

MYAGKOV, K.N., inzhener; SVETLOV, S.I., inzhener; POCHTAREV, P.K.,
inzhener; TURKIN, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;
MAKARICHEV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TESLER, P.A.;
KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Large-panel apartment houses built with honeycombed concrete.
Stroi.prom.32 no.2:6-13 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Glavuralpromstroy (for Myagkov, Svetlov and Pochtarev).
2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promysh-
lennykh sooruzheniy (for Turkin, Mararichev, Tesler and Krivitskiy).
(Apartment houses) (Concrete construction)

MYAGKOV, K.N., inzhener; MOSKVIN, G.V., inzhener; BRUKOV, A.T., inzhener;
POCHTAREV, F.K., inzhener; PESHKOV, M.F., inzhener; KRYSHDEVICH, V.A.,
inzhener; MAKARYCHEV, V.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUDRYASHOV,
P.T., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; MATSELINSKIY, R.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh
nauk TESLER, P.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Large reinforced foam concrete panels for heated beamless floors
of industrial buildings developed by the Central Scientific Re-
search Institute of Construction and the Northern Urals Heavy
Construction Trust. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.81:18-19
'54. (MIRA 8:6)

1. Glavuralpromstroy (for Myagkov, Moskvina, Brukov) 2. Sevural-
tyashstroy (for Pochtarev, Peshkov, Kryshdevich) 3. Tsentral'nyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennykh sooruzheniy
(for Makarychev, Kudryashov, Krivitskiy, Matselinskiy, Tesler)
(Floors, Concrete)

Large objects made of porous concrete. M. Ya. Krivt.

POCHTAREV, F.K., inzhener; MANZHURA, F.K.; KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Cellular concrete building element plant. Stroi.prom. 34 no.1:
8-11 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Trest Sevuralt'yashetroy (for Pochtarev, Manzhura); 2. Tsentral'-
nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennykh sooruzheniy.
(Berezniki--Precast concrete)

KHIVITSKIY, M.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Chrinkage of cellular concrete. Stroi.prom. 34 no.2:39 F '56.
(MLRA 9:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennykh
soorusheniy.

(Concrete)

KRIVITSKIY, M.YE.

130-9-8/21

AUTHORS: Krivitskiy, M.Ye., Dubrovin, G.A. (Engineers)

TITLE: Steel-pouring Ladles of Lightened Construction.
(Stalerazlivochnyye kovshi oblegchenoy konstruktsii)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1957, Nr 9, pp.18-20 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In standard Soviet teeming ladles the weight of the un-lined ladle amounts to 24-25% of the weight of liquid metal. At the "Zaporozhstal'" works the authors, together with K.P.Gulyanitskiy and N.I.Vorodimov, have developed a type where the proportion is reduced to 15.8%, the capacity being 220 tons. The reduction has been effected by correct stress distribution in the elements of the steel-work. By adopting an all-welded construction a further reduction to 11.4% with a capacity increase to 230 tons has been achieved, enabling steel production rates to be raised by 12-13%. Details of the ladles are given in this article. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: "Zaporozhstal'" works. (Zavod "Zaporozhstal'")

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

KRIVITSKIY, Mikhail Yakovlevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; VOLOSOV, Naum Semenovich,
inzh.; NEKRASOV, K.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; KRUGLOV,
S.A., red.; GILBERTSON, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Plant manufacture of elements from foam cement and foam silicate]
Zavodskoe izgotovlenie izdelii iz penobetona i penosilikata. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958.
158 p. (MIRA 11:5)

(Precast concrete)

KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technological principles of planning porous concrete plants.
Trudy NIIZHB no.8:20-26 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelesobetona
Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Concrete plants)

PLUNGYANSKAYA, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya.

Waterproofing of foamed concrete and silicate using silicon organic
GZh-94 admixtures. Trudy NIIZHB no.9:41-52 '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Waterproofing) (Lightweight concrete)

MIRONOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk;
SCHASTNYI, A.N., inzh.; pri uchastii: DUBOLAZOV, N.M., inzh.; SHCHUKDRIN,
A.Ya., inzh.; IFTINKA, G.A. red. izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for manufacturing large air-entrained concrete articles]
Ukazaniia po izgotovleniiu krupnorazmernykh gazobetonnykh izdelii.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit. materialam,
1960. 30 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobeta, Perovo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov). 3. Laboratoriya yachelistykh, legkikh i uskorenogo tverdeniya betonov Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobeta Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Schastnyy, Krivitskiy) (Continued on next card)

MIRONOV, S.A., — (continued) Card 2.

4. Laboratoriya stroitel'nykh materialov Zapadno-Sibirskogo filiala Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Dubolazov). 5. Tse-
tral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Novosibirskogo
sovnarkhoza (for Shchedrin)
(lightweight concrete)

KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., starshiy nauchyy sotrudnik; MATYSEK, G.V.

Mastering the production of aerated concrete panels in
Novosibirsk. Bet. 1 shel.-bet. no.2:55-58 P '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva
i arkitektury Krivitskiy). 2. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya
Promstroymaterialov Novosibirskogo sovnarkhoza (for Matysek).
(Novosibirsk--Concrete slabs)

KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEYRIKH, A.A.; METELKIN, I.D.

Plant producing air-entrained concrete articles in Novosibirsk.
Stroi.mat. 7 no.5:23-27 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Krivitskiy).
2. Glavnyy inzhener upravleniya promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov Novosibirskogo sovnarkhoza (for Leyrikh).
3. Glavnyy tekhnolog Novosibirskogo otdeleniya proyektного instituta No.2 (for Metelkin).

(Novosibirsk—Concrete plants) (Air-entrained concrete)

MIRONOV, S.A., prof.; KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk

Air-entrained concrete with a cement-lime binder for large
elements. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.8:361-364 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Air-entrained concrete)

IPRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; SCHASTNYIY, A.M., inzh.

Swelling and stability of an air-entrained concrete mix. Bet. 1
zhel.-bet. 8 no.5:222-224 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Air-entrained concrete--Testing)

KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEKRASOV, K.D., prof.,
retsensent; TYUTYUNIK, M.S., red.izd-va; GOL'BERG, T.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Factory manufacture of products made of air-entrained
concrete] Zavodskoe izgotovlenie izdelii iz gazobetona. Mo-
skva, Gosstroisdat, 1963. 126 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Air-entrained concrete)

KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; SCHASTNYI, A.N., inzh.

Some problems in the technology of gas concrete during the
manufacture of large-sized products. Trudy NIIZHB no.32:218-
227 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KRIVITSKIY, M.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; SCHASTNYI, A.N., inzh.

Line deformations and moisture in gas concrete. Stroi. mat.
10 no.6:40-page 3 of cover Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

KRIVITSKIY, M. Ya.; MAKAROV, P.A.; SCHASTNYI, A.N.

Device for determining the change in moisture content of
materials in the process of autoclave treatment. Zav. lab.
30 no.11:1417-1418 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona
Gosstroya SSSR.

KRIVITSKIY, M.Ye.
DUBROVIN, G.A.; KRIVITSKIY, M.Ye.

Light-weight steel-teeming ladders. Bul. TSHIICHM no.15:42-43 '57.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'."
(Metallurgical plants—Equipment and supplies)

SOV/133-58-10-15/31

AUTHORS: Krivitskiy, M.Ye., Dubrovin, G.A., Sysoyev, A.V. and Sapko, A.I.

TITLE: Modernisation of the Slabbing Mill at the Zaporozhstal' Works (Rekonstruktsiya slabinga zavoda "Zaporozhstal'")

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 10, pp 910-916+ 1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The second stage of modernisation of the above slabbing mill is described and illustrated. Main points: replacement of the top roll positioning and balancing arrangements and the drive of vertical rolls by a more rational mechanism operated by a 50 atm, hydraulic system. As a result of this modernisation the output of the mill increased approximately by 25%. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" ("Zaporozhstal'" Works) and Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

Card 1/1

YEVGRAFOV, N.M.; KRIVITSKIY, M.Z.

Mechanization of the painting of transformer radiators. Lakokras.
mat.i ikh prim. no.2:67-69 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Painting, Industrial--Equipment and supplies)

KRIVITSKIY, S.A., Primal uchastiye MISYURA, P.N. [deceased]

Standardization of pattermaking. Lit. proizv. no. 8:13-15
Ag '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Pattermaking--Standards)

ANDREYEV, Georgiy Borisovich, inzh.; VOLOBUYEV, Viktor Mikhaylovich, inzh.; GORYUNOV, Boris Fedorovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SMIRNOV, Nikolay Andreyevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; SOBOLEV, Georgiy Aleksandrovich, inzh.; Prinsipali uchastiye: ANNENKOV, Ye.N., inzh.; ZLATOVERKHNIKOV, L.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KORCHAGINA, A.Ya., inzh.; KRIVITSKIY, S.I., inzh.; RUMYANTSEV, A.N., inzh.; LAPINA, Z.D., red.; MOSHAROVA, T.P., red.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Technical operation of hydraulic engineering structures in harbors] Tekhnicheskaya ekspluatatsiya portovykh gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. [By] G.B.Andreev i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1962. 375 p. (MIRA 15:8)
(Hydraulic structures) (Harbors)

CORBARENKO, P.G., inzh.; SHKIL', A.D., inzh.; KRIVITSKIY, S.M., inzh.

Semiautomatic machine based on the horizontal milling machine for rough-cutting bevel gear teeth. Mashinostroenie no.2:16-20 Mr.-p '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy stankozavod.
(Gear-cutting machines)

17.11.1953
PROKHORENKO, V., kuznets pervogo klassa; FEL'DMAN, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, konsul'tant; KRIVITSKIY, V.I., inzhener, konsul'tant; POSPELOV, V., redaktor; RAKOVA, I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[In the forge shop of a tractor factory] V kuznitse traktornogo zavoda. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1953. 33 p. (MLRA 7:10)

1. Fraktorny zavod im. Ordshonikidze (for Prokhorenko)
(Tractor industry) (Forging)

MANSUROV, A.M.; ARISTOV, V.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsentsent;
KRIVITSKIY, V.I., inzhener, redaktor; POPOVA, S.M., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor.

[Automation of forging] Avtomatisatsiia v kusnechnom proizvodstve.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956.
158 p. (MIRA 9:4)

(Automation) (Forging machinery)

DULA, I.Ya. inzhener [translator]; ~~KRIVITSKIY, V.I.~~ inzhener, redaktor;
SKORUBSKAYA, I.M., redaktor; RAKOV, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Production of steel parts by means of cold extrusion] Proizvodstvo
stal'nykh detalei kholodnym vydavlivaniem. [Moskva] Izd-vo VTsSPS
Profizdat, 1956. 110 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Extrusion (Metals))

ARIVITSKIY, V.P.

L 18256-63

ENT(d)/EWT(1)/ENP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD WW/JW/JD

63
60

ACCESSION NR: AP3002124

S/0185/63/008/006/0690/0693

AUTHOR: Karal'nyk S. M., Kry'vy'ts'ky'y V. P.

TITLE: Study of the characteristic K-absorption of X-rays at the liquid oxygen temperature.

27

SOURCE: Ukrains'kyy Fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 6, 1963, 690-693.

TOPIC TAGS: K-absorption edge, X-ray absorption, K-edge, transition metals, temperature dependence, cryostat, fermi level.

ABSTRACT: The K-edge absorption of X-rays was studied a number of elements from vanadium to germanium, ..., though only studies of iron, manganese and copper were reported. The study was made in a specially constructed cryostat, at a temperature of minus 180C and at room temperature. No changes in the energy position of the K-edge absorption were observed within the temperature range studied. The results obtained differ from those of other investigators, but the authors emphasized the great accuracy of their measurements. B. A. Mel'nik took part in the measurements. "We take the opportunity to express our thanks to coworkers of the experimental laboratory of the faculty of physics tovarishches Grechanivsky

Card 1/2

L 18256-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002124

and Yuneev for making the cryostat.²⁾ Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 1 figure and 1 table. 3

ASSOCIATION: Ky'yivs'ky'y Derzhuniversity*tet im. T. O. Shevchenka.
(Kiev State University im. T. O. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: 12 Dec 62

DATE ACQ: 12 Jul 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

0000000, ... KRIVITSKIY, V.S.; GULYAYEV, B.B.

Adhesion properties of silicate bonded sands and their
elimination. Lit. proizv. no.11:28-31 N '64. (MIRA 18:8)

SMIRNOV, Sergey Sergeevich; KRIVITSKIY, V.V., red.; SOKOLOVA, R.Ya.,
tekh. red.

[A trip to Cuba] Poezdka na Kubu. Moskva, Sovetski pisatel',
1962. 246 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Cuba—Description and travel)

KRIVITSKIY, V.V.

Investigating some characteristics of fluid scintillation
counters. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. no.1:35-38 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut yadernykh problem Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Scintillation counters)

~~KRIVICKIJ~~ V.V.
KRIVITSKIY, V.V.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS CARD 1 / 2 PA - 1751
AUTHOR IGNATENKO, A.E., KRIVICKIJ, V.V., MUCHIN, A.I., PONTEKORVO, B.,
REUT, A.A., TARAKANOV, K.I.
TITLE The Leading-Out of Bundles of Energy-Rich Particles through the
Pole Shoes of the Electromagnet of a Phasotron.
PERIODICAL Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.5, 5-8 (1956)
Issued: 1 / 1957

The present paper describes the method for the production of collimated pion bundles which was developed in the summer of 1953. On this occasion the pole shoes of the electromagnet serve as the main protection against the direct radiation of the accelerator. Apart from the economic advantage offered, the application of pole shoes as protection against radiation permits a considerable increase of the operation surface for investigations. In the 6 m phasotron of the Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Science in the USSR the properties of mesons are investigated on bundles which are led out not only through and between the pole shoes, but also through a specially built "principal concrete protection" of the phasotron. However, this concrete protection is comparatively far away from the chamber of the accelerator, and therefore the meson bundles led through the pole shoes are more intense than the bundles led out through the principal concrete protection.

The leading out of monoenergetic pion bundles through the pole shoes of the phasotron magnet is discussed on the basis of a drawing. The mesons produced by the bombardment of the target (arranged in the accelerator chamber) with 680 MeV

Atomnaja Energija, 1, fasc.5, 5-8 (1956)

CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1751

protons were analyzed according to energies and impinged upon one of the three holes bored into the poleshoes of the electromagnet. After passing through the collimator established in the channel, the mesons fell into the place containing the experimental devices ("Meson Laboratory"). Here the pions were deflected by 30° by means of an additional magnet, after which they impinged upon the measuring apparatus. The deflecting electromagnet can be adjusted to the axis of one of the three collimators by means of a special mechanism. Choosing the direction of the collimators is of particular importance. In the collimator holes magnetic field strength must be attenuated in an effective manner. In the course of special tests various magnetic screens were examined. On the basis of the results obtained on this occasion the collimators were produced in form of multilayer-cylindrical magnetic screens of steel and brass. A more than thousand-fold attenuation of magnetic field strength was attained.

The pion bundles: The intensity of the pions was measured in the "Meson Laboratory" by means of a telescope consisting of three scintillation counters connected for coincidence. The energy of the pions was determined from their range in copper. The intensities of the bundles of pions with different energies are shown in a table. In conclusion scattered radiation is discussed. It was found that a concrete protection of 1 m thickness (density $2,4 \text{ g/cm}^3$), which completely surround the detector, attenuates scattered radiation down to $\sim 1/40$.

INSTITUTION:

High energy positrons are produced in the
out of the electromagnetic yoke as the main source of
positrons with energies up to 100 Mev have been obtained

AUTHOR:

KRIVICKIJ, V.V., REUF, A.A.

PA - 2095

TITLE:

The Production of Positive Pions by Negative 308 MeV Pions in Carbon.

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 112, Nr 2, pp 232-235 (U.S.S.R.)

Received: 3 / 1957

Reviewed: 4 / 1957

ABSTRACT:

The order in which the experiment was carried out is shown by a drawing. A bundle of negative mesons with 308 ± 12 MeV was deflected by the magnetic field of a synchrocyclotron whereupon it impinged upon a collimator. After passing through the collimator the negative mesons impinged upon the target (graphite cylinder), in which the positive pions were then produced. This bundle of negative pions was then deflected by means of an auxiliary magnet and was then controlled by means of a monitor consisting of two scintillation counters. The energy of the negative pions was controlled in a magnetic field on the basis of their ranges in copper as well as by means of a filament through which a current passed. The intensity of the bundle of negative pions was determined by means of electron-sensitive photoplates. The positive pions were recorded by means of photoplates having a layer of 280μ thickness. The amount of positive pions brought to a standstill in the emulsion was determined from the number of $(\pi - \mu)$ acts of decay. The efficiency of the record-

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PA - 2095

The Production of Positive Pions by Negative 308 MeV Pions
in Carbon.

ing of the $(\pi - \mu)$ decay acts by the photoplates used here
amounted to 0,25.

The plates were investigated under a microscope with 300-fold
magnification. On 300 cm² photoemulsion 16 $(\pi - \mu)$ decay acts
were found. Results are shown in form of a diagram. Most of
the acts of $(\pi - \mu)$ decay observed correspond to an energy of
from 30 to 50 MeV of the produced positive pions. This result
is essentially based on experimental conditions: Mesons with
less than 30 MeV are brought to a standstill in the target it-
self or in the wedges. Mesons with more than 50 MeV were
registered in small numbers only because of the geometric con-
ditions of the experiment.

The formula for the computation of the differential cross
section of the production of mesons by mesons is explicitly
given. The cross section computed in this manner (for an
energy of 40 MeV and for an angle of 90° in the direction of
the bundle of negative pions) amounts to

$d^2\sigma/dE d\omega = (2,6+1,3) \cdot 10^{-30} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sterad}^{-1} \text{ MeV}^{-1}$. Integration
over the spectrum furnishes the following value for the cross

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PA - 2095

The Production of Positive Pions by Negative 308 MeV Pions
in Carbon.

section of the production of positive pions by negative pions
under an angle of 90° : $(d\sigma/d\omega)_{90^\circ} = (2,1 \pm 1,1) \cdot 10^{-28} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sterad}^{-1}$.

If the angular distribution of the positive pions is isotropic,
the total cross section of the production of mesons by mesons
on carbon nuclei is $\sigma_c = (2,6 \pm 1,3) \cdot 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^2$. The results ob-
tained here permit the conclusion to be drawn that, on the
occasion of the experiments carried out concerning the elastic
scattering of negative pions by hydrogen, nonelastic processes
must be taken into account already at 300 MeV.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Sciences
of the USSR

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

S/120/61/000/001/025/062
EO32/E114

AUTHORS: Krivitskiy, V.V., and Leksin, G.A.

TITLE: Transmission of Scintillations Through Plastic
Scintillators and Light Guides

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.1, pp.79-81

TEXT: The effect of the shape and coating of light guides and scintillators on the transmission of light (scintillations) through them has been investigated experimentally and the results obtained are now reported. The measurements were carried out with an apparatus consisting of a scintillation counter, a stabilised voltage source and a pen-recorder. Plastic scintillators (p-terphenyl + POPOP in polystyrene) were employed. Hollow and solid perspex light guides were investigated. The inner surfaces of the hollow light guides were coated with aluminium or silver films. Fig.2 shows some of the shape effects obtained. Here, the scintillator was in the form of a sector ($\alpha = 45^\circ$, $R = 180$ mm) and was used with various light guides, i.e. a cylindrical light guide (a), a conical light guide with a cylindrical attachment (b) and a conical light guide (B). The numbers marked on the figure Card 1/4

S/120/61/000/001/025/062
E032/E114

Transmission of Scintillations Through Plastic Scintillators and Light Guides

indicate values of the photomultiplier anode currents. The dimensions of the light guides were as follows: Fig.2a, diameter 40 mm, length 15 mm; Fig.2b, length of the cylindrical part 50 mm; Fig.2B, length of cone 125 mm. Fig.3 illustrates the results obtained with a scintillator in the form of a sector and the light guide in the form of a hollow conical pipe 125 mm long with the inner surface coated with silver. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 2 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 24, 1960

Card 2/4

BALATS, M.Ya.; KRIVITSKIY, V.V.; LEKSIN, G.A.; TREBUKHOVSKIY, Yu.V.

Shaping plastic scintillators by pressure. Prib. i tekhn. eksp.
6 no.2:171 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Scintillation counters)

KRIVITSKIY, Ya. / E.

23682.

MIKROSKOPICHESKAYA DIAGNOSTIKA RAKA SHEYKI MATKI PUTEM ISSLEDOVANIYA NATIVNYKH
NEOKRASHENNYKH PREPARATOV I VAGINAL'NYKH MOZOV. AKUSHERSTVO I GYNEKOLOGIYA, 1949,
No. 4, s. 21-24.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

KRIVITSKIY, Ya.Ye., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; UZBEKOVA, T.N. (g.Fergana, ul. M.Gor'kogo, d.48)

Late results of suturing cervical tears during labor [with summary in English] Vop.onk. 2 no.3:351-353 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz rodil'nogo doma g.Fergany (glavnyy vrach - zasl. vrach Uz.SSR G.S.Mekhey)

(LABOR, compl.

cervical lacerations, repair, follow up)

(CERVIX, UTERINE rupture

in labor, repair, follow up)

KRIVITSKIY, Ya.Ye., dotsent

Treatment of functional metrorrhagias with corticosterone.
Kaz.med.zhur. 40 no.1:56-58 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof.M.V.Dubnov)
Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEMORRHAGE, UTRINE) (CORTICOSTERONE)

KRIVITSKII, Ya.Ye.; ZAVERSHINSKAYA, L.I.

Diagnosis and treatment of primary ovarian tumors in children
and adolescents. Vop.onk. 6 no.1:63-65 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(OVARIES--TUMORS)

KRIVITSKIY, Ya.Ye. dotsent; BARAKH, T.F.

Clinical aspects and treatment of collapse in late toxemias of pregnancy. Sov. med. 24 no. 7:43-45 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (ispoln. obyazan. zav. - dotsent Ya.Ye. Krivitskiy) Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent S.S. Mikhaylov).

(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF) (SHOCK)

KRIVITSKIY, Ya.Ye., dotsent

Use of ACTH in obstetrics and gynecology. Kaz. med. zhur. no.4:49-50
Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
zaveduyushchego - dotsent Ya.Ye.Krivitskiy) Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.
(ACTH) (OBSTETRICS) (GYNECOLOGY)

KRIVITSKIY, Ya.Ye., dotsent; ZAVERSHINSKAYA, L.I., assitent.

Formation of an artificial vagina from amniotic membranes.
Kaz.med.zhur. no.3:81-82 My-Je'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - dotsent Ya.Ye.
Krivitskiy) Orenburgskogo meditsinskogo instituta)
(FETAL MEMBRANES) (VAGINA—SURGERY)

L 900-00 EMI (1)/EWP(a)/EMI(m)/PEC(k)-2/T/RWA(1) IJF(1)
ACC NR: AP5025375 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/010/2978/2989

AUTHOR: ^{14, 55} Bir, G. L.; ^{44, 55} Bogomolov, V. N.; ^{44, 55} Krivitskiy, Ye. V.; ^{44, 55} Sulyatitskaya, T. Ye.

ORG: ^{44, 55} Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Piezoresistance of partially reduced rutile at temperatures of 78-500°K

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 2978-2989

TOPIC TAGS: titanium dioxide, pressure effect, piezoelectric effect, electric conductivity, semiconductor research, semiconductor theory

ABSTRACT: Piezoresistance tensors of rutile are measured from 78 to 500°K for various concentrations of current carriers. The experimental equipment and procedure and the shape of the specimens are described in detail. A phenomenological description is given for the effect of piezoresistance in rutile. The piezoresistance tensor is described by seven independent constants. Temperature relationships are derived for all components of the piezoresistance tensor. Data on conductance anisotropy and the elastic constants of rutile are used as a basis for calculating the seven coefficients of elastoconductivity in rutile as functions of temperature. The effect of hydrostatic pressure on the electrical conductivity of rutile at room temperature is investigated. Data on hydrostatic stress agree well with measurements of uniaxial de-

L 9500-66

ACC NR: AP5025375

formation. The values and temperature behavior of the coefficients of elastoconductivity show that the minimum of the conduction band in this material is on the k axis and also indicate that the band is not degenerate. High volumetric coefficients of piezoresistance and the anomalous behavior of these coefficients with respect to temperature are characteristic features of piezoresistance effects in rutile. The volumetric coefficients of elastoconductivity increase approximately as T^{-1} in the high temperature region, reaching a maximum of very close to 80 at a temperature of very nearly 100°K. These coefficients decrease slowly with a further reduction in temperature. Two models are proposed for explaining these high volumetric coefficients of piezoresistance: the first is based on the assumption that there are two conduction bands and that the donor impurities are completely ionized, while the second assumes an incompletely ionized impurity. Both of these models agree partially with the experimental data available for rutile, but neither of them gives a satisfactory explanation of all phenomena in itself. It is possible that a two-band model combined with incomplete impurity ionization may give a better approximation. The authors take this opportunity to thank V. P. Zhuze for the support he gave to this work and for all his consultation during its completion. As in our previous papers, we used rutile single crystals produced in A. S. Bobchuk's laboratory and oriented by T. B. Zhukova and A. I. Zaslavskiy to whom we also extend our gratitude. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 19 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Apr65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 014

SC
Card 2/2

ITIN, L.M., inzh.; ZHURENKOVA, N.P., inzh.; KRIVITSKIY, Z.M., inzh.

Use of clay mixers for the preparation of pulp at a keramzit
plant. Stroi. mat. no.11:12-14. N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

STRIGIN, V.S., otv. za vypusk; KRIVIY, P. [Kryviy, F.], red.; LUCHKIV, M.,
tekhn. red.

[Soviet Transcarpathia in figures; statistical collection] Ra-
dians'ke Zakarpattia v tsifrakh; statystychnyi zbirnyk. Uzhho-
rod, Zakarpats'ke knyzhkovo-gazetne vyd-vo, 1960. 167 p.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Zakarpatskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye.
(Transcarpathia--Statistics)

KRIVKA, Fr. (Stodulky u Praha c. 267)

X-ray diagnosis of intracranial aneurysms. Cesk. rentg. 13 no.1:19-24
Feb 59.

1. Rtg oddeleni Ustredni voj. nemocnice, prednosta prim. dr. F. Hykora.
(CEREBRAL ANEURYSM, diag.
angiography (Cz))
(ANGIOGRAPHY, CEREBRAL, in various dis.
cerebral aneurysm (Cz))

KRIVKA, J.

"Grand Prize of Sweden." p. 522.

SVET MOTORU. (SVAZ PRO SPOLUPRACI S ARMADOU). Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 9,
no. 17, Aug. 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

KRIVKINA, N.P.

Carbohydrate metabolism in cotton fiber in relation to certain
cultivation practices. Izv.Otd.est.nauk AN Tadsh.SSR no.11:
59-84 '55. (MIRA 9:10)

1.Otdel khlopkevodstva Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Cotton) (Carbohydrate metabolism)

KRIVKINA, N. P.

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugars. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20384.

Author : N.P. Krivkina

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Biochemical Processes in Cotton Bolls in Relation to the Pinching Out Periods. (Biokhimicheskiye protsessy v korobochkakh khlopchatnika v zavisimosti ot srokov chek-anki).

Orig Pub: Izv. Otd. yestestv. nauk AN Tadzh SSR, 1956, No 17, 23-35.

Abstract: To determine the physiological and biochemical bases for the various periods of pinching out cotton in the Gissar Valley from 1951 to 1953, a study was made of carbohydrate metabolism in cotton bolls. The investigation of the rates of synthesis and hydrolysis of the carbohydrates in the cotton seeds and fibers was linked

Card : 1/3

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. Sugars. M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 5, 1958, 20384.

ten days of July rather than at the beginning of July
or the beginning of August.

Card : 3/3

KRIVKINA, N.P.

Studying the effect of precipitation conditions on carbohydrate metabolism in cotton fibers. Izv. Otd. est. nauk AN Tadsh. SSR: no.19:69-74 '57. (MIRA 11:8)
(Cotton) (Carbohydrate metabolism)

KOGAN, V.S.; KRIVKO, A.I.; LAZAREV, B.G.; LAZAREVA, L.S.; MATSAKOVA, A.A.;
OVCHARENKO, O.N.

Constitutional diagram of the system Nb - Sn. Fiz.met.i metalloved.
15 no.1:143-145 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN UkrSSR.
(Diffusion coatings) (Niobium-tin alloys)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

KOGAN, V.S.; KRIVKO, A.I.; LAZAREV, B.G.; LAZAREVA, L.S.

Methodology of graphite tin plating. Zav.lab. 30 no.3:317
'64. (MIRA 17:4)

+

L 38546-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG/OD

ACC NR: AT6014753

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0076/0082

AUTHORS: Kogan, V. S.; Krivko, A. I.; Lazarev, B. G.; Lazareva, L. S.; Matsakova, A. A.; Ovcharenko, O. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: The phase diagram of the niobium-tin system

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po metallovedeniyu i metallofizike sverkhprovodnikov. 1st, 1964. Metallovedeniye i metallofizika sverkhprovodnikov (Metallography and physics of metals in superconductors); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 76-82

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, superconducting alloy, tin base alloy, niobium alloy, x ray analysis, spectrographic analysis, critical magnetic field, intermetallic compound, alloy phase diagram

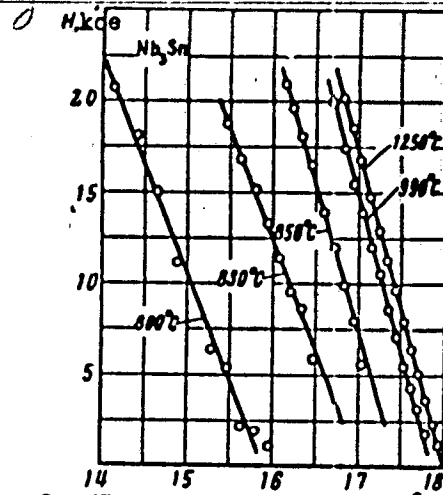
ABSTRACT: This paper is a continuation of an earlier work by V. S. Kogan, A. I. Krivko, B. G. Lazarev, L. S. Lazareva, A. A. Matsakova, and O. N. Ovcharenko (FMM, 1963, 15, 143) in which it was found that specimens produced by holding niobium in molten tin at temperatures above and below 850C differed in their superconducting properties. The superconductivity transition temperature for specimens produced at 990C and 1250C is 18.0K and 18.1K, respectively (see Fig. 1). For diffusion layers formed at below 850C, the superconductivity transition temperature is reduced; the lower T_k , the lower the temperature of formation of the layer. For specimens

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ACC NR: AT6014753

Fig. 1. Critical magnetic field H_k as a function of temperature for diffusion layers of Nb_3Sn obtained at temperatures of 800--1250C.



obtained at above 850C, T_k agrees with the known value for Nb_3Sn . X-ray studies confirmed that only the compound Nb_3Sn is formed when specimens are prepared at over 850C. For temperatures below 850C, the diffraction pattern shows that Nb_2Sn_3 is formed. It was concluded that in specimens prepared at temperatures below 850C there is present a very thin interlayer beneath the new phase. The formula $NbSn$ is ascribed to the new compound. The superconductivity transition temperature of the $NbSn$ was found to be 2.7K. In other papers the new compound has been given the

Card 2/3

L 38546-66

ACC NR: AT6014753

formula $NbSn_2$ or Nb_2Sn_3 . The authors thank L. N. Mosova for conducting the qualitative spectral analysis. Orig. art. has: 5 graphs, 1 table, and 1 photograph.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Dec65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 018

Card 3/3 *llb*

ACCESSION NR: AP4009135

S/0056/63/045/006/2068/2069

AUTHOR: Lazarev, B. G.; Khorenko, V. K.; Korniyenko, L. A.; Krivko, A. I.; Matsakova, A. A.; Ovcharenko, O. N.

TITLE: On the layered and filamentlike structure of the superconducting alloys Nb-Zr and Nb-Ti

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 45, no. 6, 1963, 2068-2069

TOPIC TAGS: superconducting alloy, niobium zirconium alloy, niobium titanium alloy, layered structure, filament structure, electron microscopic investigation, plastic deformation, critical magnetic field, solid solution, saturated solid solution, critical current density

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on electron-microscopic observations of thin films and filamentary systems of tracks in alloys of Nb with 25 at. % Zr and of Nb with 66 at. % Ti. Samples of the original alloy were compared with samples reduced in thickness by rolling from 2-5 mm to 0.05-0.5 mm at room temperature. When observed by

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009135

cathode etching, only a few undeformed samples showed a thin filamentlike precipitate structure, but the deformed samples showed the presence of a developed system of layers even at a magnification of 450. Under the electron microscope, sections cut at a very small angle ($\leq 3^\circ$ for Nb-Zr) showed more and more fine elements with increasing magnification. The alloy contains a whole set of layer thicknesses from several times ten Angstrom up, which are not uniformly distributed but come in packets. The conductivity drops to its initial value after annealing at 100°C. This demonstrates experimentally that the increase in the current density of the superconducting current (from 100-1000 to 20000-40000 A/sq.cm.) in the critical magnetic field is due to the developed system of precipitated layers and filaments.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko -tehnicheskii institut AN UkrSSR (Physicotechnical Institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Aug63

DATE ACQ: 02Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, MA

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KOTLYAREVSKIY, G.P., inzhener; KRIVKO, A.L., inzhener; ROVNYI, N.S.

Toughening the end-piece of wire-rope drums by surface cold
hardening. Vest.mash.35 no.11:58-59 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)
(Winches) (Metals--Cold working)

KRIVKO, A.M.

Natural differentiation in the vernal generation of *Oestrus ovis* L.
in the Alma-Ata Province. Dokl.AN SSSR 111 no.1:248-249 N-D '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut veterinarii Kazakhskogo filiala Vsesoyuznoy akademii
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Alma-Ata Province--Horseflies)
(Parasites--Domestic animals)

COUNTRY : USSR G
 CATEGORY : Zooparasitology. Acarids and Insects as Vectors
 of Disease. Insects
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 4 1959, No. 15054
 AUTHOR : Krivko, A. N.
 INST. : Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Kazakh Affi-
 TITLE : On the Morphology and Biology of Horse Botflies
 in Southeast Kazakhstan
 ORIG. PUB. : Tr. In-ta vet. Kazakhsk. fil. VASKhNIL, 1957, 8,
 269-278
 ABSTRACT : In the investigated oblast, the number and time
 of development of *Rhinoestrus purpureus* and *Rh.*
latifrons are approximately the same. The falling
 out of larvae takes place from the second half
 of April until September. The pupae develop du-
 *Institute of All-Union Academy of Agricultural
 Sciences imeni Lenin
 CARD: 1/2

33

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 4 1959, No. 15054
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : ring 21-32 days. The flight is observed from the
 cont'd second half of May until October. A part of the
 larvae complete their development on the mucosa
 of the pharynx and leave their host through the
 digestive tract. The larvae of the second stage
 of both species are described in detail and il-
 lustrated.-- E. Ya. Grunin
 CARD: 2/2

COUNTRY : USSR G
CATEGORY : Zooparasitology. Acarids and Insects as Vectors
of Disease. Insecta
ARG. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 4 1959, No. 15053
AUTHOR : Kalyko, A. M.
INSE. : Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Kazakh Affi-
TITLE : Morphology and Biology of the Sheep Botfly (*Oes-
trus ovis* L.) in Southeast Kazakhstan
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. In-ta vet. Kazakhsk. Fil. VASKHNIL, 1957, 8,
279-300
ABSTRACT : By experimental infection and multiple autopsies
of sheep, it was established that two generations
of the botfly developed during a year, and like-
wise the phenology of the developmental stages
of the two generations was clarified. The coupling
*Institute of All-Union Academy of Agricultural
Sciences imeni Lenin
CARD: 1/2

32

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

G

APS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 4 1959, No. 15053

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : of the botflies begins in the air. The larvae
cont'd develop from eggs after 16-20 days in the belly
of the fertilized female. The flight of the
first generation begins from the second half
of May and ends in August; the flight of the
second generation starts in August and terminates
by the middle of October. The phases of develop-
ment of the botfly are described and illustrated.
Among larvae of the first stage, four individuals
were found which differed by the arrangement on
the segments.-- K. Ya. Grunin

CARD: 2/2

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Arachno-Entomoses.

R

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol. No 22, 1958, No 101388

Author : Kriyko, A. M.

Inst : Institute of Veterinary Medicine of the Kazakh Affiliate
of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni
Lenin.

Title : Testing New Insecticide Preparations in the Fight against
Botfly Larvae in Sheep.

Orig Pub : Tr. in-ta vet. Kazakhsk. fil. VASKHSEL, 1957, 8, 311-315.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Arachno-Entomoses.

R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 7483

Author : Cheresnov, N. A.; Krivko, A. M.
Inst : Institute of Veterinary Science, Kazakh Affiliate
of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences
Imeni Lenin

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta vot. Kazakhsk. fil. VASKhNIL, 1957, 8,
316-326

Abstract : It is recommended to treat the animals from the
middle of October until January during which time the
larvae of the I stage which are sensitive to insecti-
cides are localized in the nasal cavity accessible to
the effect of aerosols. We shall only apply the
mechanical method of preparing aerosol: as compared
to the thermomechanical method, this method produces
aerosols without admixture of exhaust gases and thermal

Card 1/2

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals: Arachno-Entomoses.

R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 7483

decay products of the preparations in use. Most effective are aerosols prepared from solutions of hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH) and DDT in solaric oil, turpentine and lysol. In order to avoid poisoning of the animals, oils admixed with kerosene or benzine and carbon tetrachloride should not be used. The indoor aerosol treatment of farm animals kills both the ectoparasites which are carried by the animals themselves and the ones contained on the premises. Animals with various respiratory and infectious diseases may be treated with aerosols mechanically obtained from corresponding preparations. -- A. P. Adrianov

Card 2/2

4 K 16 K 0, H. M.

Index / Diseases of Farm Animals. Arachno-Entomozoo.

Abstr Jour : Ref Izv - Zoologiya, No 2, 1979, No. 7990
Author : Tsolishcheva, L. M.; Shlyubovskaya-Dostolitsa, A. S.;
Lomgileva, S. G.; Pavlovskiy, I. B.; Krivos, A. B.
Inst : Khabarovsk Scientific Research Veterinary Institute
Title : The Effect of Apparatus-Less Insecticidal Aerosols
in the Form of Smoke Upon the Organism of Sheep
Orig Pub : Tr. Khabarovsk. n.-i. vnt. in-ty, 1977, 9, 248-252
Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

USSR / Diseases of Farm Animals. Arachno-Entomol.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 22, 1958, No 101557

Author : Kryvko, G. M.

Inst : Kazakh Scientific Research Veterinary Institute.

Title : Testing of Hexachlorocyclohexane Aerosoles Applied Without the Use of Apparatus in the Form of Smoke to 1-st Stage Larvae of the Ovine Botfly [*Oestrus ovis* L.].

Orig Pub : Tr. Kazakhsk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957, 9, 552-555

Abstract : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

20

KRIVKO, A. M.

"Bot (gastric and cavity) Flies in Farm Animals in Kazakhstan,"

report submitted at Fourth International Regional Conference of Asian Countries on
Parasitic Diseases in Animals, 31 May to 7 June 1958, Alma Ata, Kazakh SSR.

Kazakh Res. Veterinary Inst, Alma-Ata

KRIVKO, A. M., Cand Vet Sci (diss) -- "Material on the nodular sheep fly in Kazakhstan". Alma-Ata, 1959. 14 pp (Committee on Higher and Inter Spec Educ of the Council of Ministers Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata Zoovet Inst), 150 copies (KI, No 10, 1960, 135)

KARCHAGINA, Ye.A.; STRELETS, N.M.; SHNEYDER, F.A.; GAMBELVA, Z.S.;
KRIVKO, A.H.; KOTENKO, K.I.; AGHAYEVA, R.V.; GAYVONONSKAYA, H.M.

Effectiveness of the compound treatment of chronic dystrophic
polyarthrititis in miners at Sochi-Matsesta Health Resort at various
seasons of the year. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't.
24 no.6:503-506 N-D '59. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz sanatoriya imeni S. Ordzhonididze v Sochi (dir. D.A.Bershadskiy)
nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof. M.M.Shikhov).
(ARTHRITIS) (MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

KOSEVICH, V.M.; SOLDATOV, V.P.; Primalni uchastiye: MOROZ, N.G.,
student; KRIVKO, A.P., student.

Experimental etching of zinc single crystals. Kristallografiia
6 no.3:439-442 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskij institut imeni V.I. Lenina.
(Zinc crystals)

TOLKACHEV, O.N.; PROKHOROV, A.B.; VORONIN, V.G.; KRIVKO, L.N.; PREGORAZHESKIY,
N.A.

Synthetic studies of curare alkaloids. Part 7: Synthesis of
2-methoxy-4-(β -acylaminoethyl)-2'-alkoxy-5'-carbalkylmethylidiphenyl
esters. Zhur.ob,khim. 31 no.5:1540-1545 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni M.V.
Lomonosova.

(Alkaloids)

(Acetic acid)

KRIVKO, N., aspirant

Zinc sulfate and the rosette disease of apple. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
1 bol. 10 no.6:53-54 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Donskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, stantsiya Persianovka,
Rostovskoy oblasti.

112-57-7-15741D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 7, p 273 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krivko, N. I.

TITLE: Investigation of Ferromagnetic Resonance in some Ferrites at Low Temperature (Issledovaniye ferromagnitnogo rezonansa v nekotorykh ferritakh pri nizkikh temperaturakh)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, presented to the Fiz. -tekhn. in-t AN SSSR (Physics-and-Engineering Institute, AS USSR), Leningrad, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Fiz. -tekhn. in-t AN SSSR (Physics-and-Engineering Institute, AS USSR)

Card 1/1

REF ID: A61100

AUTHOR KOMAR, A.P., Member of the Academy of Science of the Ukrainian SSR, and N.I. KRIVKO 20-1-16/64

TITLE The Temperature Dependence of the g-Factor and of the Relaxation Time in the Ferromagnetic Resonance for Some Ferrites.
(Temperaturnaya zavisimost' g-faktora i vremeni relaksatsii pri ferro magnitnom rezonanse dlya nekotorykh ferritov-Russian)

PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 114, Nr 1, pp 64-66 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT First of all the paper under review refers to some relevant previously published papers. Then the authors compute the factor of the spectroscopic decomposition g and the relaxation time T with the aid of known formulae which were adapted to the conditions prevailing in the experiment described in the paper under review. g and T are determined in this paper for two groups of technological ferrites with the compositions $\text{NiO} \cdot \text{ZnO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{ZnO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$. These ferrites were produced by roasting and they contained, at the boundaries of their grains, rests of oxides. The measurements were conducted at temperatures of 290 and 4.20K and at a frequency of $9.4 \cdot 10^9$ hertz. The authors of this paper determined the magnetization curves and the saturation magnetization for all ferrites investigated by them. The saturation magnetization was achieved at relatively low field intensities ($H < 1400$ oersted). The ferromagnetic resonance was investigated with the aid of rectangular and coaxial wave guides. The ferrite discs were arranged in the wave guide at right angles to the direction of the magnetic alternating field. The dimensions of the ferrite discs a-

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The Temperature Dependence of the g -Factor and of the Relaxation Time in the Ferromagnetic Resonance for Some Ferrites. 20 16/54

re listed in the paper under review. Each disc had a circular hole of a diameter of 2mm. The computations and the measurements showed that such a hole has no substantial influence on the value of the coefficients of demagnetisation N_x and N_y , if the discs are thin. It was possible to vary the field intensity of the constant magnetising field from 0 to 26,000 oersted. For the generation and measurement of the electromagnetic field, a standard apparatus for the frequency range 8500-9600 megahertz was used. The characteristic curves of absorption and of dispersion are pictured in diagrams contained in the paper under review. The data obtained in this context show the following: In a part of the ferrites investigated, the g -factor changes if the temperature is reduced by an amount which is larger than the accidental error of measurement of 4%. As far as the change in the relaxation time is concerned no general tendency was observed. It is not possible to explain on basis of the existing microscopic theories the change of the g -factor at reduction of the temperature.

(3 reproductions, 2 charts).

Physical-Technological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

ASSOCIATION
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED
AVAILABLE
Card 2/2

24.12.1956

Library of Congress.

AUTHOR: Krivko, N. I. SOV/57-08-8-15/37

TITLE: Ferromagnetic Resonance in Some Ferrites at Low Temperatures
(Ferromagnitnyy rezonans v nekotorykh ferritakh pri nizkikh temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1958, Nr 8, pp 1703 - 1710 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an exposition of the fundamental results of the investigation of ferromagnetic resonance in ferrites at low temperatures with a frequency of $\sim 9,4 \cdot 10^9$ c. Polycrystalline ferrites with a composition $\text{NiO} \cdot \text{ZnO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ and $\text{Li}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{ZnO} \cdot \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ with a varying molar percentage of the components were investigated. The extreme values of the absorption and of the dispersion curve served as a basis in the computation of the principal parameters of the resonance, the g -factor and the relaxation time T , according to the formulae by Pil'shchikov (Ref 10). The factor of the spectroscopic splitting in some ferrites was considerably diminished when the temperature was lowered from 290°K to the temperature of liquid helium ($4,2^\circ\text{K}$). The relaxation time is only little dependent upon time. It is of the order of 10^{-9} sec to $4,2^\circ\text{K}$, which agrees

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Ferromagnetic Resonance in Some Ferrites at Low
Temperatures

SOV/57-58-8-15/37

with most recent experiments (Ref 21) dealing with the ferro-
magnetic resonance in ferrites at such temperatures. The
decrease of the g -factor with temperature was observed at the
following composition of the ferrites: 16,7% NiO .37%ZnO.
.46%Fe₂O₃; 18%NiO. 42%ZnO . 40%Fe₂O₃; 20%Li₂O.80%Fe₂O₃. A

theoretical explanation could possibly be found on the basis
of a detailed investigation of the interaction of the sub-
lattice taking into account the possibility of the existence of
considerable excitations of the spin-dipole interaction. A.P.
Komar suggested the subject, the Head of the kryogennaya
laboratoriya FTI (Cryogen Laboratory at the Physical Technical
Institute) N.M.Reynov assisted in the experiments. Professor
L.E.Gurevich discussed the results with the authors. There are
4 figures, 2 tables, and 24 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tehnicheskij institut AN SSSR (Lenin-
grad Physical and Technical Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 24, 1957
Card 2/2

GUBANOV, A.I.; KRIVKO, N.I.; REYNOV, N.M.

Experimental determination of polaron mass in cuprous oxide. Zhur.
eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.2:341-344 P 160. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Copper oxide) (Semiconductors)

S/056/60/039/006/059/063
B006/B063

AUTHORS: Krivko, N. I., Reynov, N. M.

TITLE: Experimental Determination of the Polaron Mass in Cuprous Oxide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 6(12), p. 1850

TEXT: This "Letter to the Editor" is a supplement to Ref. 1 which reported on the experimental determination of the polaron mass in polycrystalline cuprous oxide. The study has now been extended to single crystals under the following conditions: The external magnetic field and the [111] plane formed an angle of 10° ; the crystal was exposed to white light at 4.2°K . The h-f energy absorption was measured as a function of the magnetic field strength, resulting in the curve shown in the accompanying figure. The two peaks obtained for strong fields correspond to the effective polaron masses of $M_1 = 5.8 m_0$ and $M_2 = 6.6 m_0$ calculated from $\omega = eH/Mc$. Professor A. I. Gubanov is thanked for a

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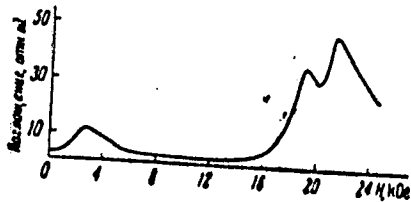
Experimental Determination of the
Polaron Mass in Cuprous Oxide

S/056/60/039/006/059/063
B006/B063

discussion. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut Akademii nauk
SSSR (Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology,
Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1960



Card 2/2

GUTS, Z. A.; REYNOV, N. M.; KRIVKO, N. I.; SIDOROVA, T. A.; FOGEL', A. A.

Superconducting alloys in the system Nb - Zr. Fiz. tver. tela 5
no.1:361-362 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut imeni A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Niobium-zirconium alloys) (Superconductivity)

KOLCHIN, A.M.; KRIVKO, N.I.; REYNOV, N.H.

Experimental study of a superconducting Nb-Zr alloy at the
frequency 9250 Mc. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 44 no.1:53-56 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut imeni A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.
(Niobium-Zirconium alloys)

KRIVKO, N.I.

Absorption of high-frequency energy in the superconducting
alloy Nb-Zr. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 34 no.7:1337-1339 J1 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.F. Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

L 2559-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPP(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JI/
JG/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5024050

85
8/8
UR/0057/65/035/009/1675/1677

AUTHOR: Guts, Z. A.; Krivko, N. I.; Morozova, V. K.; Sidorova, T. A.; Fogel', A. A.

TITLE: Superconducting alloy in the Nb-Ga system

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 9, 1965, 1675-1677

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, superconducting alloy, niobium, gallium

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of measurements of the superconducting properties of alloys in a Nb-Ga system at a temperature of 4.2K and magnetic fields up to 28 koe. The alloys were prepared by means of special equipment developed by the FTI Laboratory and described elsewhere (I. V. Korin. Promyshlennoye primeneniye tokov vysokoy chastoty, ed. G. F. Golovina, Izd. "Mashinostroyeniye," M-L, 1964, 269-275). The starting materials consisted of vacuum-refined niobium and metallic gallium. The latter was additionally degassed at 800-1000C in vacuum at 10^{-4} - $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg for a period of 2-3 min. The transition from the superconducting state to the normal state was recorded by a change in the inductance of a coil prepared from the given alloy. Mechanical experiments showed the highest plasticity in alloys with 7-12% Ga (by weight). Their hardness did not exceed 350 kg/mm², whereas the hardness of alloys

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L 2559-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024050

with 12—32% Ga was 450—850 kg/mm². Alloys containing 7—12% Ga are apparently the most suitable for wires. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure. 3
[YK]

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskij institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, EM

NO REF SOV: -002

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4108

Card 292

I. 7735-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5025908 JD/WN/JG/GG SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/65/035/010/1906/1907

AUTHOR: Krivko, N.I.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A.F.Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Measurement of the magnetic field at the surface of a Nb-Zr superconductor by means of electron paramagnetic resonance

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 10, 1906-1907

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic field measurement, superconducting alloy, electron paramagnetic resonance

ABSTRACT: This paper reports experiments performed to prove the feasibility of using electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) to measure the magnetic field strength at the surface of a superconductor. A circular disc (dimensions not given) of Nb-Zr alloy formed the floor of a rectangular resonator. To the center of this disc there was fastened a $4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^3$ chip of diphenyl picryl hydrazyl to produce the EPR signal. The 9300 Mc microwaves were modulated at 630 kc and the EPR signal was displayed on the screen of an oscilloscope synchronized with the 50 cps sweep of the magnetic field. The applied magnetic field (approximately 3 kOe) was parallel to the surface of the superconductor and was measured with a proton resonance device. The EPR line was ob-

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UDC: 537.31.62

L 7735-66

ACC NR: AP5025908

6

served at 4.2 °K both with and without the superconductor present. The superconductor was cooled before the field was applied. The presence of the superconductor shifted the EPR line (altered the magnetic field strength) by 188.6 Oe and increased its width from 3.0 to 11.4 Oe. The shift of the line is ascribed to a local field at the surface of the superconductor and the increase of the line width to the inhomogeneity of the local field. The described technique for measuring the magnetic field at the surface of a superconductor is satisfactory; its advantages are high sensitivity, the small size of the detector, and the absence of loads, and its disadvantage is the small range of magnetic field strengths that can be measured. This disadvantage might be overcome by employing EPR lines from a number of different materials. The author thanks A.V.Kogan for his interest in the work and M.M.Berger for his assistance with the experiment: Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 figure. 4/4/55

SUB CODE: EM, SS/ SUBM DATE: 10Feb65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005

Card

2/2

L 4129-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/ENP(t)/ENP(z)/ENP(i) IJP(c) JD/WH/JG/AT
ACCESSION NR: AP5024689 UR/0056/65/049/003/07.10/0733

AUTHOR: Krivko, N.I.; Berger, M.M. U4

TITLE: Local magnetic fields on the surface of an Nb-Zr superconductor in the mixed state 214350
776

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 3, 1965, 730-733

TOPIC TAGS: superconductor local magnetic field, superconductor surface magnetization, induced superconductor currents, surface magnetic field measurement, niobium zirconium superconductor thermomagnetics.

ABSTRACT: This investigation of local (intrinsic) magnetic fields of a superconductor in the mixed state has the aim of elucidating their nature and causes of their dependence upon external field variations. The 60-40% (by weight) Nb-Zr alloy disk specimen was thermomagnetically in the mixed state, i.e. in an outer magnetic field with magnitudes between H_{c1} and H_{c2} . The electronic paramagnetic resonance method was used to measure the total surface (resonance) field in small diphenylpicryl hydrazine sensor pieces attached to the plane surface of the superconductor, using the IMI-2 proton resonance instrument. The local intrinsic field of the superconductor was computed as the difference between the applied outer
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L 5130-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020118

0

which helps to isolate the desirable signal; this ratio is calculated by a technique based on an expansion of the kernel $R(t, \tau)$ into its eigen-functions. As a direct and exact solution of the above integral equation is practically impossible, the function $b(t)$ is determined by an approximation. A functional block diagram illustrates the idea of an optimal receiver based on the above considerations. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 56 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 002

PC
Card 2/2

KRIVKO, V.

Our discussion with the editorial staff. Energetik 11
no.4:45 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Power engineering)