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S/200/61/000/009/001/003
D219/D301

+

Determination of transients ...

$$\tau_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = \alpha (u_2 - u_1),$$

$$\tau_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = \beta (u_1 - u_2), \quad (3)$$

with the boundary conditions $u_1(t,0) = 1$, $u_2(t,1) = 0$. Because of the series structure the solution for any number of terms can be taken, with the exact solution obtained every time within the interval $(\tau_1, \tau_1 + n+1)$. The subsidiary solution is obtained first as Eq. (7)

$$F_1(p) \equiv f_1(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \varphi(t) - a^2 \int_0^t \varphi(t) dt, \quad (7)$$

$$\text{where Eq. 7a } \varphi(t) = \frac{t^{2n+1} I_{2n+1}(\pi)}{\tau^{2n+1}}, \quad \tau^2 = a^2 [t^n + (2n+1)t].$$

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Determination of transients ...

(In it symbol \cong denotes the correspondence between the rendering and the original and $I(\mathbb{T})$ - Bessel function of the given order). Applying to Eq.(6) the perturbation theorem and considering Eq.(7) the final expression for the transient u_1 in the original is obtained as

$$u_1 = u_1(t) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (4\alpha\beta)^n \cdot e^{-[(n+1)\alpha + n\beta] \cdot \eta(\tau)} [e^{-(\alpha+\beta)\tau} f(\tau) + (\alpha+\beta) \int_0^{\tau} e^{-(\alpha+\beta)\tau} \cdot f(\tau) d\tau], \quad (8)$$

where

$$\tau = t - \tau - n, \quad f(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \varphi(t) - 4\alpha\beta \int_0^t \varphi(t) dt,$$

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{t^{2n+1} I_{2n+1}(\mathbb{T})}{\mathbb{T}^{2n+1}},$$

$$\mathbb{T} = \sqrt{4\alpha\beta[t^2 + (2n+1)t]},$$

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Determination of transients ...

and $\eta(\tau)$ - a unit function with delay $\tau_1 + \tau_2$. The experimental curve of the transient was obtained from a model heat exchanger with counter flow, for which $\alpha = 2.074$, $\beta = 1.294$, $\tau_1 = 18.38$ sec; $\tau_2 = 11.55$ sec. the first term of series (8) has the form

$$u_{10} = 2e^{-\alpha} \eta(\tau) e^{-(\alpha+\beta)\tau} \cdot \varphi(\tau) + (\alpha + \beta) \int_0^{\tau} e^{-(\alpha+\beta)t} \varphi(t) dt, \quad (9)$$

where

$$\varphi(t) = 1 - \frac{I_0(T)}{2(t+1)} - \frac{t}{t+1} \frac{I_1(T)}{T} + 2\alpha\beta \int_0^t \frac{I_1(T)}{T} dt.$$

Comparison of the integral curve with that of the transient obtained from the experiment is shown

The experimental curve was obtained using a model of indirect flow heat exchanger for which $\alpha = 3.794$, $\beta = 1.931$, $\tau_1 = 45.09$ sec. $\tau_2 = 22.67$ sec. The divergences between the theoretical and experimental curves in both graphs are due to the fact that in the basic equations, mixing between

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S/200/62/000/005/001/005
I042/I242

AUTHORS: Devyatov, B.N. and Kornev, Yu. N.

TITLE: Application of the Burman-Lagrange series to the analysis of transient chemical engineering processes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya, no.5, 1962, 14-28

TEXT: The characterization of transient processes often requires the analysis of systems of equations containing partial derivatives. Generally, it is not expedient to seek an exact solution because the corresponding functions are transcendental. Such systems can be solved indirectly, in the form of convergent Burman-

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S/200/62/000/005/001/005
I042/I242

Application of the Burman-Lagrange...

Lagrange series. The latter are obtained by decomposition of an analytical function $F(p)$ in terms of another function $\omega(p)$

$$F(p) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n [\omega(p)]^n \quad (1)$$

The coefficients d_n are obtained by expansion of $F(p)$ into a MacLaurin series, in the form

$$d_n = \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{n-m} C_{n-1}^m \lambda^{n-m} S_{n-m} \quad (12)$$

The entire process is illustrated by several examples of decomposition of $F(p)$ as a function of $f(t)$ and of parameter-dependent forms into a Burman-Lagrange series and by the characterization of several actual engineering problems. There are 2 figures.

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S/200/62/000/005/001/005
I042/I242

Application of the Burman-Lagrange....

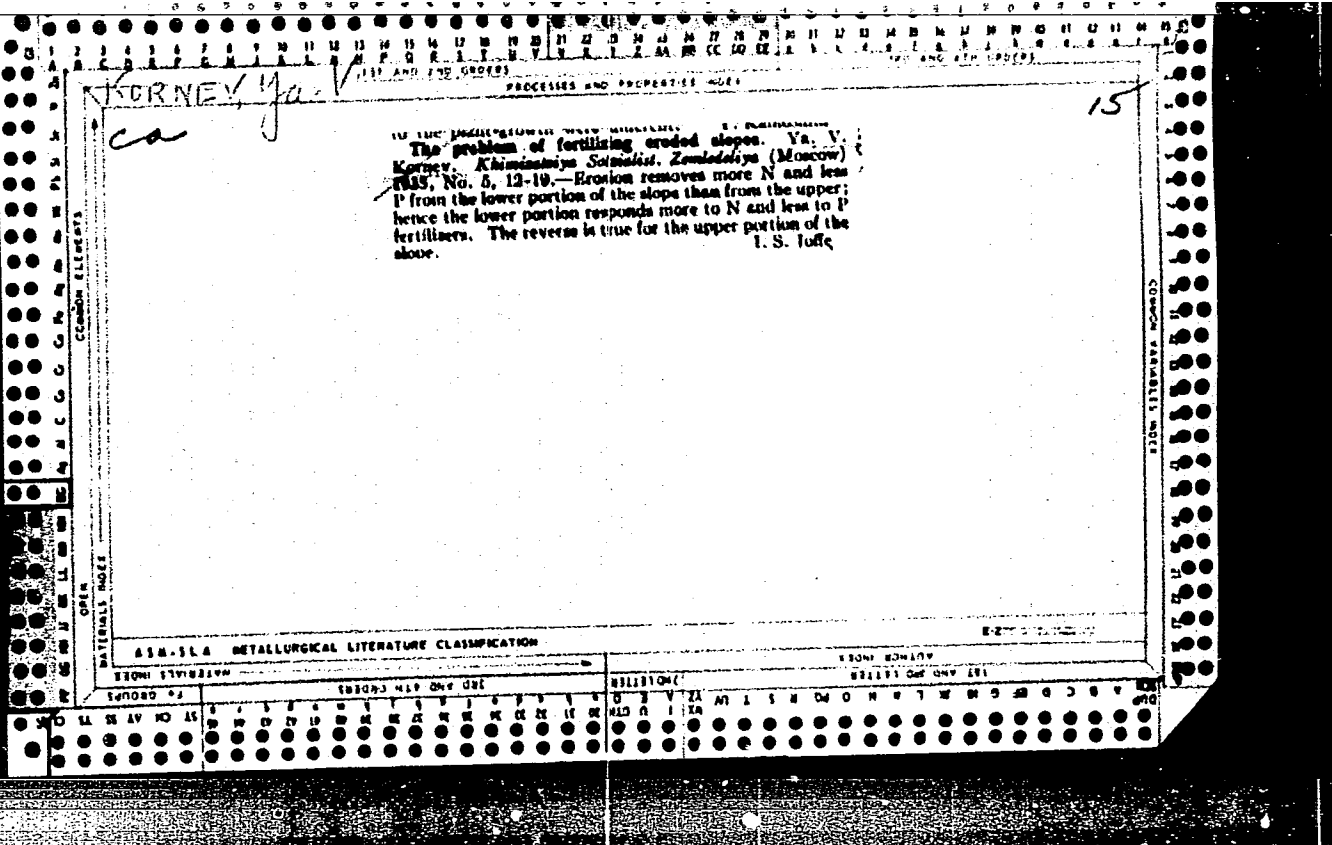
ASSOCIATION: Institut avtomatiki i elektrometrii Sibirskogo
otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of
Automation and Electrical Measurements, Siberian
Section of the AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1961

Card 3/3

DEVIYATOV, B.N. (Novosibirsk); KORNEV, Yu.N. (Novosibirsk)

Determination of the transfer functions of objects with
monotonic limited characteristics. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn.
nauk. Energ. i avtom. no.1:169-176 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Automatic control)



KORNEV, Ya. V.

PRINCIPLES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Collection of perennial forage on graded soils. T. F. Antropov and Ya. V. Kornev (*Sov. Agron.* 1959, No. 10, 61-72; *Soils & Fodder and grazing conditions in the central wooded steppe zone.* Timothy and certain legumes are the best grasses and lucerne the best legume. Although clover eventually dies out, it must be included in the seed mixture in order to guarantee productivity during the first two years. Compact growing species, e.g., meadow fescue and common bromegrass, suitable for grazing; must be included. The grasses die best down in summer or autumn and have follow to which mineral and mineral fertilizers have been applied under the plough and the legumes' undergrowth in the spring. Spring wheat and barley are better cover crops than oat. Legumes and grasses predominate in stands from spring and summer sowings respectively. N increasing the % of grasses from both sowings (15% increase of N in early spring increase yields, particularly in wet seasons and from summer sowings.

438.554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3304 3304114

SSR/Metals - Diffusion

1 Sep 51

The Influence of Carbon on the Self-Diffusion of Iron," P. L. Gruzlin, Yu. V. Kornev, G. V. Kurdyumov, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Metal Sci and Phys of Metals, Cen Sci Res Inst of Ferrous Metallurgy

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXX, No 1, pp 49-51

Preliminary data touching on the influence of carbon on the self-diffusion of gamma-iron was obtained during investigations of the self-diffusion of pure iron. It was shown that the addn of carbon strongly influences the parameters governing the self-diffusion of iron. Current article subjects this problem

221745

to a special study. Concludes that the addn of carbon in iron decreases the energy of the bond of the austenite lattice. Submitted 12 July 51.

221745

KORNEV, Yu. V.

Journal of the Iron and Steel Inst.
June 1954
Metallography

The Determination of Bond Energy in the Austenite Lattice.
Yu. V. Kozlov. (Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1953,
83, (3), 467-470) (In Russian). By measuring the amount
of iron condensing from a stream of atoms passing through a
small thin-walled aperture, the heats of sublimation (E) of
pure γ -iron and iron in austenite containing 5.8 at-% of
carbon were determined as 103.5 ± 0.6 kg. cal./g. at. and
 43.5 ± 0.3 k. cal./g. at. respectively. The heats of self-
diffusion (Q) for pure γ iron and for austenite (5.8 at-% of
carbon) were calculated as 69 and 23.5 k. cal./g. at. respect-
ively. The ratio Q/E was 0.67 for pure iron and 0.63 for
austenite, which corresponds to that of pure non-ferrous metals
with the co-ordination number 12 (Q/E approx. 0.63). Thus
 Q/E is constant not only for pure metals but also for solid
solutions. It is therefore assumed that the energy of activa-
tion of self-diffusion can be used as a measure of the bond
strength of crystal lattices of both pure metals and solid
solutions. From the data obtained it is concluded that the
addition of 5.8 at-% of carbon, diminishes the bond energy
of the γ -iron lattice from 103.5 to 43.5 kg. cal./g. at.. The
apparatus and experimental technique are described. —v. 3—

Central Sci. Res. Inst. Ferrous Metals.

Kornev, Yu. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 21/45

Authors : Kornev, Yu. V., and Golubkin, V. N.

Title : Determination of vapor pressure and heat of sublimation of cobalt in a 1050-1250°C temperature range

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/4, 565-567, Dec 1, 1954

Abstract : The method employed in measuring the vapor pressure of metallic cobalt (99.3% Co, 0.2% Fe, 0.1% Cu, 0.1% C), in the presence of a Co60 radioactive isotope, is described. This method working on the principle of a condensation target and radioactive indicator makes it possible to express the vapor pressure relative to the rate of vapor discharge from the nozzle by means of a certain equation. The vapor-pressure values for pure Co, obtained at 1050 - 1250°C temperature range, are shown in the table. Nine references: 5-USSR; 3-USA and 1-German (1932-1953). Table; graph.

Institution : Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metals, Institute of Metallurgy and Physics of Metals

Presented by: Academician G. V. Kudryumov, June 30, 1954

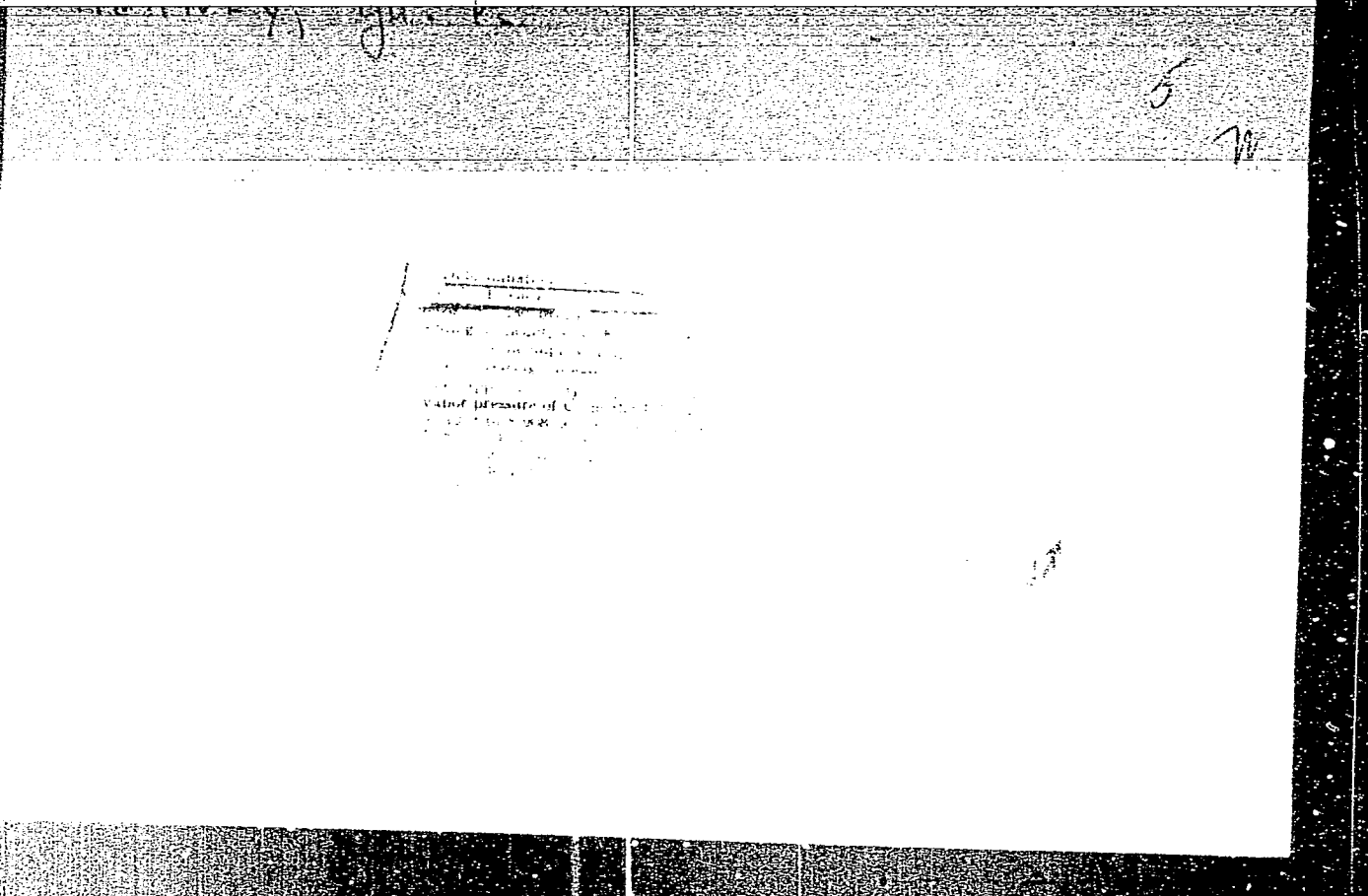
Radioactive Isotopes

Orig Pub : Fiz. metallov i metallovedenie, 1955, 1, No 2, 286-297

Abstract : See Ref. Zh. Fiz. 1959, 11, 1, 1996, 304

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824710014-4

Card : 1/1



USSR/Thermodynamics - Thermochemistry. Equilibria.
Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18456
Author : Yu.V. Kornev, V.N. Golubkin.
Title : Determination of Vapor Pressure of Solid Cobalt and
Iron with Radioactive Isotopes.
Orig Pub : Probl. metalloved. i fiz. metallov, sb. 4, 1955, 432-448

Abstract : The vapor pressure P of solid Co and γ -Fe was measured by Knudsen's method with the application of a condensation target and radioactive isotopes. $\log P$ (atm) for Co = $7.585 - 20.815/T \times 10^3$ (1050 to 1250°), the sublimation heat of Co is 95.2 ± 0.8 kilocal/g-atom; for γ -Fe $\log P$ (atm) = $8.52 - 22.60/T \times 10^3$ (1191 to 1350°), the sublimation heat is 103.5 ± 0.6 kilocal/g-atom. Using the bibliographic data concerning the activation energy of autodiffusion (Gruzin P.L. Probl. metalloved. i fiziki metallov, sb. 3, Metallurgizdat, 1952), the

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USSR/Thermodynamics - Thermochemistry. Equilibria.
Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18456

authors determined the ratio of the autodiffusion activation energy to the bond energy (evaporation heat) for Co equal to 0.65, which coincides with the value known for non-ferrous metals with face-centered cubic lattice (Dekhtyar I.Ya., Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1950, 20, 8, 1015), as well as for γ -Fe and austenite (RZhMet, 1956, 658).

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Radioactive Isotopes in Metallurgy. Y. I. K. et al.
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 21 (1965-66) [in Russian]
This is a summary of recent work outside the U.S.S.R. in which
radioactive isotopes have been used in metallurgical research, and

MAJ

KORNEV, Yu. v.

Gamma-ray defect-detection laboratory. (From: Nucleonics, 12, 11,
78-79, 1954). Zav. lab. 21 no. 7:874-877 '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Radiology, Industrial)

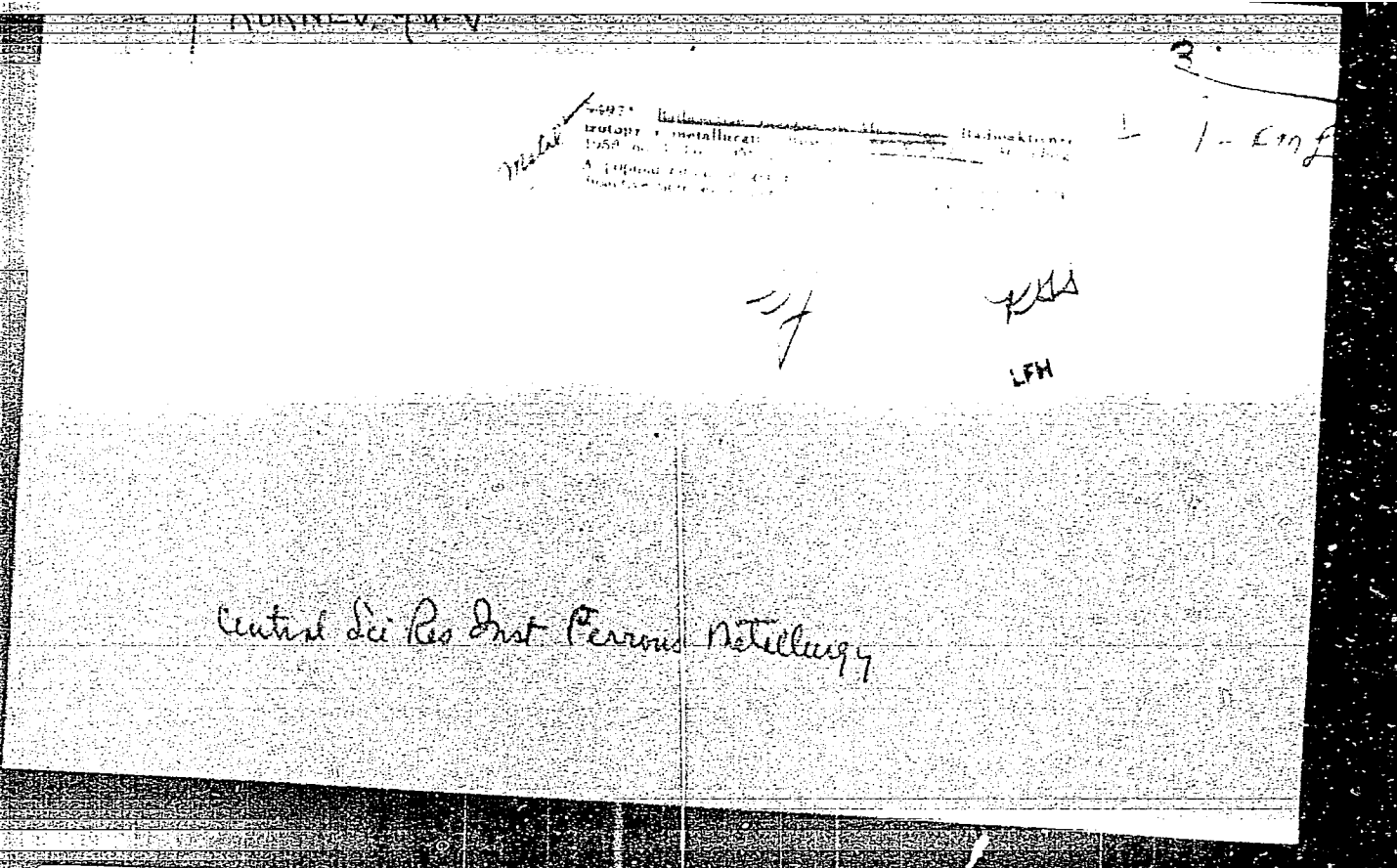
Radioaktivnye Atomy v Nauche i Tekhnike (Radioactive Atoms in Science and Engineering), by Yuriy Vasil'yevich Kornev, Moscow, Gosudarstvennoye Izdatel'stvo Kul'turno-Prosvetitel'noy Literatury, 1956, 69 pp

The brochure has three chapters: I. The Atom, Electrons, and the Atomic Nucleus; II. Radioisotopes as Sources of Great Energy; and III. Radioisotopes as Tracer Atoms.

The subdivisions of the various chapters are as follows.

1. Atomic structure of matter, how atoms are built, radioactive probe, nuclear model of the atom, how artificial radioisotopes are obtained, and properties of radioactive radiation.
2. "Radioactive eye" in metallurgy, "eyes" of current production, radioactive radiation in measuring technique, radioactive mineral prospector, healing rays, gamma-sterilization, marvelous rays aid agriculturists, action of radiation on properties of metal, gamma rays accelerate chemical reactions, and beta-analyzer for chemical composition of matter.

54M.139/



KORNEV, Yu.V.

Temperature control circuit used in high-frequency heat treatment.
Izv.tekh. no.1:51-52 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Induction heating--Measurement) (Electronic measurements)

per g-atom was obtained by both methods. The sublimation of Ag proceeds in the form of one-atom vapor. The measurement methods and the equipment are described in detail.

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ature dependence of the pressure of silver vapor above pure Ag: $\log P \text{ (mm)} = -68100 / 2.303 \cdot RT + 9.465$, and above Au-Ag alloy: $\log P = -69800 / 2.303RT + 8.993$ within the

Card 1/2

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, B-8 Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1957, 14642

Abstract: temperature range from 1020 to 1153°K were derived. The heat of sublimation of Ag was found to be 68 kcal per g-atom by both the above mentioned methods. The factor of the thermodynamic activity of silver γ_{Ag} for the alloy Au-0.3Ag computed from the experimental data corresponds to the equation $\gamma_{Ag} = \exp(-1700 / RT)$, which points at the closeness of the solid Au-Ag solution to the regular one. Contrarily to the earlier published data (RZhKhim, 1955, 11280), it was established that silver evaporates from the solid phase as a one-atom vapor; not many-atom complexes were detached (in the range up to 600 mass units).

AUTHOR
TITLE

KORNEV Yu. V., ZUBKOVSKIY S.L.,

PA - 2723

A New Method for the Investigation of the Process of Sublimation of Metals.

PERIODICAL

(Novaya metodika izucheniya protsessa sublimatsii metallov -Russian)
Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 4, pp 352 -356, (U.S.S.R.)

Received 5/1957

Reviewed 6/1957

ABSTRACT

The paper under review discusses a new method for the determination of the heat of sublimation with the aid of radioactive isotopes. By means of this method it is possible to measure directly the rate of outflow of a saturated vapor from a small hole. The authors applied the method of direct counting and used the radioactive isotope Cr^{51} . The preparation of the chromium specimens for the experiments is discussed. The chromium to be investigated was brought into an effusion chamber of alumina with a small opening for the discharge of the chromium vapors. A block diagram shows the way of operation of the measuring arrangement. Another figure shows the vacuum furnace of quartz with double water-cooled walls. In the experiments a vacuum of $\sim 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm barometric pressure was used. The effusion chamber containing the chromium was brought into this vacuum furnace. The activity was measured by a ring counter with the usual counting device.

Results of the measurements: The paper under review determines experimentally the dependence of the activity of the target upon the time t at the constant temperatures $T_1 = 1624^\circ K$, $T_2 = 1669^\circ K$, and $T_3 = 1692^\circ K$. The coefficients a and B were found for the temperatures T_1 , T_2 and T_3 .

Card 1/2

REARBY, Yu. V., Cand. Phys. and Math. Sci.;

"Determination of the heat of sublimation of silver by two methods," with Vintaykin, Ye. Z., page 494.

"Some Data on the Importance of thermodynamic magnitudes in determining Interaction between atoms in solid solutions," page 485.

In book Problems of Physical Metallurgy, Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1955, 603p. (Its: Sbornik trudov, v. 5)

The articles in the book present results of investigations conducted by the issuing body, Inst. of Physical Metallurgy, a part of the Cent. Sci. Res. Inst. of Ferrous Metallurgy, located in Dnepropetrovsk. The investigations were concerned with phase transformations in alloys, strengthening and softening processes, diffusion processes (studied with the aid of radioactive isotopes), and certain other questions.

KORNEV, Yu.V., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk

Radioactive isotopes in metallurgy. Dost.nauki i tekhn. i pered.
op.v prom. i stroi. no.2:80-103 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Metallurgy) (Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

SOV/137-58-9-19677

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 221 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kornev, Yu.V.

TITLE: ~~On the Problem of the Magnitude of Thermodynamic Quantities in~~
the Evaluation of Interatomic Reaction in Solid Solutions (K
voprosu o znachenii termodinamicheskikh velichin dlya
otsenki mezhatomnogo vzaimodeystviya v tverdykh rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. In-t metalloed. i fiz. metallov Tsent. n.-i. in-ta
chernoy metallurgii, 1958, Vol 5, pp 485-493

ABSTRACT: The absolute value of the vapor pressure above a pure
metal and the partial value of the vapor pressure of a compo-
nent above a solid solution and also the partial molar binding
energies (BE) are regarded as the characteristics of inter-
atomic reaction in metallic alloys. Earlier the concept of
thermodynamic activity was introduced instead of the concept
of the molar fraction in order to make it possible to apply the
fundamental equations for ideal solutions to real solutions. The
author developed a formula for the BE of a solid solution ,
from which it follows that under certain conditions a strengthen-
ing of a solid solution is possible as the result of the reaction of

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SOV/137-58-9-19677

On the Problem of the Meaning of Thermodynamic Values (cont.)

the atoms of the components, whereas under other conditions there is a tendency towards exfoliation in the solution. It is shown that for the study of the mechanism of diffusion it is also necessary to know the activity of the components of the solid solutions and their variations with temperature and concentration. The author examines a method for determining the Hargreaves point of condensation, which consists of the following: The alloy is located in one end of a sealed, evacuated quartz ampoule which is heated to a specified temperature T_h . The other end of the ampoule is cooled to the temperature T_c at which one of the components begins to condense. The activity of the component in the alloy is determined by T_h and T_c . The employment of radioactive isotopes makes it possible, by measuring the radioactivity of the target upon the same exposure of the pure metal and the alloy, to assess the activity of the component directly. On the basis of the relationships deduced in this work it is shown that the bond stability is higher in the solid Ag-Au solution than in the pure Ag. Likewise the temperature relationship of the coefficient of activity of Ag in the Au-0.3 Ag alloy was found.

1. Gold-silver alloys--Thermodynamic properties G.L.
2. Silver--Thermodynamic properties
3. Vapor pressure--Determination
4. Diffusion--Analysis

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-9-19783

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 239 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kornev, Yu. V.; Vintaykin, Ye. Z.

TITLE: Determination of the Heat of Sublimation of Silver by Two Methods (Opredeleniye teploty sublimatsii serebra dvumya metodami)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsent. n.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii, 1958, Vol 5, pp 494-502

ABSTRACT: The Knudsen method was used, that is, the method of measuring the rate of outflow of saturated steam through a small opening into a high vacuum. The rate of the outflow was measured by the condensation on the Ta target of the atoms of the portion of the atomic beam bounded by the collimator. The heating of the effusion crucible was effected by the induction method, with a high-frequency generator, with a precision of $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$. The apparatus produces a vacuum of the order of $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ mm Hg. The radioactive isotope Ag^{110} was used as the metal investigated. The weight of the condensate was determined by the radioactivity of the target. The following equation was formulated for the relationship between the temperature and the vapor pressure: $\log_{10} P = 68, 100/2.303 RT + 9.465$. The following method was also used: The atomic beam

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Determination of the Heat of Sublimation of Silver by Two Methods

emanating from the effusion opening was subjected to an electron bombardment. The rate of formation of ions due to this is related to the rate of effusion and, consequently, to the vapor pressure. By creating an electrical field it is possible to measure the total current. However, in this case, errors might be caused by the ionic current produced by the residual gases. To eliminate this the mass-spectrometric method is used. The ions produced as a result of the electronic irradiation are formed into an ionic ray by the stretching and the accelerating lenses and the collimator. Passing through the magnetic field, the ray is decomposed into the mass spectrum. The method indicated permits one to measure the current corresponding to a specified mass of ions. The investigation showed that polyatomic complexes are absent in Ag vapors. The mean heat of sublimation of pure (99.99%) Ag taken from 6 measurements constitutes 68 Kcal/g-atom.

G.L.

1. Silver--Sublimation 2. Steam--Measurement 3. Silver isotopes (Radioactive)
--Applications 4. Vapor pressure 5. Temperature 6. Mathematics

Card 2/2

40790

S/263/62/000/008/003/004
1007/1207

21.6000

AUTHOR: Korney, Yu. V.

TITLE: Simple electromagnetic spectrometer for the identification of radioactive isotopes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 8, 1962, 52, abstract 32.8.332 (Sb. tr. In-t metalloved. i fiz. metallov Tsentr. i.-i. in-ta chernoy metallurgii, v. 6, 1959, 481-484)

TEXT: A portable magnetic β -spectrometer of simple design is described. In this device electron beams are focused by a transversel homogeneous magnetic field according to the Danesh method. Electrons are detected by means of an end-window counter. The β -spectrometer consists of an electromagnet, a vacuum chamber and devices for measuring the magnetic field. The radioactive isotope investigated serves as an electron emitter. The bending radius of the spectrometer chamber is 150 mm. The (strength of the magnetic field is 3000 oersted. The resolving power for internal conversion electrons is 1.5%. Such simple devices are particular by usefull when working with tracers. There are 3 figures and 2 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

POROYKOV, I.V., prof.; KORNEV, Yu.V., dots.; ZHUKOV, V.V., dots.

[Selected chapters on physics] Otdel'nye glavy fiziki.
Moskva, Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 218 p. (MIRA 18:1)

LASHKEVICH, A.M.; TERENT'YEVA, A.A.; IVANOVA, L.S.; BORODULINA, M.A.;
VELICHENKO, I.N.; NIKULENKO, V.S.; KONSHINA, T.I.; SHAKHOVA, T.P.;
NYASHINA, A.A.; YASINSKAYA, Z.A.; AGAL'TSEVA, N.B.; SEL'MENSKAYA,
Ye.G.; KRETSMER, V.L.; KONONOVICH, L.K.; FEDORAYEVA, A.M.; TKACHUK,
L.Ya.; VYATKINA, G.A.; SLOUSHCH, V.S.; RACHINSKAYA, L.N.; PORTNAYA,
R.Yu.; KARAKOVSKAYA, E.M.; POKROVSKAYA, M.A.; KORNEVA, A.I.;
YERSHOVA, K.F., *otv. red.*; Primal uchastiye KAMANOV, M.I., *red.*;
LAGAREVA, A.P., *otv. za vypusk*; NIKITINA, I.P., *tekh. red.*

[Economy of Novosibirsk Province; collection of statistics] Narodnoe
khoziaistvo Novosibirskoi oblasti; statisticheski sbornik. Novo-
sibirsk, Gosstatizdat TsSU SSSR, 1961. 331 p. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Novosibirsk. Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Na-
chal'nik Statisticheskogo Upravleniya Novosibirskoy oblasti (for
Yershov). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Statisticheskogo Upravleniya
Novosibirskoy oblasti (for Kamancv).

(Novosibirsk Province—Economic conditions)

S/064/60/000/005/010/021/XX
B024/B070AUTHORS: Rozental', L. V., Burdygina, G. I., Korneva, E. D.,
Zhurina, F. G.TITLE: Plasticization of Triacetate Cellulose Films by Means of
Ester Mixtures of Higher Synthetic Fatty Acids

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 5, pp. 15 - 18

TEXT: This paper deals with a study of the plasticizing effect of esters of higher synthetic fatty acids ($C_6 - C_{16}$). It follows from the experiments that low temperatures favor the combination of the plasticizer with triacetate cellulose even when all traces of diluents and solvents are removed from the film. At higher temperatures and higher relative atmospheric humidity, this combination is checked. The number of double bendings endured by the film increases with the increase in the number of carbon atoms in the alcohol radical of fatty acid ester; under the same conditions the plasticizing effect also increases at lower temperatures. For the same number of carbon atoms in the acid

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Plasticization of Triacetate Cellulose Films by Means of Ester Mixtures of Higher Synthetic Fatty Acids S/064/60/000/005/010/021/XX
B024/B070

radical of the esters of higher synthetic fatty acids, their plasticizing effect increases with the increase in the molecular weight of the alcohol radical. There are 5 tables and 4 references: 3 Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: NIKFI (Motion Picture and Photography Scientific Research Institute). NIOPiK im. K. Ye. Voroshilova (Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semifinished Materials and Dyes imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov)

Card 2/2

SMIRNOV, O.K.; LEVI, S.M.; RYBNIKOVA, A.I.; KORNEVA, E.D.; POPOVA, O.V.

Hardening and plasticizing effect of water-soluble ethers of hexamethylol melamine and some mono-, di- and triatomic alcohols and polyglycerins. Part 1: Ethers of hexamethylol-melamine and of mono-, di-, and triatomic alcohols and polyglycerins. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.6:401-404 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut (NIKFI) i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasitsley (NIOPiK).

ROZENTAL', L.V.; BURDYGINA, G.I.; KORNEVA, E.D.; ZHURINA, F.G.

Plasticisation of cellulose triacetate films by mixtures of
esters of higher synthetic fatty acids. Khim.prom. no.5:367-370
Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kinofotoinstitut i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluprovodnikov i krasiteley. Im. K.Ye. Voroshilova.

(Cellulose acetate) (Plasticizers) (Acids, Fatty)

KORNEVA, E.D.; RYBNIKOVA, A.I.

Synthesis of monomethyl ethers of ethylene glycol and
diethylene glycol. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.8:1875-1878
Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Ethylene glycol)
(Diethylene glycol)

KURNEVA, E.D.; YEVDOKIMOV-SKOPINSKIY, A.N.

Synthesis of 1-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid. Zhur. VKHO 10
no. 2:239 '65. (MIRA 1826)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov
i krasiteley.

ACC NR: AP7006061

SOURCE CODE: UR/0213/66/006/005/0817/0822

AUTHOR: Korneva, F. R.

ORG: Black Sea Experimental Scientific Research Station, Institute of Oceanology, AN SSSR (Chernomorskaya eksperimental'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya Instituta okeanologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Distribution of foraminifera in the surface layer of sediments in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea

SOURCE: Okeanologiya, v. 6, no. 5, 1966, 817-822

TOPIC TAGS: biology, oceanography

SUB CODE: 08,06

ABSTRACT:

Study of the four maps of the distribution of foraminifera in the surface layer of sediments in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea published in this study reveals that secretory bottom and agglutinating foraminifera clearly tend to be found near the coast. From the coasts to the central regions of the sea there is a considerable reduction in their number and the number of species. However, plankton foraminifera in the surface layer of sediments are found in the largest quantities in the central part of the sea and their number decreases toward the coastal regions. The map of the percentages of bottom and plankton foraminifera shows that on the shelf near the mouth of the Nile River the bottom forms constitute 100% of all the foraminifera. On the shelf in the eastern half of the Mediterranean as a whole the percentage is as great as 99%, but in the sediments of the continental slope of the

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP7006061

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824710014-

eastern parts of the Mediterranean it decreases to 50%. Bottom foraminifera are found in these same quantities on the plateau between Crete and the coast of Africa. The sediments of the central part of the sea are characterized by a content of bottom foraminifera less than 5%.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 39,180]

Card 2/2

BULATOVA, Z.I.; VOYTSHEL', Z.A.; GORBOVETS, A.N.; IVANOVA, Ye.A.; KAZ'MINA,
T.A.; KISEL'MAN, E.N.; KLIMKO, S.A.; KLIMOVA, I.G.; KOZYREVA, V.F.;
~~KORNEVA, F.R.~~; KOSTITSINA, R.P.; KRUGLOVA, Z.M.; STRIZHOVA, A.I.;
MARKOVA, L.G.; TARASOVA, A.S.; USHAKOVA, M.V.; FILIPPOVA, Ye.A.,
ved.red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Mesozoic and Cenozoic stratigraphy of the West Siberian Lowland]
Stratigrafiia mezosoi i kainosoi Zapadno-Sibirskoi nizmennosti.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1957. 147 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy Zapadno-Sibirskiy nefterasvedochnyy
trest.

(Siberia, Western--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KLIMOVA, I.G.; KORNEVA, F.R.

Mesozoic ammonites and pelecypods from the Yelogy key borehole
(Western Siberia). Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.2:5-18 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Yelogy Valley--Ammonites)
(Yelogy Valley--Lamellibranchiata, Fossil)

IVANOV, V.I., akademik; KORNEVA, G.M.; SUCHKOVA, L.A.

Open cycles in the cellulose molecule. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 5:
1112-1113 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN KirgSSR. 2. AN KirgSSR (for
Ivanov).

AYMUKHAMEDOVA, G. B.; KORNEVA, G. M.

"Use of ultrasound for the extraction of substances from plants.
Izv.AN Kir.SSSR.Ser.est.i tekhn.nauk 4 no. 6:17-24 '62.
(MIRA 17:5)

KORNEVA, Galina Petrovna

Of the Question about Functional Uterine Hemorrhages and their Treatment
with(Progesterom)

Dissertation for candidate of a Medical Science degree. Chair of Obstetrics and
Gynecology (lecfaka) (head, Prof. A.M. Foy) Saratov Medi cal Institute, 1955

NIKITINA, Ye.V.; POPOVA, L.I.; AYDAROVA, R.A.; KASHCHENKO, L.I.; PROTOPOPOV,
G.F.; UBUKEYEVA, A.U.; TKACHENKO, V.I.; KORNEVA, I.G.; OBOZOV, A.O.;
GOLOVKOVA, A.G.; VVEDENSKIY, A.I., nauchnyy redaktor; TSYBINA, Ye.V.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Flora of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; guide to plants of the Kirghiz S.S.R.]
Flora Kirgizskoi SSR; opredelitel' rastenii Kirgizskoi SSR. Frunze,
Izd-vo AN Kirgizskoi SSR. Vol.7. 1957. 642 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Kirghizistan--Botany)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Meadow Cultivation. L.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 10842
AUTHOR : Korneva, I. G.
INST. : Institute of Botany, Academy of Sciences, Kirgiz SSR.
TITLE : A Method of Determining the Planned Coverage in a Con-
tinuous Study of Pasture Vegetation.
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. In-ta botan. AN KirgSSR, 1958, vyp. 3, 77-79
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

E N D

1561

-JK-

NIKITINA, Yenafa Vasil'yevna; UBUKEYEVA, Abida U.; KORNEVA, I.G..

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824710014

[Wormwood of Kirghizia and its economic significance] Polyni
Kirgizii i ikh khoziaistvennoe znachenie. Frunze, Izd-vo
AN Kirg.SSR, 1964. 53 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KORNEVA, I.G.; POPOVA, L.I., red.; AMOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Station geobotanical investigations in the Susamyr Valley]

Statsionarnye geobotanicheskie issledovaniia Susamyrskoi

doliny. Frunse, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, 1959.

174 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Susamyr Valley--Phytogeography)

L 5153-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/
T/EWP(t)/FGS(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(1) JD/WW/DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5020937

UR/0170/65/009/002/0155/0162

632.517.4

82

79

B

21, 44, 26

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, I. P.; Korneva, I. V.

TITLE: The effect of the turbulent number Pr_τ on the friction and heat transfer of a plate in turbulent gas flow

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no.2, 1965, 155-162

TOPIC TAGS: friction coefficient, heat transfer, plate, turbulent flow, gas flow, Prandtl number

ABSTRACT: The following expression was obtained elsewhere (Ginzburg, I. P. IFZh, No. 8, 1964.) to determine the relationship between the heat content and flow rate in the case of nongradient flow at arbitrary Pr_L and Pr_τ (where L and τ are laminar and turbulent flow, respectively):

$$\bar{h} = \bar{h}_0 + \left(\frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial \varphi} \right)_0 S(\varphi) - \bar{u}^2 R(\varphi), \quad (1)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP5020837

where

$$S(\varphi) = \int_0^1 \exp \left(- \int_0^1 \frac{Pr}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega (1/Pr - 1)}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi \right) d\varphi,$$

$$R(\varphi) = 2 \int_0^1 \exp \left(- \int_0^1 \frac{Pr}{\omega} \frac{\partial \omega (1/Pr - 1)}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi \right) \left(\int_0^1 Pr \left[\exp \int_0^1 \frac{Pr}{\omega} \times \right. \right. \tag{1a}$$

$$\left. \left. \times \frac{\partial \omega (1/Pr - 1)}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi \right] d\varphi \right) d\varphi,$$

$$\omega = \tau/\tau_0, \quad \varphi = v/u, \quad \bar{h} = h/H_0, \quad \bar{u}^2 = u^2/2H_0.$$

The present authors use this expression and the basic premises in the semiempiric theory of turbulence to evaluate the effect of the Pr_{τ} number on the friction and heat transfer coefficient of a plate. Orig. art. has: 18 numbered formulas.

Card 2/3

L 5153-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020937

3

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova, Leningrad (Leningrad State University) *44 G.*

SUBMITTED: 22Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, TD

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3 *hd*

KORNEVA, K.T.

Seasonal variations in the numbers of *Gulicoides pulicardis* L. and
Gulicoides fascipennis Staeg (Heleidae) in Voronezh floodland
biotopes. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 27 no.1:97-98 Ja-F '58.

(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry biologii Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(INSECTS,

Gulicoides, seasonal variations (Rus))

KORNEVA, K.T.

On the fauna and seasonal cycles of the population of flies
(Diptera, Muscidae) in forests located above the flood level
in the Voronezh Province. Med.paraz. i paras.bol. 29 no.6:
706-708 '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Is kafedry biologii Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsin-
skogo instituta (sav. kafedroy - prof. Ye.F. Pokrovskaya).
(VORONEZH PROVINCE—DIPTERA)

KORNEVA, K.T.

Fauna and larval biotopes of midges of the genus *Culicoides* (Diptera, Heleidae) in Voronezh Province. Zool. zhur. 40 no.11:1733-1736
N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Department of Biology, Medical High School of Voronezh.
(Voronezh Province--Diptera,
(Insects, Injurious and beneficial)

KORNEVA, K.T.

Variability of some morphological characters in biting midges
Culicoides fascipennis Staeg., *C. Subfascipennis* Kieff. and *C.*
vexans Staeg. Zool. zhur. 44 no.4:620-622 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra biologii Voronezhskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

KORNEVA, L. A.

178T69

USSR/Geophysics - Terrestrial Magnetic 1 Jan 51
Field

"Anomalous Geomagnetic Field and Its Equivalence
in a System of Currents in the World Ocean,"
L. A. Korneva, Navy Hydrophys Inst, Acad Sci
USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol. LXXVI, No 1, pp 49-52

Problem consists in checking the hypothesis by
V. V. Shuleykin on possibility of explaining an-
omalous geomagnetic fld by fld of elec currents
in world ocean. Checks on artificial magnetic
globus and measurements of ocean currents con-
firm the theory.

178T69

TRANS 563373

KORNEVA, L. A.

USSR/Geophysics - Magnetic Field, Earth's 21 Oct 51

"Eastern Component of the Earth's Magnetic Field,"
L. A. Korneva, *Nar Hydrophys Inst, Acad Sci USSR*

"Dokl Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXX, No 6, pp 679-680

Segn of the "anomalous" field from the actually
observed terrestrial field would considerably
facilitate soln of the problem of the origin of the
anomalous magnetic field and the general problems
of the earth's main magnetic field. Author gives
the chart of isolines $Y = \text{const}$ of the eastern

217758

component of the earth's magnetic field in gamma
for 1945. Chart is in agreement with V. V.
Sklyeykin's hypotheses. Submitted 31 Aug 51 by
Acad V. V. Sklyeykin.

217758

KORNEVA, L. A.

"Anomalous Geomagnetic Field and Electrical Currents Which
Are Connected With the World Ocean." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Marine
Hydrophysics Inst, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1953. (RZhGeol, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR
Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No.521, 2 Jun 55

KORNEVA, L.A.

Plotting and analyzing maps of an anomalous geomagnetic field.
Trudy MGI 7:32-40 '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Electromotive force) (Terrestrial electricity)

KORNEVA, L.A.

Making scale models of a geomagnetic field. Trudy MGI 7:41-66 '56.
(Magnetism, Terrestrial--Electromechanical analogies) (MLRA 9:9)

1082. INFLUENCE OF A VARIABLE STREAM OF SOLAR POSITIVE PARTICLES ON THE WIND IN THE IONOSPHERE. 551.510.535
 V.V. Shuleiko and L.A. Kornova. *Phys.*
 Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Vol. 107, No. 1, 59-62 (1959). In Russian. *1959*

A theoretical derivation of the wind produced by charged particles from the sun due to the earth's magnetic field. A periodic variation in current density is assumed, with the period of the solar rotation. J.M. Hough

WU
1959

MARINE Hydrophysics Inst, Acad Sci USSR

7857. ON THE PART OF THE GEOMAGNETIC FIELD IN THE ARCTIC REGION AND THE WORLD OCEAN, WHICH IS ASYMMETRIC WITH RESPECT TO THE EARTH'S AXIS
L.A. Korneva.

550.38

Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Vol. 107, No. 5, 679-82 (1956). In Russian.

Describes the anomalous magnetic field in terms of an equivalent electric current; gives diagrams of these currents for 1954.

J.M. Hough

life

Mexine Hydroplips. Inst. A.S. USSR

KORNEVA, L.A.; MASHKOV, S.T.

Automatic device for recording the periods of sea waves and its
testing. Trudy MGI 15:56-64 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Oceanographic instruments) (Waves)

KORNEVA, L.A.

Statistical characteristics of the variability of wave elements
in the shore area of a deep sea; results of work with A.A. Ivanov's
photographic wave recorder. Trudy MGI 23:44-65 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Waves)
Photogrammetry)

KORNEVA, L.A.

Some results of studying wave attenuation with depth.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no. 12:1815-1824 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Morskiy gidrofizicheskiy institut, Chernomorskoye otdeleniye
AN UkrSSR.

(Waves, Calming of)

KORNEVA, L.A., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk

"Storm basin" for hydrophysical research. Vest. AN SSSR 32
no.10:65-67 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Hydraulic laboratories)

KORNEVA, L.A.; LIVERDI, V.P.

Statistical characteristics of waves in the deep sea and ocean.
Trudy Mor. gidrofiz. inst. AN URSS 30:17-34 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

L 33313-65 ENT(1)/FCC GW
ACCESSION NR: AT5002848

S/3095/64/031/000/0081/0092

18
15
B+1

AUTHOR: Korneva, L. A. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Shutova, Ye.N.

TITLE: Results of observations and methodological research of the Punkt distant-sionnykh gidrometeorologicheskikh nablyudeniy Chernomorskogo otdeleniya (Station for remote hydrometeorological observations of the Black Sea division) of MGI during the course of the ICY and IGC

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 31, 1964. Issledovaniye morskogo volneniya (Study of sea swell), 81-92

TOPIC TAGS: mareograph, tide gauge, depth gauge, anemointegrator, anemometer, wind gauge, solarigraph, actinometer, marine thermometer, integrating anemometer

ABSTRACT: The theory and operation of the mareograph, anemointegrator, solarigraph and recording thermometer operated by the Black Sea division of MGI at the Katsivel' research station is described. Meteorological data collected during 1957 - 59 are also given. The mareograph consists essentially of a well connected with the sea by a tube. The amplitude of water level fluctuation in the well as a function of the amplitude of sea level fluctuations and instrument parameters is derived theoretically. The anemointegrator designed by V. V. Shuleykin automatically de-

Card 1/7

L 33313-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002848

termines wind components and total air flow. An improved methodology for graduating the anemointegrator has been developed. The solarigraph consists of a Yanishevskiy thermoelectric pyranometer and an autorecording millivoltmeter. The instrument is graduated by comparison with a standard thermoelectric actinometer or pyranometer. The control actinometer and pyranometer are checked by an Ongstrem pyrhiometer at the Karadagskaya aktinometrisheskaya observatoriya (Karadagsk actinometric observatory). The solarigraph is accurate to $\pm 3\%$. The recording thermometer uses 0.09mm copper wires included in a bridge circuit as sensors. An electro-pneumatic transformer (EPP-09) passes the information from the bridge circuit to the recording device. Accuracy to within 0.2° was obtained. General data has been obtained concerning the wind direction and intensity at Katsivel' and Yalta (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). Wave activity at Yalta and Katsivel' (see Fig. 2 of the Enclosure) and variations in the level of the Black Sea have also been recorded (see Fig. 3 of the Enclosure). The average yearly variation in total sunlight for the 1948 - 59 period is given, as well as more detailed information for the years 1957, '58 and '59. The yearly variation of air and water temperature in the Katsivel' region is shown and the extremes of temperature are noted. Orig. art. has: 11 figures and 5 formulas.

Card 2/7

L 33313-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002848

ASSOCIATION: Morskoy gidrofizicheskiy Institut AN UkrSSR (Marine hydrophysics institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 009

ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: ES

OTHER: 000

Card 3/7

KOHJIMA, L.A.

Energy of an irregular decaying swell in the sea and loss
of the energy of waves due to turbulent friction. Trudy Mor.
gidrofiz. inst. AN URSR 3:22-30 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

Experimental study of the steepness of wind waves. Ibid.:31-44

GENGRINOVICH, A.I.; KORNEVA, L.E.; MURTAZAYEV, A.M.

Amperometric titration of antipyrine with iodine chloride.
Dokl.AN Uz.SSR no.5:40-42 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Tashkentskiy farmatsevticheskiy institut. Predstavleno
akad.AN UzSSR S.Yu.Yunusovym.
(Antipyrine) (Iodine chloride)

NIKITINA, Yennafa Vasil'yevna; KORNEVA, I.G., otv. red.; BUTENKO,
N.P., red. izd-va; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn. red.

[Flora and vegetation of the pastures and meadows of the
Kirghiz Ala-Tau] Flora i rastitel'nost' pastbishch i seno-
kosov khrebta Kirgizskii Ala-Too. Frunze, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
Kirgizskoi SSR, 1962. 282 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Kirghiz Range--Pastures and meadows)

KORNEVA, N. G.

Dissertation: "Feeding Cycle of Soils and the Obtaining of High Yields of Sugar Beets in Kirgiz SSR." Cand Agr Sci, Kirgiz Agricultural Inst imeni K. I. Skryabin, 8 Jun 54. Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, Frunze, 26 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

KIL'CHEVSKIY, A.L. : KORNEVA, N.G.

[Fertilizers are an important means of increasing crop yields]
Udobrenia - nashchnyi rezerv povysheniia uroszhainosti. Frunse,
Kirgizskoe gos. izd-vo, 1955. 29 p. (MIRA 10:2)
(Fertilizers and manures)

KORNEVA, N.K.; GRINEVICH, I.P.; DOROPEYEV, G.A.; ZARUBIN, N.C.; LEPORSKIY, S.V.

An efficient design of the parts of high-capacity open-hearth
furnaces. Metallurg 10 no.8:23-24 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. DonNIICHermet i zavod im. Il'icha.

KORNEVA, N.K.; ANDREYEV, V.L.; DOROF'EYEV, G.A.; GRINEVICH, I.P.; VINOKUROV,
Ye.B.; TKACHENKO, V.A.

Study of the operation of ports in heavy duty open-hearth
furnaces. Stal' 25 no.4:324-325 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Donetskiiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

KULIKOV, V.O.; BORNATSKIY, I.I.; ZARUBIN, N.G.; DOROFYEV, G.A.;
KAINZHSKIY, Ye.A.; KAZAKOV, A.A.; KOVAL', R.F.; KORNEVA, N.K.;
TRET'YAKOV, Ye.V.; TRUNOV, Ye.A.; Primali uchastiye: ANDREYEV, V.L.;
GORDIYENKO, V.V.; GRINEVICH, I.P.; GUBAR', V.F.; DOLINENKO, V.I.;
ZHERNOVSKIY, V.S.; ZHIGALOVA, Z.I.; KOMOV, N.G.; KURAPIN, B.S.;
OLESHKEVICH, T.I.; PRIKHOZHENKO, Ye.

Mastering the operations of 650- and 900-ton (mega - gram) capacity
open-hearth furnaces at the Il'ich metallurgical plant. Stal' 25
no.8:805-807 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. DONNIICHERMET i Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Il'icha.

KORNEVA, N.K.; BORODIKHIN, A.P.

Selecting the shape of bottom dampers. Koks i khim. no.4:
24-28 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Coke ovens)

KORNEVA, N.K.; DOROFYEV, G.A.; GRINEVICH, I.P.; VINOKUROV, Ye.B.

Determining the optimum frequency of reversing the fuel spray
in open-hearth furnaces. Metallurg 9 no.5:22-23 My '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Donetskii filial Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta metallov i zavod im. Il'icha.

133-58-4-9/40

AUTHORS: Konovalov, K. N., Korneva, N. K., Danilov, P. M.,
Teder, L. I., Drobyazko, T. T. and Shtepa, A.S., Engineers.

TITLE: Gaseous Heating of Ingot Heads (Gazovyy obogrev
pribyl'noy chasty slitka)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 4, pp 311-316 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The use of an oxygen-coke-oven gas mixture for heating the hot tops of ingots weighing 5.6 to 6.7 tons developed on the Kuznetsk Works is described. The following optimal parameters for injector burner (Fig.1) were established: the diameter of the oxygen nozzle - 5 mm; the diameter of the mixing chamber - 16 to 18 mm; the diameter of the outlet 17 mm widening to 21 mm, the diameter of the tube for the gaseous mixture 1 1/2". Oxygen pressure 4-7 atm, coke oven gas pressure 200-350 mm H₂O. Consumption of gas 40-70 m³/hr and of oxygen 15-30 m³/hr. Experiments were carried out on 6-ton ingots of open hearth steel using the usual and experimental hot tops (of a smaller cross section but better insulated). Floating hot tops (Fig.2) were also tested. The duration of heating varied from 60 to 90 min, depending on the level of metal. The influence of gaseous heating on the

Card 1/3

Gaseous Heating of Ingot Heads

133-58-4-9/40

The pressure of coke oven gas should be increased to 2-3 atm (to avoid cooling of the burner). A maximum oxidation of titanium of 25% is observed when heating is carried out with an insufficient amount of protecting acid or fluid basic slag. The necessary amount of slag 5 to 7 kg should be added in 2-3 lots. By introducing into the slag titanium oxides and aluminium powder, the oxidation of titanium can be prevented. The quality of the metal obtained is satisfactory. Saving in metal due to a decrease in crop top - 6%. Further development of the process in order to decrease crop top to 6-8% should be carried out.

There are 1 table, 8 figures and 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat
(Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine)

Card 3/3

1. Steel--Manufacture 2. Ingots--Heating 3. Slags--Properties

KORNEVA, N.K.

Studying the process of firing chrome-magnesite articles in
a gas chamber kiln with the help of a model. Ogneupory
26 no.6:255-261 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Kuznetsk Basin--Kilns)

KURBATOV, Yu.L., inzh.; KORNEVA, N.K., inzh.

Improving the design of open-hearth furnace ports by modeling.
Stal' 23 no.3:263-266 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Models)

GORUN, Ye.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NCKAN, L.M., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; KORNEVA, G.I., laborant

Production of puffed corn with ingredients. Trudy VNIKQP
no.10:155-158 '59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Corn products)

GORUN, Ye.G.; KORNEVA, O.I.

Puffed corn. Kons.i ov.prom. 15 no.8:22-24 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Corn products)

GORUN, Ye.G.; KORNEVA, O.I.

Using yellow corn for flakes. Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.10:28-29
0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservirovaniya i
ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Corn (Maize))

GORUN, Ye.G.; DMITRIYEVA, Ye.T.; KORNEVA, O.I.; DUBOVA, G.I.

Technology of the production of food concentrates from corn meal.
Trudy VNIKOP no.11:77-81 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

KORNEVA, S. I.

March *3*
Reason for the appearance of stains in viscose. S. I. Korneva, D. N. Arkhangel'skii, and A. T. Serkov. *Tekhn. Prom. 16*, No. 9, 17-19 (1968).--The effect of FeS and of elemental S, present in the viscose in small and varying amts., on stains in the fabric is discussed. Elisabeth Barabash

mm

MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; KORNEVA, S.I.

Bleaching of viscose fiber by sodium chlorite. Khim.volok.
no.6:25-26 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.

(Rayon)

(Bleaching)

(Sodium chlorite)

VYAZANKIN, N.S.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; KORNEVA, S.P.

Reducing properties of triethyl tin hydride. Zhur.ob.khim.
33 no.3:1041-1042 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom
gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N.I. Lobachevskogo.
(Tin organic compounds) (Reduction (Chemistry))

VYAZANKIN, N.S.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; KORNEVA, S.P.

Interaction of triethyltin hydride with organic derivatives
of tin, mercury, and bismuth. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.8:2787-
2791 Ag '64. (MLRA 17(9))

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom
gosudarstvennom universitete im. N.I. Lobachevskogo.

ethylstannyltriethylgermane and triethylstannyltriethylgermane (under more
rigorous conditions) were prepared by this method. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 29Oct65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824710014-4

ACC NR: AP7012419

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/011/2025/2026

AUTHOR: Vyazankin, N. S.; Gladyshev, Ye. N.; Korneva, S. P.; Razuvayev, G. A.

ORG: Laboratory of Polymer Stabilization, AN SSSR, Gor'kiy (Laboratoriya stabilizatsii polimerov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Reaction of triethylsilyl- and triethylgermyllithium with ethylenic hydrocarbons

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 11, 1966, 2025-2026

TOPIC TAGS: lithium compound, hydrocarbon resin, silane

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: A convenient method of synthesizing triethylgermyllithium and triethylsilyllithium by the reaction of lithium with triethylgermylmercury or triethylsilylmercury in tetrahydrofuran or benzene medium was developed. Triethylgermyllithium and triethylsilyllithium are highly reactive, adding readily to unactivated multiple bonds in benzene medium. Reactions were conducted between triethylsilyllithium and ethylene and propylene, yielding tetraethylsilane and triethylpropylsilane, respectively. Triethyl-n-hexylsilane and triethyl-n-hexylgermane were produced by reaction of the lithium salts with hexene-1. (The reaction of the germyl salt required more rigorous conditions.) Triethylsilyllithium and triethylgermyllithium react with

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UDC: 547.245+547.246

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styrene exothermally, yielding triethyl(beta-phenethyl) silane and its germanium analog, along with an admixture of telomerization products of styrene containing $(C_2H_5)_3Si-$ or $(C_2H_5)_3Ge-$ residues. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas.

[JPRS: 40,427]

2/2

VYAZANKIN, N.S.; GLADYSHEV, Ye.N.; KORNEVA, S.P.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.

Disproportionation of hexaethyldigermene. Zhur. ob. khim. 34
no. 5:1645-1647 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom
gosudarstvennom universitete imeni Lobachevskogo.

VYAZANKIN, N.S.; RAZUVAYEV, G.A.; KORNEVA, S.P.; KRUGLAYA, O.A.; GALIULINA, R.F.

Reaction of triethyl tin hydride and its analogs with diethylzinc.
Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.4:884-887 O '64.

1. Laboratoriya stabilizatsii polimerov AN SSSR, Ger'kiy. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Razuvayev). (MIRA 17:11)

MARKO, O.P.; KORNEVA, T.K.; YUKHVIDOVA, Zh.M.

Intestinal microflora in nonspecific ulcerative colitis. Preliminary report. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immunit. 43 no. 1: 78-81 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya po proktologii i klinika Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR na baze Gorodskoy bol'nitsy No. 67. Submitted April 3, 1965.

KORNEVA, V.B. [Kornieva, V.B.]; KALININ, V.R.; LOBANOV, G.A. [Lobanov, H.A.];
ZHIZHINOVA, N.A. [Zhyzhynova, N.O.]

Use of synthetic fibers in the manufacture of Gobelin fabrics.
Leh. prom. no.4:9-10 O-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

Korneva, V.V.

62-11-7/29

AUTHORS: Zakharkin, L.I., Korneva, V.V.

TITLE: Allylic Rearrangements of 1.1-Dichloro-3-Phenylpropene-1 and Related Compounds (Allil'nyye peregruppirovki 1.1-dikhlor-3-fenilpropena-1 i blizkikh soyedineniy).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya AN SSSR, Otdelenie Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1957, Nr 11, pp. 1344-1348 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Here it is demonstrated that under the influence of the sodium-alcoholate on 1.1-dichloro-3-phenylpropene-1 an allyl-prototrope rearrangement to 1.1-dichloro-3-phenylpropene-2 takes place. In a further reaction with the sodium-alcoholate diethylacetal of the cinnamaldehyde and the diethylketal of the phenylethynylketone develop. It is demonstrated that under the influence of the sodium-alcoholate on 1.1-dichloro-3-acetoxy-3-phenylpropene-1 the diethylketal of the phenolethynylketone is obtained. There are 12 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Elementorganic Compounds of the AN USSR.
(Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR)

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AUTHORS: Zakharkin, L. I., Korneva, V. V. SOV/62-58-7-9/26

TITLE: The Addition of Sulfur Chlorides to $\text{RCH}=\text{CCl}_2$ in Neutral and Acid Medium (Prisoyedineniye khloridov sery k $\text{RCH}=\text{CCl}_2$ v neytral'noy i kisloy sredakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1958, Nr 7, pp 852 - 856 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors describe the addition of sulfur chlorides (mainly sulfur monochloride) to the $\text{CCl}_2\text{-CH}$ group in a neutral medium as well as in a medium of concentrated sulfuric acid. It was found that sulfur monochloride easily combines with $\text{RCH}=\text{CCl}_2$ (in the presence of anhydrous ferric chloride), on which occasion

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{S}^{\cdot\cdot} \\ | \\ (\text{R}-\text{CH}-\text{CCl}_3)_2 \end{array}$$

is formed. The addition of sulfur dichloride leads to the same disulfides with a simultaneous chlorination of the $\text{CCl}_2\text{-CH}$ group. The addition of sulfur monochloride to $\text{RCH}=\text{CCl}_2$ in a

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The Addition of Sulfur Chlorides to $\text{RCH}=\text{CCl}_2$ in
Neutral and Acid Medium

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sulfuric medium takes place according to the type of conjugated
reactions and leads to α -dithio-dicarboxylic acids
 $(\text{RCH}=\text{COOCH})_2$. It was also found that α -mercapto- δ -chloro-

valeric acid separates hydrogen chloride when heated, and that
it converts to tetrahydrothiophene- α -carboxylic acid. There are
7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 28, 1956

Card 2/2

ZAKHARKIN, L.I.; KORNEVA, V.V.

Some conversions of 1,5,9-cyclododecatriene. Dokl.AN SSSR 132
no.5:1078-1081 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk
SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Nesmeyanovym.
(Cyclododecatriene)

ZAKHARKIN, L.I.; KORNEVA, V.V.

Synthesis of ω -aminododecanoic acid. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim.
nauk no. 1:159-160 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.
(Dodecanoic acid)

ZAKHARKIN, L.I.; KORNEVA, V.V.; KUNITSKAYA, G.M.

Synthesis of 1, 10-decanedicarboxylic acid from 1, 5, 9-cyclododecatriene. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.10:1908-1909
0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Dodecanedioic acid)