MALINOV, M.S., inzh ; NIKOV, I.P., inzh.

Design of a regulator in the hydraulic drive system of the cooling fans of a locomotive. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.6:37-40 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

PETROV, G.; GEORGIEV, Sl.; ILIEVA, V.; BUNDZHULOV, V.; STOICHEV, L.; MALINOV, N.; STAMATOV, G.

Graphic method for the computation of conveyors with rubber-textile bands. Godishnik mash elekt 10 no.1:69-80 '61 (publ. '62).

PETROV, G.; GEORGIEV, Sl.; ILIEVA, V.; BUNDZHULOV, V.; STOICHEV, L.; KODZHANSKA, N.; MALINOV, N.; CHORBADZHIEV, D.; STOIANOV, St.; STOEV, G.; STAMATOV, G.

Graphic method for the computation of cylindrical vessels under external and internal pressure. Godishnik mash elekt 10 no.1:81-93 '61 (publ. '62).

[illegible], T.; [illegible], I.

"Ten-Day Scientific Conference." p. 2,
(ZDRAVEN FRONT, No. 51, Dec. 1954, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.

MAIDENOV, G.; MALINOV, T.; MINKOV, P.; ANCHEVA, G.; DIMITROVA, R.

Balneological treatment of chronic hepatitis in the Hissar resort. Suvrem. med., Sofia 9 no.9:33-41 1958.

1. Iz Sanatorium no-1--Khisarla (Gl. Lekar: Gr. Maidenov)
(BALNEOLOGY, in various dis.
hepatitis, chronic (Bul))
(HEPATITIS, ther.
balneol. in chronic hepatitis (Bul))

MALINOV, V.I.

Improved design of V-shaped transmission belting. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.10:50-52 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kurskiy zavod rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy.

NIKOLAYEVA, V.G.; RYABOV, M.N.; IVANYUKOV, D.V.; POPOVA, E.M.; SAMGIN, I.B.; ZLOTNIKOV, L.Ye.; DZHINCHARADZE, V.M.; SEN'KINA, M.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: KRYMOVA, N.N.; MALINOV, V.K.

Refining of heavy residual fuels by washing and separation. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.5:26-31 My '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva, Moskovskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya. 2. Moskovskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod (for Krymova, Malinov).

(Petroleum as fuel)

KHRISTOV, I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALINOV, Ye., gornyy inzhener; BOZHILOV, T., gornyy inzhener; MUTAFCHIYEV, I., geolog

Methodology of determining the unavoidable impoverishment of ores in breaking them in vein deposits. Gor. zhur. no.11:31-35 N '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Bolgarskiy gorno-geologicheskiy institut (for Khristov).
2. Bolgarskiy komitet promyshlennosti (for Malinov, Bozhilov, Mutafchiyev).

(Bulgaria—Mining engineering)

L 5357-66 EWT(1)/FA/ETC/EWG(m)/T-2

ACC NR: AP5026556 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/019/0112/0112

INVENTOR: Ponomarev, O. P.; Malinov, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Automatic fuel-injection-advance coupling for an internal-combustion engine. Class 46, No. 175350

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 19, 1965, 112

TOPIC TAGS: fuel injection, fuel injection advance coupling, engine fuel system

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an automatic fuel-injection-advance coupling for an internal-combustion engine. The coupling contains a centrifugal rpm gage and a piston-type servomotor with a control unit built into the rotating device for changing the relative angular position of the input and output shafts. To simplify the coupling's construction, the speed gage is designed into the servomotor control in the form of an overflow valve mounted in the radial channel of the servomotor's piston (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.43.038.7—531.4

L 5357-66

ACC NR: AP5026556

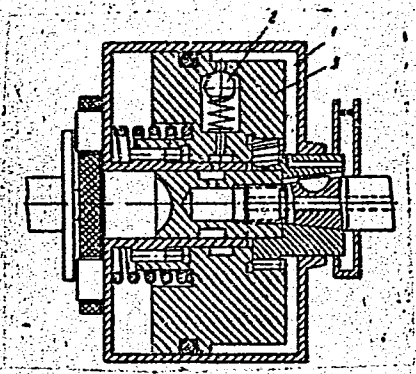

Fig. 1. Automatic fuel-injection-advance coupling

1 - Servomotor; 2 - speed gage; 3 - servomotor's piston.

[KT]

SUB CODE: PR / SUBM DATE: 22Aug64/ ATD PRESS: 4137

Card 2/2

HORECKY, J.; technicka spolupraca MALINOVA, E.

Modified cerebral and peripheral circulation in oxygen hyperventilation of the lung. (Preliminary communication). Bratisl. Lek. Listy 42 no.9: 505-515 '62.

1. Z Oddelenia kardiopulmonalnej chirurgie vedeckeho laboratoria pre vyskum chirurgickej patofyziologie Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho v Bratislave, veduci doc. MUdr. M. Kratochvil.
(OXIMETRY) (RESPIRATION) (BRAIN)

HORECKY, J.; Technicka spolupraca: MALINOVA, E.

Effect of selective cooling of the brain on the degree of oxygen utilization from the cerebral and corporeal circulation. Bratisl. lek. listy 43 Pt. 1 no.8:462-471 '63.

1. Oddelenie kardiopulmonalnej chrirurgie laboratoria pre vyskum chirurgickej patofyziologie Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave, veduci doc. MUDr. M. Kratochvil.

(BRAIN) (HYPOTHERMIA, INDUCED)
(ENERGY METABOLISM) (TISSUE METABOLISM)
(ISOLATION PERFUSION) (BODY TEMPERATURE)
(OXIMETRY) (BLOOD PRESSURE) (DOGS)
(CEREBROVASCULAR CIRCULATION)

L 18260-65 EWT(l)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(h) Pc-4/Pr-4/Peb/Pz-6
IJP(c)/RPL RM/WW/JFW

ACCESSION NR: AP5000921 S/0020/64/159/004/0894/0896

AUTHOR: Myasnikov, I. A.; Malinova, G. V.

TITLE: Semiconductor probe for separate monitoring of free radicals and molecules

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 4, 1964, 894-896

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor probe, free radical probe, free atom probe, active molecule probe, zinc oxide thin film, semiconductor thin film, chemical process monitoring

ABSTRACT: A semiconductor probe for separate recording and monitoring of changes in the concentration of free radicals and atoms in chemical or photochemical processes has been developed from porous adsorbent thin films made of zinc oxide. Inadequacy of chemical and EPR methods for investigating intermediate active species during a chemical process prompted the search for a new monitoring device. The functioning of the device is based on the difference between the relative change of electrical conductivity of the porous semiconductor films in the presence of free radicals or atoms and that of active molecules chemi-

Card 1/3

sorbed in the film. It was shown experimentally that the change in conductivity of zinc oxide porous films on chemisorption of free radicals (CH_3) or atoms (H) decreased with increasing film thickness to zero for a certain critical value of thickness. The change in conductivity on chemisorption of active molecules (O_2, H_2) was found to be independent of the film thickness. The relationship between the conductivity and thickness of the porous semiconductor films in the presence of free radicals is governed by their lifetime inside the pores (Knudsen law). A miniature device combining zinc oxide thin (e.g., 10 μ) film with a zinc oxide tablet (e.g., 1 mm thick) in a quartz frame in an electrically compensated circuit constituted a combination probe which reacted only to free radicals or atoms. A similar device could also be made of two nonporous semiconductor thin films separated by a porous membrane permeable only to free radicals in order to study the effect of the films on the electrical and optical properties of semiconductors. The combination probe might be useful for the study of the mechanisms of photolysis, radiolysis, cracking, and chemical reactions in which free radicals and active molecules are produced simultaneously. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

L 18260-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000921

2

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 21May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC, GC

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001 ATD PRESS: 3155

Card 3/3

MALINOVA, R.; DEMIDA, T., sanitarnyy vrach (g.Monchegorsk)

One more suggestion. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. no.12:31 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Glavnyy vrach sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii, g.Monchegorsk.
(Industrial hygiene)

MALINOVA, R. D.

Organization and planning of enterprises for ferrous metallurgy.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1951.
527 p. (52-68154)

TN758.M69

GRATSERSHTEYN, Izrail Markovich; MALINOVA, Revekka Davydovna; METT, G.Ya., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; MARATKANOV, V.M., inzhener, retsenzent; TYRIN, V.V., inzhener, retsenzent; KUZNETSOV, G.D., inzhener, retsenzent; YAMPOL'SKIY, Kh.A., redaktor; ARKHANGEL'SKAYA, M.S., redaktor; YEFIMOVA, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Organization and planning at nonferrous metal enterprises; metallurgical plants and concentration mills] Organizatsiia i planirovanie na predpriiatiiakh tsvetnoi metallurgii; metallurgicheskie zavody i obogatitel'nye fabriki. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 560 p. (MIRA 9:6)
(Nonferrous metal industries)

MALINOVA, R.D., [illegible]RVUSHIN, SA., RACHKOVSKIY, S. Ya., and GOLIGRAYKA, S. Ya.

"The Economics of Nonferrous Metallurgy in the USSR," Ekonomika Tsvetnoy Metallurgii SSSR, pp. 9-323, Moscow, 1956

Translation U-3,053,295, 28 Jan 57

MALINOVA, R.D.

18(6); 25(5); 25(6) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION GER/2456

Gratsershteyn, I.M., and R.D. Malinova

Organisation und Planung in Betrieben der Buntmetallurgie. Berlin, VEB Verlag Technik, 1958. 413 p. Number of copies printed not given.

Translation of: Organizatsiya i planirovaniye na predpriyatiyakh tsvetnoy metallurgii; metallurgicheskiye zavody i obogatitel'nyye fabriki (Organization and Planning in Nonferrous Metallurgical Plants; Metallurgical Plants and Concentration Mills) Moscow, 1955. 560 p.

Translators: Beck, Bergschicker, Fischer, Frahn, Gamaleya (Doctor), Wiedemann; Scientific Revisers: E. Herzog, Doctor; G. Ketelhut, Economist; and W. Steigenberger, Economist. Reviewer: M. Walter, Economic Engineer.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook for students of metallurgy specializing in the study of industrial organization and production planning. It may also be useful to managerial personnel, technicians, and economists at nonferrous metallurgical plants.

Card 1/12

COVERAGE: The authors discuss in detail theoretical and practical problems of organization and planning of production in nonferrous metallurgical plants. In the foreword to the original (Russian) edition, acknowledgements are made to one Golynskiy (editor of the book), I.M. Razumov, Professor (reviewer), N.P. Ignat'yev, V.V. Tyrin, V. M. Maratkanov, and V.P. Slobodenyuk, as well as to the faculty of the Moscow Institute for Nonferrous Metallurgy and Gold, for assistance in preparing the manuscript.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

MALINOVA, R D.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4072

Pervushin, Sergey Alekseyevich, Solomon Yakovlevich Rachkovskiy, Samuil Yakovlevich Gol'braykh, Revekka Davydovna Malinova, and Tat'yana Dmitriyevna Bykova.

Ekonomika tsvetnoy metallurgii SSSR (Economic Aspects of Nonferrous Metallurgy of the USSR). Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 516 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.

Eds.: S. A. Pervushin and S. Ya. Rachkovskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: R. F. Avrutskaya; Tech. Ed.: Ye. B. Vaynshteyn.

PURPOSE: This textbook is for students of the special course "Economics and Organization of the Metal Industry" at Institutes of Higher Education. In addition, it may be useful to workers in scientific research and planning institutes, and also to personnel working in the nonferrous metal industry.

COVERAGE: The book discusses the role of the nonferrous metal industry as one of the most important branches of Soviet national economy, its interrelations with other branches of industry, the basic laws of its development, its patterns of consumption, and the fields of application of various nonferrous metals. Also discussed are the basic tendencies of development of nonferrous metallurgy in capitalistic countries and in peoples' democracies. The book

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deals with fundamental economic problems of the nonferrous metal industry, its planning, technical progress and technological developmental trends, the raw--material base of the industry, the distribution of operating plants and plants under construction, basic capital assets and turnover assets, personnel, the operating efficiency of plants, the manufacturing cost, and the supply of technical materials. Particular attention is paid to problems of capital construction and the planning of plants, to methods for determining the efficiency of capital construction, and to the introduction of novel techniques. The authors thank A. Kh. Benuni , Professor at the Ural (Sverdlovsk) Polytechnical Institute, and Docent M. S. Golynskiy, specialist in the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. There are 33 references, all Soviet.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

GRATSERSHTEYN, Izrail' Markovich; MALINOVA, Revekka Davydovna; METT, G.Ya., red.; KHUTORSKAYA, Ye.S., red.izd-va; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhn.red.

[Organization and planning in enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy] Organizatsiia i planirovanie predpriiatii tsvetnoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 599 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(Nonferrous metals--Metallurgy) (Industrial management)

MALINOVA, R.D.

Indices of efficiency in the use of various types of alumina-baring raw materials in the U.S.S.R. aluminum industry. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 4 no. 1:165-171 '61.
(MIR 14:2)

1. Krasnoyarskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, kafedra ekonomiki promyshlennosti.
(Aluminum) (Alumina)

GRATSERSHTEYN, Izrail' Markovich; MALINOVA, Revekka Davydovna; GOLYNSKIY, M.S., red.; MASHKOV, A.N., red.; KOVALEVSKIY, M.A., red. izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Organization and planning in nonferrous metal industries] Organizatsiia i planirovanie predpriiatii tsvetnoi metallurgii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 501 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Nonferrous metal industries)
(Industrial management)

PERVUSHIN, Sergey Alekseyevich, prof.; RACHKOVSKIY, Solomon Yakovlevich, prof.; BYKOVA, Tat'yana Dmitriyevna, dots.; GOL'BRAYKH, Samuil Yakovlevich, dots.; KILINOVA, Nevelka Davidovna, dots.

[Economics of nonferrous metallurgy in the U.S.S.R.] Ekonomika tsvetnoi metallurgii SSSR. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1964. 412 p. (MIRA 18:1)

PESHKOVSKAYA, Mariya M[illegible]; ANDREYEV, M[illegible] Vikent'yevich; KALMYKOVA, Natal'[illegible]; [illegible], Revekka Davydovna; SASHINA, Yelena K[illegible]; [illegible]SKAYA, Ye[illegible]

[Technical a[illegible] e[illegible] in enterprises of the chemical industry[illegible] [illegible]e raschety na predpriiatiiakh khim. [illegible] Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 196[illegible] (MIRA 18:12)

MALINOVICH, M.I.

Sheep

Leading sheep breeding section on the "Krasnaia Zvezda" Collective farm. Sots. zhiv. 14, No. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

MALINOVSKA, V.; VODENICHAROVA, M.

Secondary cold fronts transferred from the Northwest during the warm half year. p. 46

KHIDROLOGIIA I METEOROLOGIIA. (Ministerstvo na zemedelieto. Khidrometeorologichna sluzhba) Sofia, Bulgaria, No. 5, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. [illegible], No. 12, December 1959
Uncl.

MALINOVSKA, V.; VODENICHAROVE, M.

Forecasting the convective rainfalls and thunders and lightnings over Bulgaria following the Dr. N. S. Shishkin method. Trud Inst khidro meteor no.11:207-228 '61

POJER, Par J.; MALINOVSKA, V.; TOVAREK, J.

Tripeptidase activity in the blood serum in the course of myocardial infarct. Cor vasa 4 no.4:263-270 '62.

1. IIIeme Clinique medicale de la Faculte de Medicine de Brno, Tchecoslovaquie.
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT) (PEPTIDE HYDROLASES)

3

POJER, J., Prof. Dr; MALINOVSKÁ, V; JEŽEK, P; TOVÁREK, J.

Czechoslovakia

Third Internal Medicine Clinic of the Medical Faculty -- Brno (III. vnitřní klinika lékařské fakulty v Brně); Head: J. POJER, Prof Dr; Infection Clinic of the Medical Faculty (Infekční klinika lékařské fakulty -- Brno-Bohunice); Head: V. HOUBAL, Docent Dr.

Prague, Vnitřní Lékařství, No VIII-12, 1962, pp 1251-1257

"Tripeptidase Activity of Blood Serum in Disease of the Liver and Billary Passages."

VODENICHAROVA, M.; MALINOVSKA, V.

Peculiarities of the tropopause conditions over Sofia during the transition seasons, and weather development over the earth. Trud Inst khidro meteor no.13:139-161 '62.

MALINOVSKA, V.; ANGELOV, Iv.

Meteorotropism in rheumatism. Khidro i meteorolog 6 31-38 '63.

MALINOVSKA, Vl.; TOVAREK, J.; POKORNY, J.

Coproporphyrimuria in liver diseases. Vnitrni lek. 11 no.10: 953-959 O '65.

1. III. vnitrni klinika v Brne (prednosta prof. Dr. Jaroslav Pojer).

MALINOVSKAYA, A.A.

MALINOVSKAYA, A.A.

A case of infestation with the rat tapeworm. Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. supplement to no.1:67 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Cherkasskoy rayonnoy protivomalyariynoy stantsii Kiyevskoy oblasti.
(TAPEWORMS)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82412

Author : Malinovskaya, A.G.

Inst : Chelyabsk State Agric lt re Experimental Station

Title : Agricult ral for High Yields of Hungarian Grass Seeds

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. infor. Chelyab. gos. s.-kh. opytn. st., 1958, No 1, 11-12

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MALINOVSKAYA, A.S.

Zoological plankton of the Karaganda Reservoir. Izv.AN Kaz.SSR no.125:124-127 '53. (MLRA 6:12)
(Karaganda Reservoir--Plankton) (Plankton--Karaganda Reservoir)

MALINOVSKAYA, A.S.

Benthos of the Karaganda Reservoir. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. no.9:122-131 '55. (MLRA 9:4)

(KARAGANDA RESERVOIR--FRESH WATER BIOLOGY)

MALINOVSKAYA, A.S.

Formation of zooplankton in the Dzhezkazgan Reservoir. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. biol. no.9:132-137 '55. (MLRA 9:4)

(DZHEZKAZGAN RESERVOIR--ZOOPLANKTON)

MALINOVSKAYA, A.S.

Materials on the nutrition of fish in Dzhezkazgan Reservoir. Sbor. rab. po ikht. i gidrobiol. no.1:74-93 '56. (MLRA 10:4)
(Dzhezkazgan Reservoir--Fishes--Food)

VOLKOV, V.A.; FEDOROVSKIY, N.P., kand.biolog.nauk; PENIONZHKEVICH, E.E., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; MASLIYEV, I.T., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KRIKUN, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; PATRIK, I.A., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; MALINOVSKAYA, A.S., kand.biolog.nauk; DAKHNOVSKIY, N.V., kand.biolog.nauk; ORLOV, M.V., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; REDIKH, V.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; GOFMAN, M.B., zootekhnik; GRIGOR'YEV, G.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; GORIZONTOVA, Ye.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; FEOKTISTOV, P.I., kand.veter.nauk; KOTEL'NIKOV, G.A., kand.veterin.nauk; SHKUDOVA, R.I., red.; BALAKIN, V.M., red.; GRADUSOV, Yu.N., red.; SOKOLOVA, G.S., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn.red.

[Duck raising] Utkovodstvo. Izd-vo M-va sel'khoz. R.S.F.S.R., 1959. 284 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo upravleniya ptitsevodstva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR (for Volkov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsepromyshlennosti (for Grigor'yev). 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitseperera-batyvayushchey promyshlennosti (for Gorizontova).
(Ducks)

MALINOVSKAYA, A.S.

Feed supply of the Ala-Kul' Lakes and its utilization by fishes. Sbor. rab. po ikht. i gidrobiol. no.2:116-144 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Ala-Kul' region--Fishes--Food)

MALINOVSKAYA, A.S.

Biology of prawns acclimatized in the Aral Sea. Sbor. rab. po ikht. i gidrobiol. no.3:113-123 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Aral'skogo ikhtiologicheskogo otdeleniya Instituta ikhtiologii i rybnogo khozyaystva AN Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Aral Sea--Decapoda)

GALYUK, O.S.; BUBNOV, Yu.L.; MALINOVSKAYA, G.F.; MANFLIS, G.B.

Microcalorimeter for studying the kinetics of chemical reactions. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.9:2319-2322 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

ISHCHENKO, I.I.; MALINOVSKAYA, I.A. [Malynovs'ka, I.A.]

Fatigue strength of steel 45 following preliminary plastic tensile tests in water. Dop.AN URSR no.12:1598-1600 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR F.P. Belyankinym [Bieliankin, F.P.].
(Metals—Fatigue) (Steel—Testing)

L 23068-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AT4049947 S/2723/64/000/003/0124/0129

AUTHOR: Ishchenko, I.I.; Malinovskaya, I.A.

TITLE: The corrosion fatigue strength of ball bearing ShKh15 steel after electroslag smelting

SOURCE: AN UkrSSR. Fiziko-mekhanicheskiy institut. Vliyaniye rabochikh sred na svoystva materialov, no. 3, 1964, 124-129

TOPIC TAGS: steel corrosion, ball bearing steel, steel fatigue, steel impurity, electroslag melting, stress concentrator/steel ShKh15

ABSTRACT: Recently, the electroslag smelting method developed by the Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye. O. Patona AN USSR (Arc Welding Institute of the AN UkrSSR) has been widely used for the production of extremely pure, homogeneous metal having a high density of macrostructures and no casting defects (see B. I. Medovar et al., Elektroshlakovy*y pereplav, M., Metallurgizdat, 1963). In 1963, the Institut mekhaniki (Institute for Mechanics) and Institut mashinovedeniya i avtomatiki (Institute for Machine Design and Automation) of the AN UkrSSR, in conjunction with the Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'ny*y institut (Zaporozhe Machine-Building Institute) and the "Dneprospetsstal'" factory, began

Institut (Zaporozhe Machine-Building Institute) and the "Dneprospetsstal'" factory, began a systematic experimental study of the electroslag smelts. The fatigue strength of

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L 23068-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4049947

heat-treated, smooth or grooved, cylindrical ShKh15 steel samples, 8.0 mm in diameter, was tested by 10^7 cycles of 50 cps pure bending stress. Corrosion was checked in 3% NaCl solution, approximating sea water. The results show that: 1. electroslag smelting of ShKh15 steel increases the resistance to fatigue of hardened and annealed samples in air as well as in a corrosive medium; 2. after electroslag smelting, the metal exhibits a longer life in air as well as in water; 3. the stability in air seems to result from a sharp reduction in nonmetallic admixtures. The removal of internal stress concentrators make the metal more uniform and dense. The electrochemical nonuniformities are likewise reduced, diminishing the self-corrosive action of the medium. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28May63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 55856-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/T/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWP(z)/EWP(w) EM/MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AR5014024 UR/0277/65/000/003/0010/0010 29
669.14.018.8:620.194.8 28

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod. Otdel'nyy vypusk, Abs. 3.48.69

AUTHOR: Malinovskaya, I. A.

TITLE: Fatigue strength of 12KhN3A steel with stress concentration points of the infinitely deep recess type

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Korrozion. ustalost' metallov. L'vov, Kamenyar, 1964, 88-95

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion fatigue, stress concentration, residual stress, work hardening, steel fatigue / 12KhN3A steel

TRANSLATION: Four groups of samples with notches in the form of hyperbolas with flattened branches were fatigue tested in air and water to clarify the effect of a corrosive environment on the fatigue strength of 12KhN3A steel, assuming the presence of a volumetric stressed state in the notch area and taking into consideration residual stresses and work hardening. Tests of normalized 12KhN3A steel samples with stress concentration points in the form of Neiber's infinitely deep

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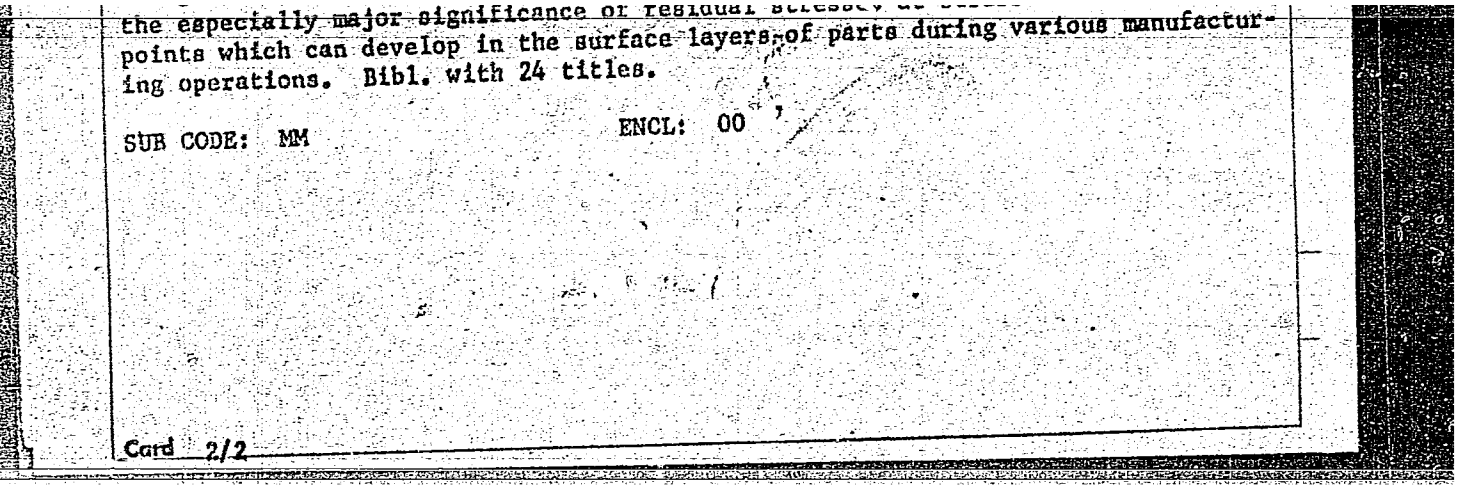
L 55856-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5014024

recess, carried out in air and water on the basis of $2 \cdot 10^7$ cycles, showed a greater deterioration of fatigue strength due to corrosion in unnotched samples than in those with stress concentration features. Notching results in a sharp decrease in fatigue strength when testing in air or water. Tests with notched samples subjected to preliminary stretching clarified the effect of residual stresses on fatigue strength in air or in a corrosive environment. The experiments confirmed the especially major significance of residual stresses at stress concentration points which can develop in the surface layers of parts during various manufactur-



the especially major significance of residual stresses [illegible]
points which can develop in the surface layers of parts during various manufacturing operations. Bibl. with 24 titles.

SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 2108-65 EWT(m)/EWP(q)/EWP(b) ASD(m)-3 MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AP4037442 S/0021/64/000/005/0593/0595

AUTHOR: Ishchenko, I. I.; Malyanovs'ka, I. A. (Malinovskaya, I. A.)

TITLE: Effect of electroslag melting on the corrosion-fatigue strength of steel

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 5, 1964, 593-595

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion fatigue testing, corrosion fatigue, corrosion fatigue strength, electroslag melting, construction steel, ball bearing steel, ShKh-15 steel

ABSTRACT: Electroslag steel ShKh-15, prepared from normal ShKh-15 steel according to the electroslag melting process developed at the Institute of Welding imeni. Ye. O. Paton, was analyzed chemically and tested in a flexing appratus in air and NaCl solution. This electroslag process is used for making construction and ball-bearing steels. Chemical non-matallic impurities were approximately halved by the process; property changed from 2.0 to 0.5 units, and durability in corrosion-fatigue testing rose 25% for air testing and 43% for

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L 21 65
ACCESSION NR: AP4037442

testing in corrosive NaCl. Orig. art. has 2 tables and one graph.

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut mekhaniky* AN UkrRSR (Institute of Mechanics, AN UkrRSR)

SUBMITTED: 31Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 8, 1964, 1035-1037

TOPIC TAGS: steel fatigue strength, cyclic bending strength, steel corrosion, residual stress, strain hardening, stress concentrator/steel 12KhNZA

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the ability of residual tension or compression stresses to concentrate around open notches in deformed samples of 12 KhNZA steel. The results, shown graphically in the text, reveal that both smooth and notched samples bent in air or water showed a decrease in bending strength with increasing numbers of cycles. Preliminary stretching of notched samples markedly increased their resistance in air and water, while preliminary compression resulted in a decrease in strength compared to notched but not deformed samples. This marked increase (decrease) in fatigue resistance of previously stretched (compressed) notched samples can be explained only by the influence of the residual stresses. Therefore, the results obtained confirm the hypothesis

ACCESSION NR: AP4043726

that the residual stresses induce fatigue of samples in air and water. Tension stress appears to be dangerous to samples with open notches. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut mekhaniky AN URSR (Mechanics institute, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Oct63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, AS

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ISHCHENKO, I.I.; KUYUN, A.I.; MALINOVSKAYA, I.A. [Malynovs'ka, I.A.]

Use of the thermoelectric method in studying plastic deformation on the surface and inside a specimen with stress concentrator. Dop. AN URSR no.7:873-875 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut mekhaniki AN UkrSSR.

SVECHNIKOVA, Natal'ya Vasil'yevna, kand. med. nauk; SAYENKO-LYUBARSKAYA, Valentina Firsovna, kand. med. nauk; MALINOVSKAYA, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna; TIMOSHENKO, L.V., red.; CHUCHUPAK, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Treatment of pathological climacteric] Lechenie patologicheskogo klimaksa. Kiev, Gos.med.izd-vo USSR, 1961. 88 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(CLIMACTERIC) (HORMONE THERAPY)

MALINOVSKAYA, L. N.

PA 254T77

USSR/Geophysics - Earthquakes Mar/Apr 53

"Transparent Graph Paper for Determining the Dynamic Parameters of Foci of Earthquakes," S. D. Kogan and L. N. Malinovskaya, Geophys Inst, Acad Sci USSR

Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser Geofiz, No 2, pp 131-147

Proposal that subject transparent sheets be employed for determining dynamic parameter of earthquakes by using V. I. Keylis-Borok's method, which makes it possible to evaluate the accuracy of interpretation and to select the best system of original data.

254T77

MALINOVSKAYA, L.N.

Method of determining the mechanism of earthquakes. Trudy Geofiz. inst. no.22:143-165 '54. (MLRA 8:4)
(Seismology)

MALINOVSKAYA, L. N.

USSR/Geophysics - Earthquake focus FD-1703

Card 1/1 : Pub. 45-3/12

Author : Malinovskaya, L. N.

Title : Dynamic characteristics of the foci of southwestern Turkmenia

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz., 31-34, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : The author presents the results of a determination of the dynamic parameters governing the foci of the weak earthquakes of southwestern Turkmenia. He shows a tectonic map of southwestern Turkmenia and its dislocations of the foci of the earthquakes of 15 May 1951 to 15 Sep 1952. He draws the isoclines of the Kazandzhik earthquake of 1946. Three references.

Institution : Geophysics Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR

Presented : March 2, 1954

MALINOVSKAYA, L. N., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Methods of Analysis of the Dynamic Properties of Certain Seismic Waves." Mos, 1957. 6 pp ~~xxxxx~~ (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of the Physics of Earth), 120 copies (KL, 47-57, 85)

GOTSADZE, O.D.; KIRILLOVA, I.V.; KOGAN, S.D.; KUKHTIKOVA, T.I.; MALINOVSKAYA, L.N.; SORSKIY, A.A.; KEYLIS-BOROK, V.I., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZAYTSEV, L.P., redaktor izdatel'stva; EZ, V.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Investigation of the mechanism of earthquakes] Issledovanie mekhanizma zemletriasenii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1957. 148 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geofizicheskii institut. Trudy, no.40). (MIRA 10:10)

(Seismology)

MALINOVSKAYA, L.N.

Call Nr: 1119002

AUTHORS: See Table of Contents

TITLE: A Dynamic Theory of the Propagation of Seismic Waves (Voprosy dinamicheskoy teorii rasprostraneniya seysmicheskikh voln) First Collection (Sbornik 1)

PUB. DATA: Gosudarstvennoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye izdatel'stvo neftyanoy i gorno-toplivnoy literatury, Leningradskoye otdeleniye, Leningrad, 1957, 386 pp., 1900 copies.

ORIG. AGENCY: Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (NIIGR)

EDITORS: Editors: Polshkova, M. K. and Petrashen', G. I., Editor-in-Chief: Fedotova, M. I.; Tech. Ed. Gennad'yeva, I. M.: Corrector: Segal', Z.G.

PURPOSE: This collection is intended for seismologists and particularly exploration seismologists and senior university and graduate students interested in geophysics and in the theories of elasticity and acoustics.

Card 1/6

Call Nr: 1119002

A Dynamic Theory of the Propagation of Seismic Waves (Cont.)

COVERAGE: This book is the result of studies by specialists in the dynamic theory of elasticity and theoretic seismology at the Leningrad Branch of the Mathematics Institute, Academy of Sciences, and Leningrad University. This symposium presents a basic dynamic theory of propagation of seismic waves in plane-parallel isotropic media and a method for the quantitative application of theoretical conclusions to the fields of seismology and seismic exploration. The treatment is strictly mathematical and simple methods of constructing wave fields are indicated. The shift of wave fields, a result of reflections from one or more horizons is made evident and the rules for determining such a shift of components are established. Formulas are given for the main components in the displacement of wave fronts, as well as methods for constructing theoretical seismograms for the reflected and first-arrival waves. Some of the conclusions appear in print for the first time. The increased complexity of geological-structural prob-

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Call Nr: 1119002

A Dynamic Theory of the Propagation of Seismic Waves (Cont.)

lems in oil-bearing areas diminishes the efficiency of existing techniques. Therefore a careful study of these articles may lead to application of the dynamic theory described in interpreting seismograms. The first article (pp. 7-69) by Petrashen' discusses the most typical problems in wave propagation and the method of their solution. Simplification of the final formulas computed for the components of the fields of displacement is the main consideration. The second article by Petrashen' (pp. 70-163) describes the general quantitative theory of reflected and first-arrival waves. The third article, that by Petrashen' and Manukhov, considers wave intensities and data on the parameters required in composing theoretical seismograms. The fourth and fifth articles examine the method of composing such theoretical seismograms. The concluding articles examine wave propagation in an elastic semi-space. No personalities are mentioned; there are bibliographic references at the end of each article.

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Call Nr: 1119002

A Dynamic Theory of the Propagation of Seismic Waves (Cont.)

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A Dynamic Theory of the Propagation of Seismic Waves (Cont.)

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A Dynamic Theory of the Propagation of Seismic Waves (Cont.)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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MALINOVSKAYA, L.N.

Methods for plotting theoretical seismograms. Vop. din. teor. raspr. seism. volн. no.1:249-282 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Seismology--Graphic methods)

KEYLIS-BOROK, V.I.; MALINOVSKAYA, L.N.

Dislocations in the foci of weak earthquakes in northern Tien Shan.
Biul. Sov. po seism. no.3:118-122 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Tien Shan--Earthquakes)

MALINOVSKAYA, L.N.

49-4-2/23

AUTHOR: Malinovskaya, L. N.

TITLE: On the calculation of the dynamic properties of seismic waves. (K metodike rascheta dinamicheskikh osobennostey seysmicheskikh voln)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1957, No.4, pp. 426-439 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the planning and interpretation of seismic observations it is important to be able to precalculate and elucidate dynamic properties of seismic waves such as their form, intensity, polarisation, etc. For this purpose it is necessary to be able to calculate theoretical seismograms. A simple method of calculating such theoretical seismograms, based on the introduction of "standard curves", was given by the author in earlier work (Ref.1); the collection of standard curves given there describes all the possible changes in the form of vibrations connected with full internal reflection for both reflected and refracted waves. These were based on asymptotic formulae obtained by Petrashen' (Refs.2 and 3). In the present paper the method of constructing theoretical seismograms is described in detail and is applied to any kind of wave at points distant from the source and outside the region

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surrounding the exit point of the leading wave. The general problem of the correlation of displacements in the case of full internal reflection is considered and a method is given for comparing the theory with experiment. A table of the functions L_q and L_w is given on p.428. Using this table it is possible to construct a theoretical seismogram for any kind of component. The errors involved are estimated.
N. S. Smirnova, A. M. Yepinat'eva and S.P.Starodubrovskaya took part in this work.
There are 12 figures, 1 table and 4 references, all of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. USSR Institute of Physics of the Earth. (Akademiya Nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

49-5-2/18

AUTHOR: Malinovskaya, L. N.

TITLE: Dynamic features of longitudinal waves, reflected beyond the critical angle. (O dinamicheskikh osobennostyakh prodol'nykh otrazhennykh voln za kriticheskimi uglami).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Geophysics Series), 1957, No.5, pp.569-574 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: In seismic prospecting done in 1953-1954 by the Geophysical Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, seismograms of reflected longitudinal waves were obtained which show a considerable increase in the intensity of these waves past the critical angles (A. M. Epinat'eva). In the present paper this phenomenon is studied by means of theoretical seismograms plotted by the method described by the author in a previous paper (same journal, 1957, No.4, pp.426-439). Reflections in three- and four-layered media, including the low velocity layer, are considered. In the case of three layers, four different velocity ratios of the second and third layer are taken into consideration. It was found that, in all cases, the intensity of reflected waves past the critical angle increases and that is due to an increase in the reflection coefficient. Past the critical

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Dynamic features of longitudinal waves, reflected beyond the critical angle. (Cont.)

angle, the reflected wave train suffers a gradual shift and inversion of phase which complicates the correlation of records along the profile. Amplitude graphs for cases of three and four media are similar if the velocity ratios at the reflecting surface are the same. This seems to suggest that amplitude graphs for longitudinal waves reflected past the critical angle depend mainly on the parameters of the media lying on both sides of the reflecting surface and are influenced only very slightly by the parameters of layers lying above. Should this be confirmed, an attempt could be made to determine the ratio of parameters at a reflecting interface from the variation of amplitudes along a profile. There are 2 tables, 10 figures and one Slavic reference.

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. J.S.S.R. Institute of the Physics of the Earth. (Akademiya Nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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MALINOVSKAYA, L.N.

AUTHOR: Malinovskaya, L.N.

TITLE: On the Dynamical Properties of Transverse Waves Totally Internally Reflected (O dinamicheskikh osobennostyakh poperechnykh voln pri polnom vnutrennem otrazhenii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 195[illegible], Nr 2, pp.134-135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The effect of a free surface on the form, [illegible] and the ratio of the components of displacement of [illegible] waves are considered for direct waves as well [illegible] waves which have experienced a number of reflections [illegible] refractions along their path. The effect of [illegible] layer moving with a small speed [illegible] which are incident on the [illegible] greater than the critical angle is discussed. The [illegible] carried out in connection with problems of [illegible] ion, determination of exit angles and the [illegible] effect of interfaces. The vertical and horizontal [illegible] ents of the displacements can only differ in form [illegible] transverse wave and only in the case [illegible] cident on a free surface at an angle greater than the critical angle. All the [illegible] ratio of the [illegible] (for the special case $a_0/b_0 = 1.73$ [illegible] $i_{[illegible]} = b_0/a_0$)

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On the Dynamical Properties of Transverse Waves Totally [illegible] Reflected.

are shown in Fig.5. From this figure it is possible to determine the horizontal and vertical components (u_x, u_z) of the displacement. Using the results of this paper it is possible to construct theoretical seismograms for various value of a_0/b_0 and different angles of incidence.

There are 11 figures and 3 Russian references.

ASSOCIATION: Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth (Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli)

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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p. 2.

49-58-4-17/18

AUTHOR: Kirillov F.

TITLE: Dissertations Defended at the Scientific Council of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences USSR (Dissertatsii zashchishchennyye v uchenom sovete instituta fiziki zemli AN SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 566-567 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following dissertation was presented for the degree of Doctor: I. K. Ovchinnikov, "Screening Influence of the Surface Layer of the Earth's Crust during Electric Prospecting of Ore Deposits" (Ekranirujushcheye vliyaniye poverkhnostnogo sloya zemnoy kory pri elektrorazvedke rudnykh mestorozhdeniy). Opponents: Dr.Phys-Mat.Sc.Yu. P. Bulashevich, Dr.Tech.Sci L. M. Al'pin Dr.Phys-Mat.Sc.B. M. Yanovskiy. November 22, 1957. The dissertation is based on prospecting by electric methods of pyrite deposits along the Eastern slopes of the Urals. The deposits are located in an electrically nonuniform medium which influences the result of electric prospecting and particularly its range and depth. In the dissertation one of the fundamental

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Dissertations Defended at the Scientific Council of the Institute of Physics of the Earth Academy of Sciences USSR.

influences of the nonuniformities is investigated, namely the screening influence of the surface layer of the Earth's crust. He seeks a new solution of the problem by evolving methods which have a low sensitivity to the surface nonuniformities and a high sensitivity to conducting bodies located at great depths. These methods are materialised by using special current feeding circuits to the semispace which permit increasing the concentration of the current in the lower horizons and reducing it at the surface where the field observations are carried out. The reduction in the concentration of the current is achieved by compensating the field of one of the grounding electrodes with the field of other grounding electrodes (compensation method). Field investigations have shown that by means of this method ore bodies are discovered which cannot be detected by the "isolation" method.

L.M. Malinovskaya. "Technique of Analysis of the Dynamic Properties of Some Seismic Waves" (Metodika analiza dinamicheskikh svoystv nekotorykh seysmicheskikh voln). Candidate Dissertation. Opponents: Dr.Phys-Mat.Sc. Yu. V. Riznichenko, Cand.Fiz-Mat.Sc. K. I. Ogurtsov, January 10.

Card 2/5

Dissertations Defended at the Scientific Council of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences USSR.

1958. In interpreting seismic observations, methods are frequently utilised which are based on the theoretical relation between the dynamic characteristics of oscillations and the properties of the medium or of the source (for instance, determination of the energy, the characteristic of the medium on the basis of the damping of seismic waves, etc.). The author investigated the asymptotic representation of the displacements of the reflected, refracted and of the main waves for a multilayer medium obtained by G. I. Petrashen' which are created at a distance from the source and outside the neighbourhood of the initial exit point of the main waves. These relations have been transformed in such a way as to allow a simple physical interpretation. The influence of the following factors is investigated separately. directional beaming of the radiation, geometrical divergence of the front, refraction and reflection at the division boundaries. The influence is investigated of full internal reflection on the shape of elastic oscillations. All possible changes in the shape of the displacements are represented as a family of "standard curves". It is

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Dissertations Defended at the Scientific Council of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences USSR.

shown that in the case of full internal reflection the intensity of the "entries" depends on the modulus and the argument of the reflection and refraction coefficients. A technique was developed of plotting theoretical seismograms of reflected, refracted and main waves. Assumptions are proposed which will permit investigating certain dynamic features of elastic waves without plotting theoretical seismograms but directly analysing standard curves. The dynamic features are investigated of longitudinal waves which are reflected beyond critical angles. The calculations were effected for a wide range of the ratios of the speed and the incidence angles at the reflecting boundary. It was established that for incidence angles above the critical, the intensity increases and additional phase shifts occur which are not related to the difference in the time of passage. For large speed ratios the shape of the displacements changes so rapidly along the profile that a disturbance of the correlation is possible. The theoretical results are in qualitative agreement with experimental data of A. M. Epinat'yeva obtained in field seismic prospecting work in 1953-1954. The influence was investigated of the free sur-

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Dissertations Defended at the Scientific Council of the Institute of Physics of the Earth, Academy of Sciences USSR.

face on type SV transverse waves (i.e., the influence on their shape, polarisation and the ratio of the displacement components for various incidence angles). It was found that this layer influences strongly the observed fluctuations, particularly in the case of nearby earthquakes. A technique of calculation by means of an electronic computer was evolved of the interference of 3-dimensional waves which are repeatedly reflected and refracted in the layered medium. Interference oscillations have been calculated which occur during incidence of a plane longitudinal wave on to the bottom of one and two surface layers. About 450 theoretical seismograms were calculated. The resolving power of the layers is evaluated and the possibilities indicated of characterising the structure of the surface layers by measuring the exit angles at various frequencies.

1. Scientific reports---USSR 2. Geophysics---USSR

Card 5/5

MALINOVSKAYA, L.N.

S/169/61/000/010/009/053
D228/D304

AUTHORS: Bune, V. I., Gzovskiy, M. V., Zapol'skiy, K. K., Keylis-Borok, V. I., Krestnikov, V. N., Malinovskaya, L. N., Nersesov, I. L., Pavlova, G. I., Rautian, T. G., Reysner, G. I., Riznichenko, Yu. V., and Khalturin, V. I.

TITLE: Methods of the detailed study of seismicity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 10, 1961, 12-13, abstract 10A144 (Tr. In-ta fiz. Zemli AN SSSR, no. 9, 1960, 327 p.)

TEXT: The Tadzhik complex seismologic expedition was organized with the aim of studying the nature of earthquakes and the conditions of their genesis. The most seismically-active zones of the USSR (Garmo and Stalinabad) were chosen as the work areas. The specific conditions of working and processing the data demanded the development of special systems of observation and methods of interpretation. The large amount of recorded

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S 169/61/000/ 010/009/053
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Methods of the detailed...

seismic phenomena permitted the use of statistical methods for studying their distribution in space and time; these methods, in their turn, provided the basis for introducing the quantitative indices of the seismicity characteristics of the seismically-active areas. The actual seismic observations were closely coordinated with geologic investigations, and this provided the possibility of exposing the tectonic basis of the seismic phenomena. A general review of the work area is given in Chapter 1, and concise data on major earthquakes are cited together with the general position of the expedition stations. A description of the standard main and auxiliary apparatus used at the stations, and also the layout and description of newly developed equipment--including an automatic seismic station with a magnetic memory--is cited in Chapter 2. The methods developed and utilized in the expedition for studying the crust's structure in the area under investigation from the records of nearby earthquakes are described in Chapter 3. Horizontal and vertical hodographs were constructed. The resulting material enabled the crust to be represented as a one-layer mass

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with a longitudinal-wave velocity of 6.0 - 6.1 km/sec. At the Mohorovicic boundary, the velocity suddenly changes to 8.0 km/sec. and then somewhat decreases, but at a depth of 300 km it subsequently increases to 9.2 km/sec. These data underlay the construction of isochrone charts used to localize the epicenters and to determine the focal depths. The isochrone charts were constructed with an account of the heterogeneity of the work area's geologic structure and the peculiarity of the seismic stations' location. This enabled the precision of hypocenter localization to be substantially increased, reducing it to 1 - 2 km at the center of the work area's topographic map. In Chapter 4, the definition of the concept of seismic energy at the focus is given, and the basic formulas are derived for its calculation. On the basis of experimentally obtained laws for the dying out of energy with distance, nomographs were constructed to determine practically the energy at the focus from the records of nearby earthquakes. Appraisal of the precision of calculation of the energy in relation to different factors shows that it may be determined accurately to the order of its magnitude. In this connection, the value $K = \lg E$ j.

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is introduced for characterizing the energy class of earthquakes. The value of K is compared with the earthquake magnitude M. The study of the iso-energy lines shows that the different degree of the dispersion of seismic energy along and across the strike of [illegible] structures exert a decisive influence on the form of the isoseismals. In Chapter 5, the frequencies of seismic vibrations are studied--in relation to the earthquake energy, the distance from the source, the [illegible] conditions at the point of observation and at the hypocenter, etc.--from recordings at both the customary stations and a special WWCC (ChISS) seismic-station intended for frequency analysis of seismic waves directly at their place of registration. A detailed description is given for the frequency-selective seismic-station WWCC-1954 (ChISS-1954) and for the results of the investigation of its recordings. Certain epicentral zones with an anomalous frequency are thereby revealed. The procedure for theoretically calculating the focal characteristics, and also for appraising these latter from empirical data, is given in Chapter 6. Several formulas are

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cited for determining the size of a focus in relation to its energy on the basis of different physical propositions. The dynamic parameters of the foci are determined; there appear to be definite predominant directions for both the strike and dip of the fracture planes. The characteristics of the seismic conditions of the Garmo and Stalinabad seismically-active regions--both as a whole and in individual areas--are quoted together with the variations in the parameters of the conditions in time. The quantitative expression of the seismicity during constant seismic conditions is determined by the seismic activity. The possibility is shown of constructing graphs of the recurrence of earthquakes from short observations of weak shocks, and methods are given for determining the period required to obtain the parameters of the seismic conditions with a pre-set precision in relation to the energy of the recorded earthquakes. The statistical constancy of the seismic conditions is determined by the so-called measure of dispersion of the frequency of earthquakes. A brief description of the area's stratigraphy and the history of its geologic development is given in Chapter 8. The structural schemes and descriptions of the most important

deep faults are cited. The contemporary structure of the Garmo area is depicted as two main regions: the alpine geosynclinal zone in the south and the activated epi-Hercynian platform in the north. In section, it is drawn as several steps of Paleozoic basement adjoining each other along deep faults. A comparison of the seismicity with the tectonics of the study areas is made in Chapter 9. The construction of maps of isolines of seismic activity and gradients of the rate of tectonic movements is recommended for appraising the connection between the seismicity and the tectonics. Methods are cited for constructing such maps. The congruence between these magnitudes is established for the regions under investigation, and areas with the maximum gradient values correspond to those with the highest values of seismic activity. 272 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/619/62/000/020/001/001
I046/I246

AUTHORS: Keylis-Borok, V.I. and Malinovskaya, L.N.

TITLE: Identification of explosions from the arrival of body waves

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Trudy, no. 20(187), 1962. Voprosy teoreticheskoy seysmologii i fiziki zemnykh nedr, 117-124

TEXT: In earthquakes, both rarefaction and compression waves are radiated from the focus, whereas in explosions only compression waves are generated. There is, however, a small but finite probability (of the order of 1/9) that even in case of earthquakes only compression waves are recorded at all observation points. In this case, earthquakes are distinguished from explosions by the sign of the first arrivals of the transverse SV waves as recorded on stations within a sufficiently wide range of azimuths: negative SV arrivals are characteristic of earthquakes, whereas positive SV arrivals characterize an explosion. There are 8 figures.

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MALINOVSKAYA, L.N.; CHECHEL', I.I.

Distortion of nonsteady vibrations in galvanometric recording. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.20:125-136 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
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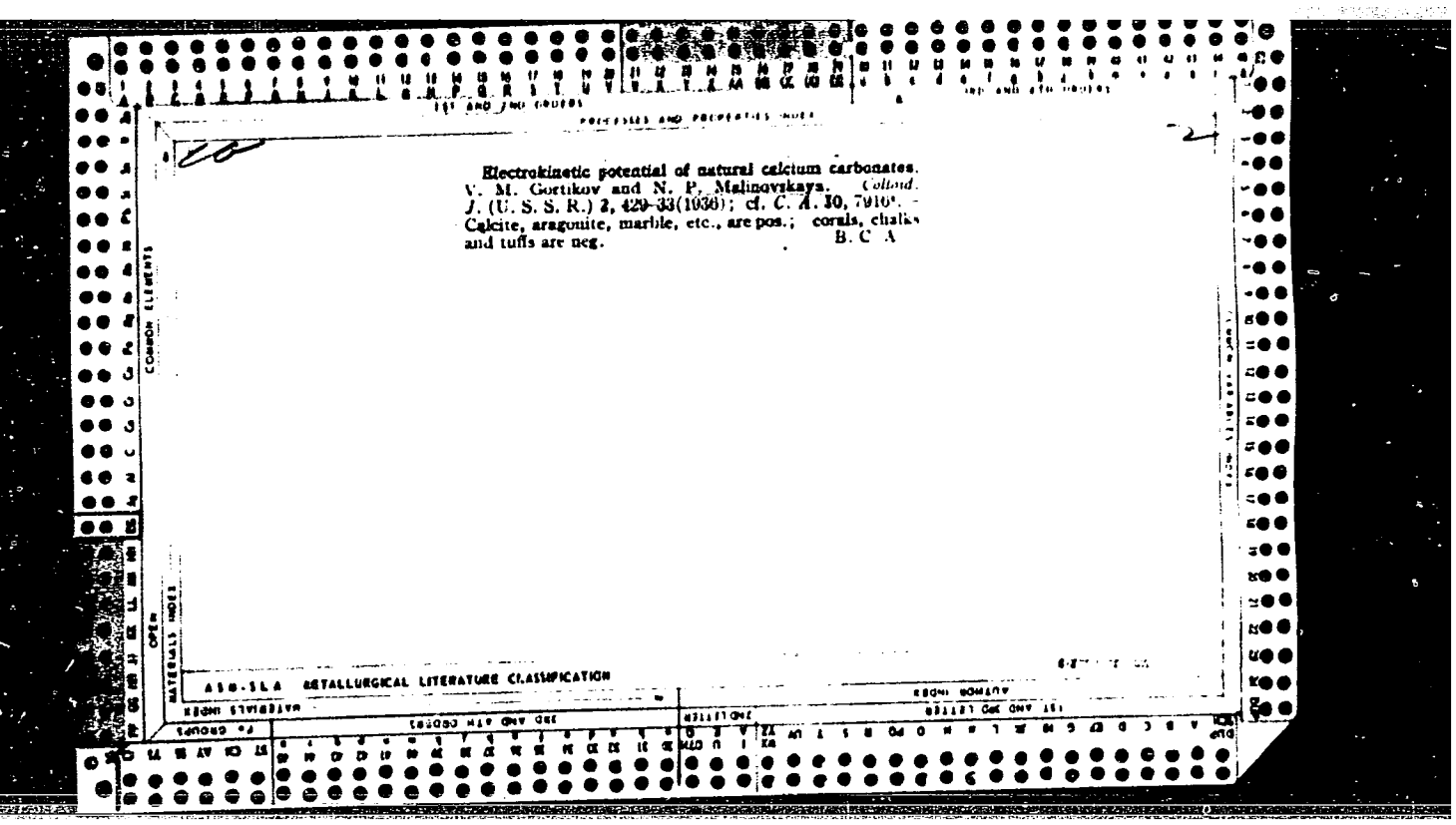

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