Determination of Efforts in Cold Rolling With Tension

duced from Korolev's work (Ref. 3) to simplify the formula. Experiments have been carried out with a continuous three-stand cold strip mill at the tin sheet shop of the "Zaporozhstal'" works. The mill has a bobbin type uncoiler and a coiler with a 500-mm diameter drum. Tension is used between the stands by loopers as well as between stand and coiler. Metal pressure on the rolls was measured by resistance dynamometers with pickups. Comparison of the calculated and experimental results proves that the formulae have given sufficiently accurate data. Korolev's formulae gave too low values. The results of the work are recommended for calculation and designing of rolling mills with minimum weight, as well as for calculating the optimum rolling process technology. There are 5 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1959

Card 2/2

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N. [Kozhevnikov, S.M.] (Dnepropetrovsk); TKACHENKO, A.S. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Automatic regulation of the thickness of strips on continuous rolling mills. Prykl.mekh. 6 no.3:335-337 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Automatic control) (Rolling mills)

S/137/62/000/005/061/150
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, A. S.

TITLE: Investigating deformation of metal during the rolling of thin strips

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 2-3, abstract 5D11 ("Nauchn. zap. Dnepropetr. un-t", 1961, v. 55, 39-48)

TEXT: Theoretical and experimental investigations were made of the deformation of metals during the rolling of thin strips with active rolls and front and rear tension. As a result, it was established that the problem of investigating metal deformations during the rolling of thin sheets and strips can be reduced to one-dimensional problem of plasticity; approximate equations of equilibrium and plasticity can be used if $F_k/F_c > 4$. On the basis of experimental data on the strengthening of rolled metal, it is necessary to take into account the law of metal strengthening during rolling. For the steel sheets and strips the following law of metal strengthening during the rolling process can be used: $\sigma_s = (\sigma_s + 1) - e^{0.577x}$, where σ_s is the yield limit; σ_{s1} is the yield limit after rolling in the stand. When determining metal pressure on the rolls in stand 3

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and the following stands of continuous rolling mills, and after a given number of passes on reversing mills, the law of metal strengthening can be used in the form of a straight line for the whole deformation zone.

K. Ursova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; LENSKIY, A.N., inzh.; TKACHENKO, A.S., inzh.

Investigating the 950 blooming mill at the Dzerzhinskii plant by experimental and analytical means and with help of an electron model. Trudy Inst.chern.met.AN URSR 16:37-55 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Kozhevnikov).
(Dneprodzerzhinsk--Rolling mills--Testing)
(Electronic analog computers)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; TKACHENKO, A.S., inzh.

Dynamics of electromechanical systems with flexible couplings.
Trudy Inst.chern.met.AN URSR 16:56-65 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Kozhevnikov).
(Rolling mills)

KOZHEVNIKOV, S.N.; TKACHENKO, A.S., inzh.; SKICHKO, P.Ya., kand.tekhn. nauk

Experimental investigation of the performance of continuous three-high rolling mills. Trudy Inst.chern.met.AN URSR 16:154-160 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Kozhevnikov).
(Rolling mills—Testing)

KLIMKOVSKIY, B.M.; TKACHENKO, A.S.

Improving the transmission of rolls on cold rolling pipe mills. Metallurg 9 no.4:36-37 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii AN UkrSSR.

KLIMKOVSKIY, B.M.; TKACHENKO, A.S.

Investigating the performance of a dial-feed mechanism on cold pipe rolling mills. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.6:34-36 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KLIMKOVSKIY, B.M.; [illegible]

Modernization of the [illegible] pipe-rolling mill. [illegible]

[illegible]

ACC NR: AP6035819 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0019/0019

INVENTOR: Klimkovskiy, B. M.; Tkachenko, A. S.; Bondarenko, A. G.; Stepanov, I. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for balancing forces of inertia. Class 7, No. 186952

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 19

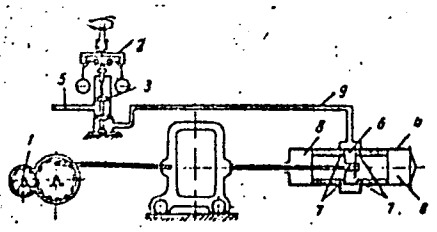
TOPIC TAGS: rolling mill, cold rolling, pneumatic servomechanism

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A device for balancing the forces of inertia generated during reciprocating motion of the stand in a cold-rolling tube mill. The unit contains compensating pneumatic cylinders with pistons. The initial pressure is automatically controlled with respect to the rate of rolling. The installation is equipped with a centrifugal pressure regulator connected to the drive shaft of the stand. The regulator valve connects the compensating cylinders to the air line. 2. A modification of this device in which the make-up feed to the compensating cylinders is simplified and made more reliable by elongating the piston slides which act as the make-up valve and equipping them with ports which connect the cylinder cavities to the make-up line.

UDC: 621.771.06-755-589.4

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6035819



1—drive shaft of the stand; 2—centrifugal pressure regulator; 3—valve; 4—compensating cylinders; 5—air line; 6—piston slide; 7—ports; 8—cylinder cavities; 9—make-up line

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 04Sep65

Card 2/2

TKACHENKO, A.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5973

Rayev-Bogoslovskiy, Boris Sergeyevich, Georgiy Ivanovich Glushkov, Andrey Stepanovich Tkachenko, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich Mikhaylov, Leon Ivanovich Manvelov, Nikolay Ivanovich Volokhov, Ivan Nikolayevich Tolmachev, and Fedor Iosifovich Ruban

Zhestkiye pokrytiya aerodromov (Hard Surface Covers of Airfields) Moscow, Avtotransizdat, 1961. 321 p. 2000 copies printed.

Ed.: B. S. Deberdeyev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. N. Galaktionova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel and may prove useful to students at technical schools.

COVERAGE: The book discusses the properties, characteristic features, and construction of runways, taxiways, stands for airplanes, and platforms for passengers to be used in the various climatic and geological regions of the USSR. The following are reviewed: specifications of materials, modern airfield-surface covers (one- and two-layer concrete, ferroconcrete, prestressed, monolithic, and

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prefabricated), construction methods, and methods of designing all types of covers. Calculation techniques are given for facilitating the design process. The particular results obtained from the development of well-designed structures have been generalized and are presented together with a summary of the scientific investigation on which this development is based. B. S. Rayev-Bogoslovskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, wrote the foreword and sections 20 to 31, 36 to 39, 44 to 47; G. I. Glushkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, 8 to 12, 40, 41, 43, 48-50, 53, 54; A. S. Tkachenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, 32 to 35; L. I. Manvelov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, 3 to 7, 51, 52; A. V. Mikhaylov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, 14, 15; N. I. Volokhov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, 16 to 18, 42, 56; I. N. Tolmachev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, 13, 15, and pages 290, 291, 301, 302; F. I. Ruban, Candidate of Technical Sciences, 19. Sections 1 and 2 were written by G. I. Glushkov together with A. V. Mikhaylov. The general scientific editing was carried out by K. S. Makeyev, B. S. Rayev-Bogoslovskiy, and L. I. Manvelov. There are 66 references, all Soviet.

PUSHKAR', Arnol'd Ignat'yevich; TKACHENKO, A.S., red.; MEMESHKINA, L.I., tekhn. red.

[Kurile Islands] Ostrova Kuril'skie. IUzhno-Sakhalinsk, Sakhalinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 174 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Kurile Islands--Description and travel)

ANAN'YEV, M.G.; GORBOVITSKIY, Ye.B.; KOZLOV, Yu.G.; GOL'DINA, B.G.; KASHCHEVSKAYA, L.A.; LEVITSKAYA, L.A.; IVANOVA, L.N.; SUPKO, N.S.; TKACHENKO, A.S.; UNIK, V.I.

Study of and experience in the use of the Soviet artificial kidney apparatus. Sov.med. 26 no.7:15-20 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov (dir. M.G.Anan'yev).
(KIDNEYS, ARTIFICIAL)

TKACHENKO, A.T., inzhener (st. Mary); BELEN'KIY, A.D., inzhener (st. Mary); KOLOSOV, B.A., inzhener (st. Mary)

Method of heating exciter windings and the main generator of diesel locomotives. Zhel.dor.transp. 37 no.7:79-80 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Diesel locomotives)

KHOKHLOV, A.V., ALEKSEYEVA, A.M., PLYUKHOV, M.I., POKROVSKIY, V.A., TSYPLYAYEVA, N.M., (USSR)

"Synthesis, Distribution and Accumulation of Creatine in Testes of Various Animals."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

AIEKSEYEVA, A.M.; TKACHENKO, A.V.

Testicular synthesis of creatine. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.3:324-325 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii Kalininskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TESTICLE) (CREATINE)

ZAKHAROVA, A.V.; TYURLIKOVA, L.P.; TKACHENKO, A.V.

Content of nucleic acids, ascorbic acid and some phosphorus compounds in guinea pigs during the reparative regeneration of skeletal muscles. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.6:608-614 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Chairs of Biology and Biochemistry, "Academician I.P. Pavlov" First Medical Institute, Leningrad.
(MUSCLE) (NUCLEIC ACIDS)
(ASCORBIC ACID) (PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS)

TKACHENKO, A.V.

Determining the coefficient of turbulent viscosity in atmospheric boundary layers. Trudy GGO no.60:53-59 '56. (MLRA 10:7)
(Boundary layer) (Atmospheric turbulence)

36-57-69-4/16

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, A. V.

TITLE: Convection and Its Application to Local Forecasting (O moshchnosti konvektsii i yeye ispol'zovanii pri lokal'nykh prognozakh)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Glavnoy geofizicheskoy observatorii, 1957, Nr 69, pp 36-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author refers to "power of convection" (P) as the volume of work performed by air masses per unit of time (t) in a column of air at altitude h and a unit cross-section. In order to calculate value (P), the rate of change in the kinetic energy of convective movement must first be established. This coefficient is, in turn, closely related to the coefficient of turbulence, since the theory of turbulence can also be applied to convective movements (changes). Experiments have proven that the turbulence coefficient is greater (and hence convection is stronger) over hilly surfaces than over plains. Mathematical studies are offered to calculate the power of convection using data from aerological (wind and temperature) observations and to deduce the ratio between convection intensity in the morning and maximum daily intensity. A practical formula is given to calculate the power of convection after solving the aforementioned questions. The author refers to D. L. Laykhtman's method of calculating the force of convection,

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and also to M. P. Churinova's method of calculating the turbulence coefficient. The relevant observational data were supplied by Ye. S. Selezneva. There are 4 Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

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A005/A001

3,5000

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1961, No. 1, pp. 40-41, # 1B353

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, A. V.

TITLE: The Problem of the Effect of Catabatic Motions on the Convection Development in the Atmosphere

PERIODICAL: "Nauchn. zap. L'vovsk s.-kh. in-t, 1958, Vol. 8, pp. 205-213

TEXT: Some considerations are presented on the analysis methods of the development conditions of atmospheric convection; the author takes into account the existence of both anabatic and catabatic air motions, but horizontal motions are neglected. It is shown that the conditions of vertical stability are determined in all these methods by the comparison of the actual temperature gradient with the value $\gamma_0 = \lambda_1\gamma'' + \lambda_2\gamma'$, where γ', γ'' are the dry- and moist-adiabatic lapse rates respectively, and λ_1 and λ_2 are the weight factors, which satisfy the normalization conditions $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$ and are determined in different ways in the various methods. In particular, in the layer method the cloudiness n (the fraction of the clouded sky) becomes identical with the value λ_2. This

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A005/A001

The Problem of the Effect of Catabatic Motions on the Convection Development in the Atmosphere

concept is, fundamentally criticized. Reasoning shows that $n \approx \lambda_2$ only when it is small and when the clouds occur near the zenith. If an intense convection takes place, one can assume a direct relation between n and λ_1. The investigation showed that although n can differ considerably from λ_1 at any individual period, but then n changes with time, as a rule, towards the value of λ_1 observed.

L. Gandin

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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AUTHOR: Tkachenko, A. V. SOV/50-58-9-5/19

TITLE: Exploitation of the Stratification-Method for the Forecast of Convective Clouds, Downpours and Thunderstorms (Ispol'zovaniye metoda sloya dlya prognoza konvektivnoy oblachnosti, livney i groz)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 9, pp. 24 - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The scheme of the formation of convection which was discussed in several papers (Refs 1-9) according to the stratification method makes it possible to determine the dependence between the vertical thickness of convective clouds and the extent of the surface covered by these clouds. The knowledge of this dependence was used for the forecast of clouds (Refs 1,5,6). The author deals with some problems of practical exploitation of the mentioned method of forecasting as is known the instability of temperature stratification of air is the most important factor to determine the formation of convection. The conditions of stability of the atmosphere in vertical direction which are offered by the stratification method

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in the case of a wet-adiabatic rise of a small volume of air by a dry-adiabatic falling medium may be described in the following way: An air layer with a temperature gradient γ is either constantly or inconstantly or indifferently stratified if

$s_b \geqq \mu$ (1), where s_b denotes the so-called "amount of convective clouds."

$\mu = \frac{\gamma - \gamma_B}{\gamma_C - \gamma_B}$ (2) where γ denotes the actual temperature gradient, γ_C the dry-adiabatic temperature gradient and γ_B the wet-adiabatic temperature gradient, which characterizes the change of temperature in a rising volume of the saturated air with respect to which the state of equilibrium of the stratum concerned is determined. In case the air volume rose up to an altitude h from the condensation altitude and passed a number of strata with different γ-values the right part of the criterion (1) has to have a formula

which after integration runs as follows :

$$\mu(h) = \frac{T_B(h) - T(h)}{T_B(h) - T_C(h)} \quad (4)$$

.This formula contains only temperature values of the altitude h which may easily be obtained from an aerological diagram (Ref 7). In formula (4) only temperature values in an altitude h are contained. If an emagram shows curves which are usually plotted in connection with the setting up of a convection forecast, i.e.: a) the stratification curve and b) the curve describing the state of the rising air volume, (e.g. referred to the time of the climax in the formation of convection), then the curve b) is represented by a dry-adiabatic up to the condensation altitude and by a wet-adiabate above it. Now the author completes: I) the already plotted dry-adiabate higher up to the sounding peak altitude, II) plots the isobar p(h)= const, which corresponds to the altitude -H which is to be determined for μ (h). H

is the highest possible altitude, which may be reached by a rising air volume in the case of a given stratification (or the height of the cloud). The smaller γ the higher will be H. The temperatures in the points of intersection between the mentioned isobars and the dry-adiabates and the stratification curve and the wet-adiabate will represent $T_C(h)$, $T(h)$ and $T_B(h)$, respectively. Thus the data for the computation of $\mu(h)$ are obtained according to formula (4). The computation according to the "instruction" (Ref 1) takes 20-25 minutes, whereas the here suggested method takes 2-3 minutes. There are 1 figure and 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

S/169/61/000/011/045/065
D228/D304

3,5/33

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, A.V.

TITLE: Analysis of the hodograph of the wind velocity in the atmosphere's boundary layer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 11, 1961, 32, abstract 11B237 (Tr. Ukr. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, no. 20, 1960, 3 - 13)

TEXT: Taking for the turbulence coefficient (k) the breaking model (k is the graded function of the altitude in the near-surface layer and the constant value above it), the author writes out a solution for the system of equations establishing movements for the layer enclosed between the upper borders of the atmosphere's near-surface and boundary layers. Under the influence of the thermal heterogeneity of the atmosphere along a horizontal line the horizontal pressure gradient changes with altitude; an analysis of the solution is given for the case when the pressure gradient is a linear function of the altitude. The formulas for the wind-velocity components are

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D228/D304

Analysis of the hodograph of the ...

then reduced to a form convenient for constructing a nomogram. Calculating the parameters of the problem (the horizontal temperature gradient, the coefficient of turbulence, etc.) was practically fulfilled by means of an arrangement consisting of projection equipment for constructing a theoretical hodograph and a nomogram for analyzing the empirical hodograph. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

TKACHENKO, A.V.

Method of determining the parameters of a generalized exponential law. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.26:95-98 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Winds)

TKACHENKO, A.V.

Determining the coefficient of turbulence in the stationary horizontally heterogeneous boundary layer of the atmosphere. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.48:45-51 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ALEKSEYEVA, A.M.; TKACHENKO, A.V.

Preventive action of vitamin E in dystrophies caused by experimental chronic hypoxia. Pat. fiziol. i eksp. terap. 9 no.2:39-42 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Kaliningskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KLIMKOVSKIY, B.M.; MAT.KIN, A.S.; TKACHENKO, A.S.

Modernization of the fastening of rolls on mills for the cold rolling of pipe. Metallurg 9 no.11:28 N '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

KONSTANTINOV, A.R., TKALENKO, A.V.

Study of the profile of wind velocity in the lower [illegible] air layer. Trudy UkrNIGMI [illegible] 1961.

(MIRA 18:12)

ACCESSION NR:

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs.

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, A. Y.; Volevakha, N. M.; Gaidzinyy, N. M.

TITLE: Experience in analysis of a wind velocity hodograph in the layer of the atmosphere

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Ukr. n.-i. gidrometeorol. in-ta, vyp. 31, 1962, 48-53

TOPIC TAGS: wind velocity, atmospheric boundary layer, geostrophic wind,

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ACCESSION NR: AR5028160

of the cases is it possible to use this method, and in the daytime in summer when

GALADZHIY, N.M.; TKACHENKO, A.V.

Experience in determining the coefficient of turbulence in the boundary layer of the atmosphere based on data of upper-winds sounding in one point. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.36:33-39'63
(MIRA 17:7)

ACCESSION NR: AT4 45[illegible] 3:1/0116/0125

AUTHOR: Konstantinov, A. R.; Tkachenko, A. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the wind velocity profile in the lower 2-m layer of the air

SOURCE: Kiyev. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 41, 1964. Voprosy* teplovogo i vodnogo balansa (Problems of heat and water balance), 116-125

TOPIC TAGS: wind velocity, vertical wind velocity, vertical wind velocity profile, atmospheric boundary layer, boundary layer wind velocity

ABSTRACT: The effect of height, temperature stratification, and the underlying surface on the vertical profile of meteorological elements is critical in determining the vertical turbulent flow of substances in the surface boundary layer of the atmosphere. An analysis is made of 119 vertical wind-velocity profiles recorded in the 0—2-m layer under different temperature-stratification conditions (26 inversions

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ACCESSION NR: AT4046361

and 93 stable). It is demonstrated that when pronounced temperature stratifications occur, the relationship between the wind profile and height is much more complex than is indicated by generalized logarithmic, power, exponential, or universal laws on the measurement of meteorological elements with height. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 20 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut (Ukrainian Scientific Research Hydrometeorological Institute)

Card 2/2

TKACHENKO, A.V.

Method of determination of the content of blood in organs and tissues. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.1:71-76 Ja-F '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Kalininskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

TKACHENKO, A.V.

Determination of the parameters of the vertical wind profile in the lowest layer of the atmosphere. Trudy GGO no.144:22-27 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

LAYKHTMAN, D.L.; ORLENKO, L.R.; TKACHENKO, A.V.

Dispersion of the turbulence energy in the lowest layer of the atmosphere. Trudy GGO no.144:28-33 '63.
(MIRA 17:6)

ORLENKO, L.R.; TKACHENKO, A.V.

Some results of processing and analyzing gradient observations in the lowest atmospheric layer. Trudy GGO no.144:11-21 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

GALADZHIY, N.M.; MELENT'YEVA, I.I.; TKACHENKO, A.V.

Determination of the height of the boundary layer of the atmosphere by different methods. Trudy GGO no.144:96-101 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

TKACHENKO, A.V.; VOLEVAKHA, N.M.; GALADZHIY, N.M.

Analysis of the hodograph of wind velocity in the boundary layer of the atmosphere. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.31:48-53 '62.
(MIRA 16:11)

S/2531/63/000/144/0096/0101

ACCESSION NR: AT4028748

AUTHOR: Galadzhiy, N. M.; Melent'yeva, I. I.; Tkachenko, A. V.

TITLE: Determining the altitude of the atmospheric boundary layer by various methods

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gl. geofiz. observ. i. Ukr. n.-i. gidrometeorol. inst. Trudy*, no. 144/40, 1963. Fizika pogranichnogo sloya atmosfery* (physics of the atmospheric boundary layer); Dneprovskaya expeditsiya GGO i UkrNIGMI, 96-101

TOPIC TAGS: boundary layer, temperature sounding, wind sounding, Dnieper expedition, wind profile

ABSTRACT: In this paper the authors present results of determining the altitude of the boundary layer of the atmosphere according to temperature and wind sounding data during the Dnieper expedition. Formulas are derived which enabled the authors to plot the altitude dependence of the dynamic boundary layer on an x-value. The characteristics of the atmospheric boundary layer, according to the Dnieper expedition of 1961, are given in a table. The around-the-clock change of the boundary layer is plotted according to the derived formulas and is compared with the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4028748

experimental data. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables and 11 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskaya glavna geofizicheskaya observatoriya (Principle Geophysical Observatory of Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 16Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AS, MM	NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TKACHENKO, A.V.

Determination of the coefficient of turbulence in the surface layer of the atmosphere. Trudy UkrNIGMI no.31: 36-39 '62.

Determination of the coefficients of turbulent viscosity in the boundary layer of the atmosphere. 40-47
(MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AT4018985 S/2599/63/000/036/0033/0039

AUTHOR: Galadzhiy, N. M.; Tkachenko, A. V.

TITLE: Experience in determining the turbulence coefficient in the atmospheric boundary layer on the basis of data from wind sounding at a single station

SOURCE: Kiev. Ukr. n.-i. gidrometeor. institut. Trudy*, no. 36, 1963. Voprosy* fiziki atmosfery* (Problems in atmospheric physics), 33-39

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, turbulence coefficient, atmospheric turbulence, wind, weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: The method for determining the turbulence coefficient k in the atmospheric boundary layer on the basis of data from wind sounding at a single station has been described earlier (Tr. UkrNIGMI, No. 31, 1962). Investigations were made at Krivoy Rog in the winter of 1961 to determine the validity of the method. Empirical data indicate that beginning at some height h (100-200 m above the earth's surface) the turbulence coefficient changes little with height z. For $z \geqslant h$ it is assumed that k(z) = const. Under these conditions and assuming that the velocity of the geostrophic wind and acceleration are linear functions of height, the method proceeds on the basis of Laykhtman's equations of motion:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} u &= e^{-\lambda z}(C_x \cos \lambda z + C_y \sin \lambda z) - (A_y + zB_y) \\ v &= e^{-\lambda z}(C_y \cos \lambda z - C_x \sin \lambda z) + (A_x + zB_x) \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (1)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AT4018985

Where u, v are wind velocity components, A_x, A_y, B_x, B_y, C_x, C_y are unknown constant values, functions of velocity of the geostrophic wind at the earth's surface, characteristics of the thermal wind; λ is a value related to the turbulence coefficient by the relation

$$k = \frac{\omega \sin \varphi}{\lambda^2} \qquad (2)$$

where ω is the angular velocity of the earth's rotation, φ is latitude of the place. The problem of determination of k requires finding of λ. Two computation schemes from the earlier paper are presented, of which one is not recommended, and a new scheme presented; both are suitable for determining λ and k. A total of 228 soundings were made; a wind velocity hodograph and a graph of the sums of distances between points were constructed for each case. Only 75 cases satisfied the criteria set by the authors. The value λ was determined in each case using the three computation schemes presented. The determined turbulence coefficient ranged from 1 to 50 m^2/sec. Changes of k are caused primarily by its dependence on the velocity V of the geostrophic wind and the vertical temperature gradient γ. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas, 3 figures and 1 table.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4018985

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut, Kiev (Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 27Mar64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AS	NO REF SOV: 006	OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4028738 S/2531/63/000/144/0022/0027

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, A. V.

TITLE: Determining the parameters of the vertical wind profile in the surface layer of the atmosphere

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gl. geofiz. observ. i Ukr. n.-i. gidrometeorol. inst. Trudy*, no. 144/40, 1963. Fizika pogranichnogo sloya atmosfery* (physics of the atmospheric boundary layer); Dneprovskaya expeditsiya GGO i UkrNIGMI, 22-27

TOPIC TAGS: wind profile, surface layer, exponential law, Dnieper expedition

ABSTRACT: In this paper the author describes the method of determining the parameters of the vertical wind profile in the surface layer of the atmosphere, approximated by the generalized exponential law. The analysis of the Dnieper expedition gradient observations has confirmed that the distribution of wind velocity u and the surface layer of the atmosphere can be approximated with sufficient accuracy by the exponential function of the altitude z which expresses the known generalized exponential law of D. L. Laykhtman

$$u = \frac{u_1}{z_1^{\epsilon} - z_0^{\epsilon}} (z^{\epsilon} - z_0^{\epsilon}) \qquad (1)$$

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or

$$u - u_1 = A\frac{\left(\frac{z}{z_1}\right) - 1}{\epsilon} \qquad (2)$$

where u_1 is the wind velocity at a certain fixed altitude z_1, ϵ is the stability parameter, z_0 is the roughness parameter. Through a series of mathematical arguments, the author defines the various parameters of the wind profile and presents them in graphs. A comparison of the values of the stability parameter is presented in a table. There is basis to recommend the described method of determining the parameter of the wind profile for practical use in the analysis of gradient observations of the surface layer. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 figures, and 21 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskaya glavna geofizicheskaya observatoriya (Principle Geophysical Observatory of Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS, MM NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4028737 S/2531/63/000/144/0011/0021

AUTHOR: Orlenko, L. R.; Tkachenko, A. V.

TITLE: Some results of the processing and analysis of gradient observations in the surface layer of the atmosphere

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gl. geofiz. observ. i Ukr. n.-i. gidrometeorol. inst. Trudy*, no. 144/40, 1963. Fizika pogranichnogo sloya atmosfery* (physics of the atmospheric boundary layer); Dneprovskaya expeditsiya GGO i UkrNIGMI, 11-21

TOPIC TAGS: gradient observation, atmospheric surface layer, turbulence, wind profile, heat flow, moisture flow, energy balance

ABSTRACT: The authors examined the results of processing and analysis of gradient observations in the surface layer: wind profile parameters, components of the energy balance of turbulence, and the turbulent flows of heat and humidity. Gradient observations, conducted during the Dnieper expedition, on wind velocity, air temperature and humidity, enabled them to produce vertical profiles of these meteorological elements and, after appropriate processing of the data, to obtain important characteristics of the surface layer as the coefficient of turbulence, the components of the energy balance of turbulence, and the turbulent flow of heat and humidity.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4028737

The method of determining the parameters of vertical wind profile in order to calculate the magnitudes of the above mentioned components is described. The turbulent flow of heat and moisture are presented in graphs. Toward the end of the period an evaporation decrease and an increase in the turbulent flow of heat is observed. However, an increase in evaporation is sometimes observed. Through a series of mathematical arguments, the authors derive the components of the energy balance of the turbulence; these are plotted in graphs. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 22 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskaya glavna geofizicheskaya observatoriya (Principle Geophysical Observatory of Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 16Apr64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: AS	NO REF SOV: 006	OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VOLKOVITSKIY, G.I., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; PISHCHIKOV, G.P., inzh.; YUFEROV, V.M., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; DZYUBA, M.I., inzh.; SAY, N.F., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: SURZHIKOV, V.A., inzh.; KOVALEVA, A.D., inzh.; TKACHENKO, A.V., inzh.; KIRVALIDZE, N.S., inzh.; GLADKIKH, D.V., inzh.; YESAULOV, A.T., inzh.

Characteristics of producing large-diameter pipe of Kh18N12M2T steel. Stal' 22 no.6:532-535 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Yuzhnotrudnyy zavod (for Surzhikov, Kovaleva, Tkachenko, Kirvalidze, Gladkikh, Yesaulov).
(Pipe, Steel) (Rolling(Metalwork))

S/599/62/000/031/003/006
A066/A126

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, A.V.

TITLE: A contribution to the problem of determining the coefficient of turbulence in a ground layer of the atmosphere

SOURCE: Kiyev. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 31, 1962. Voprosy fiziki atmosfery, 36 - 39

TEXT: Investigations by D.L. Laykhtman have shown that in a ground layer of the atmosphere the coefficient of turbulence k varies with height according to the law

$$k = k_1 \left(\frac{z}{z_1}\right)^{1-\epsilon}, \quad (1)$$

where k_1 is the value of k at a height z_1, and ϵ is the parameter of stability. k_1 is given by

$$k_1 = \frac{\varkappa^2 u_1 \epsilon z_0^{2\epsilon} z_1^{1-\epsilon}}{(1-\epsilon)^2 (z_1^{\epsilon} - z_0^{\epsilon})}, \quad (2)$$

Card 1/2

where $\varkappa = 0.38$ is a universal constant, z_0 is the parameter of roughness, and u_1 is the wind velocity on the level z_1. A very simple method is proposed for calculating ϵ and k_1. Equations (1) and (2) are transformed into

$$k_1' = \frac{\varkappa^2 (1 + \epsilon r)^2 z_1^{\epsilon}}{(1 - \epsilon)^2 p} \quad (11)$$

and

$$k = k_1' z^{1 - \epsilon}, \quad (12)$$

where k_1' is referred to $z = 1$ m; $r = f(n_0, \epsilon) = \frac{n_0^{\epsilon} - 1}{\epsilon}$, $n_0 = \frac{z_0}{z_1}$; $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{u_1 \epsilon}{(1 - n_0^{\epsilon})}$. The calculation of k_1' requires the knowledge of ϵ, p, r, a and z_1^{ϵ}. The method suggested here is based on a graphic evaluation of wind-velocity measurements at various heights, using the function

$$p (u_i - u_1) = f (n_i, \epsilon). \quad (13)$$

There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

S/599/62/000/031/004/006
A066/A126

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, A.V.

TITLE: Determination of the coefficient of turbulent viscosity in a boundary layer of the atmosphere

SOURCE: Kiyev. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gidrometeorologicheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 31, 1962. Voprosy fiziki atmosfery, 40 - 47

TEXT: An attempt is made to determine the coefficient of turbulence k without using charts or special means. The author proceeds from the fact that from an altitude h (100 - 150 m) above ground upward the coefficient of turbulent viscosity remains constant. Hence, $k(z) = \text{const}$ for $h \leq z \leq H$, where H is the height of the boundary layer. The equations of motion in $z \leq h \leq H$ have the form

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} &= k\frac{d^2u}{dz^2} + lv - \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \\ \frac{dv}{dt} &= k\frac{d^2v}{dz^2} - lu - \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (1)$$

Card 1/4

Determination of the coefficients of ....

For the case of a steady flow and if $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y}$ are linear functions of z, the equations of motion can be written as

$$\left.\begin{aligned} u &= e^{-\lambda z}\,(C_x \cos \lambda z + C_y \sin \lambda z) - (A_y + zB_y) \\ v &= e^{-\lambda z}\,(C_y \cos \lambda z - C_x \sin \lambda z) + (A_x + zB_x) \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (2)$$

where

$$\lambda = \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2k}}\,; \qquad (3)$$

$A_{x,y}$, $B_{x,y}$, and $C_{x,y}$ are constants. The following problem is now to be solved: If the vertical wind velocity distribution is given in the form of a hodograph, which is assumed to satisfy Equations (2), then it is possible to determine k from λ. The equations of motion are represented in the form

$$\left.\begin{aligned} u' &= C_0\,(1 - e^{-\lambda z'} \cos \lambda z') - z'B_y \\ v' &= C_0\, e^{-\lambda z'} \sin \lambda z' + z'B_x\,, \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (6)$$

where

$$C_0 = C\, e^{-\lambda z_0}\,, \qquad (7)$$

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by a transformation of coordinates. Here, $u' = u - u_0$, $v' = v - v_0$, $z' = z - z_0$; u_0 and v_0 are the wind velocities at the height z_0. Three points of the hodograph (Fig. 1) are chosen and expressed by the following equations:

$$\left.\begin{aligned} q_n^2 &= u_n'^2 + v_n'^2 \\ q_1^2 &= u_1'^2 + v_1'^2 \\ r_n^2 &= (u_n' - u_1')^2 + (v_n' - v_1')^2 \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (8)$$

s_n is given by

$$s_n = c_0 \, \Phi(n, \Lambda), \quad (11)$$

where

$$\Phi(n, \Lambda) = \sqrt{(X_n - nX_1)^2 + (Y_n - nY_1)^2}, \quad (12)$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} X_n &= 1 - e^{-\Lambda n} \cos \Lambda n \\ Y_n &= e^{-\Lambda n} \sin \Lambda n \end{aligned}\right\} \quad (13)$$

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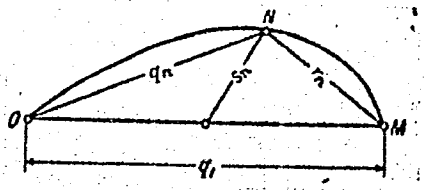
Determination of the coefficient of ....

$$\Lambda = \lambda z_1' , \qquad (14)$$

where $n = \frac{z_n'}{z_1'}$. s_n contains two parameters only, i.e., C and λ. C can be eliminated by another equation of the type of (11), whereby λ is obtained. Three examples are given. There are 4 figures.

Figure 1: For the definition of s_n.



Card 4/4

TKACHENKO, A.Ye., inzh.

Machines for planting and harvesting sugar beets. Mashinostroenie no.2:93-98 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Ukrsel'khoztekhnika.
(Sugar beets--Harvesting)
(Planters (Agricultural machinery))

TKACHENKO, A.Ye., inzh.

Speed up the development of more efficient agricultural machinery. Mashinostroenie no.3:87-89 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Ukrsel'khoztekhnika.
(Agricultural machinery—Technological innovations)

TKACHENKO, Aleksey Yefimovich; KARPENKO, Sergey Aleksandrovich; VORONEZHSKIY, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; PILIPENKO, Yu.P., inzh., red.; GORNOSTAYPOL'SKAYA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Machines for the over-all mechanization of field crop cultivation] Mashiny dlia kompleksnoi mekhanizatsii rabot v polevodstve. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1961. 128 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Farm mechanization)

TKACHENKO, A.Ye., red.; SHEGUB, S.I., red.; KAZIMIRENKO, L.A., khudozh.-tekhn.red.

[Inventions and improvements in agricultural machinery; a collection of Ukrainian inventors and innovators] Izobreteniia i usovershenstvovaniia v sel'skokhoziaistvennoi tekhnike; sbornik predlozhenii izobretatelei i ratsionalizatorov Ukrainy. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry. No.2. 1958. 295 p. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya novoy tekhniki i izobretatel'stva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva USSR (for Tkachenko).
(Agricultural machinery)

TKACHENKO, Aleksey Yefimovich [Tkachenko, O.IU.], inzh.; NATANZON, I.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; GURENKO, V.A. [Hurenko, V.A.], red.

[Mechanization and electrification of agriculture in the Ukraine during the seven-year plan] Mekhanizatsiia i elektryfikatsiia sil's'koho hospodarstva Ukrainy v semyrichchi. Kyiv, 1960. 39 p. (Tovarystvo dlia poshyrennia polityehnykh i naukovykh znan' Ukrains'koi RSR. Ser.6, no.8). (MIRA 13:7)
(Ukraine--Electricity in agriculture)
(Ukraine--Farm mechanization)

[redacted], A.I., [redacted]

Mechanization of fertilizer spreading. Mashinostroenie no.3:69-72 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:11)

TKACHENKO, B.; ISAKOV, V.

Increasing the reliability of the "stvor"-type location-by-radar station. Mor. flot 21 no.9:20-21 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Radar in navigation)

TKACENKO, B.

Moving as entire building from one place to another. p. 26.
(Izgradnja, Vol. 11, No. 2, Feb. 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957, Uncl.

LEVENETS, V.A.; TKACHENKO, B.A.

Treatment of harelip in children. Trudy Tadzh. med. inst. 50: 155-158 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.Z. Monakov) Tadzhikskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali Ibn-Sino.

TKACHENKO, B.A., assistent

Combined treatment of tuberculosis of the peripheral lymphatic nodes in children. Trudy Tadzh. med. inst. 50:152-154 '61. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.Z. Monakov) i kafedry kozhno-venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - doktor med. nauk B.R. Rakhmatov) Tadzhikskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali Ibn-Sino.

KOVESHNIKOV, A.P.; TKACHENKO, B.A.

Technic of preparing a capron net for alloplasty. Zdrav. Tadzh. 6 no.6:40-43 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.Z. Monakov) Stalinabadskogo medinstituta im. Abuali ibni Sino.
(NYLON--THERAPEUTIC USE) (PLASTIC SURGERY)

TKACHENKO, B.I.

Analysis of the mechanisms of decrease in arterial pressure in myocardial ischemia. Kardiologiia 4 no.4:16-23 Jl-Ag '64

1. Otdel obshchey fiziologii imeni K.M. Bykova (zav. - prof. A.V. Rikkl') Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (direktor-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Biryukov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted September 24, 1962.

TKACHENKO, B.I.

Reflex changes in brain blood supply resulting from action on coronary vessels. Fiziol.zhur. 50 no.4:487-495 Ap '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Otdel obshchey fiziologii imeni akademika K.M.Bykova Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

TKACHENKO, B.I.

Characteristics of the reflexes from the endocardial receptors of the right half of the heart; problems of the existence of the Bainbridge reflex. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no.4:994-997 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N. Anichkovym.

20-119-3-63/65

AUTHOR: Tkachenko, B. I.

TITLE: Modification of the Cardiac Output and the Indices of the Vascular Tonus in Experimental Hypertension (Ob izmeneniyakh minutnogo ob"yema serdtsa i pokazateley tonusa sosudov pri eksperimental'noy gipertenzii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 3, pp. 617-620 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is generally recognized that in the mechanism of the continuously raised blood pressure (illness of hypertonia) the tonus increase of the arterioles with a subsequent (secondary) reduction of activity of the heart is determinative (Ref 1-3). But a very divergent course is also possible (Ref 5-7, 9-11). At the same time the author investigated the cardiac output and the systolic volume of the heart together with the vascular tonus in the formation and development of anvarying modifications of the blood pressure with 6 dogs which had a pituitrin, renal- and reflexogenous experimental hypertension. I. Experimental series. It was ascertained at 3 dogs that the modifications of the vasculartonus and of the activity of the heart with continuous rise of the blood pressure under the in-

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fluence of an introduction of pituitrin lasting for a long time (Ref 14) can be different. II. Experimental series. After a considerably long time after the standardization of the blood pressure a renal hypertension was caused in the same dogs by explantation of both kidneys under the skin of the back (Ref 15). The modifications of the heart and the vessels were of different kind with single animals. III. Experimental series. At 3 dogs, which already had an experimental "reflexogenous" hypertension, experiments with introduction of hexone or increpane were carried out. On the basis of the results the author comes to the following conclusions: 1) The rise of blood pressure in an experimental hypertension with dogs apart from the modification of the vascular tonus can be conditioned by the modification of the cardiac output as well as of the systolic volume. 2) The amount of the rise of blood pressure is predominantly dependent from the degree of modification or from the tonus of the vessels or from the cardiac output or from both of these functions. 3) The reduction of the blood pressure by application of hexone is mainly accomplished at the expense of reduced cardiac output and of the systolic volumeme of the heart. When introducing hypotomic GASK this takes place at the expense of the tonus reduction.

Modification of the Cardiac Output and the Indices of the Vascular Tonus in Experimental Hypertension 20-119-3-63/65

Therefore it has to be taken into consideration which functional parts of the cardiac vascular system are of higher importance in the actual continuous rise of the blood pressure. There are 3 figures and 15 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute for Experimental Medicine of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR)

PRESENTED: December 4, 1957, by K. M. Bykov, Member, Academy of Sciences USSR

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

TKACHENKO, B.I.

Characteristics of coronary chemoreflexes. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.11:1360-1368 N '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Otdel obshchey fiziologii imeni akademika K.M. Bykova Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

230. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CARDIAC AND VASCULAR FUNCTIONS IN DOGS WITH ALTERED BLOOD PRESSURE LEVELS (Russian text) - Tkachenko B. I. Lab. of Circulation and Resp., Dept. of General Physiol., Inst. of Exp. Med., Leningrad - FIZIOL. ZH. SSSR 1958, 44/4 (348-355) Graphs 4

Arterial and venous blood pressure, vascular tone, determined by Arinchin's bloodless method (Fiziol. Zh. SSSR 1954, 40, 480), cardiac output and stroke volume determined by the acetylene method of Grollman-Smirnov were investigated in dogs with arterial hypertension, produced by daily pituitrin injection over a period of 3 to 4 weeks. The rise of blood pressure depends on increased cardiac output, as well as on a rise of vascular tone. Without change in cardiac output blood pressure increases moderately only, or may even be lowered, due to a decrease in cardiac output. The increased blood pressure can be lowered by hexonium due to reduced cardiac output or by hypotonin due to reduced vascular tone.

Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

TKACHENKO, B.I.

Functional relation between cardiac and vascular activities in dogs with altered blood pressure levels. Fiziol.zhur. 44 no.4:348-355 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Laboratoriya kravoobrashcheniya i dykhaniya Otdela obshchey fiziologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

(BLOOD PRESSURE, physiology
eff. of variations on heart funct. & vasc. tone in dogs (Rus))
(HEART, physiology
output & stroke volume, eff. of variations in blood pressure in dogs (Rus))
(BLOOD VESSELS, physiology
tone, eff. of variations in blood pressure in dogs (Rus))

TKACHENKO, B.I.

Reflexes from the angioreceptors of the extremity. Fiziol. zhur. 48 no.4:480-485 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. From K.M. Bykov's Laboratory for General Physiology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad.
(EXTREMITIES (ANATOMY)--BLOOD SUPPLY)
(REFLEXES) (HEART)

TKACHENKO, B.I.

Changes in the cardiac output and vascular tonus in experimental hypertension. Dokl. AN SSSR 119 no.3:617-620 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom K.M. Bykovym.
(HYPERTENSION) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM)

TKACHENKO, B.I., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "On the functional interrelations of the minute volume of the heart and tonus of the blood vessels in steady changes in the level of arterial pressure in dogs with experimental hypertension." Len, 1958, 17 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR. Inst of Experimental Medicine. Laboratory of Blood Circulation and Respiration) 200 copies (KL, 29-58, 138)

TKACHENKO, B.I.

Method of determining cardiac output in dogs. Fiziol.zhur. 45 no.1:114-116 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. From the Laboratory of circulation and respiration, department of general physiology, Institute of Experimental Medicine, Leningrad.
(HEART, physiol.
minute volume, determ. in dogs (Rus))

TKACHENKO, B.I.

Analysis of reflex changes in the cardiovascular system during the stimulation of pericardial chemoreceptors. Report no.2: Role of the heart and different vascular areas in the origination of pressor reaction. Biul.eksp.biol. i med.55 no.1: 12-17 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz laboratorii obshchey fiziologii imeni K.M.Bykova (zav. prof. A.V.Rikkl') Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (dir. deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR D.A.Biryukov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR P. S. Kupalovym.

(NICOTINE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(PERICARDIUM INNERVATION) (BLOOD PRESSURE)

TKACHENKO, B.I.

Correlation of depressor and pressor reactions produced by acetylcholine. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.12:14-19 D '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Otdel obshchey fiziologii imeni Bykova (zav. - prof. A.V. Rikkl') Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Biryukov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

TKACHENKO, B.S.; DEREGA, E.V. (g.Kupyanks, Khar'kovskoy oblasti)

Assistance from the medical school to public health organs as one of the forms of relating teaching to daily life. Fel'd. i akush. 26 no. 1:54-56 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

TKACHENKO, B.V.; RABKIN, M.I.; DEMOKIDOV, K.K.; VAKAR, V.A.; GROZDILOV, A.L.; BUTAKOVA, Ye.L.; STREIKOV, S.A.

Geology of the northern part of the Central Siberian Plateau. Trudy Nauch.-issl. inst. geol. Arkt. 81:133-242 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Sotrudniki instituta geologii Arktiki.
(Central Siberian Plateau--Geology)

TKACHENKO, B.V., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, nauchnyy red.; DAYEV, G.A., vedushchiy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Stratigraphy of Sinian and Cambrian sediments in the northeastern part of the Siberian Platform] Stratigrafiia siniiskikh i kembriiskikh otlozhenii severo-vostoka Sibirskoi platformy. Leningrad, Gos.nauch.-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1959. 210 p. (Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geologii Arktiki. Trudy, vol.101) (MIRA 12:8)
(Siberian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

MARKOV, F.G. and TKACHENKO, B.V.

"Paleozoic of the Soviet Arctic."

report presented at the First International Symposium on Arctic Geology, Calgary, Canada, 11-13 Jan 1960.

DEMOKIDOV, K.K.; [illegible]; TIKHONENKO, E.V., kand. geol.-mineral.nauk, red.

[Stratigraphy of the Upper Pre-Cambrian and Cambrian and the Lower Cambrian trilobites in the northern part of central Siberia and the islands of the Soviet Arctic.] Stratigrafiia verkhnego dokembriia i kembriia i nizhnekembriiskie trilobity severnoi chasti Srednei Sibiri i ostrovov Sovetskoi Arktiki. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 286 p. (Leningrad. Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut geologii Arktiki. Trudy, no.137) (MIRA 18:5)

GORNSHTEYN, D.K.; GUDKOV, A.A.; KOSOLAPOV, A.I.; LEYPTSIG, A.V.; MEL'NIKOV, V.M.; MOKSHANTSEV, K.B.; FRADKIN, G.S.; CHERSKIY, N.V.; TROFIMUK, A.A., akademik, nauchn. red. vyp.; ROZHKOV, I.S., glav. red.; KOBELYATSKIY, I.A., zam. glav. red.; SHATALOV, Ye.G., zam. glav. red.; BONDARENKO, V.I., red.; GRINBERG, G.A., red.; YELOVSKIKH, V.V., red.; RUSANOV, B.S., red.; SEMENOV, G.T., red.; TKACHENKO, B.V., red.; KALANTAROV, A.P., red.izd-va; GUSEVA, A.P., tekhn. red.

[Basic stages of the geological development and prospects for finding oil and gas in the Yakut A.S.S.R.] Osnovnye etapy geologicheskogo razvitiia i perspektivy neftegazonosnosti IAkutskoi ASSR. [By] D.K.Gornshtein i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR 1963. 238 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Yakutia--Petroleum geology)
(Yakutia--Gas, Natural--Geology)

K-5

USSR/Forestry - Forest Cultures.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, 86889

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Title : The Dependence of Oak Growth on the Number of Oaks and on Their Distribution in Plots

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Abstract: In the experimental sections established in 1950 in the Trostyanetskoy forest (Ukrainian SSR), the effect of group distribution and planting density in holes on the growth of oak was explored. During the four years up to the installation of the cultures, cultivated crops were raised in the uprooted clearing. In the first vegetative period, the oak

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Abstract: grew equally well in all variations of the experiment in row and bunch plantings and in holes. Beginning with the third year, the planted oak grew best in the row cultures. In the clusters, the oak grew better when 10 acorns were placed in the spot, worse when the sowing was denser. Under the conditions of the left-bank forest-steppe of the Ukrainian SSR, mixed row cultures of oak are recommended, the mixture being made up of pure rows, rings or squares. -- L. S. Lesina.

Card 2/2

ANGARSKAYA, M.A. [Anhars'ka, M.A.]; BEZRUK, P.I. [Bezruk, P.H.]; TKACHENKO. D.A.

Pharmacological properties of the cardiac glycoside bovoside A.
Farmatsev.zhur. 20 no.1:77-79 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy farmakologii Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta.

LESIK, Boris Vasil'yevich; TKACHENKO, Dmitriy Filippovich

[Hemp grower's handbook] Spravochnik konoplevoda. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'skokhoz.lit-ry, 1958. 191 p. (MIRA 12:4)
(Hemp)