

34376

S/207/62/000/001/018/018
B152/B13824.6715
26.1410AUTHOR: Korobeynikov, V. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Particular solutions of the hydrodynamic equations of a diluted plasma in axisymmetric motion

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 1, 1962, 153

TEXT: In cases of cylindrical symmetry the equations for the motion of a diluted plasma are

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\rho \frac{dv}{dt} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (p_{\perp} + h) - \left(\frac{p_{\parallel} - p_{\perp}}{h} - 2 \right) \frac{h_{\phi}}{r}, & -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{d\phi}{dt} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{v}{r} \\
 \frac{d}{dt} \frac{h_{\phi}}{r^2 \rho^2} &= 0, & \frac{d}{dt} \frac{h_z}{\rho^2} &= 0, & \frac{d}{dt} \frac{p_{\perp}}{h^2 \rho} &= 0, & \frac{d}{dt} \frac{p_{\parallel} h}{\rho^3} &= 0. \quad (1) \\
 \left(\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right), & h &= h_{\phi} + h_z, & h_{\phi} &= \frac{H_{\phi}^2}{8\pi}, & h_z &= \frac{H_z^2}{8\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$

p_{\perp} and p_{\parallel} are the components of the stress tensor in an orthogonal system of coordinates where one axis has the direction of the magnetic line of

Card (1/4)

Particular solutions of the...

S/207/62/000/001/018/018
B152/B138

force, r is the distance from the symmetry axis, v the radial velocity, H_θ the azimuthal component of the magnetic field, H_z the component along the z -axis. The system (1) corresponds to the equations obtained by Chew, Goldberger, and Low for the hydrodynamic model of a diluted plasma. When $h_z = 0$, the system (1) has a particular solution of the type

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \xi d\mu/dt, \quad p_\perp = r^{-1}(AP + D)\mu^{-2}, \quad h_\theta = r^{-1}[B(\xi P - P_1) + M](P_1' = P) \\ p &= r^{-2}P', \quad P_1 = CP'\mu^{-2}, \quad \xi = r\mu^{-1}, \quad (d\mu/dt)^2 = 2A\mu^{-1} - 2B \ln \mu - C\mu^{-2} + G \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

$P(\xi)$ is an arbitrary function, A, B, C, D, M, G , are arbitrary constants adapted to given initial and boundary conditions. A. G. Kulikovskiy (DAN SSSR, 1957, v. 114, no. 5) already obtained a solution of type (2). Since, with $C > 0$ and $B > 0$, $\mu(t)$ can neither be zero nor become infinite, a plasma particle which at $t = 0$ is at finite distance from the axis of symmetry, cannot depart to infinity nor can all the particles be constricted to an infinitely thin line. When $h_z \neq 0$ and $h_\theta \neq 0$, the system (1) permits the solution

Card 2/4

Particular solutions of the...

S/207/62/000/001/018/018
B152/B138

$$\begin{aligned}
 v = \xi \frac{d\mu}{dt}, \quad p_{\perp} = C \frac{k}{B} \xi^{\delta} \mu^{-4} \sqrt{\frac{k+\mu^2}{k+1}} \quad \left(\xi = \frac{r}{\mu} \right), \quad p_{\parallel} = E \frac{\delta k}{B} C_1 \xi^{\delta} \frac{\mu^{-2}}{k+\mu^2} \\
 h_{\phi} = C_1 \xi^{\delta} \mu^{-2}, \quad h_z = k C_1 \xi^{\delta} \mu^{-2}, \quad \rho = \frac{k}{B} \delta C_1 \mu^{-2} \xi^{\delta-2} \quad \left(\delta = \frac{2B}{kA-B} \right) \quad (3) \\
 \left(\frac{d\mu}{dt} \right)^2 = -2A \ln \mu + B \mu^{-2} + C \mu^{-2} \sqrt{\frac{k+\mu^2}{k+1}} - \\
 - \frac{C(2+\delta)}{2\delta(k^2+k)^{3/2}} \ln \frac{2k+\mu^2-2\sqrt{k(k+\mu^2)}}{\mu^2} - E(k+\mu^2)^{-1} + G
 \end{aligned}$$

A, B, C, C₁, E, G, and k are arbitrary constants. The solutions (2) and

(3) may be generalized for the case where the particles have the rotational velocity $v_{\phi} = \mu^{-2} \xi^2 \phi(\xi)$, where $\phi(\xi)$ is an arbitrary function. This generalization has been stated for magnetic hydrodynamics with isotropic pressure by Yu. P. Ladikov (Nekotoryye tochnyye resheniya uravneniy neustanovivshikhsya dvizheniy v magnitnoy gidrodinamike (Some exact solutions of equations of nonstationary motion in magnetic hydrodynamics), DAN SSSR, v. 137, no. 2, 1961). When $h_z = 0$, $p_{\parallel} = [C - \phi(\xi)] \rho \mu^{-4}$. The r and t dependence of the other functions sought is expressed by the (2) equations. Similarly, the (3) solution

Card 3/4

Particular solutions of the...

S/207/62/000/001/018/018.
B152/B138

is generalized, where only the { dependence of h_z changes. [Abstracter's
note: Essentially complete translation.] There are 3 references: 2 ✓
Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language
publication reads as follows: Chew, G. F., Goldberger, M. L., Low, F. E.
The Boltzmann equation and the one-fluid hydromagnetic equations in the
absence of particle collisions. Proc. Roy. Soc. A., 1956, v. 236, 112.

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1961

Card 4/4

L 15712-63

EPA(b)/EWT(1)/EWG(L)/BDS/ES(1-2) - AFFTG/ASD/ESD-3/APWL/IJP(G)/

SSD Pd-4/Pz-4/Pab-4/Pi-4/Po-4 - AT
ACCESSION NR: AR3002651

8/0124/63/000/005/BOOT/BOOT

83

SOURCE: Rzh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5833

AUTHOR: Korobeynikov, V.P.

TITLE: Cylindrical breakdown and rectilinear discharge in an electrically conducting medium taking account of the magnetic field

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. magnitn. gidrodinamiki i dinamiki plazmy. v. 2. Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1962, 197-206

TOPIC TAGS: exploding wire, ideal gas, conducting gas, magnetic field, discharge

TRANSLATION: The problem of violent wire explosion¹ in ideally conducting gas in the presence of magnetic field is considered. In the cases when the initial field is purely ring-shaped and its intensity diminishes in inverse proportion to the radius, the problem is similar for any adiabatic gas index γ . If there are initial axial constant components, (helical field), the problem is self-reproducing for $\gamma = 2$. Self-reproducing solutions are constructed. In the case of an annular field the difference from the purely gas dynamical problem,

Card 1/2

L 15712-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3002651

0

connected to the presence of the magnetic field, consists of the fact that the intensity of the shock wave, the speed of motion, and the temperature at corresponding radii are less. Near the center, the magnetic field is different from zero and proportional to $1/r$. For a weak axial field the problem may also extend to the case of a gas of finite conductivity. The case of a gradual increase of energy which corresponds to the gradually growing discharge current is also considered. For a linear growth law, the charge filaments correspond to the expansion of a piston with constant speed. Yu. R.

DATE ACQ: 14Jun63

SUB CODE: FH

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

h2013
S/207/62/000/004/002/006
I024/I242

261410
AUTHORS:

Korobeynikov, V.P., and Ryazanov, E.V. (Moscow)

TITLE:

The influence of a magnetic field on the propagation of plane and cylindrical shock waves

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no.4, 1962, 47-51

TEXT:

The self-similar problem of plane or cylindrical gas motion due to instantaneous energy release at the plane (or axis) of symmetry was investigated for both small and large magnetic Reynolds numbers. A strong explosion finite conductivity, and a magnetic field perpendicular to the velocity vector are assumed. For small magnetic Reynolds numbers the reverse action of the gas

Card 1/2

KORBEYNIKOV, V.P. (Moskva)

Analogy between a cylindrical explosion and a hypersonic gas flow
past a body. PMTF no.6:45-49 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:6)
(Explosions) (Aerodynamics, Hypersonic)

41511

S/040/62/026/005/016/016
D234/D308

26.1410

AUTHORS: Karlikov, V. P. and Korobeynikov, V. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Motion of a plane piston in a medium having finite conductivity, taking into account the effect of electromagnetic field

PERIODICAL: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 26, no. 5, 1962, 970-972

TEXT: The velocity of the piston U is assumed to be constant and the conductivity is assumed to vary in the direction of U as sx^{-1} . The magnetohydrodynamic equations are formulated taking into account the displacement currents. At the initial time instant (when the pistons begin to move), a constant field H_0 , directed along the z axis, is given. The solutions are expanded in powers of a small parameter $q = H_0^2 / D_0^2 \rho_0$, where D_0 is the velocity of the shock wave for $H_0 = 0$ and ρ_0 the initial density. The authors find the zero

Card 1/2

KOROBAYNIKOV, V.P.; CHUSHKIN, P.I.; SHAROVATOVA, K.V.; ORLOVA, I.A., red.;
KORKINA, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Tables of gas dynamic functions of the initial stage of a point
explosion] Tablitsy gazodinamicheskikh funktsii nachal'noi stadii
tochechnogo vzryva. Moskva, 1963. 57 p. (Akademiya nauk SSSR.
Vychislitel'nyi tsentr. Soobshchenia po vychislitel'noi
matematike, no.2) (MIRA 16:12)

L 17038-63 EPR/EPA(b)/EWT(1)/EWG(k)/BDS ASD/ 8/207/63/000/002/016/025
AFFTC/ESD-3/AFWL Ps-4/Pd-4/Pz-4 WW/JHB/RF 76

AUTHOR: Karlikov, V. P., Korobeynikov, V. P., and Ryazanov, Ye. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: An approximate method for solving explosion problems in certain
ideally compressible media

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 2,
1965, 132-134

TEXT: During explosions in certain ideal media, like water or water-containing ground, the motion of the liquid near the gaseous cavity agrees with the theoretical calculations of the displacement for the case of an explosion within an incompressible liquid. N. N. Koshina and N. S. Mal'nikova (Ref. 2: DAN SSSR, 1961, vol. 138, no. 2) enumerated the properties which distinguish media having the above-mentioned characteristics. Under such circumstances the compressibility substantially influences the fluid motion only within a relatively narrow region adjoining the shock wave containing large gradients of density, pressure, and velocity. The authors expect that the just mentioned facts are favorable for the existence of an approximate solution of the problem stated in the title. They start at time $t = 0$ with an instantaneously produced spherical volume of gas within

Card 1/2

L 17038-63

S/207/63/000/002/016/025

An approximate method...

0

a compressible medium at rest and of uniform density prior to the explosion. The gas is hot, highly compressed, and has an initial energy E_0 . The motion of the liquid behind the wave front is described by a spherically symmetric system of equations of gas dynamics. The results of the approximate calculations are compared with the exact solution of the automodal explosion problem presented by N. N. Kochina and N. S. Mel'nikova (Ref. 5: PMM, 1958, vol. 22, no. 1). The errors of the approximate results are within 20% of the exact values and should be considered satisfactory. The calculations can be extended to the case when the density of the region in the vicinity of the gas bubble is not constant but, e.g., depends on time.

SUBMITTED: January 31, 1965

Card 2/2

L 18716-63

EPR/EPA(b)/BDS AFMTC/ASD Ps-4/Pd-4 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3006122

S/0207/63/000/004/0048/0057

AUTHOR: Korobeynikov, V. P. (Moscow); Chushkin, P. I. (Moscow)

64

62

TITLE: Calculation of the initial stage of a point explosion in various gases

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 4, 1963, 48-57

TOPIC TAGS: point explosion, back pressure, blast wave, linearized problem, plane wave, cylindrical wave, spherical wave, adiabatic exponent, hypersonic flow, self similarity model, blunt-nosed body, slender body

ABSTRACT: A numerical solution of a linearized point-explosion problem with back pressure taken into account is considered in the cases of plane, cylindrical, and spherical waves in gases within a wide range of adiabatic exponent γ . A method is outlined for the solution of linearized blast-wave problems which is very convenient for computer calculations. A program was designed for the BESM-2 computer which makes it possible to obtain solutions for various values of γ ($1 < \gamma < 7$) in the cases of plane, cylindrical, and spherical waves and to obtain functions of the total energy, temperature, and entropy in linear approximation. The results, which are presented in tabular form, contain both autosimilar

Card 1/2 .

L 18716-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3006122

2

and linearized functions. The linearized solution of the blast-wave theory was applied to the problem of hypersonic flow over blunt-nosed slender bodies ($M = 10 - 21$). Comparison of the results obtained by linearized solution with those obtained by numerical solution for the flow over bodies indicated the possibility of applying the solution of the problem of blast-wave theory to solve the problem of hypersonic flow over blunt-nosed slender bodies and vice versa. "The authors thank K. V. Sharovatova and R. T. Dzhayembayev for making the calculations." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 21 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 25Apr63

DATE ACQ: 11Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AI

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

AID Nr. 948-11 22 April

PARAMETERS AND SHAPE OF A SHOCK WAVE FRONT PRODUCED BY AN INTENSE EXPLOSION (USSR)

Korobeynikov, V. P., and V. P. Karlikov. IN: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 6, 21 Feb 1963, 1271-1274. S/020/63/148/006/006/023

An approximate method is presented for calculating the parameters and shape of a shock wave in a point explosion in an inhomogeneous medium. Analytical relationships permitting determination of the shape are given, together with the law of its change with time. A theoretical determination of the wave front parameters based on data on the strong-detonation and asymptotic laws of shock wave decay is carried out. It is assumed that the point explosion takes place in an ideal gas (adiabatic index, 1.4). The calculated values of excess pressure $\Delta p_2/p_1$ are plotted in a graph. The results of a numerical calculation carried out on the "Strela" computer for the case when $h=8$ and $l \leq 3$ are given in a table. It is concluded that the method can be applied to the problem of explosions in a nonisothermic atmosphere.

[ANB]

Card 1/1

KARLINSKIY, V.F.; KOROTSEV, V.F.; CHUSHKIN, F.I. (Moscow)

"On the analysis of explosion in compressible media"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical
and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

~~SECRET~~
EWA(RI)/EWA(c) Pd-1/Pab-10/Pe-5/Ps-4/Pi-4 IJP(c) WH/SS
UR/0000/AA 1000/00 100033/0041

The propagation of explosion-induced magnetohydrodynamic shock waves

... shock wave propagation, explosion-induced shock wave, magnetohydrody-
...
... boundary
... at the center of explosion at the shock wave front and at
... strong cylindrical wave
... only the azimuthal component of the velocity field is
... explosion with a conduction direction...

I 43710-65

AT5009751

Perel'man, DAN SSSR, 1958, 121, 4, 513. ZhTEF, 1959, 2, 47.
Present the cases of strong oscillation of the dielectric
constant and for low magnetic field numbers, and of
oscillation within a gas of constant condensation, within a
field with the azimuthal magnetic field component only. Orig. art.
has 2 figures.

None

Aug 64

ZNCL 00 SUB CODE: ME

00

OTRER 00

ACCESSION NR: APL044726

S/0207/64/000/004/0113/0114

AUTHOR: Korobeynikov, V. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Interaction of shock waves in an ideally conducting gas with a weak magnetic field

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 4, 1964, 113-114

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, conducting gas, magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The problem is considered of the perturbation of a weak magnetic field H_0 by a strong shock wave propagating in a perfectly conducting stationary ideal gas whose initial density is ρ_0 . It is assumed that $\rho_* v_*^2 \gg H_0^2 / 8\pi$, where ρ_* and v_* are respectively the density and the velocity behind the shock wave. The gas motion is assumed one-dimensional, the gas-dynamical flow parameters depend only on one coordinate r (and the time t), and the influence of the magnetic field on the perturbed gas motion is neglected. The three cases of spherical ($\nu = 3$), cylindrical ($\nu = 2$), and plane ($\nu = 1$) shock waves are considered with ρ_0 and H_0 constant. For the spherical wave the field H_0 is initially directed along the z

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: APL044726

axis, for the cylindrical wave H_0 is initially directed at an angle α from the z axis, and for the plane wave H_0 initially has the components H_r, H_α, H_z . Then, using the magnetic field induction equation and the continuity equation, it is found that

$$H_r = H_0 \cos \theta \left(\frac{r_0}{r} \right)^\nu, \quad H_\alpha = -H_0 \sin \theta \frac{dr}{r^2}, \quad H_z = 0 \quad (\nu = 3)$$

$$H_r = H_0 \sin \alpha \sin \varphi \frac{r_0}{r}, \quad H_\alpha = H_0 \sin \alpha \cos \varphi \frac{dr}{r^2}, \quad H_z = H_0 \cos \alpha \frac{r}{r_0} \quad (\nu = 2)$$

$$H_r = H_{r0}, \quad H_\alpha = H_{\alpha0} \frac{r}{r_0}, \quad H_z = H_{z0} \frac{r}{r_0} \quad (\nu = 1)$$

where r_0 is the initial coordinate of a gas particle at r . Orig. art. has: 19 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 09Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, EM

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 43718-65 EMT(1)/E-IP(m)/EPA(sp)-2/SPF(n)-2/EMG(v)/EMG(m)/EMA(d)/EPR/T-2/
 EPA(w)-2/FCS(k)/EWA(m)-2/EMA(h)/EWA(c) Pz-6/Pe-4/Pd-1/Pab-10/Pe-5/PE-4/
 ACCESSION NR: AP5008502 Pl-4 IJP(c) WJ/AT 8/0207/64/000/006/0089/0092

28
B

AUTHOR: Korobeynikov, V.P. (Moscow); Lonner, S.P. (Moscow)

TITLE: The motion of charged particles in a plasma in the presence of a magnetohydrodynamic shock wave

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 6, 1964, 89-92

TOPIC TAGS: perfect gas, shock wave, magnetohydrodynamic shock wave, wave front, shock wave front, charged particle, charged particle motion, plasma, magnetohydrodynamics

ABSTRACT: Several special cases are investigated of the problem of determining the subsequent motion of a charged particle of sufficiently high energy which passes at the instant of time $t = t_0$ through the wave front of a magnetohydrodynamic shock wave which itself is propagating through a gas changing the gas from state 1 into state 2. It is also required to determine the possibilities of the particle being accelerated by induced electromagnetic and magnetic fields. For definiteness it is assumed that the gas is at rest in front of the shock wave and that all the parameters of the medium are known. Behind the shock wave front there

Card 1/2

L 43718-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008502

0

is a certain gas flow in the general case with changing values of velocity, density, pressure, and magnetic field. The following particular cases of the propagation of shock waves in a perfect gas are considered: 1) the motion of a plane shock wave with constant velocity D and 2) the motion of a spherical shock wave formed in a powerful point explosion in an infinitely conducting gas with initial field H_1 . The problem of the motion of particles during interaction with shock waves coming in the opposite direction was also investigated. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 10 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 23Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, NP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 002

MLL
Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4013322

S/0020/64/154/003/0549/0552

AUTHORS: Korobeynikov, V. P.; Ohushkin, P. I.

TITLE: A method for calculating point explosion in gases

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 154, no. 3, 1964, 549-552

TOPIC TAGS: hydromechanics, hydrodynamics, point explosion, gas point explosion, explosion wave, gas explosion

ABSTRACT: The propagation of explosion waves in a quiescent gas with the presence of back pressure in plane ($v = 1$), cylindrical ($v = 2$) and spherical ($v = 3$) cases was examined. The problem presented has a self-similar analytic solution in the case of a powerful explosion when back pressure is not important. The linearization method is used for computing the initial stage of explosion with back pressure. A problem without self-similarity and with consideration of back pressure can be solved in an approximate manner by introducing interpolation equations for the unknown functions, the unknown parameters of which are defined by special integral relations. A precise solu-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4013322

tion can be obtained by numerical methods. Authors applied the method of integral relations as presented by A. A. Doródnitsyⁿ (Tr. III vsesoyuzn. matem. s"yezda, 1956, 4, 447 (1958)), and O. M. Belov^s tserkovskiy and P. I. Chushkin (Zhurn. vy^schislit. matem. i matem. fiz., 2, no. 5731 (1962)) for a numerical solution of an explosion with back pressure at $\nu = 1, 2$ and 3 and with various values for γ (adiabatic index). The gas was assumed to be ideal and having a constant adiabatic index. "In conclusion, authors wish to thank V.P. Karlikov for valuable discussions and participation in the development of the initial variations of the calculation scheme as well as Ye. Bishimov for compiling the program and carrying out the computations." Orig. art. has: 7 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Matematicheskii institut im. V. A. Steklova Akademii nauk SSSR (Mathematics institute of the Academy of sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Jun63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, MM

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

SHCHEGLOV, A.P.; KOROBAYNIKOV, V.P.; ISAKOV, V.M.

Correlation of Cambrian sediments in the Western Sayan Mountains
and Tuva. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.29:50-60 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

L 7784-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(h)/EWA(c)/ETC(m)/EWA(l) WW
ACC NR: AP5028050

SOURCE CODE: UR/0046/65/011/004/0458/0462

AUTHOR: Korobaynikov, V.P.; Oatroumov, G.A.

85
8

ORG: Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); Institute of Mathematics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Matematicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: More on cavitation disintegration

SOURCE: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 4, 1965, 458-462

TOPIC TAGS: cavitation, fluid flow, gas flow, shock wave propagation, shock wave

ABSTRACT: One of the main reasons for the cavitation disintegration of the surfaces of solids in contact with a moving fluid is the bursting of the gas bubbles which adhere to the boundary of separation. As a result of this phenomenon there is an explosion which is microscopic in dimension but huge in intensity on the boundary between the solid surface and the fluid. In this case the pressures and forces which cause disintegration are so high that the solids behave basically as fluids. This paper investigates the processes which accompany the propagation of a strong shock wave in two contiguous fluid semispaces. It is assumed that the source of the shock wave is an explosion at a point on the surface of separation of the two media. An example is presented of an approximate calculation of the distribution of energy between the media with adiabatic indexes $\gamma = 4$, $\gamma = 5$, and $\gamma = 7$. An investigation is also made, in the framework of the model used in the present study, of the kinematics of subsequent deformations of the substance of a solid wall. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 11 formulas, and 3 tables.

Card 1/2

UDC: 534.29/532.628

Card

KORBEYNIKOV, V.P.

Calculation of one-dimensional flows in cylindrical and two-dimensional explosions in an ideally conducting gas allowing for counterpressure and the presence of a magnetic field. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.5:1019-1022 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Matematicheskiy institut im. V.A.Steklova AN SSSR.
Submitted April 19, 1965.

L 15950-35 ENT(i)/EXP(m)/ENT(a)/EWA(d)/T/ECS(k) WJ/JW/WE
ACC NR: AP6002415 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/005/1019/1022

68
65
13

AUTHOR: Korobeynikov, V.P.; Sedov, L.I. (Academician)

ORG: Mathematical Institute im. V. A. Steklov, Academy of Sciences of the SSSR (Matematicheskii institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Calculation of one dimensional flow in cylindrical and plane explosions in an ideally conducting gas, taking into account the back pressure and the magnetic field

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 5, 1965, 1019-1022

TOPIC TAGS: chemical explosion, external magnetic field, shock wave propagation

ABSTRACT: Let there be assumed a cylindrical or a plane point explosion in a stationary electrically conducting gas in the presence of a magnetic field. It is further assumed that the conductivity of the gas is infinite, and that the gas is an ideal one with a constant ratio of the specific heat capacities, γ . E_0 is the energy evolved in the explosion, calculated for unit length in the cylindrical case ($r = 2$) and for unit area in the plane case ($r = 1$). Let the magnetic field be parallel to the axis of symmetry (the axis of the explosion) and parallel to the plane of symmetry (the plane of the explosion) for the

Card 1/2

UDC: 534.222.2

MIZIN, V.G., inzh.; SAFONOV, B.P., inzh.; SEROV, G.V., inzh.; KOROBEYNIKOV,
V.V., inzh.; FISHMAN, B.D., inzh.; STRAKHOV, V.M., inzh. NIKITIN, Yu.K.

Production of 75% ferrosilicon with coke from a charge with
an increased content of gas coal. Stal' 25 no.2:133-135
F '65. (MIRA 18;3)

J. Kuznetskiy zavod ferrosplavov i Kuznetskiy filial Vostochnogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo uglekhimicheskogo instituta.

LUKANIN, A.A.; STRAKHOV, V.H.; KOROBAYNIKOV, V.V.; SEROV, G.V.; MIZIN, V.G.

Influence of the quality of the carbon reducing agent on production
indices of 75% ferrosilicon. Stal' 24 no.11:1004-1006 N '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

KORBEYNIKOV, Yu.N.

Reduce the idle periods of automotive transportation units. Gor.
khoz.Mosk. 34 no.7:9-10 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moagorfinpravleniye.
(Moscow--Transportation, Automotive)

RAKOVSKIY, V.Ye.; PETROV, L.K.; GURBYKO, V.S.; GALENCHIK, I.Z.; POZNYAK,
V.S.; KUNASHKEVICH, V.M.; BELYAI, K.I., red.; KORENEVICH, N.P., red.;
VERZAL, A.I.; red.; KOROBVNIKOV, Yu.Ye., red.

[Technological arrangement for the production of mineral wool
sheets with sapropel binding material] Razrabotka tekhnologii
proizvodstva plit iz mineral'noi vaty s sapropelevoi sviaskoi.
Minsk, Izd-vo "Zviasta," 1958. 14 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Mineral wool) (Sapropels)

PETROV, L.K., otv. red.; BELYAY, K.I., red.; VERZAL, A.I., red.;
KORENEVICH, N.P., red.; KORONEYNIKOV, Yu.Ye., red.;
MORGUNOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Building materials made of local raw materials] Stroitel'-
nye materialy iz mestnogo syria. Minsk, Izd-vo M-va vysshego,
srednego spetsial'nogo i professional'nogo obrazovaniia BSSR,
1962. 199 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Minsk. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh ma-
terialov UPS i SNKh BSSR.
(Building materials)

PETROV, L.K., otv. red.; BAZAYEVA, L.A., red.; ITSKOVICH, S.M.,
red.; KORENEVICH, N.P., red.; KOROBEYNIKOV, Yu.Ye., red.

[Agloporite and agloporite concrete] Agloporit i agloporito-
beton. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1964. 390 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Minsk. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
stroymaterialov.

BULKIN, A.; KOROBAYNIKOVA, A., ekonomist; MURTAZINA, Kh.; NELYUBOVSKAYA, V.

Work conscientiously and have a creative attitude toward work!
Fin. SSSR 23 no.10:59-61 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Starshiy inspektor Zhdanovskogo rayonnogo finansovogo otdela (for Bulkina).
2. Kiyevskiy rayonnyy finansovyy otdel (for Korobaynikova).
3. Starshiy ekonomist Timiryazevskogo rayonnogo finansovogo otdela (for Murtazina).
4. Starshiy ekonomist Finansovogo upravleniya Iсполnitel'nogo komiteta Mosgorsoveta (for Nelyubovskaya).
(Moscow--Finance)

BURMISTROV, N.A.; KOROBAYNIKOVA, A.D.; KHATSKEVICH, V.S.; SOSIN, M.A.;
OSOKINA, K.I.; BOZHKO, V.S.; MOSKALEV, I.A.; GOGIN, N.M.;
DANILKINA, V.I.; BEZRUCHENKO, I.Ya.

Experience in competing for the right to be called an enterprise
of communist labor. Vest. svyazi 21 no.11:22-25 N '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Nachal'nik Pervomayskoy kontory svyazi g. Moskvy (for Burmistrov).
2. Nachal'nik otdeleniya svyazi Kupino, Shebekinskogo rayona, Belgorodskoy obl. (for Korobeynikova).
3. Nachal'nik Noginskoy rayonnoy kontory svyazi Moskovskoy obl. (for Khatskevich).
4. Nachal'nik Teykovskoy kontory svyazi Ivanovskoy obl. (for Sosin).
5. Nachal'nik 16-go otdeleniya svyazi Dzerzhinska, Gor'kovskoy obl. (for Osokina).
6. Nachal'nik Sovetskoy kontory svyazi Kaliningradskoy oblasti (for Bozhko).
7. Nachal'nik Sovetskoy kontory svyazi Kurskoy obl. (for Moskaev).
8. Nachal'nik ~~Kanavinskoy~~ kontory svyazi g. Gor'kogo (for Gogin).
9. Nachal'nik Shchelkanovskogo otdeleniya svyazi Yukhnovskogo rayona, Kaluzhskoy obl. (for Danilkina).
10. Nachal'nik Bobrovskoy rayonnoy kontory svyazi Voronezhskoy oblasti (for Bezruchenko).

(Telecommunication—Employees)

KOROBENNIKOV, I.I.

TIMOFEEVA, L.A.; ZHOVYY, I.F.; NEKIPELOV, V.N.; GOLOVACHEVA, V.Ya.;
GORDIYENKO, P.G.; DUBOVIK, I.M.; KOROBENNIKOVA, A.I.; MIRONOVA,
L.P.; MERINOV, S.P.; SHVMDKO, L.P.; VASINOVICH, M.P.

Incidence of bacterial infections in steppe rodents of southeastern
Transbaikalia. Tez.i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.

inst. no.2:63-65 '57.

(MIRA 11:3)

(TRANSHAIKALIA--RODENTIA--DISEASES AND PNSTS)

(BACTERIA PATHOGENIC)

TIMOFEYEVA, L.A.; ZHOVTYY, I.F.; MEKIPHELOV, N.V.; GOLOVACHEVA, V.Ya.;
GORDIYENKO, G.P.; DUBOVIK, N.M.; KOROBEYNIKOVA, A.I.; MIRONOVA,
I.P.; MERINOV, S.P.; MATAFONOVA, Z.G.; SHVEDKO, L.P.;
VASINOVICH, M.I.

Search for plague and other epizootic diseases in a Transbaikalian
plague focus. Report No.2. Izv.Irk.go.nauch.-issl.protivochn.
inst. 20:3-13 '59.

(MIRA 13:7)

(TRANSBAIKALIA--RODENTIA--DISEASES AND PESTS)

KOROBAYNIKOVA, A. V.,

"Fusarioses of Clovers of Sverdlovsk Oblast, and Ways of Combating Them." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Biological Science) Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonsov, Sverdlovsk, 1955

SO: M_1036 28 Mar 56

Korobeynikova, A.V.

BOGACHEVA, V.I.; KOROBENIKOVA, A.V.; SHUMILENKO, Ye.P., kand.biol.nauk,
otvetstvennyy redaktor; POTAPOVA, T.S., redaktor; IZMODENOVA, L.A.,
tekhn.redaktor

[Pests and diseases of clover in Sverdlovsk Province and ways of
controlling them] Vrediteli i bolezni klevera v Sverdlovskoi oblasti
i mery bor'by s nimi. Sverdlovsk, Akad. nauk SSSR, Ural'skii filial,
In-t biologii, 1957. 46 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Clover--Diseases and pests)

KOROBAYNIKOVA, A.V.

Effect of nutrition, temperature, moisture, and the pH value of the
medium on the development of some species of the genus *Fusarium*.
Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no. 15:71-81 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(FUNGI, PHYTOPATHOGENIC)

KOROBAYNIKOVA, A.V., kand.biolog.nauk

TMTD in controlling corn diseases. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.
8 no.2:20 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Laboratoriya zashchity rasteniy Ural'skogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Corn (Maize)--Diseases and pests) (Disulfide)

L 19672-63

EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(l)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/EWP(B)/BDS/EEC(b)-2
AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C) Po-4/Pr-4/Pi-4 GG/RM/WW/JD/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AR3006981

S/0058/63/000/008/E035/E035

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 8E243

AUTHOR: Korobeynikova, G. V. 37 B

TITLE: Growing of some single crystals for analysis by the nuclear quadrupole resonance method 141

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Yestestv.-nauchn. in-ta pri Permsk. un-te, v. 11, no. 1, 1962, 45-50

TOPIC TAGS: single crystal, crystal growth, nuclear quadrupole resonance, paradichlorobenzene, paradibromobenzene, zone melting

TRANSLATION: Crystals of paradichlorobenzene ($C_6H_4Cl_2$) (I) and of paradibromobenzene (II) were grown in a zone-melting furnace comprising a pyrex tube 2.3 mm in diameter and 500 mm long. A glass Card 1/3

L 19672-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3006981

test tube (13.6 mm in diameter and 100 mm long) with a drawn-out end, was filled with crystalline powder of I (temperature 53°C), sealed, placed in boiling water, and then dropped into the heated furnace. The drawn-out end was located in this case 2--3 mm below the zone of maximum heating. After the melt solidified above the zone, the ampoule was dropped at a rate of 40 mm per hour, the zone temperature being 54°C. The temperature drop near the crystallization front was 10°C. After the end of the crystallization, the crystal was left in the furnace 2--3 hours for annealing. Single crystals of II (melting temperature 87°C) of 7.3 mm diameter were grown by the same method at 88°C in the zone and a temperature drop 15--16°C. Crystals of I with 0.1--3.5 mol. % of II added were grown at a zone temperature of 87°C, while crystals of II with 0.1--3.5 mol. % of I were grown at a temperature of 88°C. The quality of the crystals was monitored by quadrupole resonance using a NQR spectrometer. The quadrupole resonance lines obtained on Cl^{35} experience Zeeman splitting in the case of a single-crystal specimen.

Card 2/3

L 19672-63

ACCESSION NR: AR3006981

Single crystals of monochloro-acetic acid ($\alpha\text{-CH}_2\text{ClCOOH}$) were obtained in the same way. The results of growing KClO_3 and $\text{Mn}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ from a melt are presented. A. Porotikov.

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63

SUB CODE: PH

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

KOROBAYNIKOVA, I. Ye.

25(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2798

Rodigin, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, and Ida Yegorovna Korobeynikova
 Kontrol' kachestva izdeliy metodom vikhrevykh tokov (Use of
 Eddy Currents in Inspecting the Quality of Piece Parts)
 Moscow Mashgiz, 1958. 61 p. (Series: Obmen tekhnicheskim
 opytom) Errata slip inserted. 4,500 copies printed.

Reviewers: N. A. Krasnyukov, Engineer, S. B. Shubina, Engineer
 and G. I. Alisionok, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: N. A. Dugina;
 Exec. Ed. (Ural-Siberian Division, Mashgiz): G. A.
 Sarafannikova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel engaged in inspection of parts and automation of production processes in the metalworking industry.

COVERAGE: This brochure discusses the physical basis of the eddy current method employed in the inspection of both full and hollow cylinder shaped piece parts. It describes oscilloscope circuits for simultaneous observation of two parameters and presents practical information on the design

Card 1/3.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000
 Use of Eddy Currents (Cont.)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824730004-3

SOV/2798

of instruments. No personalities are mentioned. There are
 20 references: 7 Soviet, 7 German, and 6 English

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Introduction	3
1. Concept of Eddy Currents	4
2. Nature of the Eddy Current Method for Inspecting Dimensions and Physical Properties of Parts	7
3. Use of the Eddy Current Method in Inspection for Quality of Solid Cylindrical Parts	9
4. Choice of Frequency	23
5. Use of the Eddy Current Method in Inspection for Quality of Hollow Cylindrical Parts	28

Card 2/3

13,2940

S/520/59/000/022/020/021
E073/E535

AUTHOR: Korobeynikova, I. Ye.

TITLE: Quality Control^{1*} of Nonferromagnetic Tubes by the Eddy Current Method

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Ural'skiy filial, Sverdlovsk. Institut fiziki metallov. Trudy, No.22, 1959, pp.143-151

TEXT: The results are described of experimental verification of earlier published formulae expressing the increase in the e.m.f. in a metering coil brought about by a change of individual parameters of a tube under test. In the case of a uniform long tube made of nonferromagnetic material, the relevant parameters are the external and the internal diameters and the specific electric conductivity. On the basis of formulae published in the book of N. M. Rodigin (Induction Heating of Steel Components, Metallurgizdat, 1950, p.25), the author calculated the distribution of the magnetic field potential H , the current density δ and the phase shift for tubes that are located inside a longitudinal sinusoidal magnetic field for various ratios of the internal to the external radius, R_1/R_2 . Fig.2 (1 - excitation coil, 2 - metering coil, 3 - tube under test), for various values of the generalized parameter $x_2 = R_2 \sqrt{\omega \mu_0 \gamma}$.
Card 1/4

S/520/59/000/022/020/021

Quality Control of Nonferromagnetic... E073/E535

where ω - angular frequency of the excitation current, μ - permeability of vacuum, γ - specific electric conductivity of the tube material. The graphs give the potential distribution of the magnetic field along the cross-section of the tube, the current density and the phase shift of the magnetic field potential and the current density at any point of the cross-section relative to the field potential and the current density on the periphery for the ratios $R_1/R_2 = 0.8, 0.6$ and 0.4 and $x_2 = 2, 3$ and 6 , respectively. For practical purposes it is more convenient to utilize the relation between the parameters of the components and the e.m.f. of the measuring coil determined by means of eddy currents in the given component. Therefore, the author calculated the dependence of the e.m.f. in the metering coil surrounding the tube on each of the parameters R_2, R_1 and γ for the case that the magnetic potential of the field in the ring space between the tube and the metering coil is the same throughout the entire length, using an equation given in the above-mentioned book of Rodigin. Fig.5 shows calculated (continuous line curves) and experimentally determined dependences (curves drawn between measuring points) of the e.m.f.

Card 2/4

89657

S/520/59/000/022/020/021

Quality Control of Nonferromagnetic...E073/E535

difference as a function of the parameter x_2 caused by an 0.98% variation of the external diameter and a 3.35% variation of the internal diameter for a tube with the ratio $R_1/R_2 = 2/3$. The experimental results were obtained for copper tubes 150 mm long with a nominal diameter of 29 mm; the lengths of the metering and the exciting coils were, respectively, 30 and 130 mm. The graphs show that if the ratio of the length of the excitation coil and of the tube under test to the length of the metering coil is larger than 4, the divergence between the calculated and the experimental results for the given range of x_2 (corresponding to the frequencies of 30 to 440 c.p.s.) do not exceed 2% in the first case and 6% in the second. A method is proposed of determining the changes in each of the three relevant parameters (R_1 , R_2 , conductivity) which may change simultaneously. To obtain the highest accuracy, the choice of the frequency is important and calculations of the optimum test frequency are included.

Abstractor's Note: No details are given of the actual test method. A number of the formulae are referred to but not given. There are 8 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

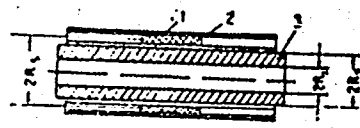
Card 3/4

04857

✓

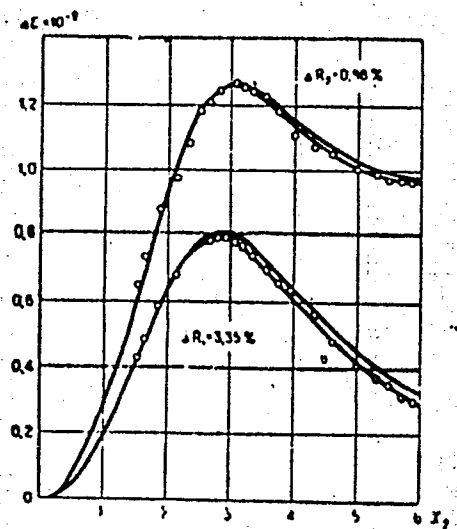
Quality Control of Nonferromagnetic... S/520/59/000/022/020/021 E073/E535

Fig. 2



Фиг. 2. 1 — катушка возбуждения, 2 — измерительная катушка, 3 — труба.

Fig. 5



Card 4/4

S/032/60/026/011/016/035
B015/B066

AUTHORS: Korobeynikova, I. Ye. and Rodigin, N. M.

TITLE: Control of Diameters of Nonferromagnetic, Cylindrical
Finished Articles by Means of the Eddy Current Method 21

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 11,
pp. 1247-1252

TEXT: The dependence of the increase in electromotive force (emf) in a continuous measuring coil, which is due to the change of some parameters in rods and tubes of nonferromagnetic materials, is already known. The calculation formulas for the emf increases hold only under certain conditions. In this connection the authors experimentally investigated the effect of deviations from these conditions as well as of the errors of measurement of the instrument upon the accuracy in determining the parameters of rods and tubes. To determine the increase in emf and its components a differential scheme with two measuring coils was used. The scheme includes a $\beta\Gamma-10$ (ZG-10) generator, two solenoids with two

Card 1/3

Control of Diameters of Nonferromagnetic, S/032/60/026/011/016/035
Cylindrical Finished Articles by Means of the B015/B066
Eddy Current Method

operating windings and two measuring coils, a compensation arrangement, a M8A-2M (MVL-2M) voltmeter and an 90-7 (EO-7) oscillograph. Prior to measuring the device is adjusted according to a standard which is introduced into one of the solenoids. In the other solenoid a standard of similar finished articles is introduced and the voltmeter is adjusted to zero by means of the resistors. The finished article to be tested is then introduced into the solenoid instead of the standard and the increase in emf is read from the voltmeter. Measurements were made on twisted copper rods and tubes with diameter = 29 mm and length = 150 mm at a frequency of 98 c/sec, and on specimens of different diameters (i.e. different inside and outside diameters in tube samples) at frequencies of 106 c/sec and 1180 c/sec. The experimental and calculation data obtained show that a common device (based on the method of eddy currents) and as indicator the universal electronic measuring apparatus may be used to determine the change of the parameters of nonferromagnetic rods and tubes with respect to a standard, with an accuracy sufficient for practical purposes and without preceding calibration of the device for the corresponding

Card 2/3

Control of Diameters of Nonferromagnetic,
Cylindrical Finished Articles by Means of the
Eddy Current Method

S/032/60/026/011/016/035
B015/B065

specimens. The error due to the length of the specimen may be excluded for the most part by choosing a correspondingly long measuring coil. The operating winding has to warrant a homogeneous field in the length of the measuring coil. The accuracy of the determination when calibrating the device by calculation may be increased by considering the nonlinear dependence of the increase in emf on the change of the parameters of the finished article, as well as by the application of a circuit design which operates according to the zero method, and of measuring instruments with higher sensitiveness. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 2 references: 1 Soviet and 1 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Metal Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 3/3

24, 6800

45634

S/126/63/015/001/008/029
E073/E420

AUTHORS: Korobeynikova, I.Ye., Rodigin, N.M.

TITLE: On selective measurement of small changes in the parameters of a ferromagnetic cylinder by the eddy-current method

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v.15, no.1, 1963, 72-75

TEXT: The relations governing the changes in emf in a measuring coil under the influence of small changes in the specific electric conductivity γ , the permeability μ and the diameter $2R_2$ of a ferromagnetic cylindrical rod located in a longitudinal uniform sinusoidal magnetic field are studied, taking into consideration the linear dependence of induction on the magnetic field intensity. The investigated component is compared with a standard by measuring the emf difference in the measuring coils. On the basis of these data the optimum conditions for the selective measurement of the abovementioned parameters of the rods are considered. If the investigated component differs little from the standard one (which is usually the case), the emf difference in the measuring coil can
Card 1/3

On selective measurement ...

S/126/63/015/001/008/029
E073/E420

be calculated, using a simplified formula obtained by neglecting the higher-order terms of a Taylor series in the basic equation. This emf difference will depend on the component parameters, the amplitude and frequency of the magnetic field and the number of turns in the measuring coil. The determination of changes in a sought parameter when other parameters are also changing is considered. It is possible to choose a frequency and change the permeability (by d.c. premagnetization). In the amplitude-phase method, the conditions of measurement of the sought parameter are better when the phase shift between ΔE for the sought and the interfering parameters approaches 90° and the ratio of the amplitude ΔE for changes of the sought parameter to the amplitude ΔE for changes of the interfering parameter is higher. The following examples are quoted for choosing the optimum conditions of measurement of one parameter when two or three parameters change at the same time: in a rod with a high permeability ($\mu \approx 500$) R_2 and μ change and ΔR_2 has to be measured; γ , μ and R_2 change, ΔR_2 has to be measured; γ , μ and R_2 change, $\Delta \gamma$ has to be measured. There are

Card 2/3

On selective measurement ...

S/126/63/015/001/008/029
BQ73/E420

2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR
(Institute of Physics of Metals AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 14, 1962

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: APL017352

S/0126/64/017/002/0208/0211

AUTHORS: Rodigin, N. M.; Korobeynikova, I. Ye.

TITLE: A question concerning the use of the eddy currents method for selective measurement of variables of a ferromagnetic plate

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 17, no. 2, 1964, 208-211

TOPIC TAGS: electromotive force, straightaway measurement coil, differential wiring scheme, electromagnetic property, ferromagnetic plate, harmonic composition, proportional relationship

ABSTRACT: The principles of electromotive force (e.m.f) change with the change of electromagnetic properties and the geometry of the plate were studied in differentially wired "straightaway" type measuring coils. The feasibility of selective measurements of varying individual parameters of the plate was proven. The following conditions were imposed: 2) the plate was of infinite length and of a width greatly in excess of the thickness; b) the plate had homogeneous electroconductivity and a nonlinear dependence of the magnetic induction B' on the magnetic field intensity H ($H \neq 0$ B' is constant; at $H = 0$ B' is reversed). The energy was assumed to enter the plate from the surface and the electromagnetic

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4017352

wave to penetrate to less than half the thickness. The theory of V. K. Arkad'yev (Sb. Prakticheskiye problemy elektromagnetizma, Izd. AN SSSR, 1939, p. 19) and the calculations of H. M. McConnell (AIEE Trans., 1954, 73, 1, 226) were used to compute the electric field intensity and the instantaneous value of the e.m.f. The measurement coils were wound differentially, and the plate tested was assumed to differ only slightly from a standard type. The e.m.f. difference was calculated for 4 variables: change in γ , B, plate width, and plate thickness. Two effects of the e.m.f. difference were used. The first was the degree of dependence of the e.m.f. on the parameters: a change in specific electroconductivity γ and in B gave rise to a change of the e.m.f. difference proportional to the square root of ω (the angular frequency of the magnetic field) and to H_m (magnetic field intensity at the plate surface), while a variation in the thickness of the plate caused a first order change. A more complex e.m.f. dependence arose from variations in the width of the plate (the first term was proportional to the first order in ω and H_m) while other terms depended on the square root of ω and H_m . The second effect was the change in the harmonic composition of the e.m.f. difference. The change in the physical properties and in the geometry of the plate affected the harmonic composition differently; the change of thickness affected only the first harmonic, but a change in electroconductivity, in magnetic induction saturation, and in width affected all harmonics. The individual parameters were measured on the basis of

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4017352

these dependency differences, and several examples of individual measurements are given. Orig. art. has: 6 equations and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

VDOVIN, Yu.A.; VLASOV, V.V.; ZATSEPIN, N.N.; KOROBEYNIKOVA, I.Ye.; MIKHEYEV,
M.N.; RODIGIN, N.M.; TOMILOV, G.S.; SHTURKIN, D.A.; YANUS, R.I.

Discussion on nondestructive testing methods. Defektoskopia no.1:90
165. (MIRA 18:6)

KOROBAYNIKOVA, L. A.

KOROBAYNIKOVA, L. A. -- "Experimental Study of Biologically Prepared Bone Transplant." State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov. Novosibirsk Sci Res Inst of Restorative Surgery, Traumatology, and Orthopedics. Novosibirsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

KOROBAYNIKOVA, L.A.

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Transplantation
of Tissue and Tissue Therapy: U

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 13526

Author : Korobaynikova, L.A.
Inst : -

Title : On the Content of Calcium and Phosphorus in
Blood During the Period of Biological Prepar-
ation of an Experimental Bone Transplant.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Vopr. travmatol., ortopedii i
vosstanovit. khirurgii, 2, Novosibirsk, 1957,
69-71

Abstract : In order to create hypercalcemia, which improves
the formation of bone callus, V. A. Opiel' pro-
posed bone transplantation. In 65 rabbits, the
content of Ca and P was investigated in blood
2-60 days after the introduction in them for

Card 1/2

KOROBEL'NIKOVA, L. A.

AUTHOR: Kornev, K. A. and Korobelnikova, L. A.

73-3-9/24

TITLE: Initiated Bromination by N-Bromsuccinimide of Certain Phenetol and Thiophene Ethers. (Initsiirovannoye Bromirovaniye N-bromsuktsinimidom Nekotorykh Efirov Fenola i Tiofena)

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy Khimicheskoy Zhurnal, 1957, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 341-343 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The authors previously published reports on the action of diazoaminobenzene as initiator during the chlorination of phenetols with N,N-dichlorobenzene sulphamide (Ref. 1 and 2). According to Buu-Hoi (Ref. 3) phenetol, anisole and other phenol ethers react comparatively slowly with N-bromsuccinimide, e.g. on heating phenetol over a water bath 16 hours are required for bromination. The authors have attempted to increase the rate of bromination by using diazoaminobenzene as inductor. An addition of 0.001 mole of the compound shortened considerably the reaction period. Experiments were carried out under identical conditions and with the same reagents as described by Buu-Hoi. Results of the experiments are tabulated together with comparative literature data. Experimental details of the bromination of anisole, phenetol, veratrole, thiophene and the bromination of the

Card 1/2

Initiated Bromination by N-Bromsuccinimide of Certain Phenetol and Thiophene Ethers.

dimethyl ether of hydroquinone are given. The authors have proved that the addition of diazoamino benzene increases the rate of bromination and that a 44 - 76% yield of monosubstituted anisole, phenetol, veratrole, 1,4-dimethoxy benzene and thiophene is achieved. There are 1 table and 7 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: September, 17, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR. (Institut Organicheskoy Khimii AN USSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KOROBYNKOVA, L.A., kand.med.nauk

Rare position of a foreign body in the lower jaw. Stomatologia
37 no.5:72-73 S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Is Novosibirskogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii,
travmatologii i ortopedii (dir. - dotsent D.P. Metelkin).
(JAWS--FOREIGN BODIES)

KOROBAYNIKOVA, L.A.

Modern chemistry and agriculture. Politekh.obuch. no.12:
62-67 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut metodov obucheniya APN REFER.
(Agricultural chemistry)

KOROBAYNIKOVA, L.A.

Familiarizing tenth-grade students with some aspects of the applications of chemistry to agriculture. Khim. v shkole 15 no.2:58-64, Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, g. Vologda.
(Education, Cooperative) (Chemistry—Study and teaching)

KNYAZEVA, R.N.; KOROBAYNIKOVA, L.A.

Lessons on the study of the nitrogen and carbon cycles in nature.
Khim. v shkole 16 no.4:70-77 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Shkola pamyati V.I.Lenina, Gorki Leninskiye, Moskovskaya oblast'.
(Chemistry--Study and teaching) (Nitrogen) (Carbon)

KOROBEXNIKOVA, L.A.

Methods of studying the topic "Mineral fertilizers." Khim. v
shkole 17 no.5:24-32 8-0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Fertilizers and manures)
(Chemistry—Study and teaching)

KATS, V.M.; NAKHODKINA, V.Z.; KOROMYNIKOVA, L.A. [RUSSIAN]]

Chemical and microbiological impurities of eggs. Khar. pruz.
no.1:21-23 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 1965)

KOROBAYNIKOVA, L.I.

3(5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1798

Buzulutskov, Fedor Semenovich, Tamara Ivanovna Gurova, Lidiya Illarionovna Korobeynikova, Viktoriya Aleksandrovna Pluman, Antonida Grigor'yevna Poda, Yevgenia Gerbetovna Sorokina, and Klavdiya Vasil'yevna Yaskina

Litologiya mezozoya i kaynozoya Zapadno-Sibirskoy nizmennosti (Mesozoic and Cenozoic Lithology of the West Siberian Plains) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1957. 187 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti, and Zapadno-Sibirskiy gosudarstvennyy nefterazvedochnyy trest.

Ed.: V.G. Vasil'yev; Exec. Ed.: Ye.G. Pershina; Tech. Ed.: E.A. Mukhina

PURPOSE: This book is intended for lithologists, petrographers, stratigraphers, and exploration geologists in general.

COVERAGE: The book describes the methods and results of lithological and petrographic studies of Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments conducted in the area of the West Siberian Plains during the period 1950-1954. An analysis is made for each stratigraphic component of the mineral -

Card 1/7

L 32998-65 EPF(o)/EPR/EWP(j)/ENT(m)/EWG(n)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL 333 JAJ/RM/RWH/WW	
ACCESSION NR: AP5007421	S/0286/65/000/004/0059/0059
AUTHOR: Vansheydt, A. A.; Dinaburg, V. A.; Genender, K. M.; Korobeynikova, S. N.	
TITLE: A method for producing single-purpose ion-exchange resins. Class 39, No. 168427	
SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 4, 1965, 59	
TOPIC TAGS: crosslinked copolymer, ion exchange resin	
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing single-purpose ion-exchange resins which contain weakly or highly acid groups by copolymerization of organic acids with a divinyl "cross-linking" agent. Ion-exchange resins with a controllable degree of "cross-linking" are produced by using methylene-diacryl- or methylenedimethacrylamide as the "cross-linking" agent.	
ASSOCIATION: none	
SUBMITTED: 05Apr63	ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GC
NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000
Card 1/1	

L 39932-65 EPA(a)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPT(t)/EPP(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/
 EPA(bb)-2/EWP(z)/EWA(c) Pad/Pt-10/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/HW/JG/WB
 ACCESSION NR: AT5005124 8/2601/64/000/019/0196/0205

57
58
81

AUTHOR: Svechnikov, V. N. (Academician AN UkrSSR); Pan, V. M.; Korobeynikova,
 V. G.

TITLE: Phase diagram of the niobium-nickel system

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut metallofiziki. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, no. 19,
 1964. Voprosy fiziki metallov i metallovedeniya (Problems in the physics of metals
 and physical metallurgy), 196-205

TOPIC TAGS: niobium, nickel, niobium nickel system, niobium nickel alloy, alloy
 phase diagram, alloy composition, alloy microstructure, alloy hot hardness, alloy
 oxidation resistance

ABSTRACT: Forty-nine Nb-Ni alloys, containing 100-0% Nb, were melted from 99.5%
 pure Nb and 99.8% pure Ni in a nonconsumable tungsten-electrode arc furnace in an
 argon atmosphere and investigated by various methods of physicochemical analysis.
 On the basis of obtained results, a complete phase diagram of the Ni-Nb system was
 plotted (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). The maximum solubility of Ni in Nb was
 found to be about 4.5% at 1320C (1.2 and 0.5% at 1100 and 800C, respectively). The
 maximum solubility of Nb in Ni was 13.5 at% at eutectic temperature (1285C). The

Card 1/3

I 39932-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5005124

δ -phase, an intermetallic Ni₃Nb compound, has a very narrow (less than 1%) homogeneity region. The η -phase, an NiNb-base solid solution, has a wide homogeneity region. The lattice constant of the γ -phase (an Ni-base solid solution) increases with increasing Nb content from 3.517 kX (for pure Ni) to 3.581 kX at 12% Nb. Further increases of Nb content had no effect on the lattice constant. The microhardness of the η -phase decreases with increasing Nb content. The microhardness and lattice constant of the α -phase, an Nb-base solid solution of Ni, increases only slightly with increasing Ni content. The hardness of Ni-base alloys increases with increasing Nb content from 1.0 G_n/m² for pure nickel to 4.0 G_n/m² for alloy with 25% Nb. Ni increases the room-temperature hardness of Nb-base alloy but has little or no effect on hardness at high temperatures (800-1000C). Small (up to 4%) additions of Ni increase the oxidation resistance of Nb by five times in 5-hr tests in air at 1000C. Higher additions of Ni have a slight effect on the oxidation resistance. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 4 tables. [NS]

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals,
AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 25Jun63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 006

ATD PRESS: 3189

Card 2/3

L 41560-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EPF(d)-2/SWF(v)/T/EMP(t)/EWP(l)/EWA(c) 39
 Fu-4 IJP(c) JD/JG/WB 31
 ACCESSION NR: AT5008875 S/2601/66/000/020/0108/0124
 B+1

AUTHOR: Alfinsheva, R. A.; Dmitriyeva, G. P.; Korobeynikova, V. G.;
Pan, V. M.; Shurin, A. K.; Svechnikov, V. N. (Academician An UkrSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of chromium-iron-molybdenum and chromium-iron-
 tungsten alloys

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Institut metallofiziki. Sbornik nauchnykh
 trudov, no. 20, 1964. Voprosy fiziki metallov i metallovedeniya
 (Problems in the physics of metals and physical metallurgy), 108-124

TOPIC TAGS: chromium alloy, iron containing alloy, molybdenum
 containing alloy, tungsten containing alloy, alloy structure, alloy
 hot hardness, alloy oxidation resistance

ABSTRACT: The following alloys have been investigated to determine
 which ternary Cr-Fe-Mo or Cr-Fe-W alloy would provide the optimum
 combination of the heat resistance of Mo or W and the ductility
 of Cr: binary chromium-iron alloys containing 45-90% Cr, chromium-
 molybdenum alloys containing 10-30% Mo, chromium-tungsten alloys
 containing 10-30% W, and ternary alloys containing up to 55% Fe and

Card 1/3

L 41560-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5008875

up to 30% Mo or W. In Cr-Fe-Mo alloys containing 45-50% Cr, additions of up to 6% Mo do not improve hot hardness or oxidation resistance. Increasing Mo content leads to the formation of a brittle σ -phase which has a very low oxidation resistance in air at 1100C and lowers the oxidation resistance of the ternary Cr-Fe-Mo alloys in direct proportion to its content in the alloys. In Cr-Fe-W alloys, the single phase σ -region extends to about 32% W, but it tapers off at about 1275C. At high temperature (1450C), the single-phase region of α -solid solution with a b.c.c. lattice increases substantially, so that all the investigated alloys, except for an alloy containing 40% Fe and 30% W, became single-phase alloys at a more or less high temperature. A single-phase structure and a satisfactory ductility is readily preserved in all but three of these alloys by oil quenching from 1450C. Tungsten additions increase somewhat the melting temperature of Cr-Fe alloys, e.g., 30% W increases the solidus temperature by 100 and 150C in alloys with 40 and 50% Fe, respectively. Tungsten also increases the hardness of Cr-Fe-W alloys at both room and high temperature and does not impair their oxidation resistance. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 3 tables. [MS]

Card 2/3

L 41560-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5008875

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR (Institute of
Metal Physics, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 007

ATD PRESS: 3234

me
Card 3/3

ALFINTSEVA, R.A.; DMITRIYEVA, G.P.; KOROBAYNIKOVA, V.G.; PAN, V.M.;
SVECHNIKOV, V.N.; SHURIN, A.K.

Investigating chromium-iron-molybdenum and chromium-iron-tungsten
alloys. Sbor. nauch. trud. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.20:108-124
'64. (MIRA 18:5)

IVANCHENKO, A.M.; KOROBEYNIKOVA, V.N.

System for multiplying variable voltages. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.10
Ser. tekhn. nauk no.3:121-123 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut teplofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

KOROBENNIKOVA, Ye.Z., vedushchiy inzh.; GAUS, G.P., red.

[Semiconductor diodes and triodes and their application;
a collection of articles] Poluprovodnikovye diody i triody
i ikh primeneniye; sbornik statei. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn.
informatsii, 1958. 101 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Moskovskiy ekonomicheskiy admini-
strativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Transistors) (Diodes)

KUDELIN, Boris Ivanovich; KOBOBEYNIKOVA, Zoya Aleksandrovna;
LEBEDEVA, Nina Aleksandrovna, VAVRICHINA, G.B., red.;
KARPOVA, I.S., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, K.S., tekhn. red.

[Natural resources of underground waters in the Central
Chernozem Region and the methodology for mapping them]
Estestvennye resursy podzemnykh vod tsentral'no-
chernozemnogo raiona i metodika ikh kartirovaniia. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 146 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Central Chernozem Region--Water supply)

KOROBICHKIN, I.V.; SHLIMOVICH, B.M.

Semiconductor thermistor regulators and thermostats with two-position
and programmed control. Priborostroenie no.1:13-15 Ja '57.

(Thermistor)

(Thermostat)

(MLRA 10:4)

KOROB'IN, M., podpolkovnik.

Experience making large-scale models of engineering structures.

Voen.-inzh. zhur. 101 no.11:20-22 N '57.

(MIRA 10:11)

(Military engineering)

KOROBITSIN, A.A., inzh.

Effect of a tenon-bearing support on the swinging of a
physical pendulum. Vest. mashinostr. 43 no.12:24-29 D '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

KOROBITSIN, V.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ARAKELYAN, A.O., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; NIKOLAYEV, G.V., student; SEMAKOV, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; YEPANESHENKOV, I.B., entomolog

Brief information. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.8:

46-49 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Nikitskiy botanicheskiy sad (for Korobitsin).
2. Institut vinogradarstva, vinodeliya i plodovodstva, Yerevan (for Arakelyan).
3. Kazakhskiy universitet, Alma-Ata (for Nikolayev).
4. Kamchatskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytaya stantsiya (for Semakov).

Korobitskaya, A. A.

✓ Physicochemical methods for determination of antibiotics. MO
II. Anthranone method for quantitative determination of
mannoicestreptomycin. E. M. Savitskaya, B. P. Hrus,
A. A. Korobitskaya, and V. D. Karteva (All-Union Sci.
Research Inst. Antibiotics, Moscow). *Zhur. Akad. Khim.*
10, 124-7; *J. Anal. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 10, 113-16 (1956)
(Engl. translation); cf. *C.A.* 47, 6074g. — A check of the
Kowald-McCormack method (*C.A.* 44, 2703i) led to certain
modifications which improved its accuracy. To prep. the
reagent dissolve 0.1 g. of anthranone in 100 ml. concd.
 H_2SO_4 , slowly add 15 ml. H_2O , and allow to stand for 1 hr.,
after which it is ready for use. After addn. of the reagent
to the analyzed soln. the mixt. should be kept in boiling
 H_2O for 6 min. This is to develop the max. color intensity.
Heating for a shorter period or over 6 min. affects the color
adversely. The procedure of analysis is given. By this
procedure deviation did not exceed 3%. M. Horeh

(3)

Коробитская, А.А.

1956. Physico-chemical methods of determining antibiotics. II. Anthrone method of determining mannosides-streptomycin. B. M. Savitskaya, B. P. Bruns, A. A. Korobitskaya, and V. D. Kartsova. *Zh. Anal. Khim.*, SSSR, 1955, 10, 124-127. In carrying out the method of Kowald and McCormack (*Brit. J. Hyg.*, C, 1939, 233) for determining D-mannose, errors up to $\pm 13\%$ were observed. The following method is claimed to be accurate to $\pm 3\%$. To 7 ml. of the aq. soln. of mannose or the streptomycin preparation are added, in a thin stream with continuous stirring, 23 ml. of anthrone reagent, prepared by dissolving 0.1 g. of anthrone in 100 ml. of conc. H_2SO_4 , adding 15 ml. of water, and setting aside for 1 hr. before use. The soln. is rapidly heated for 5 min. on a bath of vigorously boiling water, and then cooled in water containing ice. The optical density is determined at room temp., a red filter being used. The green colour of the soln. is stable for 4-5 hr. G. S. Swinn.

MD (3)

ITERATED

1. 244 Determination of H_2SO_4 concentration
by titration with NaOH solution
using methyl orange as indicator
2. Methyl orange is a weak acid
indicator
3. H_2SO_4 is a strong acid
and its conjugate base is HSO_4^-
4. The conjugate base of HSO_4^- is SO_4^{2-}
5. The conjugate base of SO_4^{2-} is HSO_4^-
6. The conjugate base of HSO_4^- is SO_4^{2-}
7. The conjugate base of SO_4^{2-} is HSO_4^-
8. The conjugate base of HSO_4^- is SO_4^{2-}
9. The conjugate base of SO_4^{2-} is HSO_4^-
10. The conjugate base of HSO_4^- is SO_4^{2-}

BRUNS, B.P., YERMAKOVA, N.M., KOROBITSKAYA, A.A.,

Physicochemical methods for the determination of antibiotics.
Report No.4: Effect of mineral salts on the optic density of
solutions during the colorimetric determination mannosidostreptomycin
by the anthrone method [with summary in English]. Antibiotiki,
3 no.3:35-39 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(STREPTOMYCIN, related opds.

mannosidostreptomycin, eff. of mineral salts on optic
density of solution in colorimetric dterm. by anthrone
method (Eng))

KOROBITSKAYA, A.A.; BRUNS, B.P.

Physical and chemical methods for the determination of antibiotics; determination of tetracycline and chlortetracycline when both are present. Med.prom. 13 no.4:49-51 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

(TETRACYCLINE)

(AURROMYCIN)

KORCHAGIN, V.B.; KOROBITSKAYA, A.A.; DRUZHININA, Ye.N.; SEMENOV, S.M.

Quantitative method for determining neomycin in a fluid culture medium.
Antibiotiki 7 no.2:124-128 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(NEOMYCIN)

KORCHAGIN, V.B.; KOROBITSKAYA, A.A.; CHAYKOVSKAYA, S.M.

Colorimetric method for determining kanamycin. Antibiotiki 7 no.6:
562-566 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.
(KANAMYCIN) (COLORIMETRY)

KORGHAGIN, V.B.; KOROBITSKAYA, A.A.

Determination of kanamycin in culture medium fluid. Antibiotiki
8 no. 5:422-425 My*63 (MIRA 17:3)

KORCHAGIN, V.B.; KOROBITSKAYA, A.A.

Colorimetric method of determining nystatin. Antibiotiki
8 no. 11:1049-1051 N '63. (MIRA 17:9).

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.

KOROBITSIN, A.A.

Slipping of knife edges of pendulums and balances. Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.; prib. 6 no.6:104-113 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskoy mekhaniki.

LOBITSYN, A.A.

Effect of the rounding of the prism edge on pendulum oscillations.
Astron. zhur. 38 no. 1:173-176 Jan 1961. (Lit. 14:2)
(Pendulum)

KOROBITSIN, A.A.

Effect of the point of the prism on the oscillations of the
pendulum and balance beam of scales. Trudy MTIPP 16:173-177
160. (MIRA 16:6)

(Scales (Weighing instruments)—Testing)

AUTHOR: Korobitsyn, B. (L'vov)

SOV/107-58-10-33/55

TITLE: The Commutation of the Universal Shunt in an Avometer (Kommutatsiya universal'nogo shunta v avometre)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 10, p 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the 1957, Nr 3 issue of this magazine a circuit diagram of an avometer appeared in which the universal shunt was only connected to the needle indicator when the current is being measured; it was therefore impossible to use the avometer as an ohmmeter. A circuit diagram is given in which this shortcoming is remedied by using a standard three-position switch.
There is one circuit diagram.

Card 1/1

ZHIL'TSOV, V.R.; ZELENOV, A.F.; KOKIN, A.G.; KOLOSOV, V.A.;
KOROBITSYN, M.D.; MALYAVINSKIY, A.M.; NEFEDOV, Ya.D.;
PAVLOV, A.V.; STEPANOV, Yu.A., prof.; SUVOROV, V.G.;
YUSHIN, S.I.; POCHTAREV, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, inzh.-
polkovnik, red.; KUZ'MIN, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Internal combustion engines; design and performance] Dviga-
teli vnutrennego sgoraniia; ustroistvo i rabota. [By] V.R.
Zhil'tsov i dr. Pod red. IU.A.Stepanova. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo
M-va obor. SSSR, 1955. 470 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Internal combustion engines)

KOROBITSYN, V.

One for all, all for each one. Mor.flot 22 no.1:4-5 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Sekretar' partiynoy organizatsii parokhoda "Petrovskiy".
(Merchant seamen)

KHOMENKO, V.A.; KOROBITSIN, V.G., nauchn. sotr.; GARMASH, P.Ye.,
red.;

[Nikita State Botanical Garden] Nikitskii botanicheskii
sad; marshrut ekskursion. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1963.

(MIRA 16:12)

1. Yalta. Gosudarstvennyy Nikitskiy botanicheskii sad.
2. Nikitskiy botanicheskii sad, Yalta (for Korobitsin).
(Nikita (Crimea))--Botanical gardens)

LIVSHITS, I. Z., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; PETRUSHOVA, N. I., kand.
sel'skokhoz. nauk; KOROBITSIN, V. G., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Cooperation with collective and state farms. Zashch. rast. ot
vred. i bol. 5 no.6:10-13 Je '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Nikitskiy botanicheskiy sad.

(Crimea—Plants, Protection of)

(Crimea—Fruit—Diseases and pests)