RUKHLYADEVA, A.P.; FILATOVA, T.G.; GRACHEVA, I.M.

Colorimetric method of determining carbohydrates by means of anthrone. Trudy TSNIISP no. 8:122-129 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Carbohydrates) (Anthrone)

RUKHLYADEVA, A. P.

Accuracy of rapid chemical diastatic method for the determination of the starch content of grain. Trudy TSNIISP no.7:47-57 '59. (MIRA 13:9)

(Starch--Analysis) (Sugars)

RUKHLYADEVA, A.P.; KALBER, I.B.; SEMEVSKAYA, V.Ye.

Alcohol vapor content in the air of distillery production shops. (MIRA 13:9)
Trudy TSNIISP no.7:57-62 '59.
(Air--Analysis) (Alcohol)

RUKHLYADEVA, A.P.; GRACHEVA, I.M.

Rapid chemical diastatic method for the determination of the starch content of grain. Spirt.prom. 23 no.6:6-10 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Grain--Analysis)
(Starch--Analysis)
(Diastase)

5(3) SOV/71-59-3-8/23

AUTHOR: Rukhlyadeva, A.P.

TITLE: Determination of Undissolved Starch in Mash (Opredeleniye nerastvorennogo krakhmala v brazhkakh)

PERIODICAL: Spirtovaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 3, pp 17-19 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Undissolved starch in mash constitutes one of the losses in the production of alcohol from starchy material. If a mash contains more than 0.1 to 0.2 g of undissolved starch per 100 ml, it indicates that in the process of thermal treatment of grain, the proper working conditions have not been observed, or that some fault has been committed which must be discerned and a remedy to be found for it. It is therefore of great importance that in alcohol plants analyses are made to determine the presence of starch in mash. For such analyses a simplified procedure has been elaborated, based on the accelerated chemical diastatic method of determining starch, as developed by VNIISP for grain analysis. The determination process of starch is composed of 3 basic operations: filtration of mash, washing of the pellet and determination of starch in the pellet. The article describes a method of washing out sugar and

Card 1/2

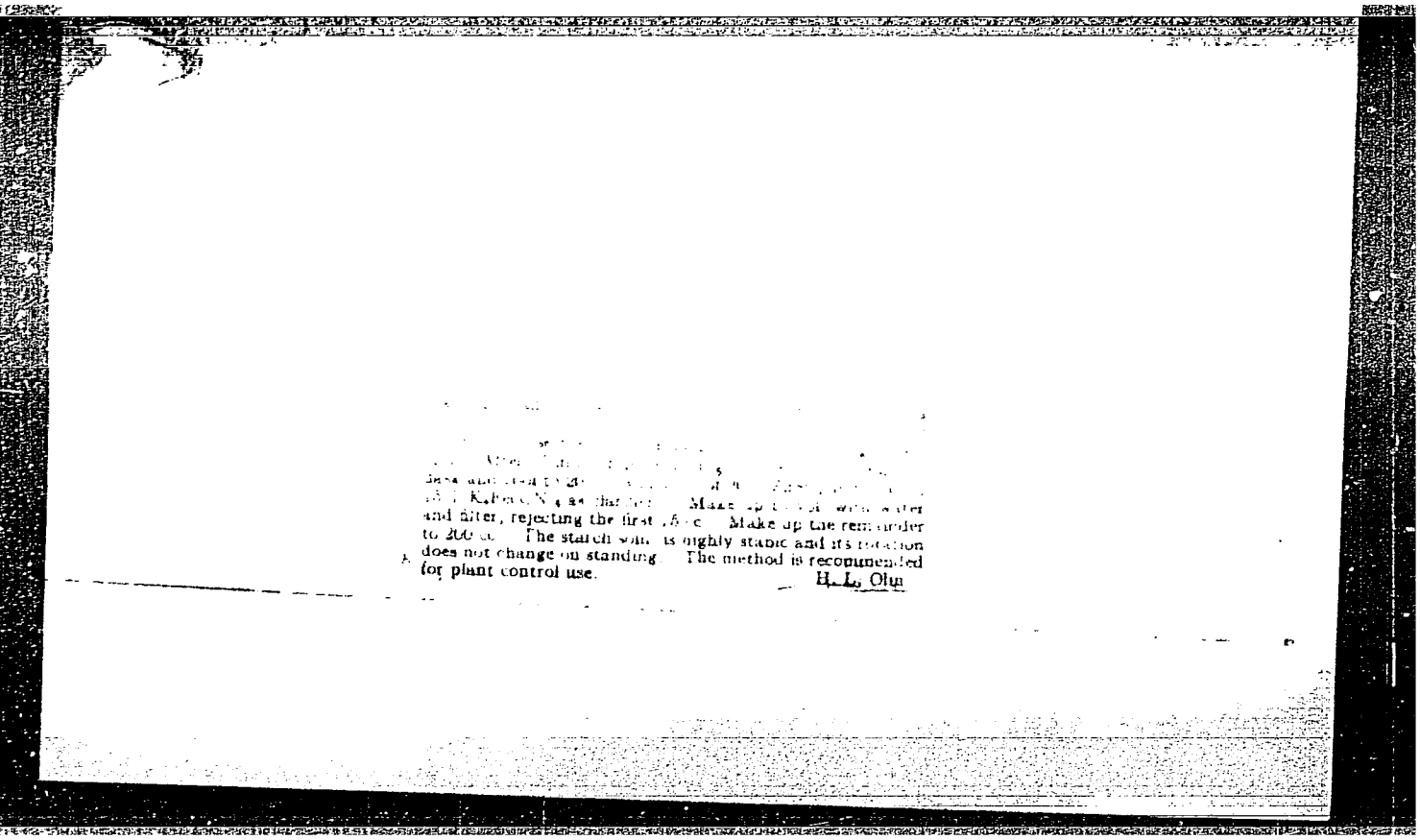
Determination of Undissolved Starch in Mash SOV/71-59-3-8/23

dextrine from pellet, by means of hot water and a special device, which washes and filters the mash until complete disappearance of carbohydrates in the water. The water used for washing is collected and put with the pellet into a measuring retort to determine the amount of starch. It has been found that 40-50 min suffice to extract from the pellet all soluble carbohydrates. The device can be recommended to plant laboratories for washing of the pellet and determining the amount of undissolved starch in mash.
There are: 1 photo and 1 diagram.

Card 2/2

FREMEL', V.B.; RUKHLYADEVA, A.P.

Alcohol losses in carbon dioxide during fermentation. Trudy VNIISP no.5:48-59 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Alcohol) (Carbon dioxide)



and filter, rejecting the first [illegible] c. Make up the remainder to 200 cc. The starch solution is highly stable and its reaction does not change on standing. The method is recommended for plant control use.

H. L. Olin

RUKHLYADEVA, A.P.; GRACHEVA, I.M.; SVETNIK, R.Yu.

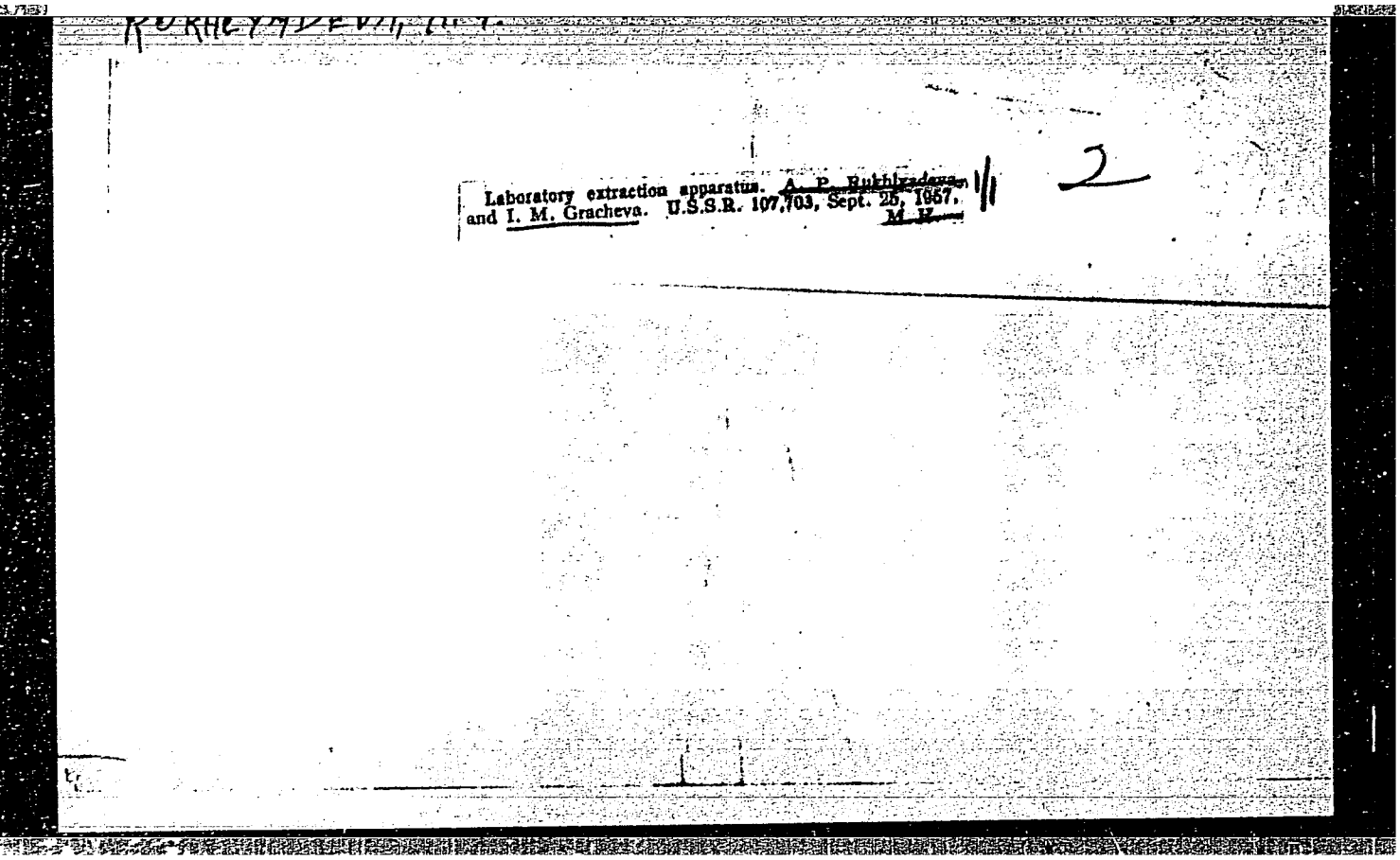
Polarimetric determination of the starch content of wheat using calcium chloride. Trudy VNIISP no.5:114-150 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Wheat) (Starch) (Calcium chloride)

RUKHLYADEVA, A.P.

Losses of alcohol with carbon dioxide during fermentation. V. B. Fremel and A. P. Rukhlyadeva. *Trudy, Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Spirt. Prom.* 1955, No. 5, 48–59.—Drawings of 2 absorbers for collecting the EtOH from the CO_2 gas stream are shown, one a vertical 4-cell column interconnected with bead valves and the other a 6-chamber set connected by capillary tubes. The method used for detg. EtOH was the standard pyridine-Ac_2O procedure based on the equation $(CH_3CO)_2O + CH_3CH_2OH + C_5H_5N \rightarrow CH_3COOC_2H_5 + C_5H_5NCH_2COOH$ (cf. Smith and Shriner, *The Examination of New Organic Compounds*, 1956, p. 112, *C.A.* 50, 13666*e*). Work done at com. breweries (Petrosk and others) and on a lab. fermentation set-up consisting of a 10-l. fermenter with thermostatic contr., manometer, absorber, and aspirating bottle led to the following conclusions: (*a*) the analytical procedure is highly reliable; (*b*) the alc. content of the gas stream, i.e., the loss of EtOH, is a function of the strength of the brew, its temp., and the pressure in the brewing vat; (*c*) as the alc. content of the brew rises from 3.5% to 7.7% its percentage in the gas rises from 0.464 to 0.981, i.e. in direct proportion; (*d*) as the temp. of the brew rises from 20° to 30° the loss in the CO_2 from a brew of 5.3% alc. rises from 0.22% to 0.66%, i.e., it is tripled; (*e*) as the pressure in the vat is lowered to 8–9 mm. Hg the alc. loss goes from 0.50% to 1.33%; (*f*) in normal fermentation with a brew of 5.5% to 6.0% alc. by wt., temp. of 30°, pressure of 3–5 mm., the loss of alc. is about 0.62%–0.65% by wt. H. L. Olin

A rapid method for determining the unfermented sugars in wort. A. P. Rukhlyadeva and Z. P. Kiseleva. *Trudy, Vsesoyuz. Nauch. Issledovatel. Inst. Spirt. Prom.* 1953, No. 5, 151-61.—The method proposed, based on that of [illegible] and Shulvyatskaya, *[illegible] Biol. Nauk* 38, No. 2 [illegible] analytical [illegible] employs standard Fehling [illegible] which is added [illegible] of $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, which forms a complex with the Cu and prevents its pptn. as the reduction proceeds. The liquid remains clear and the titration goes on in the presence of methylene blue without hindrance. The speed demanded of an industrial method is inherent in its successful use without the need for prior removal of alc. and proteins present. Solns.: (I) 69.29 g. $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$/l., (II) 138.4 g. Rochelle [illegible] g. NaOH, and 12 g. $K_4Fe(CN)_6$/l. To a 50-cc. conical flask transfer with a microburet 2 cc. of I dild. 20 times and 2.5 cc. of II dild. 10 times. To the flask add about 2 cc. of the sugar soln. to be analyzed (less than the total amt. needed) and heat to boiling. After boiling has proceeded for 5 min. add 1 drop (1% soln.) of methylene blue, boil for 3-4 sec., then add dropwise the remaining amt. of sugar soln. to reach the end point (disappearance of the blue color). Glucose content is computed from a standard table, e.g., 0.60-6.25 cc. used in the titration, equiv. to 4.57-0.500 g./100 cc. of glucose in the wort.

H. L. Olin



Laboratory extraction apparatus. A. P. Rubinshtein and I. M. Gracheva. U.S.S.R. 107,703, Sept. 25, 1957.

RUKHLYADEVA, A.P.

Extraction of sugars in the determination of starch in grain. A. P. Rukhlyadeva, and I. M. Gracheva, *Spirtovaya Prom.* 22, No. 4, 8-9(1950).—A simple app. is described, where crushed grain is extd. with 82% EtOH.
Werner Jacobson

2

RUKHLYADEVA, A.P.

Method for rapid determination of unfermented sugars in beers.
Trudy VNIISP no.5:151-161 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Sugars--Analysis) (Beer)

RUKHLYADEVA, A.P.

Letter to the editor. Ferm. i spirt. prom. 30 no.5:46-47 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

RUKHLYADEVA, M.A.

Injury to potatoes by the beet bug (Poeciloscytus cognatus Fieb).
Trudy VNIISP no.4:153-159 '54. (MLRA 8:12)
(Potatoes--Diseases and pests)

RUKHLYADEVA, M. I., and RUKHLYADEV, D. P..

K izucheniyu gel'mintofauny burogo medvedya, "Works on Helminthology" on the 75th Birthday of K. I. Skryabin, Izdat, Akad. Nauk, SSSR, 1953, page 598. Caucasus State Reservation

RUKHLYADEVA, M.P., kand. med. nauk, assistent

Prophylaxis of recurrence and metastasis of cancer developing in the area of scars. Trudy Kuib. med. inst. 24:97-107 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

Polyposis gastrica as per materials of the propedeutic surgical clinic of the Kubyshev Medical Institute. Ibid.:121-131

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Zav. kafedroy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, prof. S.P. Shilovtsev.

RUKHLYADEVA, M.P., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Kuybyshev (obl.), 23, ul. Promyshlennaya, d. 277, kv.1.)

Actinomycosis of the mammary gland. Nov.khir.arkh. no.3:55-56 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. S.P.Shilovtsev) Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(ACTINOMYCOSIS) (BREAST--DISEASES)

RUKHLYADEVA, M. P.

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Termino-terminal arteriovenous aneurisms. Khirurgiia no. 7, July 1952.

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RUKHLYADEVA, M. P. Nauchnyye trudy professora S. P. Shchilovtseva.--SM. 28122.
RUKHLYADEVA, M. P. Sluchay ostroy mieloydnoy leykemii posle pereloma kostey goleni--SM. 27946.

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RUKHLYADEVA, M. P.

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SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey. 'ol. 37, 1949

RUKHLYADEVA, M. P.

27946. RUKHLYADEVA, M. P. -- Sluchay ostroy mieloydhoy leykemii posle pereloma kostey goleni. Yubileynyy sbornik khirurg. Rabot, posbyashch. Prof. Shilovtsevu. Kuybyshev, 1949, S. 334-39. SPIRIDONOV, A. N. Lechenie dlitel'no-nezazhivayushchikh ran goleni i obliteriruyushchego endoarteriita vnutriarterial'nymi vvedeniyami novokaina i nesovmestimoy krovi. -- Sm. 28004.

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RUKHLYADEVA M. P. Nauchnyye trudy professora S. P. Shchilovtseva.-- SM. 28122.
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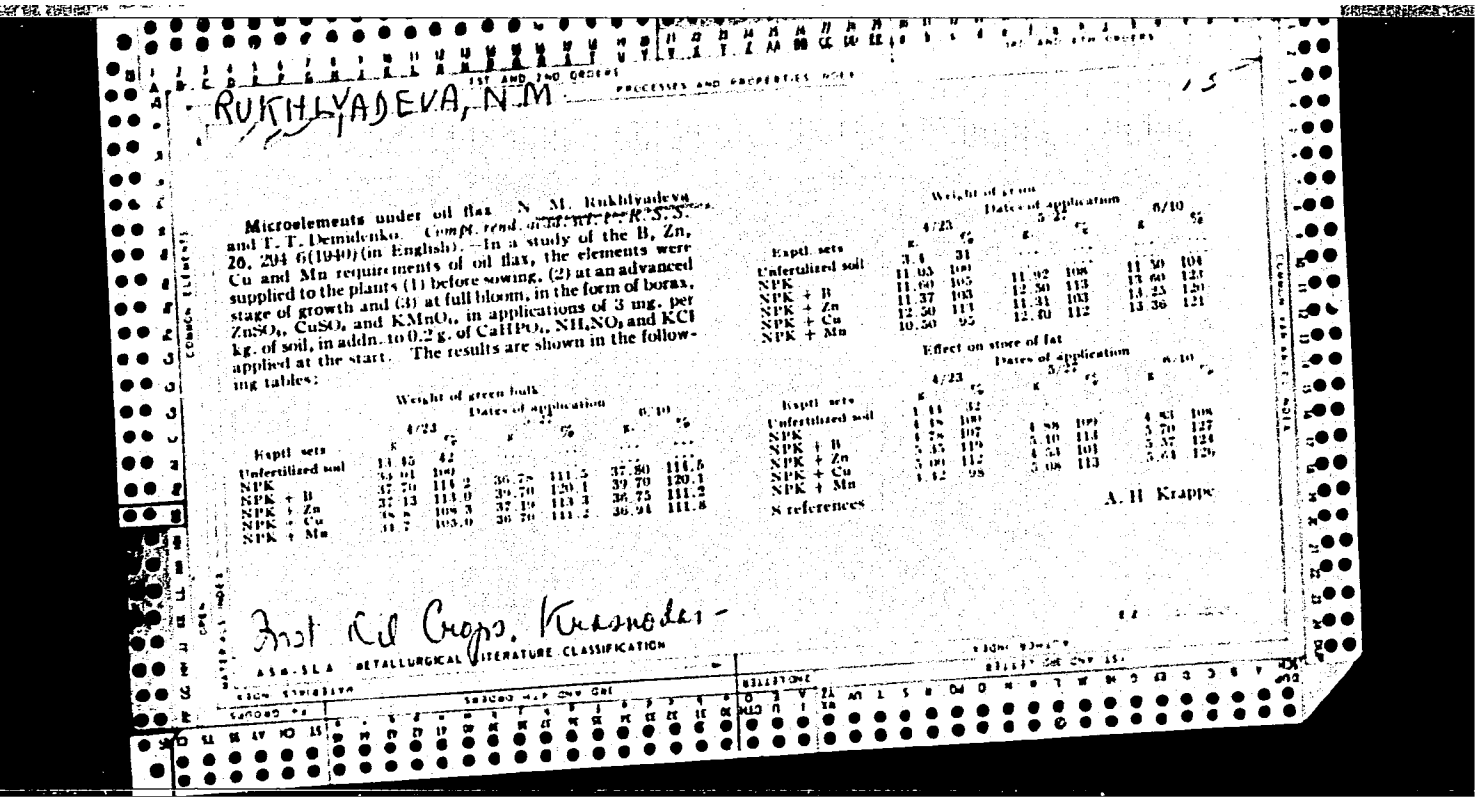


RUKHLYADEVA, N.M.

Microelements under oil flax. N. M. Rukhlyadeva and T. T. Demidenko. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.*, 26, 204-6(1940)(in English).—In a study of the B, Zn, Cu and Mn requirements of oil flax, the elements were supplied to the plants (1) before sowing, (2) at an advanced stage of growth and (3) at full bloom, in the form of borax, $ZnSO_4$, $CuSO_4$ and $KMnO_4$, in applications of 3 mg. per kg. of soil, in addn. to 0.2 g. of $CaHPO_4$, NH_4NO_3 and KCl applied at the start. The results are shown in the following tables:

Weight of green bulk

Expt. sets	Dates of application 4/23 g.	%	5/22 g.	%	6/10 g.	%
Unfertilized soil	33.65	100	...	...	...	...
NPK	38.91	116.2	39.78	111.5	37.80	111.6
NPK + B	37.70	113.0	39.70	120.1	39.70	120.1
NPK + Zn	37.13	111.3	37.19	113.3	36.75	111.2
NPK + Cu	36.2	108.3	37.19	111.2	36.94	111.8
NPK + Mn	34.7	103.0	36.70	...	...	...

Weight of straw

Expt. sets	Dates of application 4/23 g.	%	5/22 g.	%	6/10 g.	%
Unfertilized soil	31.6	31	...	...	...	...
NPK	11.05	100	11.92	108	11.50	104
NPK + B	11.60	105	12.50	113	13.60	121
NPK + Zn	11.37	103	11.31	103	13.23	120
NPK + Cu	12.50	113	12.80	112	13.36	121
NPK + Mn	10.50	95	...	...	...	...

Effect on store of fat

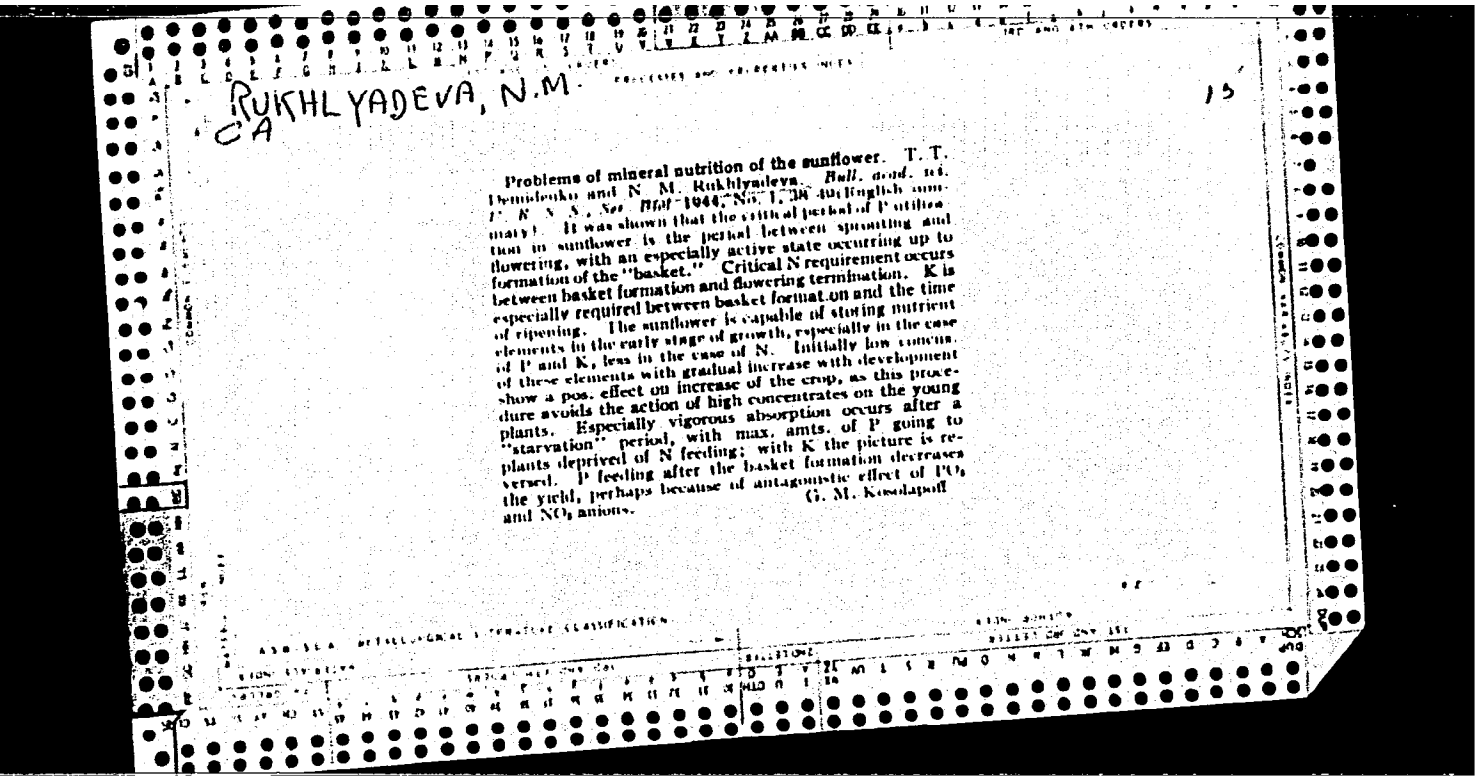
Expt. sets	Dates of application 4/23 g.	%	5/22 g.	%	6/10 g.	%
Unfertilized soil	4.44	32	...	...	...	...
NPK	4.84	100	4.98	109	4.81	108
NPK + B	4.78	107	5.10	114	5.70	127
NPK + Zn	5.35	119	4.53	101	5.57	124
NPK + Cu	5.01	112	5.08	113	5.61	126
NPK + Mn	4.42	98	...	...	...	...

8 references

A. H Krappe

Inst. of Oil Crops, Krasnodar.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



RUKHLYADEVA, N.M.
CA

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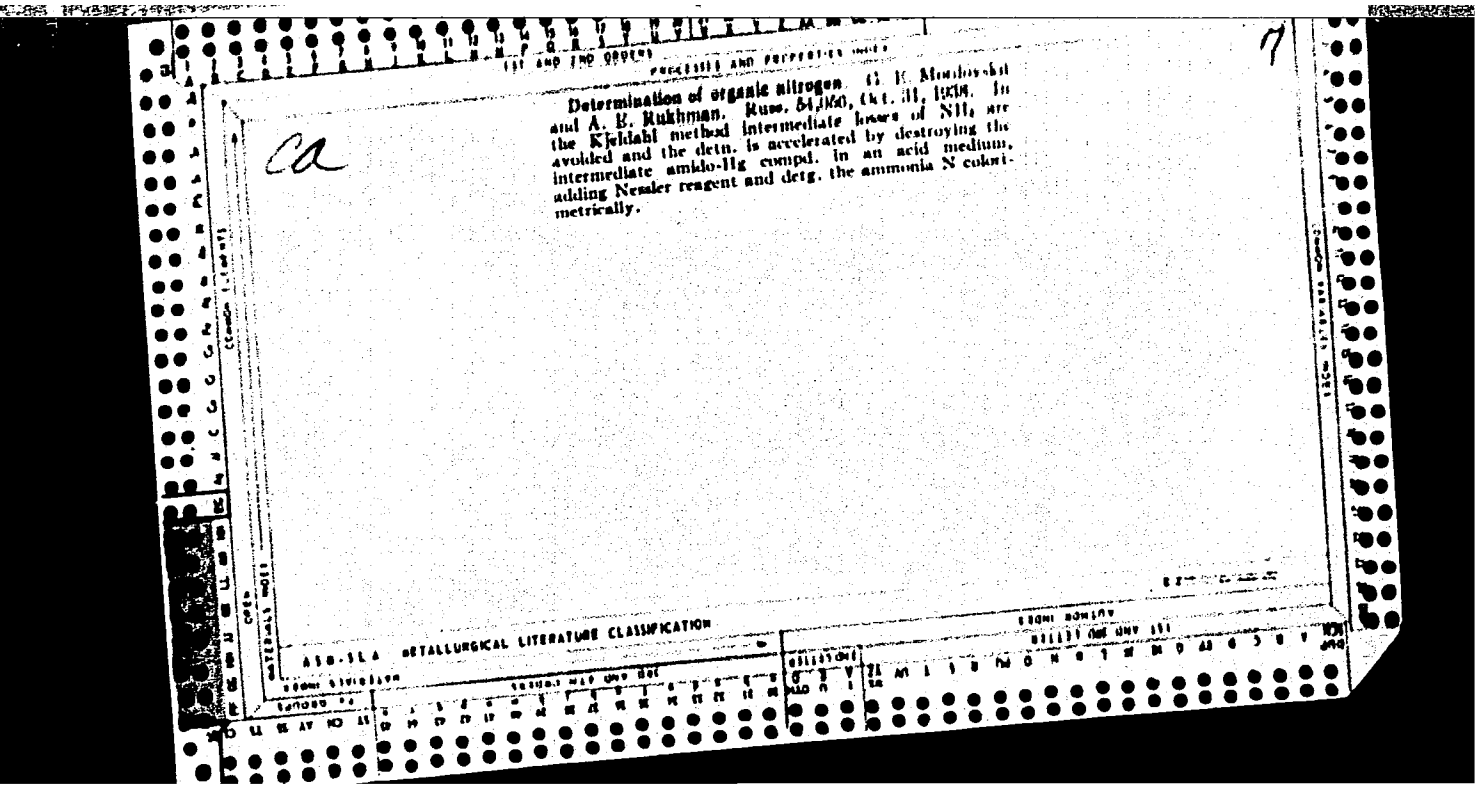
Problems of mineral nutrition of the sunflower. T. T. Demidenko and N. M. Rukhlyadeva. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Ser. Biol.* 1944, No. 1, 38-48 (English summary). It was shown that the critical period of P utilization in sunflower is the period between sprouting and flowering, with an especially active state occurring up to formation of the "basket." Critical N requirement occurs between basket formation and flowering termination. K is especially required between basket formation and the time of ripening. The sunflower is capable of storing nutrient elements in the early stage of growth, especially in the case of P and K, less in the case of N. Initially low concns. of these elements with gradual increase with development show a pos. effect on increase of the crop, as this procedure avoids the action of high concentrates on the young plants. Especially vigorous absorption occurs after a "starvation" period, with max. amts. of P going to plants deprived of N feeding; with K the picture is reversed. P feeding after the basket formation decreases the yield, perhaps because of antagonistic effect of PO_4 and NO_3 anions.

G. M. Kosolapoff

RUKHLYADEVA N.M.

SHADRIN, A.T.; RUKHLYADEVA, Nadezhda Mikhaylovna

[Rice in Rostov Province] Ris v Rostovskoi oblasti. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1957. 85 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(Rostov Province--Rice)



Determination of organic nitrogen. G. K. Moiseyeva and A. E. Rukhman. Russ. 84,060, Oct. 31, 1950. In the Kjeldahl method intermediate losses of NH_3 are avoided and the detn. is accelerated by destroying the intermediate amido-Hg compd. in an acid medium, adding Nessler reagent and detg. the ammonia N colorimetrically.

ca

7

RUKHMAN, A.V., vrach (Leningrad).

The Rhesus factor. Nauka i zhizn' 24 no.10:36 O '57. (MLRA 10:11)
(BLOOD--TRANSFUSION)

Rukhman, A. V.

AUTHOR: Rukhman, A.V., physician (Leningrad)

25-10-14/41

TITLE: Rhesus Factor (Rezus faktor)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i Zhizn', 1957, # 10, p 36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The discovery of the existence of a positive and negative rhesus factor at the same time supplied an explanation for the death of many newborn babies or even embryos. Usually death occurs when the rhesus factor of the fetus does not correspond to that of the mother; the death rate in these cases amounts to 70-100%. In 1955 the Bulgarian scientist Popivanov suggested to insert into the blood stream of the mother small doses of blood containing different groups. Thus the danger of the creation of the destructive Rh-agglutination is reduced.

The Leningrad Institute for Blood Transfusion suggested an even more effective method, namely, that about 75% of the newborn baby's blood is to be withdrawn from it and replaced by blood with a different rhesus factor.

There is one sketch.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

RUKHMAN, L.F., doktor med.nauk

Surgical correction of congenital split foot. Ortop.travm. i protez. 20 no.2:52-54 F '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz detskoy kliniki (zav. - doktor med.nauk L.Ye. Rukhman) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta protezirovaniya (dir. - prof. F.A. Kopylov).
(FOOT, abnorm.
split foot, surg. (Rus))

RUKHMAN, L.Ye.; RAYEVSKAYA, T.P.; KHAPMAN, V.L.

Insertion appliances of polyethylene in foot defects. Ortop., travm. i protez. no.1:77-80'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz detskoy kliniki (zav. - doktor med. nauk L.Ye. Rukhman) Leningradskogo instituta protezirovaniya (dir. - dotsent M.V. Strukov).

RUKHMAN, Lev Yefimovich, prof.; MIRZOYEVA, I.I., red.

[Fundamentals of orthopedics and the application of prostheses in children] Osnovy ortopedii i protezirovaniia u detei. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 525 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

RUKHMAN, L.Ye., doktor med. nauk; LYUBLIN, S.D.; BANKIN, V.A.

Textolite apparatus for the support of paralyzed lower extremities in children. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.8:71-72 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta protezirovaniya (dir. - dotsent M.V. Strukov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, prospekt Karla Marksa, d. 9/12, Institut protezirovaniya.

RUKHMAN, L. Ye.

RUKHMAN, L.Ye., doktor meditsinskikh nauk

Z-shaped ostectomy of the hip for lengthening a shortened lower extremity. Ortop.travm. i protez. 18 no.3:49-50 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz detskoy kliniki (zav. - L.Ye.Rukhman) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta protezirovaniya (dir. - prof. F.A. Kopylov)

(HIP, surg.
Z-shaped ostectomy for lengthening of leg)

RUKHMAN, L.Ye., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; KOSTYLEVA, L.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk, VORONTSOV, F.S., inzhener

Forearm prosthesis for children. Ortop., travm. i protez. 17 no.2: 46-48 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovagel'skogo instituta protezirovaniya (dir. - prof. F.A.Kopylov)

(ARTIFICIAL LIMB
forearm for child. (Rus))

RUKHMAN, L.Ye.

Principles of amputation and reamputation in children. Vest. khir. 85 no. 8:140-145 Ag '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(AMPUTATION) (CHILDREN—SURGERY)

RUKHMAN, L. YE.

Amputation

Amputation defects of the extremities in children. Vest. khir., 72, No. 3, 1952.

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"Thermal design of boiler units (standard method). Reviewed by A.A.Rukhotskii. Teploenergetika 10 no.4:96 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Bibliography—Boilers) (Bibliography—Fuel)

Rukhov, G.N.

FINKEL'SHTEYN, Ye.A., prof., RUKHOV, G.N.

Response of hibernating mammals to the action of a carcinogen as related to the animal's physical condition. Medych.zhur. 21 no.3: 27-36 '51. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz Ukrains'kogo rentgeno-radiologichnogo ta onkologichnogo institutu (direktor - dots. Ye.A.Bazlov) i Kharkivs'kogo zoologicheskogo parku (direktor - A.A.Shardin)
(HIBERNATION) (CANCER) (BENZANTHRACENE)

RUKHOV, G. N.

"The Effect of the Introduction of Blastomagenous Substances on the Soft Tissue of Caveate Amphigians," Arkiv Patol., 10, No. 2, 1948.

Mbr., Chair General Biology, Khar'kov Med. Inst., -c1947-.

FINKIL'SHTEYN, Ye.A.; RUKHOV, H.N.

Combined effect of 1,2,4-dinitrophenol and of monoido-acetic acid upon growth of tumors. Medych.zhur. 22 no.6:62-68 '52. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Ukrayins'kyy rentgen-radiologichnyy ta onkologichnyy instytut.
(Tumors)

RUKHOVA, A.M.

Epidemiological peculiarities of trichocephaliasis in Moldavia.
Zdravookhranenie 2 no.3:55 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Iz Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor - kand.med.nauk N.N.Yezhov).
(MOLDAVIA--TRICHOCEPHALIASIS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.4/5 Pub.Health, Etc. May 58

RUKHOVA, A.M.

1647. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BASIS FOR MEASURES AGAINST ASCARIS INFECTIONS IN THE TOWN OF KISHINEV (Russian text) - Rukhova A.M. - SBORN. TRUD. MOLDAVSK. INST. EPIDEM., MICROBIOL. GIG. 1956, 1 (149-154)

A study of the epidemiology of ascaris infection in Kishinev showed that human infection occurred chiefly during the winter, spring-summer and summer-autumn periods; on the whole the infective season lasts not less than 6-6.5 months. The most expedient time to take pre-imago anti-parasite measures in Kishinev is in July-beginning of August and again in the winter (January-February). On the basis of regional epidemiological studies of ascaris infection in different climatic-geographical zones of the Moldavian SSR a complex of therapeutic-prophylactic and disinfestation measures is recommended for the central zone of Kodra, northern Beltsskoi and southern Budzhakskoi steppes. Appropriate times for the disinfestation of soil in these zones of the republic have also been determined. (S)

RUKHOVA, A.M.

ASCARIDES

"The Epidemiological Basis of the Sanitary Measures against Ascariasis in the City of Kishinev", by A.M. Rukhova, Sbornik Trudov Maldarskogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta Epidemiologii, Mikrobiologii i Gigiyeny, 1956, 1, pp 149-154 from (Meditsinskiy Referativnyy Zhurnal, Section 4, No 1, 1957).

The study of the epidemiology of ascariosis in Kishinev, has shown that the basic infection of humans occurs during the winter, spring-summer and summer-autumn seasons; thus, generally speaking, the season of ascaroidea infection is at least 6-6½ months. Therefore, the destruction of both intestinal worms and wormlike parasites should take place before they become imagines, that is, in July, the beginning of August, and in January and February.

It is suggested that, based on the study of the epidemiology of ascariasis in the various climato-geographic zones of the Moldavian SSR, medico-prophylactic measures be used in the central zone of Kodra and the northern Bel'tsskaya and southern Budzhakskaya steppes; the article also establishes time limits for the "rational dehelminthization of the soil".

Card 1/1 - 1 -

RUKHOVA, A.M.

Taeniasis in the Moldavian S.S.R. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.3:281-283 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz Moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. - dotsent N.N. Ezhov).
(MOLDAVIA--TAENIA)

L 10663-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5028312 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/65/035/011/1989/1996

AUTHOR: Rukhovets, A.N.

ORG: Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute im. V.I.Ul'yanov (Lenin) (Leningradskiy Elektrotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Solution of some electrostatic problems concerning the field of an incomplete spherical capacitor

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 11, 1965, 1989-1996

TOPIC TAGS: electrostatic field, spheric geometry, capacitor, mathematic method, integral equation, Fredholm equation

ABSTRACT: The calculation of the capacity of two spherical caps so located on two nonintersecting spheres of which one lies within the other that the line containing the centers of the caps contains the centers of the spheres is reduced to the solution of two simultaneous Fredholm integral equations for two unknown functions. The problem is treated in bipolar coordinates α, β defined in terms of cylindrical coordinates, r z by $r = a \sin \alpha/(\cosh \beta - \cos \alpha)$, $z = a \sinh \beta/(\cosh \beta - \cos \alpha)$. Laplace's equation separates in these coordinates, and the potentials in the three regions bounded by the two spheres are expressed as infinite series of Legendre polynomials $P_n(\cos \alpha)$. The boundary conditions on the two spheres lead to four equations for the expansion coefficients, each equation having an infinite number

UDC: 537.212

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L 10003-66

ACC NR: AP5028312

3

of terms. Expressions are introduced for the expansion coefficients in terms of integrals involving two unknown functions. As a result of this substitution, two of the four boundary condition equations are satisfied identically. The summations in the two remaining equations are performed with the aid of the integral representation of the Legendre polynomial. There result two equations each involving two integrations and both unknown functions. When only the first integration in each of these equations is considered, the equation is an Abel integral equation and can be solved in general terms. The solution of the two Abel integral equations in two coupled Fredholm integral equations for the two unknown functions. From the solution of these integral equations the potential can be calculated by first calculating the expansion coefficients and then employing the original infinite series. The capacity, however, can be (and is) expressed in terms of two simple quadratures involving the solutions of the two Fredholm integral equations. Among the problems that can be treated in this way is that of a sphere opposite a circular disk. The author thanks Ya.S.Uflyand for supervising the work. Orig. art. has: 49 formulas and 2 figures. 4/4 55

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 01Apr65/ ORIG. REF. 006 OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

L 26003-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w) IJP(c) EM

ACC NR: AP6012546 SOURCE CODE: UR/0040/66/030/002/0271/0277

AUTHORS: Rukhovets, A. N. (Leningrad); Uflyand, Ya. S. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: A class of paired integral equations and their application to the theory of elasticity

SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 30, no. 2, 1966, 271-277

TOPIC TAGS: elasticity theory, integral equation, boundary value problem, Fredholm equation, function

ABSTRACT: The following pair of integral equations is studied:

$$\int_0^\infty A(\tau) P^m_{-1/2+i\tau}(\operatorname{ch}\alpha)[1+g(\tau)]\,d\tau = f(\alpha) \qquad (0<\alpha<\alpha_0)$$

$$\int_0^\infty \tau A(\tau) P^m_{-1/2+i\tau}(\operatorname{ch}\alpha)\operatorname{th}\pi\tau\,d\tau = 0 \qquad (\alpha_0<\alpha<\infty),$$

In these equations A is the function to be evaluated, g and f are given functions, and $P^m_{-1/2+i\tau}(\operatorname{ch}\alpha)$ is an associated spherical function. It is shown that this

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analysis is reduced to calculating the function $\varphi(x)$ where

$$\varphi(x)+\frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{a_0}[G(t+x)+G(t-x)]\,\varphi(t)\,dt=\Phi(x),$$

$$G(y)=\int_0^{\infty}g(\tau)\cos\tau y\,d\tau.$$

To these integral equations correspond a class of boundary value problems in potential theory and the theory of elasticity with displaced boundary conditions. As a general example the case of a spherical segment is considered (see Fig. 1) where the harmonic function $u(r,\theta,z)$ is zero on the spherical boundary, and at $z = 0$ the following are true

$$u=f(r,\theta),\quad 0\leqslant r<a;\qquad \partial u/\partial z=0,\quad a<r<b.$$

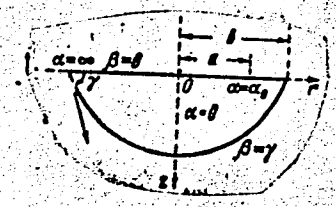

Fig. 1

L 26003-66
ACC NR: AP6012546

This example can be extended to the case where at $z = 0$ and $0 < r < a$, a second order homogeneous boundary condition is given, and at $z = 0$ and $a < r < b$, the function u is given. The above results are applied to the case of a rigid circular die under torsional stress. Orig. art. has: 43 equations and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 20Jun65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 001

Card 3/3

(BR)

ACCESSION NR: AR4031083 S/0044/64/000/002/B150/B150

SOURCE: Referativny*y zhurnal. Matematika, Abs. 2B613

AUTHOR: Rukhovets, L. A.

TITLE: A program for finding the eigen-values and eigen-vectors of a symmetric matrix by means of the Jacobi method with barriers (with refinement)

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Resheniye inzh. zadach na elektron. vy*chisl. mashinakh. L., 1963, 14-19

TOPIC TAGS: eigen-value, eigen-vector, symmetric matrix, Jacobi method

TRANSLATION: The article describes a program for finding the eigen-values and eigen-vectors of a symmetric matrix, composed for the BESM-2 BTs LGMI. The Jacobi method with barriers

$$\sigma_k = \sqrt{\max_i |a_{ii}^{(m)}|} \cdot 10^{-k}, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, K.$$

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ACCESSION NR: AR4031083

is used in the program; here K is defined as the discharge capacity of the machine. For the non-divisible spectrum in the end of the program, the author applies formulas for the refinement of the eigen-values and eigen-vectors, which increase their accuracy by one order. V. Shishov

DATE ACQ: 19Mar64 SUB CODE: MM ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

RUKHOVETS, A.N.; UFLYAND, Ya.S.

Electrostatic field of a pair of thin spherical shells (axisymmetrical problem). Zhur. tekh. fiz. 35 no.9:1532-1536 S '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

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

ROYHOVEN, L.V.

Statistically optimal representations of vertical distributions of meteorological elements in the troposphere and lower stratosphere. Trudy GGO no.165:60-77 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ACCESSION NR: AT4043145 S/2531/64/000/151/0017/0031

AUTHOR: Rukhovets, L. V.

TITLE: Multilevel model for forecasting the geopotential field based on a small number of parameters

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, no. 151, 1964. Voprosy* chislennogo analiza i prognoza pogody* (Problems in numerical analysis and forecasting), 17-31

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, weather forecasting, numerical weather forecasting, atmospheric pressure, atmospheric geopotential, atmospheric model

ABSTRACT: One of the most commonly used methods for simplifying the equations used in numerical weather forecasting is based on the use of the characteristics of the vertical structure of the meteorological elements; various models have been proposed for this purpose. Statistical analysis of the errors resulting from use of these models has shown the advantages of the optimal functions method proposed by A. M. Obukhov (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. geofiz., No. 3, 1960). The statistical stability of these functions and their universality for a number of meteorological elements has been demonstrated earlier by the author (Tr. GGO, No. 124, 1962). In this paper, the author derives the following two formulas:

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ACCESSION NR: AT4043145

$$\Delta X_1 - 0{,}161 \cdot 10^{-12} X_1 = -\frac{0{,}111 \cdot 10^{-12}}{l} J(a_1, a_2) - \frac{0{,}345}{l} J(a_1, \Delta a_1) - \quad (1)$$
$$- \frac{0{,}047}{l} J(a_1, \Delta a_2) - \frac{0{,}047}{l} J(a_2, \Delta a_1) - \frac{0{,}255}{l} J(a_2, \Delta a_2) -$$
$$- \frac{1}{l} J\left(0{,}893 a_1 + 0{,}320 a_2, \frac{l^2}{2}\right) - 0{,}032 \cdot 10^{-6} k (0{,}186 \Delta a_1 +$$
$$+ 0{,}602 \Delta a_2);$$

$$\Delta X_2 - 5{,}251 \cdot 10^{-12} X_2 = \frac{1{,}601 \cdot 10^{-12}}{l} J(a_1, a_2) + \frac{0{,}249}{l} J(a_1, \Delta a_1) - \quad (2)$$
$$- \frac{0{,}264}{l} J(a_1, \Delta a_2) - \frac{0{,}264}{l} J(a_2, \Delta a_1) - \frac{0{,}172}{l} J(a_2, \Delta a_2) +$$
$$+ \frac{1}{l} J\left(0{,}293 a_1 - 0{,}640 a_2, \frac{l^2}{2}\right) -$$
$$- 0{,}033 \cdot 10^{-6} k (0{,}186 \Delta a_1 + 0{,}602 \Delta a_2).$$

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By using these formulas it is possible to forecast the geopotential of the 200-, 300-, 500-, 700-, 850- and 1000-mb isobaric surfaces. It is shown that the right-hand sides of (1) and (2) can be solved rather easily. After the right-hand sides are solved the left-hand sides are written in finite differences and an iteration process is used for their solution. After X_1 and X_3 are determined it is possible to use a cited formula to determine the geopotential of all isobaric surfaces. Since the right-hand sides of (1) and (2) are expressed as derivatives of a_1 and a_2 at the end of each time interval, there is no need to determine all q_1, it being sufficient to find $\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial t}$ and $\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial t}$. The formulas for these are:

$$\frac{\partial a_1}{\partial t} = 1{,}027X_1 - 0{,}219X_3; \qquad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial a_2}{\partial t} = 0{,}381X_1 + 1{,}219X_3.$$

Having used equation (3) it is possible to find the values a_1 and a_2 for the next moment of time. The process is then repeated cyclically. After obtaining the values of a_1 and a_2 for the final moment of time it is possible to obtain the changes in these values (δa_1 and δa_2) during the period of the forecast and then the changes in the geopotential of all the principal isobaric surfaces during the period of the forecast. "The author wishes to thank Professor M. I. Yudin for

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ACCESSION NR: AT4043145

advice used in writing this paper." Orig. art. has: 65 formulas and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 003

Card 4/4

L 13499-65 EWT(1)/FCC AFETR/ASD(d)/AEM(a)/ESD(dp)/ESD(t) GW
ACCESSION NR: AT4047192 S/2531/64/000/165/0060/0077

AUTHOR: Rukhovets, L. V.

TITLE: The statistically optimal representations of the vertical distributions of meteorological elements in the troposphere and lower stratosphere

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy*, nb. 165, 1964. Primeneniye statisticheskikh metodov v meteorologii (Use of statistical methods in meteorology), 60-77

TOPIC TAGS: troposphere, stratosphere, atmospheric geopotential, weather forecasting, random funtion, atmospheric model, statistical theory

ABSTRACT: The development and application of the A. M. Obukhov method for finding an optimal system by using the general theory of random functions is presented. Following up Obukhov's work on the heights of isobaric surfaces, the author investigated the optimal expansions of the vertical profiles of a number of meteorological elements. For example, he derives the optimal functions of the diurnal changes in the

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geopotential. Data were obtained for six isobaric surfaces for periods in all four seasons by readings at 110 intersections in a triangular grid; this yielded 990 values of the diurnal changes in the geopotential. The dependence of the optimal functions on latitude was investigated by dividing the area investigated (northern Europe and the Soviet Union) into three regions. Correlation matrices describing the level-to-level relationship of the diurnal changes in the geopotential were computed on a "Ural-1" computer. The eigenvectors for these matrices were quite close to one another. The stability of the eigenvectors with time (with a change of seasons) was also investigated, and it was found that the eigenvectors for the different seasons are quite close. This stability applies, in particular, to the first two vectors, where 90% of the total dispersion falls. The day-to-day variation of the eigenvectors was also analyzed; although the day-to-day scatter of eigenvectors is greater than from season to season, there is a similarity of the first two eigenvectors, at least. It is shown that the use of the mean values of eigenfunctions gives a good rate of convergence of expansions. The possibility of using the mean values of eigenfunctions in weather forecasting is then noted. Not only is it

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shown that it is possible to use the mean values of eigenvectors for expansion of diurnal changes in the geopotential, but use is also made of the optimal functions obtained in the expansions of the vertical profiles of diurnal changes of wind velocity components (zonal and meridional) and advective changes of relative topography and eddying. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas, 10 figures, and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: ES, IE
NO REF SOV: 005	OTHER: 004	ATD PRESS: 3130

Card 3/3

YUDIN, M.I., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk, prof.; IL'IN, B.M.;
RUKHOVETS, L.V.

One method for the control and correction of aerologic telegrams. Meteor. i gidrol. no.5:35-39 My '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya imeni A.I. Voyeykova.

RUKHOVETS, L. V.

Multilevel model for geopotential field forecasting based on a small number of parameters. Trudy GGO no.151:17-31 '64 (MIRA 17:7)

L 19391-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5008055 S/0000/64/000/000/0098/0115

B+1 10

AUTHOR: Rukhovets, L. V.

TITLE: An optimum model with a small number of variables for multilevel forecasting of the geopotential field 12,44155

SOURCE: Simpozium po chislennym metodam prognoza pogody. Moscow, 1963. Trudy. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1964, 98-115

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, meteorological phenomenon, geopotential field, numerical method

ABSTRACT: Many of the methods presently used for operational numerical weather forecasting cannot be used on more than a few levels. The difficulties in forecasting the fields of meteorological factors for a large number of levels are given and a two-parameter model is proposed for forecasting the geopotential fields at 1000, 850, 700, 500, 300 and 200 mb. This model is based on optimum conventionalization, i.e. on a system which assures the best statistical accuracy in approximating the vertical profiles of the meteorological elements. Equations are derived which should be satisfied by the optimum function system. In a previous work

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(Rukhovets, L. V., "On Optimum Representation of the Vertical Distribution of Some Meteorological Factors," *Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geofiz.*, No. 4, 1963) the author considered the statistical stability of optimum functions and found that those for daily changes in the geopotential are stable regardless of latitude or season, which applies as well to the optimum functions of the vertical profiles for the meridian and regional wind velocity components. It was also found that the optimum functions of wind velocity components and those of daily geopotential changes are similar. It was necessary to study the daily changes in the optimum functions in order to determine whether it is possible to use them in forecasting. This forecasting method is applicable only where the optimum functions for changes in the parameter being forecast are fairly constant. The optimum functions were calculated for 20 days selected from the beginning of January, the middle of April, the beginning of July and the end of October. It was found that the expansions of these functions for individual days show a satisfactory convergence rate: the first two members of the expansions show a dispersion of 82-98%. The optimum functions for separate days were quite close to one another, though there was some scattering (partially due to the inadequacy of the statistical sample--110 values). One of the possible versions for an optimum forecasting model using a small number of parameters is considered. This model is based on vorticity and heat flux equations.

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L 19391-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5008055

It was found that changes on all levels may be quite accurately represented using a two-parameter model. Instead of taking changes in the average altitude and mean temperature of a stratum as parameters, the weighted averages of the variations in altitude and temperature are taken. Use of the optimum function system makes it possible to improve the accuracy of the two-parameter model by increasing the number of parameters. Orig. art. has: 7 tables, 27 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 060ct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 010 OTHER: 004

Card 3/3 LJC

RUKHOVETS, L.V.

Effect of the tropopause inclination on the change of the pressure field. Trudy GGO no.124:63-80 '62.

Reasons for change in the height of the tropopause. Ibid.:81-87 (MIRA 17:6)

VULIS, I. L.; KUKHOVETS, L. V.; YUDIN, M. I. (Leningrad)

"A statistical approach to the problem of integration of the equations of atmosphere dynamics"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 1964.

RUKHOVICH, S.

In Franco Spain. Prof.-tekh. obr. 17 no.8:31 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Spain--Vocational education)

RUMPIS M.F

USSR/Processes and Equipment for Chemical Industries K-1
Processes and Apparatus for Chemical Technology

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 14148

Author : Rumpis M.F.
Title : New Measuring Pump

Orig Pub : Energ. byul., 1956, No 8, 25-26

Abstract : Description of the design and listing of the basic technical characteristics of a new, horizontal, two-cylinder, direct action pump with an output of up to 100 liters/hour, operating under pressures of up to 250 kg/cm^2, manufactured by the Riga Turbomechanical Plant. All parts of the pump, the surface of which is in contact with the solution (cylinders, piston, valve chambers, etc), are made of stainless, acid resistant, Cr-Ni steel.

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RUKHOVA, A.M.

Ascariasis infection period in Kishinev; pathoanatomical investigations. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol. 25 no.4: 372-374 O-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz laboratorii parazitologii moldavskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (dir. instituta N.N.Yezhov)
(ASCARIASIS, statistics,
in Russia, autopsy data (Rus))

Reviewer

PARFENKOV, S.F.; RUKHOVETS, G.L., nachal'nik lineynogo otdela.

"Electrical measurements of interurban cablelines." V.N.Kuleshov, V.Z.Malyshev, V.O.Shvartsman. Reviewed by S.F.Parfenkov, G.L.Rukhovets. Vest.sviazi 14 no.4:31-32 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Upravleniya kabel'noy magistrali (for Parfenkov).
(Kuleshov, V.N.) (Malyshev, V.Z.) (Shvartsman, V.O.)
(Telephone lines)

21109
S/531/60/000/114/002/003

3.5000 (2205, 2305, 2405, 1093)

AUTHOR: Rukhovets, L. V.

TITLE: Prediction of the Geopotential Field at the Level of Nondivergence

SERIAL: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 103, 1960. Voprosy dinamicheskoy meteorologii, 61-65

TEXT: The increased use of high-speed electronic computers by meteorologists has lessened interest in graph analysis methods, despite the fact that they are highly valuable in a number of operations, such as the preliminary testing of certain prognostic models. Although graph analysis methods make it possible to reduce considerably the amount of computation work, much time-consuming manual computation still remains. It is therefore considered expedient to adapt so-called "small" "Ural"-type computers to perform such computations. A detailed description is given of a method for predicting the geopotential field at the level of nondivergence by using the graph analysis method in conjunction with such a machine. The graph analysis approach used was developed by M. I. Yudin and tested by Computing Group S-3 of the UGMS (Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service). The time required for computing a 24-hour prediction on a "Ural" machine was 1 hour 40 minutes. The results of eighteen 24-hour predictions are given in Table 1. For comparative purposes the table also shows the results of

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Prediction of the Geopotential Field at the Level of Nondivergence

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predictions made by using the M. I. Yudin two-level model on a "Strela" machine and the results of predictions derived manually by the graph analysis method by Computing Group S-3 of the UGMS. The table shows that the results of predictions made on a "Ural" machine are very close to the result of predictions made manually. The results on the "Strela" were naturally generally better than those on the "Ural" because a two-level model was used with the "Strela". The author concludes that small computers can be used advantageously in conjunction with the graph analysis method, if simple prognostic problems are involved. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

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RUKLOVETS, L.V.

Forecasting the geopotential field at a mean level. Trudy GGO no. 114:61-65 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Weather forecasting) (Electronic calculating machines)

RaKHOVETS, L.V.

3(7) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2547

Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Voprosy dinamicheskoy meteorologii (Problems in Dynamic Meteorology) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 91 p. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 81) Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): M.I. Yudin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences and M.Ye. Shvets, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. (inside book): L.P. Zhdanova; Tech. Ed.: O.G. Vladimirov.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Geophysical Institute's Transactions is intended for scientific workers and specialists in dynamic and synoptic meteorology.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles treats problems in dynamic meteorology. The articles, for the most part, discuss computation methods of forecasting meteorologic elements. Closely related to this is a study aimed at determining

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vertical velocities according to aircraft vibration data. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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RUKHOVETS, L.V.

Optimal representation of the vertical distribution of some meteorological elements. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.4:626-636 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I.Voyeykova.
(Meteorology--Charts, diagrams, etc.)

RUKHOVICH, S.

Involuntary confessions. Prof.-tekh.obr. 19 no.3:31 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Germany, West--Technical education)

RUKHOVICH, Ye.R., inzh.

Semiautomatic Class 68-A IMZ machine for printing and attaching tags to the cut parts of clothing. Nauch.-issl. trudy TSNIIShvetpromа no.11 30-35 '62 (MIRA 17:7)

RUKHRYAN, A. A.

42500. Ucheniye I. V. Nichurinya -osnova Zootechnicheskoy Nauki. Trudy Yerevansk. Zoovet. In-Ta vysh. 10, 1948, S. 223-36.

RUKHOVICH, S.

Developing in students a materialistic viewpoint. Prof.-tekh.obr. 12 no.11:22-24 N '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1.Prepodavatel' zheleznodorozhnogo uchilishcha no.3 (Moscow)
(Communist education)

KOZLOV, Vasiliy Petrovich; RUKHOVICH, Yevgeniy Rafael'yevich; KOKETKIN, Petr Petrovich; KNAKHNYSKAYA, L.M., red.

[Two-needle 237 Class PMZ sewing machine with a P-[i.e., U-] shaped base plate]Dvukhigol'naia shveinaia mashina 237 klassa PMZ s P-obraznoi platformoi. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1965. 54 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KOZLOV, Vasiliy Petrovich; RUKHOVICH, Yevgeniy Rafael'yevich; MINAYEVA, T.M., red.; ZOLOTAREVA, I.Ya., tekhn.red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Semiautomatic PMZ Class 68-A machine for printing and sewing-on tags] Poluavtomat 68-A klassa PMZ dlia pechatania i prishivki talonov. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 89 p. (MIRA 17:2)

RUKIN, L. G.

2(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2761

Bandurin, Mikhail Kuz'mich, and Lev Grigor'yevich Rukin

Sbornik zadach po teorii vzryvchatykh veshchestv (Collection of Problems on the Theory of Explosives) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 187 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Reviewers: A. G. Gorst, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor, and A.I. Gol'binder, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: E.A. Shekhtman; Tech. Ed.: V. P. Rozhin; Managing Ed.: A.I. Sokolov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This manual is intended for students and technical personnel studying the theory of explosives.

COVERAGE: This book contains problems which are to be used in conjunction with the text, Teoriya vzryvchatykh veshchestv (Theory of Explosives). Each chapter is preceded by a brief introduction containing the required basic concepts and an analysis of solutions of typical problems. At the end of each chapter there

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are 10 to 15 problems for independent work. A separate chapter includes "mixed" problems which refer to all chapters of the text. The Supplements include tables necessary for solving the problems. The authors thank Professor A.G. Gorst. There are 7 Soviet references.

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ABSTRACT: A digital frequency comparator with direction sensitivity (i.e., one that indicates whether the resultant difference between the two input frequencies f_1 and f_2 is a plus or a minus) is described. The comparator has solid-state logic circuits which produce a series of positive pulses; the repetition rate of these pulse series is equal to the difference between the two input frequencies. The comparator operates in a relative frequency deviation range of 20—25% of the input frequencies. It also operates when the input frequency f_2 is 2, 3, or another integral number of times lower than the input frequency f_1. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [IV]

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