

L 12828-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3003024

0
difference and is independent of the dielectric parameters; (3) the current through the contact materially depends on the metal-to-dielectric work function, and only a special selection of specimens can provide noticeable currents; (4) rectification across a metal-dielectric-semiconductor contact is likely to be better than that across a metal-dielectric-metal contact. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 36 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 15 May 63

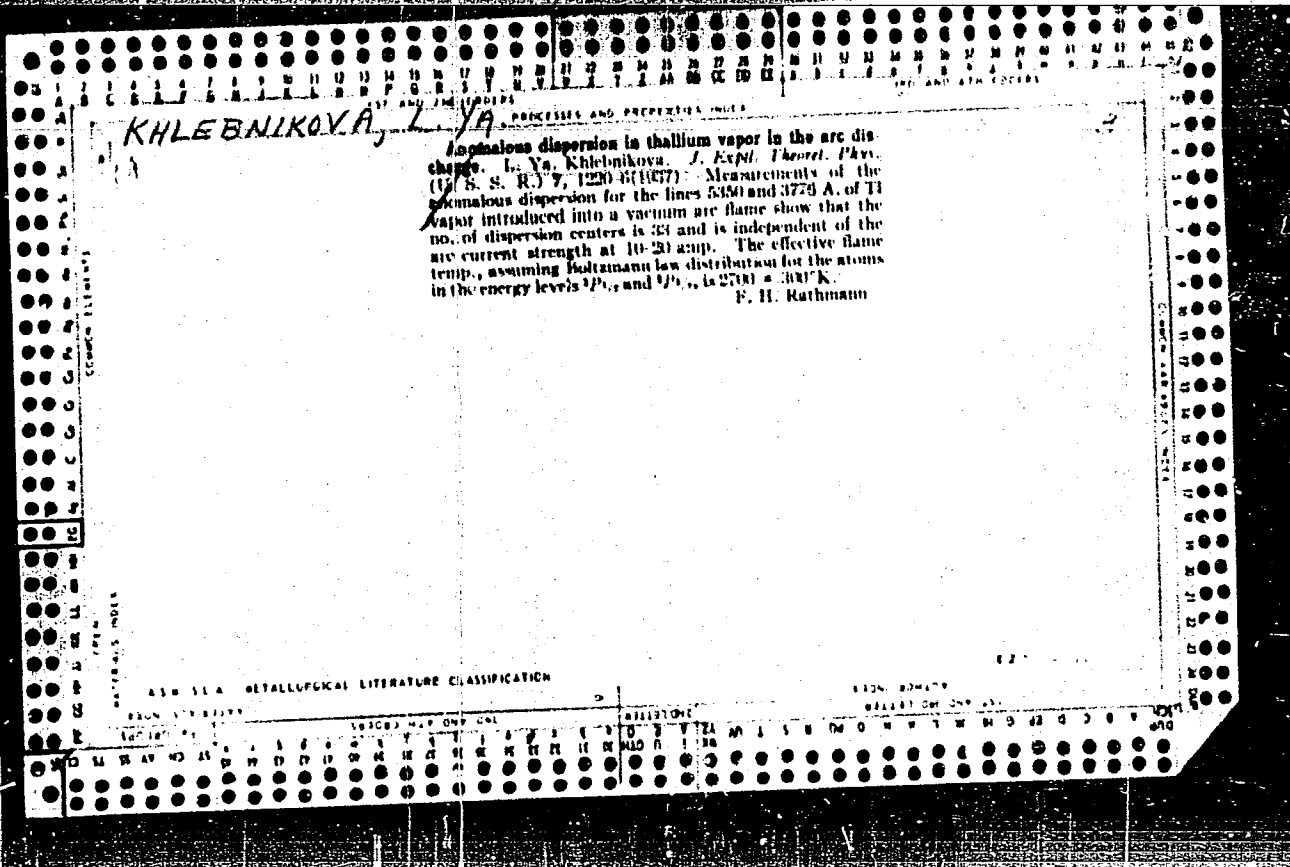
ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2



KHLEBNIKOVA, L.Ya.; SHKINA, O.N.

Spectrum determination of mineral components in rubber. Sbor. st.
LITMO no.24:140-145 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

(Rubber--Spectra)

24(7)

SOV/48-23-9-47/57

AUTHORS:

Vasil'yeva, V. N., Dvorzhetskaya, L. A., Markovskiy, L. Ya.,
Khlebnikova, L. Ya.

TITLE:

The Spectral Analysis of Luminophore-pure Sulfides and Zinc
Sulfates With the Application of Chemical Enrichment

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1153 - 1154 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the production of synthetic luminophores it is necessary to produce pure zinc sulfides. For this purpose a method of analysis was developed, which permits the determination of micro-quantities of Cu, Fe, Ni and Co in these preparations. The method, which was developed at the IREA, is complicated and takes too long. In the case under investigation, the content of Cu, Fe, and Ni and Co must not exceed $5 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$, $5 \cdot 10^{-5}\%$ and $1 \cdot 10^{-5}\%$ respectively. As a direct spectral analysis does not have the necessary sensitivity in order to determine such small quantities (with the exception of Cu), chemical enrichment is necessary: 10 g of zinc sulfide is dissolved in HCl and converted to $ZnSO_4$. This solution is then enriched. For the direct analysis of $ZnSO_4$ the same method is used; enrich-

Card 1/2

The Spectral Analysis of Luminophore-pure Sulfides and Zinc Sulfates With the Application of Chemical Enrichment SOV/48-23-9-47/57

ment in the first case is roughly 100-fold and in the second about 50-fold. The spectroscopic analysis was also carried out on weakly acid solutions of zinc chlorides in water with micro-admixtures. A direct current arc was used as a light source. The sensitivities of this determination of Ni, Cu, Fe, and Co from the two solutions are given. The mean arithmetical error is 15% for Co, 25% for Ni, and Fe, and 60% for Cu. There are 1 figure and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

Card 2/2

20852

9.4160 (also 1153, 1395)

S/048/61/025/003/041/047
B104/B203

AUTHORS: Dvorzhetskaya, L. A., Khlebnikova, L. Ya., and Shvaneva, M. K.

TITLE: Spectrum analysis of some luminophore-pure substances and some luminophores

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 3, 1961, 422-423

TEXT: This paper was read at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors) in Kiyev, June 20-25, 1960. The authors attempted to study, by means of emission spectrum analysis, luminophore-pure substances and luminophores examined at the laboratoriya svetosostavov Gos. in-t prikl. khimii (Laboratory of Luminescent Substances of the State Institute of Applied Chemistry). Zinc sulfide was detected in nearly all luminophore-pure substances; the method developed by G. I. Kibisov et al. (Kibisov G. I., Rezvova M. I., Vinnichenko E. N., Materialy X Soveshchaniya po spektroskopii, v. 2, p. 417, Izd. L'vovsk. un-ta, 1958) for direct spectrum analysis makes use of this circumstance, a chemical enrichment being conducted

Card 1/3

20852

S/048/61/025/003/041/047
B104/B203

Spectrum analysis of some...

previously. The other substances were studied by direct spectrum analysis, since all of them had been analyzed before. The analysis was made by complete evaporation of the specimen in the crater of a carbon electrode; the spectral apparatus consisted of a quartz spectrograph of medium dispersion. It was possible to photograph the spectra. Quantitative analyses were made with the aid of standards. Table 1 compiles the results of quantitative spectrum analysis of luminophore-pure substances. The error of determination is $\pm 15\%$. Table 2 gives results of further luminophores. The authors thank L. Ya. Markovskiy for advice and interest. There are 2 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/3

S/032/62/028/001/003/017
B125/B138

AUTHORS: Khlebnikova, L. Ya., Vasil'yeva, V. N., and
Dvorzhetskaya, L. A.

TITLE: Increase in the sensitivity of substances with pure
luminophore properties

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 1, 1962, 45-46

TEXT: The sensitivity of the spectral analysis of Ni and Co in zinc sulfide, cadmium sulfide and cadmium selenide can be increased by about two orders of magnitude if the impurities are concentrated by evaporation in the case of the first two or chemical enrichment for the selenide. G. I. Kibisov and M. I. Rezvov (Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, No 6, 47 (1959) increased the sensitivity of analysis of ZnS for Ni and Co to $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$ - $3 \cdot 10^{-5}\%$. The following optimum experimental conditions hold for the analysis of zinc sulfide by the reversed evaporation method used by D. M. Shvarts and L. N. Kaporskiy (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, XIII, 11, 1309 (1957): weight of sample 1 g, temperature 550°C , evaporation 30 min. Card 1/2

S/032/62/028/001/003/017
B125/B138

Increase in the sensitivity ...

Drops of the concentrate in solution are applied to the carbon electrodes and then evaporated in a d-c arc. Accuracy, using an ИСП-28 (ISP-28) spectrograph is $5 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ with an error of 20%. The concentrate was enriched a hundred times in copper and iron. By double evaporation the accuracy of Ni and Co determination could be increased to $1 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ and $2 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$, respectively. Ni and Co in cadmium sulfide can be determined with an accuracy of $5 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$. Ni and Co in cadmium selenide were determined with an accuracy of $2 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ and $5 \cdot 10^{-6}\%$ with a maximum error of 20%. The evaporation method is simpler and the sample is less contaminated than with chemical enrichment. This paper was the subject of a lecture delivered at the Soveshchaniye po spektroskopii (Conference on Spectroscopy) in July 1961 in Gor'kiy. There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

Card 2/2

E 12844-65 ABD(a)-1/AS(a)-2/APSO(b)/ASD/RACM(i)/SSD(a)/SSA(c)

ACCESSION NR: AT404499

S/3110/64/000/051/0107/0110

AUTHOR: Khlebnikova, L. Ya.; Dvorzhetskaya, L. A.; Shvaneva, M. K.

TITLE: Application of emission spectral analysis to luminophors and substances of luminophor purity

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy Institut prikladnoy khimii. Trudy*, no. 51, 1964. Khimiya i tekhnologiya lyuminoforov (Chemistry and technology of luminophors) 107-110

TOPIC TAGS: luminophor, emission spectrum, emission spectroscopy, spectrographic analysis, zinc sulfide, cadmium sulfide, lead sulfide, zinc selenide, cadmium selenide, lead selenide, calcium phosphate, zinc phosphate, strontium phosphate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium carbonate, strontium sulfide, calcium halophosphate, copper, iron, nickel, cobalt, manganese, bismuth, antimony

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the use of emission spectroscopy for the simultaneous determination of microquantities of Cu, Fe, Ni, Co and Mn in zinc, cadmium and lead sulfides and selenides, as well as of Cu and Fe in calcium, strontium and zinc phosphates, Cu in ammonium phosphate and carbonate, Cu, Bi, Li and K in luminophors based on strontium sulfide, Sb in a halophosphate luminophor, and Cu and Fe in zinc sulfide luminophors. The technique is described in detail (evapora-
Card 1/2

L 12844-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4044999

tion from a carbon anode at a direct current of 8-15 amperes, the spectra being recorded on an ISP-28 spectrograph and compared with standards). In addition to the use of direct spectral analysis, ZnS was also enriched by chemical and physical means; chemical enrichment was also used for cadmium selenide, and physical enrichment for cadmium sulfide. The results, which are given in detail for each compound, showed satisfactory accuracy and a sensitivity in the range of 1×10^{-4} to 5×10^{-4} % for most of the impurities.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy Institut prikladnoy khimii, Leningrad (State Institute of Applied Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC,OP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 10681-65	EWT(m)	EMP(b)	AEDG(a)/ASD(d)/ESD(ga)/LJP(c)	JB
ACCESSION NR: AT40/5000		S/3110/84/000/051/0111/0116		
AUTHOR: Khlebnikova, L. Ya.; Drorshchikova, L. A.				
TITLE: Spectral analysis of zinc and cadmium sulfides previously enriched with micro-impurities by the method of evaporation in a vacuum				
SOURCE: Leningrad. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii. Trudy*, no. 51, 1964. Khimiya i tekhnologiya lyuminoforov (Chemistry and technology of luminophors), 111-116				
TOPIC TAGS: zinc sulfide, cadmium sulfide, zinc chloride, cadmium chloride, luminophor, spectral analysis, microimpurity, enrichment, vacuum evaporation, nickel determination, cobalt determination				
ABSTRACT: A simple apparatus for the evaporation of samples in a vacuum was constructed and used to increase the concentration of Ni and Co in luminophor materials. In experiments with zinc sulfide, the sample was first heated for 15 minutes at 600C. During a gradual increase in temperature to 800C in a vacuum, the material began to decompose with evolution of metallic zinc in the form of a black deposit on the cold part of the tube. On top of the black deposit, a yellow film formed. It was therefore decided to convert the zinc sulfide into zinc chloride. The conditions for sublimation of zinc chloride were the same as those for zinc sulfide. The optimal conditions of evaporation were 500-750C for				
Cm 1/2				

L 10581-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4041000

7-120 minutes. The sensitivity of spectral analysis following enrichment by this method was $5 \times 10^{-6}\%$ for both Co and Ni. Double distillation increased the sensitivity to $1 \times 10^{-6}\%$ for Ni and $2 \times 10^{-6}\%$ for Co. Heating of cadmium sulfide produced the same problems as with zinc sulfide; therefore, conversion to $CdCl_2$ was again performed. Evaporation was carried out at a pressure of 3×10^{-2} mm Hg for 30 minutes at 620C. The sensitivity of spectral analysis by this method was $5 \times 10^{-6}\%$ for both Ni and Co. Simultaneously with Ni and Co enrichment, increases in the concentration of Fe, Cu, Au and Mn were noted. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii, Leningrad (State Institute for Applied Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 10

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KHLEBNIKOVA, M. I., VOROBNIKOVA, A. I.

"Hygienic significance of the dust factor in the production of tin."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

KHLEBNIKOVA, M. I.; Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Hygienic characteristic of the dust factor in tin production." Moscow, 1960. 16 pp; (First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst im I. M. Sechenov); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 19-60, 139)

KHLEBNIKOVA, M. I. *YU. S. BEL'CHIKOVA*

Tolstov, Z. I., Ed., Professor

Toxicologiya redkikh metallov (Toxicology of Rare Metals) Moscow Medgiz, 1963. 335 p. 1500 copies printed.

Ed.: R. S. Khamidullin; Tech. Ed.: Yu. S. Bel'chikova.

PURPOSE: To provide information on the toxic effects of rare metals.

SCOPE: The chemistry and industrial applications of rare metals and their aerosols are discussed. The clinical picture and pathology of rare-metal poisonings is also given. There are 307 references.

III. Experimental Studies of the Effects on an Organism of Industrial Dust of Mixed Composition Containing Rare and Other Metals and their Compounds.

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 1. | Industrial dust from ore concentrates. O. Ya. Mogilevskaya | 227 |
| | Industrial dusts at powder-metallurgy plants (hard alloys). Z. S. Kaplun (Deceased) and N. V. Mezentsova | 238 |
| 3. | Dust of metallurgical (Bessemer) slags. I. V. Roshchin | 245 |
| 4. | Industrial dust from copper ores. Kim Tai-in | 249 |
| 5. | Industrial dust from luminophores. E. I. Gol'dman et al. | 278 |
| 6. | Dust of new thermoresistors (chrome-magnesium and magnesiochromite). T. A. Roshchina | |
| 7. | Dust in the production of tin. M. I. Khlebnikova | |

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

15

biochemical control of heat resistance. N. A. Khib-
 nikova and G. V. Boloda. *Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S. 2, 884-6* (in English 686-8) (1934); cf. N. A. Khibnikova. *Bull. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S. 1933; Bull. Irrigation Commission 1934.*—Beer wort was inoculated with 2 rates of beer yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) that had been cultivated under different conditions: (1) a bottom yeast cultivated for 10-15 years at 8° and (2) a top yeast cultivated at 20°. The cultures were kept in the dark at 22° for 2 days when each was divided into 5 parts, 4 of which were kept for 24 hrs. at 8°, 22°, 30° and 42° while the fifth was analyzed for total N, amino N and dry wt. of the yeast. After 24 hrs. all samples were similarly analyzed. Yeast 1 shows an optimum growth temp. of 22° with no growth at 42° while yeast 2 showed a continued increase in growth with increase in temp. In both cases, the curve of the amino N content parallels that of yeast growth, confirming the existence of a definite relationship between the heat resistance of organisms and the activity of the proteolytic enzymes. A. W. Dexter

DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM DONOR

SERIALS DIVISION

SERIALS DIVISION

1. D'YAKOVA, Ye. V., ~~KHLEBNIKOVA~~, N. A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Clover

7. Effect of topography on development of resistance of red clover under conditions of turf-podsols. Dokl. Ak. sel'khoz. 17, no. 10, 1952.

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

KHLEBNIKOVA, H.A.

Transpiration and photosynthesis in trees and bushes in the Caspian
Depression. Trudy Inst. lesa 38:140-160 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Caspian Depression--Plants--Transpiration)
(Photosynthesis)

KHLEBNIKOVA, N.A.

Water economy of trees growing at forest edges facing different
points of the compass and within the stand. Trudy Inst. lesa
41:55-76 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Trees--Water requirements) (Plants, Effect of light on)

KHLEBNIKOVA, N.A.

Features of photosynthesis in trees growing in different parts
of the stand, Trudy Inst. lesa 41:71-86 '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(Trees) (Photosynthesis) (Plants, Effect of light on)

KHLEBNIKOVA, O.I.

"Black nickel Plating" of watch and instrument dials. Priberestrenie
no.2:19 P '57. (MLBA 10:4)

(Nickel plating)

S/139/60/000/01/036/041

AUTHORS: Khlebnikova, V.N., Morozova, N.A. and Morozov, V.P.

E032/E314

TITLE: Determination of the Errors Involved in the Calculation of Thermodynamic Functions on the Harmonic Oscillator Approximation

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, 1960, Nr 1, pp 217 - 221 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A simple method is reported for the rapid determination of the errors involved in the calculation of the thermodynamic functions of the harmonic oscillator. The discussion is based on Eqs (1)-(3), which give vibrational components of the specific heat, the reduced internal energy and the reduced free energy.

In these equations, $y_i = hc\nu_i/kT$ and ν_i is in cm^{-1} .

Since the analysis is analogous for all the functions, the specific heat is taken as an example. It follows from Eq (1) that the magnitude of the specific heat is determined by two kinds of quantities: 1) the physical constants h , k , c , R and 2) the independent variable ν/T . The values of the physical constants

Card1/4

S/139/60/000/01/036/041

E032/E314

Determination of the Errors Involved in the Calculation of Thermodynamic Functions on the Harmonic Oscillator Approximation

are available in the literature and are periodically reviewed. Table 1 gives a summary of two successive determinations of the above four constants. The second column gives the 1951 values and the third the 1958 value (Refs 2,3). The last column gives the differences. The latter differences are all greater than the errors indicated by Du Mond and Cohen (Ref 2, Col 2, Table 1). The present authors argue that it is these differences which must be used to determine the error in this specific heat as given by Eq (1). Thus, the error in the specific heat due to the error in Planck's constant is given by Eq (4), from which it is clear that the error is a function of ν/T . Using the notation given by Eq (5), the authors seek the conditions for which the function $f(y)$ is an extremum. The derivative of $f(y)$ vanishes when Eq (6) is satisfied. On expanding the exponentials in Eq (6) into series, the latter equation may be rewritten in the form given by Eq (7). All the coefficients in Eq (7) are positive except for the first which is negative.

Card2/4

S/139/60/000/01/036/041

E052/E314

Determination of the Errors Involved in the Calculation of Thermodynamic Functions on the Harmonic Oscillator Approximation

Thus the equation has met more than one positive root. The positive root can be found by successive approximations and it is found that the root is in fact 3.49. The analysis leads to results which are summarised in Table 2, in which all the values in the columns marked "maximum" should be multiplied by 10^{-4} and all the numbers in the columns marked "minimum" should be multiplied by

10^{-8} (the first row refers to the specific heat, the second to the internal energy and the third to the free energy: Eqs (1)-(3)). This table shows that the error in the thermodynamic functions due to errors in the physical constants is negligible. Next, an estimate is made of the effect of the spectroscopic error Δv on the above functions. The corresponding error in the specific heat is given by Eq (8). Using the notation of Eq (9), the error in the specific heat can be written in the form given by Eq (10). The errors in the two

Card3/4

5/139/60/000/01/036/041

Determination of the Errors Involved in the Calculation of Thermodynamic Functions on the Harmonic Oscillator Approximation

E032/E314

other functions can be written in the form given by Eq (11) - Eq (14). Figures 1, 2 and 3 give plots of Z , H and G as functions of \sqrt{T} . These graphs may be used to calculate the errors in the thermodynamic functions due to ΔV . The error in the entropy is then given by Eq (15). In Figures 1, 2 and 3, ν is in cm^{-1} and T in degrees. I.N. Godnev is thanked for valuable discussion.

There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 4 references, of which 3 are Soviet and 1 is English; 1 of the Soviet references is translated from English.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Chemico-technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1959

Card 4/4

MOROZOV, V.P.; RYBAKOVA, G.I. [Rybakova, H.I.]; NAUGOL'NIKOV, B.I.
[Nauhol'nikov, B.I.]; KHLEBNIKOVA, V.N.; [Khlebnikova, V.M.];
MOROZOVA, N.K. [Morozova, N.K.]; KOVAL'CHUK, D.S.

Some problems in the theory of vibrational spectra. Ukr.fiz.zhur.
6 no.6:728-730 14-D '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut.
(Molecular spectra)

KNLEBNIKOVA, V.N.; MORCZOV, V.P.

Thermodynamic functions of pyramidal molecules. Ukr. khim.
zhur. 27 no.4:550-551 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskii institut.
(Hydrides--Thermal properties) (Spectrum, Molecular)

KHLBENIKOVA, V.N.; MORGANOV, V.I.

Calculation of a spectroscopic mass of hydrogen and deuterium
of pyramidal hydrides and deuterides. Trudy (KHT) no.16 17-26
'62 (MIRA 17:8)

MOROZOV, V.P.; KOVALENKO, N.F.; KHLEBNIKOVA, W.D.; FEDOROV, Yu.K.

Thermodynamic properties of deuterium and tritium-substituted
nonlinear triatomic hydrides. Teoret. i eksper. khim. 1 no.4:
462-467 165. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

KHLEENIKOVA, V.N. [Khliebnikova, V.M.]; MOROZOV, V.P.

Application of the method of spectroscopic masses for the
calculation of the force constants of pyramidal hydrides.
Dop. AN URSR no. 6:790-792'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut. Pred-
stavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR A.I. Brodskim [Brodskiy, O.I.].

L 11257-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000647

S/0181/63/005/005/1316/1319

AUTHOR: Khlebnikova, V. N.; Morezov, V. P.

TITLE: A comparative study of the force constants of ammonia in the crystalline, liquid, and gaseous states

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 5, 1963, 1316-1319

TOPIC TAGS: force constants, spectroscopic mass, ammonia, hydrogen, deuterium

ABSTRACT: The authors have computed the dynamic constants for ammonia in the crystalline, liquid, and gaseous states, using Formula (1). The results obtained are shown in Table 1. A comparison of these constants shows highly systematic behavior for the values (liquid) obtained while using values for spectroscopic masses of hydrogen and deuterium in crystalline ammonia. The comparison also shows that the force constants $k_{\text{sub } q}$ and $k_{\text{sub } a}$ decrease during transition from gas to liquid to crystal state, and this corresponds to a decrease in the valence bond of N-H and a decrease in the valence-bond angle in H-N-H. "In conclusion we wish to express deep thanks to I. V. Gbrainov for his valuable comments during discussions of this work." Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 3 tables.

Card 1/1

Chemical Technological Inst.

L 1/6308-65 EWT(1) IJP(1)

ACCESSION NO: ARI 1122 50

NR/0058/65/000/003/1014/1014

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz. Khim. 38:99

AUTHOR: Morozov, V. P.; Koval'skiy, I. I.; Tsarna, A. Ya.; Khisenkova, V. N.; Nyasha, N. I.; Koval'skiy, E. S.

TITLE: Calculation of vibrational spectra of simple molecules with account of anharmonicity 21

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 170-175

TOPIC TAGS: vibrational spectrum, anharmonicity, electro-optical parameter, force constant, infrared intensity

TRANSLATION: Methods of quantum mechanics are used to justify linear classical methods accounting for anharmonicity. A derivation is given for three variants of formulas for the calculation of the electro-optical parameters of molecules of the type XY_2Z_n and XY_3Z . The force constants, the vibrational frequencies, the forms of oscillations, the electro-optical parameters, and the intensities are calculated for the infrared spectra of hydrides of the type KH_2 , YH_3 .

Card 1/2

146308-65

ACCESSION NR: AR501230

0

ZH₄ and their deuterium and tritium modifications by the zero-frequency and spectroscopic-mass method.

SUB CODE: GP, OP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KHLEBNIKOVA, V.V.

AUTHORS

Zykov, D.D., Khlebnikova, V.V.
Sobolev, G.V.

32-8-48/61

TITLE

Heating Devices for Laboratory Rectification Columns.
(Sposob obogreva laboratornykh rektifikatsionnykh kolonn.)

PERIODICAL

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 8,
pp. 995-995 (USSR)

ABSTRACT

In order to obtain the most favorable a diabatic conditions in the heating plant of rectification columns a new heating system is suggested in this paper, which is characterized mainly by the fact that the principal column as well as its covering are made of the same material in order that equal linear expansion of both be attained. The device is described as follows: Its basic component is the boiler upon which the rectrification column rests. In the upper part of the column there is the column head with a condenser and an outlet pipe for fractions with a straight-way cook. The boiler receives its heat from the electric heating coil, which is wound round the main column. The outer encasing column also has a heating network. By automatically switching on the two heating systems alternatingly a uniform heating of the entire rectification column is warranted, i.e. for the case that the interior column

CARD 1/2

Heating Devices for Laboratory Rectification Columns.

32-8-48/61

receives more heat by rising vapors in the interior, it simultaneously expands to a greater extent than the exterior enclosing column. This fact itself causes switching on of the heating network in the external encasement column, and the switching off of the interior heating, so that the difference in temperature is soon equalized. This arrangement of the heating order in the rectification column was found to be satisfactory.
There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION:

Moscow Institute for the Construction of Machines Used in
Chemical Industry
(Moskovskiy Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya).

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

KHLEBNIKOVA, V.V.

AUTHORS: Zykov, I. D. , Lytkin, I. A. , Sobolev, G. V. , Khlebnikova, V. V. .32-2-39/60

TITLE: A Device for Recording the Distillation Curve (Pribor dlya zapisi krivoy razgonki)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 2, pp. 222 - 223 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An automatic device recording the boiling temperature and the amounts of distilled substance in rectification columns was developed (according to WTK) at the institute mentioned below. The distillate flows into a container, which is in equilibrium on beam scales with weights (from an automatic apparatus). The weight of the distillate causes a lowering of the beam, which short-circuits a contact and thus causes the operation of a relay, which again starts off an automatic device. A paper slip begins to move, which is adjusted according to temperature by a thermocouple, the temperature being recorded on the slip. A galvanometer records the curve until the appliance released at the same time for the balancing of the weight

Card 1/2

A Device for Recording the Distillation Curve

32-2-39/60

re-establishes equilibrium and thus releases the trip-up contact. A figure showing the apparatus and a distillation curve (MK) is given. There are 2 figures, and 1 reference, which is Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: **Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine-Building**
(Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
1. Distilling plants-Equipment

Card 2/2

KHLEBNIKOVA, Ye.A.; DYKHEVICH, N.D.

Irkutsk province stomatological conference. Stomatologia 35 no.5:64
S-Q '56 (MIRA 10:4)
(STOMATOLOGY)

KHLEBNIKOVA, Z.I., agronom-gel'mintolog

Chemical control of potato nematodes. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
1 bol. 3 no.5:43-45 S-0 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Potatoes--Diseases and pests) (Nematoda)

KHLEBNIKOVA, Z.V.
RONOV, A.B.: KHLEBNIKOVA, Z.V.

Chemical composition on the main genetic clay types [with summary
in English]. *Geokhimiia AN SSSR* no.6:449-469 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Clay)

KHLEBNIY, YA. F.

KHLEBNIY, YA. F. -- "PRACTICAL METHOD OF CONICAL COVER COUPLING DESIGN WITH VARIABLE WALL THICKNESS." SUB 3 JUN 52, MOSCOW ORDER OF LABOR RED BANNER ENGINEERING CONST INST (MENT V. V. KUYBYSHEV (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL SCIENCES)

SO: VECHERNAYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1952

KHLEBNOY, Ya. F.

KHLEBNOY, Ya. F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Practical method of making calculations for axisymmetrical conical shells having walls of variable thicknesses. Sbor. trud. MISI no. 11:97-115 '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Elastic plates and shells)

Khlebnoy, Ya. F.

SOV/124-58-4-4433

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 4, p 106 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Khlebnoy, Ya. F.

TITLE: A Practical Method of the Calculation of an Axisymmetrical Conical Shell With a Wall of Variable Thickness (Prakticheskiy metod rascheta osesimmetrichnoy konicheskoy obolochki s peremennoy tolshchinoy stenki)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Mosk. inzh. -stroit. in-t, 1957, Nr 17, pp 97-115

ABSTRACT: The article discusses axisymmetrical deformations of a thin-walled conical shell the thickness of which varies in proportion to the distance from the apex of the cone. An exact solution is given for a boundary-value problem, which is later simplified into a convenient form for practical application. Long shells in which forces applied at one end of the shell do not induce deformations at the other end are analyzed in greatest detail. In connection with the case under discussion, formulae are given for the displacements of the ends of the shell due to the action upon them of generalized unit forces. The author discusses some particular instances of the effect upon the lateral surface of a shell of certain types of loads. A numerical example is submitted. A. D. Pospelov

Card 1/1

1. Conical shells--Mathematical analysis

OZHIGANOV, V.T., inzh.; KHLEBODAROV, G.N., inzh.

Mechanization of construction work in the Far North. Mekh.stroi.
19 no.3:13-15 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Arctic regions--Construction equipment)

KHLEBODAROV, J.A.

Automatic control of processes on a tank farm. Transp. i khran.
nefti i neftprod. no.6:23-26 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Volgogradskaya perevalochnaya neftebaza.

KHLEBODAROV, N.

Work of a seminar on the study of the formation and the
physicomechanical properties of hardened cement. Neft. khoz.
41 no. 2:62-63 1'63. (MIRA 17:8)

KHLEBODAROVA, N.V., inzh.

The Ts-438 ampere-volt-ohmmeter. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 9
no.10:37 0 165. (MIRA 18:11)

KHLEBODAROV, S.F.

RASKATOV, A.I., dotsent; BALKIN, Yu.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; VEGOROV, V.V. [deceased], dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; KHLEBODAROV, S.F., inzhener, dotsent; MAYKOPAR, M.B., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; KOPTEVSKIY, D.Ya., redaktor; SUSLOV, P.V., redaktor literatury po metalloobrabatyvayushchim professiyam, inzhener; RAKOV, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Problems in electrical engineering, electrical measurement, electric machinery, and electrical equipment] Zadachnik po elektrotehnike, elektricheskim izmoreniam, elektricheskim mashinam i elektroobrodovaniu. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudreservisdat, 1954. 413 p. (MLRA 7:11)

(Electric engineering--Problems, exercises, etc.)

~~ALL RIGHTS RESERVED~~
ARTSYBYSHEV, N.A.; BULOZHNIKAYA, N.I.; VINOGRADOVA, L.Yu.; GALANIN, D.D.;
GUR'YEVA, V.V.; ZVORYKIN, B.S.; ZORE, V.A.; LIVENTSEV, N.M.;
MENSHUTIN, N.F.; MINCHENKOV, Ye.Ya.; POKROVSKIY, A.A.; REZNIKOV, L.I.;
SAKHAROV, D.I.; TIKHONOVA, Z.I.; KHLEBODAROV, S.F.; SHEYMAN, M.I.;
YUS'KOVICH, V.F.

Professor S.A. Artsybyshhev; obituary. Fiz. v shkole 18 no.1:95-96
Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:1)

(Artsybyshhev, Sergei Aleksandrovich, 1887-1957)

GAMBURG, Ye.Yu.; KHLEBOJAKOVA, I.V., insh.

Reorganization of communications on the Krasnoyarsk and
Eastern Siberian Railroads. Avtom.telem.i svyaz' 3 no.10:
16-18 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik otdela Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi
Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Gamburg).
(Siberia, Eastern--Railroads--Telephone)

KHLEBOFASHEV T. G.

Labor Productivity

Lowering cost and individual fulfillment of each production operation. Sel'khoz mashina
No.5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 195~~5~~, Uncl.

L 25081-65 EWT(1) JP(1)

ACCESSION NR: AP5003417

8/0181/65/007/001/0271/0276

AUTHORS: Rodichev, A. M.; Kniebopros, R. G.

TITLE: Concerning allowance for magnetoelastic coupling in the motion of a magnetic moment

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 274-276

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic moment, magnetoelastic coupling, crystal lattice magnetization, friction field

ABSTRACT: The author determines the effective inertia and friction fields which occur during the motion of a "rigid" magnetic moment, and which are due to the magnetoelastic coupling between the homogeneous magnetization and the lattice. The interaction between the spin waves and the lattice is disregarded. The motion of the magnetic moment in a thin round plate (film), a hollow thin-wall cylinder, and in a sphere is considered. An analysis of the derived

Card 1/2

L 25091-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003447

equations shows that the dependence of the friction field on the frequency has a resonant character. For films on thin-wall cylinders with linear dimensions of approximately 1 cm, the resonant frequency is 10^6 -- 10^7 sec⁻¹, and for a ferrite sphere with 0.1 cm radius, the frequency is 10^7 sec⁻¹. In the case of pulsed reversal of magnetization, the values obtained for the friction and inertia fields are small and do not determine the experimentally observed reversal of magnetization time. It is also shown that the friction field in a sphere amounts to 10^{-14} Oe at the frequencies of ferromagnetic resonance, so that the line width of ferromagnetic resonance is not due to energy transfer directly from the inhomogeneous precession to the lattice. Orig. art. has: 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki SO AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk (Institute of Physics, SO AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12 Jun 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, SS

NR REF SO: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

RODICHEV, A.M. [deceased]; KHLEBOPROS, R.G.

Electrodynamic effects occurring due to the shifting of the magnetic moment in a thin film. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.fiz. 30 no.1:54-58 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

1 22250-66 EWT(1) IJP(0)

ACC NR: AP6010983

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/003/0626/0629

AUTHOR: ^(D. S. S. S. S.) Rodichev, A. M.; Khlebopros, Ye. A.; Khlebopros, R. G.

57
8

ORG: Physics Institute of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences, SSSR
(Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Effects due to inertia of the magnetic moment

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 3, 1966,
626-629

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic moment, magnetic field, ferromagnetism, magnetic susceptibility,
electromagnetic wave

ABSTRACT: It is shown that the effect of the inertia of the ^{2/}magnetic moment on the interaction of an electromagnetic wave with a plate magnetized perpendicular to its plane leads to a number of new effects. Owing to the presence of an inertial field, resonance effects can also be observed when the direction of circular polarization of the electromagnetic wave (which is propagated perpendicular to the plate) is opposite to the direction of free magnetization precession. This may result in vanishing of the real part of the magnetic susceptibility for waves of both polarizations, to a two-fold (or three-fold change in the direction of rotation of the polarization plane and to other effects arising during transmission or reflection of the electromagnetic wave. [CS]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002/
Card 1/1 net

2

L 31160-66 EWT(1)/EWP(o)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) JD/GG
ACC NR: AP6006811 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/002/0342/0344

AUTHOR: Rodichev, A. M.; Khlehorpros, R. G.

56
8

ORG: Institute of Physics SO AN SSSR, Krasnoyarsk (Institut fiziki SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of inertia in the magnetic moment on interaction between an electro-
magnetic field and a magnetic material

SOURCE: ^{21, 44, 85} ₁₈ Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 2, 1966, 342-344

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic moment, magnetic metal, electromagnetic interaction, magnetic resonance

ABSTRACT: The authors consider forced precession in a constant magnetic field with a variable circularly polarized field oriented perpendicular to the constant field and rotating with a frequency ω much less than ω/r , where r is the linear size of the body. It is shown that resonance phenomena may also be observed when the variable magnetic field rotates in a direction opposite to that of free precession. Formulas are derived for the resonance frequencies. We thank V. A. Ignatchenko for useful consultation. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 *LC*

1 22250-66 EWT(1) IJP(o)		
ACC NR: AP6010983	(CLASSIFIED)	SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/050/003/0626/0629
AUTHOR: Rodichev, A. M.; Khlebopros, Ye. A.; Khlebopros, R. G.		57 B
ORG: Physics Institute of the Siberian Department of the Academy of Science, SSSR (Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR)		
TITLE: Effects due to inertia of the magnetic moment		
SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 50, no. 3, 1956, 626-629		
TOPIC TAGS: magnetic moment, magnetic field, ferromagnetism, magnetic susceptibility, electromagnetic wave		
ABSTRACT: It is shown that the effect of the inertia of the magnetic moment on the interaction of an electromagnetic wave with a plate magnetized perpendicular to its plane leads to a number of new effects. Owing to the presence of an inertial field, resonance effects can also be observed when the direction of circular polarization of the electromagnetic wave (which is propagated perpendicular to the plate) is opposite to the direction of free magnetization precession. This may result in vanishing of the real part of the magnetic susceptibility for waves of both polarizations, to a two-fold (or three-fold) change in the direction of rotation of the polarization plane and to other effects arising during transmission or reflection of the electromagnetic wave.		
SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002/		[CS]
Card 1/1 net		2

KITL EBORODVA, R. I.

PHASE I BOOK EVALUATION 807/5207

Vsesoyuznyye konferentsiya professorov i prepodavateley pedagogicheskikh institutov. Primeneniye ultrazvukov i isledovaniya veshchestva (Utilization of Ultrasonics for the Investigation of Matter) Moscow, Izd. MFTI, 1956. 261 p. 1,000 copies printed. (Series: Its Trudy, 779. 11)

Ed. (Title page): V.P. Kostrov, Professor and B.B. Kadyrovskiy, Professor.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for physicists specializing in the physics of ultrasonics.

CONTENTS: The collection of articles contains the transactions of the VII Conference on the Applications of Ultrasonics to the Study of Materials, which was held at the Moscow Oblect Pedagogical Institute (Moscow, U.S.S.R.). Individual articles of the collection deal with various problems in the wave mechanics of ultrasonic media, the propagation mechanism of ultrasonic waves in various media, the properties of the sound field of generators and receivers of ultrasonic waves, the speed of sound, and methods for its determination. Other articles deal with the applications of ultrasonics to investigations of the properties of materials. In general, the articles are devoted to investigations of the

Utilization of Ultrasonics (Cont.)

807/5207

... and B.B. Kadyrovskiy [Moscow Oblect Pedagogical Institute (Moscow, U.S.S.R.)]. Propagation of Sound in Disperse Media	165
... [Moscow Oblect Pedagogical Institute (Moscow, U.S.S.R.)]. Determination of the Speed of Ultrasonics from the Periodic Variations of the Phase Modulations of Two Acoustic Pulses	175
Kadyrovskiy, B.B., and B.B. Kadyrovskiy [Moscow Oblect Pedagogical Institute (Moscow, U.S.S.R.)]. Speed of Sound in Aqueous Solutions of K_2CO_3	181
Gulyayev, A.G., and B.B. Kadyrovskiy [Laboratory of Acoustics, Institute of Internal Medicine, and Moscow Oblect Pedagogical Institute (Moscow, U.S.S.R.)]. Investigation of the Propagation of Ultrasonic Waves in Three-Liquid Mixtures Whose Components Have Different Interaction Patterns	191
Kovalev, N.P., and B.B. Kadyrovskiy [Moscow Oblect Pedagogical Institute (Moscow, U.S.S.R.)]. Application of Acoustic Measurements in the Study of Density Fluctuations in Liquids	201
Gil'mikh, A.A. [Moscow Oblect Pedagogical Institute (Moscow, U.S.S.R.)]. Diffraction of Light on Damped Ultrasonic Waves	205
Perestechko, I.I., and V.P. Yakovlev [Moscow Oblect Pedagogical Institute (Moscow, U.S.S.R.)]. New Method Using Interferometer to Measure Absorption of Ultrasonics	213
Subbotich, M.G. [Moscow Oblect Pedagogical Institute (Moscow, U.S.S.R.)]. Investigation of the Speed of Propagation and Absorption of Ultrasonics in Liquid Phase Methyl Alcohol Near the Critical Region	219
Malyutin, I.G. [Moscow Oblect Pedagogical Institute (Moscow, U.S.S.R.)]. Investigation of Temperature Dependence of Sliding and Volumetric Viscosity of Certain Organic Liquids in the Critical Region	225
Rusin, V.M., and V.G. Tikhonova [Moscow Polytechnical Institute - Moscow Polytechnical]. Service for Measuring the Intensity of an Ultrasonic Field in Conducting Liquids	233
Perestechko, I.I., and V.P. Yakovlev [Moscow Oblect Pedagogical Institute (Moscow, U.S.S.R.)]. Relaxation Processes in Van Der Waals Gases	239
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (62294.102)

17

DZBANOVSKIY, N.A.; TSODIKOV, V.V.; BORKHI, L.D.; KHLEBORODOVA, R.T.

Preparation of tetrabutyl ammonium hydroxide by the electro-
chemical method using ion-exchange membranes, Trudy IREA no.25:
427-433 '63. (MIRA 18:6)

ИЖЕОСРПС, Ст.2.

"A Generalization of a Thermodynamic Method of Analysis of Some Relaxation Phenomena,"
Dokl. AN UzSSR, No 7, 1955, pp 10-15

The studied system is reacting under a certain characteristic external parameter and interacts with another system possessing a finite heat capacity. The heat received by the studied system in this process is found to be proportional to the temperature difference of both systems and the work performed by the studied system equals the product of the external parameter by the variation of a certain internal parameter. (IzhFiz, No 7, 1955)
SO: Sum.No. 713, 9 Nov 55

YUDOVICH, V.G.; KHLEBOPROD, A.D.; SOLONEVICH, Ye.A.; VEYTS, V.L.;
PANOV, F.S.; BELYAYEV, A.N.; ALAD'IN, O.I.; OSIPOV, V.F.;
VOROB'YEV, A.I.; PROKOF'YEV, Yu.V.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.A.;
KUZ'MIN, A.V.; ZHIDONIS, V. Yu.; ZOLIN, A.V.; YATSIK, Ye.P.
DOBROSLAVSKIY, V.L.; TROFIMOV, Ye.N.; DRYAGIN, Ye.R.;
KOROLEV, V.F.; KERIMOV, N.B.; KRAVCHENKO, A.S.; RYVLIN, V.A.;
GURCHENKO, A.P.; KRUGLIKOV, T.P.; CHERNYAKOV, F.A.; ARKHIPOV,
N.K.

Authors' certificates and patents. Mashinostroenie no. 12101-
103 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:2)

KLEKOVA, N.I.; KULAKOVA, O.M.; TSIMARA, N.D.; KHLIBSOLOVA, Ye.N.

Effect of various alkaline treatments on the reactivity of cellulose during acetylation and reaction with caustic soda solutions. Zhur.-prikl.khim. 35 no.12: 778-2786 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Cellulose) (Alkalies) (Acetylation)

KHLEBOUN, Edwin [Chleboun, Edwin]

Inalienable rights of trade unions. Vsem.prof.dvish. no.4:3-5
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Sekretar' Vsemirsnoy federatsii professional'nykh soyuzov.
(Trade unions)

KHLEBOUN, Edwin [Chleboun, Edwin]

International workers' movement is on the upsurge. Vsem. prof.
dvizh. no.9:35-39 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KHLEBOV, Gavriil Avksent'yevich, nauchn. sotr.; ZINCHENKO, Yevgeniy Iosifovich; KANIYEV, Z.Sh., red.; NAGIBIN, P., tekhn. red.

[Monetary wages on the "Trudovoi pakhar'" Collective Farm]
Denezhnaia oplata v kolkhoze "Trudovoi pakhar'." Alma-Ata,
Kazsel'khozgiz, 1962. 46 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut ekonomiki i organizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva
Kazakhskoy SSR (for Khlebov). 2. Predsedatel' kolkhoza
"Trudovoy pakhar'" Sverdlovskogo rayona Dzhambul'skoy oblasti
(for Zinchenko).

(Collective farms--Income distribution)

KHLEBOV, P.I.

Increasing corn yields in the Virgin Territory. Zemledelie 23
no.10:23-27 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zernovogo
khozyaystva.

(Virgin Territory--Corn (Maize))

KHLEBOV, R., inzh.; KESSEL', A., inzh.

New pebble remover. Muk.-elev. prom. 26 no. 11:25-27
N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod im. Vorob'yeva.
(Grain--Cleaning)

KHLEBOVICH, I.A.

Study of the medical geography of Siberia and the Far East
during the prerevolutionary period. Sib. geog. sbor. no. 2:
237-247 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

IGNAT'YEV, Ye.I., otv. red.; SHOSHIN, A.A., red.; BYAKOV, V.P.,
red.; VERSHINSKIY, B.V., red.; YAKOVLEV, A.V., red.;
KHLEBOVICH, I.A., red.

[Medical geography; results and prospects] Meditsinskaya
geografiya; itogi, perspektivy. Irkutsk, 1964. 208 p.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut
geografii Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.

KHLEBOVICH, V.V.

On "hyperitosis" on the island of Shitkotan. Vest.derm.i ven.
34 no.3:56-59 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(SKIN--DISEASES)

~~CHILTSOVICH, V.V.~~

Some observations on the frost resistance of Polychaeta on the
Kurile Ridge. Dokl. AN SSSR 112 no.3:542-544 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.
(Kurile Island--Polychaeta)

AUTHOR: Khlebovich, V. V. BOW20-120-6-57/59

TITLE: ~~An Analysis of Polychaetal Fauna of the Littoral Zone of the Kurile Islands~~ (Analiz fauny mnogoshchetitskoykh chervey /Polychaeta/ littorali Kuril'skikh ostrovov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 6, pp. 1370 - 1373 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These islands which join the Japan (Yaponskoye more), (Okhotsk (Okhotskoye more), and the Bering (Beringovo more) Seas may be considered as least known with respect to the research concerned with the littoral marine fauna. After a working up of 650 littoral samples the author reports 119 species and smaller taxonomic units of Polychaeta for the above-mentioned region. The littoral polychaetal fauna of the Kurile Islands may be considered as a poor - sublittoral fauna with a very small admixture of littoral and estuary forms proper. The number of Polychaeta species rises to a great degree with the depth according to the horizons of the littoral zone. An obvious dependence of the Polychaeta on the basic species and on biocenoses is usually not found. It can only be spoken of a predominant occurrence of the one or other species in individual biocenoses. The Polychaeta

Card 1/3

An Analysis of Polychaetal Fauna of the Littoral Zone 00/20-120-6-57/59
of the Kurile Islands

were most numerous in oozy and oozy-sandy grounds, mainly in the biocenoses between the rhizomes of the algae Phyllospadix and Zostera, furthermore on the stony ground in the biocenoses of Corallina and the rhizoids of the Laminaria algae. In a number of cases the Polychaeta themselves can form the main component of the biocenoses. The author found 5 of them. All these biocenoses are bound to cliffs with strong surf and are (except the last) developed in the northern islands. They are of similar external appearance: they look like a brush with vertical tubes. The Kurile chain has a north-south extension of more than 10 degrees and is influenced by very different water masses. According to this the zoogeographical composition of the Polychaeta of the northern and southern islands differs to a great extent. An analysis of the species of other regions as well is given (Table 1). Two types of fauna characterize the littoral zone of the Kuriles: a) the temperate-boreal, and b) the southern-boreal. The Iturup island forms a more or less obvious boundary. The ice formation is very important here. There are 1 table and 9 references, which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

All Analysis of Polychaetal Fauna of the Littoral Zone ~~SN~~/20-120-6-57/59
of the Kurile Islands

ASSOCIATION: Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Zoological Institute,
AS USSR)

PRESENTED: March 19, by Ye.N.Pavlovskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences,
USSR

SUBMITTED: March 11, 1958

1. Aquatic animals--Kurile Islands 2. Aquatic animals--Analysis

Card 3/3

SOV/20-123-2-47/50

17(4)

AUTHOR:

~~Khlebovich, V. V.~~

TITLE:

On 2 Forms of the Cirratulus Cirratus (O. F. Müller) (O dvukh formakh polikhety Cirratulus cirratus (O. F. Müller))

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 2, pp 375-376 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The cosmopolitan worm species mentioned in the title is one of the most common inhabitants of the northern and far-eastern seas of the USSR where it often occurs in large quantities. In the shore region of the Paramushir-Island (Northern Kurily) the population density of this species amounts up to 1 300 animals per m². In summer 1955 the author observed there 2 biologically and morphologically considerably different types of this worm. The form A has pubescent specimens of considerable size (50-310 mm long, weight up to 15.5 g) with numerous (more than 10) palp-shaped antennae, acicular setae, which start between the XV.-XX. segments, podial gland pads considerably developed. The form B is not more than 40 mm long, has 2-8 antennae, acicular setae starting at the VI. segment. Its gland

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On 2 Forms of the Cirratulus Cirratus (O. F. Müller) SOV/20-123-2-47/50

pads are missing or poorly developed, antennae and branchiae do not fall off if being fixed as it happens in the case of the form A. The eggs of the form A are smaller (110-120 μ). It must be assumed that they are laid either directly into the water or that they hatch very rapidly in mucous egg-colonies (during 1-2 days in the beginning of June). The eggs of the form B are much bigger (about 300 μ) and are singly fixed to the palp-shaped antennae and to the branchiae of the parental organism. There, their development takes place and it is not known in which stage the offspring begins to live independently. These 2 types differing in development have already been described (Refs 1,2,4). These differences in development cannot be explained by geographical isolation as both forms occur within a distance of some meters. Different conditions of existence may be the cause. The form A inhabits places that are screened from the surf and burrows in sand or mud. The form B prefers places with surf where it hides between the rhizoids of Laminaria algae, in Halichondria sponges, and in individual barnacles. There, the eggs must be protected from being washed away. Cirratulus cirratus feeds on detritus. The places inhabited by the form B are not so well provided with food as sandy or

Card 2/3

On 2 Forms of the Cirratulus Cirratus (O. F. Müller) SOV/20-123-2-47/50

especially muddy soil. The lack of podial gland pads or their poor development in the case of the form B can be explained by the fact that mucous egg-colonies do not occur. The mucus of Polychaetae is secreted by the integument. As the form B is smaller its fecundity is not so great as in the case of the form A. This has to be compensated by the care for the offspring. It remains unsolved whether the forms A and B are genetically fixed or whether they are nothing but ecologic varieties. There are 5 references.

ASSOCIATION: Zoologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: July 8, 1958, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1958

Card 3/3

KHLEBOVICH, V. V., Candidate of Biol Sci (diss) -- "Polychaete worms of the littoral of the Kurile Islands". Leningrad, 1959. 20 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Zool Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 20, 1959, 111)

KHLEBOVICH, V.V.

New polychaete species from the littoral of Kurile Islands recorded for the first time in the fauna of the U.S.S.R. [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 38 no.2:167-181 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
Leningrad.

(Kurile Islands--Polychaeta)

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I 10800-66 EWT(m)/EVP(w)/EPP(n)-2/EWA(d)/r/EWP(+)/EWP(-)/EVP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AT5023784 MJW/JD/JG/GG/GS SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/62/000/000/0068/0073

AUTHOR: Yefimov, A. V.; Kozhovnikov, O. A.; Nikolayev, V. A.; Pravdyuk, N. F.; Razov, I. A.; Khlebrikov, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of neutron irradiation on the mechanical properties of stainless austenitic steels of various strength

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po problemam Deystviya yadarnykh izlucheniya na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviya yadarnykh izlucheniya na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 68-73

TOPIC TAGS: austenitic steel, austenitic alloy steel, neutron irradiation, steel irradiation, steel property

ABSTRACT: The effect of neutron irradiation on the mechanical properties of stainless austenitic steels has been investigated. 1Kh18N9T steel austenitized at 1000C or austenitized at this temperature and cold rolled with 25% elongation, and austenitic, dispersion-hardenable, chromium-nickel steel of the 18-22 type, alloyed with tungsten and titanium, were irradiated with integrated fluxes of 7.4 x 10^20 or 2 x 10^20 n/cm^2 with energy > 1MeV at 100C, 300C, or 500C. Tests showed that irradiation of austenitized 1Kh18N9T steel at 100C with 7.4 x 10^19 n/cm^2 increases the yield and tensile strengths by 101% and 24%, respectively, and decreases the elongation and

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notch toughness by 39% and 20%. The same irradiation increases the yield and tensile strengths of austenitized and cold-rolled 1Kh18N9T steel only by 27% and 21%, and decreases its elongation and notch toughness by 38% and 42%. Increasing the irradiation intensity from 7.4×10^{19} to 2.10^{20} n/cm² has no effect on the properties of this steel. Increasing the temperature of irradiation with 7.4×10^{19} n/cm² from 100 to 300 to 500C decreases the yield strength of austenitized and cold-rolled steel by 11% and 30% below that of steel irradiated at 100C. The tensile strength drops in this case by 4 and 17%, but the elongation increases by 44 and 148%. The mechanical properties of stainless chromium-nickel steel alloyed with tungsten and titanium and austenitized and aged at 710C for 10 hours, do not change much under the effect of fast-neutron irradiation at $2 \cdot 10^{20}$ n/cm², except for the yield strength, which increases by 30%. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables. [ND]

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