

Ultrasonic Quality Control of Tires

S/032/60/026/011/015/035  
B015/B066

silver paste. The vibrator of the receiver consists of a rectifier, a piezoelectric crystal plate, and a reflector. The mechanical part of the testing instrument consists of a container for the liquid and auxiliary mechanisms. Tires of any dimension can be tested. By means of the mechanism the tire can be rotated with a speed of 2 rpm. Tests with pure water, 15% alcohol in water, 0.5% solution of "nikal" in water and 0.5% solution of the ОП-10 (OP-10) wetting agent in water disclosed that wetting with water and with the alcoholic solution is insufficient, that, however, the wetting agent solutions considerably foam, so that a suitable contact liquid had to be selected. The device described was found to detect separations of layers covering a surface of 20 x 20 mm at a frequency of 50 kc/sec and of a surface of 10 x 10 mm at 150 kc/sec. There are 5 figures and 1 Soviet reference. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building). Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of Tire Industry)

Card 2/2

RYZHOV, Vitaly L.  
Institute of Microbiology, Acad. of Sci. USSR.

"The Effect of Metabolites and of Anti-Metabolites upon Reproduction of the  
Tobacco Mosaic Virus."

paper presented at Seventh International Congress of Microbiology, Stockholm,  
Sweden, 4 - 9 Aug '58.

RYZHOV, V.L.

Systematics of viruses in contemporary literature.

Mikrobiologiya. Vol. 21, pp 456, 1952.

RYZHOV, V. P.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INGEK

(IND AND ATM UNDER)

78

The kinetics of oxidation of gaseous sulfur dioxide in aqueous solutions, and poisoning of manganic sulfate by phenol. L. I. Kashtanov and V. P. Ryzhov. *Izvestiya Teplokh. Inst.* 1935, No. 7, 37-40.—The oxidation process occurring in the absorption of SO<sub>2</sub> is similar to the oxidation processes of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solns. The amt. of the oxidation product is lowered by the increase in the total amt. of gas passed through the absorbing liquid. The ratio of oxidation decreases with increase in the velocity of the gas stream. The desorption ratio increases with increase in the total velocity of gas passing through the adsorber. The desorption decreases with higher concn. of SO<sub>2</sub> in the soln. Mn sulfates increase the oxidation velocity by 100%. The presence of phenols in the soln. inhibits the autoxidation of SO<sub>2</sub>; the oxidation ratio is lowered with higher concn. of phenol. The action of catalysts is completely inhibited in the presence of 0.1% of phenol. An insignificant concn. of phenol sharply lowers the autoxidation velocity in the presence and absence of Mn. A phenol concn. in excess of 0.1% has practically no effect on the oxidation processes. The oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub> proceeds in the soln. as well as on its surface.

A. A. Bochtlingk

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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 OCT 1 1961  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002

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RYZANOV, V. P.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

18

Influence of temperature on the oxidation of sulfur dioxide with oxygen, in the presence of catalysts and catalyst poisons. L. I. Kavitanov and V. P. Ryzanov. *Izvestiya Tselokh. Inst.* 1953, No. 8, 43-7.—The linear velocity of autoxidation of SO<sub>2</sub> increases with temp. increase. The oxidation process is unchanged in the presence and absence of Mn catalyst. The description of SO<sub>2</sub> increases with temp. Phenol acts at 0° as a direct catalyst on the oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub>, while the max. poisoning effect lies at 20°. The catalytic effect of poisoned Mn salts is not lowered by change in the temp., the max. of poisoning coinciding with the autoxidation at 20°.

A. A. Bochtlingk

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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RYZHOV  
CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Formation of intermediate compounds in the oxidation of sulfur dioxide with oxygen in the presence of catalysts and catalyst poisons. L. I. Kashtanov and V. P. Ruzhkov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 6, 540-54 (1936); *U. S. A. 30, 3500*.—The effect of catalysts, catalyst poisons and temp. on the formation of  $H_2SO_4$  and  $H_2S_2O_7$  in the purification of flue gases by oxidation of the  $SO_2$  with atm.  $O_2$  was studied by conducting 1%  $SO_2$  into  $H_2O$  0.02%  $MnSO_4$ , 0.1%  $PbOH$  or the mixt. of the last two solns. at 0°, 20°, 40° and 60°. At lower temps. (0-20°) with increasing acidity of the solns. (increasing concn. of  $SO_2$ ) the formation of  $H_2SO_4$  increases and that of  $H_2S_2O_7$  decreases. At higher temps. (40-60°) the process is reversed, except that in the presence of  $MnSO_4$ , the reaction is directed toward increased formation of  $H_2SO_4$  at all temps. investigated. The yields of  $H_2SO_4$  decrease and of  $H_2S_2O_7$  increase in the presence of  $PbOH$  and  $MnSO_4$ , contaminated with  $PbOH$ . Chas. Blanc

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COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

E-Z

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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CA RY-HOV, V P

The effect of catalysts and of anticatalysts on the kinetics and mechanism of the oxidation of sulfur dioxide with ozone. I. I. Kashtanov and V. P. Ruzhkov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)* 6, 732-47(1936); cf. *C. A.* 30, 5732. —The oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub> by O<sub>3</sub> is not affected by the presence of phenol (catalyst poison) because the phenol is oxidized by O<sub>3</sub> to quinone, a nonpoison. The rate of gas passage affects neither the rate nor the degree of oxidation. The percentage of oxidation and the rate increase with rise in temp. and with increase of SO<sub>2</sub> concn. in the soln., the increase in rate being especially marked in the temp. interval 20-40°. The rate of oxidation and the utilization of O<sub>3</sub> decrease with increase of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> concn. in the absorbing soln. The stoichiometric coeff. increases with increase of SO<sub>2</sub> concn. in the initial phase and with decrease in O<sub>3</sub> concn. The poisoned catalyst is not regenerated by O<sub>3</sub> in the presence of SO<sub>2</sub> at 20°. Phenol and MnSO<sub>4</sub> do not exert an effect on either the stoichiometric coeff. or the rate of reaction in the temp. limits studied. The presence of Mn salts in the absorber soln. markedly raises, with increase in acidity, both the degree of oxidation and the value of the stoichiometric coeff. Accumulation of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> in the adsorber does not hinder the use of O<sub>3</sub> as a means of removing SO<sub>2</sub> from flue gases. John Livak

ASME METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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RYZHOV, V. P.  
Co

18

The effect of high concentrations of sulfuric acid on the rate of oxidation of sulfur dioxide in the presence of bivalent manganese ions. I. I. Kashanov and V. P. Ryzhov. *J. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 13, 1225-8 (1936).  
Increasing  $H_2SO_4$  concns. increase the rate of oxidation of  $SO_2$ , but also increase the rate of desorption of this gas. However, the net effect is pos. Mn catalysts are poisoned by  $H_2SO_4$  concns. greater than 20%. Ozone can be used to regenerate them. The method of Johnston (C. A. 28, 3156) is not suitable for freeing flue gases from S because the catalyst soon becomes poisoned. H. M. Leicester

CARBON ELEMENTS

CARBON ELEMENTS

COPIES

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP	LETTERS	INDEX	ALPHABET	INDEX	GROUP	LETTERS	INDEX
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X
Y	Z						



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Oxidation of sulfur dioxide by ozone in the presence of oxygen in various concentrations. I. I. Kashtanov and V. P. Ryzhov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 741-50 (in English 760) (1938); cf. *C. A.* 31, 1943; 32, 5587. — In the presence of a catalyst in the soln., the stoichiometric coeff. of oxidation of SO<sub>2</sub> with O<sub>3</sub>, plotted against concn. of O<sub>2</sub> in the gaseous phase, passes through 2 max. at 2-8% and 20-40% O<sub>2</sub>. In the absence of a catalyst, the coeff. curve lies lower but passes through 2 max. at about the same concns. of O<sub>2</sub>. S. L. Madorsky

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ADVANCE INDEX

WATERMATERIALS GROUPS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

2ND LETTERS

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

OPEN  
CROSS-REFERENCED

ADVANCE INDEX

WATERMATERIALS GROUPS

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2ND LETTERS

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

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WATERMATERIALS GROUPS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

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WATERMATERIALS GROUPS

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1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

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ADVANCE INDEX

WATERMATERIALS GROUPS

S/762/61/000/000/015/029

AUTHORS: Borisova, Ye. A., Ryzhov, V. S.

TITLE: Properties of the VT5-1 alloy as a function of the oxygen and hydrogen content.

SOURCE: Titan v promyshlennosti; sbornik statey. Ed. by S. G. Glazunov. Moscow, 1961, 160-167.

TEXT: The VT5-1 (Ti-(4-5.5)Al-(2-3)Sn) is a one-phase alloy characterized by excellent weldability, high creep strength at above 400°C, and good thermal stability (ThSt), i. e., low-T strength after high-T aging. Typical mechanical properties are tabulated, including high-temperature (HT) E and stress-rupture characteristics. An experimental determination of the effects of O and H on the properties of the VT5-1 alloy leads to the following conclusions: With increasing O content, the tensile-strength and yield limits increase, but the ductility characteristics, namely, the elongation, the necking, the notch toughness, and the bend angle of sheet material decrease (graph). Ductility decreases steeply with O contents beyond 2%. Notch toughness (NT) decreases by appx. 2-3 kgm/cm<sup>2</sup> per 0.1% O. Yet, at 700°C an increase in O content engenders an increase in elongation and necking, hence, hot and warm working is not impaired by increasing O content. Tests made after 500 hrs at 450-550°C showed that up to 0.1% O content does not impair the ThSt throughout the full range of test T's. An O content of 0.35% leads to a sharp decrease in plasticity after 450-500° aging. Thus, a 0.1-0.15% O content is advisable for VT5-1 parts.

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however, it is noted

Properties of the VT5-1 alloy...

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that surface etching of sheets in acids leads to an objectionable concentration of H in the surface layers and, hence, to a lowering of the surface plasticity. Notch toughness is affected most adversely by H content, with a sharp drop-off at 20°C with H contents from 0.004% to 0.01%, a shallower drop-off to 0.05%, and a renewed steepening with yet larger H contents. Heat treatment: The single-phase nature of the VT5-1 alloy renders a softening anneal to remove surface strain hardening the only sensible form of heat treatment. 1-hr anneal at up to 700° is practically ineffective in any way. T's up to 800° reduce the tensile strength and increase the plasticity somewhat. Further T increase from 800-1,200° does not affect the strength, creep, and elongation, but reduces necking slightly. Longer soaking at annealing T (3-5 hrs) does not change the effects of 500-900° anneal, but reduces the plasticity parameters after 1,100-1,200° anneal through a significant growth of the grain size. Elongation is significantly increased by water cooling from 900-950°C. 400° tempering of specimens quenched in water from 900° did not affect their properties appreciably. Higher tempering T's (400-800°) increased the tensile strength and reduced elongation, but the level of post-anneal properties was not achieved. The quench T required to achieve an increased plasticity had to be increased with increasing O content. The nature of this mechanism is not clear. There are 10 figures and 3 tables; no references.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

DRUZHININ, Vladimir Pavlovich; RYZHOV, V. Ye., red.; ANDREYEVA, L.S.,  
red. izd-va; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Manual for a receiving and delivery clerk in sea harbors] Po-  
sobie dlia priemosdatchika morskogo porta. Moskva, Izd-vo  
"Morskoi transport," 1962. 87 p. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Harbors) (Cargo handling)

VISHNEPOL'SKIY, S.A., kand. ekon. nauk; BAYEV, S.M., inzh. putey soob-  
shcheniya; BONDARENKO, V.S.; RODIN, Ye.D.; CHUVLEV, V.P.;  
TURETSKIY, L.S.; SMIRNOV, G.S.; SHAPIROVSKIY, D.B.; OBERMEYSTER,  
A.M.; SINITSIN, M.T.; KOGAN, N.D.; PETRUCHIK, V.A.; GRUNIN, A.G.;  
KOLESNIKOV, V.G.; MARTIROSOV, A.Ye.; KROTKIY, I.B. [deceased];  
ZENEVICH, G.B.; MEZENTSEV, G.A.; KOLOMOYTSSEV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk;  
ZAMAKHOVSKAYA, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKAL'SKIY, I.I., kand.  
ekon. nauk; MITROFANOV, V.F., kand. ekon. nauk; CHILIKIN, Ya.A.;  
BAKAYEV, V.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red. Primali uchastiye:  
DZHAVAD, Yu.Kh., red.; GUBERMAN, R.L., kand. ekon. nauk, red.;  
RYABCHIKOV, P.A., red.; YAVLENSKIY, S.D., red.; BAYRASHEVSKIY,  
A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; POLYUSHKIN, V.A., red.; BALANDIN,  
G.I., red.; ZOTOV, D.K., red.; RYZHOV, V.Ye., red.; BOL'SHAKOV, A.N.,  
red.; VUL'FSON, M.S., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; DMITRIYEV, V.I., kand.  
ekon. nauk, red.; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn.  
red.

[Transportation in the U.S.S.R.; marine transportation] Transport  
SSSR; morskoi transport. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport,"  
1961. 759 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Merchant marine)

L ACC NR: AP6011268 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0122/0122

AUTHORS: Gavrilov, V. M.; Ryzhov, Ye. I.

21  
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Rotary forging machine. Class 49, No. 180063

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 122

TOPIC TAGS: metal forging, forging machinery, metalworking machinery

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a rotary forging machine containing a holding device in the form of a cylindrical casing having a slide block within it. For profiling and bending pipe-like products and to automate removal of the finished product, the machine is provided with a built-up matrix mounted on the body of the compressing holder. This matrix is made up of an external spool with an oval opening and an internal solid cylinder (see Fig. 1). The matrix has two mutually perpendicular demounting surfaces. One of these is formed by the internal surface of the spool at the place of its contact with the surface of the cylinder. The other lies in the plane perpendicular to the axis of the spool and cuts this axis symmetrically.

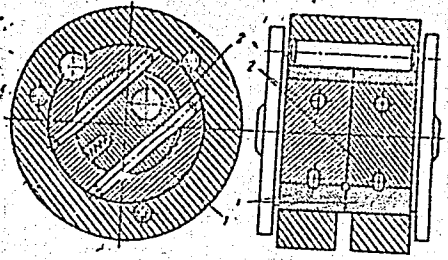


Fig. 1. 1 - external spool of the matrix;  
2 - solid cylinder of the matrix

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 23Sep64

RYZHOV, Ye.V.

Normal wear of cutting tools. Stan. i instr. 25 no.8:12-13 Ag '54.  
(Cutting tools)



RYZ  
AKSEL'ROD, L.; RYZHOV, Yu.

Chronicle of great constructions. Sov. foto 17 no.9:17-20 S '57.  
(Photography, Journalistic) (MLRA 10:9)

36958

S/141/62/005/001/002/024  
E052/E314

9.9.10

AUTHORS: Ryzhov, Yu.A. and Yudin, O.I.

TITLE: On the effect of ionospheric electron-density irregularities on measurements of some parameters of the ionosphere

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, v. 5, no. 1, 1962, 15 - 20

TEXT: The authors report a method of measuring the electron density in the ionosphere with the aid of artificial Earth satellites. The method is based on the determination of the phase invariant  $\Theta = \varphi_0 - 1/2(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)$  for a triharmonic wave propagating through the ionosphere. In this expression  $\varphi_0$  is the phase angle of the carrier wave of frequency  $\omega_0$  and  $\varphi_1$  and  $\varphi_2$  are the phase angles of the sidebands  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$ . The relation between the frequencies in a triharmonic wave is

$$\omega_0 - \omega_1 = \omega_2 - \omega_0.$$

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On the effect of ....

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E032/E314

The change in the phase invariant is due to dispersion and the latter consists of two parts, one of which is due to the frequency dependence of the refractive index and the other to diffraction at random irregularities. The latter gives rise to fluctuations in  $\Theta$  and the authors give (for the first time) a quantitative discussion on these fluctuations. Fluctuations in the reduced Doppler-frequency difference between two coherent waves, which are due to turbulent irregularities, are also discussed. Some numerical estimates are reported which may be useful in the design of apparatus based on the above method.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete  
(Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute of Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1961

Card 2/2

L 42150-65 EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWT(1)/EWG(m) P1-4/Po-4/Pz-6/Pab-10 IJP(c) AT/  
ACCESSION NR: AP5006515 WW S/0056/65/048/002/0656/0665

AUTHOR: Ryzhov, Yu. A.; Tamoykin, V. V.; Tatarskiy, V. I.

TITLE: Spatial dispersion of inhomogeneous media

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 2, 1965, 656-665

TOPIC TAGS: spatial dispersion, inhomogeneous medium, dielectric constant, inhomogeneous plasma, plasma oscillation /1

ABSTRACT: A spatial-dispersion mechanism connected with random inhomogeneities of a medium is investigated. An expression is obtained for the effective dielectric tensor of a medium in which the dielectric constant is subject to strong fluctuations. In the case of weak fluctuations of the dielectric constant, this expression generalized the results obtained earlier by E. A. Kaner (Izv. vyssh. uch. zav., Radiofizika, v. 2, 827, 1959) without account of spatial dispersion. The calculation of the dielectric tensor for the case of strong fluctuations is based on earlier results of V. M. Finkel'berg (ZhTF v. 34, 509, 1964) and one of the authors (Tatarskiy, and Gertsenshteyn, ZhETF v. 44, 676, 1963; Tatarskiy, ZhETF v. 46,

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L 42150-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006515

1397, 1964 with some of the results of the latter corrected in the present paper). It is shown that spatial dispersion of the dielectric tensor does not give rise to longitudinal waves of the average field. The case of an inhomogeneous plasma is considered in detail by way of an example. An expression is derived for the tensor at frequencies close to plasma resonance, when the plasma acts like a medium with strong dielectric-constant fluctuations. The case of weak fluctuations (far from resonance) is also considered. "We thank M. A. Miller, A. V. Gaponov, and V. L. Ginzburg for discussions and valuable comments." Orig. art. has: 46 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Radiofizicheskiy institut Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Radiophysics Institute, Gor'kiy State University); Institut fiziki atmosfery Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 11Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, EM

NR REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 CC

RYZHOV, Yu. A.; TAMOYKIN, V. V.

Tensor of the effective dielectric constant of an inhomogeneous magneto-  
active plasma. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 7 no. 4: 605-610 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

I. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gcr'kovskom  
universitete.

ACCESSION NR: AP4009971

S/0109/64/009/001/0033/0040

AUTHOR: Denisov, N. G.; Ry\*zhov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Fluctuation of radiation in a lens focus

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 33-40

TOPIC TAGS: lens antenna, lens focus radiation fluctuation, lens antenna design, receiving lens antenna

ABSTRACT: For turbulence-caused inhomogeneities of a medium, the phase fluctuation of a complex field in a lens focus is always wide. The type of fluctuation depends on the ratio of the field correlation radius to the lens diameter. The article mathematically considers the fluctuation of level, phase, and intensity (in a lens focus) of a radiation that passes through a turbulent layer. Simple formulas for the structural functions of level, phase, and intensity in a lens focus are developed for two extreme cases: (a) small (as compared to the complex-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009971

field correlation radius) lens and (b) large lens. "We wish to thank V. I. Tatarskiy for his valuable advice which permitted us to essentially improve the article." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 23 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Dec62

DATE ACQ: 10Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CO

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2



L 13971-65 EWT(1)/FCC/EEC-1/EEC(t)/EEC(b)-2/FCS(k) Pac-1/Pas-2/Pl-1/Pj-1/  
Pl-1 BSD/ASD(a)-5/RAEM(a)/ESD(t) GW/WR

ACCESSION NR: AP4048878

S/0109/64/009/011/1944/1947

AUTHOR: Denisov, N. G.; Ry\*zhov, Yu. A.

TITLE: On the mean radiation pattern of a radiator in a <sup>12</sup>turbulent atmosphere B

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 11, 1964, 1944-1947 25B

TOPIC TAGS: radiator, directional radiator, radiation pattern, antenna pattern, pattern distortion

ABSTRACT: The effect of turbulent atmospheric inhomogeneities on the mean radiation pattern of a radiator is investigated. If the radiation source is considered as located at the focal point of a lens with a sufficiently long focal length, then by means of the reciprocity theorem the problem is reduced to finding the mean field intensity at the focal point of the lens for oblique incidence of a plane radiated wave on a plane turbulent layer. Letting the incident angle between the emerging plane wave and the optical axis of the lens be  $\theta$ , the authors introduce the notation  $a = \theta^2/2\theta_0^2$  where  $\theta_0$  characterizes

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the normal beamwidth of the undisturbed pattern; they show that the mean beam pattern emerging from the nonhomogeneous layer is a function of  $a$ . It is found that at  $a = 0.1$ , the mean radiation pattern of the major lobe is virtually identical to that of a radiator in an homogeneous medium. At  $a = 1$  there is already a considerable difference between them. At  $a > 1$  the mean field intensity at the focal point of the lens varies monotonically. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 13Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DC, EC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 3133

Card 2/2

PUCHKOVSKIY, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; KOCHETKOV, L.L.; RYZHOV, Yu.A.

Temperature dependence of the resistance of oil barrier  
insulation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 6 no.9:112-115  
S '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Ivanovskiy energeticheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina.  
Predstavlena kafedroy elektricheskikh setey, sistem i  
transformatorov vysokogo napryazheniya.

RYZHOV, Yu.A.

Effect of an antenna's directional diagram on the intensity of the radiation received when radio waves are scattered by tropospheric inhomogeneities. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 6 no.5:952-957 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.

DENISOV, N.G.; RYZHOV, Yu.A.

Radiation fluctuations in the focus of a lense. Radiotekh. i  
elektron. 9 no.1:33-40 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

ZINICHEV, V.A.; RYZHOV, Yu.A.; YUDIN, O.I.

Method for investigating radio waves in the troposphere at wide  
angles. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; radiofiz. 4 no.1:177-178 '61.  
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri  
Gor'kovskom universitete.

(Ionospheric radio wave propagation)  
(Microwaves)

RYZHOV, Yu. A.

Mutual correlation function of amplitude and phase fluctuations of  
a wave propagating in a nonuniform medium. Radiotekh. i elektron.  
7 no.10:1824-1825 0'62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Radio waves)

43397

S/141/62/005/005/003/016  
EO32/E514

9.9000

AUTHOR: Ryzhov, Yu.A.

TITLE: Diffraction of radio emission with a continuous spectrum on the irregularities of a plane layer

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, v.5, no.5, 1962, 917-922

TEXT: The propagation of a stationary noise through a layer filled with irregularities is discussed on the assumption that the irregularity dimensions are much larger than the wavelength of the incident radiation. It is assumed that the wavelengths are sufficiently short so that polarization effects may be neglected, and the electric field is given by the scalar wave equation

$$\frac{n^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} - \Delta E = 0, \quad (1)$$

where  $n = 1 + n_1(\underline{r}, t)$ ,  $n_1 \ll 1$ . The solution of Eq.(1) is sought in the form of the series  $E = E_0 + E_1 + \dots$ , where  $E_1$  is of the order of  $n_1 E_0$ . Substitution of this series into Eq.(1) yields differential equations for  $E_1$  and  $E_0$  and these are solved on the Card 1/3



Diffraction of radio emission ...    S/141/62/005/005/003/016  
E032/E514

assumption that there is a definite correlation function for the refractive index fluctuations. A solution is obtained for  $E_1$  in integral form and this is then transformed with the aid of the Fourier integral as described by V. I. Tatarskiy (Teoriya flyuktuatsionnykh yavleniy pri rasprostraneni voln v turbulentnoy atmosfere [Theory of fluctuation phenomena in the propagation of waves in a turbulent atmosphere], Izd. AN SSSR, Moscow, 1959). As a result, an expression is obtained for the space-time spectrum of the scattered field  $E_1$ . It is found that the angular spectrum of the scattered field and its correlation function do not depend on the choice of the plane of observation behind the scattering layer. The results are then applied to three special cases, namely, a narrow-band process in which  $E_0(t)$  has a very narrow spectrum, a wide-band process, and the case of a transverse transport of irregularities in which the latter move with a constant velocity in the transverse direction. All the results are correct provided the scattered field is small compared with the incident field. The method of continuous perturbations is then used to show that the restrictions imposed on these solutions are not in fact as stringent as stated above and the various formulae can be used even when  $E_1$  is not small. Analysis of the results then  
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Diffraction of radio emission ...

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E032/E514

shows that the energy spectrum of the field after passing through the irregular layer may be very different from the incident spectrum. The actual condition which the solutions must satisfy is that the change in the complex phase at maximum wavelength in the spectrum of the incident wave must be small.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete  
(Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute of the Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: March 10, 1962

RYZHOV, Yu. A.

Diffraction of radio emission with a continuous spectrum on inhomogeneities of a plane layer. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 5 no.5:916-922 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.

(Cosmic radiations, Radio-frequency)  
(Diffraction)

33212  
S/141/61/004/005/018/021  
E032/E414

24.1200

AUTHOR: Ryzhov, Yu.A.

TITLE: The scattering of sound by a turbulent compressible stream

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Radiofizika, v.4, no.5, 1961, 975-976

TEXT: V.I.Tatarskiy (Ref.3: ZhETF, v.25, 1953, 74 and Ref.4: On the theory of fluctuation phenomena during propagation of waves in a turbulent atmosphere. Izd. AN SSSR, M., 1959) has discussed the scattering of sound by a turbulent stream without eddies ( $\text{rot } \underline{u} = 0$ ) on the basis of the equation

$$\Delta \varphi - \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + u_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 \varphi = 0. \quad (1)$$

The present author points out that the result obtained in Ref.3 and 4 is incorrect because the equation holds only for a slightly compressible gas for which  $\text{div } \underline{u}$  is practically zero. For this reason Eq.(1) cannot be used and, if the compressibility of the gas is to be taken into account, the above equation must be generalized  
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S/141/61/004/005/018/021  
E032/E414

The scattering of sound ...

to read

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} = -2 \left( u \nabla \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \right) + c^2 \Delta \varphi - \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \nabla \varphi \right).$$

which holds to within terms of the order of  $u/c$  (Ref.1: Acoustics of a nonuniform moving medium. GITTL, M.-L. 1946). The present author derives an expression for the power scattered into a unit solid angle by the stream and shows that the differential cross-section is of the form

$$d\sigma^L(\theta) = \frac{2\pi k^4}{c^2} E^L [2k \sin(\theta/2)] \cos^2 \theta \sin^2(\theta/2). \quad (8)$$

This result holds for the scattering by the potential part of the turbulent stream and is obtained with the aid of the method reported by R.H.Kraichnan (Ref.2: J. Acoust. Soc. America, v.25, 1953, 1096), using an expression for the spectral energy tensor in a turbulent compressible stream given by A.M.Yaglom (Ref.5: Izv. AN SSSR, ser. georg. i geofiz., v.12, 1948, 501).  
Card 2/3

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S/141/61/004/005/018/021  
E032/E414

The scattering of sound ...

Acknowledgments are expressed to M.A. Miller for discussing this note. There are 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to an English language publication, Ref. 2, is quoted in the text.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute of the Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: March 4, 1961

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RYZHOV, Yu.A.

Sound scattering by a turbulent compressible stream. Izv.vys.ucheb.  
zav.; radiofiz. 4 no.5:975-976 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri  
Gor'kovskom universitete.  
(Gas flow) (Sound)

I-15215-050 FOR BWT(S)/HWG(R)/BPA(S)-2/BPA(W)-2/EEC(T)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWA(m)-2  
Pz-6/Po-4/Fab-10/Pi-4 SSD(b)/AEDC(a)/ASD(a)-5/AEDC(b)/AS(mp)-2/AFMD(t)/AFET(r)  
RAEM(a)/ESD(dp)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP4048254 S/0141/64/007/004/0605/0610

AUTHORS: Ry\*zhov, Yu. A.; Tamoykin, V. V.

TITLE: On the effective dielectric tensor of an inhomogeneous magnetoactive plasma <sup>B</sup>

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 7, no. 4, 1964, 605-610

TOPIC TAGS: magnetoactive plasma, dielectric constant, inhomogeneous plasma, plasma electron concentration, plasma wave propagation, electromagnetic wave scattering

ABSTRACT: An expression is derived for the effective dielectric tensor of a weakly inhomogeneous magnetoactive plasma with specified inhomogeneities of the electron concentration. A uniform random field of the electron density fluctuation is assumed, and an equation for this average field is obtained by averaging the differential equation for the electric field over the ensemble of electron-



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ACCESSION NR: AP4048254

3

density inhomogeneities. The effective dielectric constant is determined by the method of F. V. Bunkin (ZhETF v. 32, 338, 1957), for the particular case when the dimensions of the inhomogeneities are small compared with the wavelength of the propagating radiation. It is shown that in the case of weak gyrotropy, the anisotropy of the plasma has practically no influence on the scattering; this agrees with the deductions of N. G. Denisov (Izv. vyssh. uch. zav. -- Radiofizika v. 3, 393, 1960). "The authors thank B. N. Gershman and N. G. Denisov for a discussion of the results." Orig. art. has: 18 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Radiophysics Institute at the Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: 29Jan64

SUB CODE: EM

NR REF SOV: 009

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

9.9000 (also 1036, 1103)

S/141/60/003/006/007/025  
E153/E361

AUTHORS: Ryzhov, Yu.A. and Lapteva, E.P.

TITLE: Fluctuations in the Parameters of a Tri-harmonic  
Wave Propagated Through a Locally Homogeneous Medium

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,  
Radiofizika, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 976 - 982

TEXT: Zverev (Ref. 1) considers fluctuations in the value of a phase-invariant parameter during the propagation of a tri-harmonic wave through a statistically homogeneous medium. A better model for a turbulent atmosphere is a locally homogeneous field, as suggested in this paper. A tri-harmonic wave consists of three plane harmonic waves with frequencies  $\omega_0$ ,  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$  which are propagated in the same direction and obey the relation  $\omega_0 - \omega_1 = \omega_2 - \omega_0$ . The phase invariant considered is  $\Theta = \varphi_0 - 1/2(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)$  where the  $\varphi$ 's are the phase components of the waves.  $\Theta$  is invariable in space and time in a homogeneous non-dispersive medium, so

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S/141/60/003/006/007/025  
E133/E361

Fluctuations in the....

changes in  $\Theta$  provide an indication of the properties of the medium. The paper is devoted to considering fluctuations in  $\Theta$  in a turbulent medium and in a plane  $x = L$  perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation. Fluctuations in  $\Theta$  (i.e.  $\Delta\Theta^2$ ) depend on  $\Delta\varphi_1\Delta\varphi_2$ . The spectrum of this latter function ( $F_{\Theta}$ ) is given by:

$$F_{12}(x, 0) = \pi k_0^2 L \left\{ \frac{\sin[(x^2 L/2k_0)(\Delta k/k_0)]}{(x^2 L/2k_0)(\Delta k/k_0)} + \frac{\sin(x^2 L/k_0)}{x^2 L/k_0} \right\} \Phi_n(x, 0), \quad (2) \quad (2)$$

assuming the wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) to be much less than the scale of internal turbulence ( $l_0$ ). It is assumed that the turbulence follows a Kolmogoroff law. It is pointed out that these are three cases of interest:

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Fluctuations in the ....

- 1)  $L_0 \gg \sqrt{L\Delta\lambda} \gg \ell_0$  (where  $L_0$  is the scale of external turbulence).  $F_{\text{in}}$  has a maximum near  $2\pi/\sqrt{L\Delta\lambda}$ ;
- 2)  $\sqrt{L\Delta\lambda} \gg L_0$ . This corresponds to an inhomogeneous and anisotropic atmosphere;
- 3)  $\sqrt{L\Delta\lambda} \gg \ell_0$ . The effects here are small and depend on the scale of internal turbulence.

The author considers case (3) and obtains:

$$\overline{F_{\text{in}}^2} = 0.19 k_0^{7/6} L^{11/6} (\Delta k/k_0)^{5/6} C_n^2 \quad (8)$$

for  $\overline{F_{\text{in}}^2}$ . He then obtains:

$$\overline{F_{\text{in}}^2} = 36.4 L^5 k_0^{-2} \left( \frac{\Delta k}{k_0} \right)^4 \ell_0^{-19/3} C_n^2 \quad (9)$$

X

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S/141/60/003/006/007/025  
E133/E361

Fluctuations in the ....

for  $\sqrt{L\Delta\lambda} \ll l_0$ . Next, the normalised correlation coefficient for the phase invariant  $(b_{\theta})$  is derived and plotted in Fig. 1. When  $\sqrt{L\Delta\lambda} \ll l_0$ ,  $(b_{\theta})^2$  depends only on position, wavelength and the relative frequencies of the tri-harmonic wave. This is also true for  $\sqrt{L\Delta\lambda} \gg l_0$  in a homogeneous medium. It is untrue for the latter case in a locally homogeneous medium and it is also untrue for intermediate values of  $\sqrt{L\Delta\lambda}$ . The author next considers fluctuations in the amplitude of the wave  $(\delta A/A_0)$  and derives two values:

$$\left(\frac{\delta A}{A_0}\right)^2 = 0,35 C_n^2 k_0^{7/6} L^{11/6} \left(\frac{\Delta k}{k_0}\right)^{3/2} \approx 2 \theta^2. \quad (17) \quad (17)$$

for  $\sqrt{L\Delta\lambda} \gg l_0$  and:

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S/141/60/003/006/007/025  
E155/E361

Fluctuations in the ....

$$\left(\frac{\delta A}{A_0}\right)^2 = 1,7 C_n^2 L^3 \left(\frac{\Delta k}{k_0}\right)^2 l_0^{-7/3} \quad (18)$$

for  $\sqrt{L \Delta \lambda} \ll l_0$ . The experimental uses of tri-harmonic waves are that from the fluctuations in  $\epsilon$  and  $\delta A/A_0$ , the dispersive properties of an inhomogeneous medium can be characterised. Acknowledgments are expressed to M.M. Kobrin for advice. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Institute of Radiophysics at Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1960

Card 5/6

Fluctuations in the ....

S/141/60/003/006/007/025  
E133/E361

Fig. 1:

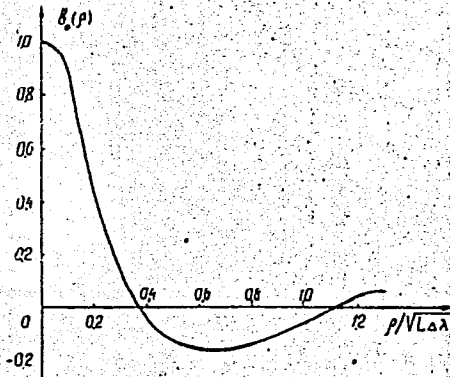


Рис. 1.

Fluctuations of the parameters of a triharmonic wave propagated through a locally homogenous medium. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 3 no.976-982 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.  
(Radio waves)



9.9300

25957

S/141/61/004/001/017/022  
E133/E435

**AUTHORS:** Zinichev, V.A., Ryzhov, Yu.A. and Yudin, O.I.  
**TITLE:** A method of studying the scattering of radiowaves in the troposphere at large angles  
**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, 1961, Vol.4, No.1, pp.177-178

**TEXT:** In most experimental work on the troposphere, measurements are made at small angles of elevation of the antenna. Reception at points below the radio-horizon then depend on a large variety of factors (diffraction round the Earth's surface, reflection from inhomogeneous atmospheric layers etc). The experiments described in this paper examined one of these - the scattering of radiowaves by turbulent inhomogeneities in the troposphere. The method was based on the use of antennae at large angles of elevation (20 to 60°) and with narrow directional beams ( $\approx 40^\circ$ ). The transmitter and receiver were thus placed relatively close together (25 km). Under these circumstances, only scattering by turbulent inhomogeneities is important. The major difficulty in the experiment is that the direct signal at the receiver, and its internal noise, are larger than the scattered signal. It is

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A method of studying ...

25957

S/141/61/004/001/017/022  
E133/E435

therefore necessary to use a synchronized impulse method in order to distinguish the signal. A wavelength of 3 cm was used with parabolic reflectors of 4 m diameter. A ferrite modulator was used at the input of the receiver and a stroboscopic arrangement at the output as a detector. It is known that this increases the signal to noise ratio. Preliminary experiments have so far been carried out at an angle of elevation  $\sim 30^\circ$ . The scattered power corresponded to a transmission coefficient of about 10-20. This agrees with the theoretical values derived in Ref.2 (R.A.Silverman, J.Appl.Phys., 27, 690 (1956)) and Ref.3 (V.I.Tatarskiy, AN SSSR, M., 1959) on the basis of the theory of locally homogeneous turbulence. The authors thank M.M.Kobrin for suggesting the problem and for advice. There are 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to an English language publication reads as follows: R.A.Silverman, J.Appl.Phys., 27, 690 (1956).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific Research Institute on Radiophysics at the Gorkiy University)

SUBMITTED:  
Card 2/2

July 8, 1960

RYZHOV, Yu.A. (Moskva)

Axially symmetric supersonic flow in a quasi-circular duct. Izv.AN  
SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.3:26-31 My-Je '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Aerodynamics, Supersonic)

RYZHOV, Yu. A.

Hamilton method in the electrodynamics of anisotropic  
absorbing media. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 2  
no.6:869-875 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri  
Gor'kovskom universitete.  
(Wave mechanics)

RYZHOV, Yu.M. (Kiyev)

Limit theorems for stationary Gaussian processes. Teor. veroiat.  
i ee prim. 10 no.1:143-151 '65. (MIRA 18:3)

RYZHOV, Yu. P.

Outlook for using direct-current transmission lines. *Biul.*  
tekh.-ekon. inform. no.6:42-47 '61. (MIRA 14:6)  
(Electric lines)

GOROKHOV, V.S.; RYZHOV, Yu.V., inzh., retsenzent; KARGANOV, V.G.,  
inzh., red.

[Apparatus of air separation plants; design and construction] Apparaty ustanovok dlia razdeleniia vozdukha; konstruirovaniie i raschet. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965.  
234 p. (MIRA 18:12)

ARONOVA, S.M.; GASSANOVA, I.G.; KALEDA, G.A.; LOTSMAN, O.A.; MAKAROVA, T.V.;  
NECHITAYLO, S.K.; RYZHOVA, A.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.I.

Mariia Filippovna Filippova, 1907-1964; obituary. Lit. i pol.  
iskop. no.6:181-182 N-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy  
neftyanoy institut (Moskva, Ye-257, zhosse Entuziastov, d.124).



RYKOVA, A.A.

Geomorphological profile of the central Karatau (southern  
Kazakhstan). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 6 no.12:  
133-142 D 163 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.

RYZHOVA, A. A.

Dissertation defended in the Geological Institute for the academic degree of Candidate of Geologo-Mineralogical Sciences:

"Geomorphology and the Most Recent Tectonics of the Great Karatau Ridge."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

RYZHOVA, A.A.

Geomorphological division and basic characteristics of the recent tectonics and history of the development of the Greater Kara-Tau (Southern Kazakhstan). *Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geol.i razv.* 3 no.2:41-52 F '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni Ordzhonikidze.  
(Kara-Tau—Geology)

NIKOLAYEV, N.I.; BABAK, V.I.; KATS, Ya.G.; KIZEL'VATER, D.S.; NIKITINA,  
M.I.; PAVLINOV, V.N.; PAISOVA, E.K.; PEREPKINA, S.M.; RYZHOVA,  
A.A.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.G.

"Principles of structural geology and geological mapping" by  
A.E. Mikhailov. Reviewed by N.I. Nikolaev and others. Izv. vys.  
ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 2 no. 11:125-127 N '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze.  
(Geology, Structural—Maps) (Mikhailov, A.E.)

SEMIKHATOVA, S.V.; RYZHOVA, A.A.; ROSTOVTSEVA, L.F.

Upper Kizelov strata near Buzuluk, Chkalov Province. Dokl. AN SSSR 113  
no.4:889-892 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy  
institut. Predstavleno akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.  
(Buzuluk--Geology, Stratigraphic)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446530005-3  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R001446530005-3"

GOROSHKOVA, V.A.; IVANOVA, Z.P.; MELIKOVA, I.M.; RYZHOVA, A.A.; SUVOROV,  
P.G.; TUNYAK, A.P., kurator; SHABAYEVA, Ye.V.

Oparino key well. Trudy VNIGNI no.26:5-64 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Russian Platform--Petroleum geology)

IL'INA, N.S., kand.geologo-mineralog.nauk; YELINA, L.M.; RYZHOVA, A.A.;  
BUZINOVA, V.M.; DMITRIYEVA, L.Ya.; GIMPELEVICH, E.D.; GALAKTIONOVA,  
N.M.; IL'INSKAYA, V.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.S.; KARASEV, M.S.; BAKIROV, A.A.,  
red.; VEBER, V.V., red.; DANOV, A.V., red.; DIKENSHEYN, G.Kh., red.;  
MAKSIMOV, S.P., red.; POZNYSH, M.A., red.; SAIDOV, M.N., red.;  
SEMIKHATOVA, S.V., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; UL'YANOV, A.V., red.  
[deceased]; KHALTURIN, D.S., red.; SHABAYEVA, Ye.V., red.; CHIZHOV,  
A.A., vedushchly red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Coal deposits of the central provinces of the Russian Platform]  
Kamennougol'nye otlozheniia tsentral'nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy.  
Pod red. N.S.Il'inoi. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i  
gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 209 p. (MIRA 12:3)  
(Russian Platform--Coal geology)

SEMIKHATOVA, S.V., RYZHOVA, A.A., DALMATSKAYA, I.I.

Middle Carboniferous sediments in Buzuluk District, Orenburg  
Province. Geol. nefti Supplement to no. 7:68-74 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy  
neftyanoy institut.

(Buzuluk District--Geology, Stratigraphic)



**RYZHOVA, A. A.**

Rapid determination of the iodine value. Masl.-zhir.prom.20 no.5:  
26-27 '55. (MLBA 8:11)

1. Kazanskiy zhirovoy kombinat  
(Oils and fats--Analysis)

SEMIKHATOVA, Sof'ya Viktorovna, prof.; YELINA, Lyubov' Mikhaylovna;  
RYZHOVA, Antonina Aleksandrova; BYVSHEVA, Tamara Vladimirovna;  
DALMATSKAYA, Irina Ippolitovna; DOBKHOOTOVA, Sof'ya Vasil'yevna;  
MINYAYEVA, Yevgeniya Georgiyevna; ROSTOVTSEVA, Lidiya Fedorovna;  
ZARETSKAYA, A.I., ved.red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn.red.

[Studies on Carboniferous sediments of the Volga-Ural oil-bearing province] Materialy k izucheniiu kamennougol'nykh otlozhenii Volgo-Ural'skoi neftenosnoi oblasti. Pod red. S.V.Semikhatovoi. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1959. 206 p. (MIRA 13:3)

(Volga Valley--Geology)  
(Ural Mountains--Geology)

*Ryzhova*

AUTHOR SEMIKHATOVA S.V., RYZHOVA A.A., ROSTOVTSEVA L.F. 20-4-47/61  
TITLE The Upper-Kizelov Strata Near BUZULUK, -Chkalov Province.  
(Verkhneki zelofskiy s loi bliz Buzuluka Chkalovskoy oblasti -  
- Russian)  
PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 113, Nr 4, pp 869-892 (U.S.S.R.)  
ABSTRACT These strata were here disclosed for the first time. They form an almost 200 m thick mass which consists mainly of gritstones and in the upper 48 m of terrigene rocks. Sea fauna is abundantly represented. The region is situated at the northern borde of the Caspian depression. As lower limit of the mentioned strata the authoresses take the bottom of the Rakov-mass of V.M.Pozner. The Upper Kizelov-strata are deposited near Buzuluk in a depth of 2870 m. The upper boundary is taken in a depth of 2686 m, at a depth where the Kizelov-fauna is relieved by spores of the carboniferous horizon. Its thickness is 184 m. In both boundaries there is a stratigraphical incoincidence. At the Buzuluk cross-section these strata are separated into 6 pakets. 1<sup>st</sup> packet, 28 m thick, with high silification, terrigene sediments present, fauna poor. Rock is represented by dark-grey limestones, partially recrystallized, loamy-dolomitic at the bottom, siliceous-loamy higher up, in layers pyritized. Lenticularly black flint occurs. In the lower part-badly preserved brachypoda, sometimes silicified Crinoidea segments. Everywhere gravel spicules from fungi, rare ostracodae and, Archispaeren. 2<sup>nd</sup> packet, 38 m thick, is

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The Upper-Kizelov Strata Near Buzuluk, -Chkalov Province. 20-4-47/61  
less silicified, little loam material. Similar limestones, predominantly organogen-detritus containing, with 45-60% organic relics. Among them foraminiferae, ostracodae, Crinoidea and ostracode splinters as well as pieces of tubular algae. In the upper part secondary dolomites occur with numerous single corals and bits of Crinoidea; 3<sup>rd</sup> packet, 21 m thick, consists of grey limestone of all shades, mostly recrystallized; numerous parts of fine-grained carbonate (?algae) and lenses of black flint. In the limestone a rather abundant fauna, however with few species, as above, is represented. Among the foraminiferae those with few windings as well such with a high number of windings are predominant. 4<sup>th</sup> packet, 24.74 m thick, consists of limestone, at the bottom with few intermediate layers of secondary dolomites, and thin layers of dark-grey siderites and black flint. Lime is grey, predominantly containing organogen-detritus, consisting of algae-Crinoidea, unevenly dolomitized in layers silicified. Dolomite is light and dark-grey to almost black, highly recrystallized, calcareous at the bottom, pyritized, solid, on the top with rare incorporations of bluish-grey anhydride. The organic relics, here only appear, sporadically give evidence of the secondary nature of the dolomite. Fauna of foraminiferae has become very poor with the same arrangement of groups as in the two following packets. Corals indeterminate owing to bad conservation. In the overlying layer of this packet the modification of the combination of the foraminiferae and brachypoda. Ostracodes are present in several intervals. 5<sup>th</sup> packet, 24 m thick; separates according to the relief of

The Upper-Kizelov Strata Near Buzuluku, Chkalov province. 20-4. 47/61  
its fauna. Lithologically not very different to the 4th packet. Limestone highly recrystallized. Fine- and small-grained calcite and less lump-shaped micro-grained carbonate serve as cement. Among the brachypoda the *Chonetes dalmanianus*, which is characteristic for the 3rd and 4th packet, here only appears sporadically. The most numerous are *Megachonetes zimmermanni* and *Pustula cf. pixidiformis*. At the bottom *Spirifer*-species and in an intermediate layer *Cacrinella* aff. and *ata* as well as frequent orthoethetines-relics were found. In different depths corals (5 species) and ostracodes (5 species) are numerous. The 6th (terrigene) packet, 47.84 m thick, is composed of alternating marls, argillites, dolomites, and lime-loams, loamy limestones as well as dolomites and in the top contains intermediate layers of flints and siderites. In the cross-section argillites are predominant. In some argillites intermediate layers there are relics of corals, brachypodous, pelecypodae and Crinoidae in high number. Moreover single ostracodes, fish relics, spores and pieces of vegetable tissues. In limestones there is a similar fauna, moreover pyritized plant relics, pieces of moss animals, trilobates, tubular algae and single badly preserved foraminifera capsules. According to the foraminifera and brachypoda the packets I.-V. could be compared with the mass of Rakow and possibly with the lower Malinov-masses of V.M. Pozner. L.F. Rostovtseva compares according to the foraminiferae the packets II.-IV. with the IV.-V.-masses of the Pilyugin cross-section and the packets III. and IV. with the Gubakha-

RYZHIWA, A.I.

Effect of combined introduction of para-amino benzoic acid and  
cholesterol on the course of experimental atherosclerosis in  
rabbits. *Bull. eksp. biol. i med.* 60 no.8:83-85 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

I. Kafedra farmakologii (zav.- prof. T.A. Mel'nikova)  
Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

RYZHOVA, A.F.

Effect of the products of novocaine hydrolysis on the course and reverse development of atherosclerosis under experimental conditions. Bul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.7:52-55 J1'63  
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - prof. T.A. Mel'nikova) Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR S.V. Anichkovym.

RYZHKOVA, A.F.

Effect of p-aminobenzoic acid on the synthesis and decomposition  
of cholesterol in the liver of healthy and atherosclerosed rabbits.  
Biol. eksp. biol. i med. 55 /i.e.56/ no.10:11-14 0'63

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - prof. T.A. Mel'nikova) Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta, predstavlena  
deystvitel'nym chlenom AN SSSR S.V. Anichkovym.



RYZHOVA, A.F.

Effect of novocaine and some new cholinolytics on the course of  
experimental atherosclerosis. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.12:  
61-65 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry farmakologii (zav. - prof. T.A.Mel'nikova) Leningradskogo  
khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym  
chlenom AMN SSSR S.V. Anichkovym. (NOVOCAINE)  
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)  
(PARASYMPATHOLYTICS)

**RYZHOVA, A. F.**

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology, Local Anesthetics

Abs Jour : Referat Zh.-Biol., No 1, 1958, No 3441

Author : Ryzhova, A. F.

Inst : Not given

Title : Comparative Characteristic Effects of Spasmolytic Agents  
and Novocaine on the Course of Myocardial Infarction in Dogs.

Orig Pub : Tr. Kishinevsk. med. in-ta, 1956, 5, 207-213.

Abstract : A study was made of the influence of novocaine on the  
course of experimental myocardial infarctions in dogs.  
The infarct was caused by ligating one of the coronary  
branches. Intravenous administration of a 0.25-0.5%  
concentration of novocaine in a dose of 10-15 mg/kg had  
a favorable influence on the course and result of  
myocardial infarction (normalization of EGG, cessation

C Card : 1/2

RYZHOVA, A.F.

Effect of papaverine and tiphen on the course of experimental myocardial infarct in dogs. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.13:197-202 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra farmakologii Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta (zav. prof. T.A.Mel'nikova) i kafedra farmakologii Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. prof, V.M.Chernov).  
(ALKALOIDS) ACETIC ACID (HEART--INFARCTION)

RYZHOVA, A.F.

Morphological changes in the myocardium in dogs with an experimentally induced infarct treated with novocaine. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.13:203-209 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra farmakologii Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta (zav. prof. T.A.Mel'nikova) i kafedra farmakologii Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. prof. V.M.Chernov).  
(HEART--INFARCTION) (NOVOCAINE)

RYZHOVA, A. F., Cand Med Sci (diss) -- "The effect of novocaine and certain spasmolytic substances on the course of experimental myocardial infarct in dogs (Experimental investigation)". Kishinev, 1959. 12 pp (Min Health Moldavian SSR, Kishinev State Med Inst, Chair of Pharmacology), 250 copies (KL, No 9, 1960, 129)

Ryzhova, A.P.

Some additions to the methodology for determining riboflavin in  
urine. Lab.delo.3 no.5:39-41 S-O '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz sanatoriya "Barvikha" (glavnyy vrach K.A.Galenin) Ministerstva  
zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(URINE--ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)  
(RIBOFLAVIN)

RYZHOVA, A.P.

Determination of ascorbic and dehydroascorbic acids in the blood.  
Vop.med.khim. 6 no.1:96-99 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. The "Barvikha" Sanatorium of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Public  
Health.  
(ASCORBIC ACID)

RYZHOVA, A.P.

Micromethod for determining prothrombin in blood. Lab.delo 6  
[i.e. 4] no.4:19 JI-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Iz sanatoriya "Barvikha" Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(PROTHROMBIN)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA  
The influence of propyl alcohol on the glyoxalase action of liver extracts. A. P. Ryzhova and P. G. Efendi. *Bull. biol. med. expil. U. S. S. R.* 6, 569-71 (1938) (in German).--No activation of the glyoxalase of the liver of rabbits, pigeons and cattle by PrOH was observed. Concentrations of 1-1.5% had no effect, while concns. of 1.5-2% showed an inhibiting effect. S. A. Karjala

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIETIES INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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13001 824109

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RYZHOVA, A.P.

Method for determining dyhydroascorbic acid and ascorbic acid  
in urine. Lab. delo 7 no.1:14-18 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

Sanatoriy "Barvikha" Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya SSSR (glavnyy  
vrach K.A. Galenin, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. K.G. Karasev).  
(ASCORBIC ACID) (URINE—ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

RYZHOVA, A.R.

Testing silicic acid gel from wastes of the chemical industry  
in bodies and glazes for industrial poreclain. Trudy GIKI  
no.3:74-86 '61. (MIRA 18:7)

S/153/59/002/06/012/029  
B115/B000

5.3610

5(7)  
AUTHORS:

Tronov, B. V., Ryzhova, G. L.

TITLE:

Complex Formation of the Ethanol Amines With Different Organic Compounds

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 6, pp 886 - 890 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper, the formation of mono- and triethanol amine complexes with compounds representing different groups of organic compounds (nitrophenols, quinones, alcohols, phenols (cresols), carboxylic acids, nitrobenzene, and amines) is investigated. The paper by Migal' and collaborators (Refs 1,2) is mentioned by the authors. The formation of both sufficiently stable and unstable complexes of the nitrophenols and quinones was detected colorimetrically, and, for the remaining complexes, by means of the highly sensitive electrochemical method developed by Tronov and Kulev (Refs 3, 4). Results obtained indicate that, in the case of both the ethanol amines studied, the electron-donor reactivity prevails. The stronger complex-forming tendency was shown by the monoethanol amine. The complexes of triethanol amine were

Complex Formation of the Ethanol Amines With  
Different Organic Compounds

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S/153/59/002/06/012/029  
B115/B000

detected only colorimetrically, and were colored less intensely. The order of activity for complex formation was: nitrophenols and quinones, simple phenols (m-cresol). From the alcohols, only methanol and butanol reacted, while the compound representing the group of simple ethers (dioxane) gave no reaction at all. Carboxylic acids showed a low capacity to form complexes with ethanol amine, the acetic and caproic acids being more active than the butyric and isovaleric acids. The result obtained with nitrobenzene was indefinite and indicated a weak interaction. Triethanol amine did not react with quinoline at all, while aniline (because of the hydrogen atoms in the amino group) showed a somewhat higher activity, and with pyridine, a sharp maximum was obtained, which may be attributed to the rather high positive charge (0.18) on the  $\gamma$ -carbon of the pyridine ring (Ref 5). The strong polarizability of the pyridine molecule may be important in this case, too. The formation of complexes of ethanol amine with 2,4- and 2,6-dinitrophenols, 2,6-dichloro-, dibromo-, and diiodo-4-nitrophenols, quinone, tetrachloro-quinone, and tetrabromoquinone is described, and the com-

Card 2/3

Complex Formation of the Ethanol Amines With  
Different Organic Compounds

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position of the complexes as well as their nitrogen content given. Finally, the colors of some complexes of mono-ethanol amine with several nitrophenols and quinones, their molar compositions, and their melting points are given (Table 1). Thirteen systems were investigated colorimetrically using the FEK-M photoelectric colorimeter, and the results represented in the form of diagrams (Figs 1 and 2). The results of the colorimetric investigations of the formation of complexes of ethanol amines with nitrophenols and quinones are given in table 2. The results obtained by electrochemical investigations with a device described by the authors, are given in figures 3 and 4. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V. V. Kuybysheva,  
kafedra organicheskoy khimii (Tomsk State University imeni  
V. V. Kuybyshev, Chair of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1958  
Card 3/3

ACC NR: AR6016187

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/011/D021/D021

AUTHOR: Danilova, V. I.; Ryzhova, G. L.; Morozova, Yu. P.; Terpugova, A. F.

TITLE: Investigation of long wave absorption bands of certain polysubstituted aromatic nitrocompounds

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 11D153

REF SOURC: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 345-349

TOPIC TAGS: absorption band, aromatic nitro compound, organic solvent, BENZENE

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the electron structures of absorption of certain polysubstitutes of benzene (para-nitrophenol, 2,4-, 2,5-, and 2,6-dinitrophenols, picric acid, para-nitrosophenol, and 2,4-dinitroaniline) for the purpose of determining the role of the NO<sub>2</sub> group in the origin of long-wave absorption bands. The energy levels of the 2,4- and 2,6-dinitrophenols are calculated by the free-electron method. It is shown that the hydrogen bond between the molecules of the investigated compounds and the molecules of the hydroxyl-containing solvents may lead to the occurrence of a new absorption band, which is missing from non-polar and oxygen-containing solvents. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07

Card 1/1

JS



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ENT (M) / ENT (J) NW / SW / JWD / RM

ACC NR: AR6023267

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/003/D044/D044

AUTHOR: Ryzhova, G. L.

46  
B

TITLE: Investigation of the intermolecular interaction with charge transfer with the aid of electronic spectra

SOURCE: Ref zh. Fizika, Abs. 3D369

REF. SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 393-399

TOPIC TAGS: molecular interaction, absorption band, charge exchange, electron spectrum, intermolecular complex

ABSTRACT: A study was made of intermolecular interactions with charge transfer in the systems of nitro- and dinitrophenols, picric acid, and dinitrobenzenes with electron-donor reagents -- ethanols, aminophenols, sodium alcoholate and phenolate, and acetone with NaOH added. The appearance of new long-wave absorption bands in the 4,000 -- 7,000 A for nitro- and polynitro compounds is attributed to the formation of charge-transfer complexes which can also lead to a growth in the intensity of the allowed absorption bands of the acceptor molecule. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 blg

ACC NR: AR6035529 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/667000/009/0010/0010

AUTHOR: Dychko, A. A.; Ryzhova, G. L.

TITLE: Donor acceptor reactions in the solid phase as the basis of the role of friction wear and seizing of metals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruksii i raschet detaley mashin, Gidroprivod, Abs. 9.48.54

REF SOURCE: Tr. Omskogo in-ta inzh. zh. -d. transp., vyp. 55, 1965, 36-44

TOPIC TAGS: metal friction, ultrahigh purity metal, mechanical property, friction coefficient, friction pair, donor acceptor reaction

ABSTRACT: The role of friction, wear, and seizing, determined by donor-acceptor reactions between rubbing solids, in producing ultrahigh-purity metal with high mechanical properties is studied. Sawtoothed changes in the friction coefficient and temperature during the process of friction are explained. Basic principles for selecting friction pairs with a preset mode of friction for accomplishing the transfer of ultrahigh-purity metal with high mechanical properties are given. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 1/1

UDC: 539.538:669.018

RYZHOVA, G. L., CAND CHEM SCI, "ON <sup>the</sup> COMPLEX FORMING <sup>ation</sup> OF  
NITROPHENOLS WITH AMINOPHENOLS AND AMINO ALCOHOLS." TOMSK,  
1961. (MIN OF HIGHER AND SEC SPEC ED RSFSR. TOMSK STATE  
UNIV IMENI V. V. KUYBYSHEV). (KL-DV, 11-61, 211).

L 42423-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c)/T Pg-4/Pr-4 RM  
S/0079/65/035/003/0429/0435

ACCESSION NR: AP5008835

AUTHOR: Ryzhova, G. L.; Rubtsova, T. A.; Tronov, B. V.

TITLE: Donor-acceptor interactions and electron absorption spectra. I. Complex formation in mononitrophenol systems

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1965, 429-435

TOPIC TAGS: nitrophenol, spectral absorption, complex compound 1

ABSTRACT: Although complex formation by organic molecules has been known for some time, the systematic study of these compounds began quite recently. At present the donor-acceptor type of complex with charge transfer is of great interest because of the search for new catalysts, organic semiconductors which are capable of charge transfer. The study of the electron absorption spectra of mononitrophenols in polar and nonpolar solvents and of intermolecular interactions of mononitrophenols with electron-donating reagents which form charge transfer complexes offers a great deal of information on changes in the intensity of the absorption band in the 4000 Å region and on the reasons for the appearance of new bands as well as on the nature of forces and characteristics of these interactions. This work was limited to the study of *o*-, *m*- and *p*-nitrophenols with different electron donors such as ethanol

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ACCESSION NR: AP5008835

amines (three isomers), aminophenols (*o*-, *m*-, *p*-), sodium phenolate and sodium alcoholate, acetone with a small amount of NaOH, aniline, triethylamine, and cyclohexanone with addition of NaOH. The electron spectra were taken with an SF-4 spectrophotometer. It was found that nitrophenol spectra exhibit a long wavelength absorption band with  $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 3500 \text{ \AA}$  in nonpolar solvents. When the hydrogen band is formed, nitrophenols exhibit a new band at  $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 4000 \text{ \AA}$ . The intensity of this band is very low. The occurrence of a new band at  $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 4000 \text{ \AA}$  in nitrophenols and the reduction in intensity of the bands at 2500 and 3500  $\text{\AA}$  is explained by E+N electron transitions from the donor to the acceptor molecule. An inverse relationship was found between the electron donating ability and the basic properties of aromatic and aliphatic compounds during the formation of complexes with charge transfer. This in turn can be explained by the role of the excited states of aromatic molecules. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. V. Kuybysheva (Tomsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 015

*ce*  
Card 2/2

Physicochemical study of complex formation reactions of amino  
phenols and amino alcohols. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no. 10:77-  
83 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Complex compounds) (Phenols) (Alcohols)

RYZHOVA, G.L.; RUBTSOVA, T.A.; TRONOV, B.V.

Donor-acceptor interaction and electronic absorption spectra.  
Part 1: Complex formation of mononitrophenols. Zhur. ob. khim.  
35 no.3:429-435 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.V. Kuybysheva.

RYZHOVA, G.Ye.

Gastric secretion changes following therapy of infant dystrophy  
with natural gastric juice. *Pediatrics* 37 no.6:60-63 Je '59.  
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. - prof.  
S.I. Ignatov) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof.  
L.N. Kuzmenko).

(GASTRIC JUICE, ther. use,  
inf. dystrophy, eff. on gastric secretion (Rus))  
(INFANT NUTRITION DISORDERS, ther.  
dystrophy, gastric juice ther., eff. on gastric  
secretion (Rus))



RYZHOVA, K.

Disinterested aid of the U.S.S.R. to underdeveloped countries  
of southeastern Asia. Fin.SSSR 20 no.12:34-38 D '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

(Asia, Southeastern--Economic assistance, Russian)

RYZHOVA, K.

Economic relations and foreign exchange settlements of the Soviet Union with underdeveloped countries of southeastern Asia. Den. i kred. 18 no.10:19-24 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Russia--Foreign economic relations--Asia, Southeastern)  
(Asia, Southeastern--Foreign economic relations--Russia)  
(Balance of payments)

L 34850-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Pa-4 RPL WW/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5008548 S/0286/65/000/006/0061/0061

AUTHOR: Sokolov, L. B.; Astakhova, A. S.; Ryzhova, L. A.

TITLE: A method for producing polyamides which contain fluorine. Class 39, No. 169248

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 6, 1965, 61

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide plastic, fluorine

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing polyamides which contain fluorine. The technological process is simplified by passing gaseous perfluoro-carboxyl chloride through an aqueous solution of an aliphatic or aromatic diamine at a temperature of 90-100°C.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17Apr61

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: MT, GC

Card 1/1

DUBROVO, S.K.; SHNYPIKOV, A.I.; Prinsipali uchastiye: MOZHEYKO, V.I.;  
RYZHOVA, L.G.

Glasses stable in alkaline solutions for chemical laboratory  
articles. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.8:1633-1637 Ag '63.  
(MIRA 16:11)