

SOV/49-59-6-4/21

AUTHOR: Parkhomenko, I. S.

TITLE: On the Intensity of a Wave Travelling at a High Velocity
Through a Number of Layers. II.

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,
1959, Nr 6, pp 827-835 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The first part of this work was published in this journal, 1959, Nr 5. In the present article the formulae are given which describe the relationship between the ratio of the passage coefficients D_N/D_0 for N layers and that for one layer, the thickness of which is equal to N layers (Eqs 1-7). The formulae are true for the plane waves originating in a harmonic source and propagating in liquid layers. The analysis of the three cases of the relationship between the angle of incidence θ and the specific angle θ_p ($\theta < \theta_p$; $\theta = \theta_p$; $\theta > \theta_p$) shows the following: 1) The character of variations of D_N/D_0 in relation to the increase of d_2/λ_2 for thin layers ($d_2/\lambda_2 \approx 0.3$)

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On the Intensity of a Wave Travelling at a High Velocity Through a Number of Layers. II.

remains unchanged for all three cases (Eqs 9-20).

2) The variations of ratio D_N/D_0 in respect to the decrease of V_1/V_2 take place as follows: at first this ratio increases to a certain maximum value, then slowly decreases. This maximum value depends on d_2/λ_2 and on the angle θ .

3) The relationship of D_N/D_0 and the angle θ increases abruptly in the region $(\theta \pm 4-6^\circ)$, for the above are more pronounced for a greater number of layers N . A comparison of the experimental data obtained from vibrations in rigid bodies, with the theoretical data calculated for a liquid medium, shows a significant agreement. This indicates a possibility of determining the amplitude of the wave passing through sufficiently thin layers ($d_2/\lambda_2 < 0.3$). The results are illustrated in Figs 1-7. Figs 1-4 show the relationship of the ratio D_N/D_0 to that of d_2/λ_2 for $V_2 < V_g$ (Fig 1), for $V_2 \approx V_g$ (Fig 2):

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for $V_2 > V_E$ (Fig 3) and for $\theta = \theta_p$ (Fig 4) (a, b, v - experimental values, g - theoretical curves). Figs 5 and 6 represent the relationship of the ratio D_N/D_0 and the angle θ for large ($V_1/V_2 = 0.5$) and small ($V_1/V_2 = 0.95$) difference between velocities. Fig 7 gives the relationship of the ratio D_N/D_0 and that of V_1/V_2 for the different d_2/λ_2 and θ . There are 7 figures 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

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

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1958.

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4043907

S/0049/64/000/008/1149/1161

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, L. P., Parkhomenko, I. S.

TITLE: Degenerate head waves in the case of a thin layer lying on a half-space

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 8, 1964, 1149-1161

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismic head wave, seismic wave, seismic wave propagation, seismic modeling, geophysics

ABSTRACT: This paper is a continuation of a study of degenerate head waves which was undertaken earlier by one of the authors (L. P. Zaytsev, Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz., No. 8, 1960; O golovnoy volne poverkhnostnogo tipa, Voprosy* dinamicheskoy teorii rasprostraneniya seysmicheskikh voln, No. 3, Izd-vo LGU, 1959). These theoretical studies discussed the axially symmetrical problem of forced oscillations in a medium consisting of two liquid and two elastic half-spaces with a plane discontinuity. A new form of oscillations called a degenerate head wave was defined. This new paper is a theoretical and experimental study of degenerate head waves on models; these waves are associated with a thin layer of a high velocity lying on a half-space. It was found that in a thin layer there are two degenerate head waves which are propagated with the velocities of longitudinal P- and transverse S-waves in the half-space. For the first time, an interfering degenerate head wave

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043907

propagating with the velocity of S-waves in a half-space has been recorded experimentally on two-dimensional models. Certain dynamic peculiarities of the degenerate head waves are analyzed: they are essentially low-frequency in comparison with a direct P-wave and their amplitude is comparable to the amplitudes of a direct P-wave and a Rayleigh wave. Comparison of theoretical computations and experimental data shows good agreement between velocity of propagation and the predominant period for a degenerate head wave propagating with the velocity of S-waves. In the models it was possible to record a "slow" interfering degenerate head wave, that is, a wave propagating in the layer with the velocity of transverse waves in the underlying half-space. This wave was detected clearly when there was a certain optimal relation between the thickness of the layer and wavelength ($h/\lambda = 0.2$). In this case the thickness of the layer in comparison with wavelength was such that there was an interference effect and the amplitude of the "slow" degenerate head wave increased sharply in a certain frequency range. In the case of other values of h/λ (0.3 and 0.4) no "slow" wave was recorded on the seismograms. This apparently can be attributed to the fact that the interference effect is manifested only in a narrow range of h/λ values. The theoretical and observed travel-time curves of the "slow" wave virtually coincide. The theoretical value of 7.28 kc/s agrees well with the experimental estimate of the dominant frequency of this wave, which is 6.9 ± 0.3 kc/s. No "rapid" interfering degenerate head wave was observed in the models. - Orig. art. has: 22 formulas and 7 figures.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043907

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli, Akademiya nauk SSSR (Institute of Geophysics,
SSSR Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 24Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 000

Cord 3/3

ACC NR: AT6032729

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0028/0033

AUTHOR: Parkhomenko, I. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some investigations of elastic waves in solid-liquid models

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. Geoakustika; ispol'zovaniye zvuka i ul'trazvuka v seysmologii, seysmorazvedke i gornom dele (Geoacoustics; the use of sound and ultrasound in seismology, seismic prospecting, and mining). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 28-33

TOPIC TAGS: seismic modeling, elastic wave, ~~propagation, velocity profiling~~ boundary layer thickness, shock wave diffraction, shock wave velocity

ABSTRACT: The major results are presented of work done by the Department of Seismic Prospecting Methods of the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the Academy of Sciences USSR during the past 5 years. The influence of two medium parameters, 1) the ratio of layer thickness to wavelength, and 2) the relationship of velocities in the surrounding water medium and in the layer, on the dynamics of diffracted waves formed at the edge of a high-velocity layer is examined. The conditions are defined under which the difference in the dynamic characteristics of head and diffracted waves corresponding to the same layer can be used as additional criterion in the detection of the layer edge. The relationship between the amplitudes of reflected and head waves at supercritical angle for longitudinal waves is also

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ACC NR: AT6032729

examined. The dependence of this relationship on layer thickness and the wave resistance of the layer and surrounding medium is taken into account. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [WA-794]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 28Mar66/ ORIG REF: 011/

Card 2/2

L2081-66 EMT(1) CM

ACC NR: AP6029669

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/66/000/008/0087/0095

AUTHOR: Parkhomenko, I. S.

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

TITLE: Modeling the effect of a destruction zone on the seismic wave field

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 8, 1966, 87-95

TOPIC TAGS: seismic modeling, seismic wave, ~~field~~, ~~seismic~~ wave propagation

ABSTRACT: Experiments conducted earlier at the Institute of Physics of the Earth had established that following an explosion in a mine, the longitudinal wave propagation velocity decreased by about 5% within a distance of 4—5 m, but it remained unchanged at distances of 20 m. A seismic two-dimensional modeling experiment is now described, in which the effects of an explosion-caused destruction zone on the entire elastic wave field in a homogeneous space are analyzed. The LS-1 pulse ultrasonic seismoscope described by Obukhov [Laboratory seismoscope vysokoy chuvstvitel'nosti LS-1. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz., no. 11, 1959] was used in the experiment. A piezoelectric converter served as emitter, and the component sensor described by Bokanenko [Ul'trazvukovoy datchik s biomorfnyim p'yezoelementom. Izv. AN SSSR. Fizika Zemli, no. 1, 1966] served as receiver. The model consisted of a 1244 x 850 x 4 mm plexiglass sheet. The predominant wavelength was $\lambda = 38$ mm. A shot fired from a small-

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UDC: 550.834

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ACC NR: AP6029669

3
caliber rifle provided the excitation. The fracture pattern produced in the experiment resembled that observed in underground explosions. As a result of the experiment it was shown that the destruction zone exerted a strong effect on the elastic wave field. A new PP wave was generated in the zone itself. Its amplitude was about 0.25 that of the initial incident wave. The kinematic and dynamic characteristics of the direct longitudinal P wave were altered in the following ways: a) the records showed definite distortions, b) the dominant frequency decreased by about 40%, c) the P wave propagation velocity in the zone was 16 % lower, and d) the amplitude of the wave in the zone was less. The changes that occurred in the wave field may also be used in the reverse problem of investigating the characteristics of the destruction zone. The experiments also revealed that the zone of destruction exerts a stronger influence on the dynamic than on the kinematic characteristics of the elastic wave characteristics. The author thanks V. V. Yefanova, V. G. Makeyev, and A. V. Kol'tsov. Orig. art. has: 10 figures. [DM]

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 12Jul65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

5063

Cord 2/2 af

63030-65 EMT(1)/EWA(h) Feb GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5016686

DR/0387/65/000/001/0020/0030
534.141:534-8:534-16

AUTHORS: Parhomenko, I. S.; Obukhov, V. A.

TITLE: Elastic impulses arising during shattering of rocks under dynamic loading

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika zemli, no. 1, 1965, 20-30

TOPIC TAGS: elastic wave, dynamic load, piezotransducer, rock/ SI 1 synchroscope

ABSTRACT: Observations were made of elastic impulses in elastic rocks, arising during breaking of the rock by explosion or blow. Piezoelectric converters were used as detectors and were set close to the site of explosion or shock. The signal from these detectors was sent through a preliminary amplifier to an SI-1 synchroscope and was then recorded by means of a slave sweep. Experiments were made on old terrace sands, stream sand, sandy loam, sandy loam with calcareous cement, and Quaternary clay and soil. Results show that pulses form during disruption of the continuity of elastic rocks by the explosions or blows. The pulses, recorded near the source of vibration, are superimposed on fundamental waves that are associated with both elastic and residual deformation. Both single and prolonged complex oscillations are observed, consisting of a series of damped sinusoidal waves of different lengths. Wave records show them to appear after the fundamental waves

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ACCESSION NR: AP5016686

and to last generally for 600-6000 microseconds, though some may last as long as 9000 microseconds. The dominant frequency is generally in the range from 2.5 to 20 kilocycles, which is 10-40 times the frequency of most fundamental waves, perhaps 100 times the frequency of some. Amplitudes are but 0.005 to 0.05 of the amplitudes of the fundamental waves. These data indicate the necessity of making special investigation of microseismic phenomena in a zone rather near the source of the waves. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli, AN SSSR (Institute of Terrestrial Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF BOY: 024

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

ZAYTSEV, L.P.; PARKHOMENKO, I.S.

Nonstationary head waves in the case of a thin layer
lying on a half-space. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geofiz. no. 8:1149-1161
Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

PARKHOMENKO, I.S.

Preface. Trudy Inst. fiz. Zem. no.30:3-4 '63.

Use of models in studying changes in the recording of waves due
to passage through various strate. Ibid.:5-33 (MIRA 17:4)

ZVEREV, S.M., red.; MIKHOTA, G.G., red.; POMERANTSEVA, I.V., red.;
MARGOT'YEVA, M.V., red.; Primali uchastiye: YEPINAT'YEVA,
A.M., red.; BERSON, I.S., red.; PARKHOMENKO, I.S., red.;
REYCHERT, L.A., ved. red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn. red.

[Deep seismic sounding of the earth's crust in the U.S.S.R.;
collection of reports] Glubinnoe seismicheskoe zondirovanie zem-
noi kory v SSSR; sbornik dokladov. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat,
1962. 494 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Soveshchaniye po glubinnomu seysmicheskomu zondirovaniyu zem-
noy kory. 1st, Moscow, 1960. 2. Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii
nauk SSSR (for Yepinat'yeva, Berzon, Parkhomenko).
(Earth—Surface) (Seismology)

PARKHOMENKO, I. S., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Study of the models of some problems in seismic shielding." Moscow, 1960. 12 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of Physics of the Earth im O. Yu. Shmidt); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 131)

PARKHOMENKO, I.T.

Input of several curves from one medium into an electronic
digital computer. Avt. i prib. no.4829-31 O-D '64
(MIRA 18:2)

83496
S/123/60/000/014/004/005
A004/A001

9.7100

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 14, p. 227,
74083

AUTHORS: Rabinovich, Z. L., Gladyshev, A. L., Parkhomenko, I. T.

TITLE: The Structure of Cells of the Specialized Electronic C3CM-1 (SESM-1)
Computer

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Vychisl. tsentra. An UkrSSR, 1958, No. 3, pp. 45-54

TEXT: The authors describe standard general-purpose cells determining the structure of the computer, which is based on the pulse-coding system with potential control. The shaper is made in the form of a blocking oscillator with independent excitation. The pulse amplitudes at the shaper output, depending on the connected load, are in the range of 40-50 v. The maximum equivalent load represents a resistance of 100 ohm or a capacitance of 6,800 picofarad. The input signal may have the form of a pulse, a rectangular front of voltage build-up or a sinusoidal signal with a period of up to 20 microseconds. The shaper with delay represents a combination of delay line on the RLC with output shaping amplifier. The delay line is T-shaped with unequal arms which are connected to

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A004/A001

The Structure of Cells of the Specialized Electronic CECM-1 (SESM-1) Computer

each other by induction. The shaping amplifier possesses a positive feedback and transformer output. Two types of shaper with a delay of 5 and 8 microseconds respectively are used in the computer. The flip-flop has 2 dividing and 1 counting input. The flip-flop anodes are connected to the load by cathode followers. The magnitude difference between the resolving and prohibiting potentials amounts to 80 v. A flip-flop type with self-bias has been selected. The flip-flop sensitivity is 20 v, the maximum input permissible interference is 12 v, the frequency of the chief pulses of the computer is 50 cps. The low-potential coincidence unit contains germanium diodes without electron tubes; the low-potential dividing unit is assembled on germanium diodes and fitted with an output cathode follower, while the negative pulse dividing unit is provided with diodes. The potential amplifiers are used for the shaping and inversion of controlling potentials. The resolving coincidence circuits are built up with crystal diodes and pulse transformers. Double-input and multi-input coincidence circuits with output shaper are used in the computer. The coincidence circuits are controlled by several potentials (from 1 to 4). Moreover, they open only

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A004/A001

The Structure of Cells of the Specialized Electronic ~~C3CM~~-1 (SESM-1) Computer

if all resolving potentials are applied. The input resistance for the coincidence circuits at the moment of a passing pulse amounts to 4 kilohms, while the normal load resistance is 20 kilohms. There are 12 figures.

Ye. A. P.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 3/3

KOVALEVSKIY, V.A.; PARKHOMENKO, I.T.

Automatic device for the input of graphs into digital computers.
Avtomli prib. no.1:44-47 Ja-Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr AN USSR.
(Electronic digital computers)

L 22138-65 IWT(a)/EED(2)/EEG(k)-2/EWP(1) Pg-l/Pk-l/Pn-l/Po-l/Pq-l ASDA-5/BSO/
AFW)/USD/AFMD(p)/AFETR/AFTC(b)/RAEMD/ESDD(p) IJP(o) EB/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5001738 S/0302/64/000/604/0029/0031

AUTHOR: Parkhomenko, I. T.

TITLE: Introducing several curves from one recording medium into a digital computer

SOURCE: Avtomatika i priborostroyeniye, no. 4, 1964, 29-31

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, data introduction 166

ABSTRACT: The problem of identification of curves being introduced into a digital computer is considered. When the curves do not intersect, no special means is required. When they intersect, the curve course beyond the intersection should be predicted by extrapolating one or more ordinates measured before the intersection. Extrapolation algorithms are set up, and the number and times of operations involved are estimated. The suggested method is suitable for segregating smooth curves. The method was corroborated by some experiments

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L 22138-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001738

staged with a "Kiev" digital computer into which data was introduced from a tape carrying 4 intersecting curves and moving at a rate of 89 mm/sec. Orig. art. has 2 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, DP

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Cord: 2/2

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5421

Rabinovich, Zinoviy L'vovich, Yuriy Vladimirovich Elagoveshchenskiy, Rostislav Yakovlevich Chernyak, Anna Leonidovna Gladysheva, Ivan Timofeyevich Parkhomenko, Ivetta Petrovna Okulova, Lidiya Aleksandrovna Mayboroda, and Stanislav Sergeyevich Zabara.

Spetsializirovannaya elektronnyaya schetnaya mashina SESM (SESM Specialized Electronic Computing Machine) Kiev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1961. 144 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Ukrainsskoy SSR. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr.

Resp. Ed.: V.M. Glushkov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR; Ed. of Publishing House: I.V. Kisina; Tech. Ed.: A.M. Lisovets.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel engaged in the design and operation of computing machines and also for specialists in related branches of science who are acquainted with the fundamentals of computing technique and computing mathematics.

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SESM Specialized Electronic Computing Machine

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COVERAGE: The book describes the SESM (specialized electronic computing machine), which is intended for the solution of systems of linear algebraic equations and the computation of correlation functions. The authors discuss the methods of linear algebra used in the machine, its operating principles and those of its assemblies, circuits, and components. The authors credit Academician S.A. Lebedev with the fundamental idea and outline for the machine. The book was prepared by a group of staff members of the Computing Center AS UkrSSR under the direction of Z.L. Rabinovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences, who also wrote Sections II, IV, VIII, and IX. Section I was written by Yu.V. Blagoveshchenskiy, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Sections III, V, and XI were written by R.Ya. Chernyak, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Sections IV, VIII, and X by I.T. Parkhomenko, Engineer; Sections IV and IX by A.L. Gladyshev, Engineer; Section VII by I.P. Okulova, Engineer; and Section VI by L.A. Mayboroda and S.S. Zabara, Engineers. The authors thank L.N. Dashevskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and V.V. Kraynitskiy, S.B. Pogrebinskiy, Ye.Ye. Dedeshko, A.Z. Libman, and K.V. Golovko, Engineers. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

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SESM Specialized Electronic Computing Machine

SCV/5421

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VIII. Arithmetical Layout	96
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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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AC/dwm/gmp
8-2-61

RABINOVICH, Z.L.; GLADYSH, A.L.; PARKHOMENKO, I.T.

Block-type construction of the SESM-1 specialized electronic
calculating machine. Sbor.trud.Vych.tsentra AN URSR no.3:45-
54 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

(Electronic calculating machines)

RABINOVICH, Z. L., GLADYSH, A. L. and PARKHOMENKO, I. T.

"Basic Components of the SESM-1 Specialized Electronic Calculator."

‡

Voprosy vychislitel'noy matematiki i tekhniki (Problems in Computer Mathematics and Technique) Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukr SSR, 1958, 97 pp. (Sbornik, trudov, Vyp. 3)

This collection of articles,‡ issued by the computer Center of Ukr SSR Acad Sci is intended for scientists and engineers in the field of computer mathematics and techniques. The collection is devoted to the programming of mathematical problems on electronic computers and to the design of units and components of these machines.

RABINOVICH, Zinoviy L'vovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; ELAGOVESHCHENSKIY,
Yuriy Vladimirovich, kand.fiz.-mat.nauk; CHERNYAK, Rostislav
Yakovlevich, kand.tekhn.nauk; GLADYSH, Anna Leonidovna, inzh.;
PARKHOMENKO, Ivan Timofeyevich, inzh.; OKULOVA, Ivette Petrovna,
inzh.; MAYBORODA, Lidiya Aleksandrovna, inzh.; ZABARA, Stanislav
Sergeyevich; GLUSHKOV, V.M., otv.red.; KISINA, I.V., red.izd-vz;
LISOVETS, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Specialized SESM electronic computer] Spetsializirovannaya
elektronnaya schetnaya mashina SESM. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
USSR, 1961. 144 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Glushkov).
(Electronic calculating machines)

9.7000

S/044/60/000/002/009/009
C111/C222

AUTHORS: Rabinovich, Z.L., Gladyshev, A.L., and Parkhomenko, I.T.

TITLE: The elementary structure of the specialized electronic computer $C \ni C M - 1$ (SESM - 1)

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 2, 1960, 227.
abstract 2411. (Sb. tr. Vychisl. tsentra. AN USSR, 1958,
vyp 3, 45-54)

TEXT: The authors gives a short description of the schemes of the basic elements (of the type impulse-potential) of the specialized computer SESM - 1. It is remarked that for the construction of the elements beside of the tubes 6 H 8 C (6N8S) also crystal diodes were often used.

[Abstracter's note : Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

PARKHOMENKO, L.I.

USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26406

Author : Ishchenko-Linnik, K.M., Khotimaskaya, B.Z., Parkhomenko, L.I., Savitskaya, E.K.

Inst : Kharkov Scientific Research Institute of Vaccines and Sera

Title : The Etiological Structure of Dysentery

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Kahr'kovsk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1955, 22, 7-12

Abst : Studies conducted in 1948-1952 revealed the growth of implantability of dysentery bacteria among dysentery patients, convalescents, and exposed individuals. In 1950-1952, Grigoryev-Shig bacteria were entirely absent, while the proportion of Sonne bacteria increased from 2% in 1948 to 23% in 1952. The proportion of Flexner bacteria fell from 86.3% in 1948 to 59.2-68% in 1952. The type distribution among Flexner bacteria

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USSR/Microbiology - Medical and Veterinary.

F-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 7, 1957, 26406

showed no changes, and V and W serotypes predominated. An increase in the implantability of Newcastle bacteria is noted. A decrease in the implantability of Flexner bacteria in summer and autumn months is noted, accompanied by a growth of the transmissibility of Sonne bacteria. Chronic dysentery patients give evidence of Sonne bacteria 3 times less frequently than acute cases. This fact suggests a dominant role of Flexner bacteria in the development of acute forms.

Card 2/2

VOLOVICH, N.I.; KRASOVITSKAYA, A.M.; MIKULINSKAYA, R.M.; ZLATOPOL'SKAYA, R.D.;
KOROL'SHTEYN, R.I.; SAVITSKAYA, E.K.; PANKHOMENKO, L.I.; DERKACH, V.S.,
professor, direktor; ZIMINA, O.I.; SOKOLOV, G.S.; ZHOMINA, I.D.;
GORODIYENKO, Ye.G.; KLYUCHENIKOVA, L.Sh.; MADTOKA, V.L.; KOCHINA, V.S.;
AVTONOMOVA, L.V.; BEREZUB, L.G.; GOL'DENBERG, R.A.; BELAYA, O.S.;
SAVCHENKO, A.M.

Study of efficacy of the enteral immunization against dysentery. Authors'
abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immn. no.8:27 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Ukrainskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. I.I.Mechnikova v
Khar'kove. (Dysentery)

PETROV, Yuriy Petrovich; NEUYMIN, Ya.G., nauchn. red.; PARINOMENKO, L.M., red.

[Variational methods in the theory of optimal control] Variatsionnye metody teorii optimal'nogo upravleniia. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 219 p. (MIRA 18:5)

DEMENT'YEV, Yevgeniy Petrovich; PARKHOMENKO, L.M., red.; ZHITNIKOVA,
O.S., tekhn. red.

[Elements of the fundamental theory and design of noisy
linear networks] Elementy obshchei teorii i rascheta shu-
miashchikh lineinykh tsepei. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat,
1963. 209 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Electric networks--Noise) (Amplifiers(Electronics))

NIKOLAYENKO, Nikolay Sergeyevich; KOTVASHENNY, G.N., kand.
tekh. nauk, dots., retserezent; SHELEV-LONATOV, G.P.,
nauchn. red.; PARKHOMENKO, I.M., red.; RABINOVA, T.N.,
inzh., red.

[Design of transistor amplifiers for measuring instruments]
Proektirovanie tranzistornykh usilitel'nykh
ustroystv. Moskva, Energiya, 1964. 347 p. (MIRA 18:11)

PARKHOMENKO, M.

20841. Parkhomenko, M. O vliyanii snezhnogo pokrova na vodnyy rezhim pochty yura
ukraniny. Trudy Odes. s.-kh. in-ta, t. V, 1948, s. 27-33.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 19491

PARKHOMENKO, M.

"A New Method for Grafting Herbaceous Plants, Applicable
under Field Conditions," Dok. AN, 47, No. 7, 1945.

Mem., Turkmen Affil. Acad. Sci., Ashkhabad, -c1944-.

PARKHOMENKO, M.

Turkmenistan - Soils

Methods for the reclamation of takyrs. Khlopkovodstvo No. 5, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

PARKHOMENKO, M.

"About the possibility of farming in the Southeastern Kara-Kumy"

Pochvovedeniye, No. 12, 1946.

L 40784-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ENP(v)/T/ET(t)/ETI INP(c) WH/WW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6018607

SOURCE CODE: UR/C420/65/000/004/0084/0090

AUTHOR: Belitakiy, M. Ye.; Yas', D. S.; Parkhomenko, M. A.; Skopenko, I. F.

ORG: Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation (Kiyevskiy Institut grazhdanskoy aviatsii);
Institute of Problems in the Science of Materials AN UkrSSR (Institut problem materi-
alovedeniya AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Investigating the thermal stability of new packing materials in the UMB-5KT system

SOURCE: Samoletostroyeniye i tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, no. 4, 1965, 84-90

TOPIC TAGS: thermal stability, gas turbine engine, aircraft engine, high temperature oxidation, nonclay refractory product, packing material/ UMB-5KT packing material, K30/70 packing material

ABSTRACT: The authors study the problem of deterioration of sealing inserts in aircraft turbines due to the effect of gas flow. It is shown that the properties of sealing inserts may be radically improved by using new materials in the UMB-5KT system. The base used in these materials is a synthetic roasted crystalline mica with high thermal stability, and the binder is boron nitride which is chemically inert in an oxidative atmosphere to 800-900°C. The thermal stability and changes in some of the strength properties of the new materials were studied during protracted oxidation.

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L 40784-66

ACC NR: AP6018607

Parallel control tests were conducted using conventional K30/70 packing material with a heat-treated graphite¹² base and additives of various refractory compounds. Specimens measuring 7x7x70 mm were tested for thermal stability at 300-1100°C with a maximum holding of 100 hours at each temperature except that maximum holding was 15 hours at 1100°C. Thermal stability was evaluated by the change in weight of the specimens. The results show somewhat of a reduction in the strength properties of the new materials with practically no change in thermal stability when the boron nitride concentration is increased. Protracted oxidation increases the strength properties of the materials which makes them useful for long-term application under conditions of periodic low bending and compressive stresses which are generated by distortion of guide vane assemblies. The optimum composition for the packing material is determined by its mechanical strength, erosion resistance and running-in properties. The new materials showed higher thermal stability than the control material from 20 to 1100°C. There are practically no changes in the chemical composition and structure of the materials during oxidation and they also have the advantage of low hardness (20-40 HB) which should make them useful for packing the flow sections of compressors in gas turbines. The experimental results show that K30/70 material has satisfactory thermal stability only up to 500°C and cannot be recommended for protracted operation at higher temperatures. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 01,11,13,10 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2/11

L 32036-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/DJ/AT/WH
 ACC NR: AP6018606 SOURCE CODE: UR/0420/65/000/004/0076/0083

AUTHOR: Belitskiy, M. Ye.; Yas', D. S.; Parkhomenko, M. A.; Skopenko, I. F. 61
59

ORG: Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation (Kiyevskiy institut grazhdanskoy aviatsii);
 Institute of the Problems of the Science of Materials, AN UkrSSR (Institut problem
 materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR) B

TITLE: Investigation of the strength and antifriction properties of mica crystal
materials with boron nitride additions // b

SOURCE: Samoletostroyeniye i tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, no. 4, 1965, 76-83

TOPIC TAGS: bearing, high temperature bearing, bearing material, packing material,
 sintered material, mica containing material, boron nitride containing material,
 antifriction material, heat resistant material

ABSTRACT: A new packing material of the UMB-SKT system for gas turbine and
 compressor shafts has been proposed. These materials are made from a mixture of
 fine powders of $KMg_3(Al-Si_3O_{10})F_2$ synthetic mica (specific weight 2.75 g/cm^2 ,
 70—75 HR hardness) and boron nitride. In tests, the mixtures, containing 2—20% BN,
 were moistened with a 10% polyvinyl alcohol solution, compacted under a pressure of
 1.0—1.5 t/cm^2 and sintered in air at 1050—1070C. The sintered materials, which
 had a porosity of 10—15%, were tested for compression and bend strength and for
 antifriction properties in dry friction and in friction with lubrication. Mechanical b

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L 32036-66

ACC NR: AP6018606

tests showed that as boron nitride content increased from 2 to 20%, the compression strength of the materials decreased from 6.4 to 2.8 kg/mm², the bend strength from 2.6 to 1.4 kg/mm², and the hardness from 58 to 15 HB. In friction tests with a lubricant (MS-20 oil) at a speed of 1-4 m/sec under a specific pressure of 10-150 kg/cm², the friction coefficient of all tested materials decreased with increasing specific pressure at all testing speeds (see Fig. 1). Materials containing

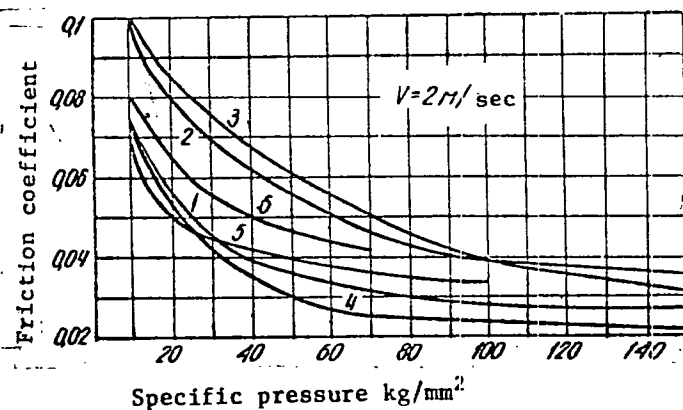


Fig. 1. Specific pressure dependence of the friction coefficient of UMB-5KT materials:

Containing 2% BN (1); 4% BN (2); 6% BN (3); 8% BN (4); 10% BN (5); and 15% BN (6). tested with lubrication.

Contd. 2/3

L 32036-66

ACC NR: AP6018606

2

2 to 8% BN sustained a load up to 150 kg/mm², those with a higher BN content, up to 70 to 100 kg/mm², and no bearing seizure was observed in the entire range of the investigated pressures and speeds. Under dry friction, materials containing 4 to 8% BN had the best antifriction properties. The UMB-5KT parts are readily fabricated and machined. They have low hardness (55—14 HB), satisfactory strength and high heat resistance at temperatures up to 1100C. These qualities make it possible to use them as high-temperature packing materials and also as materials for ¹⁷sliding bearings working under conditions of dry friction and, especially, under conditions of friction with lubrication. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [MS]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5019

Card

3/3

PARKHOMENKO, M.A. [Parkhomenko, M.P.]; YAREMENKO, Z.A. [Iaremenko, Z.O.];
TRESVIATSKIY, S.G. [Tresviats'kyi, S.H.]

New synthetic minerals of the mica group. Dop. AN USSR no.5:624-
627 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR I.N.Frantsevichem [Frantsevych,
I.M.].

1. 2067-65 EWG(j)/EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(s)/WP(1)/EPR/EPA(w)-2/T/
EWP(h) / Pub-10/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7 / NW/G/WH
ACCESSION NR: AP5014072

UR/0363/65/001/004/0449/0459

AUTHOR: Tresvyatskiy, S. G.; Parkhomenko, M. A.; Kondratenko, A. D.

TITLE: Studies in production of microcrystalline materials of micalike structure

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 4, 1965, 449-459

TOPIC TAGS: micaceous crystalline material, phlogopite, mica

ABSTRACT: Production of a new type of micaceous crystalline material from synthetic mica without the use of binders is considered. In order to synthesize micas of the phlogopite class, the authors studied the replacement of potassium ions by lithium, sodium, rubidium, and cesium (homovalent isomorphism), and by calcium, strontium, and barium (heterovalent isomorphism) in potassium phlogopite $\text{KM}_3(\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10})\text{F}_2$. Isomorphous substitution of potassium was shown to be possible in all these cases, and the formation of solid solutions between micas obtained by homovalent and heterovalent substitution was observed. The isomorphous substitution of Al^{3+} ions by Si^{4+} ions in potassium phlogopite mica, and the formation of micas

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I. 51067-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5014072

5

in the system $(KF)_2 - MgO - SiO_2 - Al_2O_3$ were also studied. The preparation of crystalline micaceous materials of finely crystalline structure cast from molten potassium phlogopite is described, and certain physicochemical, thermophysical, and electric properties of these materials were measured and are tabulated. In addition, the antifriction properties (dry friction and friction with lubricants) were investigated. In contrast to ordinary ceramic materials, the crystalline micaceous materials are readily machinable, weldable by autogenous welding, and possess a very high thermal stability. Compared to plastic-base materials, the micaceous crystalline materials are highly oxidation-resistant at elevated temperatures and retain their mechanical and electrical properties up to $1000^\circ C$. Their antifriction properties approach those of cermet and graphite materials. Orig. art. has 4 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya Akademii nauk Ukrainiskoy SSR
(Institute of Materials Science Problems, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, IC

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 001

Cov. 2/2

PARMECIANO, N.B.

Practical significance of a novocaine block of the carotid sinus
in certain eye diseases. V.M. Arkhangel'skii, I.A. Koren'ko,
N.B. Parmeciano. Vest. oft. 32 no. 4:20-32 J1-Ag '55.

PARKHOMENKO M. L.

No. 9 The evolution of some takyrs. M. L. Parkhomenko.
Pedology (U.S.S.R.) 1949, 535-9. In the sequence of
plant assens. that takes place in areas of takyrs the ac-
cumulation of Na and K increases and when the ratio of
Ca + Mg to Na + K is 1:4 the salinity prevents further
development of vegetation and the area becomes salt.
with Na to the extent that vegetation disappears and the
taky pattern appears. I. S. Joffe

Melitopol Inst. Mich. Agri, Cherv. Agria.

PARKHOMENKO, M.L.

Effect of soil moisture on the intensity of evaporation from soil
surface [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.5:97-99 My '57.
(Soil moisture) (MLRA 10:9)

PARKHOMENKO, M.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Hydrological properties of soils in the lower Dnieper River zone. Gidr.1
mel. 5 no.4:8-16 Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Dnieper valley--Soil moisture) (Soil moisture--Dnieper val-
ley)

1. PARKHOMENKO, M. L.
2. USSR (600)
4. South Ukrainian Canal Region -- Soil Moisture
7. Consumption of soil moisture under winter wheat in the area of the South Ukrainian Canal. Sov. agron. 11, No. 4, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953. Unclassified.

PARKHOMENKO, M.N., doktor filologicheskikh nauk.

Singer of friendship between the peoples. Nauka i zhizn' 23 no.8:
58 Ag '56. (Franko, Ivan, 1856-1916) (MIRA 9:9)

L 38630-66 EMP(e)/ENT(m)/EMP(j) FM/WH

ACC NR: AP6008801

SOURCE CODE: UR/0021/65/000/010/1359/1363

AUTHOR: Parkhomenko, M. P. -- Parkhomenko, M. A.; Luhovs'ka, Ye. S. -- Lugovskaya, Ye. S.; -- Tresvyats'ky, S. H. -- Tresvyatskiy, S. G.

ORG: Institute of Problems in the Science of Materials, AN URSR (Instytut problem materialoznavstva AN URSR)

TITLE: New synthetic minerals of the mica group

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 10, 1965, 1359-1363

TOPIC TAGS: cesium mineral, rubidium mineral, mica, synthetic material

ABSTRACT: Previously, mica compositions were successfully synthesized in which the potassium ions are completely replaced by lithium, strontium, sodium and barium. In this experiment the potassium ions are completely replaced by rubidium and cesium. All previous attempts to obtain such replacement have proved unsuccessful for the reason that synthetic mica $(\text{CsMg}_3[\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{12}]\text{F}_2)$ is unstable at the melting point and decomposes at 1340°C to form $\text{CsAlSi}_2\text{O}_6$. This effect was eliminated by using cesium and rubidium fluorides as charge components and introducing cesium and rubidium ions into the mica mixture. Chemically pure magnesium fluoride is used in this experiment. The resulting synthetic mica bars, with formulas $\text{RbMg}_3(\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10})\text{F}_2$ and $\text{CsMg}_3(\text{AlSi}_3\text{O}_{10})\text{F}_2$, are soft, flexible and somewhat lustrous. The synthetic mica crystallizes in the form of

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L 38630-66

ACC NR: AP6008801

basaltic or hexagonal plates. X-ray structural analysis showed that cesium and rubidium synthetic micas belong to the group of synthetic fluoromicas of the phlogopite type. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 08Sep64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

Cord 2/2 JYV

RAYEV, Z.A.; DROTYANKO, A.S.; KORDYUKOVA, N.S.; SEMENETS, P.A.; KOVALENKO,
A.D.; PARKHOMENKO, M.R.

Treatment of yeast milk with malt wort for the improvement of
the quality of compressed yeast. Ferm. i spirt. prom. 31
no.7:18-22 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Ukrainsky nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut spirtovoy i
likero-vodochnoy promyshlennosti (for Rayev, Drotanko,
Kordyukova). 2. Andrushevskiy spirtokombinat (for Semenets,
Kovalenko, Parkhomenko).

ACC NR: AR6035047 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/008/D120/D120

AUTHOR: Beltryshaytene, V. P.; Vishchakas, Yu. K.; Parkhomenko, M. V.

TITLE: Relaxation of longitudinal photoconductivity of electrophotographic layers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8D935

REF SOURCE: Sb. Elektrofotogr. i magnitografiya, Vil'nyus, 1965, 17-25

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, electrophotography, electrophotographic layer, longitudinal photoconductivity, relaxation, photography, zinc oxide, eosine sensitizer, stickiness

ABSTRACT: An investigation was conducted of the volt-ampere and lux-ampere characteristics of longitudinal photoconductivity (PC) in electrophotographic zinc oxide layers (binders: polyvinyl-butyl aldehyde) sensitized with eosine. The former were found to be linear under low stress and saturated under higher stress; the latter were found to be linear. The increase in PC occurred either along the hyperbola and exponent, or along the parabola and exponent, depending on the history of the sample, the concentration of eosine, and the applied stress. The decrease in PC occurred along the hyperbola, first with an index of < 1 and then

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ACC NR: AR6035047

> 1, these indices further more, depended on the level of illumination, the concentration of eosine, and the applied stress. The parameters M (concentration of trapping levels), N_{cm} (effective density of states in the conductivity zone, reduced to the M levels), and ΔE_M (distance of levels M from the bottom of the conductivity zone) were determined from the initial sections of photocurrent increment curves. Values obtained for different samples were $10^7-10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, $10^6-10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $0.52-0.55 \text{ ev}$. The effect of the sensitizer on the formation and position of trapping levels is discussed on the basis of the data obtained. [SP]

A. Kartuzhanskiy. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/

Card 2/2

PARKHOMENKO, M.Ye.

~~Specialization of students of the sixth year of medical institutes.~~
Specialization of students of the sixth year of medical institutes. (CIML 21:5)
Vest. oft., Moskva 31 no.1:41-43 Jan-Feb 52.

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Department of Eye Diseases
(Head—Prof. V.N. Arkhangel'skiy, Corresponding Member of the Academy
of Medical Sciences USSR), Kiev Order of the Red Banner of Labor
Medical Institute imeni A.A. Bogomolets.

PARKHOMENKO, M.Ye., kand.med.nauk

"Principles of ophthalmological diagnosis" by D.I.Berezinskaia.
Reviewed by M.B.Parkhomenko. Vest.oft. 70 no.5:62-63 S-O '57.
(MIRA 12:6)

(EYE--DISEASES AND DEFECTS) (BEREZINSKAIA, D.I.)

ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.N.; KORENEVICH, I.A.; PARKHOMENKO, M.Ye.

Practical significance of novocain block of the carotid simsal zone in certain eye diseases. Vest. oft., Moskva 32 no.4:26-32 July-Aug 1953. (GIML 25:1)

1. Professor for Arkhangel'skiy; Docent for Korenevich; Candidate Medical Sciences for Parkhomenko. 2. Of the Eye Clinic of Kiev Medical Institute imeni A. A. Bogomolets.

PARKHOMENKO, M.Ye., kand.med.nauk

Practical importance of Bogomolets' antireticular cytotoxic serum
in treating eye diseases. Vest.of. 71 no.3:17-23 My-Je '58

(MIRA 11:9)

1. Glaznaya klinika ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti direktora -
dotsent I.A. Korenevich) Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni
akad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa.

(EYE DISEASES, ther.

antireticular cytotoxic serum (Rus))

(IMMUNE SERUMS, ther. use

antireticular cytotoxic serum in eye dis. (Rus))

BEREZINSKAYA, D.I. [author]; PARKHOMENKO, M.Ye. [reviewer].

"Principles of ophthalmoscopic diagnosis." D.I. Berezinskaia. Reviewed by
M.E. Parkhomenko. Vest. oft. 32 no. 5: 43-45 S-O '53. (MLRA 6:10)
(Ophthalmoscope and ophthalmoscopy) (Berezinskaia, D.I.)

PARKHOMENKO, M.Ye.

Significance of surgical paracentesis of the cornea in the treatment of burns of the eye. Vest. oft. 73 no. 2:7-12 Mr-Apr '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

(CORNEA—WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (BURNS AND SCALDS)

BOCHKAREVA, Yelena Alekseyevna; PARKHOMENKO, N.A., vrach, spets. red.;
IL'YASHENKO, L.V., red.; KUZEMBAYEVA, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Care of the facial skin] Ukhod za kozhei litsa. Alma-Ata,
Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1961. 69 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(SKIN—CARE AND HYGIENE)
(HAIR—CARE AND HYGIENE)

GORINA, K.D.; BERDYBAYEV, U.B.; GOLKOVA, Ye.I.; PARKHOMENKO, N.A.

Cutaneous leishmaniasis in the city of Alma-Ata. Zdrav. Kazakh. 22
no.2:47-49 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry kozhno-venericheskikh bolezney Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo
instituta, sanepidstantsii i kozhno-venerologicheskogo dispansera
g. Alma-Aty.

(ALMA-ATA—LEISHMANIASIS)

BOCHKAREVA, Yelena Alekseyevna; PARKHOMENKO, N.A., red.
PLASHEVSKAYA, R., red.

[Care of the facial skin] Ukhod za kozhei litsa. Alma-
Ata, "Kazakhstan," 1965. 91 p. (MIRA 18:11)

RYSS, I.G.; PARKHOMENKO, N.G.

Some properties of aminotrifluoroboron $H-NF_3$. Ukr. khim. zhurn. .
31 no.3:237-244 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta.

L 42416-15 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EVP(j)/T/EVA(c) PC-4/PT-4/PS-4 RPL WW/JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP6008857

8/0073/65/031/003/0237/0244

29
28
B

AUTHOR: Ryss, I. G.; Parkhomenko, N. G.

TITLE: Some properties of aminotrifluoroboron /

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskii zhurnal, v. 31, no. 3, 1965, 237-244

TOPIC TAGS: aminotrifluoroboron synthesis, aminotrifluoroboron solubility, aminotrifluoroboron structure, inorganic amine, heat of solution

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the equilibrium diagram of $H_3NBF_3 - H_2O$ and the solubility of H_3NBF_3 in a series of alcohols. The synthesis of H_3NBF_3 is described. The pH of a freshly prepared solution of H_3NBF_3 drops rapidly as a result of the reaction $H_3NBF_3 + H_2O \rightarrow NH_4^+ + BF_3OH^-$ and the subsequent hydrolysis of BF_3OH^- . The pH concentration of H_3NBF_3 solutions with

From solubility measurements, an equation was derived for the temperature dependence

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L 42416-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008857

of the molality of a saturated aqueous solution of H_3NEF_3 ; the enthalpy and entropy of solution were thus calculated. Data on the solubility of the compound in methanol, ethanol, and isopropanol were used to calculate the heat of solution. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 tables and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov ruzheznodorozhnogo transporta
(Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers)

SUBMITTED: 28Oct63

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 007

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001239230009-2"

Card 2/2

RYSS, I.G.; PARKHOMENKO, N.G.

Thermal decomposition of aminetrifluoroboron F_3BNH_2 .

Zhur.neorg.khim. 11 no.1:103-110 Ja '66.

(MIRA 1961)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta. Submitted January 27, 1965.

RYTI, I.O.; PERKHOMENKO, N.G.

Solubility of ammonium tetrafluoroborate and
amminetrifluoroboron in dimethylformamide. Zhuravskiy,
khim. 11 no.1:204-205 Ju '66.

(MIF 10-1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnykh
transportov. Submitted January 27, 1966.

ПАРХОМЕНКО, Н. М.

Parkhomenko, N. M. - "The organization of the fight against flies", Zdravokhraneniye Kazakhstana, 1949, No. 2, p. 33-37, - Bibliog: 10 items.

S O: U-4630, 16 Sept. 53, (Ietopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

PARKHOMENKO, N. M.

PARKHOMENKO, N. M. - "Insecticidal Properties of Preparations of Anabasis Aphylla L." Sub 17 Jun 52, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

PARKHOMENKO, N.M., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Alma-Ata).

Present-day methods for controlling flies as carriers of infection.
Pel'd. 1 akush. 22 no. 4:42-48 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(FLIES AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

17(2,12)

SOV/16-59-6-26/46

AUTHORS: Parkhomenko, N.M. and Vasil'yev, N.V.

TITLE: The Bactericidal Properties of DDT, BCH, Lysol and Anabasinsulfate Aerosols. Author's Summary.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 6, p 119 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors tested the bactericidal effects of DDT, BCH, lysol and anabasinsulfate aerosols on Pasteurella pestis in an apparatus designed by the Tsentral'nyy dezinfektsionnyy institut (Central Disinfection Institute). The tests showed that the anabasinsulfate and its aerosols did not kill the bacteria. Lysol aerosol in a concentration of 200-50 mg/l killed off all the bacteria with an exposure of 8 minutes from the time of vaporization of the aerosol, and killed off part of the bacteria in a concentration of 10 mg/l with the same exposure. Pure DDT aerosol killed the microbes in 15, 50 and 60 minutes with a concentration of 300-50 mg/l. Pure DDT and commercial BCH aerosols in concentrations of 40 to 20 mg/l killed the bacteria in 2 hours. At concentrations less than 10 mg/l death did not ensue. Lysol aerosols killed the microbes in concentrations of 40 to 5 mg/l in 2 hours; in concentrations of

Card 1/2

SOV/16-59-6-26/46

The Bactericidal Properties of DDT, BCH, Lysol and Anabasinsulfate Aerosols. Author's Summary

1 mg/l they did not. Thus, the minimum lethal dose of DDT and BCH aerosols for Pasteurella pestis was 10-20 mg/l for an exposure of 2 hours. For lysol aerosols the dose was 1 to 5 mg/l.

ASSOCIATION: Protivochumnyy institut Kavkaza i Zakavkaz'ya (Caucasian and Trans-caucasian Anti-plague Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1958

Card 2/2

PARKHOMENKO, N.M.; SHINKEVICH, N.P.; TRET'YAK, P.Ye.

Curative value of Snezhinka Lake. *Wop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.*
kul't. 27 no.2:169 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(SNEZHINKA LAKE)
(KAZAKHSTAN PROVINCE--BATHS, MOOR AND MUD)

PARKHIMENKO, N. M.

PARKHIMENKO, N. M. "On the insecticidal properties of preparations of and 'sive", Trudy Tsent. nauch.-issled. dezinfekts. in-ta, issue 5, 1949, p. 197-203.

SO: U-1631, 16 Sept 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykt Statey, No. 24, 1949).

ALETIN, V.I.; DROZDOVA, A.I.; PARKHOMENKO, N.N.

Preparing the stock for refiners with all-metal fittings. ² Sum.
prom. 36 no.9:33-34 S '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Chekhovskiy tsellyulozno-bumazhnyy kombinat (Sakhalinskiy
sovnarkhoz).

(Papermaking machinery)

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Dokuchayeva (fer Semenchenko).

(Feeding and feeds)

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SOLODKIY, I.F. [Solodkyi, I.F.], starshiy nauchn. sotr.; YAKIMENKO, O.P.,
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[Continucus method of harvesting corn] Zbyrannia kukurudzy -
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"Selection of Statistical Methods for the Quality Analysis
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PARKHOMENKO, O.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Economic substantiation of variants in the design of parts and
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Investigation of rejects in machining engine parts. Avt. 1 trakt.
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1.Khar'kovskiy traktornyy zavod i Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut.
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PARKHOMENKO, O. M.

113-58-6-1/16

AUTHOR: Parkhomenko, O.M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Criterion of the Economy of Statistical Control in Mass Production (Kriteriy ekonomichnosti statisticheskogo kontrolya v potochnom proizvodstve)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 6, pp 1-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In serial production, the prevention of any possible faults in the conveyor belt is of utmost importance. These requirements are met by statistical methods of analysis and control of current production based on regular control of productive processes, their exactitude and stability. The Institut matematiki AN SSSR (Institute of Mathematics of the AS USSR) elaborated a general theory of evaluation of different versions of statistic controls. However, there is no theory for the evaluation of statistical control for separate types of production which take into consideration the actual conditions of production. Kafedra organizatsii proizvodstva Khar'kovskogo aviatsionnogo instituta (Chair of the Organization of Production of the Khar'kov Aviation Institute) executed theoretical and practical research on a version of statistical control for Khar'kovskiy zavod "Serp i molot" (Khar'kov Plant "Sickle and

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113-58-6-1/16

Criterion of the Economy of Statistical Control in Mass Production

Hammer') and other tractor plants, for serial production of various motor parts. A statistical method of control must satisfy the following basic conditions: 1) it must plainly show the state of technological process in all intermediate operations of the conveyor belt of the roughing out and finishing work; 2) it must have sufficient prophylaxis reliability and be economical; the control limits, the size and periodicity of selection must be so chosen that they will be the best and not less than the allowed dimensions; 3) the process of measuring must be simple and productive. The analytical and graphic determinations and the study of basic statistical methods used in industry showed that the most reliable method of statistical control of production of large parts of motor is the method of extreme values.

There are 7 graphs and 1 Soviet reference..

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy aviatsionnyy institut (The Khar'kov Aviation Institute)

Card 2/2

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3. Production--Economic aspects	Statistics--Applications

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Kiev State Institute of Postgraduate Medical Training."
Reviewed by P.Parkhomenko. Oft.zhur. 14 no.3:185-187
'59. (MIRA 12:6)
(OPHTHALMOLOGY)