B0479

The Frequency Band of Direct Current Amplifiers With Conversion

S/020/60/132/02/23/067
B014/B007

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Automation and Electrometry of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1960

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82521

S/020/60/133/04/21/031
B019/B060

B.9000

AUTHORS: Karandeyev, K. B., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR, Mlzyuk, L. Ya.

TITLE: On the Construction Principles of Geophysical Devices for the Electric Geophysical Exploration by Measuring the Frequency Characteristics

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 4, pp. 831-834

TEXT: An electric geophysical exploration with several frequencies is carried out for an investigation into the electric structure of the earth's crust. The method involves measuring the amplitude and the phase, or the active and the reactive component of signals. The frequencies of these signals lie in a range of from 25 cycles to 12 kilocycles. The first method dealt with here is the one in which measurements made at the individual frequencies are carried out in the frequency range provided. A high noise immunity can be attained here by the use of a high-selective amplifier, and it is therefore possible to work with

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On the Construction Principles of Geophysical Devices for the Electric Geophysical Exploration by Measuring the Frequency Characteristics

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weak signals. This type of device thus allows measurements over large distances. The drawbacks of this method are that the operations cannot be conducted from a mobile station, and also that the quality of geophysical measurements is low. An improved method worked out by Yu. V. Yakubovskiy in 1959 is then discussed. By this method, current jumps of a duration of some milliseconds are caused in the measuring frame, and the transient curve is recorded. The normal field is missing here, and only the anomalous effects are recorded, which fact is regarded as a notable advantage of this method. A drawback is pointed out to be the low noise immunity, which, in its effects, makes its use for the aeroelectric geophysical exploration impossible. The authors discuss the question as to how the advantages offered by the method with the transient response (high effectivity) can be combined with those of the method with several frequencies (high noise immunity). The authors then deal with the recording of the frequency characteristic with a sweep generator, in which connection the achievement of a high noise immunity is particularly considered. In the authors' opinion, this would make it possible to carry out an electric geophysical exploration

Card 2/3

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; SHTAMBERGER, G.A.; DUDNIK, R.L., red.; SHMAKOVA, Ye.G., tekhn. red.

[Generalized theory of a.c. bridge networks] Obobshchennaia teoriia mostovykh tsepei peremennogo toka. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1961. 222 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Bridge circuits)

KARANDEYEV, K.B., otv. red.; SIGORSKIY, V.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; TSAPENKO, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; DREMOVA, T.A., red.; VYALYKH, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Works of the Conference on Automatic Control and Electric Measurements] Trudy Konferentsii po avtomaticheskomu kontroliu i metodam elektricheskikh izmerenii, Novosibirsk, 1959. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1961. 409 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy, Novosibirsk, 1959. 2.Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karandeyev).

(Automatic control) (Electric measurements)

S/880/61/000/079/001/011
E202/E592

AUTHORS: Karandeyev K.B. and Mizyuk L.Ya.

TITLE: Analysis of an auto-compensating circuit

SOURCE: L'vov. Politekhnichnyy instytut. Nauchnyye zapiski. no.79. Voprosy elektroizmeritel'noy tekhniki. no.1. 1961, 3-22

TEXT: Self-compensating circuits based on the principle shown in Fig.2 are discussed. The measured e.m.f. is balanced by a voltage drop across R; this voltage produces current i_2 appearing on the output of the amplifier with the coefficient of amplification K due to the entry to the output of the amplifier of a non-compensated part of the e.m.f. equal to $e - u_k$. With large K, almost full compensation is attained so that the voltage u_k is equal to the measured e.m.f. e. Making use of the negative feedback theory, the authors analyzed a general self-compensating circuit, shown in Fig.3, in which e, r_i - the magnitude and the internal resistance of the measured e.m.f.; u_i - the voltage at the input of the amplifier; r_y - input resistance of the amplifier; i_i - current in the input circuit; K_∞ - no-load amplification coefficient of the amplifier; e_2 - output e.m.f.; r_{out} - output

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resistance of the amplifier; u_2, i_2 - output voltage and current of the amplifier, respectively; r - resistance of the meter; R - resistance of the current feedback; R_1 - additional resistance included in the measuring circuit; R_2,R_3 - high resistance potential divider where $R_2 + R_3 \gg r$; u_k - compensating voltage opposing the measured one. This circuit with a simultaneously combined current and voltage feedback is discussed in detail and a general expression for the current i_2 has been found. Analyzing further the circuit with current feedback, it was found that with a sufficiently large amplification coefficient the current in the measuring device $i_2 = e/R$. The lower limit of measurement of the auto-compensator with a current feedback is determined by the zero drift of the amplifier, the amplification coefficient of the latter and it also depends on the resistance of the measuring instrument. The smaller the latter the lower the e.m.f. which may be measured. The circuit with voltage feedback is also discussed in detail but it is concluded that although both methods are useful for the measurement of small e.m.f.'s giving identical results, it is preferable to use the current feedback variant, since it is easier to use a microammeter than a millivoltmeter. The latter

Analysis of an auto-compensating circuit S/880/61/000/079/001/011
E202/E592

requires additional series resistances and parallel shunts to compensate temperature errors. It is stressed that the above system closely approaches the ideal measuring instrument due to its high sensitivity with respect to the measured quantity and low sensitivity with regard to the interfering parameters. There are 6 figures.

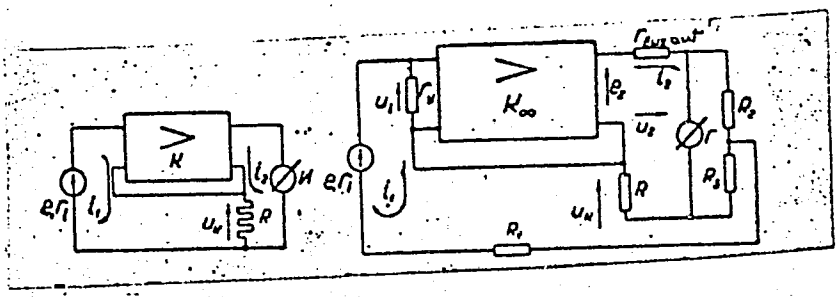

Fig.2

Fig.3

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S/169/62/000/001/028/083
D228/D302

AUTHORS: Karandeyev, K. B. and Mizyuk, L. Ya.

TITLE: Measuring apparatus for aerial electroprospecting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1962, 35, abstract 1A287 (Tr. Konferentsii po avtomat. kontrolya i metodam elektr. izmereniy, 1959; Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1961, 19-29)

TEXT: The apparatus is described for two methods of aerial electrical prospecting -- by an infinitely long cable and by induction. In the first, the field is created by a current in a straight cable which is grounded at its ends and has a length of 10 - 15 km, and is measured from the helicopter. In the induction method the field is excited and measured in an aircraft. In both methods the reception element -- a frame with a ferrite core -- and the scheme of preliminary amplification are carried in the gondola. The length of the two rope is ~20 m in the cable method and 150 m in the induction technique. In the method of an infinitely long cable, mea-

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Measuring apparatus for ...

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D228/D302

surements are made on the frequencies 81.244 or 976.3906 c/s. The preliminarily amplified signal is fed to a selective amplifier, after which it enters two synchronous detectors. The supporting voltage is taken up by a УКВ- (UKV-) receiver. In the component measuring circuit it is transmitted to a square phase-commutator and a synchronous detector; in the phase measurement circuit it is transmitted to a phase-regulator and a synchronous detector. In the induction method measurements are made on any pair of the frequencies 488, 976, 1956, 3904, and 7808 c/s. The generator frame is placed in the form of a rectangle between the center-plane and stabilizer of the aircraft's tail-unit. There are primary-field-compensators in the measurement apparatus. The field-amplitude measurement is carried out by a recording voltmeter, the phase measurement being made by a phasometer with a two-contact releasing device. Considerations are adduced about the conditions which are satisfactory for the apparatus of aeroelectrical prospecting and about the perfection of the developed schemes. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; OBOZOVSKIY, S.S.

Calculation of the error of instrument transformers. Nauch. zap. LPI no.1:55-65 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Electric transformers) (Electric measurements)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; GRITS'KIV, R.D.

Design of devices for measuring the inductance of coils with ferrite cores during their manufacture. Nauch. zap. LPI no.1: 66-70 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Electric coils) (Electric measurements)

S/880/61/000/079/004/011
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Karandeyev, K.B., Shramkov, A.Ya., Krasilenko, V.A.

TITLE: The use of nonlinear resistances in automatic self-balancing bridges

SOURCE: Lvov. Politekhnichnyy institut. Nauchnyye zapiski. no.79. Voprosy elektroizmeritel'noy tekhniki. no.1. 1961. 98-103

TEXT: The object of the work was to develop a self-balancing bridge for temperature recorders and similar devices which should be as simple and reliable as possible, avoiding the customary use of a motor-driven rheostat as the balancing device in one arm of such bridges. One arm is the resistance to be measured, which may be a pick-up;; another comprises an incandescent lamp filament: the remaining two arms are constant resistances selected to suit the bridge operating conditions. Feed-back is provided between bridge input and output. A small bridge-operating input voltage, insufficient to affect the lamp resistance, gives an out-of-balance output voltage which is amplified and applied to the bridge input together with the low operating-voltage. This heats the lamp so

The use of nonlinear ...

that its resistance is increased and the bridge approaches balance, but there will always be sufficient out-of-balance to maintain current through the lamp. This, of course, depends on the resistance of the pick-up or other object measured. Thus the input voltage from the amplifier is a measure of the pick-up resistance and can be measured by a suitable meter. The out-of-balance required to keep the bridge in the equilibrium position should be as small as possible, certainly not more than 0.2 to 0.3 of the principal error of the instrument. For example, when the out-of-balance is 0.1% the amplification factor should be at least 4000. The bridge operating-voltage should be about 100-th of the amplifier output voltage to ensure that it does not affect the lamp filament temperature. In a bridge using a low-voltage incandescent lamp (1 V, 75 mA), the amplifier amplification was 14000, the thermometer resistance ranged from 100 to 300 ohms and the other bridge components had stated values. The relationship between the pick-up resistance and the meter reading (max 3 mA) was almost linear. The auxiliary voltage was 15 mV. The circuit responded stably to smooth changes in the pick-up resistance;

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The use of nonlinear ...

the overall speed of operation and error depended mainly on the indicating instrument used. There are 4 figures.

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KARANDEYEV, K.B.; KOTYUK, A.F.

"Energy relations in electric measuring instruments" by V.N.Mil'shtein. Reviewed by K.B.Karandeev, A.F.Kotiuk. Izm.tekh. no.2:63-64 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Electric instruments) (Mil'shtein, V.N.)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; GRINEVICH, F.B.; NOVIK, A.I.

Designing volumetric level indicators. Izm.tekh. no.10:52-55 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Level indicators)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.

Measurement information systems and automation. Vest. AN SSSR 31 no.10:53-59 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(Automatic control) (Information theory)

S/119/61/000/012/002/006
D209/D303

AUTHORS: Karandeyev, K.B., Corresponding Member AS USSR, Grinevich, F.B. and Mantush, T.N., Engineers

TITLE: Logical system for selecting an optimum variant in the automatic sorting of articles

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, no. 12, 1961, 8-11

TEXT: This paper describes the application, construction and operation of a logical system used in sorting capacitors according to their values and tolerances. In the manufacture of mica capacitors a large percentage of the items are outside the widest tolerance (± 20 %) range. They spread out mainly around three adjacent nominal values. Therefore, the automatic sorting of three adjacent nominal values becomes most practical. The problem of selecting an optimum variant in capacitor sorting can be solved by a special logical system described in this article. The choice of the optimum variant of capacitor sorting is based on the data

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Logical system for ...

introduced into this scheme. The automatic machine utilizing this scheme sorts out the capacitors according to three nominal values, each having four tolerance classes. The capacitor value is represented in the form of an equivalent time interval set by a series of pulses from a special distributor with twelve time intervals. A larger value corresponds to a longer interval counted from the time of start of the distributor. All possible variants are recorded by twelve receiving elements. As a result of the pulses coming from a measuring circuit only 3 out of 12 elements change their state since the automatic machine selects according to 3 adjacent nominal values. Due to the impulses arriving from the distributor all receiving elements return to their initial state. The element which memorizes the most convenient variant of sorting, is the last to return to its initial state. The logical elements process the information obtained from the receiving elements. They sort out by selection the optimum variant. The scheme utilizes ferrites with rectangular hystersis loop and semiconductor elements. The main blocks in the system are: Distributor with a blocking-oscillator,

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KARANDEYEV, K.B.; SOBOLEVSKIY, K.M.

Homogeneous balancer circuits. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1357-1359 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karandeyev).
(Electric circuits)

KOTYUK, A.F.; LEVCHENKO, D.G.; PAS'KO, E.V.; SHTAMBERGER, G.A.; KARANDEYEV, K.B., otv. red.; VYALYKH, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Apparatus for aerial electric prospecting using the infinitely long cable method]Apparatura dlia aeroelektrorazvedki metodom beskonechno dlinnogo kabelia. Otvet. red. K.B.Karandeev. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo ot-niia AN SSSR, 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Karandeyev).
(Electric prospecting—Equipment and supplies)
(Aeronautics in geology)

GIK, Leonid Davidovich; KARANDEYEV, Konstantin Borisovich; SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I., red.; YELISTRATOVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Electric correction of vibration measuring equipment] Elektricheskaia korrektsiia vibroizmeritel'noi apparatury. Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1962. 127 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Vibration—Measurement)

ORSHANSKIY, D.L., gl.red. ARUTYUNOV, K.B., red.; VORONOV, A.A., red.; KARANDEYEV, K.B., red.; KARIBSKIY, V.V., red.; KRASIVSKIY, S.P., red.; KULEBAKIN, V.S., red.; LOGINOV, L.I., red.; LUKIN, V.I., red.; MALOV, V.S., red.; PAVLENKO, V.A., red.; PETROV, B.N., red.; RAKOVSKIY, M.Ye., red.; SMAGLY, L.V., red.; SMIRNOV, A.D., red.; SOTSKOV, B.S., red.; STEFANI, Ye.P., red.; TRAPEZNIKOV, V.A., red.; TSAREVSKIY, Ye.N., red.; LEONOVA, Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[EIKA; encyclopedia of measurements, control and automation] EIKA; entsiklopediia izmerenii kontrolia i avtomatizatsii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat. No.1. 1962. 243 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Instruments) (Automation) (Mensuration)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.

Measurements in the automation of intellectual work. Izm.tekh. no.3:1-3 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Information theory)

KARANDEYEV, K.B. [Karandieiev, K.B.]; SOBOLEVSKIY, K.M. [Sobolevs'kyi, K.M.]

Principle of the design and optimum implementation of homogeneous multistage circuits. Dop. AN URSR no.4:487-491 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Karandeyev).
(Electric circuits)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; SHTAMBERG, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Measurement of the ratio of two voltages. Elektrichestvo no.12: 7-10 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karandeyev).
(Electric measurements)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.

Measuring information system. Nauka i zhizn' 29 no.1:24-25 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Direktor Instituta avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR; chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(Automatic control) (Information theory)

GRINEVICH, F. B.; KARANDEYEV, K. B.

Determining errors in the measurement of impedances. Trudy inst. Kom. stand. mer i izm. prib. no.57:34-38 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Electric measurements)

KARANDEYEV, Konstantin Borisovich; LEVIN, M.I., prof., retsenzent; BIBER, L.A., red.; BUL'DYAYEV, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Special techniques in electrical measurements] Spetsial'nye metody elektricheskikh izmerenii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 343 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Electric measurements)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; SHTAMBERGER, G.A.; GEL'FAND, V.D.

Dependence of the selectivity of a synchronous detector on the asymmetry of the controlling voltage. Radiotekhnika 18 no.3: 37-41 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Radio detectors) (Pulse techniques (Electronics))

GRINEVICH, F.B.; KARANDEYEV, K.B.

Automatic large-scale quality control of radio parts. Vest. AN SSSR 33 no.6:61-63 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)
(Radio industry and trade--Quality control)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; DAYEV, D.S.; PAS'KO, E.V.; SHTAMBERGER, G.A.

Design principles of apparatus for geophysical prospecting by alternating current methods. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.2:254-259 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

GRINEVICH, Feodosiy Borisovich; KARANDEYEV, K.B., otv. red.;
MELKOZEROVA, T.B., red.

[Automatic a.c. bridges] Avtomaticheskie mosty peremennogo toka. Novosibirsk, Red.izd.otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR, 1964. 213 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KARANDEYEV, K.B., otv. red.; SOBOLEVSKIY, K.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TSAPENKO, M.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHALINA, L.V., red.

[Automatic control and electrical measuring techniques; transactions] Avtomaticheskii kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmerenii; trudy. Novosibirsk, Red.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR. Vol.1. [Electrical measuring techniques. Analysis and synthesis of regulation and control systems. Elements of automatic control devices] Metody elektricheskikh izmerenii. Analiz i sintez sistem upravleniia i kontrolia. Elementy ustroistv avtomaticheskogo kontrolia. 1964. 250 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Traditsionnaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmerenij. 3d, Novosibirsk, 1961. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karandeyev).

KARANDEYEV, K.B., otv. red.

[Automatic control and electric measurement techniques; transactions] Avtomaticheskii kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmerenii; trudy. Novosibirsk, Red.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR. Vol.2. 1964. 227 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy, 4th, Novosibirsk, 1964.

KARANDEYEV, K.B., otv. red.; SOBOLEVSKIY, K.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; TSAPENKO, M.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SHALINA, L.V., red.

[Automatic control and electric measurement techniques; transactions] Avtomaticheskii kontrol' i metody elektricheskikh izmerenii; trudy. Novosibirsk, Red.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-niia AN SSSR. Vol.2. 1964. 248 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Konferentsiya po avtomaticheskomu kontrolyu i metodam elektricheskikh izmereniy. 3d, Novosibirsk, 1961. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karandeyev).

ACCESSION NR: AP4038452 S/0115/64/000/004/0016/0018

AUTHORS: Karandeyev, K. B.; Puchkin, B. I.

TITLE: Bionics and measurements

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1964, 16-18

TOPIC TAGS: bionics, measurement, biology effect, biology research, information theory

ABSTRACT: Some aspects of the possible effect that bionics can have on measurement techniques and vice versa are considered. Particular attention is paid to what bionic principles can be borrowed to improve measurement techniques. In addition, biological systems frequently have unusual sensitivity and operating speed, sensitivity to vibration, or sensitivity to concentration (smell), which cannot yet be duplicated by instruments. Furthermore, bionic objects exhibit a greater information storage and processing capacity than

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KARANDEYEV, K.B.

Automatic digital measuring instruments. Vest. AN SSSR 34 no.6:48-50 Je '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.

GRINEVICH, F.B.; KARANDEYEV, K.B.; SHUL'TS, V.P.

Automatic bridge for standardizing the anodes of electrolytic foil condensers. Trudy Inst. avtom. i elektrometr. SO AN SSSR no.9:3-10 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

L 19825-65 EWT(l)/EWA(h) Peb ESD(dp)

ACCESSION NR: AP5001032 S/0115/64/000/011/0039/0042

AUTHOR: Karandeyev, K. B.; Grinevich, F. B.

TITLE: Semiconductor-diode multiplying circuits

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1964, 39-42

TOPIC TAGS: multiplier, multiplying circuit

ABSTRACT: As existing 4-diode multiplier circuits have an error [illegible], some techniques for reducing this error are suggested. By connecting a linear resistor in series with the diode, the characteristic of the latter can be made to approximate the true square-law characteristic. By connecting a thermistor into the circuit, its improved characteristic can be retained despite ambient-temperature variation. Formulas for computing the required characteristics of additional elements are derived. It is claimed that the overall error of the thermocompensated 4-diode multiplier will not exceed 2—3% within [illegible].

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L 19825-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001032

Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: DP, EC

NO REF SOV: 007

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

2/2

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; GRINEVICH, F.B.

Multiplying circuits using semiconductor diodes. Izm. tekh. no.11:39-42 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

L 53707-65 EWT(1) GW
ACCESSION NR: AP5008038 UR/0030/65/000/002/0058/0061

AUTHOR: Karandeyev, K. B. (Corresponding member AN SSSR); Shtamberger, G. A. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Measurement information systems for geophysical investigations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 2, 1965, 58-61

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, geophysic instrument, aerial survey, data processing

ABSTRACT: Soviet methods and equipment for obtaining and processing geophysical data are found to be outdated and must be improved to step up the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources. Like the scientists of other countries, Soviet geophysicists favor the use of aerial over ground methods for surveying large areas with a minimum expenditure of time and money, especially to pinpoint prospective mining areas in which to conduct more expensive ground surveys. One major defect is that frequently several types of surveys (magnetic, gravimetric, radiometric, electrical) must be flown separately over the same area because each type of operation requires the use of different types of equipment, all of which must be

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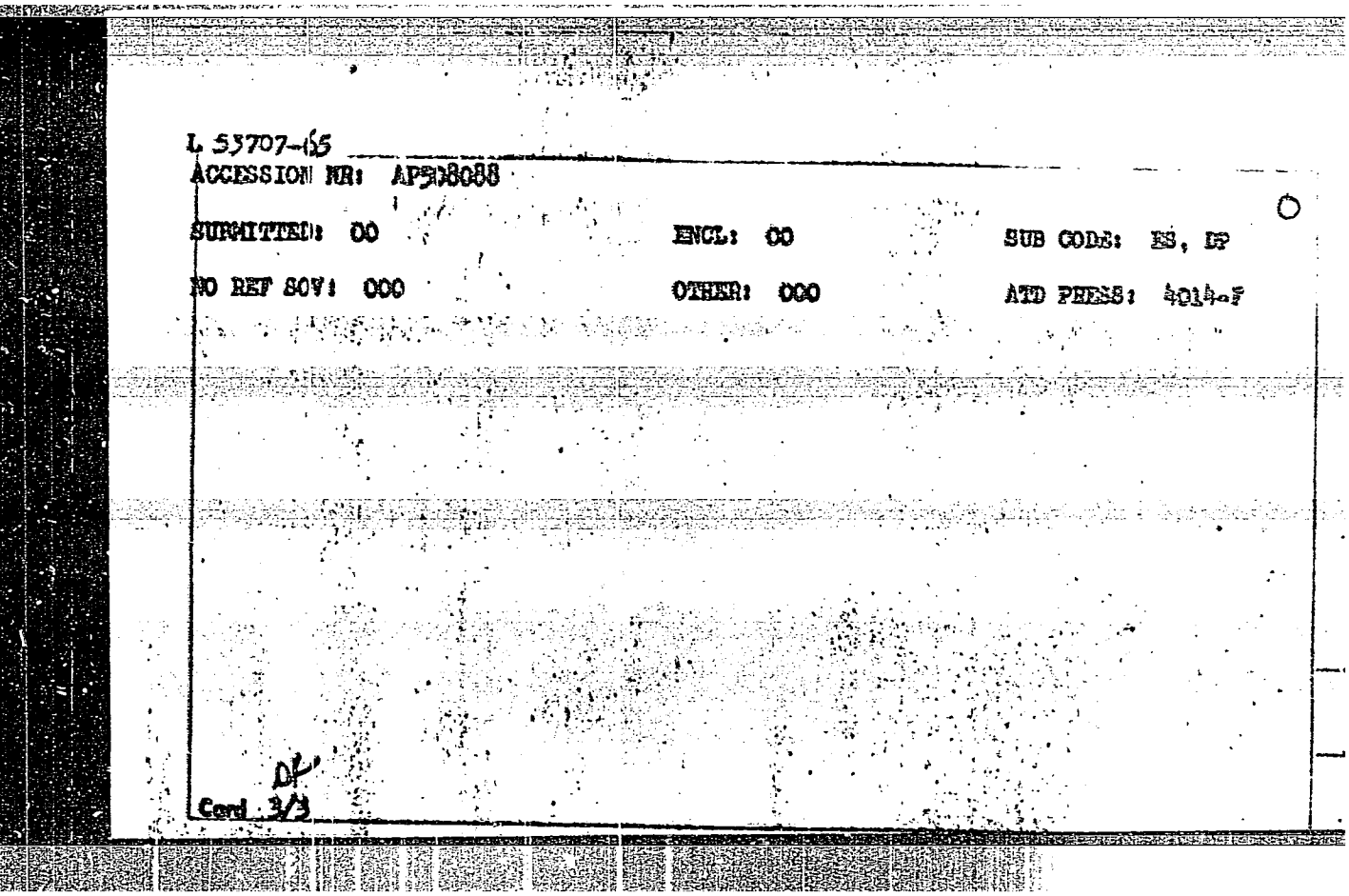
powered by the aircraft's electrical system and which are too heavy and bulky to be carried together.

It is recommended that immediate steps be taken to devise information-gathering systems which are capable of making simultaneous measurements of magnetic, gravimetric, electrical, and radiometric parameters. In addition, the lack of specialized equipment with which the data obtained by various systems can be partially analyzed in flight is noted. Finally, attention is called to the fact that Soviet automation of field data processing has failed to keep pace with developments in data-gathering instrumentation. A combination analog-digital computing system, now being built at the Institute of Automation and Electrometry to process magnetic seismograms, is designed to help fill this gap and is expected to be adaptable to a wide range of geophysical computations. Orig. art. has 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Automation and Electric Measurement, Siberian Branch, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)



L 53707-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5038088

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, DP

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Card 3/3

L 63060-65 EWT(1) Pi-4 GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5017043 UR/0387/65/000/004/0097/0101
550.837

AUTHORS: Karandeyev, K. B.; Orinevich, F. B.

TITLE: Computing antennas for geophysical investigations by the natural electromagnetic field

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika zemli, no. 4, 1965, 97-101

TOPIC TAGS: antenna, ferrite, electromagnetic field, lightning

ABSTRACT: Storm discharges represent much stronger sources of electromagnetic oscillation than artificially created discharges in geophysical generators. It would appear possible, therefore, to use such discharges for electrical prospecting. Theoretical and experimental studies show the method to be very effective. Apparatus is being developed in Russia and in other countries for utilizing the technique, here called the method of the natural electromagnetic field. The present paper considers loop and ferrite antennas that receive only the magnetic component of the field. The frequency range is 20 to 500-1000 cycles. The power of the antenna is found to depend on k_a, which is equal to k/L, k being the proportionality factor and L the inductance. This factor may be expressed as: $k_a = k_1 \mu r^2 = k_2 \mu r$

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L 63060-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017043

where μ is the magnetic permeability, r is the overall dimension of the loop, and V is the volume within the loop. It is noted that the quality of the antenna does not depend on the number of loops in the antenna. This follows from the assumption that the input resistance of the amplifier may be as low as desired. Actually, this is not altogether possible because of noise independent of this resistance. Antennas computed in accordance with the k_a values have maximum power but very low output resistance. If the resistance of the antenna does not correspond with the input resistance of the amplifier, only a small part of the power applied to the antenna will be transmitted by the amplifier. To eliminate this possibility, [illegible] matching transformers are used. Such transformers may weigh about 200 g. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 15 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii, Sibirskoye otdeleniye (Academy of Sciences SSSR, Institute of Automation and Electrometry, Siberian Department)

SUBMITTED: 02Apr64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, EC

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 58324-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016462 UR/0146/65/008/003/0023/0028

AUTHOR: Zhuravleva, T.A.; Karandeyev, K.B.; Shtamberger, G.A.

TITLE: The use of electronic computers for the selection of structures of quasi-equilibrated bridges allowing separate measurements of complex impedance components

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 8, no. 3, 1965, 23-28

TOPIC TAGS: electric bridge analysis, complex impedance bridge circuit, impedance component measurement, quasiequilibrated bridge, bridge circuit analysis, computer program

ABSTRACT: By means of quasi-equilibrated a.c. bridges, one can carry out separate independent measurements of the module, phase angle, active and reactive components, Q-factor, losses, and other characteristics of a complex impedance (see,e.g., K.B. Karandeyev, G. A. Shtamberger, Obobshchennaya teoriya mostovykh tsepey peremennogo toka, Novosibirsk, Izd. Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, 1961). The applicability of electronic computers for the analysis of quasi-equilibrated bridges was demonstrated in V. I. Obukhov (Issledovaniye sistemy avtomaticheskogo kontrolya khimicheskogo [illegible] s ispol'zovaniyem kvaziuravnoveshennogo mosta. Thesis, Minsk, Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatizatsii AN BSSR (Institute of Machines and Automation, AN BSSR), 1962),

Card 1/2

L 58324-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5016462

who prepared a program for the analysis of 4-branch bridges and for estimating the possibility of separate measurement of the individual active and reactive components of the desired impedance during the quadrature between two voltages. The main weakness of this algorithm was the need for a substantial number of "manual" operations. The present paper establishes programs for complete computer analysis of reasonably complex bridge circuits in a general manner. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR (Institute for Automation and Electrometry, Siberian Section of the AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EE, DP

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KARANDEYEV, K.B. (Novosibirsk)

Measurements and progress. Avtometriia no.1:3-8 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; GRINEVICH, F.B.

Use of the methods of the natural electromagnetic field in designing antennas for geophysical research. Izv. AN SSSR. Fiz. zem. no.4:97-101 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

KARANDEYEV, K.B.; GRINEVICH, F.B.

Errors in the approximation of nonuniform scales. Izm.tekh. no.9:24-26 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

KARANDEYEV, Konstantin Borisovich; KARPYUK, Bogdan Vladimirovich; KASPEROVICH, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; PUSHNOY, Boris Mikhaylovich; RABINOVICH, Vladimir Izrailevich; SINITSYN, Boris Sergeyevich; TVERDOKHLEB, Petr Yemel'yanovich; TSAPENKO, Mikhail Petrovich; Prinimali uchastiye: KHRAMOV, V.M., nauchn. sotr.; MATUSHKIN, G.G., nauchn. sotr.

[Electrical methods in automatic control] Elektricheskie metody avtomaticheskogo kontrolia. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 383 p. (MIRA 18:8)

KARANDEYEV, K.B. (Novosibirsk)

Measurements and progress. Standartizatsiia 29 no.10:4-6 O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.

ZHURAVLEVA, T.A.; KARANDEYEV, K.B.; SHTAMBERGER, G.A.

Using electronic computers in selecting the structures of quasi-balanced bridges securing a separate measruement of the components of complex resistances. Izv. vys. uchen. zav.; prib. 8 no.3: 23-28 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

L 25890-66 EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1)
ACC NR: AP6012359 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0028/65/000/010/0004/0006

AUTHOR: Karandeyev, K. B. (Corresponding member AN SSSR) (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurements and progress

SOURCE: Standartizatsiya, no. 10, 1965, 4-6

TOPIC TAGS: measurement, measuring apparatus, quality control, industrial production, industrial automation

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with the role of measurement techniques in the translation of scientific development into productive achievement. The importance of measurement techniques in the realization of the Soviet party plan for increasing the quality, reliability, and life of manufactured articles is shown. In many plants the workers engaged in control make up of 30--40% of the entire work force. The use of modern methods and means of automation is seen to be the optimum solution of the problem of measurement and control.

SUB CODE: 14/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 UDC: 681.1/.2

L 27652-66
ACC NR: AP6018489 SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/65/000/004/0008/0016

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720610008-7"

AUTHOR: Grinevich, F. P.; Karandeyev, K. B.; Shtanberg, A. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Principles of design of measuring apparatus for electrical prospecting by the natural electromagnetic fields method

SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 4, 1965, 8-16

TOPIC TAGS: prospecting, integrated electronic device, electromagnetic field

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the principle of design of apparatus for electrical prospecting based on measurement of correlations between the signals of natural electromagnetic fields having a random character. The authors note that non-Soviet authors have not described the principles of design of apparatus, only its efficiency and the practical feasibility of its use. There is a brief discussion of the factors which must be taken into account in designing such apparatus. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 19 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08,09,20/ SUBM DATE: 25Feb65 / ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1 UDC: 550.837

L 26560-66 JT

ACC NR: AP6017387 SOURCE CODE: UR/0410/65/000/001/0003/0008

AUTHOR: Karandeyev, K. G. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement and progress

SOURCE: Avtometriya, no. 1, 1965, 3-8

TOPIC TAGS: measurement, measuring apparatus, automation

ABSTRACT: In a general treatise on the state and prospects for measurement technology, the author notes the ever-increasing need for and demands on measuring devices and techniques. In particular, he speaks of cases -- in production and in experimentation -- where the amount of information to be processed, the time available, the agressive media involved, the temperatures, pressures, etc., etc. make man's own senses or even man's presence as a measuring device or reader of measuring devices impractical or impossible for usage. The answer to the problems of improving product quality and productivity of labor, to performance of ever more demanding measurement and control functions in experiment and production, the author states, is automation of control and measurement devices. One method of further improvement of automation in measurement is the study of the methods used by biological systems, so reliable and economical of space and power, in performing measurement. The author states that this approach can be particularly fruitful in solving the problems which will be presented in the near future when the first Soviet instrument package lands on another planet to perform measurements without man's presence. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 14, 13 / SUBM DATE: 14Nov64 / ORIG REF: 011

Card 1/1

UDC: 681.2.08

1. KARANDEYEVA, M. V. (Docent)

2. USSR (600)

4. Physical Geography - Krasnovidovo, Moscow Province

7. Short gemorphological sketch of the environs of Krasnovidovo. Trudy Geog. st. "Krasnovidovo" no. 1: 1948

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

KARANDEYEVA, M. V.

21526 MARKOV, K. K.; i KARANDEYEVA, M. V.

Geograficheskiy fakul'tet moskorskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. /Tezisy Doklada/.
Trudy Vtorogo Vsesoyuz. geogr. s"yezda. T. Sh. M., 1949, s. 460 - 62.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.

KARANDEYEVA, M.V.

Problems of the paleogeography of the western part of the Caspian Depression. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. no.160:5-30 '52. (MLRA 8:3)
(Caspian Depression--Paleogeography)

KARANDEYEVA, M. V.

USSR/Geography - Caspian Area Feb 53

"The Development of the Western Caspian Area During the Quaternary Period," Yu. Z. Brotskiy (deceased) and M. V. Karandeyeva, Chair of Geomorphology

Vest Mos Univ, Ser Fizikomat i Yest Nauk, No 1, pp 139-146

Describe their investigation of the western Caspian area in 1948-1950. Establish general law governing the distribution of lithologically heterogenecus precipitates which were left by the latest transgressions of the Caspian. Distinguish genetically the various types of relief, and determine the laws of

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their distribution. Establish the geomorphological conditions surrounding the water supply and irrigation of the territory and recommend the most expedient directions to be taken by the main canals.

BROTSKIY, Yu.A.; KARANDEYEVA, M.V.

Development of the western Caspian Sea region during the Quaternary period. Vest.Mosk.un. 8 no.2:139-146 F '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Kafedra geomorfologii. (Caspian Sea Region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VOSKRESENSKIY, S.S.; KARANDEYEVA, M.V.

Ivan Semenovich Shchukin (on the occasion of his seventieth birthday). Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geog. no.1:154-155 Ja-F '56. (Shchukin, Ivan Semenovich, 1885-) (MLRA 9:7)

KARANDEYEVA, M.V.

Zonality of the relief in the East European Plain. Uch.zap.Mosk.un. no.182:29-34 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(East European Plain--Physical geography)

14-57-6-11892

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, pp 37-38 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Karandeyeva, M. V.

TITLE: Various Relief Zones in the Russian Plain (K voprosu o zonal'nosti rel'yefa na primere Russkoy ravniny)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Mosk. un-ta, 1956, Vol 182, pp 29-34

ABSTRACT: Decomposition and denudation, which are influenced by climate conditions, cause the intermediate forms and the microforms of the relief to acquire regional geographical characteristics. These, however, are not as clearly expressed as the variations in other physical components of the landscape. This fact is caused by the active endogene processes acting on the relief; these processes do not follow the laws of geographical zonality. Moreover, relief development is much slower than such factors as, for instance, the evolution of soil or of the vegetation cover. This is why the present relief has forms which developed in earlier

climatic periods and are foreign to modern physical and geographical conditions. A long period of uniform natural conditions is necessary to produce the strongly expressed regional features in the relief. Climate works on the relief both directly and indirectly through the action of vegetation and of the hydrosphere. It is the plant cover which tends to preserve the relief. The relief develops more quickly where the vegetation cover is light (steppes and deserts). The author describes briefly regional features of the intermediate and microrelief forms of the tundras, forest zone, steppe, semi-steppe, and deserts in the Russian Plain. A bibliography of eight titles is included.

Card 2/2

D. Timofeyev

KARANDEYEVA, Mariya Vissarionovna; ENDEL'MAN, G.N., red.; YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Geomorphology of European U.S.S.R.] Geomorfologiia Evropeiskoi chasti SSSR. [Moskva] Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1957. 311 p.
(Geology, Structural) (Physical geography) (MIRA 11:10)

KARANDEYEVA, M.V.

Development of the gullied relief in the western part of the Caspian Sea region. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 13 no.2:231-242 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskiy gos. universitet, Kafedra geomorfologii.
(Caspian Sea region--Physical geography)

KARANDEYEVA, M.V.

Principles and methods for preparing a geomorphological map of the European U.S.S.R. and the Caucasus on a 1:2,500,000 scale. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 5: Geog. 17 no.6:32-36 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kafedra geomorfologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Russia, Northern--Geomorphology--Maps)
(Caucasus--Geomorphology--Maps)

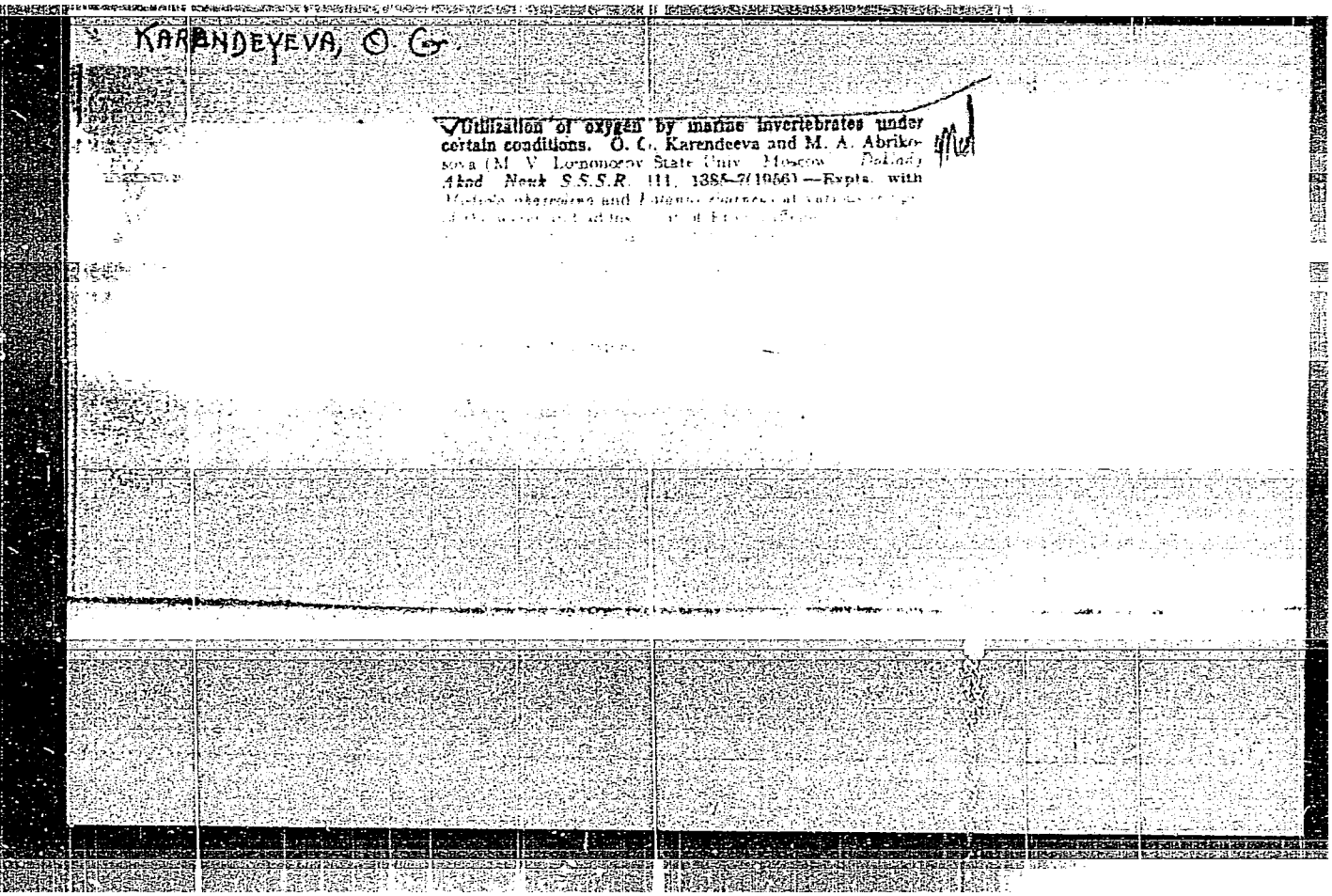
KARANDEYEVA, O. G.

KARANDEYEVA, O. G. — "Ecological-PhysiologicalInvestigation of Temporary Anaerobiosis of Certain Lower Invertebrates." Moscow State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov. Soil Biology Faculty. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences)

SOURCE Knizhnaya Letopis', No 6 1956

KARANDEYEVA, O.G.

Temporary anaeroboisis of some benthonic invertebrates. Biul. MOIP Otd.biol. 61 no.4:108-109 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:8)
(MARINE FAUNA) (FRESH-WATER FAUNA)
(OXYGEN--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)



KARANDEYEVA, O. G.

Utilization of oxygen by marine invertebrates under certain conditions. O. G. Karandeeva and M. A. Abrikosova (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 111, 1385–7(1956).—Expts. with

KARANDEYEVA, O.G.

Some aspects of metabolism in Modiola phaseolina and Mytilus galloprovincialis under anaerobic and postanaerobic conditions. Trudy SBS 11:238-253 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Lamellibranchiata) (Oxygen--Physiological effect)

KARANDEYEVA, O.G.

Analyzing the mechanism of primary osmotic regulation reactions. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.3:755-758 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Chernigovskim.
(Osmosis)

KARANDEYEVA, O.G.

Effect of the speed of the change of external conditions on the metabolism of aquatic invertebrates. Vop. ekol. 5:89-90 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Biologicheskaya stantsiya AN UkrSSR, Sevastopol'.
(Metabolism) (Adaptation (Biology))

KARANDEYEVA, O.G.

General loss of salts by some Black Sea invertebrates in distilled water. Trudy SBS 17:368-378 '64. (MIRA 18:6)

KARANDEYEVA, O.G.

Computation of total water-salt balance in aquatic invertebrates. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.6:1430-1433 F '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut biologii yuzhnykh morey im. A.O. Kovalevskogo AN UkrSSR. Submitted February 5, 1964.

SHASHLOV, Boris Apollonovich; KARANDEYEVA, V.A., red.; ZYKIN, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory course on the theory of photographic processes] Laboratornyi praktikum po teorii fotoprotsessov, Moskva, "Iskusstvo," 1963. 229 p. (MIRA 17:4)

NIKONOV, V.A. dotsent; KARANDAYEVA, V.M., assistent; FORTUNATOVA, N.G., assis ent

Ways of eradicating diphtheria in Kalinin. Trudy KGMI no.10:52-54 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy dotsent V.A. Nikonov), Kalininskogo gorodskogo meditsinskogo instituta i zav. Kalininskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach G.G.Davidenko).

NIKONOV, V.A., dotsent; KARANDAYEVA, V.M., assistent; GORSHKOV, T.A., vrach.

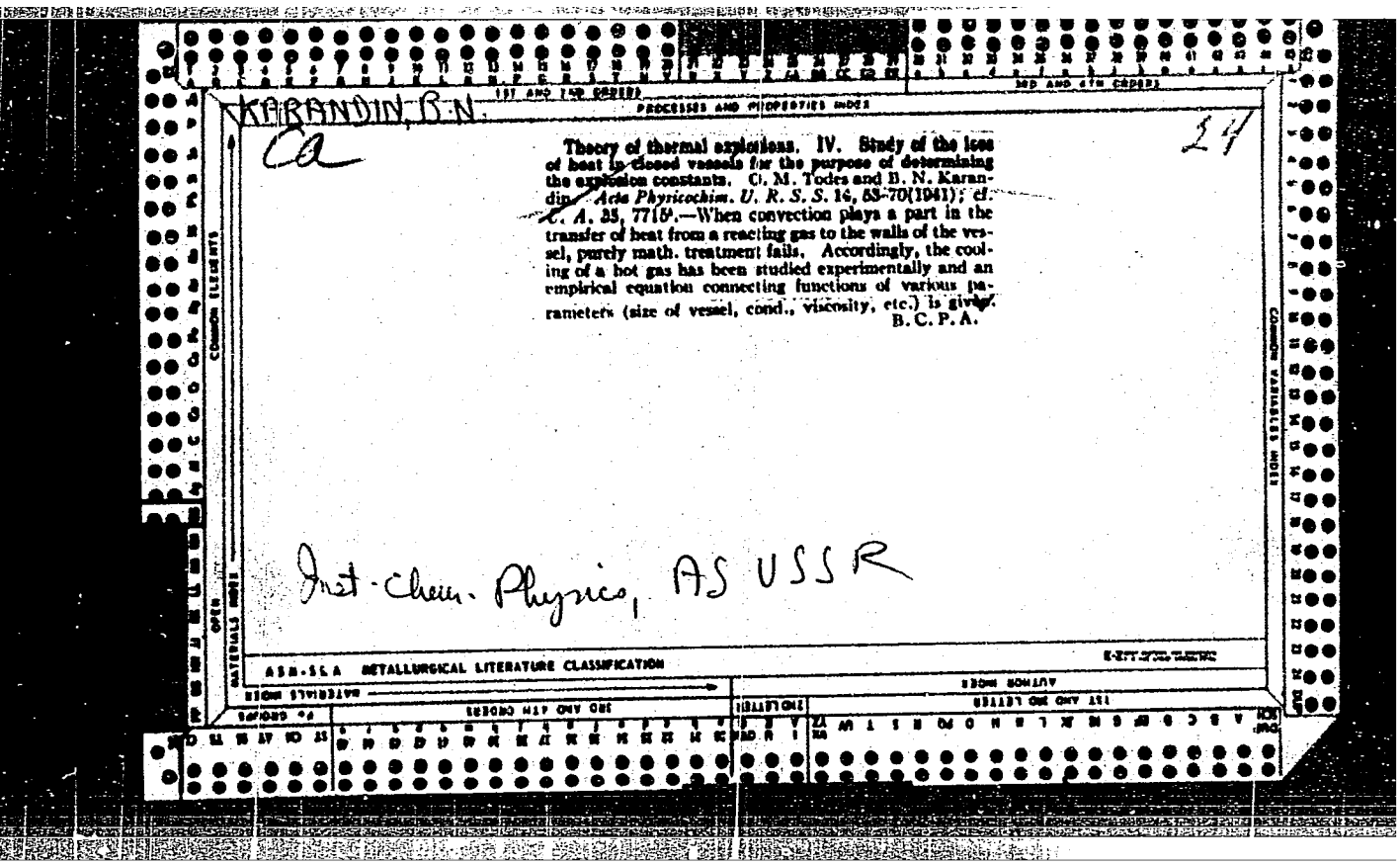
Materials on the treatment of ascariasis in patients with Botkin's disease (epidemic hepatitis). Trudy KGMI no.10:317-321 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - dotsent V.A.Nikonov) Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KARANDAYEVA, V.P. (Moskva)

Protein assimilation, nitrogen balance and vitamin C supply of the body using a diet containing dehydrated products. Vop. pit. 24 no.1:38-42 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Otdel gigiyeny pitaniya Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny imeni F.F. Frismana (nauchnyy rukovoditel'- prof. A.I. Shtenberg).



KARANDIN, B.N.

Ca

27

Theory of thermal explosions. IV. Study of the loss of heat in closed vessels for the purpose of determining the explosion constants. Cf. M. Todes and B. N. Karandin, *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 14, 85-70(1941); cf. *C. A.* 35, 7715.—When convection plays a part in the transfer of heat from a reacting gas to the walls of the vessel, purely math. treatment fails. Accordingly, the cooling of a hot gas has been studied experimentally and an empirical equation connecting functions of various parameters (size of vessel, cond., viscosity, etc.) is given. B. C. P. A.

Inst. Chem. Physics, AS USSR

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KARANDIN, Boris Nikolayevich, inzh.; FILIPPOV, Lev Petrovich; TOLCHINSKIY, Ye.M., inzh.red.; SHTEYNBOK, G.Yu., inzh. red.; UDAL'TSOV, A.N., glavnyy red.

[Self-recording density gauge for small currents of liquid. Equipment for gauging the heat conductivity of liquids] Registriruiushchii plotnomer dlia malykh potokov zhidkosti. Ustanovka dlia izmereniia teploprovodnosti zhidkostei. Moskva, 1956. 10 p. (Pribory i stendy. Tema 4, no. P-56-417) (MIRA 11:3)

1. Moscow. Institut tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii.
(Liquids--Measurement)

KARANDIN, G.I., mashinist parovoza

Preparing to change over to a.c.electric locomotives. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 5 no.11:17 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Depo Kavkazskaya Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.
(Caucasus--Railroads--Electrification)

KALITA, P.G., gornyy inzh.; KARANDIN, I.G., gornyy inzh.; KORONA, V.P.

Briquetting of brown coal with admixture of anthracite fines. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.9:40 S '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Trest Vatitunugol' (for Kalita, Karandin). 2. Yurkovskaya briketnaya fabrika (for Karandin).
(Briquets (Fuel))

KARANDINA, G.I., aspirant;

Presence of hyaluronic acid in blood serum of rheumatic fever patients. Trudy Novosib.gos.med.inst. 27:177-181 '57.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav.prof. G.D.Zalesskiy) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYALURONIC ACID) (SERUM) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

BELOV, G.F., assistent; KARANDINA, G.I., aspirant

Hyaluronidase content of the internal organs. Trudy Novosib. gos.med.inst. 27:182-185 '57. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav.kafedroy prof.G.D. Zalesskiy) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYALURONIDASE)

KARANDINA, R.S.

- USSR/Zooparasitology - Acarina and Insect-Vectors of Disease Pathogens G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 19622

Author : Bakeev, N.N., Karandina, R.S., Besedina, K.P.
Inst : -
Title : Ectoparasites of Cristate and Diurnal Peschanka (Gerbils) of the Eastern Caucasian Foothills.

Orig Pub : Tr. N.-i. protivochumn. in-ta Kavkaza i Zakavkazya, 1956, No 1, 125-147

Abstract : From 1947-1952, 11,768 fleas, (19 species) as well as 1465 ticks (ixodic, hamasic [illegible], and argasic [illegible]) were collected from 5709 diurnal and cristate gerbils. Most common are Ceratophyllus laeviceps, which inhabit the entire area during all seasons of the year, but which diminish in number during the summer. Stenoponia vlasovi and Coptopsylla bairamaliensis of the Caucasus foothills infect only sands near Kuma and Chernozemelsk, and are found only rarely at

Card 1/3

- USSR/Zooparasitology - Acarina and Insect-Vectors of Disease Pathogens.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 19622

other points; it is assumed that they were brought into the Eastern Caucasus foothills from Transcaspia by green martins. C. laeviceps is more abundant on cristate gerbils, while on diurnal ones they are found on sands close to steppe formations in a somewhat larger quantity than on weakly consolidated sands. The other two species of fleas are more numerous on diurnal than on the cristate gerbils. Among the reasons for these differences are mentioned the dissimilar duration of preservation of gerbil burrows on different soils, the particular ise of burrows by gerbils, etc. The largest number of all three flea species on gerbils is in the autumn, but C. laeviceps is also abundant in spring when the average air temperature reaches 5-7°. The change of flea density on gerbils is noted when the density of the animal population is markedly

Card 2/3

KARANDINA, R. S., KOSMINSKIY, R. B.

"Tagging the red-tail sand rats and their fleas in the enzootic plague area of the Bozdag range (Azerbaidzhan SSR)." p. 241

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.

Antiplague Inst. of the Caucasus and Transcaucasus/Stavropol'

KOSMINSKIY, R.B.; KARANDINA, R.S.; LEYKINA, G.A.

Sensitivity of different flea species to DDT. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.4:1020-1022 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Fleas--Resistance to insecticides) (DDT (Insecticide))

KOSMINSKIY, R.B.; KARANDINA, R.S.

Experience in the study of the autumn and winter migration of gerbils Meriones erythourus Gray and their fleas in the region of the Bozdag mountain ridge (Azerbaijan A.S.S.R.). Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.2:233-234 Mr-Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (direktor V.M.Ter-Vartanov), Stavropol'.

KARANDINA, S.N.

28304

Rastityelbnostb statsionara v lipovo-DuBovon lyesu Uchyen. Zapiski (Lyeningr: Gos. Un-T Im. Zhdanova), Syeriya Biol. Nauk, Byp. 17, 1949, S. 13-36

SO. LETOPIS NO. 34

KARANDINA, S. N.

28470

Vlazhnostb pochby V tyechyeniye vyegyetatsionnogo pyeriode V lipovo-dubovom lyesu. Uchyen. Zapiski (Lyeningr. Gos. Un-t Im. Zhdanova), Syeriya biol. Nauk. Byp. 17, 1949, S. 37-57 - Bibliogr: 7 Nazv.

SO: LETOPIS No. 34

KARANDINA, S. N.

Oak

Ecological and biological differences between early and late varieties of oak (Quercus robur L. var. praecox and var. tardiflora Czern.). Uch. zap. Len. un. no. 143, 1951

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

KARANDINA, S. N.

Oak

Development of oak sprouts depending on the intensity of interaction among themselves. Dokl. AN SSSR 89, No. 4, 1953.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

KARANDINA, E.N.

Dispersion of underground parts of plants in certain associations of the Khibiny Tundra. Bot.zhur. 39 no.6:809-818 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:2)
(Khibiny Tundra--Roots (Botany)) (Botany--Ecology)

KARANDINA, S.N.; POL'SKIY, M.N.

Experimental plantings of oak on dark soils of large sunken areas in the northwestern part of the Caspian Depression. Trudy Inst. lesa 38:41-50 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
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