

TSUKERMAN, S.V.; NIKITCHELNKO, V.M.; LAVRUSHIN, V.F.

Synthesis of nitro derivatives of α, β -unsaturated ketones
containing benzene and thiophene rings. Zhur.ob.khim. 32
no.7:2324-2330 JI '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Ketones) (Benzene) (Thiophene)

LAVRUSHIN, V.F.; TSUKERMAN, S.V.; ~~HIRITOMIRO~~ V.M.

Absorption spectra of the thiophene analogs of chalcone and
their vinyl analogs. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2677-2684, Ag '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

/. Kharkovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
(Thiophene--Spectra) (Chalcone)

LAVRUSHIN, V. F.; TSUKERMAN, S. V.; NIKITCHENKO, V. M.

Spectra and halochromy of thiophene analogs of methoxychalcones
and their vinyl analogs. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:3971-3977
D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A. M.
Gor'kogo.

(Chalcone—Spectra) (Thiophene—Spectra)
(Halochromism)

TSUKERMAN, S.V.; NIKITCHENKO, V.M.; LAVRUSHIN, V.F.

Spectra and halochromism of mononitro derivatives of thiophene
analogs of chalcone and dibenzalacetone. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.4:
1255-1260 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.
(Butenone—Spectra) (Nitro compounds)
(Halochromism)

NIKITCHENKO, V.M.; TSUKERMAN, S.V.; LAVRUSHIN, V.F.

Spectra and halochromism of nitromethoxy- and dinitro derivatives
of the thiophene analogs of chalcone. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8:
2563-2568 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.

NIKITCHUK, D.

Achievements of the N.K. Krupskaja Collective Farm in Krasnoarmeiskaya
District, Krasnodar Territory. Zemledelie 5 no.10:8-10 0 '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Predsedatel' Krasnoarmeyskogo rayispolkoma.
(Collective farms)

NIKITENKO, A., BUGOSLAVSKIY, V., VEDENEYEV, F.

Botany-Ecology

Significance and role of the overground portion in the life and development of an association of forest plants. Les. khoz. 5 no. 9, 1952.

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

NIKITENKO, A.A.; KOBRINSKIY, G.D.

Fractionation and study of the specific activity of antirabies
 α - and β -globulins. Vop. virus 5 no.4:436-441 Je-Ag '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktain i syvorotok
imeni I.I.Mechnikova.
(RABIES) (GLOBULIN)

NIKITENKO, A.A.; KOBRINDKIY, G.D.

Preparation of an active fraction with reduced anaphylactogenic
properties from antirabies serum. Vop. virus. 9 no.3:315-320
My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i sy-
vorotok imeni I.I. Mechnikova.

ORLOVSKIY, Kirill Prokof'yevich, Geroy Sovetskogo Soyuz, Geroy
Sotsialisticheskogo Truda, deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR;
NIKITENKO, Aleksy Afanas'yevich; ZAVERNYAYEVA, L.V., red.;
PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Economic efficiency of the specialization of the collective
farm production; from the practice of the "Rassvet"
Collective Farm] Ekonomicheskaya effektivnost' spetsializatsii
kolkhoznogo proizvodstva; iz opyta kolkhoza "Rassvet." Moskva,
Ekonomizdat, 1963. 70 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza "Rassvet"(for Orlovskiy). 2. Glavnyy
agronom, sekretar' partiynogo komiteta kolkhoza "Rassvet" (for
Nikitenko). (Collective farms--Management)

GOSTEV, V.S.; SAAKOV, A.K.; AZLETSKAYA, A.Ye.; PERELAZNYY, A.A.; NAZARENKO, N.A.; MAZINA, N.M.; KULAGIN, A.N.; ZYKOV, Yu.V.; NIKITENKO, A.A.; SKACHKOV, N.I.

Comparative immunochemical study of antisera to tissue homogenates and the mixtures of their nonprotein fractions. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.4:94-97 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya immunokhimii (zav. - prof. V.S. Gostev) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted May 17, 1963.

PONOMAREVA, N.A.; NECHAYEVA, A.S.; DURASOVA, M.N. [deceased]; NIKITENKO, A.A.
LORAN, I.D.; DUBOVA, V.A.

Significance and production of individual fractions of sera of im-
munized animals. Nauch. osn. proizv. bakt. prep. 10:220-225 1961.

1. Moskovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok im. Mechnikova.

S/068/61/000/001/001/001
E071/E235

AUTHORS: Gluzman, L. D., Nikitenko, A. G. and Tsin, R. M.

TITLE: Production of Technical Pyrene

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1961, No. 1, pp. 52-55

TEXT: Pyrene is one of the important raw materials for the production of dyes and for this reason, the authors carried out an investigation of the potential resources, methods of separation and treatment of narrow pyrene fraction suitable for the preparation of products of various qualities from coal tar. In the USSR the coal tar is treated mainly on continuous plants for the production of a standard medium temperature pitch. The production of a high temperature pitch is done not by steam distillation, but by oxidation with air. Therefore, the raw materials for the production of pyrene are not "steam" but "air" pitch distillates. The pitch distillates (from the Zaporozh'ye Coking Works) taken for the investigation had the following properties: s.g. 1.120 at 20°C, pyrene content 4.85%; beginning of boiling 140°, 10% at 280°, 19% at 300°, 30% at 336°, 40% at 355°, 52% at 382°, 60% at 393°, 72% at 410°, 80% at 421°C. The distillates were fractionated on a

Card 1/4

S/068/61/000/001/001/001
E071/E235

Production of Technical Pyrene

laboratory column equivalent to 13-15 theoretical plates. On distillation, two narrow pyrene fractions were collected: 1) 384-388°C amounting to 6.5% of the initial pitch distillate, containing 33.0% of pyrene and 2) 388-395°C amounting to 8% and containing 48.2% of pyrene. The raw pyrene fractions were submitted to recrystallisation from various solvents. Optimum results were obtained from 30% aqueous pyridine and 30% alcoholic solution of solvent naphtha. The crystallisation conditions and results obtained are tabulated. It was found that recrystallisation of raw pyrene fractions containing less than 40% of pyrene give a mixture of pyrene with fluoranthen, which cannot be further enriched by this method and repeated recrystallisations lead only to losses of pure products, e.g., after four recrystallisations of fraction containing 27% of pyrene a product containing about 45% of pyrene was obtained with pyrene recovery of 58.4%. Subsequent recrystallisations were ineffective. Fractions containing 40% and more of pyrene can be easily enriched to 75-80%. The more concentrated is the initial pyrene fraction, the more concentrated

Card 2/4

S/068/61/000/001/001/001
E071/E235

Production of Technical Pyrene

a recrystallisation product can be obtained, e.g., a fraction containing 52.6% of pyrene after double recrystallisation yielded 96-97% technical pyrene (from a mixture of petrol and solvent naphtha in a ratio of 1:1). In addition to pitch distillates, anthracene oil II was tested as a possible source of pyrene. Properties of the oil: beginning of boiling 251°C, at 308°C - 10%, at 318°C - 20%, at 327°C - 30%, at 334°C - 40%, at 342°C - 50%, at 349°C - 60%, at 365°C - 75%; pyrene content 1.32%. A narrow pyrene fraction obtained from this oil contained 29% of pyrene and about 70% of fluoranthene. This fraction could not be sufficiently enriched by recrystallisation therefore, anthracene oil II can be used for the production of fluoranthene and not of pyrene. It is concluded that technical pyrene of 96-97% purity can be obtained from pitch distillates with a recovery of pyrene of about 70% and of 70-80% purity with a recovery of pyrene about 80%. The head fraction obtained on rectification of pitch distillates after the removal of crystals can be used as an impregnation oil for sleepers and in the raw state as a material

Card 3/4

S/068/61/000/001/001/001
E071/E235

Production of Technical Pyrene

for the production of carbon black. The technological scheme for the production of technical pyrene is diagrammatically shown in the text. There are 3 tables, 1 figure and 7 references: 3 Soviet and 4 non-Soviet. ✓

ASSOCIATION: UKhIN

Card 4/4

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27069
S/080/61/034/003/010/017
A057/A129

AUTHORS: Gluzman, L. D., Nikitenko, A. G.

TITLE: Concerning the question of fluoranthen separation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 3, 1961, 626 - 628

TEXT: A method for the separation of fluoranthen from coal-tar pitch distillates or an anthracene oil fraction is described. According to data obtained in the institute of the present authors coal-tar contains about 3.5% of fluoranthen and the companion compound pyrene in an amount of up to 1%. Several methods for separation of fluoranthen and separation of the latter from pyrene are described, e.g., in publications by O. Kruber et al. [Ref. 1: Erdöl und Kohle, 9, 637 (1955)], P. P. Karpukhin and N. M. Slominskiy [Ref. 7: Koks i khimiya, 10, 41 (1938)], and J. Szuba [Ref. 8: Przem. Chem., 12, 6, 316 (1956)]. The method described by O. Kruber was successfully proved by the present authors. Only the use of fluoranthen for production of intermediates and dyestuffs is mentioned in literature. The present authors assume that fluoranthen could be used simultaneously with other aromatic hydrocarbons as raw material in the production of synthetic resins of the type based on anthracene, naphthaline etc., such as described by

Card 1/5

27069

S/080/61/034/003/010/017
A057/A129

Concerning the question of fluoranthene separation

Wegler. It is also stated that almost the whole processing of coal-tars in the USSR occurs by a continuous method producing a pitch with a softening point of about 70°C which is converted by "air oxidation" and not "steam treatment" to a high-melting (150°C) product. Therefore the method described by the Polish authors [Ref. 8; Przem. Chem., 12, 11, 610 - 616 (1956)] is not suitable for the USSR, and in the present experiments only "air-oxidized" coal-tar pitch distillates and anthracene oil fractions were investigated (Table 1). The experiments were carried out under the assistance of T. A. Davydova. The pitch distillates were rectified on a 2 m column (diameter 40 mm) with an efficiency of 13 - 15 theoretical plates, at atmospheric pressure, and the fraction boiling at 370 - 385°C was withdrawn with a 5.7% yield containing 68% fluoranthene. From anthracene oil II the yield of the fluoranthene fraction was 14.5% with a fluoranthene content of 75% and a pyrene content of 21%. These fractions were recrystallized from ethanol, methanol, white spirit, pyridine, 30% pyridine, solvent, a mixture of 30% solvent and 70% ethanol, toluene, xylene or gasoline. Best results were obtained with the 30% aqueous solution of pyridine, gasoline and the mixture 30% solvent + 70% ethanol. (Table 2). If the ratio fluoranthene : pyrene is 3.5 : 1, a third recrystallization is necessary giving only a 15 - 25% fluoranthene yield. Anthracene oil II is a better raw

Card 2/5

27069
S/080/61/034/003/010/017
A057/A129

Concerning the question of fluoranthen separation

material than the coal-tar-pitch distillates. After a threefold recrystallization a 99 - 100% fluoranthen (melting point 109.2°C) with a 4% yield in relation to the anthracene oil II was obtained. A technological scheme for the production of fluoranthen according to the present results is tested presently. There are 2 tables and 9 references; 3 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: M. C. Kloetzel, Holly E. Mertel, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 72, 4786 (1950); Th. Holbro, J. Appl. Chem., 3, 1 - 9 (1953).

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Coal Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1960

Card 3/5

KARPUKHIN, P.P.; NIKITENKO, A.G.

Thiophene recovery from benzene fractions by the sulfonation method
with subsequent hydrolysis. Koks i khim. no.10:36-39 '62.

(MIRA 16:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Thiophene) (Coke industry—by-products)

SOV/1-4-59-7-15/17

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, A.G. (Assistant)

TITLE: "Low-voltage Electrical Apparatus". Reports to the All-Union Conference, Moscow, 1959

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Elektromekhanika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 104-107 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The electrical industry divisions of Gosplan RSFSR and Gosplan USSR called an All-Union Conference in Leningrad to consider new series of automatic circuit-breakers and the work of the Elektrosila works on low-voltage apparatus. The Central Bureau of Technical Information of the Scientific Research Institute of the Electrical Industry has published the work of the conference, including reports from various factories on the further development of automatic circuit-breakers and line contactors for various frequencies, and on the use of water cooling, new methods of arc suppression and other problems. The report of Professor O.B. Bron (Dr. Tech. Sci.) of the Elektrosila works deals with methods of increasing the rupturing capacity and rated current of automatic circuit-breakers. It is important to achieve sparkless transfer of current from the main to the auxiliary contacts, which may be done by reducing the rate of separation of the main contacts

Card 1/6

SOV/144-55-7-15/17

"Low-voltage Electrical Apparatus". Reports to the All-Union Conference, Moscow, 1959

and reducing the circuit inductance. Arc suppression is then considered and the disadvantages of using an arc-suppression coil only on the stationary contact are pointed out. It is advisable to use air blast as well as magnetic arc suppression. In recent years increasing demands have been made on the rupturing capacity of automatic circuit-breakers, which is now required to be 200 - 300 kA. The requirements are usually based on dead short-circuit, which is seldom valid for low voltage circuits. In practice, the equipment is required to interrupt currents much less than those for which it is designed and accordingly the requirements should be eased. The advantages of water-cooling are discussed; by its use the Elektrosila works has been able to design a series of compact high-frequency contactors. Engineer A.Ya.Nesin of the Elektrosila works described the methods used to develop new series of universal automatic circuit-breakers. Taking as an example the series AM, he demonstrated the method of solving the problem of compensating the electrodynamic forces on the main and auxiliary contacts, and of

Card 2/6

SOV/14-59-7-15/17

"Low-voltage Electrical Apparatus"
Conference, Moscow, 1959

Reports to the All-Union

increasing the rupturing capacity and reducing the size of the arc. An economic analysis has shown the desirability of having two series of universal automatic circuit-breakers, a relatively cheap series for general use and a compact series of high rupturing capacity which will be produced on a smaller scale. Engineer G.I. Gura of the Kontaktor works described the accumulation and systematization of technical data of Soviet and foreign automatic equipment that served as a basis in formulating the requirements for the new series. It was found desirable to have a scale of rated currents ranging from 100 to 4000 A, for rated voltages of 220 V a.c. and 300 V a.c. at frequencies up to 6000 c/s. Engineer S.F. Matzkeina of the Khar'kov Electr-Mechanical Works reported on methods of developing the new series of automatic circuit-breakers. He discussed aspects of snatching arcs with thermal cut-outs and methods of overcoming them. The Khar'kov works are developing automatic circuit-breakers giving selective protection. Engineer A.I. Gubayev described the development of new high-speed automatic circuit-breakers. The "Orulektor-Apparat" which has been

Card 3/6

SOV/114-50-7-15/17

"Low-voltage Electrical Apparatus". Reports to the All-Union Conference, Moscow, 1959

improving the type VAB-2 and has developed a new cathode circuit-breaker VAB-28 with two breaks. This breaker commences to operate before the current in the cathode circuit has changed direction; this is achieved by using a high-speed relay that reacts to change in rectifier anode current. R.S. Kuznetsov (Cand. Tech. Sci.) of the Scientific Research Institute of the Electrical Industry described the work of his Institute on automatic circuit-breakers. The Institute has developed two designs of compact automatic circuit-breakers; type AO-15 is of rather complicated construction and is intended for special applications, and type AB-25 is of simple cheap construction for general use in domestic circuits. Cand. Tech. Sci. V.A. Obratsov of the Elektrosila works made a communication about a new series of field suppression automatic switches. Because of the increase in the output of hydro-alternators and turbo-alternators, previous methods of field suppression have proved inapplicable and O.B. Bron, A.V. Mozalevskiy, V.A. Obratsov and N.I. Shtrafun, all of the Elektrosila works, have developed a new method of

Card 4/6

SOV/144-59-7-15/17

"Low-voltage Electrical Apparatus". Reports to the All-Union Conference, Moscow, 1959

field suppression which consists in using electric arcs burning in an arc-suppression grid as a non-linear discharge resistance. This development served as a basis for the design of automatic arc-suppression equipment. The equipment is simple in construction and convenient in operation. It was found necessary to develop a new series consisting of five sizes for currents ranging from 150 to 2400 A. Several advantages are claimed for the new equipment. The results of work on high-frequency contactors and automatic circuit-breakers were described by Engineer A.P. Makhonin and N.I. Anirushay of the Elektrosila works. As normal apparatus can seldom be used at high frequency, a suitable new contactor has been developed, also an air circuit-breaker for operation at 500 c/s. L.A. Redshceyn (Cand. Tech. Sci.) Elektrosila, reported an extension of the field of application of contactors type KM 2000 which were mainly designed for marine use. Developments in the design of the arc suppression chamber are described. A number of potential applications of the new type of equipment are listed.

Card 5/6

30V/144-59-7-15/17

"Low-voltage Electrical Apparatus". Reports to the All-Union Conference, Moscow, 1959

V. Ya. Bocharov of Elektrosila described a new series of contactors with time delay. Yu. G. Komarov described the development of a high-speed electro-dynamic automatic circuit-breaker. The work, which appears to be in its early stages, contemplates using the properties of a heavy-current loop as the basis for a design of heavy current high-speed circuit-breaker. In its decisions and conclusions the Conference noted achievements in the introduction of automatic air circuit-breakers and measures to increase the output of equipment and to improve its characteristics.

Card 6/6

There are no figures, no tables, no references.

ASSOCIATION: Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskii institut
(Novocherkassk polytechnical Institute)

SOV/144-59-11-17/21

AUTHORS: Kleymentov, I. I., and Nikitenko, A. G., Assistants

TITLE: The Design of Low-Voltage Fuses by Means of Electronic Analogue Computers

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uczebnykh zavedeniy. Elektromekhanika, 1959, Nr 11, pp 119-122 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Unfilled cartridge-type replaceable-element fuses type PR-2 have been widely used for over-current protection of low-voltage equipment because they are better than other types of fuse in respect of rupturing capacity, silence and safety. Fuse design, which consists in determining the melting current, the melting time and the pressure in the cartridge, is of considerable practical and theoretical interest. However, strict mathematical treatment is difficult and the present article describes the use of analogue computers for fuse design. Under short-circuit conditions the relationship between the section of the fusible element, the current and the time is given by expression (1). For greater convenience this expression is modified to the form of expression (4).

Card 1/4

SOV/144-59-11-17/21

The Design of D. V. ... of Electronic Analogue Computers

The transient equation of an electric circuit containing inductance and resistance is given by expression (1). Calculation of the melting current and time ... (4) and (5). To solve these equations by means of an analogue computer an equivalent circuit is first drawn up, using the circuit equivalents of mathematical operations shown in Fig. 1. Eqs (4) and (5) are then converted into the form of machine equations giving expressions (10) and (11) respectively. A numerical example is given for the determination of the current and operating time of a relay on short-circuiting a 500 kW 250V ... the circuit and fuse constants being stored. The machine equations are derived, and the corresponding block diagram of the electronic analogue is shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows an illustration of the solution of the machine equations and of the analogic process in the a.c. circuit for this case. The calculated values of current and time were found to be in full agreement with experiment.

Card 2/4

SOV/144-59-11-17/21

The Design of Low-Voltage Fuses by Means of Electronic Analogue Computers

When alternating current is used the machine equations take the form of expressions (14) and (15). A numerical example is then given of the calculation of current in a system with a fuse during short-circuit of a 500 VA, 250 V transformer. The transformer and circuit constants are stated, the machine equations are determined, and the corresponding block diagram is given. Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 give oscillograms of the solution of the machine equations and of the transformer current in the short circuit for various values of the phase angle at the instant of short-circuit. Conclusions and experimental values are also given. It is concluded that fuse problems of this kind can be partially solved with an analogue computer. On entering the circuit and fuse parameters the operator can obtain a solution, only the coefficients of the machine equations being changed

Card 2/4

SOV/144-59-11-177

The design of Low-Voltage Field of Control of Electronic Analog
Computers

Thus calculations can quickly be made for a large
number of variants. There are 8 figures and a
Soviet references

ASSOCIATION: Novocherkasskiy politechnicheskiy institut
(Novocherkassk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12th September 1959

Card 4/4

NIKITENKO, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich; CHERNYY, Aleksandr Sergeyevich, student
pyatogo kursa

Use of electronic computers for calculating the dynamic characteristics
of a.c. apparatus. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; elektromekh. 3 no.8:8-18
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Starshiy prepodavatel' Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta
(for Nikitenko). 2. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for
Chernyy).

(Automatic control)

(Electric apparatus and appliances--~~E~~lectromechanical analogies)

9.7000

S/144/60/000/007/005/007
E041/E455

AUTHORS: Nikitenko, A.G. and Kleymenov, V.V.

TITLE: Use of Electronic Simulators for Computing Dynamic Characteristics of Electromagnetic Mechanisms

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy
Elektromekhanika, 1960, No.7, pp.51-56

TEXT: It is assumed here that the relevant parameters of a given magnetic circuit are known. Their determination is not considered. Fig.1 is a sketch of a lifting magnet whose performance has been evaluated on the IPT-5 machine. The magnetic circuit itself is linear, i.e. the inductance depends only on the gap width. Eq.(1), (2) and (3) refer to the electrical circuit, the system motion and the tractive force respectively. These expressions are simulated by the circuits shown schematically in Fig.2; the separate functional units in the diagram are shown in more detail in Fig.3. Fig.4 and Table 1 show the relation between the inductance, its reciprocal and the rate of change of inductance with path length as a function of path length. This relationship is simulated by a nonlinear functional unit in the machine. The scale factors adopted for various blocks are Card 1/2

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E041/E455

Use of Electronic Simulators for Computing Dynamic Characteristics
of Electromagnetic Mechanisms

given in Table 2 and may be changed by particular cases.
Fig.5 and Table 3 show the results of calculation when the magnet
is first switched on. Experimental results are given as the
oscillograms of Fig.6, Tables 4 and 5 and the curves superposed
on Fig.5. The operating time of the magnet is calculated to be
0.122 sec and is measured as 0.132 sec. The error of 8% could
be due to unsatisfactory determination of the circuit parameters.
There are 6 figures, 5 tables and 3 Soviet references. ✓c

ASSOCIATIONS: Novochoerkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Novochoerkassk Polytechnical Institute)
Novochoerkasskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut elektrovostroyeniya (Novochoerkassk
Scientific Research Institute of Electrical
Locomotives Construction)

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1960

Card 2/2

87990

9.6100

S/144/60/000/011/006/008
E194/E255

AUTHORS: Pekker, I. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Docent and Nikitenko, A. G., Senior Instructor

TITLE: The Limiting and Actual Operating Capacity of
Electro-Magnets

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy,
Elektromekhanika, 1960, No. 11, pp. 94-97

TEXT: In designing electro-magnets it is important to know the maximum mechanical work that they can perform. The static traction characteristic of an electro-magnet obtained with constant operating current is sketched. In fact, this amount of work cannot be obtained, because for any finite rate of motion of the armature the back e.m.f. reduces the current in the magnet coil to below the steady-state value. The usual procedure of assessing the "nominal useful work" of the magnet is not recommended, for reasons which are explained. Attempts to obtain an analytical expression for the actual work performed by the magnet have so far not been successful because the processes in a magnet are complex and lead to a system of non-linear equations. It is then shown on a particular example that,

Card 1/3

87990

S/144/60/000/011/006/008

E194/E255

The Limiting and Actual Operating Capacity of Electro-Magnets depending on the conditions, the actual work performed by the electro-magnet may differ more or less from the maximum and 'nominal useful' work. An electronic model of an electro-magnet was made up; the block diagram is given. The model was used to investigate dynamic processes occurring in an electro-magnet under various conditions. In principle, the investigations could have been carried out on an actual magnet but this would have made the difficulties very much greater. Previous work has shown that it is perfectly permissible to use an electronic model. A typical curve of counter-forces for many contactors and relays is shown. The static work of the electro-magnet was taken as the work done to overcome the counter-forces over the entire path of the armature. The results are presented in the form of tables. It is shown that in the case considered the actual work ranges from 0.1 to 0.6 of the maximum work, or from 1.7 to 6.8 of the 'nominal work'. Whenever it is necessary to assess the actual work performed by a magnet, the dynamic processes in the system driven by the magnet must be investigated. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/3

87990

S/144/60/000/011/006/008
E194/E255

The Limiting and Actual Operating Capacity of Electro-Magnets
4 tables and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra avtomaticheskikh i izmeritel'nykh ustroystv,
Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut
(Department of Automatic and Measuring Devices,
Novocherkassk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1960

X

Card 3/3

NIKITENKO, A.G., starshiy prepodavatel'

All-Union conference on the theory and methods for calculating
the magnetic circuits of electromagnetic mechanisms and
automatic control apparatus. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh.
4 no.5:107-108 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Magnetic circuits—Congresses)

NIKITENKO, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich, starshiy prepodavatel'; BAURO, Vitaliy Ivanovich, assistent

Use of electronic simulating devices in the calculation of mechanical vibrations of the contactors of electric apparatus. Izv.vys.ucheb. - zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.1:62-73 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

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(Electric contactors--Vibration)

(Electric contactors--Electromechanical analogies)

NIKITENKO, Aleksandr Girgor'yevich, starshiy prepodavatel'; STUKALKIN, Androy Nikolayevich; TREMPOLETS, Viktor Vasil'yevich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BATURO, Vitaliy Ivanovich, assistant

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- (Electric contactors--Vibration)

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(Electric contactors)

NIKITENKO, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich, starshiy prepodavatel'

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NIKITENKO, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich, starshiy prepodavatel'

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(Electric motors--Starting devices)
(Electric contactors--Electromechanical analogies)

PEKKER, Ioel' Iosifovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; NIKITENKO, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich, starshiy prepodavatel'

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(Electric apparatus and appliances)

NIKITENKO, Aleksandr Grigor'evich, starshiy prepodavatel'

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with saturated magnetic circuit. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.,
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politekhnicheskogo instituta.

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machines and apparatus. Elektrichestvo no.4:31-38 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

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MATSUPIN, Genrikh Pavlovich, assistant; NIKITENKO, Aleksandr Grigor'yevich,
kand. tekhn. nauk, starshiy prepodavatel'

Calculation of a.c. magnetic systems. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
elektromekh. 7 no.2:270-271 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

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~~OVSVANNIKOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, assistent.~~

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nauk; KUTSOBINA, N.K.; MARTYNOV, V.A., kand.ekonom.nauk; MEN'SHI-
KOVA, M.A.; NIKITENKO, B.A.; ONUPRIYEV, Yu.G.; PROKHOROVA, G.N.;
RYDVANOV, N.F.; SEGAL', N.M., kand.istor.nauk; UKHOVA, A.M.; FARIZOV,
I.O., kand.istor.nauk; SHIFRIN, E.L., doktor ekonom.nauk; SHLIKHTER,
A.A., kand.ekonom.nauk; LISOVSKIY, Yu.P.; MARTYNOV, V.D.; GARSIA, L.,
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Otvet.red.A.Petruahov. Moskva, Izd-vo sotsial'no-ekon.lit-ry, 1959.
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USSR/Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58302, By Z.I. Zhurbitskiy

Author : Nikitenko G. F., Klochkova M. A., Kostrov K. A.
Inst : Not given
Title : On the Effectiveness of Mixtures of Organic and Mineral Fertilizers in Chernozem Soils

Orig pub : Agrobiologiya, 1957, No 3, 16-22

Abstract : The effectiveness of organo-mineral mixtures was tested on agrillaceous chernozem in the Mordovsk Experimental Agricultural Station in 1954-1956. A yield of 26.7 centners of winter wheat per hectare was obtained in 1955, a very favorable year; the addition of 20 tons of manure produced an additional yield of 6.2 centners per hectare; of 3 tons of humus--an additional 6.7 centners

Card 1/2

NIKITENKO, G.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

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Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

NIKITENKO, G.F., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk, GOLOVKO, F.S.

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Some problems of the biology of barley flowering. *Dokl. AN SSSR*
164, no.4:925-927 1965. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva
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February 17, 1965.

NIKITENKO, G.I. (Odessa)

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NIKITENKO, G. I., starshiy prepodavatel'

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NIKITENKO, G. I.

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Aromatic sulfonamide Imides. Part 3: Synthesis of 1,4-dihydro-2-phenylsulfamoyl sulfamide and its diacetate. *Kh. obshch. khim.* 34 no.12:1654-1664 (1964) (RU) (P:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut makromolekulov, stantsionnyykh materialov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv, Khar'kov.

NIKITENKO, G.P. [Nikitenko, F.F.]

Dissertations on mechanics defended by fellow workers of the
institutes at the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R.
Prykl. mekh. 10 no.5:575-579 '64. (MIRA 17.10)

NIKITENKO, G.P.

Brief news. Prikl. mekh. 1 no.9:139-144 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 27175-66 JT

ACC NR: AP6016883

SOURCE CODE: UR/0198/65/001/009/0139/0144

AUTHOR: Nikitenko, G. P.

20
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Dissertations on mechanics defended by degree candidates at institutes of the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR in 1964

SOURCE: Prikladnaya mekhanika, v. 1, no. 9, 1965, 139-144

TOPIC TAGS: mechanics, mathematic physics

ABSTRACT: In 1964, graduate students and scientific colleagues in institutes of the Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR defended 22 dissertations in the field of mechanics seeking the degree of Candidate of Technical and Physicomathematical Sciences, and 5 dissertations in competition for the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences. The author gives the names of these colleagues and students by individual institutes, including some information on the dissertation defended by each of them - title, date and a few remarks about content. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUEM DATE: none

Card 1/1 *pls*

NIKITENKO, I., podpolkovnik.

Fire control of small rifle units in combat. Voen.vest.36 no.1:
64-67 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)
(Infantry drill and tactics)

NIKITENKO, I., polkovnik; KOZLOV, D., polkovnik

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NIKITENKO, I.I.

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installations. Trans. stroi. 13 no.8:77 Ag '63.

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1. Starshiy inzh. Khar'kovskogo proyektno-izyskatel'skogo
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NIKOLAIKIN, A.E. (Orenburg, Leninskaya st., district hospital, ...)

Traumatic amputation of the upper extremity (trauma of the
scapula, clavicle, humerus, radius, ulna, hand).

1. 12-letnyy gospiital'noy khirurgii (rav. - prof. ...)
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ZHILYAYEV, A.V., otv.red.; VOLKOVA, V.A., red.izd-va;
IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn.red.

[Regulations for the construction and safe operation of steam
boilers and air tanks in industrial locomotives] Pravila
ustroistva i bezopasnoi ekspluatatsii parovykh kotlov i voz-
dushnykh rezervuarov parovozov promyshlennykh predpriatii.
Obiazatel'ny dlia vseh ministerstv, vedomstv i sovnarkhozov.
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1958. 25 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Komitet po nadzoru za bezopasnym
vedeniyem rabot v promyshlennosti i gornomu nadzoru.
(Locomotives)

NIKITENKO, I.S., otv. za vypusk; GROMOV, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for the maintenance and safe operation of cranes]
Instruktsiia dlia lits, otvetstvennykh za ispravnoe sostoianie i
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(for Nikitenko).

(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Maintenance and repair)

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(Electric cranes)

NIKITENKO, I.S., otv. za vypusk; GROMOV, Yu.V., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures for the personnel of boiler rooms] Instruktsiia po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia personala kotel'nykh. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putey soobshcheniia, 1961. 27 p. (MIRA 15:3)

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(Boilers--Safety measures)

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Mechanization of straw and chaff collecting behind the combine. Kyiv (Derzh. vy d-vo sil'skohospodars'koi lit-ry **USSR**), 1951.

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NIKITENKO, I.T.; GALENKO, M.D.

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Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1956. 59 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Harvesting)

NIKITENKO I T redaktor

[Harvesting grain in separate operations by combines; experience of collective and state farms in the Ukraine] *Rozdil'ne zbyrannia khliba kombainamy; z dosvidu kolhospiv i radhospiv Ukrainy.* Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo sil's'kohospodarskoi lit-ry Ukrainskoi RSR, 1956. 93 p.
(Ukraine--Grain--Harvesting) (MIRA 10:9)

NIKITENKO, I.T.

Stage harvesting of grain. Zemledelie 4 no.5:60-65 My '56.

(MLRA 9:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii
sel'skogo khozyaystva.

(Grain) (Harvesting machinery)

NIKITENKO, I.T., starshiy naukovii pratsovnik

Use advantages of harvesting in separate stages in an efficient
manner. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no. 7:14-15 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Ukrain's'kiy naukovo-doslidniy institut mekhanizatsii sil's'kogo
gospodarstva.

(Harvesting)

NIKITENKO, I.F.; GOLENKO, M.D.; SHIDLOVSKIY, Yu.M.

Experimental investigation of the process of removing broken
straw from the combine. Trakt.i sel'khoz mash. 30 no.10:
16-18 0 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii
i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva. (Straw)
(Grain--Harvesting)

NIKITENKO, I.T., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHIDLOVSKIY, Yu.M. [Shydlovs'kyi, IU.M.],
nauchnyy sotrudnik; GORSHKOV, A.P. [Horshkov, A.P.], nauchnyy
sotrudnik; KAPLIN, I.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Continuous harvesting of grain. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no. 6:5-8
Je '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i
elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Grain--Harvesting)

NIKITENKO, I.T., kand.sel'sko-khozyaystvennykh nauk; OSTANKOVICH, H.F.,
inzh.

Machinery for continuous harvesting of cereal crops.

Mashinostroenie no.4:89-92 J1-Ag '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

1. Gosudarstvennoye seriyno-konstruktorskoye byuro Zaporozhskogo
soveta narodnogo khozyaystva. 2. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledo-
vatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo
khozyaystva (for Ostankovich).

(Harvesting machinery)