high spatial resolution.
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INFORMATION ABOUT THE AUTHORS (English)