YANOVSKAYA, S.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5088

Akademiya nauk SSSR

Primeneniye logiki v nauke i tekhnike (Application of Logic in Science and Technology) [Moscow] Izd-vo AN SSSR [1960] 357 p. Errata slip inserted. 10,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: I. V. Tavanets, E. Ya. Kol'man, G. N. Povarov and S. A. Yanovskaya; Ed. of Publishing House: R. Yu. Rozenberg; Tech. Ed.: S. T. Markovich.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists interested in mathematical and symbolic logic.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of 16 articles in which the authors discuss problems of mathematical logic and its application to computers, linguistics, zoology, methodology and various fields of technology. No personalities are mentioned. References follow all but one article.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

YANOVSKAYA, S.A.

JANOVSKAJA, S. A.[Yanovskaya, S. A.]; KRIZANIC, France[translator]

History of mathematics. Obz mat fiz 8 no.3:97-103 N '61.

1. Clan Uredniskega odbora, "Obzornik za matematiko in fiziko (for Krizanic).

GAVURINA, R.K., kand. tekhn. nauk,; MEDVEDEVA, P.A., inzh.; YANOVSKAYA, Sh. G., inzh.; SHKLYAR, B.N., inzh.; DOBRER, Ye.K., inzh.; BARZILOVICH, V.M., inzh.

Cast insulation on the basis of unsaturated polyester resins of cold hardening. Vest. elektroprom. 29 no. 8:6-10 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Electric insulators and insulation)
(Resins, Synthetic)

YANOVSKAYA, Sh. G.

GAVURINA, R.K.; MEDVEDEVA, P.A.; YANOVSKAYA, Sh.G.

Carting unsaturated resins, which harden in the cold. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.1:116-124 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Resins, Synthetic) (Plastics--Molding)

SOV/80-32-4-27/47

5(3)

AUTHORS: Cavurina, R.K., Medvedeva, P.A., Yanovskaya, Sh.G. and Granova, Z.A.

TITLE: The Polymerization of Styrene in the Presence of 1-Oxy-1'-hydroperoxide-dicyclohexylperoxide and Cobalt Naphthenate (Polimerizatsiya stirola v prisutstvii 1-oksi-1'-gidroperekisiditsiklogeksilperekisi i naftenata kobal'ta)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 857-863 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The polymerization of styrene was studied by a number of investigators, in particular by Dolgoplosk and Tinyakov [Refs 7, 8]. The study of this process in the presence of the agents cited in the title presents a special interest because of its wide application in the technology of copolymerization of unsaturated polyester resins. The investigation of the kinetics of styrene polymerization was conducted by the authors by means of the dilatometric method and by polymerization in ampoules, in case of high conversion. Nitrogen, purified from oxygen, served as a medium. Three series of experiments at temperatures of 25; 38.4 and 56.4°C were carried out while applying the method of polymerization in dilatometers. Kinetic curves obtained in these experiments are shown in Figures 1 - 3. The study of kinetic curves at higher conversions was carried out

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The Polymerization of Styrene in the Presence of 1-Oxy-1'-hydroperoxide-dicyclohexylperoxide and Cobalt Naphthenate

at a temperature of 38.4°C. Conclusions drawn from these experiments are as follows: 1. The system consisting of 1-oxy-1'-hydroperoxide-dicyclohexylperoxide and cobalt naphthenate manifests its activity in styrene polymerization at low temperatures, 25 to 56°C; 2. The introduction of cobalt naphthenate leads to an increase in the initial polymerization rate, R_0. With increasing cobalt concentration, $[Co]$, R_0 also increases. The functional relationship between R_0 and $[Co]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is linear. With polymerization progressing, its rate is noticeably reduced, which is more pronounced at the higher concentration of cobalt naphthenate; 3. The characteristic viscosity of solutions of the polymers obtained, η, decreases in the region of low conversions but sharply increases in the region of high conversions, when cobalt naphthenate is added. With increasing concen-

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The Polymerization of Styrene in the Presence of 1-Oxy-1'-hydroperoxide-dicyclohexylperoxide and Cobalt Naphthenate

tration of cobalt naphthenate, η also rises.
There are 7 graphs, 3 tables and 14 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 3 German, 8 English and 1 Japanese.

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1958

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SOV/80-32-5-28/52

5(3)

AUTHORS: Gavurina, R.K., Medvedeva, P.A., Yanovskaya, [redacted], Visleneva, L.O.

TITLE: The Polymerization of Styrene in the Presence of 1,1'-Bishydroperoxidedicyclohexylperoxide and Cobalt Naphthenate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 5, pp 1086-1091 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The work is a continuation of [Ref 1]. The polymerization was measured by the dilatometric method and in ampoules. The concentration of 1,1'-bishydroperoxidedicyclohexylperoxide (HPC-1,1') was kept constant at 0.8 mole/l, the quantity of cobalt naphthenate (CN) varied from $0.058 \cdot 10^{-3}$ to $5.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mole Co/l. The experiments were made at 25, 38.4 and 56.4°C. The introduction led to a noticeable increase in the initial rate of polymerization R_o. Figure 4 shows R_o as a function of the square root of the cobalt concentration. At the increase of conversion the polymerization rate decreases. The minimum duration of the process is observed at the highest concentration of CN. In the polymerization in ampoules a high polymerization rate is observed even at a conversion of 90-85 weight %, in some cases at 100%. At high degrees of polymerization the addition of CN leads to a considerable increase of the viscosity [η]. Comparison of

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The Polymerization of Styrene in the Presence of 1,1'-Bishydroperoxidedicyclohexyl-peroxide and Cobalt Naphthenate

1-oxy-1'-hydroperoxidedicyclohexylperoxide (HPC-1) and HPC-1,1' shows that the rate of the process decreases more rapidly with the first substance at increasing conversion. A conversion of 19 weight % is obtained with HPC-1 after 29 hours, with HPC-1,1' after 4 hours. For all temperatures R_o is higher for HPC-1,1', if no CN is added. The addition of CN shows clearer results, however, with HPC-1. HPC-1,1' ensures a higher conversion, if all other conditions are equal. There are: 8 sets of graphs, 4 tables and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 1 German, 1 American and 1 Japanese.

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1958

Yanovskaya, T.B.

49-58-3-1/19

AUTHOR: Yanovskaya, T.B.

TITLE: On Determining the Dynamic Parameters of the Focus of an Earthquake on the Basis of Recordings of the Surface Waves. Part I. (Ob opredelenii dinamicheskikh parametrov ochaga zemletryaseniya po zapisyam poverkhnostnykh voln. I)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, No. 3, pp. 289 - 301 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Interpolation of the results of observations of the surface waves was based predominantly on their dispersion properties; amplitude characteristics were almost not used at all for this purpose. This is partly due to the fact that the theory of surface waves has so far been little developed due to its great complexity. However, amplitude investigations provide the possibility for solving a considerably wide range of problems, e.g. determining the mechanism of the tremor, determining the direction to the epicentre, determining the depth of the focus, investigation of the absorbing properties of the Earth crust and Earth shell and evaluation of the energy of the earthquake. Detailed investigation of Rayleigh waves in a layer located on a type of elastic semi-space was published in a series of papers by V.I. Kaylis-Borok (Refs. 1 - 3). Investigation of the propagation of surface waves in an n-layer semi-space from a source

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On Determining the Dynamic Parameters of the Focus of an Earthquake on the Basis of Recordings of the Surface Waves. Part I.

of type of an arbitrarily-directed, concentrated force applied to the boundary of one of the layers was dealt with in a dissertation of V.I. Keylis-Borok (Ref.4). The results of Keylis-Borok are briefly summarised in para. 1 of this paper. The aim of the author was to determine the directional characteristics of the radiation of a source of an earthquake from recordings of surface waves, utilising the results of the work of Keylis-Borok. The problem is solved by using the amplitude ratios of the Rayleigh and the Love waves in various asimuths. In the first part of the paper, the field of displacements in surface waves of Rayleigh and Love are considered in a layer located on an elastic semi-space. The displacements are caused by steady-state concentrated sources (inside the layer) of the type of a dipole with a moment. The scheme of interpretation of the observations, on the basis of the obtained formulae, will be dealt with in a further part of the paper which is to be published. In para. 2, an expression - Eq.(10), p.298, is derived for the displacement of a source located inside the layer and it can be seen that the ratio between the vertical and the horizontal amplitudes in the Rayleigh wave does not depend on the depth of

the source and on the direction of the force in the source. The vertical and the horizontal components, caused by the vertical as well as the horizontal source, are shifted in phase by $\pi/2$. Therefore, in these cases, the point on the surface will draw an ellipse. Consequently, movement of a point on the surface in the Rayleigh wave generated by an arbitrarily-directed force will be the sum of movements along two ellipses, one caused by the horizontal and the other by the vertical component of the force; the ratio of the half-axes of these ellipses will be equal and the resulting movement will take place along an ellipse with the same ratio of the half-axes. In para. 3, an expression is derived for displacements from a source of the type of a dipole with a moment; the final equations for the components of displacement caused by a steady-state, concentrated source are given at the end of the paper. There are 11 figures and 4 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. USSR Institute of Physics of the Earth (AN SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli)

On Determining the Dynamic Parameters of the Focus of an Earthquake on the Basis of Recordings of the Surface Waves. Part I. 49-58-3-1/19

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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AUTHOR: Yanovskaya, T.B. SOV/49-58-7-1/16

TITLE: The Dispersion of Rayleigh Waves in a Spherical Layer (O dispersii releyevskikh voln v sfericheskom sloye)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 801 - 817 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The model usually employed in calculations on Rayleigh and Love waves is a flat layer but this is insufficient for wavelengths which are an appreciable fraction of the Earth's radius.
Ewing and Press (Refs 1, 2) have obtained traces of surface Rayleigh waves with periods up to 500 sec (wavelength 2 000 km). The dispersion curve for these waves coincided with the theoretical curve for a layer of 516 km up to a period of 350 secs only. The authors put down the difference partly to the curvature of the surface layer. Jobert (Ref 3) has analysed the influence of sphericity on the dispersion and amplitude of Love waves. Rayleigh waves in a homogeneous elastic sphere have been considered by Petrashen' (Refs 4, 5) and Gel'chinskiy (Ref 6). The present work considers Rayleigh waves in a spherical layer covering a homogeneous elastic sphere.
A solution of the wave equation for a sphere radius a ,

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covered with a layer depth H is sought ($a + H = R$). The elastic constants of the layer are λ_1, μ_1, ρ_1, and of the sphere - λ_2, μ_2, ρ_2. $\underline{u}_1$ and $\underline{u}_2$ are the corresponding displacement vectors, satisfying the wave equations:

$$(\lambda_1 + \mu_1)\nabla \operatorname{div} \underline{u}_1 + \mu_1 \Delta \underline{u}_1 = \rho_1 \frac{\partial^2 \underline{u}_1}{\partial t^2}, \quad a < r < R,$$

$$(\lambda_2 + \mu_2)\nabla \operatorname{div} \underline{u}_2 + \mu_2 \Delta \underline{u}_2 = \rho_2 \frac{\partial^2 \underline{u}_2}{\partial t^2}, \quad r < a \qquad (1)$$

$\underline{u}_1$ and $\underline{u}_2$ depend on the boundary conditions $r = R$, $\underline{F}_{r1} = F_r^{(0)}$ on the surface and $r = 0$, $\underline{F}_{r1} = \underline{F}_{r2}$, $\underline{u}_1 = \underline{u}_2$ on the boundary.

A stationary source of frequency (p) is considered and a solution of Eq.(1) is sought in the form of a summation of potential and solenoidal vectors. The potential and

solenoidal vectors are then expressed in terms of the spherical functions $Y_{nm}(\theta,\Phi)$ and $\Phi_{nm}(r)$. The radial functions ($\Phi_{nm}(r)$) are themselves functions of $J_{n+1/2}(x)$ and other cylindrical functions. The intensity $\underline{F}_r^{(o)}$ at the surface is also put in the form of a series of spherical vectors. The series for $\underline{u}_1$, $\underline{u}_2$ and $\underline{F}_r^{(o)}$ are now substituted in an expression for $\underline{F}_r$. This gives two independent systems - the first determining oscillations of the first class and the second, oscillations of the second class. If the oscillations are produced by a vertical force in the band $\theta = 0$, only oscillations of the second class are present.
The system of equations (5) is denoted by $\Delta_o(n, p)$ and its root by ν. The author now goes on to show that, for large n, $\Delta_o(n,p) = 0$ is the dispersion equation for waves analogous to Rayleigh in the layer. First, an equation for the displacement in the layer due to the vertical force is given. This is then divided into two

equations for the vertical and horizontal components and Watson's transformation (Ref 9) is used to obtain the surface waves. The summations involved are replaced by an integral function along the contour L shown in Figure 1. This contour can be employed as long as ν is not a whole number. The contour L_1 embraces the real semi-axis $n > o$ and the integral corresponds to the total wave (incident, reflected and refracted). The second part of Eq.(9) corresponds to the surface wave. It is distinguished from the displacement equation for a flat layer by the factor $1/\sin \nu_j \pi$ and by Legendre functions instead of Hankel functions. The asymptotic form of the Legendre functions for large n is next considered. In the resulting Eq.(10), each term in the first sum corresponds to a wave circling the sphere k times before observation.

The results cannot be applied to a non-stationary source, as the function to be integrated then becomes infinite at frequencies corresponding to the natural frequency of the sphere. The method given in Ref 11 can be used, however.

Card4/8 The author next goes on to show that, as $R \to \infty$, the

dispersion equation goes over to the characteristic equation for Rayleigh waves in a plane layer. Asymptotic representations of the cylindrical functions are used to get approximate values for the roofs of the equations at large n. It is assumed that the dispersion curves for plane and spherical layers differ only slightly. An accurate analysis of the plane layer case has been given in Ref 10, where it is shown that the dispersion curve $v = v(p)$ intersects the line $v = b_1$ and also, under certain conditions, the line $v = a_1$ (Figures 2 and 3). Certain parts of the dispersion curve cannot be considered as they do not fulfil the inequalities (11) - these are shown in Figure 4 by the dotted line. Only the region to the right of C is considered in this article.

These results have been obtained using the Debye asymptotic approximation; others can be used if the inequalities (11) are not satisfied by this.

The author next shows that for a thin layer ($H \ll R$) and within the limits of the Debye approximation, the dispersion equation for a spherical layer can be written in the form:

The Dispersion of Rayleigh Waves in a Spherical Layer

$$\Delta(\xi) = \Delta^{(0)}(\xi) + \frac{\lambda}{R} e(\xi)$$

where $\Delta^{(0)}(\xi)$ is the determinant of the system of boundary conditions for a plane layer and the last term depends on the correction term in the expression for a_{ik} and the algebraic sum of the elements $a_{ik}^{(0)}$ of the determinant $\Delta^{(0)}(\xi)$.

If ξ_0 is the root of the equation $\Delta^0(\xi) = 0$, the root ξ_1 of the equation $\Delta(\xi) = 0$ can be found from:

$$\xi_1 = \xi_0 - \frac{1}{R\xi_0} \frac{\sum_{ik} \alpha_{ik}(\xi_0) A_{ik}(\xi_0)}{\left(\frac{\partial \Delta^{(0)}(\xi)}{\partial \xi}\right)_{\xi = \xi_0}}$$

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The Dispersion of Rayleigh Waves in a Spherical Layer

and the velocity v of the Rayleigh waves in a spherical layer can be expressed in terms of the velocity v_0 of these waves in a plane layer:

$$v = v_0\left(1 + \frac{1}{R\xi_0}\,\frac{\sum_{i,k}\alpha_{ik}(\xi_0)A_{ik}(\xi_0)}{\xi_0\left(\frac{\partial\Delta^{(0)}}{\partial\xi}\right)_{\xi=\xi_0}}\right).$$

There are 4 figures and 12 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 1 French.

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SOV/49-58-7-1/16

The Dispersion of Rayleigh Waves in a Spherical Layer.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli
(Institute of Terrestrial Physics, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1957

1. Spherical wave functions--Mathematical analysis
2. Earth--Wave transmission

Card 8/8

YANOVSKAYA, T.B.

Investigating deflection fields in surface waves in order to determine the dynamic parameters of earthquake centers. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.1:175 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Uchenyy Sovet Instituta fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Seismic waves)

S/049/59/000/12/004/027
E131/E591

AUTHOR: Yanovskaya, T.B.

TITLE: On the Determination of Dispersing Surface Waves in the Region of Minimum Group Velocity

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, 1959, Nr 12, pp 1753-1760 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An asymptotic expression for displacements in dispersing surface waves was obtained in a fairly wide region near the group velocity minimum. The expression includes both the result which can be obtained by the stationary phase method and the Airy phase. A formula for the first correction term is given. By way of example the author used his formulae to deal with seismograms near the group velocity minimum in the case of various amplitude characteristics.
There are 7 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli
(Ac.Sc., USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1959

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YANOVSKAYA, T.B.

Papers submitted for the 10th Pacfic Science Congress, Honolulu, Hawaii 21 Aug-6 Sep 1961.

SKOPINTSEV, B. A., Marine Hydrophysics Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR - "Investigation into mineralization of organic substances of dead plankton under anaerobic conditions" (Section VII.C.1)

SMETANIN, D. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Some regularities concerning the zonal distribution of chemical characteristics in the waters of the central part of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.1)

SOKOLOV, N. A., All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishing and Oceanography - "Submarine 'Severyanka' - a new means for marine fishery investigations" (Section III.C.4)

SOKOLOVA, M. N., Institute of Oceanology - "The distribution of deep-sea biocoenosis in the Pacific in connection with food conditions" (Section III.C)

SOROKIN, Yu. I., Institute of Biology of Reservoirs, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The submarine illumination and the primary production of photosynthesis in the sea" (Section III.C.4)

STEGMAN, B. K., Institute of Biology of Reservoirs, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The problem of Beringian continental connection in the ornithogeographic elucidation" (Section III.A.3.a)

SYSOYEV, N. N., and SHISHKOV, V. A., Institute of Oceanology - "The measurement of deep oceanic currents with the application of anchor buoys (methods, apparatus, results)"(Section VII.B.5)

TAREYEV, B. A., and FOMICHEV, A. V., Institute of Oceanology - "Geostrophic currents in the Antarctic sector of the Pacific" (Section VII.D.1)

TIKHONOV, V. I., Institute of Geology - "New data on the tectonics of southern Kamchatka" (Section VII.C)

TUMARKIN, D. D., Institute of Ethnology - "The ethnologic study of the peoples of Oceania in the USSR" (Section II.B)

UDINTSEV, G. B., Institute of Oceanology - "Features of evolution in the bottom topography of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.C.1)

VAKHRAMEYEV, V. A., Institute of Geology - "Cretaceous floras of the Pacific coast in the USSR as a basis for the subdivision of continental deposits of this age" (Section VII.C)

VINOGRADOVA, N. G., Institute of Oceanology - "Geographical distribution of abyssal bottom fauna and the problem of vertical zonation" (Section III.C)

VITVITSKIY, G. N., Moscow State University, Geographical Faculty - "On the nature of the summer monsoon in east Asia" (Section VI.C)

VLASOV, G. M., Institute of Geology - "The island arches and the peripheric folded areas in the western belt of the Pacific belt" (Section VII.C)

YANOVSKAYA, T. B., and KEYLIS-BOROK, V. I., Institute of Earth Physics imeni O. Yu. Schmidt - "Some possibilities in interpretation of surface waves of the Pacific" (Section VII.C.2)

YANSHIN, A. L., Institute of Geology - "The tectonic map of Eurasia" (Section VII.C)

YATSENKO-KHMELEVSKIY, Andrey A., The Leningrad Forestry Engineering Academy imeni S. M. Korov - "Some problems involved with wood studies in southeast Asia" (Section III.A.7)

YEFREMOV, Yu. K., Asst. Director, Geographical Museum, Moscow State University - "The physico-geographical zonation of the Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands" (Section VI.D)

ZAKLINSKAYA, Ye. D., Institute of Geology - "On the relations between the Upper Cretaceous and Paleogene floras of Australia, New Zealand, and Eurasia" (Section III.A)

ZENKEVICH, L. A., and FILATOVA, Z. A., Institute of Oceanology - "General regularities in the quantitative and qualitative distribution of the bottom fauna in the Pacific" (Section III.C)

ZHAROVA, T. V., and KENELEVA, N. N., Institute of Zoology - "The comparative study in methods of primary production investigation of fresh-water plankton" (Section III.C)

ZHIRMUNSKIY, A. V., Institute of Cytology - "Cytophysiological investigation of temperature adaptations of invertebrates in the northwestern area of the Pacific Ocean" (Section III.C)

ZHIVAGO, A. V., Institute of Geography - "Outlines of southern ocean geomorphology" (Section VII.D.1)

KEYLIS-BOROK, V.I.; YANOVSKAYA, T.B.

Relation between the spectra of surface waves and the depth of the source in the earth's core. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.11:1532-1539 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.
(Seismic waves—Spectra)

S/020/62/145/002/010/018
B142/B108

3.9300

AUTHORS: Golikova, G. V., Yanovskaya, T. B., and Gel'chinskiy, B. Ya.

TITLE: Amplitude curves of longitudinal seismic waves

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 145, no. 2, 1962, 315-318

TEXT: The behavior of the amplitude curves with epicentral distances of up to $\Delta = 20^{\circ}$ is studied. The effect of the wave velocity profile across the earth's crust on the wave dynamics is explained. Using a radiation formula (zero approximation) (see A. S. Alekseyev, V. M. Babich, B. Ya. Gel'chinskiy, Sborn. Voprosy dinamicheskoy teorii rasprostraneniya seysmicheskikh voln, V, L. 1961) 5 profile variants were calculated. The intensities of the direct, singly, doubly, and triply reflected waves are calculated for all variants. The field curves $u(t,\Delta)$ were obtained from which $\log \frac{A^*(\Delta)}{T}$ was constructed as a function of Δ ($A^*(\Delta)$ is the maximum amplitude of the group of waves arriving during the first 4 sec, T is the period). The dependence of the amplitude curves on the frequency was also studied. It was found that the local differences in

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the structure of the Earth's crust cause large differences in the amplitude curves if the epicentral distance is less than 21°. For this reason, the amplitude curves must be constructed separately for each area, in order to determine the intensity of an earth quake. Furthermore, no mean-value amplitude curve can be used to determine the velocity profile because the dynamic characteristics of the longitudinal waves in the range $\Delta < 15^{\circ}$ depend much more than the kinematic characteristics on the parameters of the crust. Hence, wave dynamics has to be taken into account in determining the profile. There are 2 figures and 1 table. The most important reference is: C. Romney, J. Geophys. Res., 64, No. 10 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova (Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov). Leningradskoye otdeleniye Matematicheskogo instituta im. V. A. Steklova Akademii nauk SSSR (Leningrad Branch of the Institute of Mathematics im. V. A. Steklov of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: March 13, 1962, by Ye. K. Fedorov, Academician
SUBMITTED: February 26, 1962
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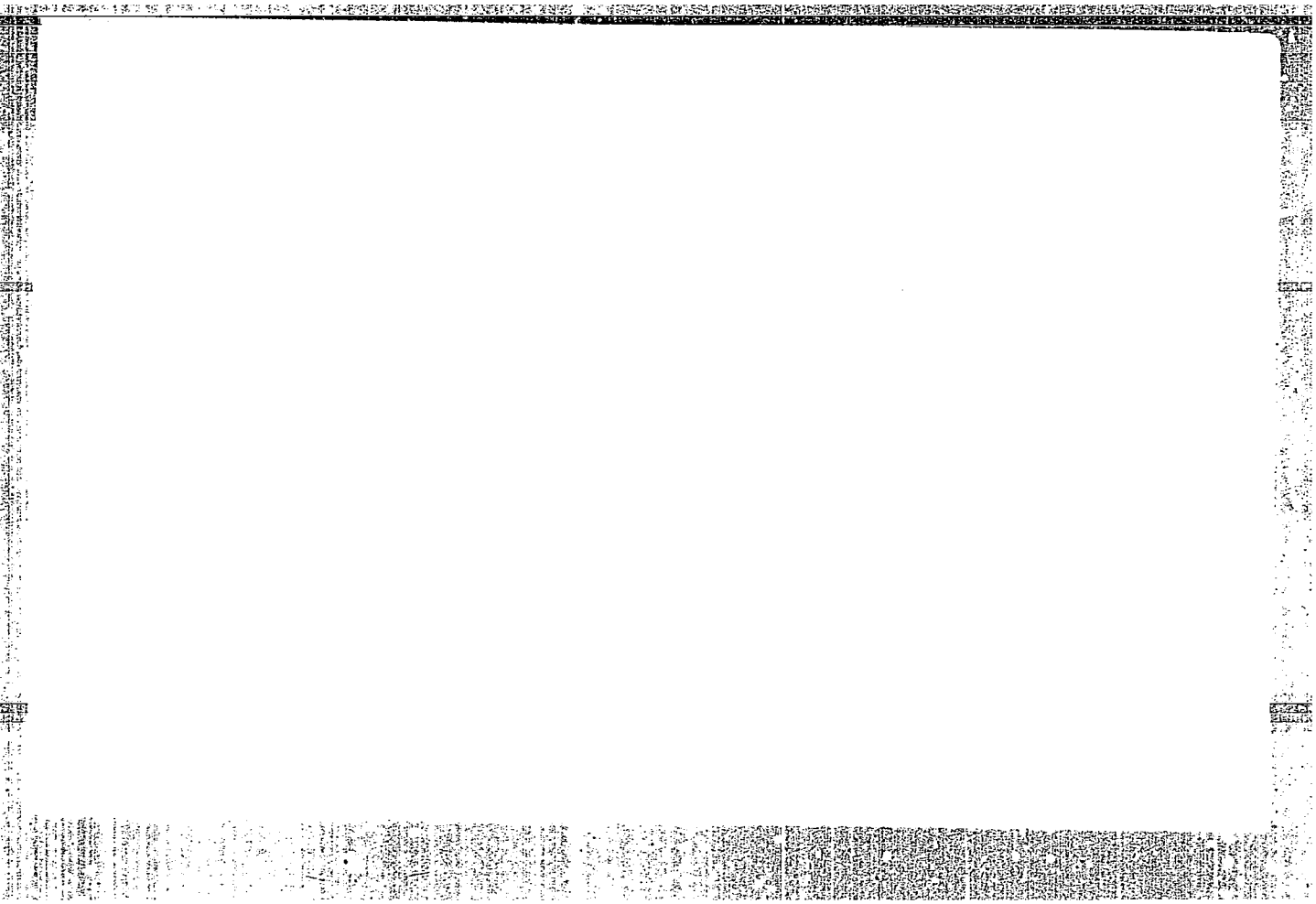
YANOVSKAYA, T.B.

Using a hodograph of seismic waves to calculate velocity sections of the upper mantle as an inverse mathematical problem. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.8:1171-1177 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Matematicheskiy institut im. V.A.Steklova, Leningradskoye otdeleniye. Predstavleno chlenom redaktsionnoy kollegii Izvestiy AN SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya, N.V.Zvolinskim.
(Seismometry) (Earth—Surface)

surface singularity, wave front propagation



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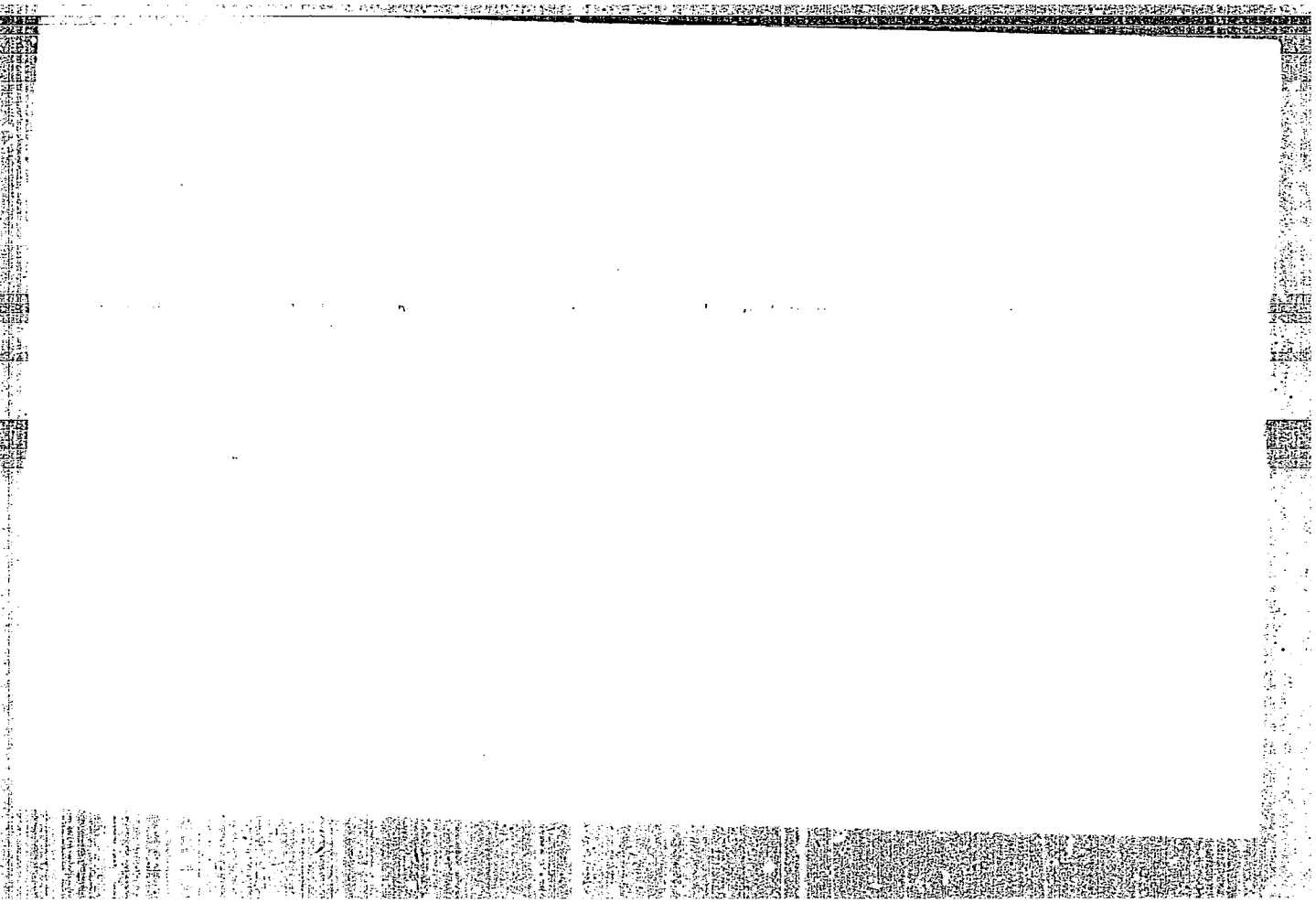
YANOVSKAYA, T.B.; GOLIKOVA, G.V.; SURKOV, Yu.A.

Amplitude curves of P waves. Vop.din.teor.raspr.seism.vol.: no.7:104-114 '64. (MIRA 17:12)



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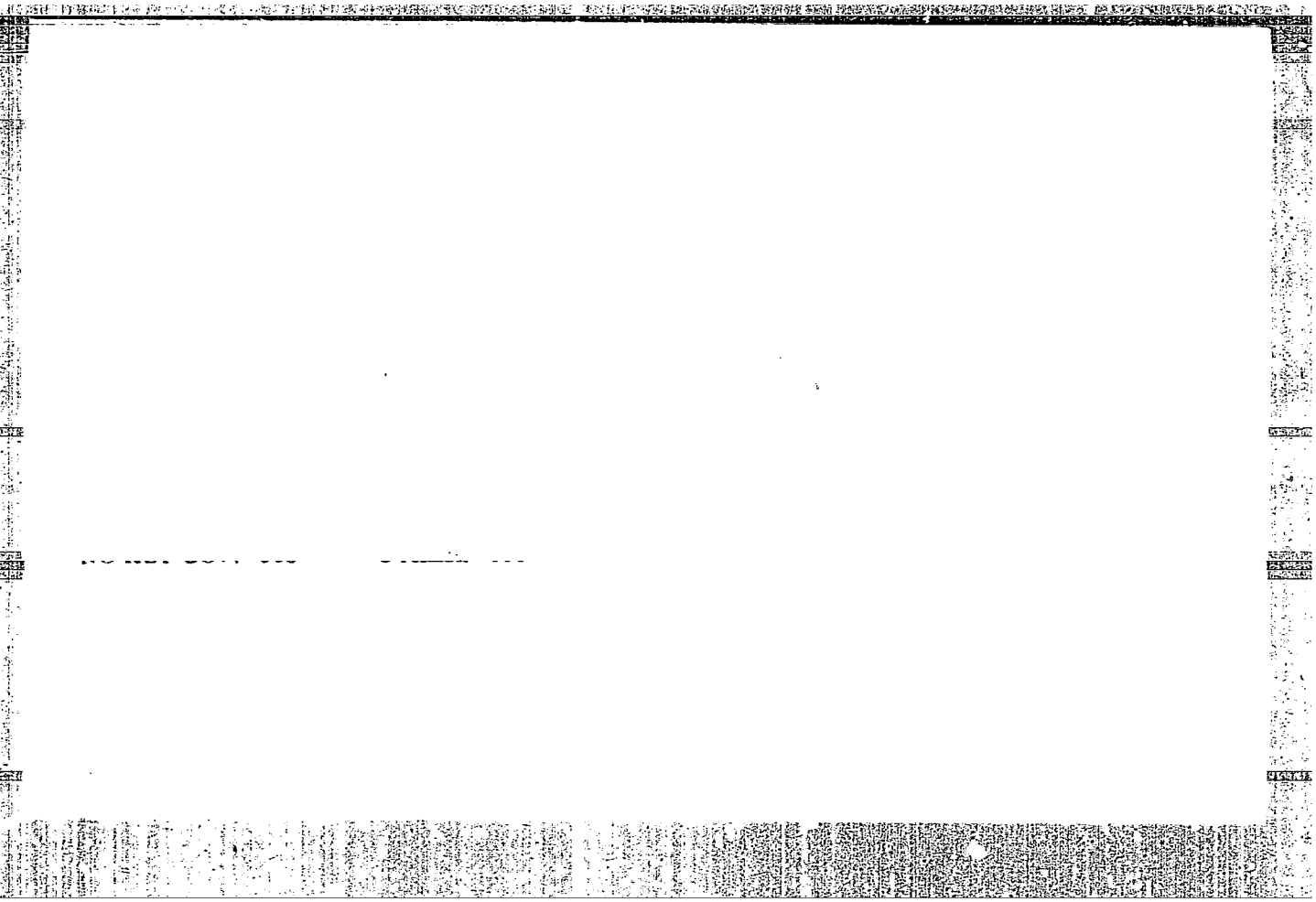

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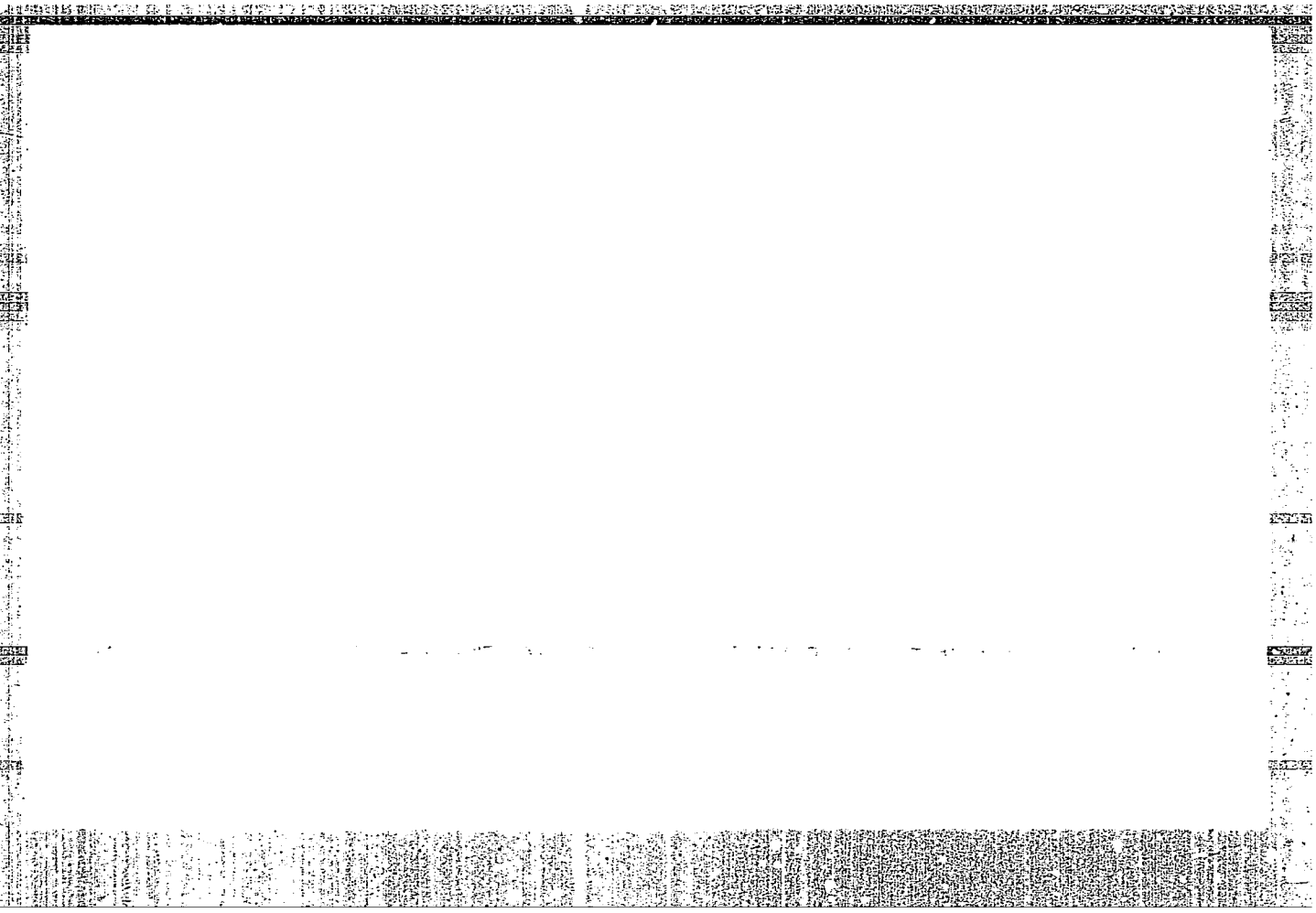
FEDOTOV, S.A.; MATVEYEVA, N.N.; TARAKANOV, R.Z.; YANOVSKAYA, T.B.

Longitudinal wave velocities in the earth's upper mantle in the region of the Japanese and Kurile Islands. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.8:1185-1191 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.



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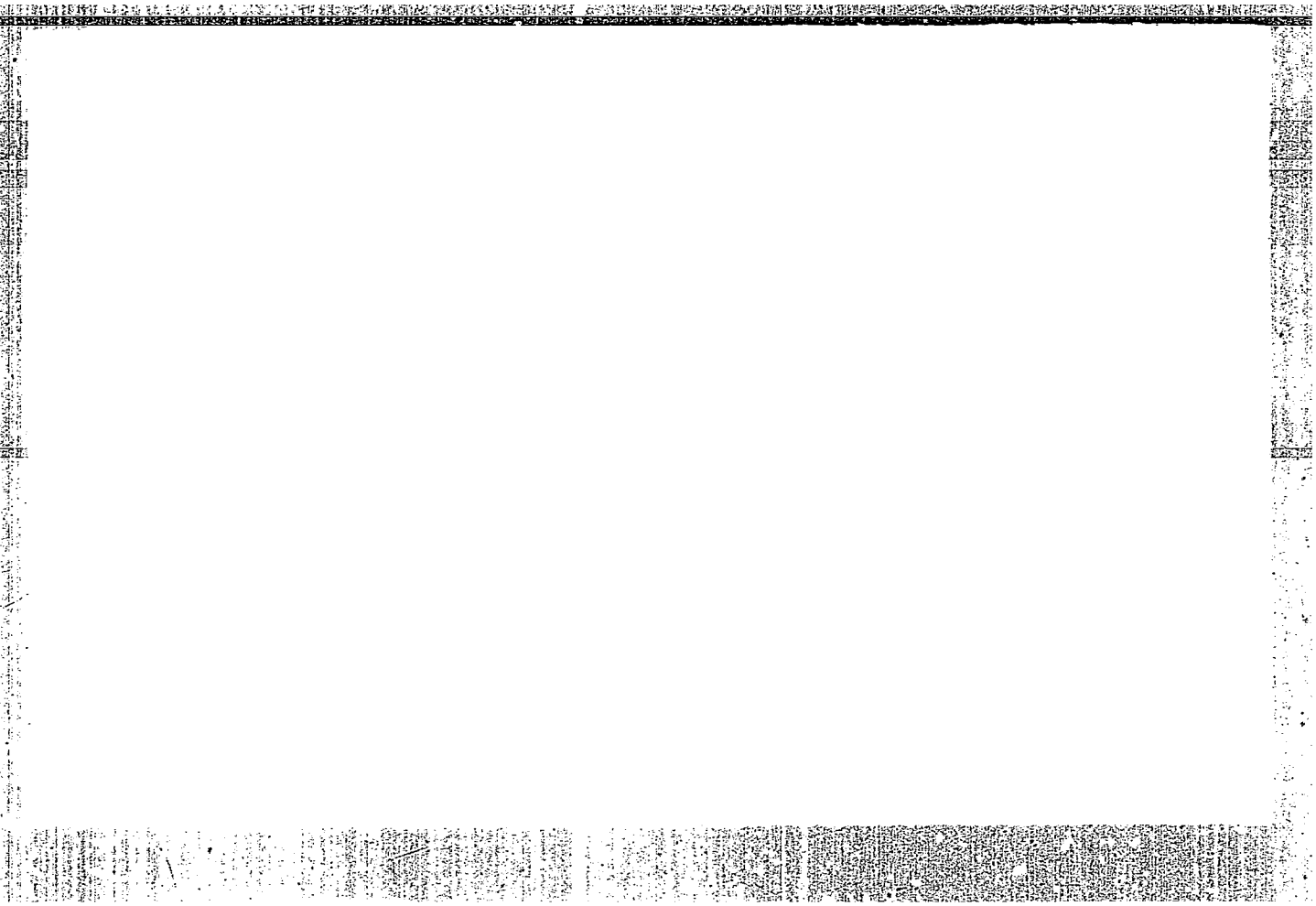

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110017-3"

ACC NR: AT6033690 SOURCE CODE: UR/3231/66/000/002/0003/0045

AUTHOR: Azbel', I.Ya.; Yanovskaya, T.B.; Kaylis-Borok, V.I. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of combined interpretation of hodographs and amplitude curves in studies of the upper mantle

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Vychislitel'naya seysmologiya, no. 2, 1966. Mashinnaya interpretatsiya seysmicheskikh voln (Machine interpretation of seismic waves), 3-45

TOPIC TAGS: upper mantle, hodograph, seismic wave, Monte Carlo method

ABSTRACT: The problem of determining the structure of the Earth's upper mantle from the hodographs t (Δ) of the first few arrivals lacks a unique solution. This ambiguity may be markedly offset, however, if the amplitude curve A (Δ) or A* (Δ) = log A (Δ) of direct refracted P waves is also utilized. Travel-time curves which hardly differ in t (Δ) may be characterized by different A* (Δ) and analysis of the latter can result in a marked reduction of the set of curves obtained. The following method of solution of the reciprocal problem is proposed: the sought travel-time curve TTC is parametricized, i.e. represented by a specified

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UDC: 550.34-517:681.142.35

ACC NR: AT6033690

function of the parameters. The possible ranges of variation in these parameters, i.e. the region within which the true travel-time curve exists, are indicated, and individual TTC are scanned, on theoretically calculating for each TTC the data known from observations. The discrepancy between the computed and observational data then is calculated. The set of travel--time curves for which this discrepancy is sufficiently small represents the solution of the problem. Thus, the problem reduces to finding the region of the minimum of multivariate function (discrepancy between calculations and experiment) in the space of unknown parameters of TTC. Finally, the set thus identified must be compactly described, i.e. the common features of all the TTC thus found must be pointed out. The determination of the limits of the parameters and the selection of the type of the parameter-dependent function and the optimal method of search for the minimum depend on the conditions of solution of the converse problem in every particular case: on the accuracy of observational data, type of A (Δ), epicentral spacing for which t (Δ) and A (Δ) are specified, and the nature of the known and unknown parameters. Thus, e.g. if constraints are imposed on both velocities (according to t (Δ)) and velocity gradients (according to A (Δ)), of the methods used to search for the minimum the Monte Carlo method proves to be best. Orig. art. has: 14 figures, 31 formulas, 9 tables.

SUB CODE: 08, [redacted] 12/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6033692 SOURCE CODE: UR/3231/66/000/002/0071/0082

AUTHOR: Kilinchuk, L. M.; Yanovskaya, T. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: An investigation of the amplitude ratio between PP and P waves

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Vychislitel'naya seysmologiya, no. 2, 1966. Mashinnaya interpretatsiya seysmicheskikh voln (Machine interpretation of seismic waves), 71-82

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, earthquake, computer application, seismic model, seismologic station

ABSTRACT: The dynamic characteristics of seismic waves may be utilized for a detailed investigation of the Earth's structure. Usually these characteristics are represented by amplitude curves: the relation of wave intensity to epicentral distance. The accuracy of this representation may be enhanced by considering the epicentral-distance dependence of not just some individual wave but of the ratio between the amplitudes of different waves. Thus, the problem of utilizing the amplitude ratio $A_{PP}(\Delta)/A_P(\Delta)$ between PP and P waves to determine

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ACC NR: AT6033692

the structure of a medium, e.g. Earth, can be correctly posed only if it is known what characteristics (e.g. the wave period, the conditions at the surface at the point of reflection of the PP wave, etc.) of the medium affect this ratio, and to what extent. The article analyzes theoretical calculations of the $A_{PP}(\Delta)/A_P(\Delta)$ ratio for various structural models of the Earth's crust proposed by Jeffreys (The Earth, Its Origin, History and Structure [Russian translation], IL, 1960) and Gutenberg (Bull. Seism. Soc. Am., 43, 223-232, 1953). The amplitude curves $A_{PP}(\Delta)$ and $A_P(\Delta)$ were computed by means of the program described by T. B. Yanovskaya (In coll.: Voprosy kolichestvennogo izucheniya dinamiki seysmicheskikh voln, vyp. VIII, Izd-vo LGU, 1966). The computed curves were compared with observational data on 40 earthquakes recorded at the Alma-Ata Seismic Station ($\varphi = 43°16'$, $\lambda = 76°57'$). Findings: The $A_{PP}(\Delta)/A_P(\Delta)$ ratio is markedly affected by the crustal structure in the region of reflection of the PP wave, but apparently not to a sufficient extent to account for the fact that the scatter of observational findings is twice as broad as the scatter of computed findings. A comparison of the calculations for the Jeffreys and Gutenberg models with the observational findings points to the existence in the upper mantle of a zone with a higher velocity gradient than that assumed in the above models. Absorption for volume waves is much smaller than for surface waves, and hence the findings on the absorption of surfaces waves cannot be extended to the case of volume waves. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 08, [redacted] 09/ SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF 004/ OTHE REF: 012

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6033033 SOURCE CODE: UR/3231/66/000/002/0083/0094

AUTHOR: Golikova, G. V.; Yanovskaya, T. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: On the relation of the wave field in the initial part of the seismogram to the depth of focus in the earth's crust

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Vychislitel'naya seysmologiya, no. 2, 1966. Mashinnaya interpretatsiya seysmicheskikh voln (Machine interpretation of seismic waves), 83-94

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, seismography, earthquake, computer application, earth crust

ABSTRACT: The determination of the depth of source is based on the analysis of the first few phases of the tracing and in particular on the difference in the time of arrival of pP-P and sP-P waves. However, initially these waves may also be accompanied by exchanged and reflected waves, which complicates the initial pattern of the wave field. The object of this investigation was to elucidate the variation in the pattern of the first wave arrivals with the variation in the depth of source. To this end the travel-time rates and amplitudes of the waves recorded

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ACC NR: AT6033693

within 10-25 sec of the first arrival were calculated for four values of the depth h of source: 8, 20, 37, 43 km; the epicentral distances were taken within the range of 5-25°. The types of the investigated waves largely depend on the structure of the earth's crust in the epicentral region. The model used for the computerized calculation is that of the crust of the Bukharo-Khivinskiy Rayon in Uzbekistan. The method of scanning all the possible wave types numbered in the parentheses, for a source located in a given layer is shown by Table 1 which illustrates how the codes of the waves forming on the emergence of the P or S wave from the source may be constructed. The direction of the arrows indicates the direction of the wave (upward and downward); the subscript pertains to the number of the layer (1 is the sedimentary layer; 2 is the crystalline layer; 3 is the earth's mantle). The table indicates the possible reflections, refractions and exchanges at the boundaries of the velocity discontinuity in the neighborhood of the source, after which the wave continues as a direct refracted P wave. Since the pP and sP waves are the principal waves serving to determine h, attention was confined to the wave field over the time interval encompassing these waves; this time interval increases with h: for h = = 8 km it was taken at 12 sec; for h = 20 km, 15 sec; and for h = 37 km, 20 sec. The number of different waves existing within that time interval reaches 10, their intensities and arrivals vary with the depth of source in the crust and the epicentral distance. For h ≥ 20 km two groups of waves may be isolated within the specified interval of time from the commencement of their recording. The chief (most intense) wave in the first group is the P wave, the first to arrive,

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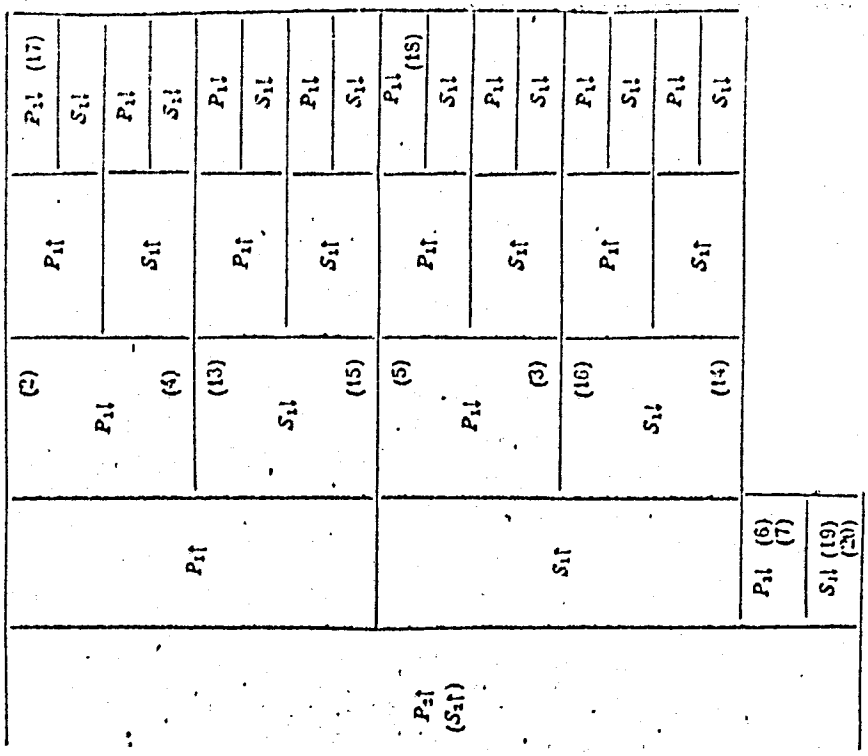
ACC NR: A1003309

Table 1. Source in crust (5 km < h < 40 km)



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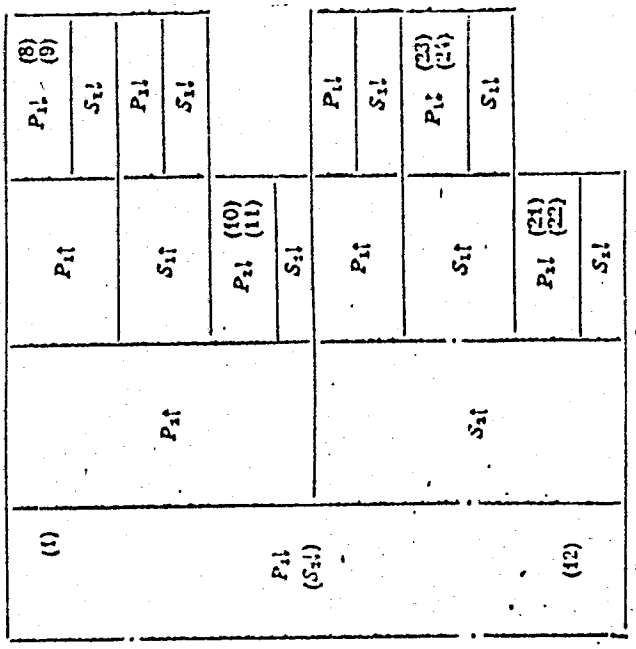
ACC NR: AT6033693

Table 1 (continued)



Card 4/5

ACC NR: AT6033693

and in the second group, which lags 5 sec behind the first, the sP wave is the chief wave. The waves present in the first group in addition to the P wave are waves reflected from the nearest interface, which in this particular case is the boundary between sedimentary and crystalline layers. As h increases, the lag of these waves with respect to P increases, thus resulting in their gradual transition to the second group. The second group contains chiefly waves reflected from the surface along with intermediate exchanged waves. It is this expansion of the second group with increase in h that complicates phase identification; wave (7), reflected upward from the bottom of the sedimentary layer, may be particularly dangerous. This wave is comparable in intensity and frequency to the wave sP and arrives 3.8 sec earlier than the latter wave. As a result, the arrival of the wave (7) may be mistaken for the arrival of the wave sP. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 08, 17, 09, 12/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 5/5

YANOVSKAYA Ts L.

F

Country : USSR
Category : Zooparasitology - Parasitic Protozoa

Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No.19, 1958, 86276

Author : Yanovskaya, Ts.L.; Mikhaylichenko, .P.
Institut. : Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Dermatology
Title : The Problem of the Wasserman Test in Malaria

Orig Pub. : Tr. Kazakhsk. N.-I. Kozhno-venerol. In-ta, 1955, Vol.5, 142-147
Abstract : no abstract

* and Venereology

Card: 1/1

-2-

YANKOVSKAYA, T.S.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology- Tumors. Experimental Therapy. U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 4203

Author : Solokhova, L.A., Yankovskaya, T.S., Papoyan, S.A.
Inst : -
Title : The Administration of Neoembichine (Embichine No 7) in Lymphogranulomatosis, Leukosis and Lymphosarcomas

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. rentgenol. i onkol. T. 2. Yerevan, 1957, 325-322.

Abstract : 35 patients were treated with Neoembichine (I): lymphogranulomatosis (27), lymphoid leukemia (4), lymphosarcomatosis (3), myeloid leukemia (1), I was injected to the patients 203 times weekly, beginning with 5-6 to 9-10 mg daily; the total course was 40-112 mg. No side effects were noted in 23 patients, and in the remaining ones manifestations of nausea and vomiting disappeared or decreased when I was administered in combination with hypnotics (medinal and others); blood transfusion was

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USSR/General Problems of Pathology- Tumors. Experimental Therapy. U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 4203

administered in order to compensate the gradually developing leukopenia. A favorable immediate therapeutic effect was noted in the majority of the patients with lymphogranulomatosis (even in generalized form). The duration of remission was from 7 months to 2-3 years. In lymphoid leukemia there was only a weak therapeutic effect (in 2 out of 5) with a remission of 1 month; no therapeutic effect of 1 was observed in lymphosarcomatosis. -- O.V. Zubova

Card 2/2

YANOVSKAYA, Ye., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

How to organize maintenance better. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 11 no.6:13-14 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Sektor ekonomiki Akademii kommunal'nogo khozyaystva.
(Apartment houses—Maintenance and repair)

YANOVSKAYA, Ye., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Cost accounting and the organization of apartment-house management. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.9:20-22 S '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva.
(Apartment houses—Accounting)

BURESH, Ya.[Bures, Jan]; PETRAN', M.[Petran, Mojmir]; ZAKHAR, I. Zachar, Jozef]; KEDER-STEPANOVA, I.A.[translator]; SMIRNOV, G.D., red.; RAYSKAYA, N.A., red.; YANOVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; REZGUZHOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Electrophysiological methods of research]Elektrofiziologicheskie metody issledovaniia. Pod red. i s predisl. G.D.Smirnova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1962. 454 p. Translated from the Czech. (MIRA 15:12)

(Electrophysiology)

MEYSEL', M.N., red.; LASHKEVICH, Yu.I.[translator]; YANOVSKAYA, Ye.A., red.; REZOUKHOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Functional morphology of the cell] Funktsional'naia morfologiia kletki; sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1963. 421 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Meysel').
(CYTOLOGY)

MATHEMATICAL STATISTICS

Transactions of the 6th Conf. on Probability Theory and Mathematical Statistics and of the Symposium on Distributions in Infinite-Dimensional Spaces held in Vil'nyus, 5-10 Sep '60. Vil'nyus Gospolitizdat Lit SSR, 1962. 493 p. 2500 copies printed

YANOVSKAYA, Ye.B.

Quasi-invariant kernels in antagonistic games. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.3:513-514 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Leningradskoye otdeleniye Matematicheskogo instituta im. V.A. Steklova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.I.Smirnovym.
(Games of strategy)

YANOVSKAYA, Ye.B. (Leningrad)

Iterative method for solving bimatrix games. Probl. kib. no.9:177-188 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

YANOVSKAYA, Ye.B. (Leningrad)

Minimax theorems for games on the unit square. Teor. verojat. i ee prim. 9 no.3:554-555 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

BUNAKOV, Yu.L.; YANOVSKAYA, Ye.G., inzh. (Khar'kov)

Experience in the use of anchoring devices. Put' i put.khoz. 7 no.9:29-30 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Starshiy inzh. sluzhby puti, Khar'kov, Yuzhnoy dorogi (for Bunakov).

YANOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Business accounting in housing. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no.16: 84-99 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

YANOVSKAYA, Ye. Ya., Engr

USSR/Electricity - Arc Furnaces, Circuit Breakers — Dec 50

"Utilization of Oil Circuit Breakers for Installations With Arc Furnaces," E. Ya. Yanovskaya, Engr

"Prom Energet" No 12, p 9

Due to shortages of appropriate oil breakers for arc furnaces, author proposes dividing breaker functions between 2 sep equipments: (1) any high-voltage circuit breaker or, where possible, a suitable fuse for protection from short-circuit breakdowns; (2) contactor for switching the arc furnace off and on. Type KTR reverser produced by

213T45

Khar'kov Electromech Plant recommended for this purpose. Solenoids permit remote operation and author suggests that KTR reverser, designed for 2,000 kva, could be readily redesigned for use with larger furnaces. Editor solicits comments from Min of Elec Ind, "Elektropech'" Trust, and other interested organizations.

213T45

YANOVSKAYA, Zh.

[Academician of the science of ships] Akademik korabel'-noi nauki. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo detskoi lit-ry, 1955. 165 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Krylov, Aleksei Nikolaevich, 1863-1945)

YANOVSKAYA-SHEVALEVA, Ye. N.

YANOVSKAYA-SHEVALEVA, Ye. N. -- "Some Pathophysiological Mechanisms of Schizophrenia and Its Active Therapy." Acad Sci USSR. Leningrad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Litopis', No. 7, 1956.

YANOVSKI, Y.

Furniture Production in Czechoslovakia. LEKA PROMISHLENOST (Light Industry) 4:49:April 55

YANOV-KIY, M.M.

LUCHANSKIY, Iosif Aleksandrovich; YANOVSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; KASTORSKIY, V., redaktor; BOGDANOV, N., redaktor; ZHURAVLEV, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Functioning of an airplane propeller] Rabota vozdushnogo vinta. Moskva, Izd-vo Dosaaf, 1954. 141 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:2)
(Propellers, Aerial)

LUCHANSKIY, Iosif Aleksandrovich; YANOVSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; GOLOVIN, Yu.K., redaktor; MELEYEV, A.S., redaktor izdatel'stva; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Design and calculation of mechanisms of screw propellers with adjustable pitch] Konstruktsiia i raschet mekhanizmov grebnykh vintov reguliruemogo shaga. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1956. 95 p. (MLRA 10:3)

(Propellers)

YANOVSKIY, A-N

YANOVSKIY, A. A.

M/5
.I9

KONSTRUKTSIYA I RASCHET MEKHANIZMOV GLEBNYKH VINTOV REGULIRUEMOGO SHAGA (CALCULATION AND DESIGN OF MECHANISMS OF SCREW PROPELLERS WITH ADJUSTABLE PITCH, BY) I. A. LUCHANSKIY I A. A. YANOVSKIY. MOSKVA, "MORSKOY TRANSPORT", 1956. 95, (3) P. DIAGRS., TABLES, "LITERATURA": P. 97.

YANOVSKIY, I. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4741

Lachanskiy, Iosif Aleksandrovich, and Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Yanovskiy

Suda na kryl'yakh (Ships on Wings) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1960. 109 p. 7,500 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: V.F. Meylunas; Ed.: L.L. Stolyarskiy; Tech. Ed.: P.S. Frumkin.

PURPOSE: This is a popular style booklet intended for the general reader.

COVERAGE: The booklet describes various types of hydrofoils which increase the cruising speed of ships. The construction of ships fitted with these devices, their properties, advantages, and development possibilities are discussed. Photos and brief descriptions of several Soviet hydrofoil ships are given. No personalities are mentioned. There are 3 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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LUCHANSKIY, Iosif Aleksandrovich; YANOVSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; ROZHDESTVENSKIY, V.V., dots., retsenzent; FATSMAN, F.M., inzh., retsenzent; YEGOROV, S.A., nauchn. red.; LISOK, E.I., red.

[From the oar to the water jet propeller] Ot vesla do vodometa. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Sudostroenie," 1964. 208 p. (MIRA 17:5)

L 01240-67 EWI(1)

ACC NR: AP6030708 SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/005/002/0133/0137

AUTHOR: Burakov, V. S.; Zhukovskiy, V. V.; Naumenkov, P. A.; Yankovskiy, A. A.

ORG: none

38 B

TITLE: Investigation of atomic absorption spectra of an electric discharge with radiative and absorptive layers separate in space

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 5, no. 2, 1966, 133-137

TOPIC TAGS: atomic spectrum, absorption spectrum, pulse discharge, spectral line, oscillation strength

ABSTRACT: A simple method is described for obtaining atomic absorption spectra with the aid of pulse discharge. Possibilities are analyzed for practical applications of the results in spectral analysis and for determining the relative oscillator strengths of multiplet lines. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [Based on authors' abstract]

[NT]

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 27Aug65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 004/

Card 1/1 hs UDC: 535.34

ACC NR: AM5032635 (N) Monograph UR/

Zvyagintsev, Yefim Vasil'yevich; Kaplun, Semen Markovich; Kryuger, Yevgeniy Adol'fovich; Lofenfel'd, Yevgeniy Grigor'yevich; Luchanskiy, Iosif Aleksandrovich; Yanovskiy, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich

Marine screw propellers of variable pitch; manufacture, assembly and testing (Sudovyye grebnyye vinty reguliruyemogo shaga; izgotovleniye, montazh i ispytaniya) [Leningrad] Izd-vo "Sudostroyeniye," 1966. 283 p. illus., biblio. 3,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: marine engineering, mechanical engineering

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book is intended for technologists, designers, and other specialists interested in the problems of manufacturing, assembling, testing, and maintaining variable pitch propellers. General information is given and design methods and actual forces and moments acting on variable-pitch propellers are discussed. Data on the strength of and materials used in individual parts and methods for increasing their fatigue strength and corrosion resistance are presented. Technological manufacturing process of the main parts variable-pitch propellers, shafts, control mechanisms, as well as associated instruments and attachments, are described. Primary attention has been paid to the assembly and testing of variable-pitch propellers, their installation on vessels,

Card 1/2 UDC: 629.12.002.72.037

and marine tests. There are 12 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

SUB CODE: 013/ SUBM DATE: 29Dec65/ ORIG REF: 012/

Card 2/2

YANOVSKIY, A.B.; SMYSHLYAYEVA, T.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Drying and heating buildings under construction or repair with gas devices. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no.8:34-35 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik remontno-stroitel'nogo tresta Krasnopresnenskogo rayona Moskvy (for Yanovskiy). 2. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D. Pamfilova (for Smyshlyayeva).
(Gas appliances) (Hot air heating)

YANOVSKIY, A.D.

Changes of the heart muscle in anemia as revealed by electro- and ballistocardiography. Vrach. delo no.4:347-351 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Otdel klinicheskoy farmakologii (zav. - zasl.deyatel' nauki, prof. A.L. Mikhnev) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy meditsiny imeni akad. N.D. Strazhesko.
(HEART) (ANEMIA) ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)
(BALLISTOCARDIOGRAPHY)

KORKUSHKO, O.V.; ZIL'BERMAN, D.B.; YANOVSKIY, A.D.; KAMENETSKAYA, I.Ya.; KRASHENINNIKOVA, N.G.; CHECHIK, E.A.

Some characteristics of the clinical aspects and treatment of the acute period of myocardial infarct in elderly and senile persons. Vop. geron. i geriat. 4:179-185 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut gerontologii AMN SSSR i Kiyevskaya stantsiya skoroy meditsinskoy pomoshchi.

LENGAUER, N.A.; ZIL'BERMAN, D.B.; YANOVSKIY, A.D.; KAMENETSKAYA, I.Ya.; KRASHENINNIKOVA, N.G.; CHECHIK, E.A.; NEYMAN, B.G.; KORKUSHKO, O.V.

Organization and first results of the work of a specialized team to control thrombolic complications in Kiev. Vrach.delo no.1:108-109 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Kiyevskaya stantsiya skoroy meditsinskoy pomoshchi.
(KIEV—THROMBOSIS) (KIEV—EMBOLISM)

IVANOVSKIY, A.G.

For the improvement of sanitary conditions. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no.2:14-16 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener masterskoy inzhenernogo oborudovaniya Instituta general'nogo plana.
(Moscow--Refuse and refuse disposal)

YANOVSKIY, A.G., inzh.; VOLPYAN, G.A., inzh.; YEVINA, Ye.I., inzh.; SEGEDINOV, A.A., inzh.; SKRITSKAYA, I.M., inzh.; KHEGA, A.I., inzh. KHLYSTOV, I.I., inzh.

Municipal engineering facilities. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 no. 3:31-41 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Moscow--Municipal services)

YANOVSKIY, A.E.

Statistical method for the calculation of the secondary vertical derivatives of gravity. Razved. geofiz. no.3:49-65 '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

YANOVSKIY, A.K.

Algorithm of averaging vertical hodographs. Geofiz.razv. no. 14:32-46 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

YANOVSKIY, A.M.

Distinguishing the regional component in a profile. Trudy VNII no.36:207-209 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Radioactive prospecting)

YANOVSKIY, A.M.

Changeable date marks for chill casting. Lit. proizv. no.10:
40-41 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

YUDIN, M.F.; YANOVSKIY, A.P.

Scattering of neutron radiation during the graduation of dosimeters and emitters. Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr. VNIIM no.2:43-45 '64.

Apparatus for neutron dosimetry. Ibid.:66-70 (MIRA 18:4)

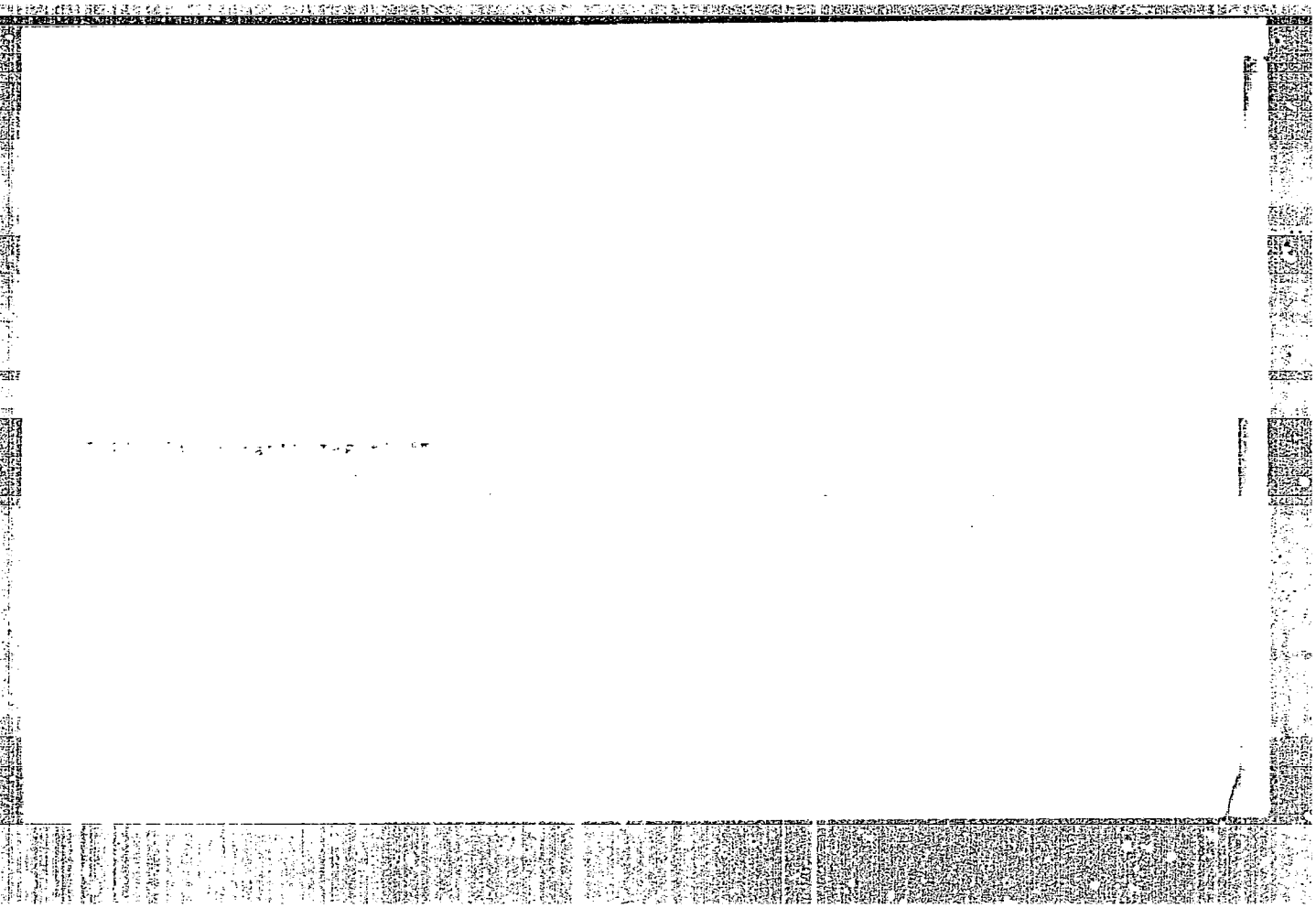
YANOVSKIY, A.Ya., zubnoy tekhnik (Moskva)

"Molniia" electric unit. Stomatologiia 37 no.6:71 '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

YANOVSKIY, A., izobretatel'

"Pneumatic drill" in the mouth. Izobr.i rats. no.5:10 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

(DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962110017-3"

Foreword --

Introduction

Part 1. The main magnetic field of the Earth

Part 2. Variable magnetic field of the Earth

Card 3/3

IANOVSKY, B. I.

Ianovsky, B. M., and Spiridovich, M. I. "Magnetic Observations in the Region of the Central and Sourthern Urals Made in the Summer of 1928." Vremennik Glavnoi Palaty Mer i Vesov, Leningrad, No. 3, 1929, pp. 230-247.

IANOVSKY, B. M.

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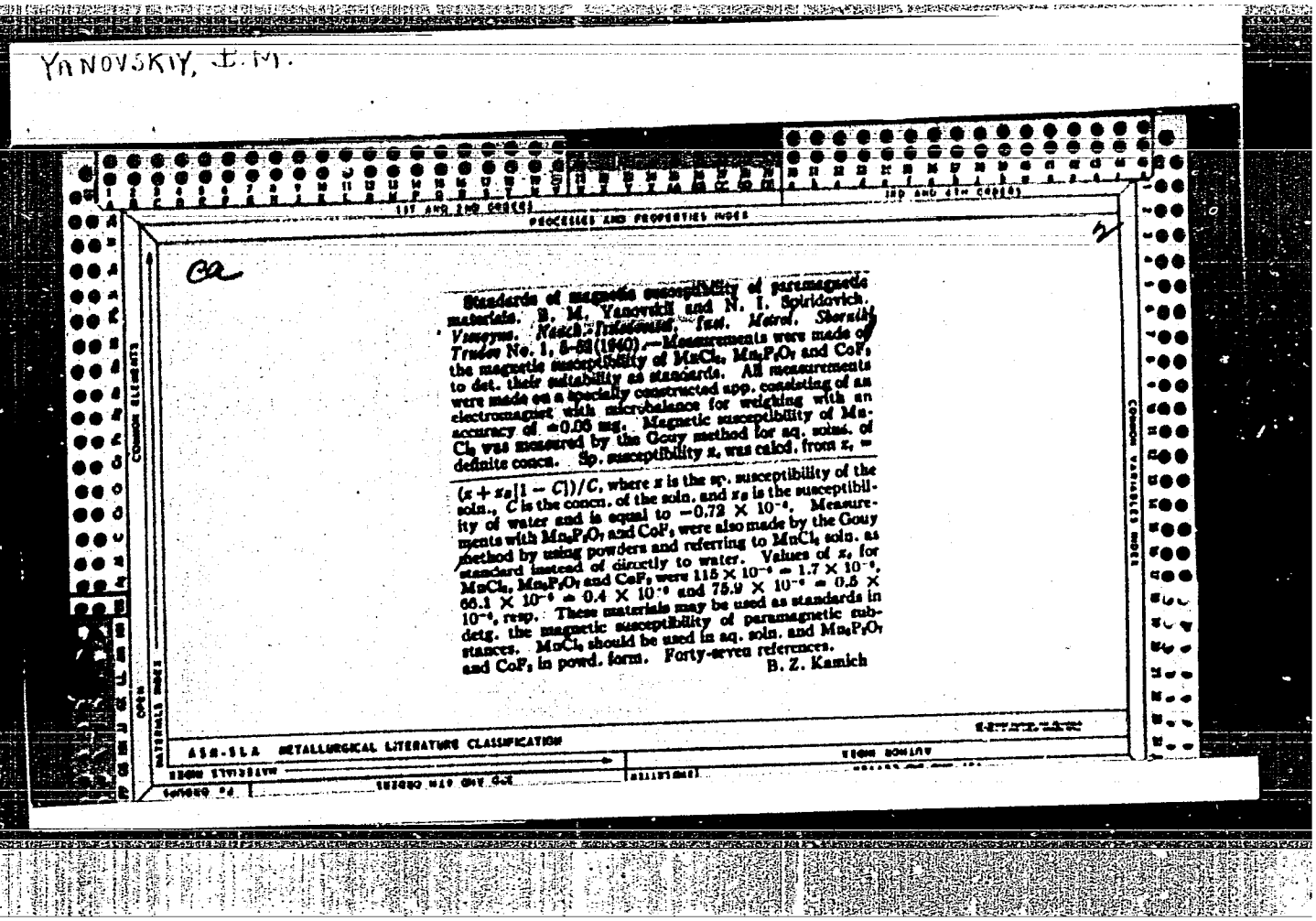

YANOVSKIY, S. M.

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Standards of magnetic susceptibility of paramagnetic materials. S. M. Yanovskii and N. I. Spiridovich. *Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledovatel. Inst. Metrol. Sbornik Trudov* No. 1, 6-88(1940).—Measurements were made of the magnetic susceptibility of $MnCl_2$, $Mn_2P_2O_7$ and CoF_2 to det. their suitability as standards. All measurements were made on a specially constructed app. consisting of an electromagnet with microbalance for weighing with an accuracy of ±0.05 mg. Magnetic susceptibility of $MnCl_2$ was measured by the Gouy method for aq. solns. of definite concn. Sp. susceptibility x was calcd. from $x_s = (x + x_0[1 - C])/C$, where x is the sp. susceptibility of the soln., C is the concn. of the soln. and x_0 is the susceptibility of water and is equal to -0.72×10^{-6}. Measurements with $Mn_2P_2O_7$ and CoF_2 were also made by the Gouy method by using powders and referring to $MnCl_2$ soln. as standard instead of directly to water. Values of x_s for $MnCl_2$, $Mn_2P_2O_7$ and CoF_2 were $115 \times 10^{-6} = 1.7 \times 10^{-6}$, $66.1 \times 10^{-6} = 0.4 \times 10^{-6}$ and $75.9 \times 10^{-6} = 0.5 \times 10^{-6}$, resp. These materials may be used as standards in detg. the magnetic susceptibility of paramagnetic substances. $MnCl_2$ should be used in aq. soln. and $Mn_2P_2O_7$ and CoF_2 in powd. form. Forty-seven references.

B. Z. Kamich

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