

IVANOV, Ye.Ya.; TSVYLEV, I.S.

New techniques used in winning peat. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:7-8
'58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Peat industry)

IVANOV, Ye.Ya. (g. Moskva)

Shrinkage of peat. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.11:113-116 N '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Peat)

IVANOV, Ye.Ya.

Relationship between the strength of small piece peat and
drying conditions. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.12:94-96 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanyy institut, Moskva.
(Peat--Testing)

IVANOV, Ye.Ya.

Equilibrium moisture of peat. Inzh.-fiz.zhur. no.1:30-34 Ja
'60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut, Moskva.
(Peat--Moisture)

IVANOV, YE. YE.

15

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6100

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut tochnoy mekhaniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki.

Trudy (Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Technology. Transactions) no. 2. Moscow, 1961. 447 p. 1000 copies printed. Contributors not mentioned.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel concerned with machine translation and computer technology.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles of the Institute of Precision Mechanics and Computer Technology, Academy of Sciences USSR, is the second in a series concerned with machine translation and mathematical linguistics. The collection contains reports written by members of the Machine-Translation Group of the Institute as well as reports by researchers from other organizations. The articles deal with various problems in machine translation, such as the possibility of an intermediate language, relationships between various languages, systems of recording, structure of

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algorithms, methods of independent analysis of a number of languages (Chinese, German, English, Russian, Rumanian, Swedish, Tartar, etc.), independent synthesis of the Russian language, some problems of binary Japanese-Russian and Chinese-Russian translation, theoretical translation problems, and problems associated with automatic recognition of speech elements and the introduction of written texts. No personalities are mentioned. There are 11 references: 2 Soviet and 9 English.

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2. Belokrinskaya, S. S., G. A. Volchek, M. B. Yefimov, A. A. Zvonov, T. M. Nikolayeva, and G. A. Tarasova. One of the Possible Approaches to the Building-Up of a Vocabulary for an Intermediate Language	5
3. Zholkovskiy, A. K., N. N. Leont'yeva, and Yu. S. Martemyanov. On the Fundamental Use of Meaning in Machine Translation	17

Card 2/6

IVANOV, Ye. Ye.

USSR/Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 41/52

Authors : Muravyev, I. S., and Ivanov, Ye. Ye.

Title : About the Kynovsk strata of south-eastern Tataria, Kazansk Trans-Volga and Udmurtia

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/4, 739-742, Apr 1, 1955

Abstract : Geological-stratigraphic data are presented on the origin and characteristics of Kynovsk strata prevalent in south-eastern Tataria, Kazansk Province of Trans-Volga and Udmurtia Provinces of the USSR. Three USSR references (1951-1953). Drawing.

Institution : The V. I. Ulyanov-Lenin State University, Kazan

Presented by: Academician D. V. Malivkin, January 17, 1955

IVANOV, Ye. Ye.

ELLERN, S.S. (Kazan'); TROYEPOL'SKIY, V.I. (Kazan'); MURAV'YEV, I.S. (Kazan');
IVANOV, Ye. Ye. (Kazan'); KOROBOVA, N.F. (Kazan'); MALYSHEVA, O.H.
~~(Kazan')~~; CHURINA, N.P. (Kazan')

Stratigraphy and facies structure of the Devonian in the Tatar
A.S.S.R. Uch.zap.Kaz.un. 115 no.10:85-88 '55. (MLRA 10:5)
(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MURAV'YEV, I.S.; IVANOV, Ye.Ye.; VSELOV, G.S.

Facies of the terrigenous Devonian on the eastern slope of the
northern dome of the Tatar arch. Trudy VNIGNI no.20:38-52 '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ELIERN, S.S.; SHEVTSOV, S.I.; IVANOV, Ye.Ye.

Eifelian sediments in the southern Kazan-Kirov Depression
Trudy VNIGNI no. 19:80-91 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Kazan region-- Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Kirov region-- Geology, Stratigraphic)

L 29787-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)

ACC NR: AP6014860

SOURCE CODE: UR/0023/65/000/004/0588/0595

AUTHOR: Ivanov, Yu. -- Ivanov, J.; Epshteyn, A. -- Epstein, A.

53
B

ORG: Institute of Thermophysics and Electrophysics, Academy of Sciences, Estonian SSR
(Institut termofiziki i elektrofiziki Akademii nauk Estonskoy SSR)

TITLE: Experimental investigation of a heated circular jet in a free transverse flow

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 588-595

TOPIC TAGS: jet flow, transverse flow, turbulent flow, anemometer, *air flow, shock tube*

ETAM-3A anemometer

ABSTRACT: Some results are given from an experimental investigation of a circular heated jet flowing at right angles to a horizontal free transverse stream under conditions where the effect of lift on behavior of the jet must be taken into account. A transverse air-flow was set up in an open shock tube 700 mm in diameter. An ETAM-3A hot-wire anemometer was used for measuring the velocity fields in the main stream. A separate fan was used for blowing a preheated jet perpendicularly upward through the stream. A chromel-alumel thermocouple was used for measuring the temperature fields. The effect of lift was studied by changing the initial diameter and temperature excess of the jet at given values of the hydrodynamic parameter $\frac{T_w v^2}{T_p W^2}$. It was found that the

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ACC NR: AP6014860

initial diameter and temperature excess have a considerable effect on the path of the jet. It is shown that the width of the jet is a linear function of its altitude above the virtual point source. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 *FV*

ZUB, G., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETRENKO, A.; ZINOV'YEV, V.; IVANOV, Yu.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; KUDRYASHOV, N.; DUDOLADOV, Ye.

Information. Avt. transp. 43 no.2:54-60 F '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Direktor Ukrainskogo dorozhno-transportnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta (for Zub). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta (for Ivanov).

IVANOV, Yu., tekhnik.

Automatic control of skip hoisting operations. Mast. ugl. 5 no. 12:13-15
D '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Mine hoisting) (Automatic control)

IVANOV, Yu., inzhener.

Efficiency experts' suggestions in the Kize Basin mines. Mast.
uglia 5 no.1:15-17 Ja '56. (MLBA 9:5)
(Kizel Basin--Coal mining machinery) (Electricity in mining)

IVANOV, Yu.

Device for cutting flange-sleeve linings. Stroitel' no.6:15
Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

(Cutting machines)

IVANOV, Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk

Inspection of the clearance of king pin joints. Avt.transp. 39
no.3:20-21 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Motor vehicles---Axles)

MAKOVSKIY, Yu., inzh.; IVANOV, Yu., inzh.

Is it necessary to plan the redispaching of rafts from formation
roadsteads? Rech. transp. 19 no. 2:8-9 F '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Rafts) (Inland water transportation)

IVANOV, Yu.; KIBBEL', F.

Trends in the development of the production of service-station
equipment and its supply to automotive transportation units.
Avt. transp. 43 no.6:10-11 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta.

IVANOV, Yu.; EPSHTEYN, A.

Experimental study of a superheated circular jet in a free transverse stream. Izv. AN Est. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk 14
no. 4:588-595 '65 (MIRA 1942)

1. Institut termofiziki i elektrofiziki AN Estonskoy SSR.
Submitted June 22, 1965.

SHEYNYUK, L.Yu.; IVANOV, Yu.A.; KHORT, I.P.

Some problems in planning construction with the use of network
scheduling. *Proektirovaniye* 42 no. 6:4-6 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

IVANOV, YU. A.

AID P - 4769

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - infrared instruments
Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 27/31
Author : Ivanov, Yu. A., Eng.-Lt.Col.
Title : Infrared instruments in aviation
Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota,³⁷_A 8, 87-92, Ag 1956
Abstract : The author on the basis of foreign literature reviews
the development of infrared instruments and their
application in aviation. Two illustrations, 6 diagrams.
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

I. IVANOV YU. A.

POLIKOVSKIY, V.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PEREL'MAN, R.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IVANOV, Yu.A., inzhener.

On the possibility of reducing the length of an injector.

Teplotoenergetika 4 no.9:23-26 S '57.

(MLRA 10:8)

1. Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut.
(Injectors)

AUTHOR: Ivanov, Yu.A., Engineer

SOV/111-58-12-17/38

TITLE: A Manual Pole Setting Device for Installing Poles When Building or Repairing Communication Lines (Ruchnoy stolbostav dlya ustanovki opor pri stroitel'stve i remonte linii svyazi)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1958, Nr 12, p 16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: I.M. Mytarev, Senior Technician at the Kashira Post Office, Moscow Oblast', designed a manual pole setting device for installing communication line poles (Figure 1). The device is of welded angular iron and its total weight does not exceed 50 kg. Comparative tests with similar devices (one designed by Savel'yev from the Gor'kiy SMUR and another one constructed by Kusyukin from the Smolensk DRTS) proved the advantages of Mytarev's construction. The tests were performed at the end of June 1958 by communications organizations of the

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SOV/111-58-12-17/58

. A Manual Pole Setting Device for Installing Poles When Building or Repairing Communication Lines

RSFSR in cooperation with the USSR Ministry of Communications.
There are 2 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskoye oblastnoye upravleniye svyazi (Moscow Oblast
Directorate of Communications)

Card 2/2

IVANOV, Yu.A., inzh.

Effect of friction on the degree of lowering of peripheral
velocities in cyclone furnaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. i energ.
2 no.10:91-94 0 '59. (MIRA 1313)

1.Odesskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
kotel'nykh ustanovok.
(Furnaces)

MALAKHOV, G.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;
DYADECHKIN, N.I., gornyy inzh.; IVANOV, Yu.A., gornyy inzh.;
PROYANENKO, A.I., gornyy inzh.

New method of short-delay blasting in underground mining of ores.
Gor. zhur. no.9:37-41 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Blasting)

LAVRINENKO, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, Yu.A.; KIRICHENKO, G.S.; ZINCHEVSKIY,
N.P.; KOZUB, F.S.; PASHCHENKO, A.P.

Working inclined seams. Gor. zhur. no.7:33-36 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut (for Lavrinenko, Ivanov).
2. Institut gornogo dela imeni Skochinskogo (for Kirichenko).
3. Trest Leninruda (for Zinchevskiy).
4. Rudnik imeni Libknekhta, Krivoy Rog (for Kozub, Pashchenko).

(Krivoy Rog Basin--Iron mines: and mining)

MALAKHOV, G.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; BEZUKH, V.R., inzh.; KUZ'MICH, S.N., inzh.;
FEDORENKO, P.I., inzh.; IVANOV, Yu.A., inzh.

Effect of the depth of mining on the efficiency of the chamber system.
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:39-42 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

MALAKHOV, G.M., prof.; IVANOV, Yu.A., inzh.

Ways of improving the technological process of the under-
ground mining of ores. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.:gor.zhur. 7
no. 1:13-18 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

ZAFREN, S.Ya., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; IVANOV, Yu.A., aspirant; PLOTNIKOVA,
A.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Increasing the forage quality of straw. Zhivotnovodstvo 23 no.2:
22-23 F '61. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kornov imeni
V.R.Vil'yamsa.

(Straw as feed)

MALAKHOV, G.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; LAVRINENKO, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk;
DYADECHKIN, N.I., inzh.; PROYANENKO, A.I., inzh.; IVANOV, Yu.A.,
inzh.

Results of using new methods of short delay blasting in
underground mining operations. Met. i gornorud. prom.
no.4:45-51 JI-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Iron mines and mining)
(Blasting)

IVANOV, Yu.A.; TYAPKIN, B.V.; KRIKSUNOV, L.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk,
retsensent; BRAMSON, L.Z., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsensent;
USOL'TSEV, I.F., inzh.-podpolkovnik, nauchnyy red.;
DIKAKEVA, A.I., red.; BELYAYEVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Military applications of infrared technology] Infrakrasnaia
tekhnika v voennom dele. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1963.

358 p.

(MIRA 1615)

(Infrared rays--Military applications)

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens.
Corynebacteria.

F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5614.

Author : Tsimbalist, D. F.; Ivanov, Yu. A.

Inst : Not given.

Title : New Developments in Laboratory Diagnosis of
Diphtheria.

Orig Pub: Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol., 1957, 28,
No 11, 148-151.

Abstract: According to the authors, it is possible to de-
tect diphtheria bacilli in 50% of cases by dir-
ect bacterioscopy of smears of material taken
by tampon from the site of infection. These
findings were confirmed in pure cultures of the
causal organism. As substitutes for coagulated
serum, blood-agar, yolk-serum medium, yolk-milk-

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Chair of Microbiol, Yaroslavl Med Inst.

USSR / Microbiology. Human and Animal Pathogens.
Corynebacteria.

F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 2, 1959, 5614.

Abstract: agar medium and yolk-agar can be used. Methods
for preparation of those media are described.
The diphtheria bacilli grew $1\frac{1}{2}$ times more in-
tensely on yolk-serum and yolk-milk-serum media
than on Loeffler's serum. On yolk-agar the in-
tensity of growth was the same, or somewhat
greater, than on Loeffler's medium; on blood-
agar the growth was weaker. An important sup-
plementary method to laboratory diagnosis of
diphtheria is the agglutination reaction (AR)
with the patient's serum. AR was positive in
single investigations in 83.1% of cases, and was
significantly greater than the results of bacter-
ioscopic diagnosis (64%). In 94.5% of cases pos-

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IVANOV, Yu.A.

Materials on the laboratory diagnosis of diphtheria. Vop.
okh.mat. i det. 4 no.3:9-12 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof.D.F.TSimbalist)
Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DIPHTHERIA--BACTERIOLOGY)

IVANOV, Yu. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Complex method of laboratory diagnostics of diphtheria and its practical significance." Smolensk, 1960. 18 pp; (Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, Smolensk State Medical Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 144)

IVANOV, Yu.A.

Significance of serological reactions in the diagnosis of
clinically atypical forms of diphtheria. *Pediatrics* no.6:61-
65 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. D.F. TSimbalist)
Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DIPHTHERIA)

ACC NR: AT6016945 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2639/65/000/000/0098/0109

AUTHOR: Ivanov, Yu. A.; Neyman, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: The frontal zones of the Antarctic Ocean

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduevdomstvennaya komissiya po izucheniyu Antarktiki. Antarktika (The Antarctic); doklady komissii, 1964. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 98-109

TOPIC TAGS: ocean current, ocean dynamics, ocean property

ABSTRACT: Assuming the maximum gradients of the physical properties of the ocean to be the result of meridional and vertical advectons, 86 meridional cross sections were selected and hydrological observations (collected by numerous investigators during many years and at various seasons) are summarized. It is concluded that the basic factor underlying the formation of dynamic fronts is transverse circulation. It is further concluded that the maximum gradients of physical properties of the ocean derive from the combined action of meridional and vertical advectons. Solution of the diffusion equation reveals a unique correspondence between the spatial distribution of vertical components of the current velocities for the dynamic fronts. The authors present a map of the frontal zones of the Antarctic showing the dynamic fronts as follows: (1) the Antarctic divergence at 68°-67° S latitude, where relatively warm and saline

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ACC NR: AT6016945

waters reach the surface layers of the ocean; (2) the Antarctic convergence is at 50°S latitude; (3) the subtropical divergence is at 40° S latitude; and (4) the subtropical convergence is at 37°-38° S latitude. The map of the physical fronts indicates that they are formed on both sides of the dynamic fronts. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/

SUBM DATE: none/

ORIG REF: 007/

OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *LC*

IVANOV, Yu.A.

Variability of basic tidal elements caused by the periodical component of wind currents. Probl.Arkt. no.3:5-17 '58.

(MIRA 12:1)

(Tides)

AUTHORS: Bogdanov, K. T., Ivanov, Yu. A. SCV/50-58-8-13/18

TITLE: On the Reasons of Cable Tearing During the Taking of Deep Sea Series of the Bathometers (O prichinakh obryva trosy pri vzyatii glubokovodnykh seriy batometrov)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 49 - 50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of a well developed method of carrying out of bathometrical series measurements for depths of more than 7000 m, the losses of the apparatus and of the cable are still very high and amount to approximately 20%. Though the weight of the deep sea series does not exceed 50 - 60% of the tensile strength of the cable, the cable breaks in the trunk section, mostly in the place of attachment of the upper bathometer (horizon 2000 - 3000 m depth). In order to prevent these losses, the following measures are suggested beside the general ones: 1) Use of pulleys with a small roll; their width may exceed to only a small extent the cross section of the trunk section of the cable, the depth of their nut must not be greater than the cable cross section. 2) If an angle is formed between the plane formed by the cable on

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On the Reasons of Cable Tearing During the Taking
of Deep Sea Series of the Bathometers

SCV/50-50-0-13/18

passing through the pulley, and the plane of the role these two planes are to be caused to coincide. For this purpose the pulley is fixed by means of a rope. 3) The elevation of the measurement apparatus up to the reading of 6000 m is to be carried out with a speed which does not exceed 0,5 m/sec; the winch must be stopped for five minutes every 1000 m in order to extend the twisting of the cable to deeper sections. 4) The pulley has to be opposite the drum of the winch. The factor of twisting of the cable is here especially important where the vertical angle of inclination exceeds $40 - 50^\circ$, e.g. in the case of the plankton and ichthyological nets in great depths.

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3 (9)

AUTHOR:

Ivanov, Yu. A.

SOV/20-127-1-19/65

TITLE:

On the Seasonal Variations of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current (O sezonnoy izmenchivosti antarkticheskogo tsirkumpolyarnogo techeniya)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 1, pp 74 - 77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the purpose of investigating the seasonal variability of the antarctic circumpolar current, the material obtained by observations (for 7 sections) of the Discovery II - expedition were utilized. All these cross sections, which were recorded within approximately equal periods of time (~1.5 months), develop at 20° east longitude between the southern point of Africa and the antarctic region. From these data of observations the currents were calculated by means of the dynamic method for characteristic standard horizons. The structure of the antarctic circumpolar current varies periodically. In the first cross section, there is a single current with its maximum velocities at ~40° south latitude. In the second cross section, the current consisted of 2 beams with maximum velocities of flow in the domains of 48 and 40° south latitude. Further

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On the Seasonal Variations of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current SOV/20-127-1-19/65

data are given by a table. Unfortunately, the sections are of different extent, which renders determination of the flow boundaries and of the variability of these boundaries in the course of one year impossible. This fact also makes it difficult to calculate the fluctuation of the mass of water transported by the circumpolar current. Nevertheless, it appears desirable to give at least a qualitative estimate of these fluctuations. For this purpose, the mass of water transported was calculated from the mean value of 5 cross sections ($\varphi = 40^{\circ}, 0$ and $\varphi = 54^{\circ}, 0$ south latitude). According to the results of these calculations, the fluctuations of the yields of the antarctic circumpolar current have a half-year period. In order to analyze the causes of this variability, the character of the wind field and its variation with respect to time within the current is investigated. For this purpose, a tangential stress of the wind within the cross section Antarctica-Cape of Good Hope is calculated. For the purpose of clearing up the variation of the tangential stress of the wind (as a function of time) the gradients of pressures for 20° east longitude between 60° and 40° south latitude are calculated. The results obtained by these calculations

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show the following: The fluctuations of the pressure gradient and also the fluctuations of the mass of water transported have a half-year period, the maximum gradients of atmospheric pressure occurring in spring and in very southern latitudes. The variable component of the tangential wind stress may be represented with sufficient certainty by the expression $\tau = \tau_0 \cos(\sigma_1 t + (\pi/2) \cos(\sigma_2 t + (\pi/2)))$. Here τ_0 denotes the amplitude of the tangential wind stress, which, according to calculated data, amounts to $\tau_0 = 0.5$ (SGS); σ_1, σ_2 - the frequency of fluctuations; L - the width of the canal, T - the period of fluctuations ($= 6$ months). Further, it holds that $\sigma_1 = (3/2)(\pi/L)$ and $\sigma_2 = (2\pi/T)$.

It is further of interest to explain whether the variations of tangential stress found are the sole cause of the fluctuations of the yield of the antarctic circumpolar current. For this purpose, the simple model of the oscillations of a total current (which is caused by the fluctuations of the tangential wind stress) is investigated. According to these calculations, the mass of water transported by the antarctic circumpolar current

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is subjected to fluctuations with a 6 months' period, which are accompanied by periodic variations of the structure of the current. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanography of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: March 14, 1959, by V. V. Shuleykin, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1959

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3.6000

66415

AUTHORS: Ivanov, Yu. A., Kamenkovich, V. M. SOV/20-128-6-19/63

TITLE: Bottom Relief as the Main Factor Responsible for the Non-zonal Course of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 6, pp 1167-1170 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A few previous papers dealing with the problem are first mentioned briefly. The dynamic map of the Antarctica supplied by V. G. Neyman shows the basic deviations from the zonal course, as curvatures of isolines, circuits, etc. Their relation with the large unevenness of the ground strikes the eye. This fact had already been pointed out by H. V. Everdrup and V. B. Shtokman when analyzing the influence exerted by the bottom relief on the marine currents. From the analysis of the dynamic map and the results obtained from the mentioned previous investigations the authors draw the conclusion that the bottom relief exerts an important influence on the Antarctic circumpolar current. That means that the current reaches down to the bottom of the ocean. The comparatively slight vertical density gradients in the Antarctic waters lead to a more homogeneous vertical structure of the current velocity than it is the case

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Bottom Relief as the Main Factor Responsible for the Non-zonal Course of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current

in other oceanic regions. The authors then apply the initial equations of the Ekman theory to the construction of the theoretical model. Obviously, the model by Ekman does not offer the right representation of the vertical structure of currents, but in the authors' opinion it explains the most important characteristics of the integral circulation in the Antarctic waters. An equation is written down for the function Ψ of the total currents. A. I. Fel'zenbaum suggested a derivation of the equation for Ψ . When making this derivation the depths were assumed to be of the order of 1000 m. This equation moreover allows the isolinear form of function Ψ to be determined with sufficient accuracy, without having to solve the equation itself. The form of the current lines (of the isolines of Ψ) is determined by the construction of the isolines of the function $\sin \varphi/H$, where φ denotes the site width and H the respective depth. Consequently, the form of the current lines is basically determined by the influence exerted by the change in width of the Coriolis parameter and the bottom relief. Obviously it is not possible in this way to determine the value of functions Ψ

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SOV/20-128-6-19/63

Bottom Relief as the Main Factor Responsible for the Non-zonal Course of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current

on the isolines obtained. To compare the theoretical deductions with the dynamic map, the authors drew a map containing the isolines of function $\sin\phi/H$. The main properties of the isolines are in good agreement in both maps: namely the U-shaped isolines over the mountain ranges, the circuits over local elevations and depressions, curvatures of the current in the region of the South Pacific mountain range and of the Bellingshausen depression. The results obtained here permit various conclusions to be drawn concerning the water circulation in little investigated waters of the Antarctica. There are 3 figures and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: June 10, 1959, by V. V. Shuleykin, Academician 4

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1959
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3.6000

67255

~~3(9)~~

AUTHOR:

Ivanov, Yu. A.

SOV/20-129-4-17/68

TITLE:

The Position and Seasonal Variability of the Frontal Zones of the Antarctica

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 4, pp 777 - 780 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The frontal zones in the ¹⁰ocean are regions whose maximum vertical velocities are directed towards the surface of the ocean (divergence zone) and away from the surface of the ocean (convergence zone). For the purpose of investigating the factors influencing the vertical current velocities in the ocean, the equations of motion are investigated. For the southern hemisphere the latter

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - A_1 \Delta u + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{xy} + fv = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - A_1 \Delta v + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tau_{yz} - fu = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

The axes x, y are directed towards east and north, and the z-axis downwards; u denotes the projection of the current velocity onto the x-axis, and v - that onto the y-axis; Δ is the Laplace operator; A_1 - the coefficient of the lateral turbulent momentum exchange; f - the Coriolis parameter; p - hydrostatic pressure; τ_{xz} , τ_{yz} - tangential stresses. From these equations the vortex

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The Position and Seasonal Variability of the Frontal SOV/20-129-4-17/68
Zones of the Antarctica

equation for the above problem is deduced. After some steps the relation $fw = \text{curl } \tau - \beta S_y$ is found for the antarctic circumpolar current. Here S denotes the total current from O to D ;

$S_y = \int_0^D v dz$ - the projection of the total current onto the y -axis. In the case of a zonal wind, S_y , with the wind conditions prevailing in the Antarctica, represents the total current of a pure drift with a high degree of accuracy. The above equation may then be written down in the form $w = \frac{\text{curl } \tau}{f} - \frac{\beta}{f^2} \tau$.

This expression determines the dependence of the vertical flow velocity in "friction depth" (where it attains its maximum) on the tangential wind pressure on the surface of the ocean. The investigation of the frontal zones in antarctic waters is reduced to investigating the time- and spatial characteristics of the tangential wind pressure. This tangential pressure has two maxima in the ranges of 55° and 47° south latitude and a minimum

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The Position and Seasonal Variability of the Frontal SOV/20-129-4-17/68
Zones of the Antarctica

in the range of 51° south latitude. This distribution of the tangential wind pressure is characteristic of the entire antarctic water belt. Two atmospheric fronts are, by the way, distinguished: the polar one (along the edge of the ice) and the subtropical one. The position of these fronts varies considerably in the course of a year. In the southern hemisphere they are farthest south in fall, and in spring they are shifted farthest towards North. Therefore, the wind zone in the Antarctica (which does not essentially change its structure in the course of one year) is subjected to considerable meridional shifts from spring to fall. An expression resulting herefrom for the approximation of the wind pressure field is explicitly written down. The extreme values of the vertical flow velocity are $\pm 1.6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ cm/sec. The position of the frontal zones is shown in a table. Within the antarctic water belt (70° - 40° south latitude) 4 frontal zones may be distinguished: the antarctic convergence, the antarctic divergence, the subantarctic divergence, and the subtropical convergence. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet. ✓

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The Position and Seasonal Variability of the Frontal Zones of the Antarctica SOV/20-129-4-17/68

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

PRESENTED: June 10, 1959, by V. V. Shuleykin, Academician ✓

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1959

Card 4/4

IVANOV, Yu. A., Cand Geog Sci -- (diss) "Circulation of water in the Indian sector of Antarctica." Moscow, 1960. 8 pp; (Moscow State Univ); 120 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 148)

IVANOV, Yu.A.; TAREYEV, B.A.

Calculating the vertical velocity component of drift currents. Trudy
MGI 22:3-4.'60.

(MIRA 14:3)

(Ocean currents)

IVANOV, Yu.A.

Factors determining the thermal stratification of Antarctic waters.
Okeanologia 1 no.6:992-996 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Antarctic regions--Ocean temperature)

IVANOV, Yu.A.

Stratigraphy of Sakmara-Artinskian sediments in the Aktyubinsk
area of the Ural Mountain region. Trudy VNIGNI no.34:108-113
'61. (MERA 15:7)
(Aktyubinsk Province--Geology, Stratigraphic)

NAUMOV, A.G.; ZERNOVA, V.V.; IVANOV, Yu.A.; TAREYEV, B.A.

Frontal zones and biogeographic division of the surface waters
(0 - 500m.) of the southern part of the Pacific Ocean based on plankton.
Trudy Inst.ocean. 58:54-66 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Pacific Ocean--Plankton)

IVANOV, Yu.A.

Water masses and the distribution of oceanographic characteristics.
Okeanologia 3 no.5:803-807 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kaliningradskoye otdeleniye Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR.

IVANOV, Yu.A.

Hydrological investigations in the northern part of the Indian
Ocean. Trudy Inst. okean. 64:22-42 164. (MIRA 17:7)

ZERNOVA, V.V.; IVANOV, Yu.A.

Distribution of net phytoplankton depending on hydrological
conditions in the northern part of the Indian Ocean. Trudy Inst.
ocean. 64:257-264. '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

IVANOV, Yu.A.

Role of boundary conditions and advection in the formation and distribution of extreme values of oceanographic characteristics according to depth. Okeanologiya 5 no. 1:46-44 '65.

(MIRA 13:4)

L. Kaliningradskoye otdeleniye Instituta Okeanologii AN SSSR.

BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A.; VARGIN, N.I.; IVANOV, Yu.A.; SMIRNOVA, Z.I.

Results of the conference of geologists of the European part of
the U.S.S.R. Sov. geol. 2 no.6:138-142 Je '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Geology)

BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A.; IVANOV, Yu.A.

Results of the conference of geologists of Eastern Siberia
and the Far East. Sov.geol. 2 no.7:162-165 J1 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR (MGION).
(Geologr. Economic)

BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.V.; IVANOV, Yu.A.

Problems of and trends in geological mapping in the U.S.S.R.,
Sov.geol. 2 no.12:3-11 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Geology---Maps)

BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A. . IVANOV, Yu.A.

Results of the Baku conference on the exchange of experience in geological prospecting in Southern Russia, Central Asia, and the Caucasus. Sov. geol. 3 no.7:141-147 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Prospecting)

AVVAKUMOV, V.A.; BAKIROV, K.Kh.; DEMCHUK, L.V.; IVANOV, Yu.A.; NEVOLIN,
N.V.; POBYTALOV, D.I.; SHAKHIDZHANOV, Yu.S.; SVETLOV, Ya.B.

New data on the geology of the Aktyubinsk part of the Ural
Mountains region and western Mugodzhar Hills and the outlook
for oil and gas. Sov. geol. 3 no. 11:68-84 N '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut.

(Aktyubinsk Province--Geology)

VERESHCHAGIN, V.N.; IVANOV, Yu.A.; BELYAYEVSKIY, N.A., glav. red.;
ALEYNER, A.Z., red.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.V., red.; ZAYTSEV, I.K.,
red.; KLIMOV, P.I., red.; KRASNOV, I.I., red.; LANKIN, A.A.,
red.; MUZYLEV, S.A., red.; OGNEV, V.N., red.; TROSTNIKOVA,
N.Ya., red. izd-va; IYERUSALIMSKAYA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.

[Instruction for compiling and preparing for publication a geological map at a scale of 1:50,000; supplement to the instruction for organizing and conducting geological surveys at a scale of 1:50,000 and 1:25,000] Instruktsiia po sostavleniiu i podgotovke k izdaniu geologicheskoi karty masshtaba 1:50 000; dopolnenie k instruktsii po organizatsii i proizvodstvu geologos"emochnykh rabot masshtaba 1:50 000 i 1:25 000. Moskva, Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1962. 41 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.
(Geology--Maps)

IVANOV, YI.A.

Conference on the establishment of an international standard
symbols for geological maps and petrological plans. Sov.geol.
5 no.2:149-151. F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Geology--Maps)

IVANOV, Yu.A.

Characteristics of the oil-pool spacing in the Mesozoic sediments
of the Kenkiyak-Zharkamis region. Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no.7:
12-17 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut.

BALEKHOV, G.M., prof., doctor of Sci. rank: LAVIN, V.B., cand. techn. sci.;
PUNOV, Yu.A., gorany inzh.

Mine of the near future. Gor. zhur. no. 7:21-26 Ji. 1971.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

L 2800-00 00111 00

ACC NR: AP6014290 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0013/66/006/002/0379/0386

AUTHORS: Belousov, I. M.; Ivanov, Yu. A.; Pasternak, F. A.; Kaban, E. S.; Rossor, V. V.

ORG: none 27
B

TITLE: Oceanographic investigations of the Soviet-Cuban marine expedition

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1966, 379-386

TOPIC TAGS: oceanographic ship, oceanographic expedition, biology, ocean floor topography, ocean property

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses results of a joint expedition by the Academies of Sciences of the Soviet Union and of Cuba in 1964-65 to study the marine waters about Cuba and in the Gulf of Mexico. The main objective was a study of biological features, particularly from an economic viewpoint. The studies were made on the Soviet ship Academician A. Kevalevskiy. Participating organizations were the Marine Hydrophysical Institute of UkrSSR (under the direction of V. Y. Rossor), the Biological Institute of the South Seas, AN UkrSSR, the Institute of Geological Sciences, AN UkrSSR, the Institute of Oceanography, AN SSSR (under the direction of I. A. Belousov), and the Zoological Institute, AN SSSR. The base of the expedition was the Oceanographic Institute of the Cuban Academy of Sciences. A. Munoz Jimenez,

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ACC NR: AP6014290

President of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, D. Gitart, Director of the Institute, and S. Gonzalez, Assistant Director, participated and encouraged the work. The routes taken by the ship are shown on a map. Results have led to improvement of bathymetric charts, better understanding of bottom sediments (the Casapoche banks contain chiefly organogenic detritus), and refinement in knowledge of the cause and nature of water circulation and currents and of the distribution of most productive biological zones. Details of biological zones are given. Phytoplankton are most abundant in the southern Gulf of Mexico, and the distribution of zooplankton follows practically the same pattern. Zones of strongly, moderately, and weakly ascending water are plotted on a map. A band of most strongly ascending water lies east-west in Florida Strait. Results of the expedition have been reported at two conferences organized by the Cuban Academy of Sciences: February 1965 and July 1965. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none

Cord 2/2 00

ИЗВЫНУК, Л.И.; ИВАНОВ, Ю.А.; ИДИН, Л.П.

Automated method of planning assembly-line organization of operations
(AMPBOR). Vych. i org.tekh. v stroi. i prom. no.1112-29 '64.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Institut tirovogo i eksperimental'nogo
proyektirovaniya i tekhnikeskikh issledovaniy Gosstroya SSSR.

SHEYNYUK, L.Yu.; IVANOV, Yu.A.

New system of planning and directing the construction of the
second stage of the Kingisepp Combine. Prom. stroi. 42
no.12:18-22 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

IVANOV, Yu. A.

Study of postvaccinal immunity in diphtheria. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.
i immun. 41 no.9:141 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Yaroslavskiy meditsinskiy institut.

LAVRINENKO, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; IVANOV, Yu.A., inzh.; KIRICHENKO,
G.S., inzh.; MUNTIAN, I.S., inzh.

Changes in mining conditions with an increased working depth.
Met. 1 gornorud. prom. no.6:35-39 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Krivorozhskiy gornorudnyy institut.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6476

Ivanov, Yu. A. and B. V. Tyapkin

Infrakrasnaya tekhnika v voyennom dele (Military Application of Infrared Technology) Moscow, "Sovetskoye Radio", 1963.
358 p. 9800 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: Lt. Col. I. F. Usol'tsev, Engineer; Ed.:
A. I. Dikareva; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Belyayeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for military personnel but may also be useful to nonmilitary readers interested in infrared technology.

COVERAGE: The first part of the book deals with the physical and technical problems of infrared radiation, propagation, and recording, and with elements of military devices utilizing infrared rays. The second part contains an analysis of the development as of 1960 of infrared devices

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Military Application (Cont.)

SOV/6476

used by non-Soviet armed forces. The application of infrared devices in tactical and strategic reconnaissance, aiming of missiles and shells at heat-radiating targets, contactless blasting of ammunition in the vicinity of the target, detecting and aiming at heat-radiating targets at night, navigation, communication and signalling between small units, protection of military objectives, and the blocking of narrow sectors of terrain is given particular attention. The authors thank L. Z. Kriksunov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and M. A. Bramson, Candidate of Technical Sciences, for reviewing the book, and S. V. Yudkevich, Engineer, for his advice. There are 203 references, 41 Soviet (including 4 translations), 153 English, 7 German and 1 French.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

3

Card 2/9

IVANOV, Yu.B.; SOLNTSEVA, T.Ye.; VASIL'YEVA, N.G., inzh., red.

[Atlas of assembly drawings for details] Atlas sborochnykh
chertezhei dlia detalirovok. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 72 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

IVANOV, Yu.B., Cand Phys-Math Sci--(diss) "Certain problems of the theory of convective diffusion in liquids." Mos, 1958. 12 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Len. Engineering-Physics Inst), 100 copies. Bibliography at end of text (10 titles) (ML,25-58,106)

-10-

AUTHORS: Ivanov, Yu. B., Levich, V. G. 76-32-3-14/43

TITLE: The Convective Diffusion in a Binary Liquid System in the Critical Region
(Konvektivnaya diffuziya v dvoynoy zhidkoy sisteme v kriticheskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 3, pp. 592-597 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Gibbs (ref 1) had already observed that the motive force of the diffusion process represents the gradient of the partial (chemical) potential. The vanishing of the diffusion coefficient at the critical point in liquid binary systems was for the first time observed by I. R. Krichevskiy et al (ref 2), and (in the same laboratory) more exactly by Yu. V. Tsekhanskaya (ref 3). In her determinations, the latter used a rotating disk of compressed terephthalic acid, for which the process of solution was investigated using triethylamine. The results of the solution-velocity values of the rotating disk at 290° K, measured and calculated according to the formula for the diffusion current, obtained by Levich, are

Card 1/3

The Convective Diffusion in a Binary Liquid System in the Critical Region 76-32-3-14/43

graphically represented. It is found that the applied formula and the theory of convective diffusion respectively, are not to be applied to the critical region. There, the dependence of the diffusion coefficient and of the solution on the concentration of the diffusing substance must be taken into account.

From the mathematical derivations which were performed, it follows among others that the calculations can be performed near the disk with the application of the derivation according to Karman. From a diagram giving the theoretical and experimental values of the dependence of the flow (j) at the surface of the disk on the solution concentration c , where both values coincide well, it follows that the obtained expression of the density of flow possesses a general character for all solutions and for the critical domain of concentration, where the flow of substance possesses a low dependence on the concentration c_0 and is proportional to $\sqrt{\omega}$. The numerical value of the coefficient and its dependence on c_0 are connected with some values of constants and can possess different values in different

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The Convective Diffusion in a Binary Liquid System in the Critical Region 76-32-3-14/43

solutions. There are 4 figures and 4 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 3, 1956

Card 3/3

IVANOV, YU. B.

95

8/089/62/013/006/019/027
B102/B186

AUTHORS: G. T. and M. R.

TITLE: Nauchnaya konferentsiya Moskovskogo inzhenerno-fizicheskogo instituta (Scientific Conference of the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) 1962

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 6, 1962, 603 - 606

TEXT: The annual conference took place in May 1962 with more than 400 delegates participating. A review is given of those lectures that are assumed to be of interest for the readers of Atomnaya energiya. They are following: A. I. Leypunskiy, future of fast reactors; A. A. Vasil'yev, design of accelerators for superhigh energies; I. Ya. Pomeranchuk, analyticity, unitarity, and asymptotic behavior of strong interactions at high energies; A. B. Migdal, phenomenological theory for the many-body problem; Yu. D. Fizevskiy, deceleration of medium-energy antiprotons in matter; Yu. M. Kogan, Ya. A. Iosilevskiy, theory of the Mössbauer effect; M. I. Byazanov, theory of ionization losses in nonhomogeneous medium; Ya. B. Ivanov, A. A. Rukhadze, h-f conductivity of suborbital plasma;

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5(4)

SOV/20-126-5-32/69

AUTHORS:

Ivanov, Yu. B., Levich, V. G., Corresponding Member, AS USSR

TITLE:

The Investigation of Unstable Intermediate Products of Electrode Reactions by Means of the Rotating Disk Electrode (Izucheniye nestoykikh promezhutochnykh produktov elektrodnykh reaktsiy s pomoshch'yu vrashchayushchegosya diskovogo elektroda)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 5, pp 1029-1032 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A. N. Frumkin (Ref 1) suggested to investigate the intermediates of electrode reactions by means of convective diffusion, i.e. the intermediate products forming on one electrode are collected by a second electrode spatially separated from the first. The ring disk electrode described in reference 1 proved to be hydrodynamically an optimum. The first electrode (Zone 1) forms the inner circular surface of the disk; here, the electrode reaction $A \rightarrow B'$ takes place. The particles of the intermediates are moved onto the outer annular electrode (Zone 3) which is separated from the inner circle by an annular insulating layer (Zone 2). The equation of the convective diffusion is written down, and the boundary conditions are fixed for the

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SOV/20-126-5-32/69
The Investigation of Unstable Intermediate Products of Electrode Reactions by
Means of the Rotating Disk Electrode

3 zones. The method of transforming this equation to an equation of heat conduction is applied to the solution of the equation of convective diffusion as shown in reference 2. After the transformation has been carried out it may be seen that the solution of each equation for an inner zone influences the solution of the outer zone as a boundary condition. The solutions found for the experimental conditions of reference 1 for current density and total current are given which, as reference 1 shows, are in sufficient qualitative agreement with the experiment so that they may be applied to the determination of the transformation constant k . The more general case is of interest in which the particles of the intermediate undergo transformations in the solution, e.g. by reaction with water. This problem is soon to be dealt with. There are 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektrokhemii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Electrochemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1959
Card 2/2

RUSSIAN JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY, 1986, VOL. 62, NO. 1, P. 1-5

AUTHOR: Ivanov, Yu. B.; Rukhadze, A. A.

TITLE: High-frequency conductivity of a nonreactive plasma

ABSTRACT: The high-frequency conductivity of a nonreactive plasma is calculated in the case of a uniform magnetic field.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619210011-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619210011-0"

Малаховский, Я. Я. : Иванов, Ю. Б.

Malakhovskiy, Ya. Ya.

"Methods of testing automobiles and their parts.", Reviewed by I.N. Chernyshev,
Avt.trakt.prom., no. 6, 1952.

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, OCTOBER 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

IVANOV, Yu.

IVANOV, Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

New standard for bottled gas for automobiles. Avt.transp. 32
no.5:19-20 My '54. (MIRA 7:7)
(Gases, Compressed)

IVANOV, Yu.
IVANOV, Yu.

New all-Union standards for trailers, semi-trailers and logging
trailers. Avt.transp. 32 no.11:25-26 N '54. (MLNA 8:3)
(Motor trucks--Trailers--Standards)

IVANOV, YU. B.

"Reduction of Dynamic Loads in the Power Transmission of Transportation Engines."
Min. Higher Education USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School
imeni Bauman, Chair "Automobiles," Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of
Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

MALAKHCVSKIY, Ya.E.; IVANOV, Yu.B.; DYBOV, O.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; FUMKIN, A.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; KOTIKOV, A.K., inzhener, retsenzent; SOKOLOVA, T.F. tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Automobile friction clutches] Friksionnye stsepleniia avtomobilei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1955. 142 p. (Razvitie konstruksii avtomobilei, no.13) (MLRA 8:8)
(Automobiles--Clutches)

YEGOROV, L.A.; IVANOV, Yu.B.; ROZANOV, V.G.; BUKHARIN, N.A., doktor
tekhnikeskikh nauk, professor, retsenzent; SHUTTY, L.R.,
kandidat tekhnikeskikh nauk; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnikeskii
redaktor.

[Methods of testing automobiles and their mechanisms] Metody
ispytaniia avtomobilia i ego mekhanizmov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekh.n.izd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry no.6 [Brakes] Tormoznye
mekhanizmy. 1955. 165 p. (MLBA 8:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo avtomobil'nogo traktornogo
i sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Brakes--Testing)

IVANOV, Yu.B., inzhener.

Selecting the magnitude of the limiting moment transmitted by
the torsional oscillation damper. [Trudy] MVTU no.61:42-58 '55.
(Automobiles--Transmission devices) (MLRA 9:6)

(U.S.S.R., 1958)

AUTHOR: Ivanov, Yu.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences 113-58-5-7/22

TITLE: A Method of Calculating the Torsion Vibration Damper of the Power Transmission (Metodika rascheta gasitelya krutil'nykh kolebaniy silovoy peredachi)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya Promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 5, pp 22-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Most of automobiles which have frictional couplings are provided with a torsional damping arrangement. This arrangement is fixed on the guided disc of the coupling and consists of a resistant clutch and an absorber of the energy of torsional oscillations. The resistant element of the clutch is composed of tangentially disposed sprongs. The motor torque is passed onto the power transmission through this clutch. The presence of the absorber enables the damping arrangement to absorb the energy of torsional oscillations of the power transmission caused by the friction between the guiding and guided elements of the damping arrangement. To calculate the torsional damping arrangement for an automobile, it is necessary; 1) to study the power transmission as a torsional oscillation system; 2) determinate the optimum magnitude of the resistance of the

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113-58-5-7/28

A Method of Calculating the Torsion Vibration Damper of the Power
Transmission

clutch of the damping arrangement; 3) taking this resistance into consideration, find out the optimum magnitude of the friction momentum. The author gives detailed analytical and graphic determinations for these moments along with comparisons of the "Moskvich" and "Pobeda" cars. There are 6 graphs, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: MVTU imeni Baumana (The MVTU imeni Bauman)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Automobile industry 2. Transmissions-Torsion-Analysis

IVANOV, Yu.B., kand.tekhn.nauk

Inertia stand for studying the performance of automobile
power transmission. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; mashinost. no.3:
90-99 '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni
N.Ye.Baumana.

(Automobiles--Transmission devices)

IVANOV, Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk

New methods for checking steering gears. Avt. transp. 37 no.9:13-15
S '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut avtomobil'nogo transporta.
(Motor vehicles--Steering gear)

BOGOLYUBOV, Sergey Konstantinovich; IVANOV, Yu.B., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
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