

NIKITENKO, I.T., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SHIDLOVSKIY, Yu.M., inzh.;
KAPLIN, I.N., inzh.; GORSHKOV, A.P., inzh.

Continuous-flow harvesting of grain by combines with straw
chopping. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'skoz. 20 no.3:6-9 '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii
i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Grain--Harvesting)

(Harvesting machinery)

L 1955-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 DD/RD

ACC NR: AP5025545

SOURCE CODE: UR/0004/65/000/010/0006/0009

AUTHOR: Agayan, L.; Grigor'yev, I.; Mashkevich, T.; Nikitenko, K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Hypodynamia experiment

SOURCE: Znaniye - sila, no. 10, 1965, 6-9

TOPIC TAGS: space physiology, space simulation, hypodynamia, space biologic experiment, astronaut human engineering

ABSTRACT: This is a journalistic description of an experiment in hypodynamia (simulation of weightlessness during space flight) to which four reporters were invited by "Oleg Georgiyevich [presumably Gazenko], prominent specialist in the field of space biology and medicine." The experiment, in which the four journalists participated, was supervised by Valentin Ivanovich [last name not given]. The test involved all four subjects, two of whom were controls, with hypodynamia (bed rest) in an echoless chamber for 256 hr. Preparation for the experiment involved checking out radio communications between the chamber and monitoring point and undergoing medical observations following exercises under normal conditions. Blood tests, pulse and respiration rates, and brain and muscle biocurrents were examined.

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ACC NR: AP5025545

At the onset of the experiment, the two experimental subjects were centrifuged (8 g) to simulate launch. Radio communications between the subjects were recorded, in which they described their subjective illusions at this time and as the 10-day experiment progressed. Chamber humidity was 38—65%, and the temperature was 10—15C. During the experiment, coordination exercises were conducted, as were psychological and visual tests to determine attentiveness and working ability. Centrifugation again took place at the termination of the experiment to simulate reentry.

Two days of medical examinations followed. It was found that 10 days of hypodynamia lowered the compensatory capacity of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, disrupted the coordination of movements, weakened muscles, lowered endurance, and decreased intellectual and physical working ability. Muscular mass decreased while the amount of fat increased. It is stated that special countermeasures [not specified] have been developed to overcome these effects on cosmonauts in the future and that research continues. Five photographs show a subject in a centrifuge at 8 g, undergoing a respiration test, taking an evening sponge bath using a substance from a tube, and testing manual control and attentiveness. / Orig. art. has: 5 figures. / ATD PRESS: 4116-F/

SUB CODE: PH / SUBM DATE: none

Card

2/2 SP

SOV/169-60-1-220

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, Nr 1, p 27 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, K.I.

TITLE: The Application of the ^vTelluric Current Method in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Novosti neft. tekhn. Geologiya, 1959, Nr 3, pp 26 - 30

ABSTRACT: The industrial application of the telluric current method (TCM) in the USSR began in 1956. At present, areal and route surveys, regional and prospecting surveys are performed by the method mentioned. The author briefly describes the theory of the TCM and the equipment applied. When measuring by the TCM, one obtains the average intensity of the telluric current field, which depends on the total longitudinal electric conductivity of the strata above the reference layer and the depth of occurrence of a high resistance stratum. The author adds examples and figures showing the effectiveness of the TCM applied to the study of the tectonic structure, to the detection of structural zones, and to the regional mapping in various regions of the country.

Card 1/1

G.A. Fonarev

NIKITENKO, K.I.

Use of the telluric current method of the U.S.S.R. *Razved.*
prom.geofiz. no.33:29-42 '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Electric prospecting)

ANISHCHENKO, G.N.; GOLUBKOV, V.V.; NIKITENKO, K.I.; CHERNYAVSKIY, G.A.

Magnetotelluric sounding in central Turkmenia. Izv. AN
SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.11:1651-1658 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki.
(Turkmenistan—Electric prospecting)

BERDICHEVSKIY, M.N.; NIKITENKO, K.I.

Methodology of determining the stratigraphic relation of a test
horizon in the method of telluric currents. Prikl. geofiz.
no.33:102-123 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Earth currents) (Geology, Stratigraphic)

NIKITENKO, K.I.

Estimating depth by the method of telluric currents. Razved. i
okh. nedr 29 no.5:43-45 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh
metodov razvedki.

(Electric prospecting)

ACCESSION NR: AT4016824

S/2604/63/000/048/0052/0062

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, K. I.

TITLE: Zoning of investigated territory by means of data obtained from the earth current method

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Razvedochnaya i promyshlovaya geofizika (Prospecting and Industrial Geophysics), no. 48, 1963, 52-62.

TOPIC TAGS: geographical zoning, telluric current, geology, earth current zoning, earth current

ABSTRACT: Zoning of investigated territory is one of the most important stages of geological interpretation of the telluric current method. It allows one to find the principal structural geological or geoelectrical zones. An investigated area may be zoned by the telluric tension E, by E(S) curves and by E(H) curves. High-quality geophysical sections may be plotted showing the tectonics of the investigated area, and the data may be used for further explanation of data obtained by the telluric current method. Zoning is performed in the same way as for gravimetric maps.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016824

Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzny*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4016746

S/2604/63/000/049/0072/0079

AUTHOR: Nikitanke, K. I.

TITLE: Method of statistical interpretation of telluric current observations

SOURCE: Moscow. Vses. n.-i. inst. geofiz. metodov razvedki. Razvedochnaya i promy*slovaya geofizika (Prospecting and industrial geophysics), no. 49, 1963, 72-79

TOPIC TAGS: geophysics, telluric current, telluric tension, longitudinal conductivity, deposit depth

ABSTRACT: The quantitative interpretation of the data of the telluric current method is accomplished empirically on the basis of functions showing the relationship between the average telluric tension \underline{E} and the total longitudinal conductivity \underline{S} or deposit depth \underline{H} . This is known as the statistical method. The basis for analysis of the conditions for using this method are the $E(S)$ curves, shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The analysis was based on the approximate solutions proposed by M. N. Berdichevskiy of the VNIIGeofiziki. The empirical $E(S)$ and $E(H)$ curves are analyzed and compared with standard $E(S)$ curves, considering variations in H/λ av. The slope of the $E(S)$, $E(S_1)$ curves, where S_1 is the total longitudinal conductivity of rocks covering a high-resistance

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ACCESSION NR: AT4016746

series, serves as the basis for determining the stratographic coordinates of the key telluric horizon in the area, the section of which contains high-resistance intermediate strata. The slope of the $E(S_1)$ curves allows one to obtain information on the structural relationship between the key telluric horizon and the intermediate high-resistance strata. This information, as well as other data, allows one to explain the type of empirical curves obtained in different geological areas. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Vses. n.-i. inst. geofiz. metodov razvedki, Moscow (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Prospecting)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 13Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4016746

ENCLOSURE: 01

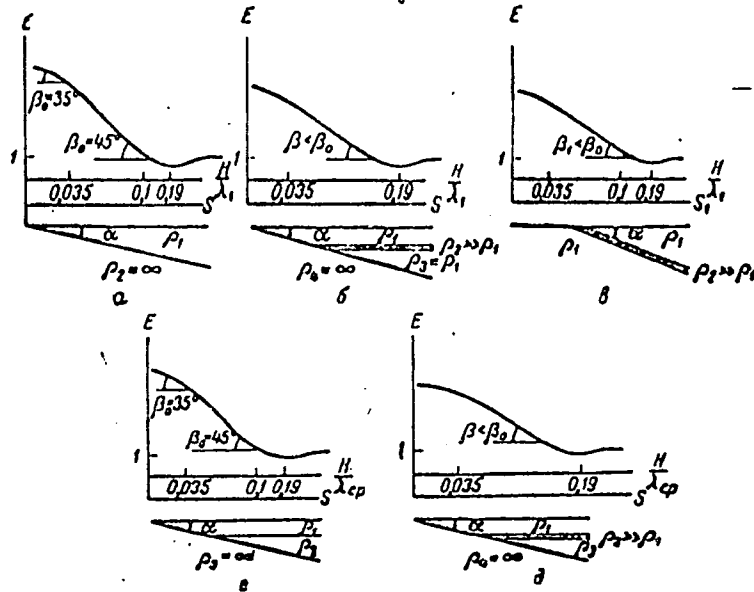


Fig. 1. Construction of calculated models and characteristic $E(S)$ curves.

Card 3/3

NIKITSHIN, K...

Use of the method of the...
under explanation. Razved. i spets. geogr. i. 1982-1983 (161...)

NIKITENKO, L.A.; SHINAREVA, G.V.; CHISTYAKOV, V.F.

Observation of a high-latitude sunspot. Astronom. tsir. no. 255:6-7
S '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ussuriyskaya solnechnaya stantsiya.

NIKITENKO, L. A.

NIKITENKO, L. A.: "The clinical aspects, diagnosis, and treatment of lambliotic cholecystitis in children". Khar'kov, 1955. Khar'kov State Medical Inst.

(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate Of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 51, 10 December 1955

NIKITENKO, L.A., kand.med.nauk

Treatment of cholecystitis in children. Ped., akush. i gin. 20 no.3:
9-12 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra detskikh bolezney lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. kafedroy
prof. G.I. Tets) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor -
doks. I.P. Kononeko) na baze detskoy dorozhnoy bol'nitsy (nach. -
A.G. Kovalenko) Yuzhnoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(GALL BLADDER--DISEASES)

NIKITENKO, L.A....kand.med.nauk

Epidemmal skin test in diagnosing cholecystitis [with summary in English]. *Pediatrics* 36 no.5:61-63 My'58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. G.I. Tete) lechebnogo fakul'teta Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent I.F. Kononenko).

(GALL BLADDER--DISEASES)
(GIARDIASIS)

NIKITENKO, L.A. [Nikytenko, L.A.], assistant

Comparative evaluation methods of treating lambligenic cholecystitis in children. Ped., akush. i gin. 23 no.3:23-24 '61. (MIFA 15:4)

1. Kafedra propedevtiki pediatrii (zav. - prof. G.F.Dobrogayev [Dobrohaieva, H.F.]) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent B.A.Zadorozhnyy) na baze 7-oy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - B.A.Korobchanskaya [Korobchanskaya, B.A.]).
(GIARDIASIS) (GALL BLADDER--DISEASES) (QUINACRINE)
(ANTIBIOTICS)

NIKITENKO, L.A. [Nykytenko, L.A.]; POBREEH'YAK, A.P. [Pobrebniak, A.P.]

Course of hepatocholelarysitis in children with chronic tonsillitis. *Pediat. akush. ginek.* no.3:26-28 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra propedeutiki pediatrii i kafedra boleznay ucha, gorla i nosa Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent B.A.Zadorozhnyy [Zadorozhnyi, B.A.] na baze 7-go detskogo ob'yedineniya (glavnyy vrach R.A.Korobchanskaya [Korobchans'ka, R.A.])).

DOBROGAYEVA, A.F.; NIKITENKO, L.A.

Unusual case of epiphysial punctate dysostosis (atypical
chondrodystrophy) in a 7-year-old child. *Pediatrics* 42
no.6:77-78 Je'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki pediatrii (zav. - doktor med.
nauk A.F. Dobrogayeva) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta (dir. - dotsent B.A. Zadorozhnyy) na baze 7-go detskogo
ob"yedineniya (glavnyy vrach R.A. Korobchanskaya).

ACCESSION NR: AP4033049

S/0147/64/000/001/0127/0132

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, N. I.; Nikitenko, L. I.

TITLE: The temperature field of a system of bodies having regions of equalized temperature X

SOURCE: IVUZ. Aviatzionnaya tekhnika, no. 1, 1964, 127-132

TOPIC TAGS: temperature field, thermal conductivity, temperature dependence

ABSTRACT: Pointing out that the need quite frequently arises to determine the temperature field of a system consisting of bodies with relatively low thermoconductance and of metallic bodies (that is, such as possess a relatively high thermoconductance factor), the authors note that if, by way of approximation, the latter are considered regions of equalized temperature, the problem of determining the temperature function of such a system can be substantially simplified. Two specific problems are considered in this paper. The first, of interest in connection with computations of the thermal state of aircraft skins, is formulated as follows: two unlimited plates are in contact, one of them being a region of equalized temperature. On the outer boundary of the non-metallic plate a constant temperature t_1 is maintained, with boundary conditions of the third order occurring on the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033049

inner boundary of the metallic plate. At the initial moment of time, the system is considered to be in an unbalanced stationary state when the temperature of the metal $t_0 = \text{const} \neq t_f$. The temperature field of the system at subsequent moments of time is to be determined. The author finds that the temperature function of this system is expressed by an infinite series:

$$\theta = \theta_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\gamma \left(\frac{\sin \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{a}} l - \cos \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{a}} l}{\frac{m_1}{a} l} + M \sin \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{a}} l \right) \sin \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{a}} x \cdot e^{-\alpha t}}{\gamma \left(\frac{l}{2} - \frac{\sin 2 \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{a}} l}{4 \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{a}}} \right) + M \sin^2 \sqrt{\frac{m_1}{a}} l} \quad (1)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033049

In the next section of the paper, the problem is posed in the following, more general formulation: a certain system consists of a finite number of solid bodies in contact, a part of which represent regions of equalized temperature. With respect to this system, the following are considered given: 1) The temperature distribution at the initial moment of time $\tau = 0$, and also the distribution of the temperature of the cooling medium washing the external surfaces of the bodies comprising the system, in the form $t_{bi} = t_f + b_{0i}t_i - b_{1i}t'_i$,

where i is the number of the body in the system; 2) The values of the thermo-physical parameters within each body; these are functions of the coordinates and do not depend on time; 3) The heat transfer factor at the outer boundaries of the system, this being a function of the coordinates: $\alpha = \alpha(x, y, z)$; 4) The sum power of the heat sources for the metallic bodies of the system: $W_i = s_{0i}t_i - s_{1i}t'_i$. The temperature functions of the non-metallic bodies of the system satisfy the equation:

$$\text{div}(\lambda \text{grad } t) = c\gamma \frac{dt}{d\tau}. \quad (2)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033049

A particular solution of this equation may be represented in the form:

$$t = Cuc^{-mt} \tag{3}$$

where C is a constant, m is a certain positive value, and, \bar{u} is a function of the coordinates, which must satisfy the following conditions:

$$-mM\bar{u} + N\bar{u} + \int_V \lambda \text{grad}_s u dF = 0,$$

$$M = \bar{c}\bar{O} + \int_V \bar{b}_1 \cdot \text{ad}\bar{F} + s_1, \quad N = \int_V (1 - \bar{b}_0) \cdot \text{ad}\bar{F} - s_0. \tag{4}$$

$$- \text{grad}_s u = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} u (1 - b_0 - mb_1), \tag{5}$$

$$\lambda_1 \text{grad}_s u_1 = \lambda_0 \text{grad}_s u_2. \tag{6}$$

Here \bar{u} is the eigenfunction of the body with an equalized temperature constant for all its points. The authors finally arrive at

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033049

$$\int u \lambda \operatorname{grad}_n u dF - \int \lambda \operatorname{grad} u_i \operatorname{grad} u dV + m \int c \gamma u_i u dV = 0. \quad (7)$$

for an individual non-metallic making up the system. The surface F contains not only the outside surfaces of the body, but also those surfaces along which it is contiguous with the other bodies of the system. The integral for the outer surface of the body is given as:

$$\int u \lambda \operatorname{grad}_n u dF = - \int (1 - b_o) a u u_i dF + m \int b_i a u u_i dF. \quad (8)$$

while the integral for the surface of contact with the metal body is determined by the expression:

$$\int u \lambda \operatorname{grad}_n u dF = m M \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_i - N \bar{u}_i \bar{u}_i. \quad (9)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4033049

with equation (7) thus taking on the form:

$$mM\bar{u}_1 - N\bar{u}_1 - \int (1 - b_0) auu_1 dF + m \int b_1 auu_1 dF - \int \lambda \text{grad } u_1 \text{grad } u dV + m \int c\gamma u_1 dV = 0. \quad (10)$$

Finally, the authors demonstrated the condition of orthogonality of the eigenfunctions for the system of bodies considered:

$$\int c\gamma u_1 u_2 dV + \int b_1 au_1 u_2 dF + M\bar{u}_1 \bar{u}_2 = 0. \quad (11)$$

Orig. art. has: 33 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 6/7

ACCESSION NR: AP4033049

SUBMITTED: 22Oct63

SUB CODE: GP

DATE ACQ: 11May64

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 7/7

ZELIKIN, M.B.; KAZNACHEYEVA, V.V.; NIKITENKO, L.I.; TIKHOMIROVA, I.D.

Filter materials used in the manufacture of "nitron" fibers.
Khim. volok. no.4:10-11 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut osnovnoy khimii, Khar'kov.

L 10629-65 ENT(L)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EPA(bb)-2/EWA(1) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4
 AEDC(a)/AS(mp)-2/AFETR/ASD(f)-2/AFWL/BSB/SSD/AS(dp)-2/ESU(t) WW

ACCESSION NR: APL047382

S/0294/64/002/005/0765/0770

AUTHORS: Nikitenko, N. I.; Nikitenko, L. I.

TITLE: Determination of heat transfer during transverse flow around tubes and B
 around groups of tubes

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysookikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 5, 1964, 765-770

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, heat convection, calorimeter

ABSTRACT: The heat balance equations for an alpha calorimeter (cylindrical shape) including the end effects (i.e., heat transfer from the ends of the calorimeter) are solved for the normal operating regime (heating) as well as for stationary conditions. For the normal operating regime in which the temperature difference between any point in the calorimeter and the outside temperature is proportional to $e^{-m\tau}$ (where m = cooling rate, τ = time) the equation for the heat transfer coefficient is given as

$$\alpha = m \frac{cG}{l} - \lambda \frac{8\pi}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{h^2 v_n \operatorname{ctg} v_n l}{p_n^2 (p_n^2 + h^2)^2}$$

where c and G = specific heat and specific weight of the calorimeter material,
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ACCESSION NR: APL047382

f = area of alpha calorimeter exposed to the flow, λ = heat conduction coefficient,

$$v_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{a_1} - p_1^2,$$

and p_1 are the roots of the characteristic equation

$$p J_1(p_1 R) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} I_0(p_1 R) = h I_0(p_1 R),$$

which are tabulated by A. V. Ly*kov (Teoriya teploprovednosti, Gos*tekhizdat, 1952).

For the stationary case the heat transfer coefficient is given as

$$\alpha_{st} = \frac{W}{\theta_0} = \frac{8\pi}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{h^2 \operatorname{cth} p_n l}{p_n (p_n^2 + h^2)}$$

where W = total capacity of heating elements in calorimeter, θ_0 = temperature difference at ends of the calorimeter. Thus the heat transfer coefficient can be obtained by measuring m or W and θ_0 in the two cases. The above equations also permit a choice of geometric and heat transfer characteristics of the alpha calorimeter such that the heat transfer through the ends does not introduce a significant error. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 30 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Technical Physics AN UkrSSR)

Card 2/3

L 10629-65

ACCESSION NR: APL017382

SUBMITTED: 09Mar64

SUB CODE: TD

NO REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

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Card 3/3

APLEF'YEVA, N.V.; DLYKOV, L.V.; DOBROKHOTOV, A.G.; IZRAILOV, A.M.; KILANKOV I.I.;
NIKITENKO, L.V.; SHEMETILO, N.V.

New measurements of thermodynamic temperature with a gas thermometer.
Trudy inst.Kom.stand. ser 1 izm.prib. no.71:14-29 1963.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im.
S.I. Mendeleeva.

NIKITENKO, M.A.

Arboriculture

Experience in planting seedlings. Les. khoz. 5 No. 9, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified

1ST AND 2ND SERIES 100 AND 4TH SERIES

NIKITENKO, M. D. PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Use of grog brick in checkers of open-hearth furnaces. N. F. DUBNOV AND M. D. NIKITENKO. *Ognesopny*, 13, 560-63 (1948). The substitution of grog for Dinas brick raised the life of the checkers from an average of 170 to 200 heats. Greater improvement can be obtained by decreasing the porosity of the brick. The brick was made from Chasov Yar clay 25%, Vogul'sk clay 25%, and grog from Vogul'sk clay 50%. It analyzed SiO₂ 57.8, Al₂O₃ 4.0, TiO₂ 39.08, Fe₂O₃ 0.78, CaO 0.42, MgO 0.01, and ignition loss 0.14%. refractoriness was 1720°, porosity 22.7%, mechanical strength 287 kg/cm², additional shrinkage at 1450° 1.15%, and initial softening under 2 kg/cm² at 1300° 11.7 K.

COMMON ELEMENTS

INTERNAL INDEX

ABB. I.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND SERIES 100 AND 4TH SERIES

NIKITENKO, M.D., inzh.; SURIN, P.P., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, V.L., inzh.

Manganese content of E11, E12 and E13 electrical steel. Stal'
21 no. 1:30-31 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Alpayevskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Manganese steel...Electric properties)

NIKITENKO, M.D., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, B.A., inzh.; LOMAKA, N.F., inzh.;
BULATOV, B.I., inzh.

Using bauxite-titanium foundry pig iron. Stal' 23 no.6:573-574
Je '63. (MIRA 16:10)

N O T E
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Y
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NEKITENKO, M.D., instr.; PIKUNIN, N.S., instr.; LOMFA, N.F., instr.;
LEVIN, L.I., instr.; FRIDMAN, V.G., instr.

Amount of manganese used in the making of E21 dynamo steel. Steel
25 no.8:809 3 '65. (MIRA 12:6)

1ST AND 2ND COPIES 3RD AND 4TH COPIES

PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

Q-4

Comparative morphological study of structure of lens restored from border of iris in *Chironomus*. M. F. MIZRINSKO (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1969, 28, 460-463).—The lens was removed in various species of *Anura* at four developmental stages and lens regeneration followed. In the prefunctional stage no species-sp. difference in no. of regeneration cases was found. In the larval stage a greater no. of regenerated lenses was observed in *B. bafo*, *B. viridis*, *B. ornata*, and to a smaller extent in *B. bombina*. In the metamorphosis stage only *B. bafo* and *Pelobates fuscus* showed definite lens regeneration. In the adult stage only *B. bafo* formed lentoids. There were also some slight species-sp. differences in the mechanism of lens restoration.

A. GL.

Chironomus Histology, Gorkiy Univ.

ASB-66A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNDICATE FROM BOMBY

| GROUP # | SYNDICATE | RELATIONS | RELATIONS |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | |

NIKITENKO, M.F.

Conditions of growth development of the optic nerve. Doklady akad.
nauk SSSR 77 no.1:153-156 1 Mar 51. (CLML 20:6)

1. Presented by Academician A.I. Abrikosov 29 December 1950.

NIKITENKO, M.F.

On the significance of primary ocular cleft in the formation of
the secondary crystalline lens. Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 77 no. 4:
937-939 11 Apr 1951. (CML 80:7)

1. Presented by Academician A.I. Abrikosov 5 February 1951.

NIKITENKO, M.F.

~~NIKITENKO, M.F.~~
On the intereffects between the retina and the crystalline lens.
Doklady Akad. nauk SSSR 78 no.1:157-159 1 May 1951. (CIAM 20:9)

1. Gor'kiy State University. 2. Presented by Academician A.I.
Abrikosov 15 February 1951.

OTRSPL, Vol. 5, No.1

Nikitenko, M. F. (Gorki State University), The relations between the retina and
the crystal, 157-9 1951

Akademiya Nauk, S S.S.R., Doklady, vol. 78, no.1

NIKITENKO, M.F.

New data on formation of the crystalline lens from various parts of iris. M. F. Nikitenko (*C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1953, 93, 1123-1126). In *embryos* at the stage of completion of 4 fingers, removal of the upper or lower half of the iris was rapidly followed by its regeneration. Fifty days after the iridectomy the lens was removed. Of 27 embryos with upper iridectomy a lens was regenerated from the upper (regenerated) half of the iris in 12, from the lower half in 3. Of 19 embryos with lower iridectomy a lens was regenerated from the upper half in 15, from the lower (regenerated) half in none. Embryos in which the upper half of the iris had been removed and replaced by a transplant of lower iris from another embryo, or the lower half removed and replaced by a transplant of upper iris, regenerated the lens after its extraction with about equal frequency, usually from the upper half of the iris but in a few cases from the lower. G. S. BARDOLY.

NIKITENKO, M.F., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk

"Extracellular forms of life"; collection of material for teachers of
biology. Est. v shkole no.4:91-94 J1-Ag '53. (MLBA 6:6)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Biology) (Lepeshinskaya, Ol'ga Borisovna, 1871-)

NIKITENKO, M.F.

New data on the formation of the crystalline lens from various sections of the iris. Dokl. AN SSSR 93 no.6:1123-1126 D '53. (MLBA 6:12)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavleno akademikom A.I.Abrikosovym.

(Crystalline lens)

NIKITENKO, M.F.

NIKITENKO, M.F.; NIKITENKO, T.F.

Characteristics of cell nucleus formation in the tissues of
vegetative hybrids. Dokl. AN SSSR 95 no.3:649-652 Mr '54.

(MLRA 7:3)

Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Sukachevym. (Plant cells and tissues)

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, M. F. 20-119-4-58/60

TITLE: On the Role of the Central Nervous System in the Tail Regeneration Process After Autotomy in the Lizard (O roli tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy v protsesse regeneratsii khvosta posle autotomii u yashcheritsy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 119, Nr 4, pp 834-836 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of the quite thorough investigation of tail autotomy in lizards (reference 1), the mechanism of this process was not found out; the conditions which guarantee the formation of a replacing tail are not determined yet either. As known, the autotomized tail is reformed almost completely, although not quite typically. In the case of an amputation, however, this occurs very seldom and only as tail-like formations. As the autotomy takes place on a reflectory base and represents a sort of passive defence, which was worked out in the course of evolution, the question of the role of the central nervous system in this process is very interesting. ~~On~~ grown-up Lacerta vivipara 4 series of experiments were performed:

Card 1/3 I) After a typical autotomy the nervous system in the tail

On the Role of the Central Nervous System in the Tail
Regeneration Process After Autotomy in the Lizard

20-119-4-58/60

canal was destructed 1.5 - 2 cm by a needle. II) The same, but without destruction of the nervous system. III) The tail was amputated at the level of the autotomy of the Ist and IInd series. Destruction of the nervous system as in I). IV) - as III), but without destruction of the nervous system. In the animals of the Ist and IInd series, thickening of the epithelium occurred. The central canal of the spinal cord either remained empty or was filled by mesenchyme cells. Regeneration humps did not form and the wound surface remained flat. In the case of a typical autotomy (series II) the tissues of the newly formed tail are grown through by well visible nervous fibers. In the course of regeneration the new tail has several vertebrae. This is not the case with series I and III. Mostly here even the epithelium is missing. The central canal of the spinal cord either is obstructed with cartilage elements or deformed. The distal vertebra, which was cut through in amputation, often decomposes. In part of the animals (22%) with a nervous system obtained after amputation, (series IV) after 40 days a partly regeneration of the tail was observed. But the regenerates were under-developed, the vertebrae were

Card 2/3

On the Role of the Central Nervous System in the Tail
Regeneration Process After Autotomy in the Lizard

20-119-4-59/60

shapeless cartilage accumulations, the muscle fibers did not form bundles. Also here ramifications of nervous fibers were found. The differences of the processes of regeneration of all 4 series are shown in fig. 2. There are 2 figures, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Chernovits State University)

PRESENTED: July 19, 1957, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1957

Card 3/3

NIKITENKO, M.F.; GORBIK, P.V.

Ecologico-faunistic characteristics of murine rodents in Soviet
Bukovina. Nauk. zap. UzhGU 40:39-49 '59. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Bukovina--Rodentia)

17(4)

AUTHOR:

Nikitenko, M. F.

SOV/20-125-4-72/74

TITLE:

Comparative Characteristics of the Dimensions and Structure of the Brain in Some Species of Passeriformes (Sravnitel'naya kharakteristika razmerov i stroeniya golovnogo mozga u nekotorykh vidov vorob'inykh)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 945-948 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Among all classes of birds the sparrows (Passeriformes) have the greatest number of species. They live under a great variety of conditions and are adapted in manifold ways to the quest of food, to flying etc. Yet the structure of the brain of these birds is more uniform than in birds of other classes, though there is no lack of species in which differences in brain morphology connected with characteristics of the mode of life are manifest. The author has set himself the task of disclosing such differences and for that purpose the brains of 25 species of Passeriformes, mainly from the region of the UkrSSR along the Carpathian Mountains were studied. According to the pattern proposed by the author (Ref 1) the class of Passeriformes belongs to the group of birds which spend much time flying (with

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SOV/20-125-4-72/74

Comparative Characteristics of the Dimensions and Structure of the Brain in
Some Species of Passeriformes

biological type). In such birds the optic lobes of the mesencephalon and the cerebellum are strongly developed, as the organ of sight is highly developed, and an exact coordination of movements in flight is necessary. The anterior hemispheres of the cerebrum are also strongly developed. The brain belongs to the occipito-temporal type (Ref 2). The size of the brain in birds is known to be related not only to the body weight but to be conditioned by all functional, ecologic and phylogenetic factors. One of the decisive factors is the degree of development of the senses. Changes of surroundings entail changes of the mode of life. This leads to adaptive morpho-physiological changes of the organs or of the degree to which their functional capacity is utilized. Therefore the respective centers of these organs in the brain attain a different degree of development. This determines their aspect. The following groups are distinguished within the Passeriformes according to the predominant type of food: 1) seed-eaters (sparrows) and specialized seed-eaters (Crossbills = *Loxia*); 2) fruit-eaters (starlings, thrushes); 3) insect-eaters (swallows, *Muscicapa*, titmice = *Parus* etc); 4) pantophagists (some species of crows, magpies, jays = *Gar-*

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SOV/20-125-4-72/74

Comparative Characteristics of the Dimensions and Structure of the Brain in
Some Species of Passeriformes

rulus); 5) carrion-eaters (ravens, remaining species of crows); 6) Raptatores (shrikes - Lanius). Table 1 shows the weights of certain segments of the brain as related to the mode of feeding and of flying. It may be seen from it that in Passeriformes, just like in other classes of birds (Refs 3,6), the relative weight (index) of the cerebrum increases with decreasing body weight from 1.6 per cent (*Corvus corax*) to 5.4 per cent in *Silvia cinerea*. The increase of the occipital lobes of the hemispheres (mainly of the corpora striata) is connected with an increase of the mesencephalon, that of the frontal lobes with an increase of the medulla oblongata. The segments of the cerebrum show a more uniform development in the species which use all their senses equally for orientation on their quest of food. The whole system of the mesencephalon and corpora striata has become in Passeriformes the most important part of the brain. It performs functions of association (in analogy with the cortex parts) and conducts the main acts of coordination during flight. The cerebellum also has a great importance. It centralizes statotonic coordinations and the function of main-

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SOV/20-125-4-72/74

Comparative Characteristics of the Dimensions and Structure of the Brain in
Some Species of Passeriformes

taining the equilibrium. There are 1 table and 8 references,
6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Chernovtsy State
University)

PRESENTED: January 2, 1959, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1958

Card 4/4

NIKITENKO, M.F. [Nikitsenka, M.F.]

Ecologico-morphological characteristics of the brain in some mammals.
Vestsi AN BSSR. Ser. biial. nav. no.3:87-95 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(BRAIN)

NIKITENKO, M.F. [Nikitsenka, M.F.]

Capital work on the structure of the peripheral nervous system
in the embryogeny of man. Vestsi AN ESSR Ser. bial. nav. no.1:
132-136'63. (MIRA 16:9)
(EMBRYOLOGY, HUMAN) (NERVES, PERIPHERAL)

NIKITENKO, M.F. (Minsk, Al'tayskaya ul., 100, kv. 1)

Problems of evolutionary and functional morphology in the
Second Zoological Conference of the White Russian S.S.R.
Arkh. anat., gist. i embri. 45 no. 10-116-119 G '63.
(MIRA 1969)

NIXON, RICHARD MILTON

BRAND, ANDREW W. (1919-1983) - U.S. SENATOR, CALIFORNIA, 1967-1973.
S. P. 110. 1973. 100 p. 16cm. 166-103.

NIKITENKO, M.F. [Nikitzenko, M.F.]

Morphological characteristics of the evolution of the brain in vertebrates. Report No.2. Brain structure in cyclostomes and fishes as related to their phylogeny and the way of life. Vestn. AN BSSR, Ser. biolog. nay. no.4:93-103, 1964.

RASS, T.S.; NIKITENKO, M.F.

Reviews. Zool. zhur. 44 no.5:790-796 '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

30(1)

SOV/26-59-3-18/47

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, M.F., Candidate of Biological Sciences

TITLE: The Yew Tree in Soviet Bukovina

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 3, pp 95 - 97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author points out where the yew tree (*Taxus boccata*) can be found in Europe and believes that the largest plantation is near the village Knyazhiy Dvor, Kolomyia Rayon, Stanislav Oblast. He describes how searches conducted by the Botanist Yu. Shelyag-Sosonko and Z.N. Gorokhova of the Chernovtsy University led to the discovery of the tree between the villages Tissoverts and Glubochek of the Chernovtsy Rayon and furnishes various particulars on this tree. Water, in which the yew rind is boiled, is used by the local population for treating mad dogs and other domestic animals. This concoction is given to the animals in the summer as a preventive means. According to the inhabitants, rabies can be cured if treatment begins in time. Yew is the re-

Card 1/2

NIKITENKO, M. F.

Biology

Michurin-Lysenko teaching on controlled development of living organisms. Vst. v shkole No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, _____ June _____ 1953, Uncl.

SEN HAN N, 1980, sov. red.; KAMINOV, 1980, sov. red.; KAMINOV, 1980, sov. red.; KAMINOV, 1980, sov. red.; KAMINOV, 1980, sov. red.; KAMINOV, 1980, sov. red.; KAMINOV, 1980, sov. red.; KAMINOV, 1980, sov. red.

[Abstracts of reports of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the White Russian M.F.] Ministry of Internal Affairs of the White Russian M.F. Ministry of Internal Affairs of the White Russian M.F. Ministry of Internal Affairs of the White Russian M.F.

Ministry of Internal Affairs of the White Russian M.F. Ministry of Internal Affairs of the White Russian M.F. Ministry of Internal Affairs of the White Russian M.F. Ministry of Internal Affairs of the White Russian M.F.

MIKITENKO, M.P. [Mykytenko, M.P.], kand.biol.nauk (Chernovtse)

Tireless propagandist of Darwinism. Nauka i zhyttia 9 no.11:
43-44 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Evolution) (Franko, Ivan, 1856-1916)

NIKITTSKO, N.A.

Cak

New method for hospital seedlings and worms. *Ann. Inst. Biol., n. s., 1953.*

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, 1953, Uncl.

38208. NIKITENKO, N. A.

O dlitel'nom khraneni zheluden. Les i step', 1949, No 8, s. 30-32

1. NIKITENKO, N. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Seedlings
7. Conservation of seedlings in winter. Les. khoz. 5, No. 10, 1952.

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

KOZYREV, G.S., dots.; NIKITENKO, N.A.

Variations in the skeletal structure of different domestic duck
breeds. Uch.zap. KHGU 52:233-243 '54. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra zoologii pozvonochnykh Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo
universiteta (zav. - prof. I.B. Volchanetskiy).
(Duck breeds) (Bones)

IPEKDZHIYAN, V.M.; NIKITENKO, N.D.

Interrelationships between leguminous and gramineous plants in
mixed corn-soybean plantations. Fiziol. rast. 6 no.4:491-493 J1-Ag
'59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Rostov Variety Station.
(Corn (Maize)) (Soybean) (Allelopathy)

2174 Nikitenko, N.F.

Opyt Raboty Peredovogo Sovkhoza Sakhkombinata "Bol' shevik" Za 1950-1953 Gody.
Kursk, KN. IZd., 1954. 64 s.s Ill. 20sm. (Kurskiy Sakhsveklotrest) 1.000
EKZ. Bespl.
(54-55993)p

338.1Sov*63st(47.395.1)

NIKITENKO, N.I. [Nykytenko, N.I.]

-lopment and distribution of the meat industry in Poltava
province. Khar. prom. no. 1969-70 Ja-Mi '55. (MIRA 1964)

24 5200

S/143/62/000/005/002/003
D238/D308

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, N.I., Engineer

TITLE: The transient temperature field of an infinite hollow cylinder with distributed heat sources

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Energetika, no. 5, 1962, 101 - 103

NOTE: The problem is considered with boundary conditions of the first kind. It is assumed that the physical parameters of the cylinder material are independent of temperature and that the boundary conditions and the spatial and time distribution of the heat sources are given. The solution of the problem is found by means of a Hankel integral transformation. An example is given. √B

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute, im. V.I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: May 27, 1961

Card 1/1

L 14403-63 EPR/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWT(1)/EWT(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFPTC/ASD/ BR

SSD Es-4/Pr-4/Pu-4 WW/JD/HW/LFP(O)

ACCESSION: AP3003044

S/0170/63/000/006/0003/0009

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, N. I. (Kharkov) 15

TITLE: Experimental investigation of heat transfer of a disk and a screen

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, no. 6, 1963, 3-9

TOPIC TAGS: Heat transfer, screen cooling, gas turbine disk

ABSTRACT: Heat transfer in the case of screen cooling of gas turbine disks 16
 [see Mironov, B. P. (Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, Energetika i avtomatika, no. 3, 1960),
 Dorfman L. A. (Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 4, 1961)]
 was investigated with built-in calorimeters on the apparatus shown in Figure 1
 of Enclosure 1. The results are summarized in Enclosure 2 and in relationships
 (20) and (21) of Enclosure 3 which give the averaged values for relative gaps
 in the range 0.02-0.07. Original article has: 21 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Politekhniicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina, Kharkov (Polytechnic Institute)

Card 1/1

Nikitenko, N.I.

AID Nr 975-10 23 May

NUMERICAL SOLUTION OF A TEMPERATURE FIELD PROBLEM (USSR)

Nikitenko, N. I. Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 1, 1963, 26-32. S/147/63/000/001/004/020

The problem of determining the nonstationary temperature field in a moving medium is studied. The problem is reduced to the solution of a heat propagation equation; it is proposed to do this by the method of numerical integration. The proper three-dimensional network is selected in a lattice point whose temperature function $T = T(x, y, z, \tau)$ is to be determined for any instant $\tau = k l$, where k is a finite positive integer and l is a step on the time axis. Assuming that T exists, that it satisfies initial and boundary conditions, and that it has continuous partial derivatives of any order, a scheme for obtaining the corresponding difference equation with an approximate value U for T at the same lattice point and at the same instant is presented. The difference equation thus obtained makes it possible to calculate the approximate value of U for the instant $\tau + l$ if the U value is known for the instant τ . Conditions

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AID Nr. 975-10 23 May

NUMERICAL SOLUTION [Cont'd]

S/147/63/000/001/004/020

are derived for approximating function T by U with any required accuracy, using the difference equation. Peculiarities of selecting the proper three-dimensional network for certain boundary conditions are analyzed. The method is illustrated by a solution of the problem of the temperature field of a laminar flow in a circular tube. It is shown that the numerical solution results are in good agreement with Nusselt's analytic solution of this problem. [LK]

Card 2/2

NIKITENKO, N.I., ~~Enz~~

Hydrodynamic resistance and heat emission of a shielded disc.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no. 2:75-82 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina.
Predstavlena kafedroy turbinsotroyenia.
(Heat—Transmission) (Hydrodynamics)

L 13806-63

EPA(b)/EPF(c)/EWT(1)/EPF(a)-2/BDS AFFTC/ASD/SSD

Pr-4/Pu-4/Pd-4

ACCESSION NR: AF5004740

S/0170/63/006/008/0052/0058

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, N. I.

TITLE: Approximate method of calculating an unsteady temperature field in a moving medium

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 8, 1963, 52-58

TOPIC TAGS: temperature field, heat balance, heat transfer, turbulent flow, laminar flow

ABSTRACT: The unsteady temperature field in a medium in motion cannot be calculated by the use of the analytical theory of heat transfer or by the differential equation of heat convection, both of which may be used only in simple cases. A method is proposed which is based on the method of finite differences formulated by L. Binder and further elaborated by A. P. Vanichev (Izv. AN SSSR, OIN, no. 12, 1946) and P. P. Yushkov. (Trudy instituta energetiki, AN BSSR, vyp. 6, 1958). It consists in dividing the studied region by canonical surfaces into elementary geometrical forms of small volume. It is assumed that the velocity fields and the thermophysical parameters of the medium are given and depend on coordinates of time and temperature. Boundary conditions may be given in any form and may vary

Card 1/2

71 69
67

L 13806-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004740

2

with time. The heat balance equation for an inside element (which represents a group of monotype elementary parallelepipeds) is obtained directly by the transformation of the differential equation of heat convection to the form of finite differences. This heat balance equation is somewhat different for elements lying on the boundary of two or more fluid or solid media, and it is determined by the boundary heat transfer conditions. In calculating the temperature field in axisymmetrical flow (e.g., flow around a disk in a pipe), it is advantageous to use a cylindrical ring as an elementary volume. The heat-balance method may be used in calculating temperature fields in the turbulent boundary layer. The velocity field in the turbulent nucleus and the intermediary and viscous layers may be considered to correspond to universal laws of the distribution of averaged velocities in the turbulent boundary layer. The proposed method is illustrated by the calculation of the temperature field in a laminar flow in a pipe. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Politekhnikheskiy institut imeni V. I. Lenina, Khar'kov (Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 08Dec62

DATE ACQ: 27Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AI
Card 2/2

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

L 10629-65 EWT(1)/EPF(t)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EPA(bb)-2/EWA(1) Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4
AEDC(a)/AS(mp)-2/AFETR/ASD(f)-2/AFWL/BS/SSD/AS(dp)-2/ESD(t) WW

8/0294/64/002/005/0765/0770

ACCESSION NR: APL047382

AUTHORS: Nikitenko, N. I.; Nikitenko, L. I.

TITLE: Determination of heat transfer during transverse flow around tubes and B around groups of tubes

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 2, no. 5, 1964, 765-770

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, heat convection, calorimeter

ABSTRACT: The heat balance equations for an alpha calorimeter (cylindrical shape) including the end effects (i.e., heat transfer from the ends of the calorimeter) are solved for the normal operating regime (heating) as well as for stationary conditions. For the normal operating regime in which the temperature difference between any point in the calorimeter and the outside temperature is proportional to $e^{-n\tau}$ (where n = cooling rate, τ = time) the equation for the heat transfer coefficient is given as

$$\alpha = \frac{cG}{f} - \frac{8\pi}{f} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{h^2 v_i \text{ctg } v_i l}{p_i^2 (p_i^2 + h^2)}$$

where c and G = specific heat and specific weight of the calorimeter material,
Card 1/3

L 10629-65

ACCESSION NR: APL047382

f = area of alpha calorimeter exposed to the flow, λ = heat conduction coefficient,

$$v_i^2 = \frac{\pi}{a_i} - p_i^2,$$

and p_i are the roots of the characteristic equation

$$p_i f_i(p_i R) = \frac{\alpha}{\lambda} f_0(p_i R) = h f_0(p_i R),$$

which are tabulated by A. V. Lytkov (Teoriya teploprovodnosti, Gostekhsdat, 1952).
For the stationary case the heat transfer coefficient is given as

$$\alpha_{cr} = \frac{W}{f_0} \frac{8\pi}{l} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{h^2 \operatorname{cth} p_i l}{p_i(p_i^2 + h^2)}$$

where W = total capacity of heating elements in calorimeter, θ_0 = temperature difference at ends of the calorimeter. Thus the heat transfer coefficient can be obtained by measuring m or W and θ_0 in the two cases. The above equations also permit a choice of geometric and heat transfer characteristics of the alpha calorimeter such that the heat transfer through the ends does not introduce a significant error. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 30 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Technical Physics AN UkrSSR)

Card 2/3

L 10629-65
ACCESSION NR: APL047382

SUBMITTED: 09Mar64

SUB CODE: TD

NO REF SOV: 005

0
ENCL: 00

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

NIKITENKO, N.I.; NIKITENKO, L.I.

Temperature field of a system of solids having leveled temperature areas. Izv. vys.uчеб.zav.; av.tekh. 7 no. 1:127-132
'64. (MIRA 17:5)

NIKITENKO, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Method of calculating the nonstationary field of velocities
and pressures in a liquid flow. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. i
energ. 7 no.6:76-81 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina.
Predstavlena kafedroy turbinstroyeniya.

L 13752-65 EWT(1)/EPT(c)/EPT(n)-2, EPT/T/EPA(bb)-2/EWA(1) Pr-h/Ps-h/Pu-h
AEDG(b)/ASD(r)-2/AEDG(a)/BSD/SSD/AS(mp)-2 WW
ACCESSION NR: AP4047601 S/0143/64/000/009/0049/0053

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, N. I. (Candidate of technical sciences) B

TITLE: Hydrodynamic resistance and heat transfer of a housed disk with a radial flow in the gap

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 9, 1964, 49-53

TOPIC TAGS: hydrodynamic resistance, turbomachine, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: This method is suggested for calculating the hydrodynamic resistance of a disk mounted in a housing with a radial flow between the disk and the housing. The gap space is subdivided by concentric cylindrical surfaces into ring-shaped elements; within each element, the flow twist is considered linear. The hydrodynamic resistance and the twist are computed in a step-by-step center-to-periphery fashion. The heat-transfer problem is considered with an assumption of similitude between the temperature and peripheral-velocity fields,

Card 1/2

L 13752-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047601

2. unity Prandtl number, and a quadratic distribution of temperature gradients in the gap. Engineering formulas are submitted. Orig. art. has: 18 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V. I. Lenina
(Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FR, TD

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

NIKITENKO, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Study of heat exchange in the initial part of a channel using
built-in alpha calorimeters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. (MIRA 18:1)
no.11:79-84 N '64

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni V.I. Lenina.
Predstavlena kafedroy turbinostroyeniya.

NIKITENKO, N.I.

Heat transport in the case when the state of aggregation in a
system of bodies changes. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 8 no.1:16-19 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

NIK. PANK., N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Nonstationary temperature fields of a rod with variable
boundary conditions. Izv. vuz. fiz. 8 no. 4: 103-111.
Apr 1965. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Koeff. klyuchevykh lentokh. ...

L 7825-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(n)-2 IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AP5026854

SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/65/009/004/0512/0516

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, N. I.

ORG: Institute of Industrial Thermophysics, Kiev (Institut tekhnicheskoy teplofiziki)

TITLE: Numerical integration of the heat convection equation under conditions of variable physical properties

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 4, 1965, 512-516

TOPIC TAGS: heat convection, numeric integration, computer calculation, difference equation, heat transfer

ABSTRACT: The article considers heat transfer in a flow of a fluid, when the parameters ρ , c , and λ , and the velocity w are functions of time or temperature. A numerical method for integration of the differential equation of heat convection,

$$\frac{D(c\rho t)}{d\tau} = \text{div}(\lambda \text{grad } t) \quad (1)$$

has been given previously; the present article is a continuation of this work. Main feature of the article is setting up a finite difference equation which represents the process of heat convection in a stream of a fluid with variable physical properties and which is suitable for machine calculation. To this end, Equation 1 is transformed

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to the following form:

$$\frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial \tau} = \frac{\lambda}{c\gamma} \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x_k^2} + \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x_k} \left(\frac{1}{c\gamma} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial x_k} - w_k \right) - \frac{1}{c\gamma} \left[\frac{\partial(c\gamma)}{\partial \tau} + \sum_{k=1}^3 w_k \frac{\partial(c\gamma)}{\partial x_k} \right] t. \quad (2)$$

By substitution of partial derivatives and further mathematical development, the author arrives at the final expression:

$$(1-M)^2 - (1-\cos \alpha) 2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^3 B_k \right) \left(1-M - \sum_{k=1}^3 B_k \right) \leq 1 + Nt. \quad (20)$$

The article concludes with an example in the form of a numerical calculation of the solution of the problem of an unsteady state temperature field in a stream of fluid in a flat channel. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas and 1 figure

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Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Mekhanika 1958 Nr 10 p 111 (USSR)

AUTHOR: N. Kitenko, N. S.

TITLE: Determining the Critical Velocities of Rotating Cantilever Shafts
"Ob opredelenii kriticheskikh skorostey vrashchayushchikhsya
konsolnykh volnov"

PERIODICAL: Tr. Odesk. tekhn. in-ta 1957 Vol 8 pp 23-25

ABSTRACT: An elementary presentation of a method of calculating the critical
velocities of massive shafts of constant cross section with a single
disk on the cantilever

F. M. Dimentberg

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NIKITENKO, N. S.

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Sovesnchaniye po elektrokhemii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.
Trudy... (aborniki) (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.
Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.

Editorial Board: A. M. Frankin (Resp. Ed.), Academician, O. A. Yesin, Professor, S. I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), M. Kabanov, Professor, Professor, S. I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), M. Kabanov, Professor, Ya. M. Kolotykin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, V. V. Losev, P. D. Lukovtsev, Professor, Z. A. Sorokina, V. V. Stender, Professor, and G. M. Florjanovich; Ed. of Publishing House: N. G. Yesorov; Tech. Ed.: T. A. Prusakov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.
SCOPE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and galvanic processes in metal electrodeposition and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each section. The majority of reports not included hereafter have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Pomenko, A. S., Z. M. Abramova and I. I. Garkina (Institute of Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physical Chemistry, AS USSR); Mechanism of the Corrosion of Iron, Magnesium, Zinc and Aluminum with the Aid of Heavy Oxygen Isotopes 299

Discussion [A. M. Glazners, A. P. Tomilov, P. D. Lukovtsev, O. A. Todoradze and contributing authors] 302 309

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'62. (MIRA 16:3)

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So: 1100235

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Effect of intravenous administration of indicator doses of artificially radioactive iron and phosphorus on the composition of peripheral blood. Medych.zhur.24 no.5:42-47 '54. (MLBA 8:10)

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(BLOOD, effect of radiations on,
radioiron & radiophosphorus)

(IRON, radioactive,
eff. of blood)

(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive,
eff. on blood)

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