MIKHNEV, Kosta, V.

Rentability of the operations of automobile repair shops, and reduction of prime cost in overhauling. Transp delo 6 no.8: 34-38 '54.

1. N-k sektor Remont avtomobili pri upravlenie Promishlenost po transporta.

MIKHNEV, Kr., inzh.

An electric model for determining the initial capacity distribution of the tension in the windings of transformers. Mashinostroene 11 no.12:13-18 D '62.

1. NIIEp.

MIKHNEV, Kr., inzh.

Longitudinal capacity of transformer windings. Mashinostroenie 12 no.6:27-32 S '63.

1. NIPKIEP.

MIKHNEV, N.

"Utilizing the intrafactory reserves for increasing the volume of production in the Stalin Chemical Plant in Dimitrovgrad."

p.6 Tezhka Promishlenost) Vol. 7, no. 6, Sept. 1958. Sofia, Bulgaria

So: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1958

MIKHOV, M.M., aspirant

Identifying local characteristics of curves determined by their orthogonal projections. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.:mashinostr. no.2: 43-49 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy aviatsionnyy institut.
(Curves in engineering)

MIKHNEV, M. M.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Methods of determining [illegible] characteristics of curved lines and surfaces given by their orthogonal projections", Moscow, 1959. 12 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst im Sergo Ordzhonikidze), 150 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 120)

MIKHNEV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich; LEVITSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; KUVSHINOV, K.A., dots., red.; BELYAYEVA, L.A., red. izd-va; NOVIK, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Mechanical drawing]Chtenie mashinostroitel'nykh chertezhei. (MIRA 15:10)
Moskva, Ovorongiz, 1962. 172 p.
(Mechanical drawing)

KOROL'KOV, V.I.; MIKHEEV, P.M.; RODRIGES, M.; KRUZHILIN, S.M., red.

[Short Russian-Spanish dictionary of terms in descriptive geometry and drawing] Kratkii russko-ispanskii slovar' terminov po nachertatel'noi geometrii i chercheniiu. Moskva, 1963. 32 p. (MIRA 17:7)

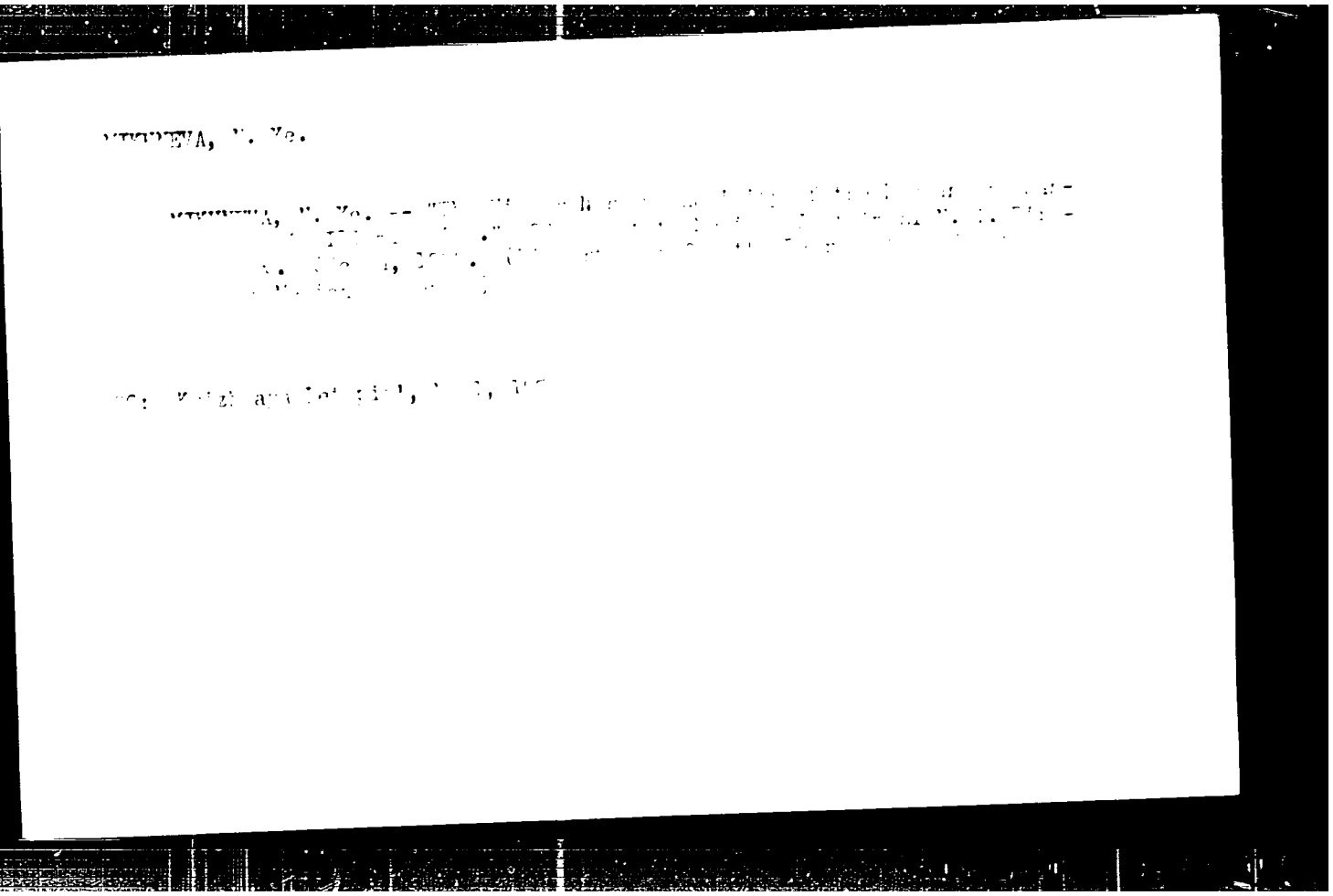
1. Moscow. Universitet druzhby narodov. Kafedra nachertatel'noi geometrii i chercheniia.

MIKHNEV, R.M. [Mikhn'ov, R. M.], kand.ekon.nauk

Guinea is building a new life. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.2:57-58 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Guinea—Politics and government)

GOLOVKO, Nikolay Kononovich[Holovko, M.K.]; MIKHNEV, Roman Mikhaylovich [Mikhn'ov, R.M.]; GAYDAMACHENKO, I.I.[Haidamachenko, I.I.], red.; LEVCHENKO, O.K., tekhn. red.; MEYEROVICH, S.L. [Meierovych, S.L.], tekhn. red.

[Latin American countries; brief handbook]Krainy Latyns'koi Ameryky; korotkyi dovidnyk. Kyiv, Derzhpolitvydav URSR, 1962. 234 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Latin America--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)



MIKHNEVA, N.M.

Restoration in dogs of conditioned reflex function impaired by prolonged exposure to darkness. Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 4 no.3: 387-395 My-Je '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta.

(DARKNESS, effects,
conditioned reflex disor., restoration of normal funct. in dogs)
(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,
disord. caused by darkness, restoration of normal funct. in dogs)

PETROVICH, Yu.A.; MIKHNEVA, N.Ye.; VISHNEVSKAYA, N.B.

Secretion of bromine ($NaBr^{82}$, KBr^{82}) in conditioned and unconditioned salivation. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.9:69-72 S '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stomatologii (direktor A.I. Marchenko) i Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta (direktor A.G. Loshchenko), Odessa. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR A.V. Lebedinskim.

(BROMIDES IN THE BODY)
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (SALIVA)

3,23

S 247 62 012 002 003-004
1015 1215

AUTHOR Mikhneva, N. E.

TITLE: Motor conditioned reactions of a dog by light and in darkness during difficult nervous tasks

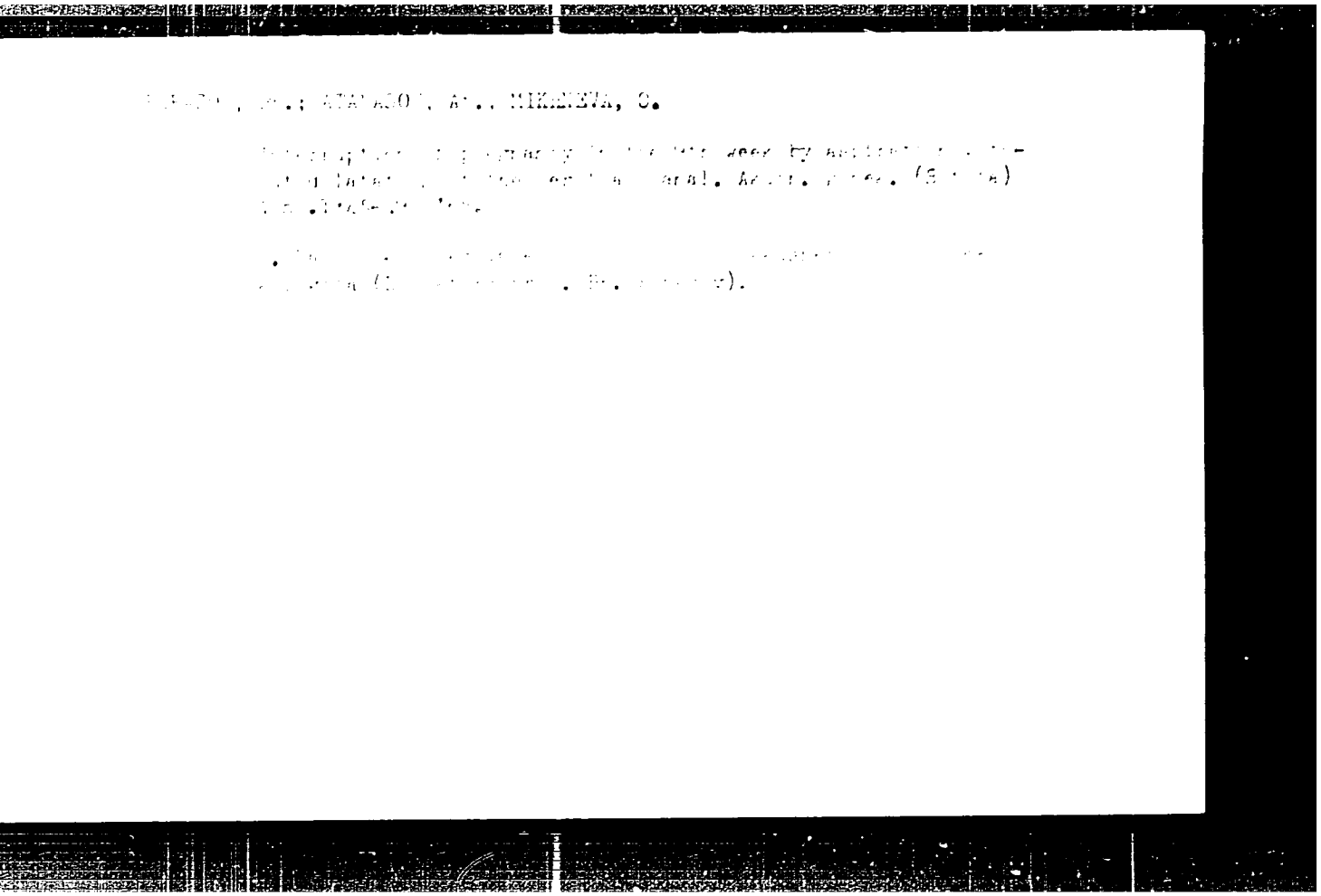
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vysshey nervnoy dyatel'nosti, v. 12, no. 2, 1962, 302-305

TEXT: Previous studies show that light was important in order to maintain cerebral cortical tonus, and that contditioned reflex activity decreased in the dark. Experiments on one dog, with elaborate conditional reflexes, showed that functional loads were easily overcome by the animal by light, but resulted in disorders of the conditioned activity in darkness. A very strong extraneous stimulus in the dark brought about disappearance of the reflexes and the onset of a neurotic state, but the switching on of light eliminated the neurotic symptoms. The inhibition in the cortical activity developed gradually within threetofour days. The author concluded that the presentation of difficult tasks to animals with a lowered cortical tonus (in darkness) could bring about the development of a neurotic condition. There is one table and a full description of the method employed.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziologicheskiy otdel im. I. P. Pavlova IEM AMN SSSR i fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya Odesskogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta (Dept. of Physiology im. I. P. Pavlov, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR and the Physiological Laboratory, Psychoneurological Institute, Odessa)

SUBMITTED July 16, 1959

Card 1/1



KLEPESHTA, Yozef[Klepešta, Josef]; LUKESH, Ladislav[Lukeš, Ladislav], inzh., doktor rac. tekhn. nauk, KIKNIEVICH, Aleksandra [translator]; MEKOVA, Dara, otv. red.

[Map of the moon] Karta Luny. Prague, Tsentral'noe upr. geodezii i kartografii, 1959. 41 p. (MIRA 17:8)

PLUTSER-SARNO, Yu.N., inzh.; MIKHEVICH, G.A., inzh.; LIPOVKA, V.I., inzh.; ARONOV, M.I., inzh.; BUDNITSKIY, A.A., inzh.

Improving the circuit of d.c.electric driving for diesel locomotives. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.1:47-52 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Diesel locomotives--Electric driving)

L 65061-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(h) TT/AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5021981 UR/0286/65/000/014/0050/0050
621.313.12.024.013.8.078.3.

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B

AUTHOR: Aronov, M. I.; Mikhnevich, G. A.

TITLE: A device for controlling excitation of a dc generator. Class 21, No. 172996

25

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 50

TOPIC TAGS: generator, electric equipment, magnetic amplifier

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for controlling excitation of a dc generator with current and voltage limitation. The unit contains a magnetic amplifier which feeds the excitation coil of the generator. The master coil of the amplifier is connected to a tachogenerator on the shaft of the drive motor. The control coil is connected in opposition to the master coil. Pulses with controlled width and amplitude are fed to the control coil through a transistor which operates as a key. The device is designed for independently controlling the limitation of current, voltage and power in the generator. The width of the pulses fed to the control coil of the magnetic amplifier is proportional to the generator voltage, while the amplitude is proportional to the current. These pulses come

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from constant-voltage and constant-current transformers. The primaries of the transformers are fed from a source of square pulses. The width and amplitude of the pulses fed to the control winding of the magnetic amplifier are controlled by a source of square pulses of constant width and amplitude, e.g. a transformer with square pulses fed to the primary, and with the magnetization winding connected to the voltage of the tachogenerator.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27Jan62 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021981

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ENCLOSURE: 01

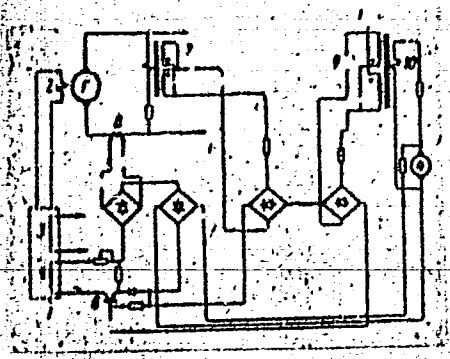

Fig. 1. 1--magnetic amplifier; 2--excitation coil; 3--master coil; 4--tachogenerator; 5--control coil; 6--transistor; 7--voltage transformer; 8--current transformer; 9--source of square pulses; 10--magnetization winding

Card 3/3

DOMNIN, F.A., insh.; MIKHNEVICH, O.A., insh.

Selecting the parameters of antiskidding systems. Vest. TSNII MPS 24 no.4:16-19 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tyazhelogo elektromashinostroyeniya.

GORUSHKIN, V.I.; KOVAL'KOV, G.A.; KOZLOVSKIY, G.F.; LUTIDZE, Sh.I.; MARKOVICH, I.M.; MEYEROVICH, E.A.; MIKHNEVICH, G.I.; POPKOV, V.I.; STEKOL'NIKOV, I.S.; TAFT, V.A.; TOLSTOV, Yu.G.

Sixtieth anniversary of the birth of A.I. Moskvitin. Elektrichestvo no.4:94 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Moskvitin, Anatolii Ivanovich, 1902-)

MIKHNEVICH, G. L.

DECEASED

1964

Crystallography.
Organic chem.

c. 62

3(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2842

Mikhnevich, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich, Viktor Pavlovich Ryazanov, and Alexsandra Dmitriyevna Sibiryakova

Geodeziya, ch. 2 (Geodesy, Pt. 2) Moscow, Geodezizdat, 1959. 334 p. Errata slip inserted. 6,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): A.V. Maslov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): A.I. Vitman; Ed. of Publishing House: A.I. Shurygina; Tech. Ed.: V.V. Romanova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geodesists, land surveyors, and agricultural engineers.

COVERAGE: This book is the second of two volumes on problems in surveying and geodesy as related to agriculture. Volume II refers to problems of basic geodetic control for topographic and land use purposes. The first part of the text covers the principles of surveying instruments, telescopes, verniers, and other fundamentals. The body of the text includes complete coverage of the fundamental principles and field procedures in establishing horizontal and vertical control

Card 1/9

MIKHNEVICH, Grigoriy Vasil'yevich, dots.; RYAZANOV, Viktor Pavlovich, dots.; SIBIRYAKOVA, Aleksandra Dmitriyevna, dots. Prinimali uchastiye: BATRAKOV, Yu.G., dots.; VITMAN, A.I., dots.; YUNOSHEV, L.S., aspirant; KOROBOCHKIN, M.I., assistent; NEKHOROSHEV, M.Ye., retsenzent; BOGOLYUBOVA, N.S., retsenzent; NIKOLENKO, L.F., retsenzent; CHERNUKHIN, L.S., retsenzent; NESHCHADIMOV, L.S., retsenzent; LARCHENKO, Ye.G., prof., red.

[Surveying] Geodeziia. Moskva, Nedra. Pt.2., 1964. 338 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh aerofotos"yemok (for Nekhoroshev). 2. Kafedra vysshey geodezii Omskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta (for Bogolyubova, Nikolenko, Chernukhin, Neshchadimov).

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1960, No. 6, p. 113, # 5684

AUTHOR: Mikhnevich, O. V.

TITLE: Working Formulae for Determination of Longitudinal, Transverse and Total Displacements of an Ordinary Triangle Network

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. zemleustroystva, 1959, No. 3, pp. 91-96

TEXT: On the basis of the known formulae of inverse weight $\frac{1}{P_t}$ for the longitudinal and transverse displacements of an ordinary rectilinear network of equilateral triangles, the author derives, expressing $\frac{1}{P_t}$ as a function of the number N of triangles in the network, new working formulae for determination of the longitudinal t, transverse u and total $M = \sqrt{t^2+u^2}$ displacements of the triangle network with an accuracy sufficient for practical purposes. For the case of measuring directions or angles in all combinations and adjustment by angles and directions for the conditions of shapes, directional angles and bases, the formulae look as follows:

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Working Formulae for Determination of Longitudinal, Transverse and Total Displacements of an Ordinary Triangle Network

$$\left.\begin{aligned} t &= \pm \frac{m''}{\rho''} s\, N\, (0{,}0135\, N + 0{,}27) \\ u &= \pm \frac{m''}{\rho''} s\, N\, (0{,}0078\, N + 0{,}195) \\ M &= \pm \frac{m''}{\rho''} s\, N\, (0{,}0155\, N + 0{,}335) \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (1)$$

If the angles are measured with closing the level, and adjustment is made by angles corrected for the condition of horizon, the following formulae are recommended:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} t &= \pm \frac{m''}{\rho''} s\, N\, (0{,}017\, N + 0{,}178) \\ u &= \pm \frac{m''}{\rho''} s\, N\, (0{,}088\, N + 0{,}15) \\ M &= \pm \frac{m''}{\rho''} s\, N\, (0{,}019\, N + 0{,}232) \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (2)$$

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Working Formulae for Determination of Longitudinal, Transverse and Total Displacements of an Ordinary Triangle Network

where m'' is the root-mean-square error of angle measurement, s is the mean length of a triangle side. The values of t, u and M calculated by Formulae (1) and (2) correspond, at $N < 20$, to the expressions for $\frac{1}{P_f}$ obtained from the known rigorous formulas with an error not exceeding 1-2%.

A I. Fikhmar

Card 3/3

MIKHNEVICH, G. V.

"An experimental investigation of the amplidyne generator", by Engineer G. V. Mikhnevich, at the Power Engr. Inst. im KRZHIZHANOVSKIY of the Acad. Sce. USSR.

SO: Elektrichestvo, No 5, Moscow, May 1947 (U-5533)

[illegible], I. F. [illegible] Tech. [illegible]

Dissertation: "Weight [illegible] elements of the triangul[illegible] Surf[illegible]."

[illegible]/1, 5

Moscow Inst[illegible] of Engineers for [illegible] of Land [illegible] Aviation.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

USSR/Engineering - Electrical Engineering Dec 51

"On the Stability of Synchronous Generator When Its Excitation Is Regulated by Stator Current," G. V. Mikhnevich, V. I. Gorushkin

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 12, pp 1769-1776

Investigates static characteristics, static stability and dynamic stability of compounded synchronous generator at various values of regulation coeff and discusses results. Regulation of excitation under certain conditions may provide for increase of static as well as dynamic stability and

205T22

USSR/Engineering - Electrical Engineering Dec 51
(Contd)

thus increase carrying capacity of long-distance elec power lines. Submitted Acad A. V. Vinter.

205T22

MIKHNEVICH, G. V.

MIKHNEVICH, G.V.; KRZHIZHANOVSKIY, G.M., akademik.

Static astability limits of synchronous generators and a method for the stabilization of excitation in control systems. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.tekh.nauk no.10:1456-1464 O '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Krzhizhanovskiy).
(Dynamos) (Electric controllers)

24-6-8/24

AUTHOR: Mikhevich, G. V. (Moscow).

TITLE: Regulation of the excitation of a group of synchronous alternators in a power station which are parallel connected. (Regulirovaniye vozbuzhdeniya gruppy parallel'no rabotayushchikh sinkhronnykh generatorov elektrostantsii).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.6, pp.43-48 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Analysis of the stability of regulation of the excitation of synchronous alternators of a power station is usually effected on the basis of a circuit in which the group of alternators of the station is substituted by a single equivalent alternator. For remote power stations connected with the receiving system by means of a long transmission line, it is necessary to evaluate the admissibility of substituting a group of alternators by an equivalent alternator if for controlling the excitation derivatives of the currents, of the displacement angles of the rotor axes and the voltages are applied. Some of the problems involved were investigated by Venikov, V.A. and Litkens, I. V. (1) and Gertsenberg, G. R. and Sntrafyan, Ya. N. (2). The

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Regulation of the excitation of a group of synchronous alternators in a power station which are parallel connected. (Cont.)

results of the analysis are applied to a quantitative evaluation of the mutual influence of systems of excitation regulation as applicable to the Kuybyshev-Moscow transmission line. Two systems are compared, one with two alternators in the equivalent circuit and one with a single alternator in the equivalent circuit. Analysis of the stability for a concrete example leads to the conclusion that consideration of the additional couplings which are characteristic for a group of parallel connected alternators leads to a reduction of the calculated stability limit, of the angle δ, by 5 to 15 degrees (δ being the displacement angle between the axis of the alternator rotor and the voltage vector on the busbars at the receiving end. On the basis of the obtained results it is concluded that stability calculations obtained for a circuit comprising a single equivalent alternator may yield, for a group of parallel connected alternators, results which are in excess of the real value of the static stability. If the excitation control system is stabilised by means of derivatives of the angles δ substitution of a group of alternators by an equivalent single alternator will involve

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Regulation of the excitation of a group of synchronous alternators in a power station which are parallel connected. (Cont.)

the least changes in the conditions of stability. However, if the excitation control is effected by means of derivatives of the voltage or the current, it is necessary to take into consideration the inter-relation between the systems of excitation control of the parallel connected alternators. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 3 Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1956.

AVAILABLE:

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Mikhnevich, G. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences 105-58-3-29/31

TITLE: Transactions of the Conference of Electrical Engineers of the Roumanian People's Republic (Konferentsiya elektrotekhnikov Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 94-94 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Department for Power Engineering and Electrical Engineering of the Scientific Society of Engineers of the Roumanian People's Republic (ASIT) held a conference in Bucharest from November 11th to 14th. More than 700 scientists, engineers and technicians from Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the USSR, Yugoslavia and from the GDR were present. 5 lectures were held in the plenary meeting, dealing with a statement of accounts on research activities and a formulation of future tasks. Addresses were delivered by: the Deputy Ministers for Heavy Industry N. Georgiu and T. Abrian, the Deputy Minister for Transport and Postal and Telecommunication Services D. Simulesku, Deputy Minister for the Mineral Oil and the Chemical Industry I. Velea and the Corresponding Member of the Academy of Science of the Roumanian People's Republic Professor M. Berkovich.

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70 lectures were held in the sections of the conference. Engineer I. Iordenesku and Engineer T. Berinde held a lecture on the results of the investigations of autosynchronization of synchronous generators and compensators in su ply systems. Engineer M. Denila held a lecture on the application of the model method for the selection of protective equipment for sub-stations against atmospheric excess voltages. Engineer A. Nagi held a lecture on practical criteria of the optimum distribution of reactive power. Engineer Zh. Gero and Engineer Sh. Fel'dman reported on the behaviour of induction motors at an automatic repeated connection. Engeneer K. Naku reported on the improvement of the electric drive of paper producing machinery. The Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Roumanian People' Republic Professor Marinesku revealed results of the the retical and experimental invest gations of electric machinery with a stroke action. Engineer G. Aslan and Candidate of Technical Sciences Fransua revealed the results of such investigations of a universal machine without a stator winding, Engineer M. Birgeoanu of a

synchronous generator with a rigorously sinusoidal voltage, Engineer V. Bunya of a generator with 8000 cycles/second. Engineer S. Donich and Engineer Mikheyesku reported on the Roumanian electrotechnical Carborundum! Engineer M. Nedesku and Engineer L. Likhtenbaum reported on the production of insulating laquers in Roumania. Engineer Ad. Somliyen gave the results of the investigation of the new error compensation method for current transformers. Professor Pl. Andronesku lectured on the sensitivity of the heatstone bridge. The Corresponding Member of the Academy of Science of the Roumanian People's Republic Professor Aur. Avramesku, Engineer G. Popeku and Engineer D. Mekhedintz reported on the equipment for the testing of permanent magnets. Engineer Ov. Chentya and Engineer V. Miklosh reported on a harmonic analyzer .

Engineer Ion Rott lectures on the introduction of electronic relay stations in Roumania Engineer Aur lectured on the selection of types for automatic telephone stations in Roumanian towsn. Engineer N. Shtenfenesku reported on the automatic control of parameters of electric machines in pulse

Transactions of the Conference of Electrical Enfineers of the Roumanian People's Republic 105-58-3-29/31

systems. Engineer G. Ioanin lectured on the algebraic foundations of discret systems with contact and relays. Engineer Eg. Khoppe gave results of works for the creation of an instrument for measuring the humidity of loose materials.

Card 4/4

SERGIYENKO, S.R.; MIKHNOVSKAYA, A.A.

Chemical nature of high-molecular-weight monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons of Romashkino (Devonian) petroleum. Article No.19. Trudy Inst. nefti 12:136-146 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Hydrocarbons)

MIKHNEVICH, G.V.

14(6),8(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3071

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut

Elektroenergetika, vyp. 1 (Electric Power Engineering, Nr 1) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 159 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,800 copies printed.

Eds. of Publishing House: P. P. Ogarkov and Ye. N. Grigor'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. V. Zelenkova; Editorial Board: Yu. G. Tolstov, Doctor of Technical Sciences (Resp. Ed.), I. R. Markovich, Doctor of Technical Sciences, I. S. Stekol'nikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, P. I. Zubkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, G. V. Mikhnevich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, V. I. Levitov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and N. D. Bol'shov (Secretary)

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists in the various fields of electric power engineering treated in it.

COVERAGE: The first issue of the collection of articles, Elektroenergetika, appeared in April 1959. It is published by ENIN imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. The articles in this issue are based on research and work by the authors under the auspices of ENIN. The articles are on a high theoretical and technical level and represent original contributions to various present-day problems in electrical engineering. References are given after most of the articles.

Kozlovskiy, G. P., and G. V. Mikhnevich. Equivalent Circuit of Station Generators Equipped With Strong-Action Regulators 98

The author presents a method of representing a group of a station generators by two identical generators equivalent to the group in their static characteristics. The method is used in studying static stability and the nature of transients of station generators. There are 4 references, all Soviet.

Gorushkin, V. I. Application of the Method of Successive Approximations for Calculating Complex Electrical Networks 105

There are 7 references, all Soviet.

Gol'tsov, N. A. Transformation of a Single-phase System Into a Three-phase Using Static Devices According to a Scheme Developed by P. A. Kalantarov and L. A. Tseytlin 114

The method used consists in employing capacitors in the circuit. The author derives formulas expressing the transformation. There are 3 references, all Soviet.

Aronzon, N. Z. Properties of a Certain Type of Oscillatory Circuit 117

No references are given.

Gol'tsov, N. A. Application of a Series of Functions for the Derivation of Formulas of Various Numerical Methods for Solving Ordinary Differential Equations 120

There are 3 references, all Soviet.

Stekol'nikov, I. S. The Mechanism of Discharge in Large Gap Spacings for Alternating Current 127

The author, a well-known specialist in problems of lightning protection, investigated the mechanism of discharge at industrial frequency and at various spacings of the air gap, all of them having practical applications. On the basis of several experiments, using various types of circuits and varying the parameters, the author concludes that the electric strength of a given spacing is not subject to substantial change when circuit parameters are varied. There are 8 references: 2 Soviet, 4 English and 2 German.

Mikhnevich, G.V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3407

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Energeticheskiy institut im. G.M. Krzhizhanovskogo

Problemy energetiki; sbornik posvyashchayetsya akademiku G.M. Krzhizhanovskomu (Problems of Power Engineering; Collection of Articles Dedicated to Academician G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy) Moscow, 1959. 851 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Eds. of Publishing House: B.D. Astrakhin, P.V. Dubkov, P.I. Zubkov, and S.M. Moyzhes; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova; Editorial Board: A.V. Vinter, Academician (Deceased), V.I. Popkov (Resp. Ed.) Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, V.I. Veyts, A.S. Predvoditelev, M.A. Styrikovich, E.F. Chukhanov, E.B. Bogdanova, Candidate of Technical Sciences, B.K. Kozlov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, N.N. Lebedev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and I.E. Bundakov.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended as a tribute to the memory of Academician G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy.

COVERAGE: The collection contains sixty articles by former students and coworkers of the deceased Academician. The articles deal with problems of a wide range of subjects in the field of power engineering: problems of the regional development of electrical and thermal power engineering, power engineering technology, and the physics of combustion. No personalities are mentioned. References are given after most articles.

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20V/110-59-1-9/20

AUTHORS: Kozlovskiy G.F. and Mikhnevich G.V.
(Candidates of Technical Sciences)

TITLE: Analysis of Static Stability by Means of an Electronic Modelling Device (Analiz staticheskoy ustoychivosti pri pomoshchi elektronnogo modeliruyushchego ustroystva)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 1, pp 33-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In designing modern types of field-control equipment for alternators it is most important to study the stability of the machine so as to avoid hunting. Stability studies are very complicated and accordingly electronic analogues and computers are being used for this kind of work. The former are very convenient because it is easy to adjust the variables, and the accuracy of the result is governed by the accuracy of operation of the analogue. Studies by these means have yielded new interesting information about automatic field-control systems from which practical conclusions can be drawn. The analysis of static stability on an electronic analogue is then described. The article considers a system consisting of two machines provided with deep field control and supplying a system of infinite power. The initial system of differential

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equations, taken from a previous work by one of the authors, is given in a form convenient for setting up the problem on the analogue. Eq (1) applies to the first generator and an analogous equation to the second one. A schematic diagram of the problem set up on the analogue is given in Fig 1. With this circuit it is possible to solve a number of problems, including the problem of the static stability of a station with a number of sets. When the characteristics and operating conditions of the different generators in the station are the same, the characteristic equation for a number of generators can be reduced to two simpler equations, one of which describes the basic motion of the generator rotors and the second their relative motion. The station with a number of sets can be replaced by two identical generators equivalent in static characteristics. In this case the basic and relative motions of the rotors are described by the systems of Eq (3) and Eq (4) respectively. When the stability of each type of motion can be considered separately, use can be made of the somewhat simplified circuit in Fig 1. Here the resistors that correspond to

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the linkage between generators are considered infinite and the input impedances are re-arranged to suit the coefficients of the appropriate equations. Investigations on an electronic analogue showed that the possibility of stabilising a control system is necessarily limited if differentials of only current or voltage are used. By way of example, Fig 2 shows the region of stable basic motion for different conditions; it will be seen from this figure that the size of the region of stability depends very much on the maximum values of the control coefficient. The influence of circuit constants on stability is then considered. It is shown that under certain circumstances the region of stability can be displaced in the plane of the regulation coefficients and this can greatly affect the static stability. A number of studies were made to determine the influence of the synchronous reactance: it was found that when the synchronous reactance was increased by a factor of four the maximum output varied by only 2.5%. Values of the maximum output and the corresponding values of the e.m.f.

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and the angle δ are given in Table 2. It was found that if the inertia constant is much reduced it is more difficult to obtain stable operation for large values of the angle δ. The effect of the time constants of the field and controller are briefly considered.

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There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 6 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1958

8(5) SOV/105-59-5-3/29

AUTHORS: Mikhnevich, G. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Kozlovskiy, G. F., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Optimal Way of Regulating the Excitation of Synchronous Generators (Ob optimal'noy strukture zakona regulirovaniya vozbuzhdeniya sinkhronnykh generatorov)

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 10-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a description of the principles by which the different regulating systems can be evaluated from a general point of view, and a method of determining the law of regulation can be worked out in consideration of the basic and relative motion of the generators of a plant with several units (Refs 2,4,5,6). Figure 2 shows a generalized circuit diagram for the regulation of the excitation. This wiring is described by a linear equation system (Ref 5). The analysis of the stability and of the character of the transition processes consists in the analysis of the processes in a system of several circuits. The generalized circuit diagram permits an explanation of the characteristics of regulation as functions of different parameters and their derivations to be found. The results of the analysis of circuit

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properties and their relations between each other are not described in detail; only some outstanding properties are pointed out.- In conclusion it is said that the system for the regulation of a synchronous generator should be regarded as one with several circuits. The described method of a synthesis of the structure of a law of regulation by the derivations of the operation values permits the properties of the system to be utilized, and a great extension of the range of stability to be obtained. The stabilizing system which offers high characteristics, both for the basic and the relative motion must be based on the use of derivations of general as well as of individual operation parameters. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut im. Krzhizhanovskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Power Engineering imeni Krzhizhanovskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 5, 1959

MIKHNEVICH, G.V. (Moskva)

Nature of the complex motion of a set of synchronous generators in an electric power station. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Energ. i avtom. no.5:43-49 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1.Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Electric generators)

KOZOVSKIY, G.F. (Moskva); MIKHNEVICH, G.V. (Moskva)

Structural characteristics of the automatic control system for the excitation of synchronous generators. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Energ. i avtom. no.566-76 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Electric generators) (Automatic control)

MIKHEYEVICH, Gennadiy Viktorovich; KOZLOVSKIY, Genrikh Frantsevich; MOSKVITIN, A.I., otv.red.; GRIGOR'YEV, Ye.N., red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Quality and stability of transient processes in the excitation control system of a multiunit electric power plant] Ustoichivost' i kachestvo perekhodnykh protsessov sistemy regulirovaniia vozbuzhdeniia mnogoagregatnoi elektrostantsii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1960. 97 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(Electric power plants)

MIKHNEVICH, G.V.; KOZLOVSKIY, G.F.

Features in the study of the stability and properties of transient processes of a multiple-unit station. Elektroenergetika no.2:79-87 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Electric generators)

Mikhnevich, G.V.

S/024/60/000/04/001/013
E194/E484

AUTHOR: Mikhnevich, G.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: The Static Stability and Natural Frequency of Oscillation of a Power System with Two Degrees of Freedom

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Energetika i avtomatika, 1960, No.4, pp.29-35

TEXT: In practical calculations of static stability it is usual to consider a system with two generating stations. In analysing automatic voltage control systems for alternators, it is usual to introduce the simplification of considering the receiving system as a busbar of infinite capacity. In the solution of a number of problems, it is necessary to consider an equivalent circuit with three generating stations. The three machine circuit may be used to solve problems of stability and nature of transient processes for power stations that operate on two large power systems or through transmission lines with intermediate synchronous compensators. A further typical example is that of the stability of a power station where the operating conditions are such that it must be represented by two separate generators. For the three

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machine system, the circuit of which is shown diagrammatically in Fig.1, in which the generators have voltage controllers, the main equations may be written in the form of Eq.(1) to (6) and it is convenient to convert Eq.(1), (2) and (3) to the form of Eq.(7) and (8). Eq.(4) to (8) may be used to solve stability and transient problems of a power system but they are so complicated that it is not possible to obtain a conception of the basic properties of the control system from general analysis of the equations or to determine the design principles of the field control system of a multi-machine arrangement. To simplify matters in considering a system with three alternators the loads are represented by constant impedances and transients in the stator circuits are neglected. The procedure for analysing the properties of a three machine system given below permits approximate assessment of the effects of automatic field control of the generators. The method adopted introduces assumptions by which analysis of the three generators system may be reduced to analysis of a system with two degrees of freedom. The limiting

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stability for a power system with two degrees of freedom is then considered and Eq.(9) and (10) are written for small changes in the system. The equations are simplified if the third generator is of infinite capacity and expressions are then obtained for two alternators working on infinite busbars. When the third generator is of commensurate capacity, additional terms are introduced and the values of the partial differential coefficients in Eq.(9) and (10) are given by Eq.(11) to (16). After appropriate conversion, Eq.(18) is derived for the natural frequencies of the system. It will be seen that two types of rotor oscillation of the first and second alternators are possible, either in phase or in phase-opposition. From consideration of the characteristics of complex motion of a group of three alternators, it is shown that the usually accepted idea that the natural frequency of a system is a mean value of the natural frequencies of all the alternators is erroneous. If alternator 3 is replaced by busbars of infinite capacity, the higher of the two frequencies corresponds to motion of the rotors in counter-phase and the lower to motion in-phase

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Fig.2 gives curves of the frequency of natural oscillation of the generators of the Stalingrad Hydro-Electric Station under normal conditions determined for the case of constant e.m.f. beyond the synchronous reactances. The operating conditions of this station are such that its equivalent circuit includes two generators, one connected to the 500 kV busbars and the other to the 220 kV The two systems are connected together by an auto-transformer see Fig.3. The frequencies given in Fig.2 are somewhat lower than those which are observed in practice and the reasons for this are discussed. For the simple case of a generator supplying infinite busbars, the limiting stability is considered to occur when the synchronizing torque passes through zero however for a system containing several alternators Eq.(18) can give a more general approach to the problem of static stability. To determine the instant of aperiodic instability in a system with several machines it is necessary to start from the general principle that this instant corresponds to the passage through zero of the natural frequency of the system The system stability condition may be

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expressed mathematically by Eq.(21) which is considerably simplified if the third generator may be replaced by busbars of infinite capacity. The conditions of stability of a system with two degrees of freedom differ from those of a system of a generator operating on busbars in that there is not a unique relationship between the limit of stability and the generator conditions. Simplification of calculations by replacing several generators by one is of essential importance for complex systems where the design of field control systems is very difficult without preliminary simplification. In principle, it is possible to replace analysis of the stability of a complex system by analysis of the stability of its components, each considered separately. For this purpose use must be made of the concept of normal coordinates. The results of applying the normal coordinates to the analysis of power systems is then considered and the equations of motion in normal coordinates are given in Eq.(24) and Eq.(25) which may be expressed in terms of the coefficients of Eq.(9) and

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(10) in the way shown in Eq.(26) to (29); finally, the equations for normal components are written in the form of Eq.(30) and (31). The validity of using normal coordinates in this way is then considered. The use of negative feedback in the field control system of alternators makes it difficult to obtain independent equations of the type of Eq.(30) and (31) so that is is difficult to determine the effect of the field control system on these components. However, this may be done indirectly on considering the behaviour of the system as a whole either on electro-dynamic models or with analogue computers. Analysis of stability and transient processes of generators of the Stalingrad Hydro-Electric Station on analogue computers when the station was represented by two generators, allowing for voltage control, showed the great importance of preliminary consideration of the properties of this system with constant e.m.f. When the field control system was designed only with allowance for oscillation of rotors in-phase, which governs the nature of the transients, it was found that oscillation of the generators in counter-phase was inadequately

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damped. Additional control signals had to be introduced into the voltage controller to prevent this. Similar results have been obtained in tests on models. There are 3 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Power Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1960

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MIKHNEVICH, G.V.

Triangulation adjustment by angles and directions. Trudy MIIZ no.10:59-74 '60. (MIRA 16:12)

MIKHNEVICH, G.V.

Choice of a circuit for the excitation of large turbogenerators with direct cooling of the windings. Elektroenergetika no.4:20-27 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Turbogenerators)

32063
S/024/61/000/006/015/019
E192/E382

16.8000 (1031, 1132, 1329)

AUTHOR: Mikhnevich, G.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Stabilization of automatic control of the excitation of a system of synchronous generators of comparable power by the derivatives of absolute angles

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Energetika i avtomatika, no. 6, 1961, 106 - 114

TEXT: General characteristics of an excitation control system, based on a function of the absolute angular deviations, are investigated, the control system consisting of a group of synchronous machines of comparable powers operating in parallel. The system can be regarded as conservative (Ref. 6 N.O.Krylov, 1931 - On the numerical resolution of equations which determine the frequency of small deviations of material systems in technical problems. AS USSR) The equations of motion of the rotors of all the generators of the system have the following structure:

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$$\begin{aligned} J_1 p^2 \Delta\delta_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n} S_{1k} \Delta\delta_k &= 0 \\ J_2 p^2 \Delta\delta_2 + \sum_{k=1}^{n} S_{2k} \Delta\delta_{2k} &= 0 \\ \cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots & \\ J_n p^2 \Delta\delta_n + \sum_{k=1}^{n} S_{nk} \Delta\delta_k &= 0 \end{aligned} \qquad (1)$$

where J_i are inertia constants of the generators,

δ_i are the absolute angular deviations of the rotors, and

$$S_{ik} = \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial \delta_k}, \qquad S_{ii} = \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial \delta_i}$$

where P are active powers of the generators.
The quantities S_δ are determined on the basis of the deviation

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control such that the necessary static characteristics are achieved. The particular solutions of Eqs. (1) are in the form:

$$\Delta\delta_1 = C_1 e^{j\omega t}, \quad \Delta\delta_2 = C_2 e^{j\omega t} \ldots \Delta\delta_n = C_n e^{j\omega t} \qquad (2),$$

where C and ω are constants. By combining Eqs. (2) with the original system of equations, a set of ordinary homogeneous equations is obtained:

$$\left(\frac{S_{11}}{J_1} - \omega^2\right) - \sum_{k=2}^{n} \frac{S_{1k}}{J_1} C_k = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{S_{22}}{J_2} - \omega^2\right) - \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ k=2}}^{n} \frac{S_{2k}}{J_2} C_k = 0 \qquad (3)$$

. . . . . .

$$\left(\frac{S_{nn}}{J_n} - \omega^2\right) - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{S_{nk}}{J_n} C_k = 0$$

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from which it is possible to determine C . Eqs. (3) give C as different from zero only when the determinant of Eqs. (1)

$$\Delta = 0 \qquad (4) .$$

The solution of Eq. (4) can be found by means of modern computers. The relationship between the angular deviations is defined by:

$$\Delta\delta_2 = K_{21}\Delta\delta_1, \quad \Delta\delta_3 = K_{31}\Delta\delta_1, \ldots, \quad \Delta\delta_n = K_{n1}\Delta\delta_1 \qquad (7)$$

where K_{ji} are the amplitude-distribution coefficients with respect to the angle $\Delta\delta_1$ for the j-th frequency. The mutual angles are thus defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\delta_{12} &= (1 - K_{21})\,\Delta\delta_1 = \left(\frac{1}{K_{21}} - 1\right)\Delta\delta_2 \\ \Delta\delta_{13} &= (1 - K_{31})\,\Delta\delta_1 = \left(\frac{1}{K_{31}} - 1\right)\Delta\delta_3 \\ &\cdots\cdots\cdots\cdots \\ \Delta\delta_{1n} &= (1 - K_{n1})\,\Delta\delta_1 = \left(\frac{1}{K_{n1}} - 1\right)\Delta\delta_n \end{aligned} \qquad (8) .$$

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Stabilization of

The partial derivatives can be found from Eqs. (9) ... signal of the second derivative of the angle of ... E_1 is in the form

$$p^2\Delta\delta_1 = \frac{1}{1 - K_{21}} p^2\Delta\delta_{12} + \frac{1}{1 - K_{31}} p^2\Delta\delta_{13} + \ldots + \frac{1}{1 - K_{n1}} p^2\Delta\delta_{1n} \qquad (10)$$

For a system with excitation control Eq. (10) represents approximately the signal structure since its distribution coefficients depend on the operating conditions of the control system. Eq. (10) defines the signal of the second derivative of the absolute angular deviation, the signal can be regarded as a portion of the signal of the second derivative of one of the mutual angles. The coefficient K_{k1}, determining the relationship between the magnitudes of these signals is determined by

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the contribution of the absolute angle of deviation in the mutual angular deviation. The magnitude of the coefficient is also dependent on the eigen frequency. In the general case the oscillations of the system for an arbitrary ... contain the components of all the eigen frequencies. The fluctuation of the angle $\Delta\delta_1$ can therefore be ... the general solution of the system which is given ... as particular solutions

$$\Delta\delta_1 = C_{11}e^{J_1 t} + C_{12}e^{J_2 t} + \cdots + C_{1n}e^{J_n t} \quad (1)$$

The above equation can be employed for the analysis of characteristics of an excitation control system ... derivatives of the absolute angular deviations contained ... equivalent generators and a constant load. Such ... analyzed and it is shown that it is stable for ...

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Stabilization of

the values of δ_{12} . In the first range, from 0° to 90° - the rotors of the generators "oscillate" in anti-phase [illegible] other hand, for $\delta_{12} > 90^{\circ}$, the rotors oscillate in phase. It is found that if the system is stabilized by applying the derivatives of the mutual angular deviations δ_{12} [illegible] signal does not become zero since its magnitude is determined the changes of the angle δ_{12} . In this case the limiting operating conditions are determined by the instant [illegible] frequencies of the system are zero. The formulae are also employed to analyse the stability of an excitation control based on the derivatives of the absolute angular deviations [illegible] the assumption that the torques and powers of the machines are independent of the angular velocities (Ref. 1 - V A Venikov Electromechanical transients in electrical systems. Moscow Leningrad, GEI, 1958). In particular, a system of two synchronous generators, where the excitation stabilization is achieved by the derivatives of the angles δ_{G1} and δ_{G2} of the potential

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Stabilization of . E192/E382

vectors U_1 and U_2 . is analyzed It is concluded from the analysis that the excitation control systems based on the derivatives of the absolute and the mutual angles differ considerably in the stabilizing effects The [illegible] the derivatives of the absolute angular deviation [illegible] comparatively simple stabilization [illegible] characteristics of the system unsatisfactor[illegible] There are [illegible] and Soviet bloc references

ASSOCIATION Energeticheskiy institut im G.M. [illegible]
(Power-engineering Institute im G.M. Krzhizhanovskiy)

SUBMITTED March 18 1961

Card 8/8

MIKHAILVICH, G.V.; KOZLOVSKIY, G.F.

Choice of a relationship for the regulation of the excitation of two synchronous machines in parallel operation.
Elektrichestvo no.8:31-35 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Energeticheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Electric generators)
(Electric power distribution)

MIKHAYLOVICH, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk (Moskva); KOZLOVSKIY, G.F., kand.tekhn. nauk (Moskva)

Special features of the automatic excitation control system of the generators of a power plant feeding two electric power systems. Elektrichestvo no.2:1-5 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electric power plants)
(Electric generators)

KOZLOVSKIY, G.F.; MIKHNEVICH, G.V.

Certain special features of the complex motion of the rotors of synchronous generators in electric power plants. Elektroenergetika no.5:3-13 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Electric power plants) (Electric generators)

MIKHNEVICH, G. V.; KOZLOVSKIY, G. F.

Automatic regulation of the excitation of synchronous generators in an electric power system with several generating stations. Elektroenergetika no.6:3-21 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Electric power distribution)
(Electric power plants)

MIKHNEVICH, G. V. (Moskva)

Analysis of the natural oscillations of a complex electric power system. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Energ. i avtom. no.6:17-26 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Electric power distribution)

MIKHNEVICH, G.V. (Moskva)

Determination of specific damping moments in a complex regulated electric power system. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Energ. i transp. no.1:13-23 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Electric power distribution)

MIKHNEVICH, G.V.; KOZLOVSKIY, G.E.

Structural characteristics of an automatic excitation control system containing several regulating stations. Elektrichestvo no.4:5-10 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Energeticheskiy institut imeni Krzhizhanovskogo.
(Electric generators) (Electric power distribution)

MIKHNEVICH, G.V. (Moskva)

Dynamic systems of a automatically controlled power system containing synchronous compensators. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp. no.6:694-703 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

MIKHNEVICH, G.V.; KOZLOVSKIY, G.F.

Study of the interaction of automatic excitation controllers installed on parallel operating power plants. Elektroenergetika no. 7:36-53 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

MIKHNEVICH, G.V.

Study of electromagnetic moments created by currents of the transverse rotor stages of synchronous machines. Elektroenergetika no. 7:54-71 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

TOLSTOV, Yu.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otv. red.; LEVITOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MARKOVICH, I.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; MIKHEYEV, G.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; MESHCHERYAKOV, P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; STEKOL'NIKOV, I.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., red.

[Operating modes of electrical systems and regulation of synchronous machines] Rezhimy raboty elektrosistem i regulirovanie sinkhronnykh mashin. Moskva, Nauka, 19[illegible]. 150 p. (MIRA 17:9)

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[Synthesis of the structure of automatic excitation control systems of synchronous machines] Sintez struktury sistemy avtomaticheskogo regulirovaniia vozbuzhdeniia sinkhronnykh mashin. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 231 p. (MIRA 17:3)

MIKHNEVICH, G.V. (Moskva)

Electromechanical equivalent representation in an automatically controlled power system. Izv. AN SSSR. Energ. i transp no.2 210-219 Mr-Ap'64. (MIPA 17:6

MIKHNEVICH, G.V. (Moskva); FIALKOV, V.M. (Moskva)

Effect of damping circuits on the dynamic characteristics of an automatically controlled electric power system. Elektrichestvo no.4:10-15 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MIKHNEVICH, G.V. (Moskva); FIALKOV, V.M. (Moskva)

Automatic control of compensating units in electric power systems.
Izv. AN SSSR.Energ. i transp. no.3:31-42 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted March 12, 1965.

MIKHNEVICH, I. F., kand. tekhn. nauk

Main results of investigating on models the characteristics of a hydrotransmitter of reverse. Sudostroenie 28 no.10: 21-25 O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Ship propulsion—Transmission devices)
(Oil hydraulic machinery—Models)

MIKHNEVICH, I.P.

Boundary between Silurian and Devonian sediments in the western wing of the Zhaman--Sary-Su anticlinorium (central Kazakhstan). Trudy VSEGEI 74:79-83 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Kazakhstan--Paleontology, Stratigraphic)

VOZNESENSKIY, V.D.; MIKHNEVICH, I.P.; NENASHEV, Yu.P.; NILOVA, N.V.

Structural unconformity in Upper Silurian sediments of the Zhaman-Saryau anticlinorium in central Kazakhstan. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. nauk no.5:55-59 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

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MIKHNEVICH, K.P.

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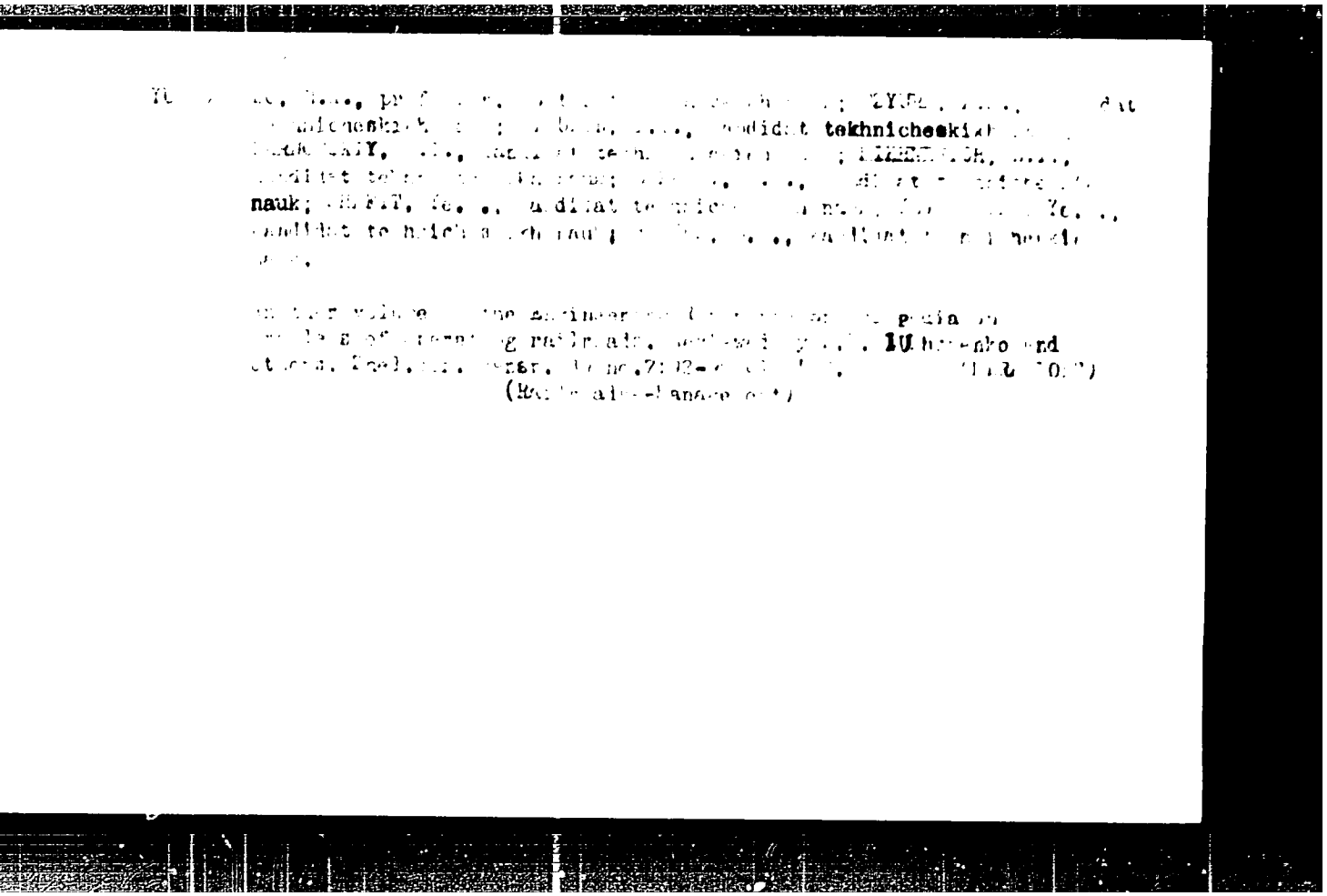

MATUSEVICH, M.G., kand. ekon. nauk; MILOVANOV, V.A., kand. ist. nauk; NIKITIN, G.A., kand. geogr. nauk; GURVICH, G.Ts. kand. ekon.nauk; GOLUBEV, B.P., nauchn. sotr.; KRUTILINA, T.N., nauchn. sotr.; MIKHNEVICH, L.M., nauchn. sotr.; GIORGIDZE, Z.I., kand. ekon. nauk; RAVUN, I.I., kand. ekon. nauk; OKUN', M.V., kand. ekon.nauk; KOVALEVSKIY, G.T., kand. ekonom. nauk; KHROMOV, P.A., doktor ekonom. nauk, nauchnyy red.; LEONENKO, I., red. izd-va; ATLAS, A., tekhn. red.

[Economy of White Russia during the period of imperialism, 1900 - 1917] Ekonomika Belorussii v epokhu imperializma, 1900-1917. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1963. 420 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya navuk BSSR, Minsk, Instytut ekonomiki.
2. Institut ekonomiki AN BSSR (for all except Leonenko, Atlas).

MIKHNEVICH, L.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk (Dneprepetrovsk)

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(Railroads—Stations)

YUSHCHENKO, N.R., doktor tekhn. nauk prof.; MIKHNEVICH, L.N., kand. tekhn. nauk dots.; SHAFIT, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk dots.

Some aspects of organization in moving large earth masses by rail. Trudy DIIT no.28:5-33 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1.Nachal'nik Dnepropetrovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Yushchenko).
(Railroads--Earthworks) (Earth work)

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(MIRA 13:2)

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MI[illegible]H, I.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

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TIKHOMIROV, I.G., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk (Gomel'); LITVINOVSKIY, G.A. (Gomel'); SHAFIT, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk (Dnepropetrovsk); MIKHNEVICH, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk (Dnepropetrovsk)

New textbook on railroad stations and junctions. Reviewed by I.G.Tikhomirov and others. Zhel.dor.transp. 45 no.8:93-95 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Kiyevgiprotransa, Gomel' (for Litvinovskiy).
(Railroads--Stations)

MIKHNEVICH, M. N.

USSR/Physics - Coercive Force Aug 52

"Problem of Determining the Coercive Force of Non-uniformly Magnetized Samples," A. I. Bulanova, M. N. Mikhnevich, V. B. Perets.

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol 22, No 8, pp 1325-1333

Ballistic methods were applied to measurements of coercive force of nonuniformly magnetized cylindrical samples. Compares exptl mental and theoretical results. States that choice of the correct method of measurement is dictated by conditions and purpose. Indebted to Prof R. I. Yanus. Received 28 Jun 50.

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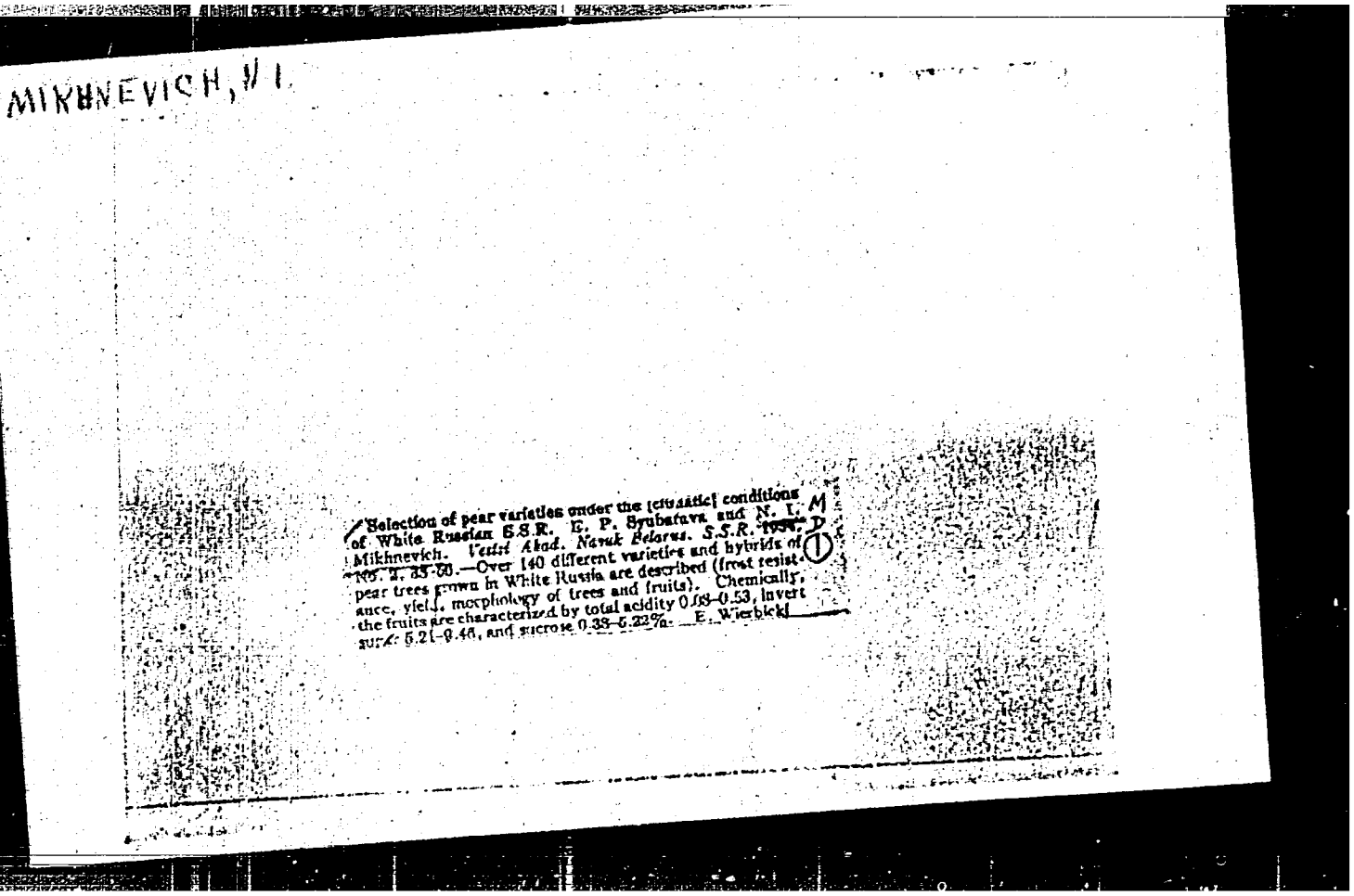

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Selection of pear varieties under the [illegible] conditions of White Russian S.S.R. E. P. Sytbatava and N. I. Mikhnevich. *Vestsi Akad. Navuk Belarus. S.S.R.* 1956, No. 4, 43-50.—Over 140 different varieties and hybrids of pear trees grown in White Russia are described (frost resistance, yield, morphology of trees and fruits). Chemically, the fruits are characterized by total acidity 0.38–0.53, invert sugar 5.21–9.48, and sucrose 0.33–6.22%. E. Wierbicki

SYUBAROV, AlekseyYefimovich; SYUBAROVA, Emma Petrovna; KHABENKO, Kirill Kalinkovich; VOLUZNEV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich. Prinimal uchastiye MIKHNEVICH, N.I., mladshiy sotr.; KAZACHENOK, V., red.; KALECHITS, G., tekhn. red.

[Promising fruit and berry varieties of the White Russian S.S.R. and their regional adaptation] Raionirovannye i perspektivnye sorta plodovykh i iagodnykh kul'tur Belorusskoi SSR. By A.E.Siubarov i dr. Minsk, Gos. izd-vo BSSR. Red. sel'khoz. lit ry, 1960. 321 p. (MIRA 14:9)

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