

BOGDANOV, German Fedorovich; BEZRUK, V.M., prof., retsentsent;
LYSENKO, M.P., doktor geol.-miner. nauk, civ. red.;
SKORYNINA, N.P., red.

[Manual for laboratory studies on artificial soil stabilization] Rukovodstvo po laboratornym issledovaniyam pri iskusstvennom ukrepleni gruntov. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1965. 107 p. (MIRA 18:4)

ANSBERG, Ye.A., assistant; BOROVITSKIY, V.P., dots.; BUTS, Sh.F., dots.; Prinsipalni uchastiye: SERGEYEV, V.A., dots.; SAMARINA, V.S., st. nauchn. sotr.; SKORININA, N.P., red.

[Practice in general hydrogeology] Praktikum po obshchei gidrogeologii. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1965.
231 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra gidrogeologii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova (for Buts, Ansberg, Sergeyev).
2. Institut Zemnoy kory, Leningrad (for Samarina).
3. Gornyy institut, Leningrad (for Borovitskiy).

LICHKOV, Boris Leonidovich, prof.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I., prof.,
otv. red.; BARSHATOV, B.P., prof., otv. red.;
SKORNIINA, N.P., rez.

[Principles of the modern theory of the earth] K osnovam
sovremennoi teorii Zemli. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ.,
1965. 117 p. (MIRA 18:7)

SINITSYN, Vasily Mikhaylovich; SKORYNINA, N.P., red.

[Paleoclimatology of Eurasia] Drevnie klimaty Evrazii.
Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ. Pt.1. 1965. 165 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

LEBEDEV, V.I., prof., otv. red.; MORACHEVSKIY, A.G., dots., otv. red.; FROKHOROVA, M.I., prof., otv. red.; TRUTNEV, A.G., prof., otv. red.; POZDYSHEVA, V.A., red.; PETROVICHEVA, O.L., red.; MATVEYEVA, V.V., red.; SKORYNINA, N.P., red.

[Chemistry in the natural sciences] Khimiia v estestvennykh naukakh. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1965. 216 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningrad. Universitet.

KOTOV, Nikolay Vladimirovich; SKORYNINA, N.P., red.

[Petrology of granitoid intrusions in the western part
of the Zeravshan Range] Petrologia granitoidnykh in-
truzii zapadnoi chasti Zeravshanskogo khrebt. Leningrad,
Leningr. univ. 1965. 156 p. (MIRA 18:12)

24.7900 (1147, 1158, 1160)

20452
S/056/61/040/002/005/047
B113/B214

AUTHORS: Zavoyskiy, Ye. K., Skoryupin, V. A.

TITLE: Magnetic analyzers of emission spectra

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40,
no. 2, 1961, 426-432

TEXT: An investigation is made of the extent to which the phenomena of paramagnetic and other forms of magnetic resonance can be used for the study of emission spectra. Some methods are described in this paper. Theory and description of some magnetic spectral analyzers (MSA) are given. The principle of such an analyzer may be seen from Fig.1. 1 is the input broad-band appliance which guarantees the connection of line 2 with the radiating system. 3 is the load resistance of the line, 4 is a broad-band detector; 5 is a recording instrument, for example, an oscilloscope; and H is a quasistatic magnetic field. For a spiral wire without ohmic loss, the decrement of damping is given by

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$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi^4 v^2 g^2 \beta^2 N \delta f(\nu) r n_1 \sqrt{\epsilon \mu} S(S+1) - M(M-1)}{kTAc (2S+1)} \quad (4), \text{ where } \gamma \text{ is the}$$

frequency, g - spectroscopic splitting factor, β - Bohr magneton, N - number of paramagnetic particles, δ - density of the paramagnetic, k - Boltzmann's constant, T - the temperature, $f(\nu)$ - a function having the form of the paramagnetic resonance curve, S - spin, M - quantum number, ϵ - dielectric constant, μ - magnetic permeability, n_1 - number of windings per cm of the line, and r - radius of the spiral.

$$\alpha_{h.n.} = \frac{\pi^2 v^2 g^2 \beta^2 N \delta f(\nu) \sqrt{\epsilon \mu} S(S+1) - M(M-1)}{kTAc (2S+1)}$$

holds for a coaxial line. The total damping factor of the line per unit length is given by: $\alpha + \alpha_0 + \alpha_1$, where α_0 is the part due to loss in the conductor, and α_1 that due to loss without resonance. If the spectrum consists of one or several monochromatic lines, then, at a rate of change of the magnetic field of $7 \cdot 10^7$ oe·sec⁻¹, a transmission band of

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$3.5 \cdot 10^7$ cps is necessary for the recording instrument in order to record these lines; for continuous emission spectra, the frequency need not be so high. If there are m grams of a paramagnetic in the line, the highest energy that can be absorbed by it in a time smaller than the relaxation time T_0 is equal to: $U = (N/A)(g\beta^2 H^2/kT)m$ (9). If the pulse duration $\tau < T_0$, the pulse output is $W = U/\tau$ which causes the saturation of paramagnetic resonance. To avoid this, W must be less than U/τ . A ferrite can also be used, but it has the disadvantage that there is a non-resonance change in the loss due to the change of the constant magnetic field. Ferrites for which this is not the case and which have a narrow resonance line can replace paramagnetics in the region $\lambda > 3$ cm. Four MSA circuits were investigated. The first works on the principle of compensation at low and high frequencies. Two similar lines containing a paramagnetic are used. The second works as a discrete "resonance" spectral analyzer. The third is a spectral analyzer which uses the induced radiation for the amplification of weak signals. Finally, the fourth is an induction MSA. Measurements were made of the damping

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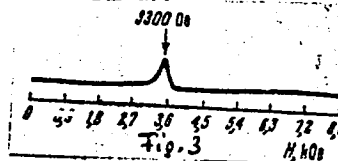
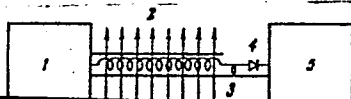
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factor of the line, of the non-resonant loss in the paramagnetic, of the sensitivity of MSA, and of the dielectric constant of the paramagnetic. The compensation principle of the MSA was also tested. Also the paramagnetic resonance curve of $MnSO_4$, shown in Fig. 3, was recorded for a rate of growth of the magnetic field $dH/dt = 2.5 \cdot 10^9$ oe. For a transmission band of the amplifier of 2 Mc/sec, the measurement of the sensitivity of MSA gave the result 10^{-9} w. Experiments with ferrites showed that they can be used in MSA. It is, therefore, possible to use the phenomenon of magnetic resonance for static and dynamic analysis of the radiation of a wide range of waves, where MSA can be used best in the millimeter and sub-millimeter ranges. Academician A.Ye.Arbuzov and Professor F. G. Valitova are thanked for the preparation of the diphenyl-picrylhydrazyl preparations, and Professor S. A. Al'tshuler for discussions. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1960

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BABYKIN, M.V.; GAVRIN, P.P.; ZAVOYSKIY, Ye.K.; RUDAKOV, L.I.; SKORYUPIN, V.A.

Turbulent heating of a plasma. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 43 no.2:
411-421 Ag '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Electromagnetic waves)

BABYKIN, M.V.; GAVRIN, P.P.; ZAVOYSKIY, Ye.K.; RUDAKOV, L.I.;
SKORYUPIN, V.A.

Capture and confinement of a turbulent heated plasma in
a magnetic trap. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 43 no.4:1547-1549
0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Plasma (Ionized gases))
(Magnetic fields)

43382

S/056/62/043/005/053/058
B125/B104

20 212
AUTHORS: Babykin, M. V., Zavoyskiy, Ye. K., Rudakov, L. I.,
Skoryupin, V. A.

TITLE: The observation of a two-flow ion instability in the case of
turbulent plasma heating

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43,
no. 5(11), 1962, 1976-1978

TEXT: The method of turbulent heating of the electrons was used for
observing the abnormal scattering of plasma beams (produced by two
titanium guns). The experimental arrangement was described by M.V.Babykin
et al. (ZhETF, 43, 1547, 1962). Two plasma beams (density $2 \cdot 10^{13}$ to
 $5 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$) travelled in opposite direction inside a quartz tube of 3.6 cm
diameter in a homogeneous magnetic field (600 oe) at the maximum speed of
 $1.4 \cdot 10^7$ cm/sec, interpenetrating within an oscillatory circuit which served
for the turbulent electron heating. Throughout the entire space between
the guns the electrons were heated to 300-400 ev during 0.2 μ sec. The mean

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019216

S/0056/64/046/002/0511/0530

AUTHORS: Baby*kin, M. V.; Gavrin, P. P.; Zavoyskiy, Ye. K.; Rudakov, L. I.; Skoryupin, V. A.; Sholin, G. V.

TITLE: New results on the turbulent heating of plasma

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 2, 1964, 511-530

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma heating, turbulent plasma, heating, plasma electron heating, plasma ion heating, collisionless plasma heating, plasma confinement, plasma confinement time, electron confinement time, ion confinement time

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the same authors on turbulent plasma heating in a rapidly alternating magnetic field (Yaderny*y sintez, Appendix III, 1962; ZhETF, v. 43, pp. 411, 1547, and 1976, 1962). The present paper reports the results of experiments with a net setup, the parameters of which have made possible (1) rapid collisionless heating of the plasma electrons to 1.5 keV by a strong hydrodynamic wave propagating in the plasma transversely

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019216

through the magnetic field; (2) investigations of the confinement of a plasma in a magnetic trap; (3) observations of the collisionless heating of ions, which accompanies the turbulent heating of the electrons under certain conditions. The electron temperature was determined from the absorption of the electron bremsstrahlung in thin carbon films, from the ratio of the rates of decay of various spectral lines, and from readings of a probe. The plasma concentration was determined by optical means. The noise produced in the plasma was due to ion cyclotron oscillations and to magnetic sound resonance. A plasma electron pressure of 10^{15} eV/cm³ (approximately 20% of the alternating magnetic field pressure) was obtained in the concentration range from 10^{12} to 10^{13} /cm³. Confinement times were $\sim 130 \mu\text{sec}$ for ~ 100 -eV ions and $\sim 60 \mu\text{sec}$ for 500-eV electrons. No strong instabilities were observed during the time of plasma confinement in the trap. Ion cyclotron waves and natural oscillations of the plasma column were

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ACCESSION NR: AP4019216

observed. A theoretical mechanism is proposed for this electron heating and is found to agree qualitatively with experimental results. Orig. art. has: 17 figures and 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 13Aug63

DATE ACQ: 27Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 002

Card 3/43

L 14032-65 EEC(b)-2/EPA(w)-2/ENG(k)/EWT(1)/EEC(t)/EPA(sp)-2/T/EWA(m)-2
Pi-4/Po-4/Pz-6/Pab-10 ASD(a)-5/AFWL/AEDC(b)/AEDC(a)/SSD/ASD(p)-3/AFETR/
ESD(gs)/ESD(t)/IJP(c) AT
ACCESSION NR: AP4047934 S/0056/64/047/004/1597/1600

AUTHORS: Baby*kin, M. A.; Gavrin, P. P.; Zavoyskiy, Ye. K.; Ruda-
kov, L. I.; Skoryupin, V. A.

TITLE: Turbulent heating of a plasma in a direct discharge 8

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 4, 1964, 1597-1600

TOPIC TAGS: turbulent plasma, plasma heating, discharge plasma,
ionized plasma, plasma injection, bremsstrahlung

ABSTRACT: A direct experiment in which the discharge is produced
between end electrodes is reported, aimed at explaining the strong
electron heating observed in an earlier investigation by the authors
(ZhETF v. 46, 1050, 1964), and which cannot be attributed to turbu-
lent heating by the magnetohydrodynamic wave. A current was made
to flow through a fully ionized plasma with density $\sim 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, pro-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4047934

duced by plasma injectors. The plasma was adiabatically compressed by a factor 25 after heating by the current. The magnetic field at the instant of injector operation and during the direct discharge was 350 Oe, and rose to 9×10^3 Oe at the maximum of compression. The electron temperature estimated from the spectral distribution of the bremsstrahlung is ~ 200 keV, and the ion temperature ~ 3 keV. In addition to the hard bremsstrahlung, neutrons amounting to $\sim 10^5$ per pulse were also recorded. The heating is due to the discharge of an appreciable fraction of the energy of one of the injectors through the plasma along the magnetic field to the other injector, occurring when the electron velocity reaches a certain critical value. The plasma thus produced was contained in the magnetic mirror during the entire lifetime of the magnetic field, approximately 2 msec. "The authors thank A. I. Gorlanoy who directly participated in the experiments." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 2/3

L 14302-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047934

SUBMITTED: 22Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 19045-65 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EPA(sp)-2/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWA(m)-2 Po-h/
PI-h/Pz-6/Pab-10 AEDC(b)/AFETR/ASD(p)-3/RAEM(a)/SSD(b)/AFWL/ESD(gs)/IJP(c) AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5000307 S/0056/64/047/005/1631/1643

AUTHOR: Baby*kin, M. V.; Gavrin, P. P.; Zavoyskiy, Ye. K.; Ruda-
kov, L. I.; Skoryupin, V. A.

TITLE: Stability of a turbulently heated plasma²¹ during adiabatic
compression

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 5, 1964, 1631-1643

TOPIC TAGS: plasma confinement, plasma diffusion, bremsstrahlung,
adiabatic trap, plasma trapping, plasma heating

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a series of earlier investiga-
tions by the authors (1961 Salzburg Conference, paper No. 209;
ZhETF v. 43, 411, 1547, 1976, 1962 and v. 46, 511, 1964). The pre-
sent paper reports on experiments on adiabatic compression of tur-
bulently heated plasma and investigations of its stability, diffusion

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000307

transversely to the magnetic field, and bremsstrahlung. The experimental setup is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the enclosure. The maximum compression magnetic field was 9 kOe, with a half-cycle duration 2.5 msec. The results have led to the following conclusions:

1. Turbulent heating together with adiabatic compression is an effective means of obtaining a dense high-temperature plasma with relatively low coefficients of magnetic compression. 2. This plasma was fully stable in a mirror trap for ~ 2 msec. The hot plasma occupied the volume of a cylinder coaxial with the magnetic field of the trap. The stability is due to the presence of cold plasma, and the amount of cold plasma obtained by ionization of the residual neutral gas by fast electrons is sufficient for the stabilization. 3. The upper limit of the velocity of hydrogen plasma transverse to the magnetic field, determined by the measurement accuracy, is 2 m/sec at $T \approx 10$ keV and $n \approx 2 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The electron temperature, determined from the bremsstrahlung radiated from the volume of the plasma is ~ 30 keV at the density of $\sim 2 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. "The

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authors thank L. V. Groshev, A. M. Demidov, G. V. Sholin, L. V. Korablev, A. V. Gordeyev, and D. D. Ryutov for useful advice and V. K. Voytovetskiy for providing a scintillator to register the bremsstrahlung. The authors thank also A. I. Gorlanov for help in preparing and carrying out the experiments." Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 3157

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L 19045-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000307

ENCLOSURE: 01

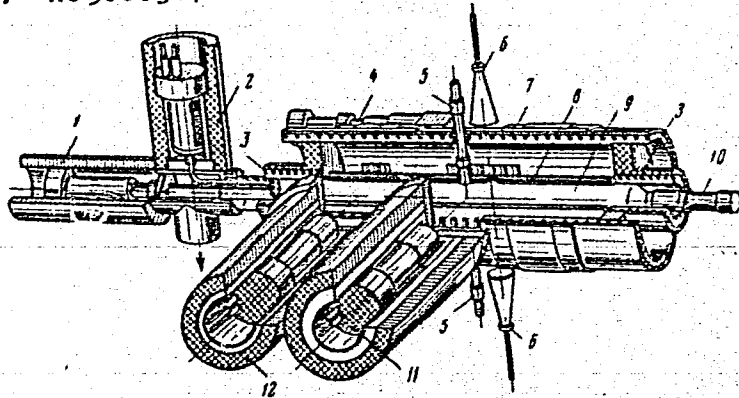


Fig. 1. Experimental setup

1, 2 - Longitudinal x-ray probes; 3 - magnetic-mirror coils; 4 - monochromator with photomultiplier; 5 - ion probes; 6 - microwave probes; 7 - coil for adiabatic compression; 8 - high-frequency shock excitation circuit; 9 - vacuum chamber; 10 - plasma injector; 11 - scintillation counter with collimator; 12 - monitoring scintillation counter.

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BABYKIN, M.A.; GAVRIN, P.P.; YAVOYSKIY, Ye.K.; RUDAKOV, L.I.; SKOBYUPIN, V.A.

Turbulent heating of a plasma in a straight discharge. Zhur. eksp.
i teor. fiz. 47 no.4:1597-1600 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

SKORYUKOVA, A.

A donor means one who gives. Voen. znan. 40 no.12:16-17 D'62
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Zamestitel' predsedatelya Tsentral'nogo komiteta Obshchestva
Krasnogo Kresta RSFSR.

F. MUSHKIN, V.M.; SEORYUKINA, V.A.

Study of a tularemia focus in a floodplain-swamp region during winter. Zool. zhur. 44 no.3:452-454 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

L. Protivoshumnaya laboratoriya Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva i Kalyzhskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya.

1. SKORYY, B.M.; RUDNEV, B.A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Coal-Mining Machinery
7. Productivity of the PZM-1 waste filler machine in relation to the petrographic and granulometric composition of the filler, B.M. Skoryy, Eng. B.A. Rudnev. UGo1' 28 no. 5, 1953.

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

SKORYY, I. A.

Engineering

Lomonosov lectures in the department of engineering and mathematics.
Vest. Mosk. un. 5, No. 8, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

SKORYY, I.A.

In the department of engineering and mathematics. Vest.Mosk.un. 8 no.8:171-
173 Ag '53. (MIRA 6:11)

(Engineering) (Mathematics)

SKORYY, I.A.; KOPYTOV, V.D.

In the Department of Mechanics and Mathematics. Vest.Mosk.un. 9 no.6:
143-145 Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Mechanics) (Mathematics)

SKORYY I A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 1084

Ogibalov, Petr Matveyevich

Izhib, ustoychivost' i kolebaniya plastinok (Bending, Stability and Vibrations of Plates) [Moscow] Izd-vo Moskovskogo univ-ta. 1958. 389 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Moscow. Universitet.

Ed.: Skoryy, I.A.; Ed. of Publishing House: Kondrashkova, S.F.;
Tech. Ed.: Mulin, Ye.V.

PURPOSE: This book is intended as a textbook for university students specializing in the theory of elasticity and plasticity. It may also prove useful to students and graduate students at technical institutes of higher learning and to engineers engaged in planning and calculating laminated elements widely used in the various branches of modern technology.

COVERAGE: The author throws light on present-day problems in the theory and calculation of isotropic and anisotropic thin plates

Card ~~1/9~~

Lomonosov - Lectures 1957 at the Mechanical-
Mathematical Faculty of Moscow State University

SOV/55-58-2-33/35

"Investigation of the Boundary Layer of the Motion of a two-Component Liquid".

The other lectures were given separately in the sections mechanics and mathematics. The following lectures were given.

1. Professor L.N. Sretenskiy, Corresponding Member, AS USSR :
Propagation of Sound Waves From a Rotating Deformed Ball.
2. Professor G.G. Cheraay: The Flow Around Thin Truncated Bodies by Gas With High Supersonic Velocity.
3. Professor S.N. Nikiforov : Properties of the Calculation, Construction and Structure of Hydrotechnical Dikes on the Rivers of the Central Strip of the USSR.
4. Professor A.Ya. Sagomonyan : Penetration of a Rigid Body into the Ground.
5. M.Z. Litvinov-Sedoy, Senior Scientific Assistant : On the Synthesis of Control Circuits With Bounded Interval of Variation of the Controlled Variable.
6. V.A. Lomakin, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences :
Scalar Plastic Metal Properties Under Variations of Structure.
7. Professor N.A. Slezkin : On Some Questions of the Flow Around Porous Walls.

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Lomonosov - Lectures 1957 at the Mechanical-
Mathematical Faculty of Moscow State University

SOV/55-58-2-33/35

8. A.L. Pavlenko, Lecturer : Generalization of the Theory of the Transverse Shock Against a Flexible Thread.
9. A.G. Kulikovskiy, Aspirant : Flow Around Magnetized Bodies by Conducting Liquid.
10. N.V. Yeremeyev, Lecturer : Instruments for the Analysis and Synthesis of Mechanisms.
11. V.S. Lenskiy, Lecturer : Some General Laws in the Behavior of Multiply Loaded Metals.
12. V.D. Klyushnikov, Aspirant : A Variant of the Theory of the Increases of Deformation and Elasto-Plastic Stability.
13. Professor M.I. Vishik and Professor L.A. Lyusternik : Asymptotic Behavior of the Solutions of Linear Equations With Small Parameter in the Derivatives.
14. Professor O.A. Oleynik : Some Non-Linear Partial Differential Equations (Survey of the Results of T.D. Ventsel', Chzhou Yuy-lin', N.D. Vvedenskaya, A.S. Kalashnikov, Ye.S. Sabinen, S.L. Kamenostskaya).
15. Professor M.R. Shura-Bura and P.N. Trifonov, Senior Scientific Assistant : Automatization and Programming.

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Lomonosov - Lectures 1957 at the Mechanical-
Mathematical Faculty of Moscow State University

SOV/55-58-2-33/35

16. A.D. Gorbunov, Lecturer and B.M. Budak, Lecturer :
Difference Methods for the Solution of Hyperbolic
Equations.
17. N.S. Bakhvalov : Number of Calculation Operations for
the Solution of Elliptic Equations.
18. V.I. Lebedev, Aspirant : Difference Method for the
Solution of the Sobolev-System.
19. Professor Ye.B. Dynkin : Markov Processes and Semigroups.
20. A.G. Kostyuchenko, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical
Sciences : Decomposition of Differential Operators With
Respect to Generalized Eigenfunctions.
21. F.A. Berezin, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences:
Foundations of the Theory of Spherical Harmonics on Mani-
folds.
22. V.M. Borck, Aspirant : General Properties of Partial
Evolution Systems.
23. V.A. Uspenskiy, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical
Sciences : On Constructive Mathematical Analysis.
24. P.L. Ul'yanov, Lecturer : Reversal of Terms in Trigono-
metric Series.

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Lomonosov - Lectures 1957 at the Mechanical-
Mathematical Faculty of Moscow State University

SOV/55-58-2-33/35

25. I.G. Petrovskiy, Academician and Ye.M. Landis, Senior Scientific Assistant : On the Number of Boundary Cycles of a Differential Equation of First Order With a Rational Right Side.

The contents of all the lectures have already been published.

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SKOKY, I. A.
18(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2686

Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskii institut

Voprosy soprotivleniya materialov; prochnost' alyuminiyevykh splavov (Problems of the Strength of Materials; Strength of Aluminum Alloys) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 117 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 37) 3,600 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): S.V. Serensen; Ed. (Inside book): B.V. Zaslavskiy;
Ed. of Publishing House: L.I. Sheynfayn; Tech. Ed.: L.A. Garnukhina;
Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for workers of engineering design offices, industrial laboratories and scientific institutes of the machine-building industry and for research fellows and students of advanced courses in schools of higher technical education.

COVERAGE: This collection consists of 8 articles in which mechanical properties of deformed aluminum alloys are described. The load-carrying capacity of parts

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Problems of the Strength of Materials (Cont.)

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made of these alloys is considered and some results of the investigation of the distribution of stresses and strains in parts and joints are given.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. Peshina, Ye. The Effect of Design and Material of a Rotating Disk on Stressed Condition and Load-carrying Capacity 5
The author considers problems of load-carrying capacity in elastic plastic conditions in connection with the special features of the diagram of the deformation of material in rotating disks.
2. Ivanov, G.T., and I.A. Skoryy. The Problem of Approximation of Deformation Diagrams 13
The properties of the deformation diagrams analyzed for aluminum structural alloys are discussed.
3. Glatsintov, Ye. V. Effect of some Structural Parameters on the Distribution of Stresses in Fir Tree Fastenings 33
The stressed condition in an elastic region in flexure is analyzed based on the example of a blade root fir tree fastening. The dependence of the stressed condition on the design parameters,

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Problems of the Strength of Materials (Cont.)

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introduction of a new combination of elastic properties of materials of the blade and disk are shown.

4. Stepanov, Ye.F. Investigation of Stresses in a Wedge Under a Triangular Load (Applied to Cutters) 52

The author uses the optic method of investigating stresses which makes possible an analysis of the applicability of corresponding theoretical solutions to the determination of a plane stressed state in cutters.

5. Kogayev, V. P. Basis for the Choice of an Equal Strength Beam for Calibrating Wire Tensometers in the Presence of Transversal Vibrations 62

In connection with the elaboration of equipment for the calibration of transmitters, calculation of an equal strength beam with transversal vibrations present is given.

6. Serensen, S.V., M.N. Stepanov, V.P. Kogayev, and Ye. V. Giatsintov. Stability of the Function of Distribution of Durability in Testing the Stability of Aviation Alloys 69

Card 3/

Problems of the Strength of Materials (Cont.)

SOV/2686

Problems of the stability of aviation structural alloys are considered in the static aspect in order to obtain a stable distribution of durability at various levels of stress.

7. Voronov, S.M. [Deceased], and M.N. Stepanov. Fatigue Limit of Aluminum Alloy AK5 With a Slatelike Structure of Fractures
The relation of fatigue to slatelike structure of fractures is analyzed in studying the stability of aviation structural alloys.

85

8. Stepanov, M.N. Surface Strengthening of Aluminum Alloys AK4-1 and UD17 by Hammer Hardening
Fatigue resistance of cold-hammered samples with changing parameters of the strengthened layer and the mechanical properties of the layer are described. The dependence of the value of final stresses on the hammering technology is shown and the strengthened layer are determined.

96

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/4

IS/gmp
12-9-59

5(1,3)

AUTHORS:

Shchegolevskaya, N. A., Netrebko, V. P., SOV/153-2-2-26/31
Skoryy, I. A., Sokolov, S. I.

TITLE:

Polymer Materials for Models of the Polarization-optical
Method of Examination of the Tension (Polimernyye materialy
dlya modeley polyarizatsionno-opticheskogo metoda issledova-
niya napryazheniy)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimiches-
kaya tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 280-286 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The demands made on the method mentioned in the title with
regard to the materials used, have considerably increased
because the tasks became more complicated and manifold. The
present paper continues the authors' previous investigations
in this direction. It concerns the examination-method
mentioned in the title, of tensions on the basis of products
of combined condensation and polymerization (Refs 2-4).
The authors further developed the previously prepared ways
of the variation of the structure and properties of materials
and investigated some more possible and at present topical
ways, in order to obtain materials with various properties.
The optically-sensitive materials looked for, are based

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Polymer Materials for Models of the Polarization-
optical Method of Examination of the Tension

SOV/153-2-2-26/31

upon products of common polymerization of unsaturated polyesters and monomers. Apart from diethylene glycol, sebacine, and maleic acid, phthalic anhydride, as well as terephthalic acid, tung-oil, linseed-oil, castor-oil, and caprolactam were used as initial chemical agents for the manufacture of polyester. Besides styrene and methylmethacrylate, acrylonitril also served as monomer. After an introduction, the experimental part is subdivided into the following chapters:

- a) Examination of the influence of a partial replacement of the sebacine-acid in the polyesters by phthalic anhydride, terephthalic acid, and terephthalic-dimethylester;
- b) Examination of the influence of a partial replacement of the sebacine-acid in the polyesters by castor-, tung-, and linseed-oil (Fig 3), as well as by a mixture of these oils;
- c) Examination of the influence of an addition of caprolactam;
- d) Examination of the influence of the replacement of part of the methyl-methacrylate and styrene by acrylonitril.

On the basis of the obtained results, the authors arrive at the following conclusions: 1) The task of producing optically-sensitive materials according to the

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optical Method of Examination of the Tension

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"freezing"-method (metod zamorazhivaniya) on a polyester basis, which are analogous to the material "MIKhM-ImaSh", which however are distinguished by their optical-mechanical characteristics, was solved by varying the combination of the initial components, and the method of condensation- and polymerization-reaction, respectively. 2) Among a number of test samples, stiffer materials with an increased modulus of elasticity compared with "MIKhM-ImaSh", and less stiff-ones (with decreased modular values) up to materials with signs of liquid state were produced. 3) The following can be used as structure-forming factors: a) increase of phthalic acid contents in polyesters and b) increase of content of polyesters in the mixture with monomers (styrene and methyl-methacrylate). The introduction of the two mentioned factors is specially effective for the modular increase. The optical sensitivity can be increased by raising the styrene contents in the monomer -mixture. 4) The mentioned vegetable oils were used with positive results as fluxing agents which come into reaction with other components, (effect of the "inner plastification").

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Polymer Materials for Models of the Polarization-
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- 5) Caprolactam and acrylo-nitryl strongly accelerate the reaction of the common polymerization in the presence of benzoyl-peroxyde. The polymerization-process must, therefore, be carried out at a lower initial temperature.
- 6) The introduction of acrylo-nitryl at the expense of other monomers reduces the optical sensitivity of the finished product with a simultaneous increase of the elasticity-modulus. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N. V. Lomonosova; Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii i kafedra teorii uprugosti (Moscow Institute of Chemical Engineering and Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov; Chair of Physical-chemistry and Chair of the Theory of Elasticity)

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1958

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PLANE I BOOK EXPLANATION 807/4042

Leningrad, Universitet

Polyarizatsionno-opticheskiy metod isledovaniya nepryamymi, truly konformnitsi 13-21 fevralya 1958 goda (Optical Polarization Method for Stress Analysis, Transactions of the Conference of February 13-21, 1958), Leningradskiy Izhivno Leningradskogo univ., 1950, 451 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: S.P. Skibobolov; Ed.: Ye.Y. Shchegolev; Tech. Ed.: S.D. Yodoligina; Editorial Board: S.O. Gubanov, L.S. Kabanov, V.M. Kravtsov, T.D. Makharova, M.I. Prigorovskiy, V.M. Proshko, S.S. Rastvor, and Ye.I. Edal'tshchik.

REMARK: This collection of 58 articles is intended for scientists and engineers concerned with experimental stress analysis of machine parts and structural components.

CONTENTS: The collection contains reports presented at the conference on optical polarization methods in stress analysis held February 13 - 21, 1958, in Leningrad and attended by 234 delegates including representatives from the Republic of China, the Polish People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, and the Republic of Czechoslovakia. The reports discuss general theoretical

problems and new methods of investigation and describe apparatus and materials used in the optical method. Solutions of specific problems of dimensional and three-dimensional problems occurring in shipbuilding, aircraft design, engine construction, in various branches of railroad transport, in structural mechanics, metallurgy, hydroelectric power, and in the design of the glass and electronic components, is also given. Solution of the three-dimensional problem by means of the method of photoelasticity is introduced and the use of this method for the solution of problems associated with plasticity, creep, dynamics, hydro-grounds, etc., is demonstrated. Reports previously published elsewhere are printed here in abbreviated form. No personalities are mentioned. References are found at the end of each of the reports.

Optical Polarization Method (Cont.) 807/4042

39. Kopylov, A.I. Use of the Optical Method for Stress Analysis in Solving General Problems Connected With Mine Pressure 312

40. Jankovskiy, P.M. Investigation of Stress Distribution Around Chambers and Working Faces 317

II. ANALYSIS OF STRESSES IN MACHINE PARTS

41. Rubtsov, P.D. Investigation by the "Chilling" Method of the Three-Dimensional State of Stresses of the Barometer Piston of a Hydraulic Turbine Runner 321

42. Skibobolov, S.Ye. Stress Analysis by Means of the Optical Polarization Method of the Rotating Blade of an Axial-Flow Compressor 33

43. Gouzev, I.A., N.A. Yefremova, and L.S. Kabanov. Experimental Solution of the Problem of the Compression of a Cube and Cylinder Between Eight Plates Without Friction 341

44. Rubtsov, P.D., and T.I. Shuryy. Stress Analysis of the Contact Area of Two Interlocking Parts by the Photoelasticity Method 337

SKRYN, I.A.

83689

15.8110 also 2209

S/032/60/026/009/014/018
B015/B058

AUTHORS: Shchegolevskaya, N. A., Morozov, B. A., Skoryy, I. A.,
Kopytov, V. D., Sokolov, S. I.

TITLE: The Use of Epoxy Resin^b of the Type Epoxy-CHS-2200^b for
the Polarization-optical Method

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 9, p. 1149

TEXT: An optically active synthetic resin was obtained by using the Czechoslovakian epoxy resin of the type Epoxy-CHS-2200 with phthalic anhydride as hardener. The resin mentioned differs from the much used epoxy resins of the type Э40 (E40) and ЭА6 (ED6) by having a lower viscosity, and a homogeneous mass being nevertheless obtained with phthalic anhydride. The molten anhydride (40 g) is added to the epoxy resin (100 g) heated to 120°C, the mass is carefully mixed, poured into preheated molds, and left in the thermostat for 24 hrs at 100°C and then for 21 hrs at 120°C. The properties of the resin are tabulated. There are 1 table and 1 Soviet reference. ✓

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83689

The Use of Epoxy Resin of the Type
Epoxy-CHS-2200 for the Polarization-
optical Method

S/032/60/026/009/014/018
B015/B058

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya
(Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Construction).
Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union
Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgical Machine
Construction). Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Moscow State University) X

Card 2/2

GRYAZNOV, Ivan Mikhaylovich; LENSKIY, Viktor Stepanovich; OGIBALOV,
Petr Matveyevich; SKORYY, Ivan Aleksandrovich; KIYKO, I.A., red.;
YERMAKOV, M.S., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory manual on the strength of materials and on deformations]
Laboratornyi praktikum po soprotivleniiu materialov, deformiro-
vaniu. Pod obsheei red. P.M.Ogibalova i I.A.Skorogo. Moskva,
Izd-vo Mosk.univ., 1961. 199 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Strenght of materials)
(Deformations (Mechanics))

S/110/61/000/002/002/009
E194/E455

AUTHORS: Dobrovolskiy, I.P., Engineer,
Kartashkin, B.A., Engineer, Kopytov, V.D., Engineer,
Skoryy, I.A., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical
Sciences

TITLE: An Investigation by the Photo-Elasticity Method of the
Stresses in the Assemblies Used to Fix the Active Steel
in Hydro-Alternators

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1961, No.2, pp.8-13

TEXT: The assemblies used to secure the stator cores in hydro-
alternators sometimes fail, principally near the welds. The
assembly is loaded by the radial magnetic attraction of the poles
and by tangential forces due to electromagnetic torque. The ratio
of these loadings is different under different conditions and as yet
sufficiently reliable methods of determining them do not exist. ✓
These loadings and the places of highest stress are usually
determined by full-scale tests on assemblies, using strain gauges.
The location of the strain gauges is selected arbitrarily. For
accurate design it is necessary to determine separately the
stresses due to the axial and radial loading so as to assess their
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S/11C/G1/000/002/002/009
E194/E455

An Investigation by the Photo-Elasticity Method ...

combined action. Then when full-scale tests are made, the strain gauges can be placed at the most significant points. It is also important to determine the stress distribution in the thickness of the rings that support the keying ribs. Stress changes resulting from alterations in the rigidity of the joints are also important. It is not possible to study all these problems by means of full-scale tests. Accordingly, tests were made by the photo-elasticity method, using transparent models in polarized light. This method is effective for determining the stress distribution over the whole range and, moreover, no initial stresses are introduced in the manufacture of the models which could distort the results. The principles of the photo-elastic methods of stress determination are briefly explained. It is noted that, if the models are heated under load to a temperature of 100 to 150°C and then slowly cooled under load to room temperature, the stress condition may be retained in the model and is not altered when it is sectioned. By this means, the sections may be studied to determine the stress distribution throughout the body of the model. This method was used in making

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E194/E455

An Investigation by the Photo-Elasticity Method ...

the study. Fig.1 shows a model of a fixing assembly consisting of a support ring 1 which is fixed to the stator frame of the alternator, a block 2 welded to the ring and a keying rib 3 welded to the block. In an actual machine there are several rings but, to avoid difficulties in modelling, only an individual assembly was studied. The model was made on a scale of 1/5. To study the influence of assembly rigidity, three methods of fixing were used. In the first, the ring and keying rib were made in one solid piece; in the second and third, the assemblies were made of separate parts stuck together to imitate welds of different kinds. Each of the models was tested under radial and tangential loading applied mechanically; stresses were determined at four sections. Curves of equal slope of main stresses (isoclines) and trajectory of main stresses (isostats) were constructed. The differences in the principal stresses were determined along the selected sections: by integration of the equilibrium equation, the detailed stress distribution was determined. With radial loading, stress concentrations were observed in sections of the ring close to the

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E194/E455

An Investigation by the Photo-Elasticity Method ...

keying rib in the region between the welded joints. As the distance from the wedge increases, the distribution of stress over the ring thickness becomes more uniform. With tangential loading the stress distribution did not depend much on the method of constructing the model. Stress peaks are observed in places near the side faces of the block. Here, all three stresses are considerable and should be allowed for in assessments of strength. The results obtained by the photo-elasticity methods were compared with strain gauge test results on radially-loaded models fabricated in metal and annealed before test to remove remanent stresses. The stress distributions obtained by the two methods were compared. By the photo-elasticity method, the conditions of equilibrium are fulfilled to within 6 to 7% whereas the tests on metal models in the corresponding sections indicate that the conditions of equilibrium are fulfilled to within 40%. The difference is due to bending of the rings that occurs in the tests on the metal models. Because of the test conditions, most of the strain gauges are fixed to one side of the ring. A few gauges


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fixed on the other side demonstrated the presence of bending, which altered the stress distribution by 20 to 30% as compared with uniform distribution throughout the thickness. Because of the small number of strain gauges on the lower side, it was not possible to make allowance for bending when the results were worked out. It should be noted that when stresses are determined on a transparent model, the method is such that the measured stresses are averaged out over the thickness of the ring and the results are not affected by bending. It is possible to calculate the stress distribution for the case of radial loading; experimental and calculated values are compared; there are certain differences for which an explanation is offered. On consideration of the general picture of stress distribution under the influence of radial and tangential loads, as determined by the photo-clasticity method, certain recommendations may be made for full-scale testing. If the strain gauges are fixed on the axis of symmetry of the block, where the stresses are only due to the action of radial forces, the magnitude of the radial force may

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E194/E455



An Investigation by the Photo-Elasticity Method ...

readily be calculated. With this knowledge, it is possible to calculate the stresses due to radial loading in the ring on both sides of the axis of symmetry of the block. Then, if strain gauges are fitted in these places, it is possible to obtain the stress distribution due to tangential loading by subtracting from the total stress the stress due to radial loading. Here, it is of considerable assistance to note that the stress distribution due to tangential loading is obliquely symmetrical. Hence, by adding together the indications of two symmetrically-located strain gauges, its effect may be neutralized and the stress due to the radial force may be determined more accurately. Strain gauges for measuring stress should be fixed to the ring at a distance from the block of not less than 1.5 times the thickness of the ring. At this distance, the influence of irregularities in the stress distribution within the thickness of the ring will be without effect. It is also advisable to fix check strain gauges on the opposite side of the ring, to exclude errors that may be introduced by bending. The tests by the photo-elasticity

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An Investigation by the Photo-Elasticity Method ...

method were made by the Laboratoriya opticheskogo metoda
issledovaniya napryazheniy (Laboratory for the Optical Method
Research of Stresses) MGU jointly with the section for dynamic
research of Laboratoriya elektricheskikh mashin (Laboratory for
Electrical Machinery) VNIIE, and those by the strain gauge method
by the above named laboratory of VNIIE at the Institut elektrosvariki
imeni O.Ye.Patona (Electric Welding Institute imeni O.Ye.Paton).
There are 11 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1960

Card 7/8

OGIBALOV, Petr Matveyevich; KIYKO, Igor' Anatol'yevich; SKORYY,
I.A., kand. fiziko-matem. nauk, dots., red.; LAZAREVA, L.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Behavior of matter under pressure] Povedenie veshchestva pod
davleniem. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962. 153 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(High-pressure research)

MOSKVITIN, Viktor Vasil'yevich; SKORYY, I.A., dots., red.

[Plasticity under the effect of variable loads] Plastich-
nost' pri peremennykh nagruzheniakh. Moskva, Izd-vo
Mosk. univ., 1965. 262 p. (MIRA 18:10)

SKORZHEPA, I., d-r.; TODOROVICHOVA, G., d-r.

Role of heparin in the metabolism of esters of fatty acids. Biul.
eksp.biol. i med. 42 no.12:33-36 D '56. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Iz 4-y kliniki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof. B.Prusik;
rabochaya gruppa dotsenta M.Fuchika) Karlova universiteta v Prage
(Chekhoslovakiya)

(HEPARIN, effects,
on fatty acid esters metab. (Rus))

(FATTY ACIDS, metabolism;
eff. of heparin (Rus))

SKORZHINSKIY, D.S., otv. red.; AFANAS'YEV, G.D., red.; MAKEYEV,
B.V., red.; MORKOVKINA, V.F., red.

[Charnokites] Charnokity. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964.
86 p. (Its Doklady sovetskikh geologov. Problema 13)
(MIRA 17:6)

1. International Geological Congress, 22d. 1963.

SKORZHINSKIY, G.G., starshiy inzh. (Stantsiya Smorodino, Yuzhnoy dorogi)

My practices in curve calculations. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.10:16
0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Railroads--Curves and turnouts)

SKORZYNSKI, Kazimierz; SZEWCZYKOWSKI, Witold

Aneurysms of the trunk and main branches of the pulmonary artery.
(Report of 3 cases). Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.24:916-923 12 Js '61.

1. Z Zakladu Radiologii A. M. w Lublinie; kierownik: z-ca prof. dr
med. K. Skorzynski i z II Kliniki Chorob Wewnetrznych A. M. w
Lublinie; kierownik: prof. dr med. A. Tuskiewicz.

(PULMONARY ARTERY dis) (ANEURYSM case reports)

L 4994-66 EWT(m)/ENP(t)/ENP(D) DIAAP/LDP(G) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6000050

SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/65/010/005/0261/0249

AUTHOR: ~~Zuk, Wlclzimierz~~ ⁵⁵ Zuk, V.; ~~Goworek, Tomasz~~ ⁵⁵ Goworek, T.; ~~Skorzynski, Zbigniew~~ ⁵⁵ Skorzynski, Z.

ORG: Department of Experimental Physics, M. Curie-Sklodowska University, Lublin ⁵⁵

TITLE: Measurements of gamma-gamma angular correlation in ¹⁴⁰La ^{19.55}

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 261-268 ⁵¹
^B

TOPIC TAGS: lanthanum, ¹¹radioisotope, gamma ray, spectrometer, radiation detector

ABSTRACT: Measurements of gamma-gamma angular correlation for ¹⁴⁰La were carried out by means of a gamma-gamma directional correlation apparatus consisting of a coincidence spectrometer with two detectors, one fixed and the other movable. The movable detector was adjusted at angles 90, 135, 180, and 225° with respect to the fixed detector. For the 304-162 keV cascade about 25,000 coincidences were collected for each position of the movable counter. This allowed determination of the angular correlation coefficients: $A_2 = 0.060 \pm 0.007$, $A_4 = 0.020 \pm 0.014$. Assuming the spin sequence 1-2-3 for the 304-162 keV cascade, the radiation should have a mixed multipolarity (D,Q) for both transitions of this cascade. The measurements of a low energy line 30 keV + x-ray correlation with the 537 keV gamma line also showed a distinct anisotropy, and allowed for determination of $A_2 = 0.030 \pm 0.013$ without correction for the x-ray component. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 1 table, and 3 formulas. ^{NA}

Card ¹/₁ SUB CODE: NP / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 006 / SOV REF 001

09010319

L 14635-66 EWT(m) DIAAP
ACC NR: AP6008152

SOURCE CODE: PO/0046/65/010/008/0527/0529

AUTHOR: Goworek, Tomasz; Skorzynski, Zbigniew; Wawryszczuk, Jan

37
B

ORG: Department of Experimental Physics, University M. Curie-Sklodowska, Lublin

TITLE: Gamma-gamma angular correlations in sup ¹⁴⁷Eu to sup ¹⁴⁷Sm decay

SOURCE: Nukleonika, v. 10, no. 8, 1965, 527-529

TOPIC TAGS: europium, samarium, radioactive decay, coincidence circuit, nuclear energy level, nucleus

ABSTRACT: Gamma directional correlation measurements were made in ¹⁴⁷Eu decay in order to obtain more data on higher levels of the ¹⁴⁷Sm nucleus. An energy level diagram is shown. The measurements were performed using a fast-slow coincidence circuit with a resolving time of 48 nsec. The authors thank Prof. W. Zuk for enabling the taking of the measurements. Further thanks is given to the Chemical Group of JINR in Dubna as well as Mr. Krupa for the preparation of the sources. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. NA

SUB CODE: 18, 20 / SUBM DATE: --Feb65 / OTH REF: 003 / SOV REF: 002

Card 1/1 *BC*

2

SKOS, R.M. ---

Discussion on the degasification of coal strata. Przegl
gorn 18 no.4:246-247 Ap '62.

SKOSAREV, Yu.P., aspirant

Method of measuring the caliber of small vessels. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.16:132-133 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry operativnoy khirurgii s topograficheskoy anatomiyey (zav. -- prof. Ye.F. Niku'chenko [deceased]) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SKOSOGORENKO, G.F., prof.

Synovectomy, intraarticular neurectomy and arthrolysis in tuberculosis of the large joints. Ortop.travm.i protez. no.6:24-30 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Iz kostno-khirurgicheskoy kliniki (rukovoditel' - prof. F.G. Skosogorenko) Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. -- starsh.nauch.sotr. M.A. Brusnikin).

(BONES...TUBERCULOSIS)

SHOSYREV, A. N.

"Questions Concerning the Salt-resistance
of Perennial Wheat." Candidate of Biological
Science.

Vest. Ak. Nauk SSSR, No. 6, 1944.

Report U-1551, 7 November 1951.

ACC NR: AP6021437

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/011/0041/0042

INVENTORS: Yegorov, B. A.; Skosyrev, I. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for measuring mismatch angles. Class 21, No. 182230

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 11, 1966, 42

TOPIC TAGS: electric measuring instrument, error measurement, angle measurement instrument

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for measuring the mismatch angles between the axes of the resultant magnetic flux of a synchronous machine and the emf characterizing the position of its rotor. The device includes sensing elements, the emf phases of which depend respectively on the position of the rotor and on the phase of the stator emf of the test machine. The device also includes amplifiers-clippers, differentiating circuits, and a sawtooth voltage generator which includes a trigger controlling the triode and a RC network (see Fig. 1). The design makes it possible to measure the mismatch angles during machine steady-state operations in transient conditions over a wide frequency range. A tachogenerator is connected to the output of the RC network through a rectifying bridge. The tachogenerator makes it possible to change the voltage amplitude on the capacitor

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UDG: 621.317.373:621.313.32

ACC NR: AP6021437

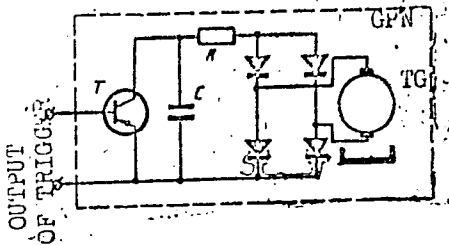


Fig. 1. GPN - sawtooth voltage generator; T - triode; RC - network; TG - tachogenerator

of the RC network in proportion to the angle during the discharge time once during the period of the variable frequency. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 30Mar64

Card 2/2

SKOSYREV, Petr Georgievich

Turkmenistan. Moskva, Molodaia gvardiia, 1948. 276 p. illus., maps (1 fold).
(Nasha rodina; geograficheskaia nauchno-khudozhestvennaia seriia).
Transportation (p. 268).

DLC: DE854.S55

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communication. A Bibliography. Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

SKOSYREV, Petr Georgiyevich; MAMAYEVA, O., redaktor; VOIKOVA, L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Turkmenistan] Turkmenistan. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1955. 293 p. (MIRA 8:6)
(Turkmenistan--Description and travel)

SKOSYREV, V. I.

Potochnyy method v stroitel'stve (Mass production in construction) Moskva, Gos.
Izd-vo Literaturny po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1953.
139 p. tables, diags.

N/5
661.6
.S6

S/081/61/000/021/051/094
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Danyushevskaya, Z. L., Skosyrev, V. P.

TITLE: Technology problems of special types of tamponage cement

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1961, 311, abstract
21K309 (Nauchn. soobshch. Gos. Vses. n.-i. in-t tsementn.
prom-sti, no. 10 (41), 1961, 15 - 18)

TEXT: The special tamponage cements also comprise gel cement and fibrous cement. The former is obtained by adding 5 - 7% of bentonite clay to ordinary tamponage cement, the latter by adding fibers, e.g. the lowest type of asbestos fiber M-6-40 (M-6-40) in non-loosened state. The cement and the additives cannot be mixed in ball mills. It is recommended to mix the cement with the additives in a screening screw and subsequently in a packer by means of a stirrer. The strength of gel cement and fibrous cement considerably exceeds the requirements of GOST-1581-42. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

SKOSYREV, Vasilii Pavlovich; TABUNINA, M.A., red.

[Safety manual for workers engaged in the maintenance
and repair of electric filters] Pamiatka po tekhnike
bezopasnoti dlia rabochikh po obsluzhivaniiu i remontu
elektrofil'trov. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 38 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

BERG, P.P.; FEYGEL'SON, B.Yu.; Primalni uchastiye: ZASETSKIY, G.F., inzh.;
RAKOGON, V.G., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, Ye.I., inzh.; SKOSYREVA, A.N.,
starshiy tekhnik; USTICHENKO, R.D., starshiy tekhnik.

Metal shell molds. Lit. proizv. no.10:32-33 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Foundaries--Equipment and supplies)

SKOSYREVA, K.N.

Erosion of alkaline lichen-covered takyr. Izv.AN Turk.SSR no.1:
33-40 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Institut zemledeliya AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Soviet Central Asia--Takyr)

Country : USSR
Category: Soil Science Cultivation Improvement
Erosion.

J

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 14, 1958, No 63129.

Author : Skosyeva, K.N.
Inst : Turkmen SSR, IS
Title : The Problem of Utilizing Algal Takyr.

Orig Pub: Izv. AN Turkmen SSR, 1956, No 6, 15-23.

Abstract: The problem of utilizing takyr and takyr-type soils of the Karakumskiy canal zone, where the area of these earths in the Murgab and Tedzhen deltas alone is about 700,000 hectares, is examined. Data are presented which characterize the properties of takyr of the Tedzhenskiy rayon; their poverty is evidenced in their organic materials and nutritive

Card : 1/3

J-61.

SOV/165-58-6-4/24

AUTHOR: Skosyreva, K.N.

TITLE: An Experience in Making Takyr Soils Tillable

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 6,
pp 25-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The attempts made served the investigation of the possible utilization of the especially unfavorable Takyr soils which are due to poor porosity, high salinity, high alkaline and low humus content and weak development of micro-biological processes. While the bean plants were a complete failure, good results were obtained with cereals and grass plantings, clover and rye grass, and they were still further improved in the second year of cultivation. Artificial fertilizers were preferably used, whereby it was determined that the optimal quantity was 90 P + 90 H with 300 t/ha sand. Upon observation of these measures a cotton harvest of 24 hdwt/ha could be reached in the second year. Thereby, cotton-monoculture is not recommended, instead, a specific rotating cultivation, preferably in the series of six: cereal - barley or wheat (spring), clover and rye grass (autumn); clover and rye grass; cotton. The practical execution of the proposed method is already under way.

Card 1/2

SKOSYREVA, K.N.

Leaching saline takyrs in the area of the Kara Kum Canal. Izv. AN
Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.6:48-60 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut zemledeliya Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva
Turkmenskoy SSR.
(KARA KUM CANAL REGION...TAKYR) (LEACHING)

SKOSYREVA, L.N.

LAUBENBAKH, A.I.; SKOSYREVA, L.N.

Using aerial radiometric surveying for investigating oil and gas
fields. Geol. nefi 2 no.2:27-33 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut nefi AN SSSR.
(Radiometer) (Aeronautics in surveying)

SKOSYREVA, L.N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLANATION SOV/7600

Yednaya geofizika; sbornik statey po izopol'zovaniyu radioaktivnykh islucheniy i izotopov y geofizicheskikh (sacientific) Collection of Articles on the Use of Radioactive Radiation and Isotopes in Petroleum Geology) Moscow, Gosizdatgizdat, 1959. 370 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: P. A. Aleksayev, Professor, Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences; Exec. Ed.: A. P. Molodtsov, Tech. M.: A. S. Polozina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for petroleum geologists, geophysicists and scientists engaged in geological research who are interested in radioelectric techniques of petroleum prospecting.

CONTENTS: The collection contains 28 articles compiled by staff members and applicants of the Laboratory for Nuclear Geology and Geophysics of the Petroleum Institute (now the Institute for Geology and Mineral Fuel Processing), USSR Academy of Sciences USSR, the Laboratory for Radioactive Logging of the USSR Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysics, and the Institute of Geology for planning research projects for petroleum enterprises. The articles treat new material on radioelectric surveying in petroleum geology. The articles treat metric instruments (counters, etc.) for registering neutron and gamma rays, give the results of research with models of rock strata, describe methods of analysis of a new method for effectively utilizing the activity in the analysis of rock samples from petroleum-bearing strata, etc. Problems of method in the study and interpretation of radioelectric measurements in bore holes are reviewed, as well as the results of studies in the nonabsorption of tritium in the method of surveying based on measuring the radioactivity of the strata, as of a prospective petroleum deposit is described. No personal titles are mentioned. References accompany each article.

Alexandrov, S. M. Mapping Petroleum-Water Surfaces of Contact in Azerbaydhan Oil Fields by the Method of Induced Radioactivity of Sodium 100

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Blakova, T. F. The Effectiveness of the Methods of Induced Radioactivity of Sodium and Chlorine to Compute the Oil- and Water-Bearing Capacity of Porous Sandstones 110

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Galla, Ju. A. Influence of the Conditions of Measuring Upon Evaluating the Porosity of Rock According to Data Obtained by the Neutron Gamma Method 201

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Aleksayev, P. A., V. I. Yermakov, and V. A. Filonov. The Problem of Radium and Uranium Content in Oil-Field Waters 252

Yermakov, V. I., A. I. Leubenhalt, M. G. Orasov, Yu. A. Romanov, and M. A. Zhuravina. Results of Investigations of Natural Gamma Fields in Oil-Bearing Regions, Using Aerial and Ground Radioelectric Survey Methods 264

TROFIMOV, N.P.; AREF'YEVA, S.A.; KOMAROVA, T.A.; LITVINENKO, T.G.; SEMOV,
V.A.; SKOSYREVA, N.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, N.P.; FEDOROV, P.I., *otv.red.*;
SAYTANIDI, L.D., *tekh.red.*

[Wages on state farms; a collection of materials on wages and work
norms for state farms] Oplata truda v sovkhozakh; sbornik materialov
po oplata truda i normam vyrabotki v sovkhozakh. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va
sel'.khoz.RSFSR, 1960. 380 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva.
Upravleniye organizatsii truda i zarabotnoy platy. 2. Upravleniye
organizatsii truda i zarabotnoy platy Ministerstva sel'skogo kho-
zyaystva (for all except Fedorov, Saytanidi).
(Wages) (State farms)

BOBROV, V.M.; GLEBOV, I.A.; SKOSYREVA, T.N.

Determination of currents and losses in the damper winding of an auxiliary synchronous generator with independent electronic excitation. Sbor.rab.po vop.elektromekh.no.8:181-189 '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Electric generators)

GIEBOV, I.A.; SKOSYREVA, T.N.

Increasing the power factor of rectifiers using nonsymmetrical control and determination of the harmonic composition of phase currents. Sbor. rab. po vop. elektromekh. no.10:97-112 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

MAZIN, I.I.; SKOSYREVA, V.D.

Form of fall streaks, their representation on radar nephograms
and relation with the microstructure of falling particles.
Trudy TSAO no.35:66-78 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Radar meteorology) (Cloud physics)

L2526

S/789/61/000/036/005/013
E032/E414

3.5110

AUTHORS: Mazin, I.P., Skosyreva, V.D.

TITLE: On the size distribution function for cloud droplets

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya.
Trudy. no.36. Moscow, 1961. Voprosy fiziki
radiolokatsii oblakov, 43-52

TEXT: L.M. Levin (Izvestiya AN SSSR, seriya geofiz., no.10, 1958) has reported that the empirical data on droplet size distribution can be described by the so-called gamma-distribution $n(r) = Ar^\alpha \exp(-r/\beta)$ where α is a constant and A involves the incomplete gamma-function. However, he found that high values of α were necessary to account for 71% of all the data, while the results obtained at TsAO indicate that α should be much smaller (2 instead of 8). The present work was undertaken in order to elucidate the reasons for this discrepancy. The new analysis was based on airplane determinations carried out by TsAO in 1959. The reasons for the above discrepancy were found to be as follows. Levin's results were obtained with droplet traps located on the Earth's surface (Trudy Geofiz. in-ta AN SSSR, no.7A, 1954) and the

Card 1/2

SKOSYRSKIY, A.T.

Hydromechanical drive of the reels of cooking vats. Der. prom.
1/4 no.7:26-27 J1 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kostromskoy tekhnologicheskoy institut.

BENA, Eduard; PODLESAK, Karel; SKOTAK, Antonin.

Motion study in workers removing slag-cement bricks. Prac. lek.
16 no. 2:49-52 Mr'64

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani v Praze; prednosta
prof. dr. J. Teisinger, DrSc.

*... and Nassano
Fuels.*

SKOTAK, J.

963. TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF LONG DISTANCE DISTRIBUTION MAINS.
Skotak, J. (Paliva, May/June 1950, vol. 30, 123-124)
(L)

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HRAZDIRA, Ivo; SKOTAKOVA, Marie

On the problem of the effect of ultrasonics on the osmotic
resistance of erythrocytes. *Scr. med. fac. med. Brunensis* 36
no.1/2:27-32 '63.

1. Katedra lekarske fyziky lekarske fakulty University J.E.
Purkyne v Brne Vedouci katedry MUDr. Jaroslav Stanek CSc.
(ULTRASONICS) (OSMOSIS) (ERYTHROCYTES)
(HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION)

SKOTAKOVA, Marie; NEZVAL, Jaroslav; SMEKAL, Emil

Contribution to the mechanism of the potentiating effect of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid on the bactericidal activity of N-(alpha-carbethoxypentadecyl)-trimethylammonium chloride. Scr.med.fac.med. Brunensis 37 no.1:21-28 '64.

Contribution to the mechanism of the potentiating effect of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid on the bactericidal activity of N-(alpha-carbethoxypentadecyl)-trimethyl ammonium chloride.

1. Katedra lekarske fyziky lekarske fakulty university J.E. Purkyne v Brne (vedouci:doc. MUDr. Jaroslav Stanek, CSc.)
a Katedra hygieny a epidemiologie lekarske fakulty university J.E.Purkyne v Brne (vedouci:prof. MUDr. et RNDr.Karel Halacka).

*

SKOTAR', P.

AUTHOR: Skotar', P., Manager of Artistic Activity 27-6-17/29

TITLE: Young Talents (Molodyye talanty)

PERIODICAL: Professional'no - Tekhnicheskoye Obrazovaniye, 1957, Nr. 6(145)
p 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author calls attention to the talented youth of the Labor Reserves and mentions some works of art in sculpture, painting, mosaic, etc. submitted by students of the Labor Reserve schools for the 2nd All-Union Competition. A selection of the best works of a total of 739 entries, will be shown in connection with the 6th World Youth Festival in Moscow. There are 2 photos.

ASSOCIATION: Labor Reserves' Central House of Culture (Tsentral'ny Dom Kul'tury Trudovoykh Rezervov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

L 8721-65 EEO-2/EWT(1)/EEC-4/EED-2/EAA(h) Pn-4/Peb/Pl-4 SSD/ASD(a)-5/ARVL/
ESD(c)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)

S/2690/63/005/006/0257/0262

ACCESSION NR: ~~AP~~4038176

AUTHOR: Mertsalov, V. M.; Skotar*, S. A.

TITLE: Infralow-frequency high-power noise generator 25

8

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Institut elektroniki i vy*chislitel'noy tekhniki. Trudy*, v. 5, 1963. Avtomatika i vy*chislitel'naya tekhnika (Automation and computer engineering), no. 6, 257-262

TOPIC TAGS: noise generator, infrasonics, noise spectrum, correlation function, spectral density

ABSTRACT: A high-power noise generator is described for use in investigations of automatic control systems at very low frequencies. The functional diagram is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. The electric connections are shown in Fig. 2, and one of the possible construction variants is shown in Fig. 3. Its primary noise source is the variable conductance between electrodes placed in a spray of conducting liquid. The random changes in conductivity are converted into random relay signals fed to a bridge, the output of which is a random

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L 8721-65

ACCESSION NR: ^T A74038176

signal whose power is determined by the source rating. The relative frequency of relay operation can be varied over a wide range by using different relay combinations and also by varying the supply voltage. The generator can prove useful in the investigation of real systems that draw large amounts of power. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elektroniki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki AN LatSSR (Institute of Electronics and Computing Technology, AN LatSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 04Jun64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: GP, IE

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2 / 4

L 8721-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4038176

ENCLOSURE: 01

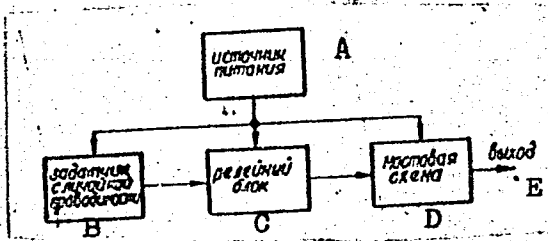


Fig. 1. Functional diagram of noise generator

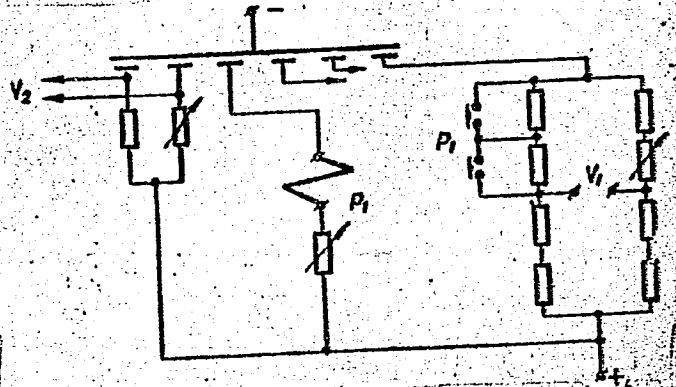


Fig. 2. Electrical diagram of noise generator

A - power supply, B - random conductivity unit, C - relay block,
D - bridge circuit, E - output, P_1 - relay

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ACCESSION NR: AT4038176

ENCLOSURE: 02.

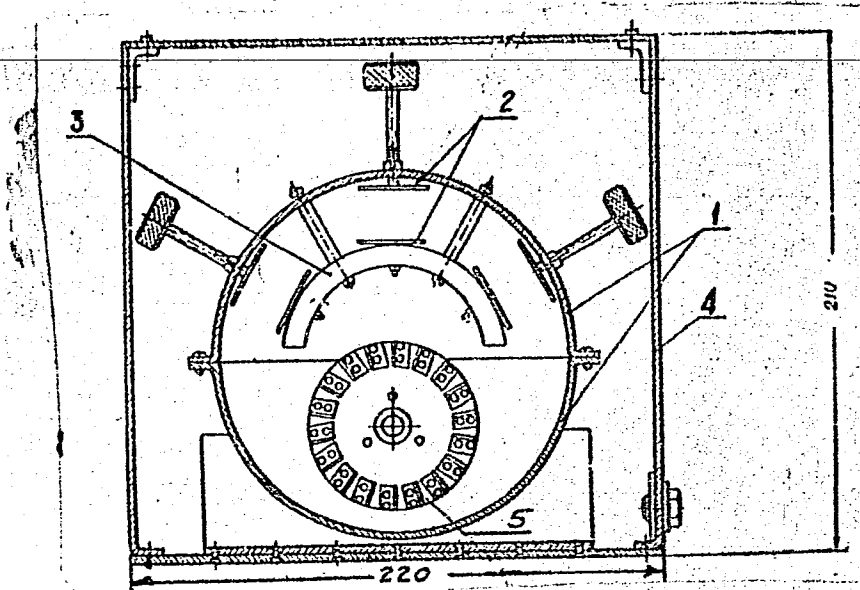


Fig. 3.
Construction of generator

- 1 - envelope of random conductivity unit
- 2 - electrodes with adjustable gap
- 3 - insulating plate
- 4 - housing
- 5 - motor driven impeller

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L 9278-66 EWT(1)/T/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c) GG SOURCE CODE: UR/0371/65/000/005/0015/0020

ACC NR: AP5027377

AUTHOR: ^{44,55}Belov, V. F.--^{44,55}Belova, V.; ^{44,55}Karavayev, Ye. V.--^{44,55}Karavajevs, J.; ^{44,55}Skotar', S. A.--
Skotar's, S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Microwave system for studying the interaction of electromagnetic waves with ionized gases

SOURCE: AN LatSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1965, 15-20

TOPIC TAGS: microwave oscillator, electromagnetic wave diffraction, ^{21,44,55}electromagnetic interaction, ^{21,44,55}ionized gas, microwave technology, shf oscillator, waveguide

ABSTRACT: ^{21,44,55}A microwave system for measuring the basic electromagnetic parameters of ionized gases by recording their interaction with electromagnetic waves is described. The basic equipment is a superhigh-frequency ($\lambda = 3$ cm) oscillator equipped with a special waveguide containing measuring probes and a bridge-type device for compensating the initial reflections. The system performs the following functions: 1) continuous measurement of antenna input impedance; 2) continuous measurement of impedance at any point of the waveguide; 3) accurate recording of signals reflected from ionized gases; 4) measurement of the conductivity of ionized gases both by reflected and transmitted signals; 5) study of radio wave attenuation and reflection phenomena in

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L 9278-66

ACC NR: AP5027377

magnetized ionized gases; and 6) study of the effect of the frequency of radio signals on the character of their reflection from transmission through ionized gases. Measurements conducted with this system have yielded results which are fully in agreement with those obtained by the circuit (loop-analysis) method. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09, 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4153

BC
Card 2/2

SKOTARENKO, V.V.

Glaciation traces in the southeastern part of the Aldan Plateau
and the Dzhugdzhur Range. *BiU. MOIP. Otd. geol.* 36 no.2:144
Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Aldan Plateau--Glaciology)
(Dzhugdzhur Range--Glaciology)