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Андрей Соколов

План презентации

- Информационные ресурсы EBSCO
- Inspec
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- Базы данных Ultimates (Academic Search, Applied Science & Technology Source, Business Source)

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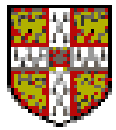

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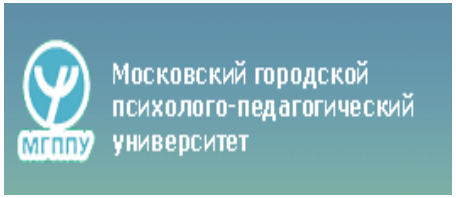

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6	Harvard University	USA
7	PRINCETON University	USA
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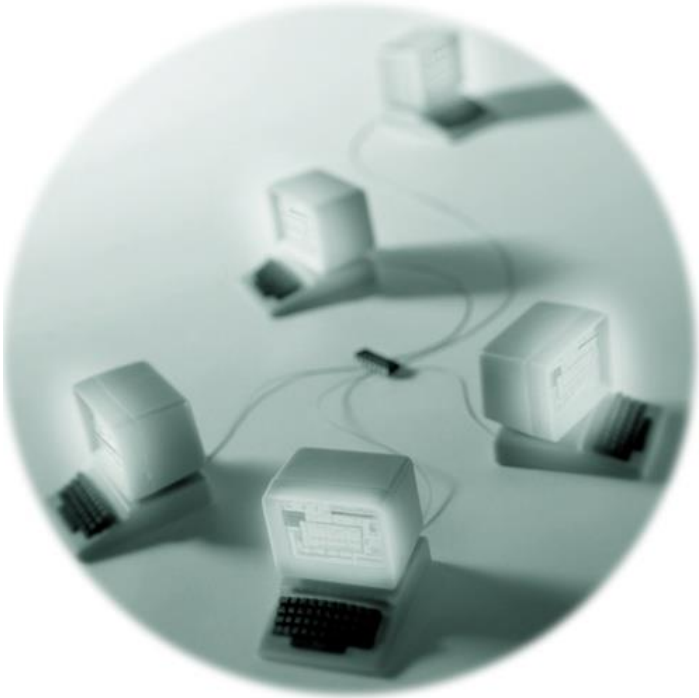

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Elite	1,655	1,385	607	1,220
Premier	3,344	2,943	1,151	2,477
Complete	6,724	6,035	3,854	4,128
ULTIMATE	10,200	9,178	6,520	5,206

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Belgium	25	Netherlands	750
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Canada	250	Norway	25
China	100	Russia	200
Czech Republic	100	Singapore	100
Denmark	25	South Africa	100
Finland	30	Spain	200
France	100	Sweden	50
Germany	350	Switzerland	100
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		USA	2,500

*Expected figures by June 30, 2017

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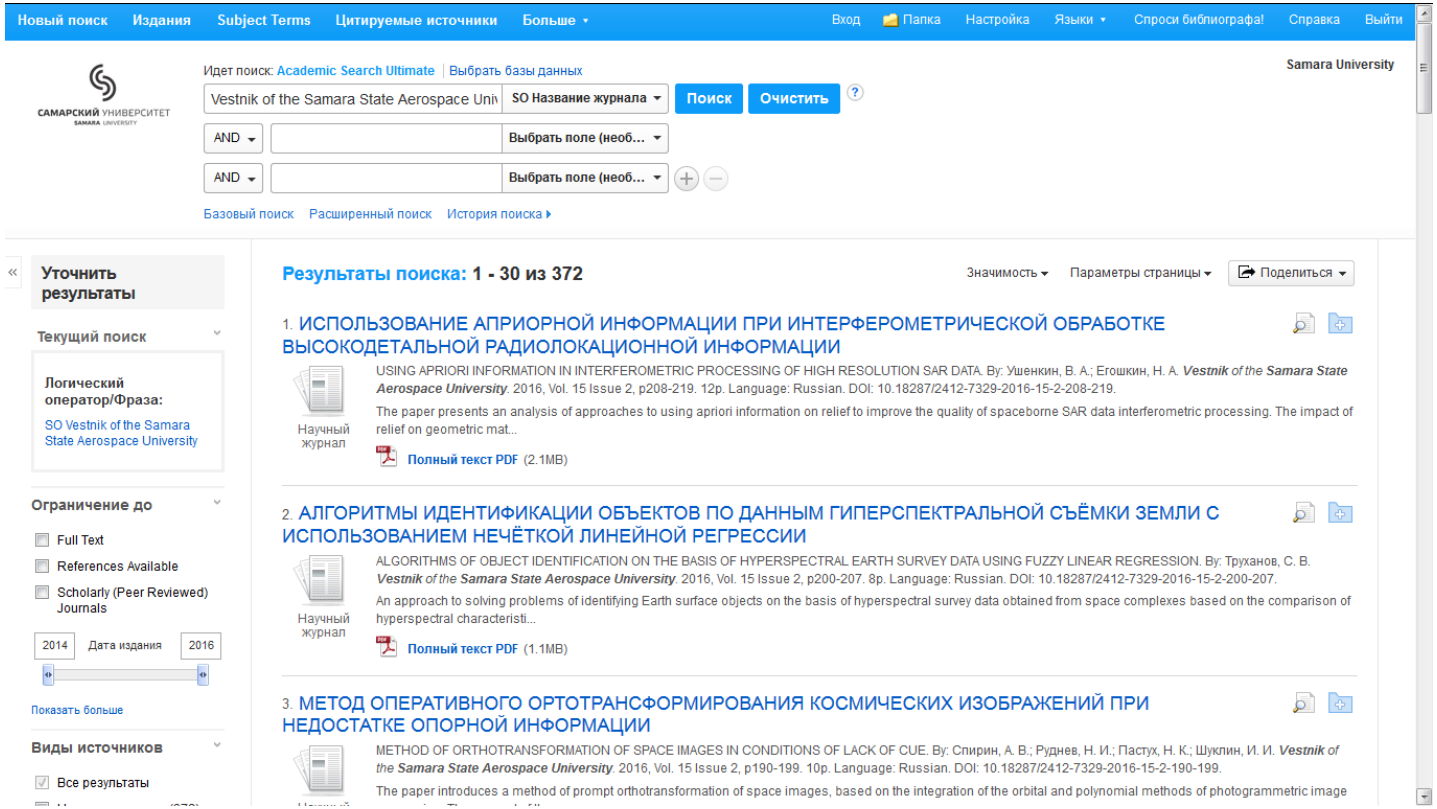

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LATEST INVESTIGATIONS ON UNDERPLATFORM DAMPER INNER MECHANICS.

Авторы: Gola, M. M.[1] *muzio.gola@polito.it*
Gastaldi, C.[1] *chiara.gastaldi@polito.it*

Источник: Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University. 2014, Vol. 47 Issue 1, p215-226. 12p.

Тип документа: Article

Термины по предметам:
*DAMPERS (Mechanical devices)
*AIRPLANES -- Compressors
*DRY friction
*AD hoc networks (Computer networks)
*AIRPLANES -- Motors
*RESONANT vibration
*TURBOMACHINES

Ключевые слова, внесенные автором:
Friction damping
hysteresis
measurements
numerical model Introduction
turbomachines
underplatform dampers

NAICS/отраслевые коды:
336410 **Aerospace** product and parts manufacturing
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Реферат: Underplatform dampers (UPDs) are widely used as a source of friction damping and are frequently incorporated into compressors and turbines for both aircraft and power-plant applications to mitigate the effects of resonant vibrations on fatigue failure. Due to the nonlinear nature of dry friction, in general dynamic analysis of structures constrained through frictional contacts is difficult, direct time integration with commercial finite element codes may not be a suitable choice given the large computation times. For this reason, ad hoc numerical codes have been developed in the frequency domain. Some authors prefer a separate routine in order to compute contact forces as a function of input displacements, others include the damper in the FE model of the bladed array. All numerical models, however, require knowledge or information of contact -friction parameters, which are established either through direct frictional measurements, done with the help of single contact test arrangements, or by fine tuning the parameters in the numerical model and comparing the experimental response of damped blade against its computed response. The standard approach is to fine-tune and experimentally validate the UPDs models by comparing measured and calculated vibration response of blade pairs. To our knowledge, nobody has ever attempted to directly measure the forces transmitted between the platforms through the damper and the relative damper-platform movement. In the light of recent results from direct measurements on dampers it is evident that a dedicated routine for the damper mechanics is an effective tool to capture those finer details which are essential to an appropriate description of damper behaviour. This was made possible by the successful effort of the present authors to accurately measure the forces transmitted between the platforms through the damper, to connect them with the relative platforms movement and to use the findings for the validation of the numerical model. The cross-comparison between numerical and experimental

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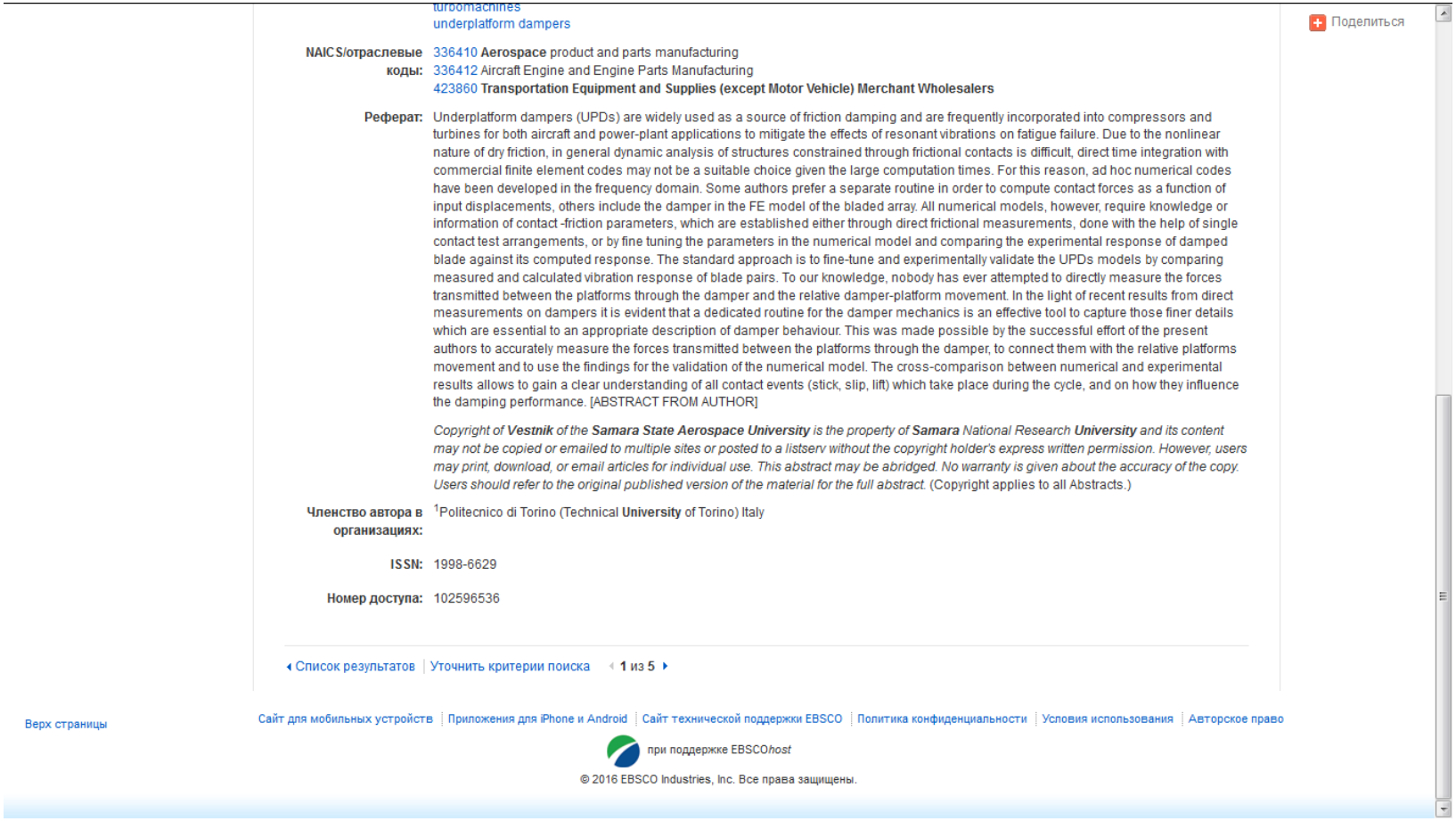

turbomachines
underplatform dampers

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Членство автора в организациях: [1]Politecnico di Torino (Technical **University** of Torino) Italy

ISSN: 1998-6629

Номер доступа: 102596536

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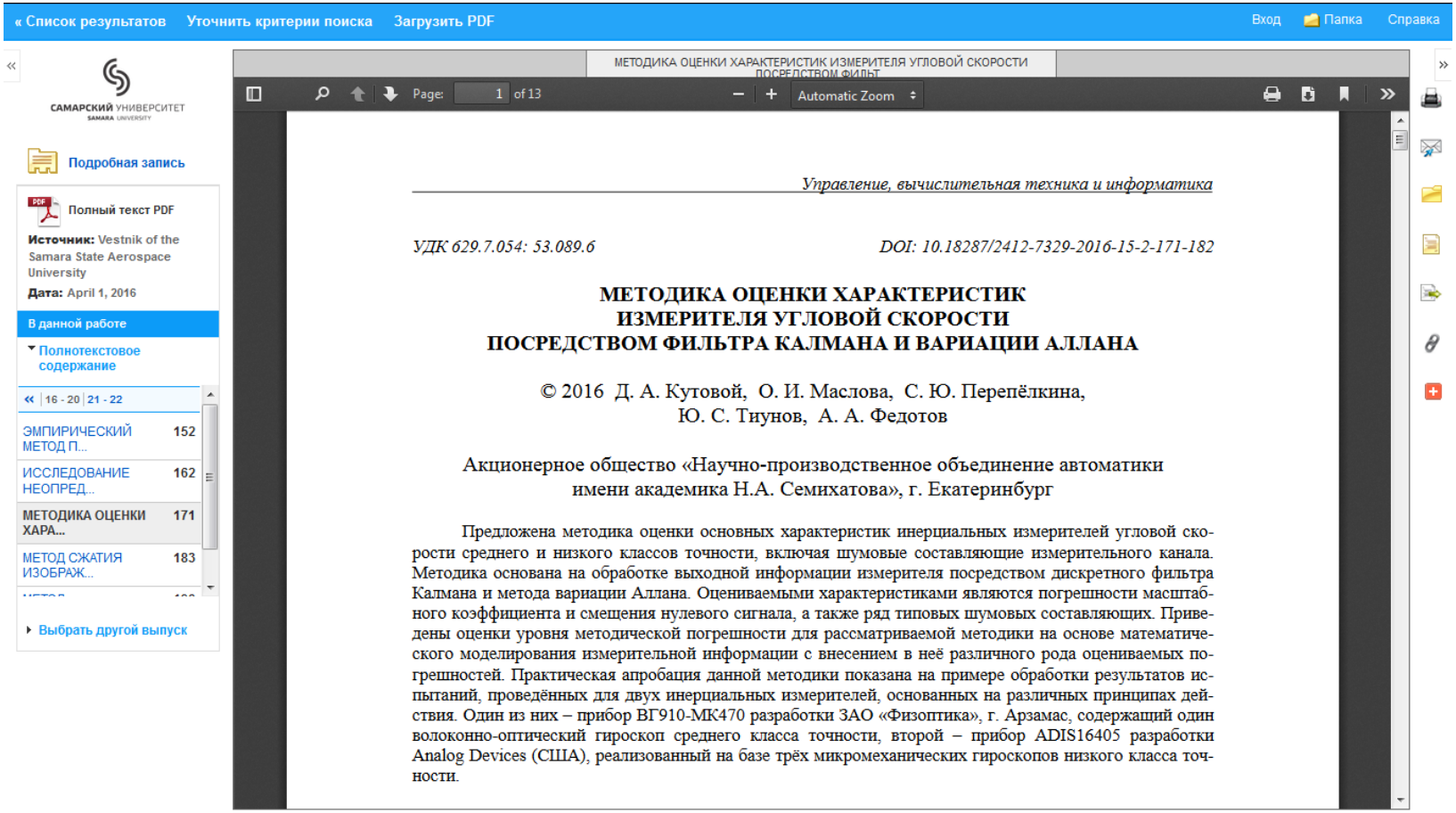

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Computers & Applied Sciences Complete	**670**	**295**	**470**
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Premier	1,210	700	300	590
Complete	2,300	1,350	800	880
ULTIMATE*	3,550	2,100	1,400	1,050

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IET Inspec

- https://player.vimeo.com/video/72497192

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- **Физика** — 6.41 million
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- **Компьютерные технологии и системы управления** — 3.1 million
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- **Приборостроение, механизация** — 961,000

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Fully integrated automotive radar sensor with versatile resolution

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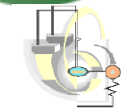

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- Современное состояние
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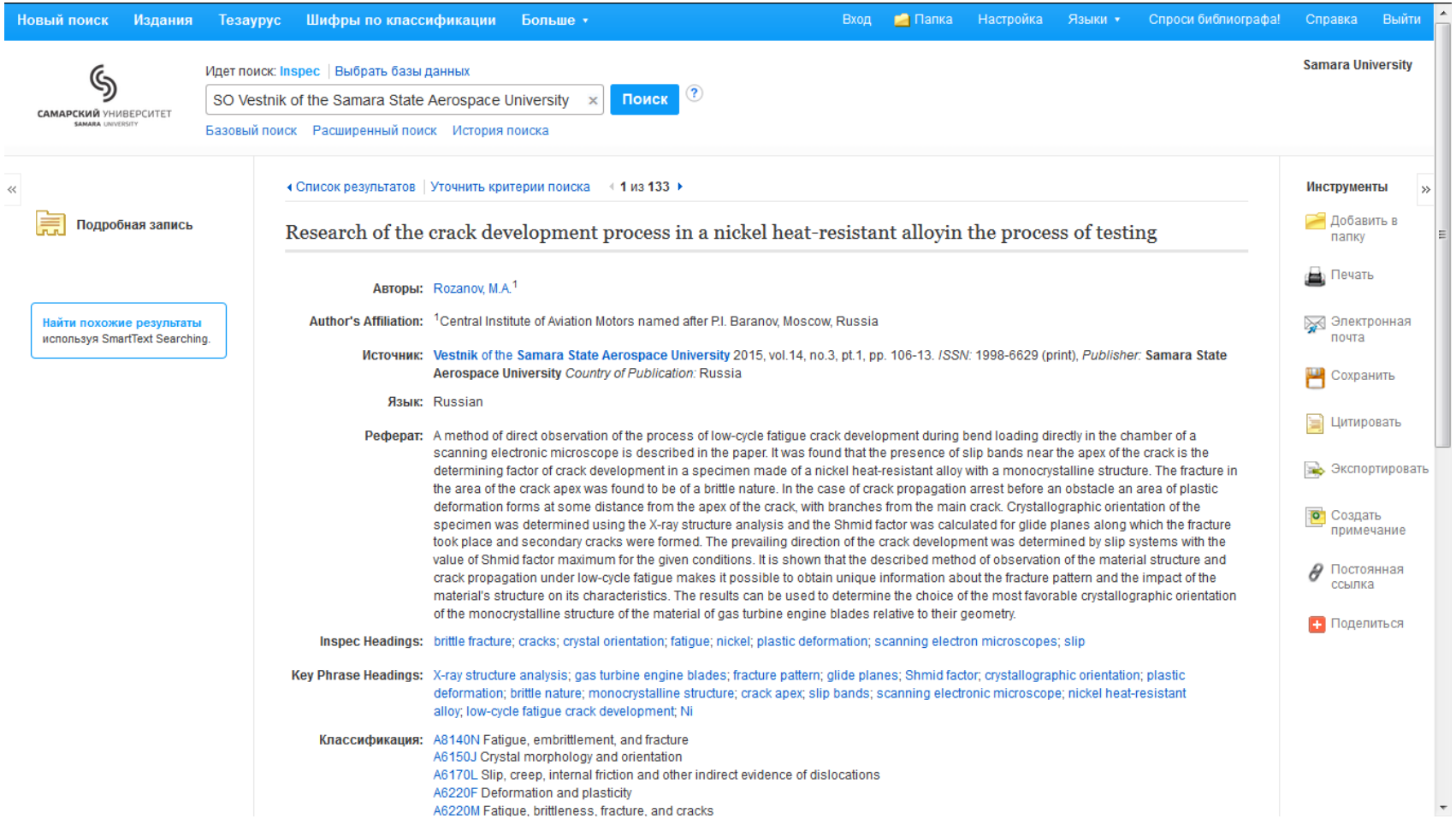

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Research of the crack development process in a nickel heat-resistant alloyin the process of testing

Авторы: Rozanov, M.A.[1]

Author's Affiliation: [1]Central Institute of Aviation Motors named after P.I. Baranov, Moscow, Russia

Источник: Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University 2015, vol.14, no.3, pt.1, pp. 106-13. *ISSN:* 1998-6629 (print), *Publisher:* Samara State Aerospace University *Country of Publication:* Russia

Язык: Russian

Реферат: A method of direct observation of the process of low-cycle fatigue crack development during bend loading directly in the chamber of a scanning electronic microscope is described in the paper. It was found that the presence of slip bands near the apex of the crack is the determining factor of crack development in a specimen made of a nickel heat-resistant alloy with a monocrystalline structure. The fracture in the area of the crack apex was found to be of a brittle nature. In the case of crack propagation arrest before an obstacle an area of plastic deformation forms at some distance from the apex of the crack, with branches from the main crack. Crystallographic orientation of the specimen was determined using the X-ray structure analysis and the Shmid factor was calculated for glide planes along which the fracture took place and secondary cracks were formed. The prevailing direction of the crack development was determined by slip systems with the value of Shmid factor maximum for the given conditions. It is shown that the described method of observation of the material structure and crack propagation under low-cycle fatigue makes it possible to obtain unique information about the fracture pattern and the impact of the material's structure on its characteristics. The results can be used to determine the choice of the most favorable crystallographic orientation of the monocrystalline structure of the material of gas turbine engine blades relative to their geometry.

Inspec Headings: brittle fracture; cracks; crystal orientation; fatigue; nickel; plastic deformation; scanning electron microscopes; slip

Key Phrase Headings: X-ray structure analysis; gas turbine engine blades; fracture pattern; glide planes; Shmid factor; crystallographic orientation; plastic deformation; brittle nature; monocrystalline structure; crack apex; slip bands; scanning electronic microscope; nickel heat-resistant alloy; low-cycle fatigue crack development; Ni

Классификация: A8140N Fatigue, embrittlement, and fracture
A6150J Crystal morphology and orientation
A6170L Slip, creep, internal friction and other indirect evidence of dislocations
A6220F Deformation and plasticity
A6220M Fatigue, brittleness, fracture, and cracks

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Классификация:
A8140N Fatigue, embrittlement, and fracture
A6150J Crystal morphology and orientation
A6170L Slip, creep, internal friction and other indirect evidence of dislocations
A6220F Deformation and plasticity
A6220M Fatigue, brittleness, fracture, and cracks
A8140L Deformation, plasticity and creep

International Patent Classification: H01J37/28 With scanning beams

Обработка: Experimental

Химикаты: Ni/el (help)

Число ссылок: 6

Тип издания: Journal Paper

Идентификатор цифрового объекта: 10.18287/2412-7329-2015-14-3-106-113

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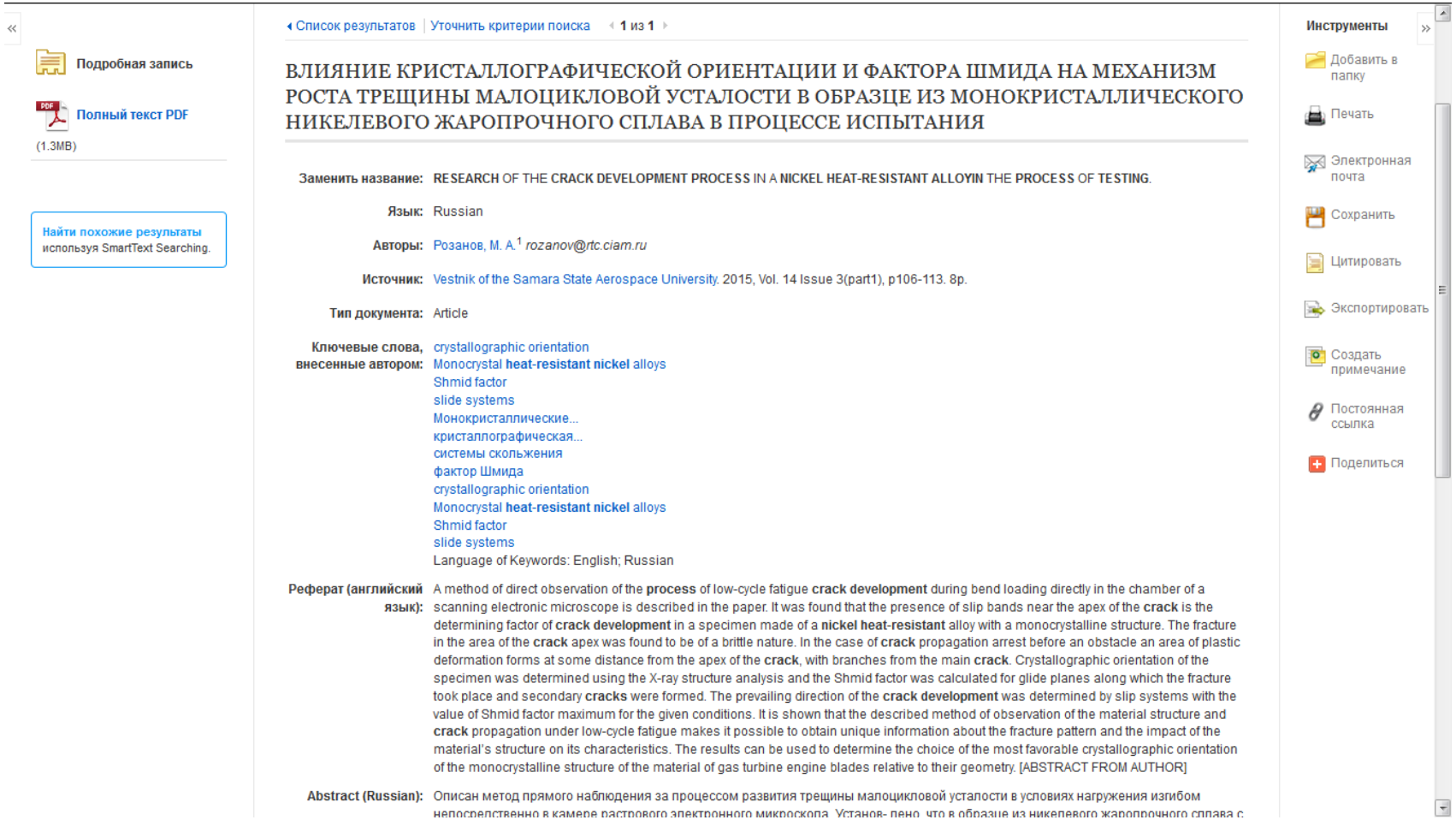

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ВЛИЯНИЕ КРИСТАЛЛОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ОРИЕНТАЦИИ И ФАКТОРА ШМИДА НА МЕХАНИЗМ РОСТА ТРЕЩИНЫ МАЛОЦИКЛОВОЙ УСТАЛОСТИ В ОБРАЗЦЕ ИЗ МОНОКРИСТАЛЛИЧЕСКОГО НИКЕЛЕВОГО ЖАРОПРОЧНОГО СПЛАВА В ПРОЦЕССЕ ИСПЫТАНИЯ

Заменить название: **RESEARCH** OF THE **CRACK DEVELOPMENT PROCESS** IN A **NICKEL HEAT-RESISTANT ALLOYIN** THE **PROCESS** OF **TESTING**.

Язык: Russian

Авторы: Розанов, М. А.[1] *rozanov@rtc.ciam.ru*

Источник: Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University. 2015, Vol. 14 Issue 3(part1), p106-113. 8p.

Тип документа: Article

Ключевые слова, внесенные автором:
crystallographic orientation
Monocrystal **heat-resistant nickel** alloys
Shmid factor
slide systems
Монокристаллические...
кристаллографическая...
системы скольжения
фактор Шмида
crystallographic orientation
Monocrystal **heat-resistant nickel** alloys
Shmid factor
slide systems
Language of Keywords: English; Russian

Реферат (английский язык): A method of direct observation of the **process** of low-cycle fatigue **crack development** during bend loading directly in the chamber of a scanning electronic microscope is described in the paper. It was found that the presence of slip bands near the apex of the **crack** is the determining factor of **crack development** in a specimen made of a **nickel heat-resistant** alloy with a monocrystalline structure. The fracture in the area of the **crack** apex was found to be of a brittle nature. In the case of **crack** propagation arrest before an obstacle an area of plastic deformation forms at some distance from the apex of the **crack**, with branches from the main **crack**. Crystallographic orientation of the specimen was determined using the X-ray structure analysis and the Shmid factor was calculated for glide planes along which the fracture took place and secondary **cracks** were formed. The prevailing direction of the **crack development** was determined by slip systems with the value of Shmid factor maximum for the given conditions. It is shown that the described method of observation of the material structure and **crack** propagation under low-cycle fatigue makes it possible to obtain unique information about the fracture pattern and the impact of the material's structure on its characteristics. The results can be used to determine the choice of the most favorable crystallographic orientation of the monocrystalline structure of the material of gas turbine engine blades relative to their geometry. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Abstract (Russian): Описан метод прямого наблюдения за процессом развития трещины малоцикловой усталости в условиях нагружения изгибом непосредственно в камере растрового электронного микроскопа. Установ- лено, что в образце из никелевого жаропрочного сплава с

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Abstract (Russian): Описан метод прямого наблюдения за процессом развития трещины малоцикловой усталости в условиях нагружения изгибом непосредственно в камере растрового электронного микроскопа. Установ- лено, что в образце из никелевого жаропрочного сплава с монокристаллической структурой в вершине трещины определяющим фактором её развития является наличие полос скольжения перед вершиной трещины. В зоне вершины трещины разрушение носило хрупкий характер. В случае остановки трещины перед препятствием образуется зона пластической деформации на некотором расстоянии от вершины трещины с образованием ответвлений от магистральной трещины. Методом рентгеноструктурного ана- лиза определялась кристаллографическая ориентация образца и производился расчёт величины фактора Шмида для плоскостей скольжения, по которым происходило разрушение и образование побочных тре- щин. Преимущественное направление распространения трещины определялось системами скольжения с максимальной для данных условий величиной фактора Шмида. Показано, что данный метод наблюдения за структурой материала и ходом трещины в условиях испытания в условиях малоцикловой усталости позволяет получать уникальную информацию о характере разрушения и влиянии структуры материала на его параметры. Результаты могут быть использованы для определения выбора наиболее благоприят- ной кристаллографической ориентации монокристаллической структуры материала лопаток газотурбин- ных двигателей относительно их геометрии. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

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Описание | Полнотекстовый PDF

Название: One plasticity model for problems of plastic metal working

Авторы: Greshnov, V.[1]

Author's Affiliation: [1]*Ufa* State *Aviation* Tech. Univ., *Ufa* Russia

Источник: Journal of Applied Mechanics and Technical Physics Nov. 2008, vol.49, no.6, pp. 1021-9. *ISSN:* 0021-8944 (print), *CODEN:* JMPYAQ *Publisher:* Springer New York *Country of Publication:* USA

Изображения

Язык: English

Реферат: Scalar and tensor models of plastic flow of metals extending plasticity theory are considered over a wide range of temperatures and strain rates. Equations are derived using the physico-phenomenological approach based on modern concepts and methods of the physics and mechanics of plastic deformation. For hardening and viscoplastic solids, a new mathematical formulation of the boundary-value plasticity problem taking into account loading history is obtained. Results of testing of the model are given. A numerical finite-element algorithm for the solution of applied problems is described.

Inspec Headings: boundary-value problems; finite element analysis; hardening; metalworking; plastic flow; viscoplasticity

Key Phrase Headings: plasticity model; plastic metal working; tensor model; scalar model; plastic flow; physicophenomenological approach; strain rates; plastic deformation; viscoplastic solids; hardening; boundary-value plasticity problem; finite-element algorithm

Классификация:
A8140L Deformation, plasticity and creep
A6220F Deformation and plasticity
A8140E Cold working, work hardening; post-deformation annealing, recovery and recrystallisation; textures
A6185 Modelling and computer simulation of solid structure

Обработка: Theoretical or Mathematical

Интернет | 100%

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Аннотация

Предметное индексирование

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Abstract:	The generation and detection of coherent acoustic phonons in GaAs/AlAs superlattices grown on the low-symmetry, (311) and (211), planes of GaAs using femtosecond time-resolved pump-probe measurements is described. Frequencies of the excited phonons are deduced from the oscillations in the surface reflectivity of the probe and are compared with theoretical calculations assuming that Raman scattering is responsible for coherent phonon generation. The measured frequencies and relative intensities of the modes agree well with the theoretically predicted folded bulk acoustic modes and are determined by the period and symmetry of the superlattices.
Inspec Headings:	aluminium compounds; gallium arsenide; high-speed optical techniques; III-V semiconductors; phonons; Raman spectra; semiconductor superlattices
Key Phrase Headings:	phonon excitation; high-frequency coherent acoustic phonons; low-symmetry superlattices; femtosecond time-resolved pump-probe measurements; oscillations; surface reflectivity; Raman scattering; GaAs-AlAs
Classification:	A6322 Phonons in low-dimensional structures and small particles A7847 Ultrafast optical measurements in condensed matter A7830G Infrared and Raman spectra in inorganic crystals
Treatment:	Experimental
Chemicals:	GaAs-AlAs/int AlAs/int GaAs/int Al/int As/int Ga/int AlAs/bin GaAs/bin Al/bin As/bin Ga/bin
Number of References:	9

Key Phrase Headings (ключевые слова)

Title:	**High-energy ion emission from deuterium clusters by using an intense femtosecond laser**
Authors:	Sungmo Nam [1]; Jaemin Han [1]; Yong Joo Rhee [1]; Yong-Ho Cha [1]; Duck-Hee Kwon [1]; Yong Woo Lee [1]; Jung Ho Mun [1]; Sungman Lee [1]; Sungok Kwon [1]; Hyungki Cha [1]
Author's Affiliation:	[1]Lab. for Quantum Opt., Korea Atomic Energy Res. Inst., Daejeon South Korea
Source:	Journal of the Korean Physical Society April 2008, vol.52, no.4, pp. 1020-5. *ISSN:* 0374-4884 (print), *CODEN:* KPSJAS *Publisher:* Korean Physical Society *Country of Publication:* South Korea
Language:	English
Abstract:	The interaction of a femtosecond laser pulse with deuterium clusters was experimentally studied. The prepulse and the amplified spontaneous emission (ASE) effects on laser absorption and ion emission were measured with the ASE time width controlled. We also measured the spatial distribution of ions along the plasma channel produced from laser interaction with clusters. We performed an experiment to generate neutrons by using laser-induced nuclear fusion, d(d,n) ^{3}He. A 10-TW femtosecond laser beam (280 mJ, 30 fs) was focused onto deuterium gas clusters and produced ions accelerated by Coulomb explosion, which resulted in a neutron yield of 3×10^{3}/shot.
Inspec Headings:	deuterium; plasma light propagation; plasma production by laser; superradiance
Key Phrase Headings:	high-energy ion emission; deuterium gas clusters; intense femtosecond laser; amplified spontaneous emission; laser absorption; plasma channel; laser-induced nuclear fusion; Coulomb explosion; neutron yield; power 10 TW; energy 280 mJ; time 30 fs; D
Classification:	A5250J Plasma production and heating by laser beams A5225P Emission, absorption, and scattering of radiation in plasma A5240D Electromagnetic wave propagation in plasma

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Описание | Полнотекстовый PDF

Название: **Physical effects during micrometeoroid particles[psila] high-velocity impacts on metal-dielectric-metal film structures**

Авторы: Semkin, N.D.[1]; Novikov, L.S.[2]; Voronov, K.E.[1]; Pomelnikov, R.A.[1]

Author's Affiliation: [1]*Samara* State *Aerosp.* Univ., *Samara*, Russia; [2]Skobeltsyn Inst. of Nucl. Phys., Moscow, Russia

Источник: AIP Conference Proceedings 2009, vol.1087, pp. 572-6. *ISSN:* 0094-243X (print), *CODEN:* APCPCS *Publisher:* Toronto, ON Canada: AIP *Country of Publication:* USA

Язык: English

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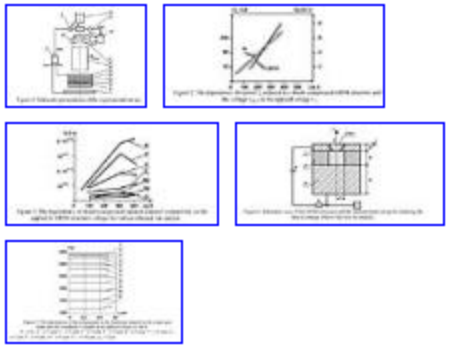

Реферат: During particle impact experiments on metal-dielectric-metal (MDM) structures the effect of fluorescence from a formed conductive channel in dielectric was discovered and studied. This effect takes place when induced electrostatic field intensity is higher then $2\text{-}10^{6}$ V/cm and the interacting particles have a mass $1\text{-}5\text{-}10^{-14}$ gram and speed 2-10 km/s. It was noticed, that fluorescence intensity depends on capacitor voltage, with the conductivity channel resistance measured at $10^{4}\text{-}10^{6}$ Ohm and the channel current at $10^{-4}\text{-}10^{-3}$ A.

Интернет

Physical Effects During Micrometeoroid Particles' High-velocity Impacts on Metal-dielectric-metal Film Structures

Semkin N.D.[1], Novikov L.S.[2], Voronov K.E.[1], Pomelnikov R.A.[1]

[1] Samara State Aerospace University, Samara, Russia. E-Mail: semkin@ssau.ru
[2] Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow, Russia. E-Mail: novikov@sinp.msu.ru

ABSTRACT

During particle impact experiments on metal-dielectric-metal (MDM) structures the effect of fluorescence from a formed conductive channel in dielectric was discovered and studied. This effect takes place when induced electrostatic field intensity is higher then $2\text{-}10^6$ V/cm and the interacting particles have a mass $1\text{-}5\text{-}10^{-14}$ gram and speed 2-10 km/s. It was noticed, that fluorescence intensity depends on capacitor voltage, with the conductivity channel resistance measured at $10^4\text{-}10^6$ Ohm and the channel current at $10^{-4}\text{-}10^{-3}$ A.

1. INTRODUCTION

Shock equations for MDM shock-compressed film structures were described, together with the results of pulse laser produced impact experiments [1,2]. The electrical conductivity of shock-compressed MDM structures was also studied [3] where the electrodynamic and hydrodynamic equations describing the processes were solved. During the impact experiments, a fluorescence effect from the formed conductive channels in dielectric [2] was discovered. This effect takes place when the applied electrostatic field intensity is higher than $2\text{-}10^6$ V/cm and the impinging particles have a mass of $1\text{-}5\text{-}10^{-14}$ gram and a velocity of 2-10 km/s. It was noticed, that fluorescence intensity depends on the capacitor voltage, with the conductivity channel resistance measured at $10^4\text{-}10^6$ Ohm and the channel current at $10^{-4}\text{-}10^{-3}$ A.

The observed effect could not be explained by existing theories of conductivity in solid dielectrics [4]. In this paper the influence of the electric field applied to the analyzed MDM-structure on the processes leading to the appearance of flash and secondary charged particles (ions and electrons) and on the change of organic and inorganic dielectric conductivity during high-velocity impact is described.

2. THE EXPERIMENTAL SET-UP

The experimental set-up (Fig.1) included an electrostatic accelerator 1, a Faraday cylinder 2, amplifiers 3, luminescence capacitor sensors 4-8, a photomultiplier tube (PMT) 9 and 11, a secondary electron multiplier (SEM) 10, a storage oscilloscope 12 and a mass-spectrometer 13. The luminescence capacitor sensor consists of a glass substrate 4, phosphorous layer 5, copper plate 6, dielectric tape 7and an upper capacitor plate 8.

The flash pulse that forms during the high-speed interaction with the phosphorous screen is

6. This target may be described as a semi-infinite barrier. In the stationary fluorescence conditions the current from MDM structure and the PMT voltage are measured.

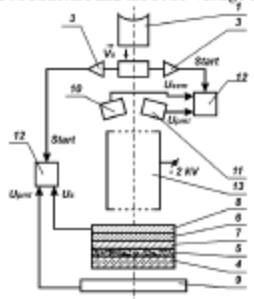

Figure 1. Schematic presentation of the experimental set-up

The experimental dependence of the current I_s induced through the MDM-structure and the formed voltage pulse from the photomultiplier, U_{pmt} on the applied to the structure voltage U_s is shown in Fig. 2. The measurements were performed in the applied voltage range from 0 to 400 V. At voltages higher than 400 V the MDM-structure was severely damaged with the number of ions registered by the SEM sharply rising.

Figure 3 presents the dependence of shock-compressed induced channel conductivity on the applied to MDM-structure capacitor voltage for various charged ion species located in the conductivity channel. It is known from the experiments [1] that the material particles remain in the target crater if their speed is 0.5 – 1.0 km/s. As can be seen from Fig. 3, the quantity of H, O, K, C, Al, Na, He ions emitted from the heated surface increases, as the voltage increases. Mass-spectrometer was used for detection of the surface ions of Cr and O, K, Na, H, C in impact experiments with chrome particles.

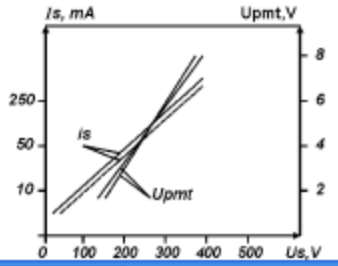

Table 1. Microhardness (Hv), yield stress (YS), ultimate tensile stress (UTS) and elongation to failure (El) of the 6061 Al alloy after high-pressure torsion (HPT), after HPT and ageing (HPT + ageing), conventional treatment (T6) and solution treated and quenched state (ST + WQ).

Treatment	Hv (MPa)	YS (MPa)	UTS (MPa)	El. (%)
HPT	1730 ± 18	660 ± 21	690 ± 28	5.5 ± 0.3
HPT + ageing	1510 ± 15	565 ± 17	585 ± 20	13.5 ± 1.1
T6	1175 ± 12	276 ± 14	365 ± 16	14.0 ± 1.0
ST + WQ	750 ± 8	150 ± 7	275 ± 10	23.0 ± 1.0

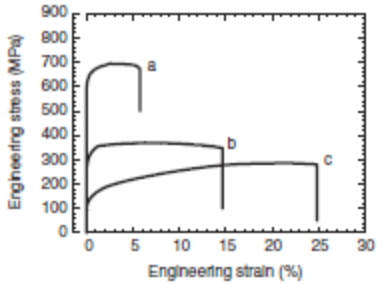

Figure 1. Engineering stress–strain curves of the 6061 Al alloy (a) processed by HPT, (b) T6 treated, (c) solution treated.

hardness after only few ECAP passes (25% increase of hardness is the maximum achieved at four passes). Hardness profiles measured across the sample clearly revealed that the hardness is homogenous across the sample (data not shown here), although the shear strain γ is a function of the radius ($\gamma = 2\pi N r/h$, where N is the number of rotation, r the radius and h the sample thickness [1]). This feature is consistent with previous published data of pure aluminum showing that already four HPT rotations ($\gamma = 502$, at $r = 5$ mm, $h = 0.25$ mm) lead to a saturation of the hardness in the HPT sample for a number of rotation equal or larger than four [15,16]. Since the properties of the material look homogenous in the whole sample after HPT, it makes sense to cut tensile test specimens to record stress-strain curves. A strong increase of the yield stress is exhibited along with a significant drop of the ductility, but elongation to failure nevertheless remains ~5.5% (Figure 1). The yield stress of the 6061 Al alloy processed by HPT (660 MPa) is much higher than after the conventional T6 precipitation hardening treatment (275 MPa in this work and 268 MPa in [17]). It is also higher than the yield stress of the same material processed by other SPD techniques like ECAP (386 MPa [4]), ECAP followed by ageing (411 MPa [4]), accumulative roll bonding (363 MPa [18]), ECAP followed by cold rolling (475 MPa [17]) or ECAP used for the consolidation of powders (248 MPa [19]). It is interesting to note that only for two Al alloys a higher yield stress was measured: in Al–7.5% Mg [20] and in Al–4.4%Mg–0.7%Mn–0.15%Cr (Al 5083) [21] (847 MPa, 760 MPa, respectively). However, these alloys were processed by cryomilling followed by

compaction and exhibited a much lower elongation to failure than the present Al alloy 6061 processed by HPT (<1.5% versus 5.5%). This comparison shows that HPT processing leads to very high strength in combination with sufficient ductility. It is worth noticing that a T6 ageing treatment was also applied to the present material processed by HPT but this did not give rise to an additional increase of the yield stress (Table 1).

Figure 2(a) and (d) are TEM bright field images taken from the centre of the HPT sample and at 6 mm distance from the sample centre. The distance 6 mm from the centre corresponds to a position of the gage section for the specimens subjected to tensile tests and Figure 2 illustrates the structure of these specimens with high strength of 690 MPa.

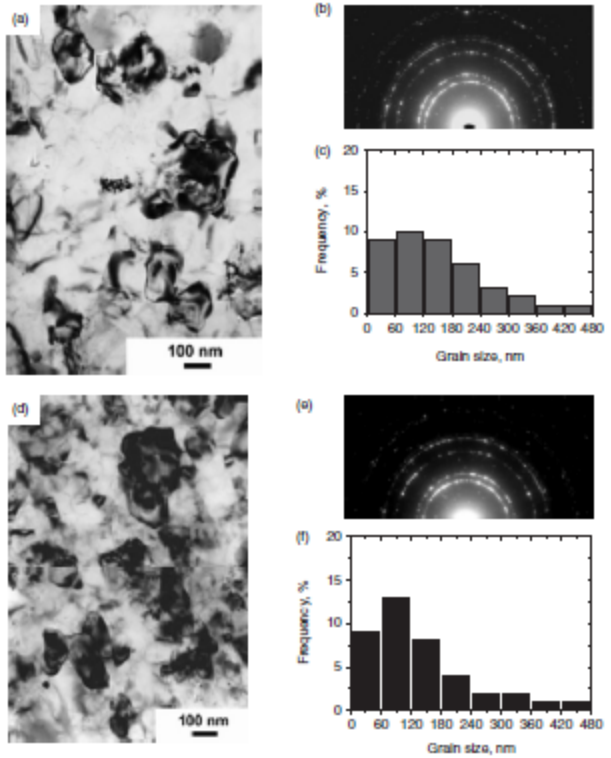

Figure 2. TEM bright field images of the microstructure after HPT, corresponding selected area diffraction patterns (aperture area 3 μm^2) and grain size distribution in the centre of the sample (a, b, c) and at a distance of 6 mm from the centre (d, e, f).

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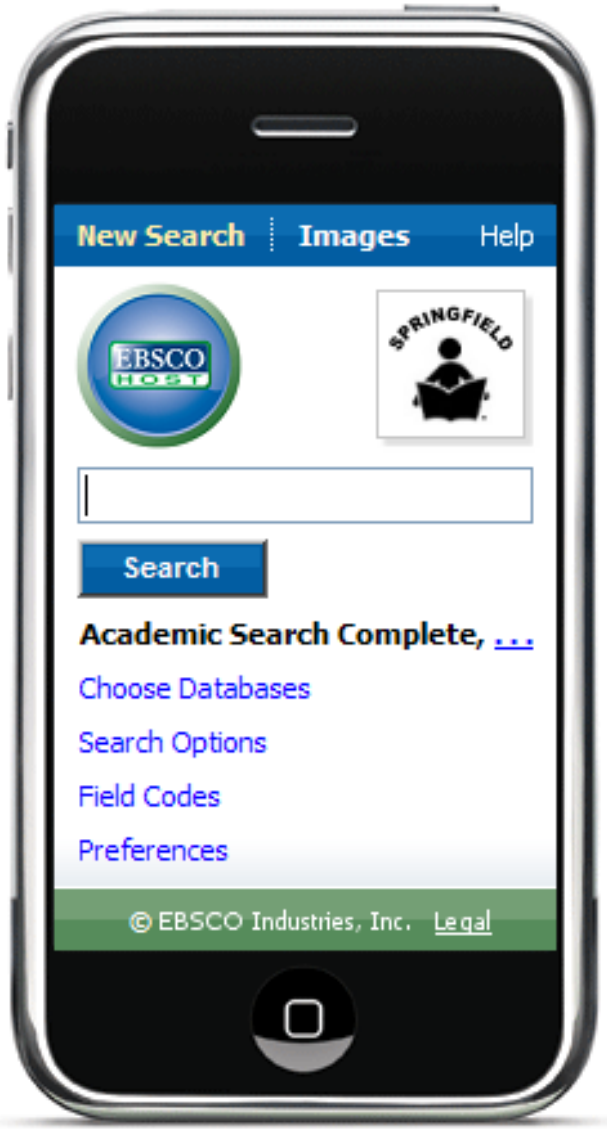

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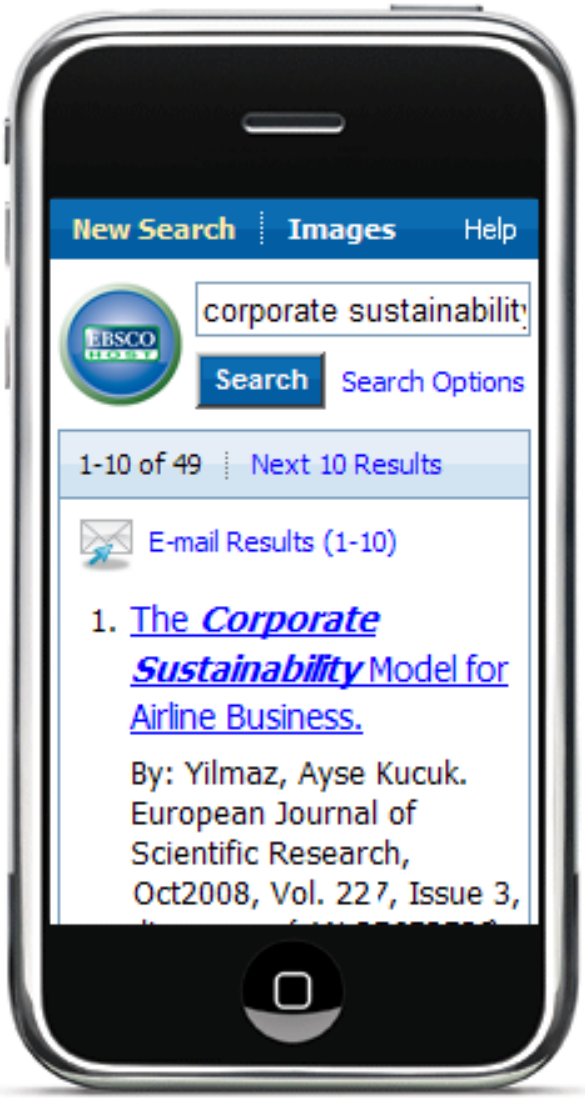

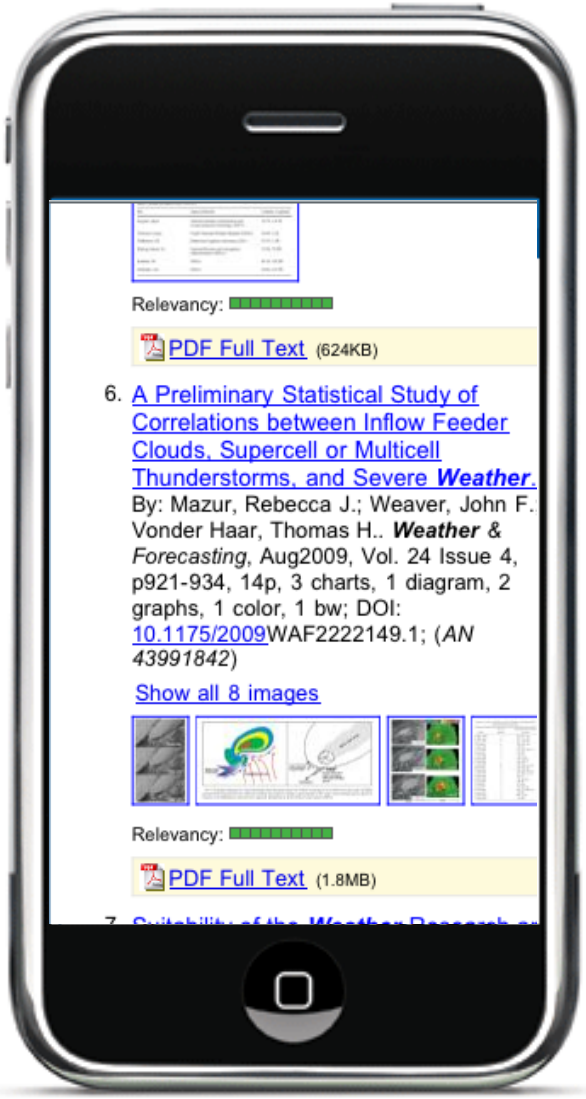

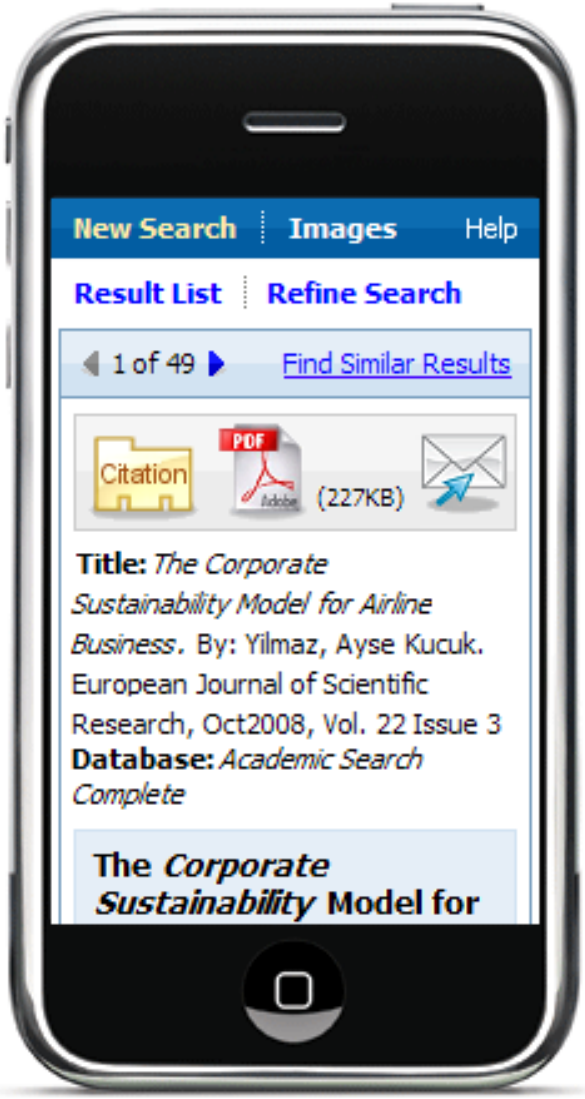

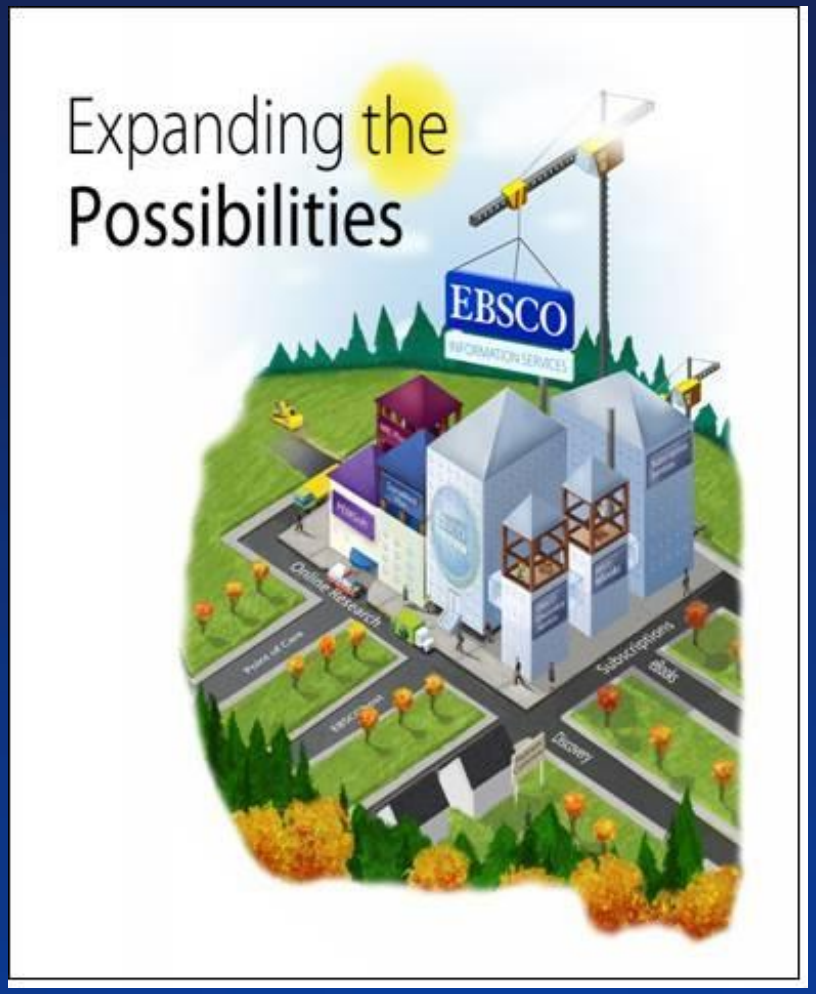

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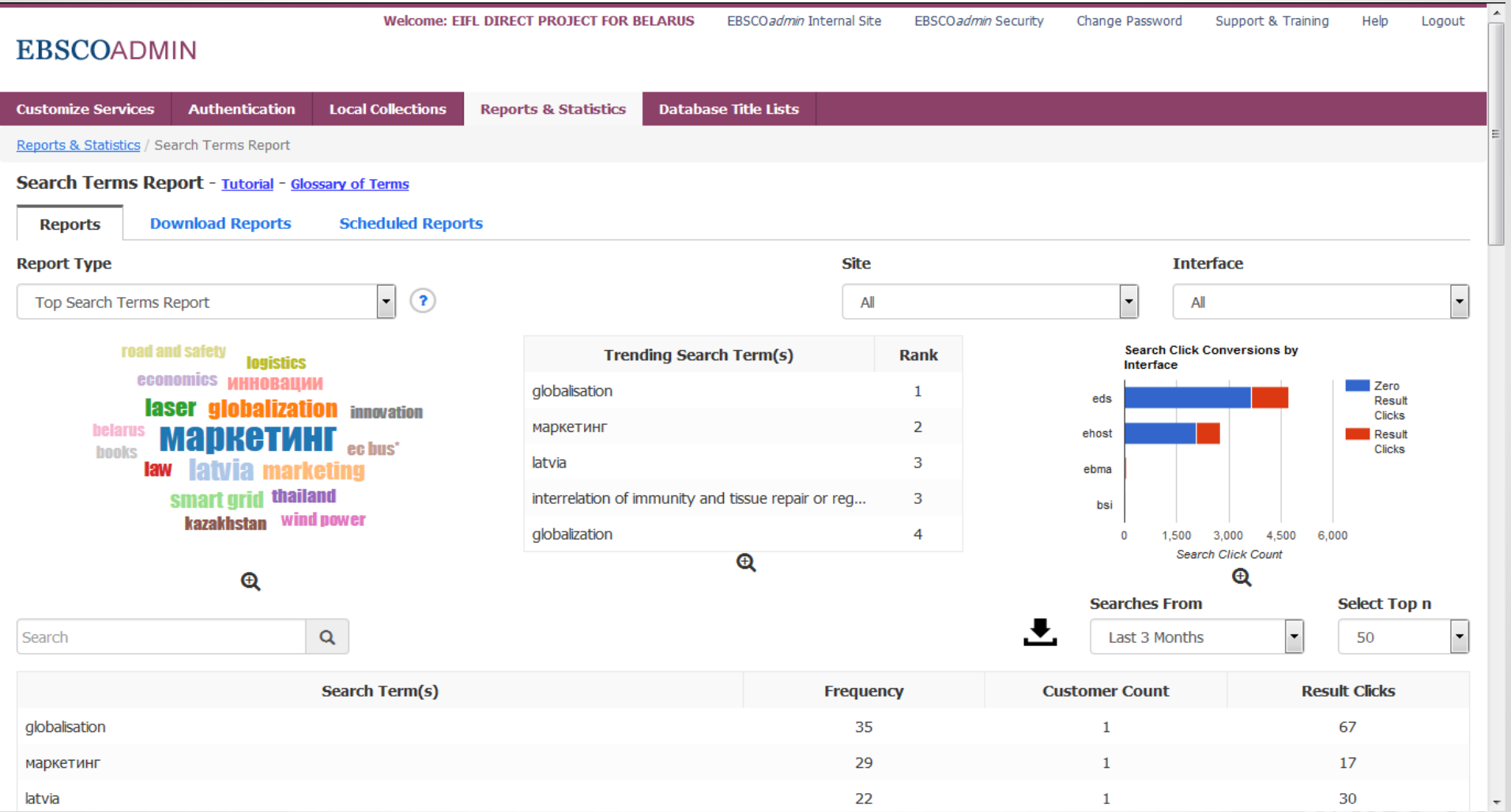

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