

Cord 3/3

ENGLIN, M.A.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; MAKAROV, S.P.; NIKIFOROVA, T.Ya.;
LYSENKO, V.V.; DUBOV, S.S.

Heterogeneous fluorination with elementary fluorine. Part 7:
Fluorination of hydrochlorides of aliphatic amines. Zhur. ob.
khim. 35 no.7:1167-1171 J1 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

ENGLIN, M.A.; MAKAROV, S.P.; DUBOV, S.S.; YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.

Heterogeneous fluorination by elementary fluorine. Part 5:
Fluorination of silver and potassium thiocyanates. Zhur. ob.
khim. 35 no.8:1412-1415 Ag '65.

Heterogeneous fluorination by elementary fluorine. Part 6:
Fluorination of cyanuric chloride. Ibid. 1416-1418
(MIRA 18:8)

L 32643-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T WW/JW/RM
ACC NR: AP6015613 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/002/0344/0347

AUTHORS: Makarov, S. P.; Englin, M. A.; Videyko, A. F.; Tobolin, V. A.; Dubov, S. S. 53
53
13

ORG: none

TITLE: Reactions of hexafluorodimethylnitroxide¹

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 168, no. 2, 1966, 344-347

TOPIC TAGS: chemical reaction, halogen oxygen nitrogen compound, fluorinated organic compound

ABSTRACT: Reactions of hexafluorodimethylnitroxide (I), which was described in an earlier paper by S. P. Makarov, A. Ya. Yakubovitch i dr. (Zhurn. Vsesoyuzn. khim. obshch. im. D. I. Mendeleeva, no. 1, 106, 1965; DAN, 160, 1319, 1965), with ethylene, tetrafluoroethylene, acetylene, benzene, tetrafluorohydrazine, phosphorus trichloride and trifluoride, lead and tin are described. Photolysis and pyrolysis of I were also investigated. The structure of the reaction products was analyzed by means of elementary analysis, mass spectroscopy, determination of molecular weight, and by formation of derivatives. It was established that in some reactions I acts as a typical free radical, while in others as an oxidizing agent releasing its oxygen. Photolysis leads to dimerization of I, while pyrolysis at 350C results in

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ACC NR: AP6015613

decomposition (it is stable at temperatures up to 200C). The authors express their
gratitude to F. N. Chelobov and A. M. Khokhlov for mass spectrophotometric study of
some compounds. This paper was presented by Academician I. L. Knunyants on 29
September 1965. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1/ equations. 2

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 24Sep65/

ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card

2/2

L 058/0-57 EWP(j)/ENT(m) RM/WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6028898

SOURCE CODE: UR/0079/66/036/008/1419/1420

AUTHOR: Makarov, S. P.; Yermakova, I. V.; Shpanskiy, V. A.

30
29

ORG: none

TITLE: Fluorination of liquid acetonitrile with free fluorine

18

SOURCE: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1419-1420

TOPIC TAGS: fluorination, acetonitrile, free fluorine, *fluorine*

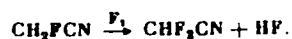
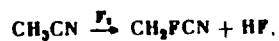
ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the fluorination of liquid acetonitrile with free fluorine rarefied with nitrogen. The reaction was conducted at 10—15C with vigorous agitation. There were no flares or explosions. Hydrogen fluoride formed in the reaction slowed down fluorination and had to be bound with sodium fluoride. The reaction products were fluoroacetonitrile, difluoroacetonitrile, N-fluoro-1,1-difluoroethylenimine, and N,N-difluoro-1,1-difluoroethylamine. The reactions can be represented as follows:

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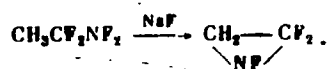
UDC: 547.23

L 05870-67

ACC NR: AP6028898



The cyclic product could have been formed by dehydrofluorination of N,N-difluoro-1,1-difluoroethylamine ↑



[B0]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 17Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

kh

Card 2/2

MAKAROV, G.I.; YAKUBOVICH, I.M.; LUKASHIN, V.I.

Synthesis of 2,4-dinitro-1-methyl-5-nitrophenyl
thylinitrophenyl. *Chem. Abstr.* 1964, 59, 12111c.

1. Submitted December 1, 1963.

86038

S/020/60/135/003/020/039
B019/B077

6.8000 (3201, 1099, 1162)

AUTHORS: Brekhovskikh, L. M., Corresponding Member of the AS USSR,
Yevtushenko, V. A., Makarov, S. S., and Pisarenko, V. F.

TITLE: Vertical Profile of Sound Propagation Velocity in the Ocean

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 135, No 3, pp 581-583

TEXT: The authors describe a new method of determining the sonic velocity in dependence of the depth of the ocean, using the so-called "characteristic points". The ocean depth is divided into a certain number of layers, taking their physical and chemical characteristics into account. Each curve which characterizes the mutual dependence of sonic velocity and ocean depth is approximated by a broken line, where the dc/dz gradient is constant within each individual layer (c is the sonic velocity, z is the ocean depth). The salient points of this curve are the characteristic points in the c - z plane, for which the mean depth and the sonic velocity are determined. By changing in time the curve $c = c(z)$, a family of curves is obtained which describe the actual conditions much better especially

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86038

Vertical Profile of Sound Propagation
Velocity in the Ocean

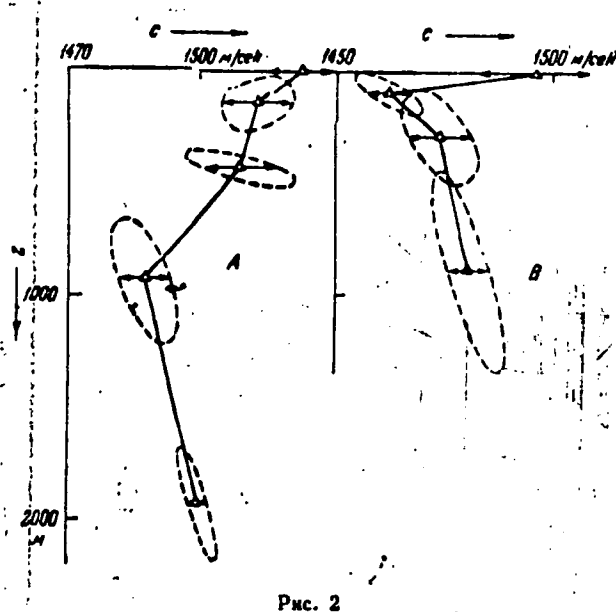
BO19/BO77 3/020/039

when there are sharp deviations of the dc/dz gradient. The new method is advantageous through these parameters used to analyze acoustic processes. The authors were able to determine two types of vertical distributions of the sonic velocity in a 10 degree square of the North-west Atlantic. The warm Gulfstream influences the first distribution type and can be divided into five layers. The cold Labradorstream influences the other distribution type and can be divided into four layers. Fig. 2 shows both distribution types. The authors thank V. Ya. Tolkachev, G. I. Merinova, N. P. Markova, and N. A. Smirnova for the calculations done. The Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy Institut (State Institute of Oceanography) is mentioned. Legend to Fig. 2: A is the first type of the velocity distribution and B the second. There are 2 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Acoustics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 20, 1960

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S/020/50/135/003/020/039
B019/B077

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BLAGOVESHCHENSKAYA, N.M.; ZARUBINA, L.V.; KONDRATENKO, V.F.; MAKAROV, S.V.;
MESHCHANNIKOVA, M.F.

Natural focus of *Leptospira hebdomadis* infections in Rostov Province.
Zool. zhur. 40 no.10:1457-1460 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Rostov-on-Don Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and
Hygiene.

(ROSTOV PROVINCE--LEPTOSPIROSIS)

(RODENTS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

MAKAROV, S.V.

The theory of series. Trudy IAFAN SSSR. Ser. fiz. no.4:167
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Mathematical statistics)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009782

S/0065/64/000/001/0023/0026

AUTHORS: Man'kovskaya, N.K.; Udovenko, S.A.; Makarov, S.V.

TITLE: Synthetic fatty acids prepared by carbon dioxide decomposition of soaps

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 1, 1964, 23-26

TOPIC TAGS: monocarboxylic acids, dicarboxylic acids, soap decomposition, synthetic fatty acids

ABSTRACT: Decomposition of technical soaps by carbon dioxide under pressure (not described) permits the preparation of synthetic fatty acids different from the commercial grades prepared by distillation. The reason for this difference is the concentration in the first fraction of all unsaponified compounds left after thermal processing; all dicarboxylic acids concentrate in the last fraction. To demonstrate the results of soap decomposition by carbon dioxide, the SZhK and ZhK technical soaps made by the Shebekinskiy Kombinat, were treated in an experimental installation in three steps, pro-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4009782

ducing five fractions without distillation. The demonstration showed that the first fraction contained 60% of C₂₁-C₂₅ acids; the second- 57% C₁₇-C₂₀ acids; the third - 85% C₁₀-C₁₆ acids. Their purity is higher than that of commercial acids prepared by distillation. The fourth fraction is a 90% concentrate of C₇-C₂₀ acids containing all resinous substances from which pure acids can be separated by distillation at 1480 and 5 mm Hg. The fifth fraction is a mixture of 35-40% monocarboxylic C₄-C₆ acids and 50-55% dicarboxylic C₈ - C₁₆ acids. These acids can be readily separated by simple distillation since the former boil up to 1200, while the latter in the 205-2450 range at 5 mm Hg. Orig. art. has 5 figures, no formulas, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 10Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MAKAROV, S.V.; SVECHNIKOV, M.A.

Observations of the Perseids in 1950. *Biul.VA00* no.11:20-21 '52.

(MLRA 6:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina universitet imeni A.A.

Zhdanova, astronomicheskiy kruzhok ^{2-ya} vtorogo kursa. (Meteors--August)

MAKAROV, S.V.; SVETCHNIKOV, M.A.

Outline of the earth's umbra during the lunar eclipse of September
26, 1950. Uch.zap.Len.un. no.153:158-165 '52. (MLRA 8:6)
(Eclipses, Lunar--1950)

29658
S/169/61/000/005/014/049
A005/A130

3.2100

AUTHOR: Makarov, S.V.

TITLE: Some calculations of counter telescopes. The light transmission power of a vertical telescope

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 5, 1961, 2-3, abstract 5 G 16. (Tr. Yakutskogo fil. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 1960, no. 3, 46-49)

TEXT: The author solves the problem of determining the absolute intensity N of cosmic rays recorded per unit time by a counter telescope. The angular distribution of radiation intensity is assumed to be $I(\theta, \lambda) = I_0 \cos^2 \theta$, where θ is the zenith angle, λ is the azimuth, I_0 is the vertical intensity ($\text{cm}^{-2}\text{sec}^{-1}\text{steradian}^{-1}$). On the basis of the general solution obtained for the problem, the directivity pattern of a vertical counter telescope located 20 m below the earth's surface is calculated. The definitive expression has the form: $b(\theta, \lambda) = I_0 \cos^2 \theta S(\theta, \lambda)$.

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29658

S/169/61/000/005/014/049

Some calculations of counter telescopes. The ... $\Delta 005/\Delta 130$

where $S(\theta, \lambda)$ is the section of the plane of the lower base of the telescope on which the cosmic rays impinge from the direction (θ, λ) .

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 2/2

MAKAROV, S.V.

Probability calculations of single-yale circuits. Vych. sist.
no.4:29-54 '62. (MIRA 18:1)

MAKAROV, S.V.

Reliability of military records with a small number of
sist. no. 88-9163 (MIA 1:1)

TITLE: The realization of stochastic matrices by finite automata

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vychisl. slatemy. Vyp. 8. Novosibirsk, 1963, 65-70

TOPIC TAGS: finite automaton, Boolean logic, Markov chain, stochastic matrix, stochastic matrix algorithm

TRANSLATION: Finite automata are discussed, synthesized from Boolean logic elements and single delays. If the random vector of inputs at time t does not depend upon the information referring to the preceding time moments, then the sequence of automaton states will form the homogeneous Markov chain character

depend upon the information referring to the preceding time moments, then the sequence of automaton states will form the homogenous Markov chain characterizing some stochastic matrix of transient probabilities. The given finite automata will realize this stochastic matrix. It is assumed that each input fed at any

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25251-05
ACCESSION NR: AR5000993

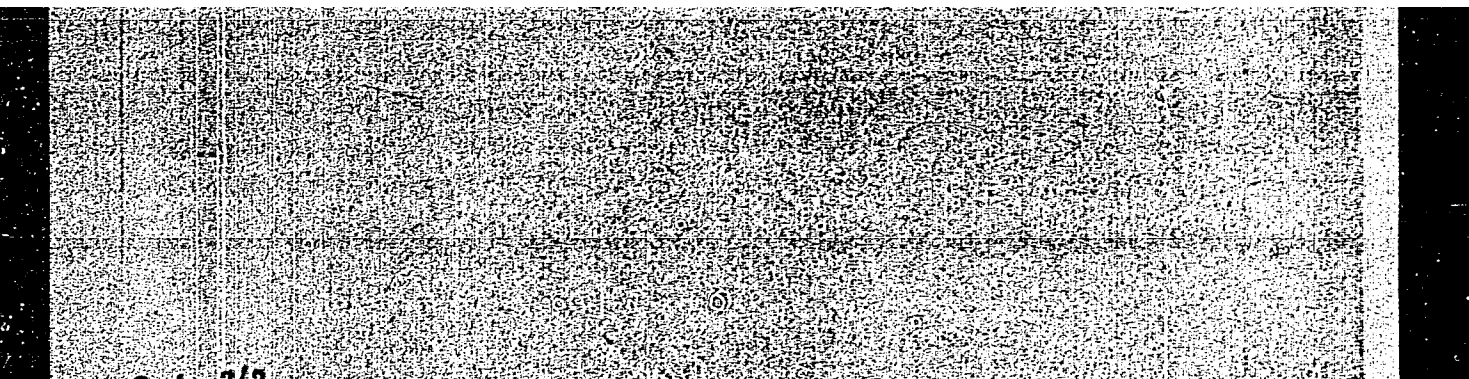
time moment with equal probability will take on the values 0 and 1. The stochastic matrices $A = (p_{ij})$ are discussed, for each of which there exists a number m such that $p_{ij} = b_{ij} / 2^m$ for all i, j , where all b_{ij} are integer numbers. The algorithm is presented which will afford construction of the class of automata to realize any such stochastic matrix. V. Martynuk

SUB CODE: MA, DP

ENCL: 00

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MAKAROV, S.V.

Upper bound of the mean length of a disjunctive normal form.

Disk. anal. no.3:78-80 '64.

(MIRA 18:9)

MAKAROV, S.V.

Probability calculation of multicycle systems. Vych. sist. no.13:
3-21 '64.

Peak reliability of single-cycle systems. Ibid.:22-32
(MIRA 18:2)

MAN'KOVSKAYA, N.K.; UDOVENKO, S.A.; MAKAROV, S.V.

Synthetic fatty acids obtained with the method of soap
decomposition by carbonic acid. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9
no.1:23-26 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

L 5055-66 EWT(d)/T IJP(e)

ACCESSION NR: AP5024538

UK/0378/65/000/004/0031/0037
512.932

46
B

AUTHOR: Makarov, S. V.

TITLE: Complexity estimate of the chopping algorithm

SOURCE: Kibernetika, no. 4, 1965, 31-37 16.445

TOPIC TAGS: cybernetics, finite automaton, Boolean function, algorithm, probability

ABSTRACT: In a study of the structural reliability of finite automata and of some other continuously acting devices the problem of finding the probability for the transformation of the Boolean function $f(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ into unity is often encountered. Here all the arguments of the function are random quantities with a known probability distribution. For the solution of this problem the author proposed earlier the so-called "chopping algorithm" (Vychislitel'nyye sistemy, no. 4, Novosibirsk, 1962) which essentially takes the original Boolean function in its orthogonal-nonrepetitive form (ONF) and for each term of this form finds the probability of its conversion into unity. Subsequently, these separate probabilities are combined into the solution of the entire problem. The simplicity of all the necessary calculations is determined basically by the properties of the

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L 5055-66

ACCESSION NR: AP3024538

orthogonal-nonrepetitive forms. However, there exist difficulties connected with the chopping algorithm due to the number of ONF terms contained in a particular Boolean function. To estimate the complexity of such an algorithm the present author calculates the mathematical expectation E of the number of terms M in the ONF version of the original function. Extended calculations presented in this paper lead to the result

$$E(M) \approx 0.235 \cdot 2^n$$

with a relative error not exceeding 0.001. The article concludes with an application of the chopping algorithm to monotonic functions. Orig. art. has: 57 formulas, 3 figures, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 18Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP, MA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 *Feb*

MAKAROV, S.V.

Topological evaluation of the memory capacity of a multistate system.
Probl. pered. inform. 1 no.2:108-111 '65. (MIRA 19,7)

MAN'KOVSKAYA, N.K.; PONOMARENKO, I. Ya.; UDOVENKO, S.A.; MAKAROV, S.V.;
KHLUD, M.L.

New method for separating and dividing synthetic fatty acids
into fractions. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no.6:52-57
Je'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. UkrNIIGiproneft' i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
i proyektnyy institut sinteticheskikh zhirozameniteley.

MAKAROV, S.V., assistant

Clinical observations on the use of some therapeutic pastes in the treatment of deep caries. Vop. obshchei stom. 17:27-29 '64.

Methodology for the study of the morphological reaction of the pulp of the carious tooth to the effect of therapeutic pastes. Ibid.:35-36 (MIRA 18:11)

MAKAROV, S. YA.

Mozhno li oblegchit' istrebitel'. (Tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, 1943, no. 3, p. 5-9, tables, diagrs.)

Title tr.: Is it possible to reduce the weight of a fighter?

TL504.T4 1943

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

MAKAROV, S. YA.

O priblizhennom opredelenii poletnogo vesa samoleta i ego chastei.
(Tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, 1945, no. 4, p. 8-10, 22, tables.)

Title tr.: Estimate of gross weight of an aircraft and its components.

TL504.Th 1945

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1955.

MAKAROV, S. Ya.

PHASE I

TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT

AID 510 - I

BOOK

Call No.: AF 641131

Authors: ASTAKHOV, M. F., KARAVAYEV, A. V., MAKAROV, S. Ya., and SUZDAL'TSEV, Ya. Ya.

Full Title: HANDBOOK OF AIRCRAFT STRENGTH CALCULATIONS

Transliterated Title: Spravochnaya kniga po raschetu samoleta na prochnost'

PUBLISHING DATA

Originating Agency: None

Publishing House: State Publishing House of the Defense Industry (Oborongiz)

Date: 1954

No. pp.: 708

No. of copies: Not given

Editorial Staff: The authors express thanks for help to the following: Shishkin, S. N.,

Doc. of Tech. Sci., Cheremuzhin, A. M., Prof., Doc. of Tech. Sci., Dubrovin, A. A.,

Kand. of Tech. Sci., Kurguzov, D. N., Eng., and Belous, A. A.

TEXT DATA

Coverage: This book is concerned exclusively with statics and does not contain problems not yet thoroughly verified in practice. The general character of the composition is entirely subordinated to the needs of engineers who start working in the field of aircraft strength calculations. Wherever it was possible, formulae were reduced through transformations or graphical interpretations to their practical form. Chapters in which new problems are considered contain more details than it should be expected from a handbook. The book contains, especially in parts 4 & 5, a comparatively large number of American and other foreign references, diagrams, graphs, tables, formulae.

On the basis of a general examination it may be stated that the book does not contain

Spravochnaya kniga po raschetu samoleta na prochnost'

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unknown in the USA methods of calculation. The novelty of it consists of the compilation of methods of strength calculation which otherwise must be looked for in various handbooks, textbooks and technical periodicals.

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thin-walled sections; Center of rigidity of open sections; Closed sections, Position of the center of rigidity of various sections; Bending work of a section with flanges and non-working walls; Distribution of tangential stresses in shearing for some sections.

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286-306

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343-347

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Ch. II Curved Isotropic Plate

421-432

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Ch. V Semi-Monocoque Fuselage

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Ch. VI Truss Fuselage

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Practical hints; Symmetrical loading; Torsion; Lateral loading.

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Ch. VIII Engine Mount. In-line and Radial Engines

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Ch. IX Empennages, Ailerons, Flaps and Controls

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PART SIX SHOCK ABSORBERS, LANDING GEAR. PRINCIPAL SYMBOLS

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Ch. II Oleo-Pneumatics. Design, Checking

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Ch. III Rubber Shock Absorbers

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697-700

Purpose: This book is intended for engineers and designers; it may be useful also to students of aviation institutes of higher learning.

Spravochnaya kniga po raschetu samoleta na prochnost'

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- Facilities: None
 - No. of Russian and Slavic References: 14 before 1939, 38 after this date. A number of footnotes are given in parts 4 and 5.
- Available: A.I.D., Library of Congress.

7/7

SHKYNIN, Viktor Mikhaylovich; YAGODIN, Ye.I., inzhener, retsenzent;
MAKAROV, S.Ya., inzhener, retsenzent; ZAYTSEVA, K.Ya., inzhener,
nauchnyy redaktor; PETROVA, I.A., izdatel'skiy redaktor;
CHISTYAKOVA, A.V., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Calculating aircraft centering] Raschet tsentrovki samoleta.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo obr.promyshl., 1955. 226 p. (MIRA 9:8)
(Airplanes--Design and construction)

MAKSIMOV, V., podpolkovnik, kand.voyennykh nauk; ORESHCHENKOV, A., kapitan;
MAKAROV, S., starshiy inzhener-leytenant; GOLOVIN, P., inzhener-
podpolkovnik

What do you suggest? Av.i kosm. 45 no.8:70-71 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Aeronautics, Military)

ANAN'YEV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; TIMOFEYEV, Pavel Grigor'yevich.
Prinimala uchastiye UL'YANOVA, Yu.T.; MAKAROV, S.Ya.,
inzh., retsenzent; ZASLAVSKIY, B.V., kand. tekhn.
nauk, red.; BURAKOVA, O.N., red.

[Vibrations of elastic systems in airplane structures
and their damping] Kolebaniia uprugikh sistem v aviatsion-
nykh konstruktsiyakh i ikh dempfirovanie. Moskva, Mashino-
stroenie, 1965. 525 p. (MIRA 18:4)

MAKINS, S. E.

Secretary

RECHARGE

c. 1961

see ILS

1962

/1

MAKAROV, T.A., Inzh. (Ust'-Kamenogorsk)

Improvement of boiler protection network. Energetik 13 nr.5:
23-24 My '65. (1965)

3325

S/141/61/004/006/012/017
E192/E382

9.1300

AUTHORS Kuz'min, N.A. and Makarov, T.V.
TITLE Electromagnetic waves in a cross-shaped waveguide consisting of a number of sectors
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, v. 4, no. 6, 1089 - 1098, 1961
TEXT The system considered is illustrated in Fig. 1a where the relevant geometrical parameters are indicated. Determination of fields and critical frequencies of the electromagnetic waves of E- and H-types in a regular ideally-conducting waveguide (such as shown in Fig. 1) is based on the solution of the scalar equations of the type:

$$\Delta \begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \kappa \\ \kappa \end{pmatrix}^2 \begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad (1)$$

with the following boundary conditions:

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a) for magnetic waves -

$$\partial \tilde{\Psi} / \partial n|_L = 0 \quad (2)$$

b) for electric waves -

$$\Psi|_L = 0 \quad (3)$$

These boundary conditions apply on the contour L of the transverse cross-section $S_{\perp}$ of the waveguide. The operator

Δ in Eq (1) is the two-dimensional Laplace operator, and m^2 and k^2 are eigen values of magnetic and electric waves respectively, $\underline{n}$ is the external normal to the contour

the functions $\tilde{\Psi}$ and Ψ are the longitudinal components of the magnetic and electric Hertz vectors, which are related to the longitudinal field components by the following equations

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Electromagnetic waves

$$H_z = \tilde{\kappa}^2 \tilde{\psi} ; \quad E_z = \kappa^2 \psi$$

and

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\kappa} \\ \kappa \end{pmatrix} = k^2 - \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{h} \\ h \end{pmatrix}^2$$

where $\tilde{h}$ and h are propagation constants of the magnetic and electric waves, respectively. It is known that the extremum functionals, whose Euler equations are in the form of Eqs. (1), are in the form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\kappa} \\ \kappa \end{pmatrix}^2 = \int_S \left(\nabla \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\psi} \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} \right)^2 dS_{\perp} \quad (4)$$

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under the conditions that:

$$\int_{S_{\perp}} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \hat{\Psi} \\ \Psi \end{matrix} \right\}^2 dS_{\perp} = 1 \quad (5)$$

where ∇ is the two-dimensional Hamiltonian operator. The eigen values and the eigen functions can be determined by using the Ritz method, according to which the approximate solutions are in the form of a series:

$$u_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \varphi_i \quad (6)$$

where a_i are unknown coefficients. The function

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Electromagnetic waves .

φ_1 (Ref. 1: S.G. Mikhlin Direct Methods in Mathematical Physics GITTL M-L, 1950) should satisfy the boundary condition of Eq. (3). A sequence of functions of φ_1 should form a complete linearly-independent system. The coefficients a_1 are chosen by finding the minimum for Eq. (4) under the condition expressed by Eq. (5). First, the magnetic waves are considered and it is pointed out that the eigen value of Eq. (2) for the condition of Eq. (2) for a cylindrical waveguide is given by the first root of the equation $J_1'(x) = 0$, which is equal to $1.84/a$, where a is the internal radius of the cylinder. Two degenerate magnetic waves of the H_{11} type correspond to this eigen value in a circular waveguide. The approximate solution of Eq. (6) for the quasi- H_{11} wave in a cross-shaped waveguide of Fig. 1a is therefore assumed to be in the form

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$$\psi_1 = \sum_n a_n J_n(1.84 r/a) [\cos(n\varphi) - \sin(n\varphi)] \quad (n = 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ \dots)$$

On the basis of this equation, a set of graphs is constructed for the eigen value $b\tilde{\omega}_1$ of the quasi- H_{11} wave as a function of Θ or $\mu = b/a$ (for various values of μ or Θ). This is shown in Fig. 2. Similar solutions are determined for the quasi- H_{21} and H_{01} waves. With regard to the critical frequency of the principal electric wave (quasi- E_{01}) this is determined by calculating the minimum non-zero eigen value of Eq. (1), subject to the conditions of Eq. (3). It is shown that the coordinate functions in this case are composed of a system of functions consisting of a product of function $\omega(r, \varphi)$ and various combinations of trigonometric and Bessel functions.

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Electromagnetic waves

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$$\psi_1 = \omega(r, \varphi) \left\{ a_0 + \sum_n a_{n+1} J_n(2.405r/a) [\cos(n\varphi) - \sin(n\varphi)] \right\}$$

$$(n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

where $\omega(r, \varphi)$ is a continuous function having finite and continuous derivatives inside the region S_1 . The coordinate

functions ψ_1 are also determined for the quasi- E_{11} waves.

The results are illustrated in some graphs and tables from which it is seen that no degeneration takes place between H_{01} and E_{11} waves in a cross-shaped waveguide. It is therefore

possible to use such a waveguide for transmitting H_{01} waves

in waveguide bends. There are 6 figures, 5 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

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E192/E382

Electromagnetic waves

ASSOCIATION

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut svyazi, Moskva (Central Scientific
Research Institute of Communications, Moscow)

SUBMITTED

April 15 1961

Card 8/08

30430
S/109/61/006/012/005/020
D200/D305

9,1300

AUTHORS: Kuz'min, N.A., and Makarov, T.V.

TITLE: Electromagnetic waves in rectangular cross-shaped waveguides

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. o, no. 12, 1961, 1989 - 1997

TEXT: The authors' purpose is to determine the electric and magnetic field configuration for a number of modes in the cross-shaped waveguide. The partial differential equation

$$\Delta \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{\psi} \\ \bar{\phi} \end{matrix} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{\kappa} \\ \bar{\kappa} \end{matrix} \right\}^2 \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{\psi} \\ \bar{\phi} \end{matrix} \right\} = 0 \quad (1)$$

is solved approximately with the aid of the Kaleigh-Ritz method, i.e. the integral

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{\kappa} \\ \bar{\kappa} \end{matrix} \right\}^2 = \iint_{S_1} \left(\nabla \left\{ \begin{matrix} \bar{\psi} \\ \bar{\phi} \end{matrix} \right\} \right)^2 dS_1 \quad (4)$$

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is minimized. In (1) and (4) $\tilde{\psi}$ and ψ stand for the transverse wave functions of the H and E modes respectively, $\tilde{\kappa}$ and κ are the respective eigenvalues (cut-off wave numbers) of the above modes. The nth approximation of the wave function is written in the following form:

$$u_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \varphi_i \quad (6) \quad 4$$

where the φ_i functions satisfy the boundary conditions and the a_i coefficients are chosen to satisfy the equation system

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i [(\nabla \varphi_i, \nabla \varphi_j) - \left\{ \frac{\tilde{\kappa}}{\kappa} \right\}^2 (\varphi_i, \varphi_j)] = 0; \quad j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n. \quad (7)$$

where the brackets denote scalar multiplication. For the first H mode the trial function is assumed as follows:

$$\tilde{\psi}_1 = a_1 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2a} - a_2 \sin \frac{\pi y}{2a} + a_3 \sin \frac{3\pi x}{2a} - a_4 \sin \frac{3\pi y}{2a}.$$

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where a is the width of the waveguide (see Fig. 1). The eigenvalues resulting from the first and fourth approximations can be seen in Table 1 as a function of $\sigma = b/2a$. If $\sigma \rightarrow 1$ this mode agrees with the sum of the H_{01} and H_{10} modes in the square waveguide. For this reason the author calls this mode a quasi- $(H_{10} + H_{01})$ mode (Fig. 1a)

In a similar manner the properties of a number of other modes are calculated namely quasi- H_{11} (Fig. 1b), quasi- $(H_{20} + H_{02})$ (Fig. 1c), quasi- $(H_{12} + H_{21})$ (Fig. 1d), quasi- H_{22} (Fig. 1e), quasi- $(H_{30} + H_{03})$ (Fig. 1f), quasi- $(H_{40} - H_{04})$ (Fig. 1g), quasi- E_{11} (Fig. 1h), quasi- $(E_{12} + E_{21})$ (Fig. 1i). It is shown that the eigenvalues of the H_{01} and E_{11} modes are different which suggests the possibility of using a cross-shaped waveguide for the bends of an H_{01} transmission system. There are 2 figures, 9 tables and 3 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc.

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1961

Card 3/0

34033

S/109/62/007/001/011/027
D266/D301

9.1300

AUTHOR: Makarov, T.V.

TITLE: Attenuation of electromagnetic waves due to losses in the walls of cross-shaped waveguides

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 7, no. 1, 1962, 99 - 104

TEXT: The purpose of the paper is to calculate the attenuation of certain transverse electric waves in cross-shaped waveguides (both for rectangular and sectoral cross-section). The author starts the analysis by writing up the general formula (derived with the aid of Leontovich boundary conditions) for attenuating H waves in a waveguide of arbitrary cross-section

$$\beta = \frac{w}{2h} \frac{\int_L \left| \frac{\partial \tilde{\psi}}{\partial l} \right|^2 dl + \tilde{\kappa} \int_L |\tilde{\psi}|^2 dl}{\tilde{\kappa} \iint_{S_1} |\tilde{\psi}|^2 dS_1}, \quad (1)$$

where w - wave impedance of the metal, $\tilde{h}$ - propagation coefficient,
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S/109/62/007/001/011/027
D266/D301

Attenuation of electromagnetic ...

κ - transverse wave number, k - wave number in free space, S_1 - cross-section of the waveguide, L - boundary of S_1 , $\tilde{\Psi}$ - eigenfunction. Here $\tilde{h}$, $\tilde{\kappa}$ and $\tilde{\gamma}$ are unperturbed quantities. The eigenfunctions and eigenvalues of a number of H modes in a rectangular cross-shaped waveguide are determined by N.A. Kuz'min and T.V. Makarov (Ref. 2: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1961, 6, 12, 1989). The author takes the previously derived eigenfunctions, substitutes them into (1), performs the integration and gives numerical results for the quasi- $(H_{01} + H_{10})$ and quasi- $(H_{02} + H_{20})$ modes. The eigenfunctions for a sectoral cross-shaped waveguide are also determined by Kuz'min and Makarov (Ref. 3: Izv. vuzov MVO SSSR (Radiofizika), 1961, 6). Substituting again into (1) the author calculates the attenuation for a quasi- H_{01} wave and concludes that the attenuation of this mode in the cross-shaped waveguide is always larger than that of the H_{01} mode in a circular waveguide. There are 3 figures and 3

Soviet-bloc references.

SUBMITTED: April 13, 1961

Card 2/2

L 17291-63 BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3004844

S/0141/63/006/003/0581/0584

45

AUTHOR: Kus'min, N. A.; Makarov, T. V.

TITLE: Propagation of quasi- H_{01} mode in a cross-shaped waveguide

SOURCE: IVUZ: Radiofizika, v. 6, no. 3, 1963, 581-584

TOPIC TAGS: cross-shaped waveguide, waveguide, H_{01} mode

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of the authors' work (Izv. vyssh. uch. zav. - Radiofizika, 4, 1089, 1961). The Ritz method is again used to find a second approximation to the eigenvalue and eigen function of a quasi- H_{01} mode in a sector-cross waveguide. This data permits determining geometrical parameters of the waveguide which would ensure passing H_{01} mode with a minimum disturbance. Calculated curves serve to determine the optimum, insofar as the "purity" of the H_{01} -mode field is concerned, cross-section of the waveguide. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

Card 1/2

KUZ'MIN, N.A.; MAKAROV, T.V.

Propagation of a quasi-H₀₁ wave in an H-shaped wave guide. Izv. vys.
ucheb.zav.; radiofiz. 6 no.3:581-584 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electromagnetic waves) (Wave guides)

LYUBIMOVA, V.V., doktor ekon. nauk; NOVIKOVA, O.G., kand. ekon. nauk;
SERGEYEVA, A.G., kand. ekon. nauk; IVANOV, N.P., kand. istor.
nauk; OBOBINA, G.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KHLINOV, V.N., kand.
ekon. nauk; DANILEVICH, M.V., doktor ekon. nauk; POKATAYEVA,
T.S., kand. ekon. nauk; USOV, G.A., kand. ist. nauk;
SAL'KOVSKIY, O.V., kand. geogr. nauk. Prinimali uchastiye:
PESCHANSKIY, V.V., kand. ist. nauk; PIROGOVA, I.M.; PRONIN,
S.V.; USVIATSOV, A.Ye.; MAKAROV, V., red.; DARONYAN, M.,
mladshiy red.; ULANOVA, L., tekhn. red.

[Real wages during the period of the general crisis of capi-
talism]Real'naya zarabotnaya plata v period obshchego krizisa
kapitalizma. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1962. 558 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mirovoy ekonomiki i mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniy.

(Wages)

FAYERSHTEYN, V., insh.; MAKAROV, V., insh.

Unit for probing soils. Na stroi. Ros. 4 no. 5:12-13 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:6)
(Soils—Testing)

MAKAROV, V.

Automatic control of the pumping station of the Kirovsk-Omsk Grain Elevator. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.7:16-17 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy energetik Kirovsk-Omskogo elevatora.
(Pumping station)

ZHDANOV, S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAKAROV, V., inzh.; KROTOVA, O., inzh.

Device capable of seeing the invisible. Pozh.delo 9 no.7:22-23
Jl '63. (MIRA 16:10)

PROKHOROVA, A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKAROV, V., kand. tekhn. nauk;
GRUVICH, B., kand. tekhn. nauk; PINENOV, A., agro-khimik

Effect of the composition of coal on the quality of dried wheat.
Muk.-elev. prom. 25 no.8:18 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Wheat--Drying) (Coal)

MAKAROV, V.; PROKHOROVA, A.; PIMANOV, A.

Increasing the volume weight of grain by drying. Muk.-elev. prom.
26 no.9:12-13 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i produktov
yego pererabotki (for Makarov, Prokhorova). 2. Proizvodstvenno-
tekhnicheskoye upravleniye Goskhlebkomiteta (for Pimanov).
(Grain-- Drying)

MAKAROV, V. kand.tekhn.nauk; PROKHOROVA, A., nauk.tekhn.nauk

Characteristics of the storage of pulse crop seeds. Muk.-elev.
prom. 28 no.9:5-7 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna i
produkov yego pererabotki,
(Seeds—Storage) (Legumes)

MAKAROV, V., inzhener-podpolkovnik; ALEKSEYENKO, V., inzhener-kapitan

Checking thermostats. Tekh. i voornizh. no. 4184 ap 104.
MIRA 1111

MAKAROV, V., polkovnik

The strength of the press is in party leadership. Komm.
Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.6:88-92 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

VINOGRADOV, K.; MAKAROV, V.

Public inspection is mobilizing. Na stroi.Ros. 6 no.2:
19 F '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Glavnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v Moskovskom ekonomicheskom rayone Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR (for Vinogradov). 2. Nachal'nik laboratorii kontrolya kachestva Glavnogo upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v Moskovskom ekonomicheskom rayone Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR (for Makarov).

MAKAROV, V.A.

25790 Makarov, V.A. O Nekotorykh Voprosakh Organizatsii Meditsinskoy Pomoshchi Invalidam Otechestvennoy Voiny. "S: Problemy Vosstanovit. Lecheniya Invalidov Otechestv. Voiny. Astrakhan', 1948, S. 5-11.

SC: Letopis' Zhurnal Stsey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

11K 27, 11K 28.

"Application of Certain Methods of Investigation for the Study of the
Medical Practice of Physicians, 11K 27, 11K 28, 11K 29, 11K 30, 11K 31, 11K 32,
of Physicians, 11K 33, 11K 34, 11K 35, 11K 36, 11K 37, 11K 38, 11K 39, 11K 40,

3 : 11K 100, 11K 101, 11K 102.

MAKAROV, V.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Effect of physical stress on arterial tonus in athletes. Sov.med
19 no.6:44-49 Ja '55. (MLEA 8:9)

1. Iz kafedry lechebnoy fizkul'tury i vrachebnogo kontrolya
(sav.-prof. V.N. Moshkov) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev (dir. V.P. Lebedeva)

(ATHLETES, physiology,

eff. of effort on arterial tonus in athletes)

(EXERCISE, effects,

on arterial tonus in athletes)

(ARTERIES, physiology,

eff. of effort on tonus in athletes)

MAKAROV, V.A.

Asymmetry in the function of the visual analyzer during muscular work [with summary in English]. Zhur.vys.nerv.deist. 7 no.3:359-362 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Kafedra lechebnoy fizkul'tury u vrachebnogo kontrolya TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(EXERCISE, effects,

on visual analyzer electrical sensitivity threshold in cerebral cortex (Rus))

(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiology,

visual analyzer electrical sensitivity threshold in exercise (Rus))

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3422

Author : Makarov, V. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Variations of the Blood Circulation in Small Arteries
and Capillaries During Sport Exercises

Orig Pub : Teoriya i praktika fiz. kultury, 1957, 20, No 4, 281-285

Abstract : Twenty boxers, 20 wrestlers, and 20 swimmers, ranging in age from 18 - 35 years, were the subject of a study. At rest, arterial pressure readings of the finger, taken by Gaertner's tonometer in combination with the oscillograph of Serkin, were in the average 86.1 mm Hg in trained and 77.3 mm Hg in untrained persons; the capillaroscopic picture of the ungual skin fold was normal in both groups; the number of capillaries in the linear field of vision amounted to 16 in the average.

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USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3422

After a dosaged exercise (stationary running), the arterial pressure of the fingers rose to an average of 98.4 mm Hg in the trained and to 84.8 mm Hg in the untrained, the capillary blood circulation became more intensive (especially in the trained athletes). Following a training-exercise, the arterial pressure of the finger rose in the boxers and wrestlers (to an average of 106 - 107 mm Hg in the trained and up to 90 - 91 mm Hg in the untrained) and the number of capillaries in the field of vision increased; in the swimmers, a sinking of the arterial pressure of the finger (down to 65.8 mm Hg in the trained and to 61.1 mm Hg in the untrained) and a spasm of the capillaries was noted, which may be explained by the reflectory effect of the cold water (15 - 23°). The author relates the higher values of the arterial pressure of the finger in the trained at rest, and its

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USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation.

T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3422

considerably greater elevation in them after a workload,
to a greater build-up of the systolic volume of the heart
and a lesser tonus of the small arteries. -- V. V.
Rozenblat

Card 3/3

MAKAROV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich

[Arterial oscillography in medical supervision of sports]
Arterial'naya ostsillografiya vo vrachebno-sportivnoi praktike.
Moskva, Medgiz, 1958. 66 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(BLOOD PRESSURE)

ASKEROV, Ali Aslanovich, kand. med. nauk; KOVALEV, Yefim Ivanovich,
kand. med. nauk; MAKAROV, V.A., red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn.
red.

[Medical control of physical exercises for elderly subjects]
Vrachebnyi kontrol' pri zaniatiakh fizicheskimi uprazhneniyami
v starshem vozraste. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 180 p.

(MIRA 15:12)

(EXERCISE THERAPY)
(AGED—CARE AND HYGIENE)

MAKAROV, V.A., kand.med.nauk

Evaluation of the arterial vascular tonus by the magnitude of
the oscillographic index. Klin. med. 40 no.11:157 N°62
(MIRA 16:12)

L 23871-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/WB

ACC NR: AP6008623

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/65/001/006/0662/0669

AUTHORS: Makarov, V. A.; Kolotyrkin, Ya. M.; Knyazheva, V. M.; Mamin, Ye. B. 52
51

ORG: Scientific Research Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut) B

TITLE: The extent of anode protection of metals from corrosion in corrosive media

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 6, 1965, 662-669 18
pipeline, steel.

TOPIC TAGS: electrochemistry, corrosion, corrosion protection, corrosion resistant steel/ 18-8 steel

ABSTRACT: A theoretical derivation for the depth of anodic protection offered to a metal pipe surface exposed to corrosive media is presented. The derivation is based on the assumption that the anodic polarization curve in the region of the "active loop" may be divided into a finite number of regions, for each of which the current-potential relationship may be expressed by an equation similar in form to Tafel's equation. It is also assumed that, in passive region, the current density is independent of the potential. The differential equation

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{2\phi}{r} / (\phi) = 0$$

is derived, where $i(\phi) = i$, i is the current, ϕ the potential on the outer surface of the pipe, r is the radius of the pipe, and l the depth of anodic protection. This 2

Card 1/2

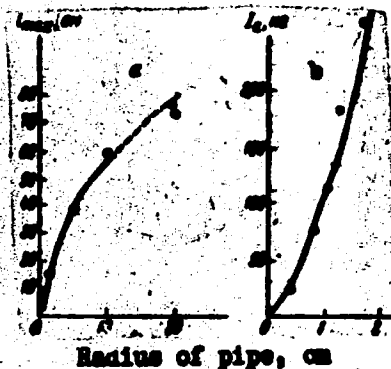
UDC: 620.197.5

L 23871-66

ACC NR: AP6008623

equation is solved for various initial and boundary conditions. The calculated results are compared with experimental results of C. Edleanu and I. Gibson (Chem. Ind., 1961, N. 10, 301) (see Fig. 1).

Fig. 1. Comparison of calculated and experimental data for steel 18-8 in 30% sulfuric acid. a - extent of passive region for the case of partially passivated construction; b - current from the active region of the pipe. Open circles: experimental data taken from reference cited.



It is suggested that the derived expression for the depth of anodic protection should prove useful in the development of methods for the protection of pipelines exposed to the action of corrosive media. Orig. art. has: 5 graphs and 19 equations.

SUB CODE: 07, 13/ SUBM DATE: 19Apr65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 dda

KURANCHEV, M.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MOISEYEV, I.F.;
MAKAROV, V.A.

Forcing cement mixes behind the lining of railroad tunnels
without stopping the traffic. Transp.stroi. 10 no.8:
19-22 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportno-
go stroitel'stva (for Kuranchev). 2. Nachal'nik tunnel'no-
mostovogo otryada No.1 (for Moiseyev). 3. Nachal'nik
mostopoyasda No.57 (for Makarov).
(Tunnels—Maintenance and repair)

LITVINENKO, O.K.; MAKAROV, V.A.

Using electronic machines to solve a direct problem of gravity prospecting for three-dimensional convex bodies (seismic structures). Prikl. geofiz. no.33:155-160 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Gravity prospecting) (Electronic calculating machines)

TUROVSKIY, S.D.; MAKAROV, V.A.; MOSYREV, I.V.

**Find of ore pebbles in Lower Carboniferous conglomerates
of the Boordu region (northern Tien Shan). Dokl. AN SSSR
147 no.1:210-211 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)**

**1. Institut geologii AN Kirgizskoy SSR. Predstavleno
akademikom D.S. Korshinskim.
(Boordu region—Ore deposits)**

YANCHUK, E.A.; MAKAROV, V.A.

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Solomonovich; MAKAROV, Vladimir Aleksandrovich; NOVOZHILOV,
M.G., retsenzent; BILLICHENKO, N.Ya., retsenzent; VARSHAVSKIY,
A.M., retsenzent; TARTAKOVSKIY, B.N., retsenzent. Prinimali
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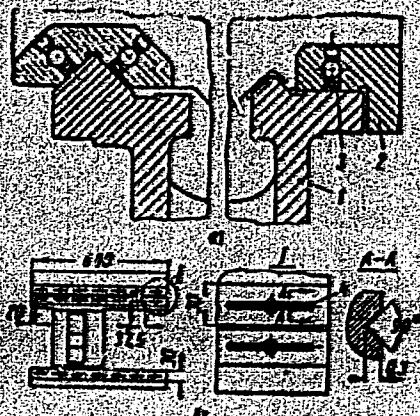
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carriage was 8Ch 15-32 cast iron, for the bed--MSCh 28-48 cast iron. The design of the aerostatic guides is shown schematically in the drawing below



Design of aerostatic guides: from the side of the guides
a) section through the nozzles; b) carriage

Ca

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Drilled through the body of the carriage 2 are air channels through which air is fed to nozzles 3. From the aperture of the nozzles, the air goes into pocket 4 which is made in the form of a groove along the axis of the guide. This type of pocket forms a plane-parallel stream of air which flows from the pocket into the gap between carriage 2 and bed 1. The LA87-2.5 brass nozzle is pressed into the aperture in the carriage and scraped flush with the surface of the guide. The height of buoyancy was measured at six points (three on prismatic and three on flat guides). The arithmetical average of measurements at three points for each guide is taken as the height of buoyancy. The carriage was loaded by two tuning fork dynamometers (directly over the guides) until the gap for both guides was less than 3 microns. At this point the loading (taking the weight of the carriage into account) was: 1) for a nozzle diameter of 0.2 mm at a pressure in the collector of 4 atmospheres, 282 kg, at 3 atmospheres, 237 kg; 2) for a nozzle diameter of 0.5 mm at a collector pressure of 4 atmospheres, 311 kg, at 3 atmospheres, 270 kg. The average value of the rigidity for both guides with a gap of 4 microns and a pressure of 4 atmospheres was: 12 kg/micron when the nozzle diameter was 0.2 mm; 9 kg/micron when the nozzle diameter was 0.5 mm. It should be noted that the rigidity of even such narrow guides as those on the stand may be raised still more by more ration-

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