

EBSCO

Электронные научные ресурсы

Андрей Соколов



План презентации

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



Что такое ЭБСКО?

- EBSCO – ведущий поставщик электронных сервисов и баз данных на рынке информационных услуг
- Представляет более 200 научных, технических и медицинских баз для различных групп пользователей
- 90% наших подписчиков продолжают подписку заказанных баз
- Более 150.000 клиентов по всему миру
- 12 млн. поисков на платформе *EBSCOHost* ежедневно





Комплексное решение для научных исследований

Доступ к

- Электронным журналам
- Электронным книгам
- Агрегированным базам данных

Все это дополняется мощной системой дискавери для удовлетворения информационных потребностей пользователей через единое поисковое окно

Подписчики баз EBSCO Publishing



**UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE**



**THE UNIVERSITY OF
CHICAGO**



STANFORD
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS



T H E A L L I A N C E



Wharton **INSEAD**



Institut für Weltwirtschaft
Kiel Institute for World Economics



London School of
Economics



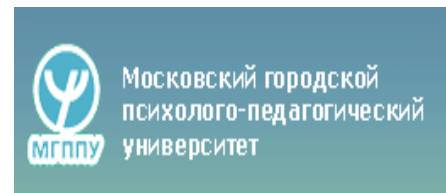
Tokyo University



**BOSTON
COLLEGE**



Подписчики баз EBSCO в России



САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
НАУЧНАЯ БИБЛИОТЕКА ИМ. М.ГОРЬКОГО



Всемирный рейтинг университетов THES -2015-16

Rank	University	Country
1	California Institute of Technology	USA
2	University of Oxford	UK
3	Stanford University	USA
4	University of Cambridge	UK
5	MIT (Massachusetts Inst of Technology)	USA
6	Harvard University	USA
7	PRINCETON University	USA
8	Imperial College of London	UK
9	ETH Zurich – Swiss Federal Inst of Technology	Switzerland
10	University of Chicago	USA
11	John Hopkins university	USA
12	Yale university	USA

ВСЕ эти университеты подписывают EBSCO



Основная ценность полнотекстовых Cover-to-Cover баз данных

- Вопреки общему мнению – ни одна библиотека не может позволить себе купить все е-журналы, и даже если бы это было возможно – существуют журналы, которые не доступны в электронном виде от издательства.
- В результате существует потребность в полнотекстовых cover-to-cover базах данных как дополнительном массиве информации для конечного пользователя, в котором он найдет важные источники



Примеры корпоративных подписчиков EBSCO



BARRICK



BG GROUP



BOEING®

Booz | Allen | Hamilton

Baxter



Center for
Creative
Leadership

CENTURYTEL

CNA



DELPHI

**Duke
Energy®**



Google™



Grant Thornton



Через EBSCO Publishing

библиотеки получают
30.000

полнотекстовых журналов, книг,
брошюр, газет, справочников и
аналитических обзоров

Базы данных EBSCO признаны наилучшими в опросе
академических и публичных библиотек США.
(по данным Library Journal)



Springer





Примеры издательств, журналы которых доступны через EBSCOhost

- Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)
- American Institute of Mathematical Sciences
- American Institute of Physics (AIP)
- Cambridge University Press (CUP)
- De Gruyter
- Institution of Engineering & Technology (IET)
- IOS Press
- Hindawi Publishing Corporation
- Harvard University Press
- MIT Press
- Oxford University Press (OUP)
- Routledge
- SAGE
- Springer
- Taylor & Francis (T&F)
- Wiley-Blackwell
- ...



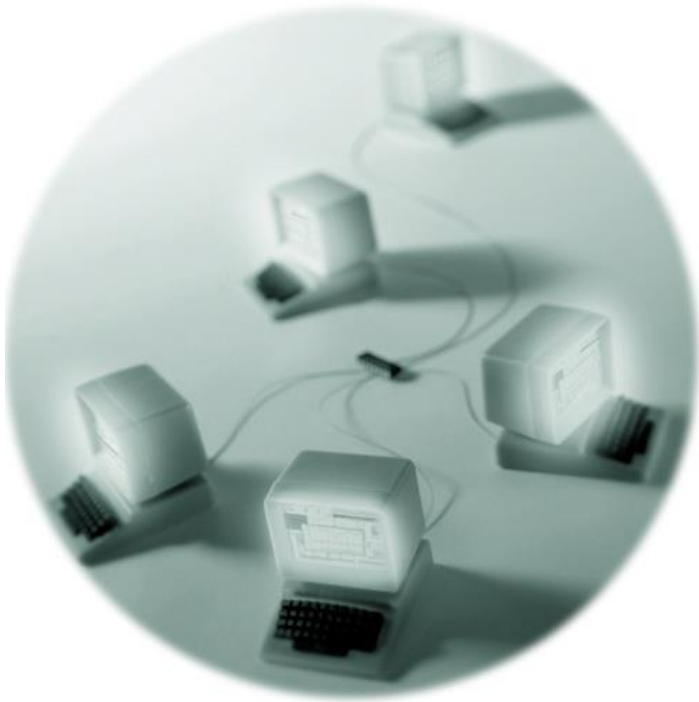
EBSCO: Качество имеет значение

- EBSCOhost содержит больше полнотекстовых журналов, индексируемых в Scopus и Web of Science, чем у какого-либо другого поставщика!
- 5067 журналов из Scopus
- 3095 журналов из Web of Science



Computers & Applied Sciences Complete (CASC)

Наиболее полная коллекция журналов по компьютерным технологиям

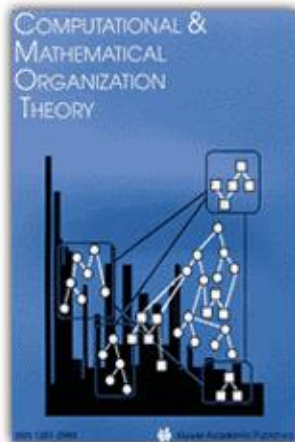


- 600+ активных полнотекстовых журналов по прикладным наукам
- Полнотекстовые архивы доступны с 1965
- Монографии и материалы конференций в полном тексте



Computers & Applied Sciences Complete

Full Text for 265 Journals Not Found in ASC or BSC



- *Combustion Science & Technology*
- *Computational & Mathematical Organization Theory*
- *Computer Animation & Virtual Worlds*
- *Information Systems Frontiers*
- *International Journal of Computational Intelligence*
- *International Journal of Fuzzy Systems*
- *International Journal of Information Technology*
- *International Journal of Intelligent Systems*
- *International Journal of Intelligent Technology*
- *International Journal of Signal Processing*

Provide the

• **ULTIMATE** •

Upgrade

to Your Journal Collection

EBSCO предлагает пять новых **ULTIMATE** полнотекстовых баз данных:

- *Academic Search™ Ultimate*
- *Applied Science & Technology Source™ Ultimate*
- *Business Source® Ultimate*
- *Humanities Source™ Ultimate*
- *Sociology Source™ Ultimate*

Версии **Ultimate** полнотекстовых баз данных предоставляют пользователям **БОЛЬШЕ** того, что им нужно для исследований:

- **БОЛЬШЕ** текущих полнотекстовых рецензируемых журналов
- **БОЛЬШЕ** текущих полнотекстовых журналов, включенных в наукометрические базы: SCOPUS and Web of Science
- **БОЛЬШЕ** текущих полнотекстовых журналов, включённых в : SciFinder, PsycINFO, GeoRef, Ei Compendex, Embase

Academic Search™ Ultimate

Academic Search Version	Текущие полнотекстовые журналы	Текущие полнотекстовые рецензируемые журналы	Текущие полнотекстовые рецензируемые журналы БЕЗ ЭМБАРГО	Текущие полнотекстовые журналы, индексируемые в Web of Science или SCOPUS
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

Academic Search™ Ultimate

Global content includes full-text journals published in more than 80 countries, including these:

Country of Origin	Full-Text Journals	Country of Origin	Full-Text Journals
Argentina	60	Italy	200
Australia	160	Japan	100
Austria	25	Korea	125
Belgium	25	Netherlands	750
Brazil	325	New Zealand	100
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
Greece	40	United Kingdom	2,200
		USA	2,500

*Expected figures by June 30, 2017

Пример отображения Вестника

Academic Search Ultimates

The screenshot shows the Academic Search Ultimate interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with options like 'Новый поиск', 'Издания', 'Subject Terms', 'Цитируемые источники', 'Больше', 'Вход', 'Папка', 'Настройка', 'Языки', 'Спроси библиографа', 'Справка', and 'Выйти'. The search bar contains the text 'Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace Unh' and 'SO Название журнала'. Below the search bar, there are filters for 'AND' and 'Выбрать поле (необ...)'. The search results are displayed in a list format, with the first three results visible. Each result includes a title, a brief description, and a 'Полный текст PDF' link. The left sidebar contains filters for 'Уточнить результаты', 'Текущий поиск', 'Логический оператор/Фраза', 'Ограничение до', and 'Виды источников'.

Идет поиск: Academic Search Ultimate | Выбрать базы данных

Samara University

Вестник of the Samara State Aerospace Unh SO Название журнала Поиск Очистить ?

AND Выберите поле (необ...)

AND Выберите поле (необ...)

Базовый поиск Расширенный поиск История поиска

Уточнить результаты

Текущий поиск

Логический оператор/Фраза:
SO Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University

Ограничение до

Full Text

References Available

Scholarly (Peer Reviewed) Journals

2014 Дата издания 2016

Показать больше

Виды источников

Все результаты

Результаты поиска: 1 - 30 из 372

Значимость Параметры страницы Поделиться

1. ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ АПРИОРНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ ПРИ ИНТЕРФЕРОМЕТРИЧЕСКОЙ ОБРАБОТКЕ ВЫСОКОДЕТАЛЬНОЙ РАДИОЛОКАЦИОННОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ

USING APRIORI INFORMATION IN INTERFEROMETRIC PROCESSING OF HIGH RESOLUTION SAR DATA. By: Ушенкин, В. А.; Ерошкин, Н. А. *Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University*. 2016, Vol. 15 Issue 2, p208-219. 12p. Language: Russian. DOI: 10.18287/2412-7329-2016-15-2-208-219.

The paper presents an analysis of approaches to using apriori information on relief to improve the quality of spaceborne SAR data interferometric processing. The impact of relief on geometric mat...

Научный журнал

Полный текст PDF (2.1MB)

2. АЛГОРИТМЫ ИДЕНТИФИКАЦИИ ОБЪЕКТОВ ПО ДАННЫМ ГИПЕРСПЕКТРАЛЬНОЙ СЪЁМКИ ЗЕМЛИ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ НЕЧЁТКОЙ ЛИНЕЙНОЙ РЕГРЕССИИ

ALGORITHMS OF OBJECT IDENTIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF HYPERSPECTRAL EARTH SURVEY DATA USING FUZZY LINEAR REGRESSION. By: Труханов, С. В. *Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University*. 2016, Vol. 15 Issue 2, p200-207. 8p. Language: Russian. DOI: 10.18287/2412-7329-2016-15-2-200-207.

An approach to solving problems of identifying Earth surface objects on the basis of hyperspectral survey data obtained from space complexes based on the comparison of hyperspectral characteristi...

Научный журнал

Полный текст PDF (1.1MB)

3. МЕТОД ОПЕРАТИВНОГО ОРТОТРАНСФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОСМИЧЕСКИХ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЙ ПРИ НЕДОСТАТКЕ ОПОРНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ

METHOD OF ORTHOTRANSFORMATION OF SPACE IMAGES IN CONDITIONS OF LACK OF CUE. By: Спириин, А. В.; Руднев, Н. И.; Пастух, Н. К.; Шуклин, И. И. *Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University*. 2016, Vol. 15 Issue 2, p190-199. 10p. Language: Russian. DOI: 10.18287/2412-7329-2016-15-2-190-199.

The paper introduces a method of prompt orthotransformation of space images, based on the integration of the orbital and polynomial methods of photogrammetric image

Описание Статьи

<<



Подробная запись



Полный текст PDF (1MB)

Найти похожие результаты
используя SmartText Searching.

[← Список результатов](#) | [Уточнить критерии поиска](#) | [← 1 из 5 ▶](#)

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
336412 Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing
423860 Transportation Equipment and Supplies (except Motor Vehicle) Merchant Wholesalers

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

Инструменты >>

Добавить в папку

Печать

Электронная почта

Сохранить

Цитировать

Экспортировать

Создать примечание

Постоянная ссылка

Поделиться

Описание статьи (продолжение)

[turbo machines](#)
[underplatform dampers](#)

NAICS/отраслевые коды: **336410** Aerospace product and parts manufacturing
336412 Aircraft Engine and Engine Parts Manufacturing
423860 Transportation Equipment and Supplies (except Motor Vehicle) Merchant Wholesalers

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 results allows to gain a clear understanding of all contact events (stick, slip, lift) which take place during the cycle, and on how they influence the damping performance. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Copyright of Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University is the property of Samara National Research University and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)


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

ISSN: 1998-6629


Номер доступа: 102596536

[◀ Список результатов](#) | [Уточнить критерии поиска](#) | [◀ 1 из 5 ▶](#)

[Верх страницы](#) | [Сайт для мобильных устройств](#) | [Приложения для iPhone и Android](#) | [Сайт технической поддержки EBSCO](#) | [Политика конфиденциальности](#) | [Условия использования](#) | [Авторское право](#)

 при поддержке EBSCOhost

© 2016 EBSCO Industries, Inc. Все права защищены.

 Поделиться

III

Представление полного текста

« Список результатов Уточнить критерии поиска Загрузить PDF Вход Папка Справка

САМАРСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
SAMARA UNIVERSITY

Подобная запись

PDF Полный текст PDF
Источник: Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University
Дата: April 1, 2016

В данной работе

Полнотекстовое содержание

« | 16 - 20 | 21 - 22

ЭМПИРИЧЕСКИЙ МЕТОД П...	152
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ НЕОПРЕД...	162
МЕТОДИКА ОЦЕНКИ ХАРА...	171
МЕТОД СЖАТИЯ ИЗОБРАЖ...	183

Выбрать другой выпуск

МЕТОДИКА ОЦЕНКИ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЯ УГЛОВОЙ СКОРОСТИ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ФИЛЬТРА

Управление, вычислительная техника и информатика

УДК 629.7.054: 53.089.6 DOI: 10.18287/2412-7329-2016-15-2-171-182

**МЕТОДИКА ОЦЕНКИ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК
ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЯ УГЛОВОЙ СКОРОСТИ
ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ФИЛЬТРА КАЛМАНА И ВАРИАЦИИ АЛЛАНА**

© 2016 Д. А. Кутовой, О. И. Маслова, С. Ю. Перепёлкина,
Ю. С. Тиунов, А. А. Федотов

Акционерное общество «Научно-производственное объединение автоматикки
имени академика Н.А. Семихатова», г. Екатеринбург

Предложена методика оценки основных характеристик инерциальных измерителей угловой скорости среднего и низкого классов точности, включая шумовые составляющие измерительного канала. Методика основана на обработке выходной информации измерителя посредством дискретного фильтра Калмана и метода вариации Аллана. Оцениваемыми характеристиками являются погрешности масштабного коэффициента и смещения нулевого сигнала, а также ряд типовых шумовых составляющих. Приведены оценки уровня методической погрешности для рассматриваемой методики на основе математического моделирования измерительной информации с внесением в неё различного рода оцениваемых погрешностей. Практическая апробация данной методики показана на примере обработки результатов испытаний, проведённых для двух инерциальных измерителей, основанных на различных принципах действия. Один из них – прибор ВГ910-МК470 разработки ЗАО «Физоптика», г. Арзамас, содержащий один волоконно-оптический гироскоп среднего класса точности, второй – прибор ADIS16405 разработки Analog Devices (США), реализованный на базе трёх микромеханических гироскопов низкого класса точности.

Applied Science & Technology Source™ Ultimate



ACADEMIC

Applied Science & Technology Source™ Ultimate

Applied Sciences Database Version	Текущие полнотекстовые журналы	Текущие полнотекстовые журналы без ЭМБАРГО	Текущие полнотекстовые журналы, индексируемые в Web of Science или Scopus
<i>Computers & Applied Sciences Complete</i>	670	295	470
<i>Applied Science & Technology Source</i>	895	480	580
<i>Applied Science & Technology Source ULTIMATE*</i>	1,425	850	700

*Expected figures by June 30, 2017

Applied Science & Technology Source™ Ultimate

Applied Sciences Database Version	Текущие полнотекстовые журналы	Текущие полнотекстовые журналы без ЭМБАРГО	Текущие полнотекстовые журналы, индексируемые в Web of Science или Scopus
<i>Computers & Applied Sciences Complete</i>	670	295	470
<i>Applied Science & Technology Source ULTIMATE*</i>	1,425	850	700

*Expected figures by June 30, 2017

Business Source[®] Ultimate



ACADEMIC

Business Source[®] Ultimate

Global content includes full-text journals published in more than 70 countries, including these:

Country of Origin	Full-Text Journals	Country of Origin	Full-Text Journals
Australia	60	Korea	20
Brazil	75	Netherlands	150
Canada	75	New Zealand	25
China	25	Russia	35
France	100	South Africa	25
Germany	120	Spain	35
Italy	25	Switzerland	40
Japan	20	United Kingdom	600
		USA	1,600

*Expected figures by June 30, 2017

Business Source[®] Ultimate

<i>Business Source</i> Version	Active Full-Text Journals & Magazines	Active Full-Text Peer-Reviewed Journals	Active Full-Text Peer-Reviewed Journals with NO Embargo	Active Full-Text Journals Indexed in Web of Science or Scopus
<i>Elite</i>	620	355	180	315
<i>Premier</i>	1,210	700	300	590
<i>Complete</i>	2,300	1,350	800	880
<i>ULTIMATE*</i>	3,550	2,100	1,400	1,050

*Expected figures by June 30, 2017

IET Inspec



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



INSPEC

Тематический охват

- Электрические системы
- Энергетика
- Физика и электроника

Состав базы

- 16 млн. записей
- 5,000 журналов из 68 стран от 1000 издательств
- 2,500 материалов конференций
- Книги, диссертации, патенты, отчеты



created by the Institution of Engineering and Technology



Содержание и охват: Inspec

Содержание INSPEC

Ключевой источник о мировой информации в области инженерных наук в течение 110 лет:

- **Физика**
- **Электротехника и электроника**
- **Компьютерные технологии и системы управления**
- **Информационные технологии**
- **Приборостроение, механизация**

6.41 million

4.3 million

3.1 million

102,000

961,000

Плюс много междисциплинарных отраслей, такие как нанотехнологии, океанография, экология.....



Разносторонний охват

Лазерные принтеры

Long-haul lasers [buyer's guide]

Компьютерные игры

A principal cognitive precondition of successful child-computer interactions in the information society

Управление дор движением

Traffic signal control by Egograms

photography

Color handling in panoramic photography

radar

Fully integrated automotive radar sensor with versatile resolution

pacemakers

Paradoxical undersensing at a high sensitivity in dual chamber pacemakers

radiation effects

Modeling natural space ionizing radiation effects on external materials

nanotechnology

Molecular motors: nature's nanomachines

environmental science

Impact of science and technology on energy and environmental research and development

manufacturing

Analysis of a decentralized production-inventory system



Поисковые поля в Inspec

Предметные области

Title

Abstract

Subject Terms
Key Phrase Headings
Inspec Headings

Classification Codes

Treatment Type

Chemical Indexing

Numerical Indexing

Astronomical Indexing

Библиографические

Author

Author Affiliation

Publication Year

Document Type

Language

Publication Country

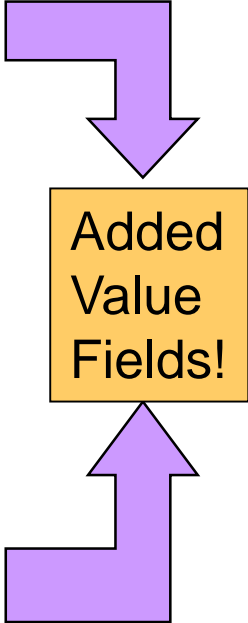
Source

Conference Details

Accession Number

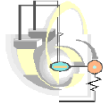
Coden/ISSN

Digital Object Identifier





Inspres используют для



Научных исследований

- предварительный анализ
 - Уровень развития науки и техники, обзоры
- Современное состояние
- информирование о новых технологиях
- Поиск патентной информации
 - прототипы
 - лицензедержатели



Технологическое прогнозирование



Информация о разработках конкурентов



Инспек на Ebscohost:
Обзор



Найдите много отличий

Описание статьи в Inspec

Новый поиск Издания Тезаурус Шифры по классификации Больше ▾ Вход Папка Настройка Языки ▾ Спроси библиографа! Справка Выйти




Идет поиск: [Inspec](#) | [Выбрать базы данных](#)

SO Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University x Поиск ?

[Базовый поиск](#) [Расширенный поиск](#) [История поиска](#)

Samara University

<<

 [Подробная запись](#)

[Найти похожие результаты](#)
используя SmartText Searching.

[◀ Список результатов](#) | [Уточнить критерии поиска](#) | [◀ 1 из 133 ▶](#)

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

Авторы: [Rozanov, M.A.](#)¹

Author's Affiliation: ¹Central 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 Schmid 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 Schmid 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](#); [Schmid 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](#)


Инструменты >>


 [Добавить в папку](#)


 [Печать](#)


 [Электронная почта](#)


 [Сохранить](#)

 [Цитировать](#)

 [Экспортировать](#)

 [Создать примечание](#)

 [Постоянная ссылка](#)

 [Поделиться](#)



Найдите много отличий 😊

Описание статьи в Inspec (продолжение)

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](#)
[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](#)

Адрес URL собрания: <http://journals.ssau.ru/index.php/vestnik/index>

Обновить код: [2016041](#)

Номер доступа: [16325639](#)

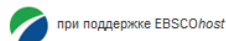
Информация об авторском праве: [Copyright 2016, The Institution of Engineering and Technology](#)

Поделитесь

[◀ Список результатов](#) | [Уточнить критерии поиска](#) | [◀ 1 из 133 ▶](#)

[Верх страницы](#)

[Сайт для мобильных устройств](#) | [Приложения для iPhone и Android](#) | [Сайт технической поддержки EBSCO](#) | [Политика конфиденциальности](#) | [Условия использования](#) | [Авторское право](#)





© 2016 EBSCO Industries, Inc. Все права защищены.



Эта же статья в Academic Search Ultimate

<<

 [Подробная запись](#)

 [Полный текст PDF](#)
(1.3МБ)

[Найти похожие результаты
используя SmartText Searching.](#)

[← Список результатов](#) | [Уточнить критерии поиска](#) | [← 1 из 1](#) >

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 ALLOY IN 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 малоциклового усталости в условиях нагружения изгибом непосредственно в камере раствояного электронного микроскопа. Установлено, что в области из никелевого жаропрочного сплава с


Инструменты >>


 [Добавить в папку](#)


 [Печать](#)


 [Электронная почта](#)


 [Сохранить](#)

 [Цитировать](#)

 [Экспортировать](#)

 [Создать примечание](#)

 [Постоянная ссылка](#)

 [Поделиться](#)



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 Schmid 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 Schmid 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 малоциклового усталости в условиях нагружения изгибом непосредственно в камере растрового электронного микроскопа. Установлено, 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 анализа определялась кристаллографическая ориентация образца и производился расчёт величины фактора Шмида для плоскостей скольжения, по которым происходило разрушение и образование побочных трещин. 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 малоциклового усталости позволяет получать уникальную информацию о характере разрушения и влиянии структуры материала на его параметры. Результаты могут быть использованы для определения выбора наиболее благоприятной кристаллографической ориентации монокристаллической структуры материала лопаток газотурбинных двигателей относительно их геометрии. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Copyright of Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University is the property of Samara National Research University and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts.)

Членство автора в организациях: ¹Центральный институт авиационного моторостроения имени П.И. Баранова, г. Москва

ISSN: 1998-6629

DOI: 10.18287/2412-7329-2015-14-3-106-113

Номер доступа: 112528294

[← Список результатов](#) | [Уточнить критерии поиска](#) | [← 1 из 1 →](#)

Название: One plasticity model for problems of plastic metal working

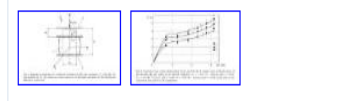
Авторы: [Greshnov, V.](#)¹

Author's Affiliation: ¹Ufa 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

Язык: English

Изображения



Библиографические сведения

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.

Аннотация

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: [A814Q](#) Deformation, plasticity and creep
[A622QF](#) Deformation and plasticity
[A814QE](#) Cold working, work hardening; post-deformation annealing, recovery and recrystallisation; textures
[A618S](#) Modelling and computer simulation of solid structure

Обработка: Theoretical or Mathematical

Предметное индексирование



Inspec – предметные рубрики

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

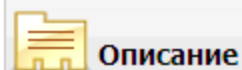


Key Phrase Headings (ключевые слова)

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 ; Hyunki 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. <i>ISSN:</i> 0374-4884 (print), <i>CODEN:</i> KPSJAS <i>Publisher:</i> Korean Physical Society <i>Country of Publication:</i> 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, $d(d,n)^3\text{He}$. 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

Поиск по афiliationи к организации

◀ 10 из 246 ▶ [Вернуться к списку результатов](#) | [Уточнить критерии поиска](#)



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*

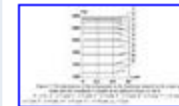
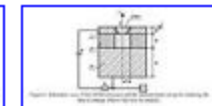
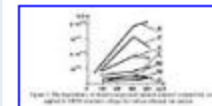
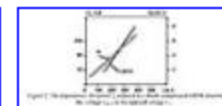
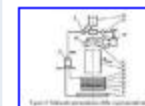
Источник: [AIP Conference Proceedings](#) 2009, vol.1087, pp. 572-6. *ISSN: 0094-243X (print), CODEN: APCPCS Publisher: Toronto, ON Canada: AIP Country of Publication: USA*

Язык: English

Информация о конференции: Protection of Materials and Structures from Space Environment: 9th International Conference: Protection of Materials and Structures From Space Environment. Toronto, ON, Canada, 20080520

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 $2 \cdot 10^6$ V/cm and the interacting particles have a mass $1-5 \cdot 10^{-14}$ gram and speed 2-10 km/s. It was noticed, that fluorescence intensity depends on capacitor voltage, with the conductivity channel resistance measured at 10^4-10^6 Ohm and the channel current at $10^{-4}-10^{-3}$ A.

Изображения



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 than $2 \cdot 10^6$ V/cm and the interacting particles have a mass $1 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-14}$ gram and speed 2-10 km/s. It was noticed, that fluorescence intensity depends on capacitor voltage, with the conductivity channel resistance measured at $10^3 \cdot 10^6$ Ohm and the channel current at $10^{-4} \cdot 10^{-3}$ 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 $2 \cdot 10^6$ V/cm and the impinging particles have a mass of $1 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-14}$ 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 $10^3 \cdot 10^6$ Ohm and the channel current at $10^{-4} \cdot 10^{-3}$ 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 7 and an upper capacitor plate 8.

The flash occurs that forms during the high-speed interaction with the chromophore group 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.

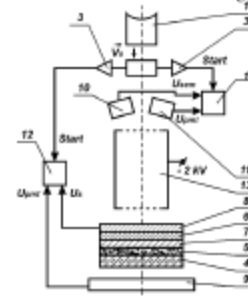


Figure 1. Schematic presentation of the experimental set-up

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_a , 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.

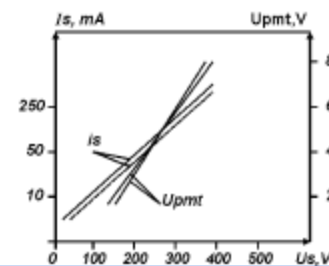


Table 1. Microhardness (Hv), yield stress (YS), ultimate tensile stress (UTS) and elongation to failure (El) of the 6061 Al alloy after high-pressure torsion (HPT), after HPT and ageing (HPT + ageing), conventional treatment (T6) and solution treated and quenched state (ST + WQ).

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

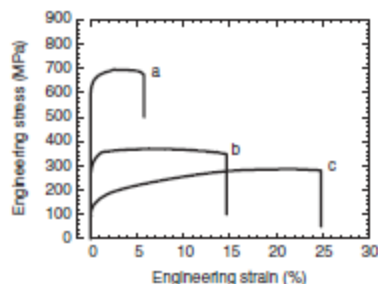


Figure 1. Engineering stress-strain curves of the 6061 Al alloy (a) processed by HPT, (b) T6 treated, (c) solution treated.

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.

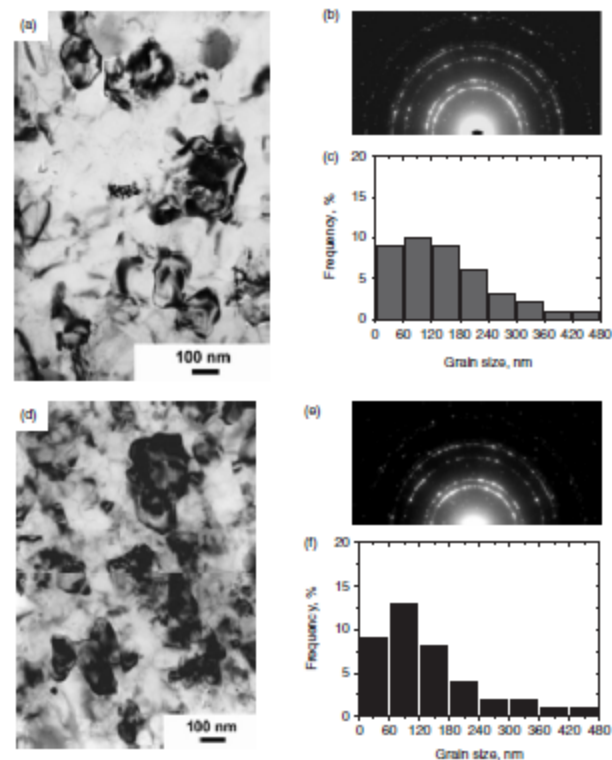







Figure 2. TEM bright field images of the microstructure after HPT, corresponding selected area diffraction patterns (aperture area $3 \mu\text{m}^2$) and grain size distribution in the centre of the sample (a, b, c) and at a distance of 6 mm from the centre (d, e, f).

Через EBSCOhost, *Inspec* становится полнотекстовой базой, пока имеется подписка на *Science & Technology Collection* или *Academic Search*

Inspec

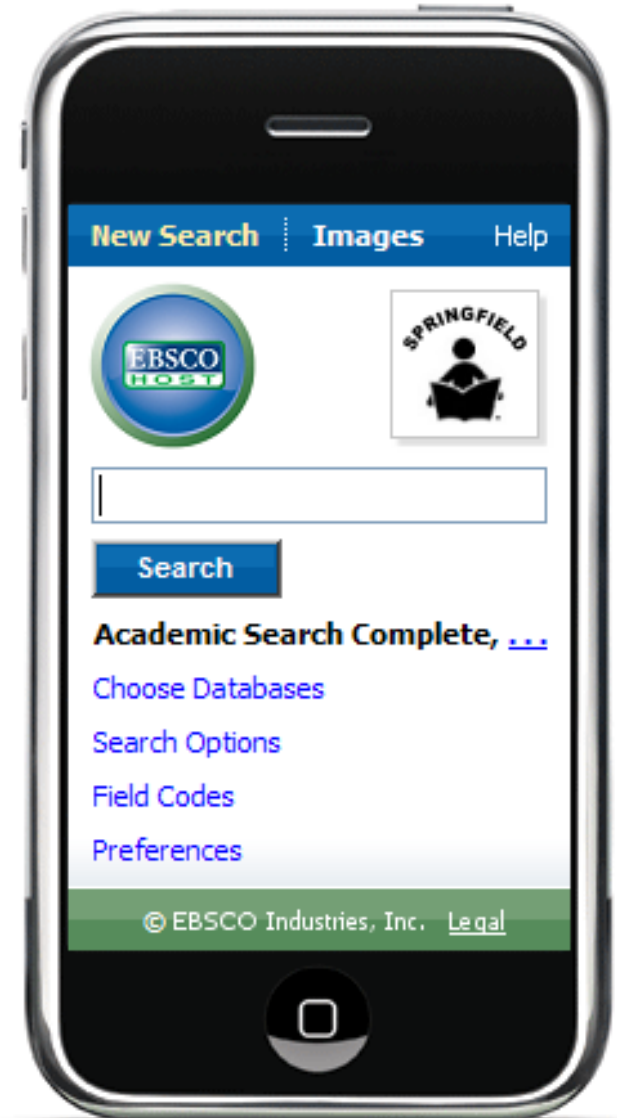
1. [Neural processing of counting in evolved spiking and McCulloch-Pitts agents](#) Saggie-Wexler, K.; Keinan, A.; Ruppin, E. In *Artificial Life*, Winter 2006, vol.12, no.1, pp. 1-16 : MIT Press, Journal Paper
 [PDF Full Text](#)
2. [Study of a positive corona discharge in argon at different pressures](#) Benocci, R.; Urbano, M.; Mauri, L. In *European Physical Journal D*, Jan. 2006, vol.37, no.1, pp. 115-22 : EDP Sciences; Springer-Verlag, Journal Paper
 [PDF Full Text](#)
3. [Patterns of energy-dependent variability from Comptonization](#) Gierlinski, M.; Zdziarski, A.A. In *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 11 Nov. 2005, vol.363, no.4, pp. 1349-60 : Blackwell Science for R. Astron. Soc, Journal Paper
 [PDF Full Text](#)
4. [The molecular structures and electron distributions of the 1,8-bis-\(dimethylamino\)-naphthalenes, studied by density functional and ab initio MP2 calculations](#) Gordon, A.J.; Palmer, M.H. In *Molecular Physics*, 20 Oct. 2005, vol.103, no.20, pp. 2773-87 : Taylor & Francis, Journal Paper
 [PDF Full Text](#)
5. [Effect of bias on indirect exchange within magnetic nanostructures](#) Kozub, V.I.; Vinokur, V. In *Applied Physics Letters*, 8 Aug. 2005, vol.87, no.6, pp. 62507-1-3 : AIP, Journal Paper
 [PDF Full Text](#)

PDF Full Text
сразу
доступен в
результатах



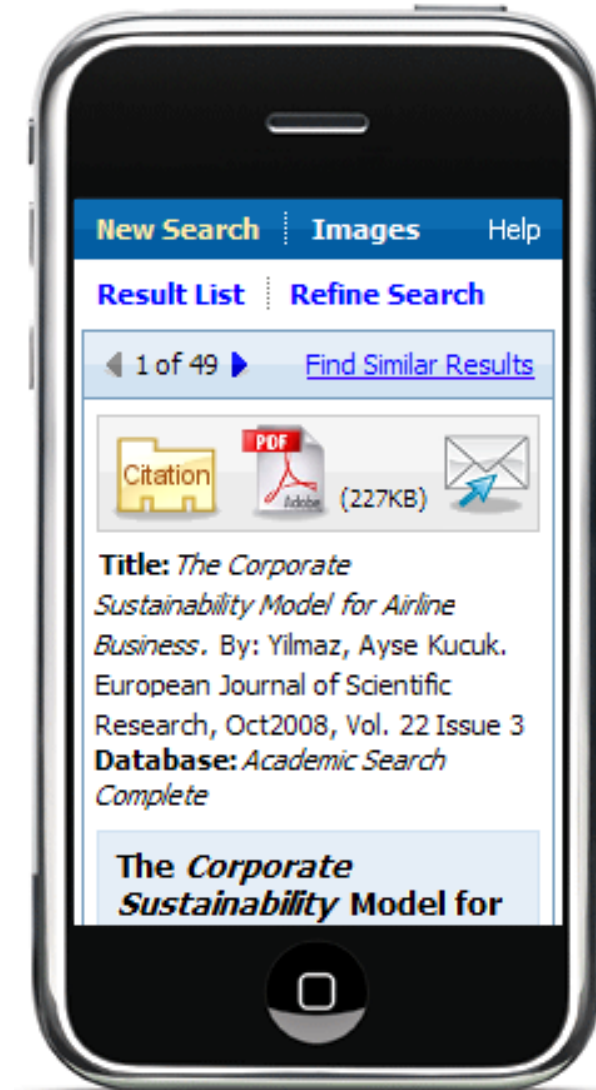
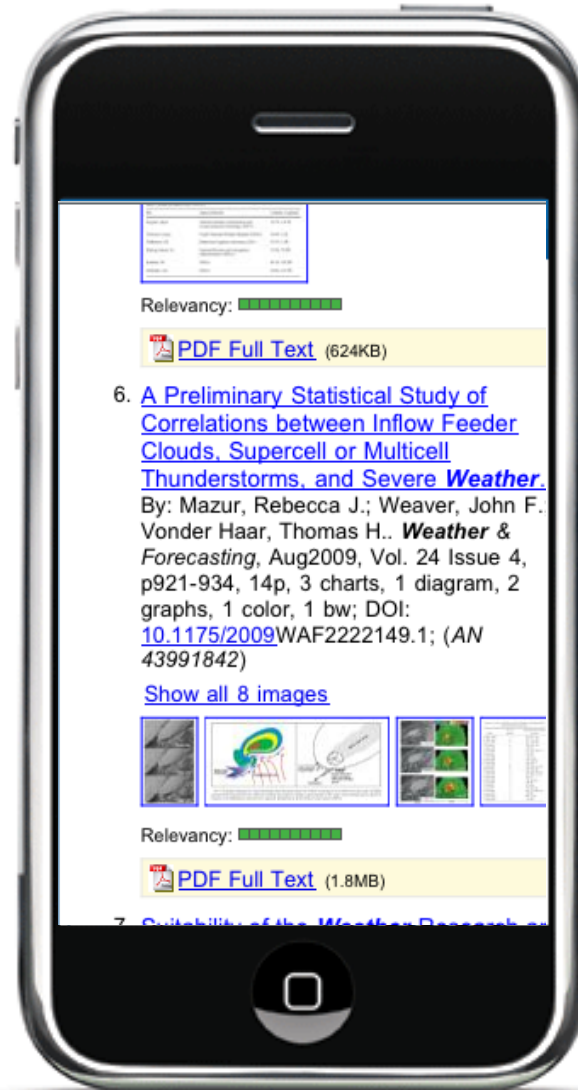
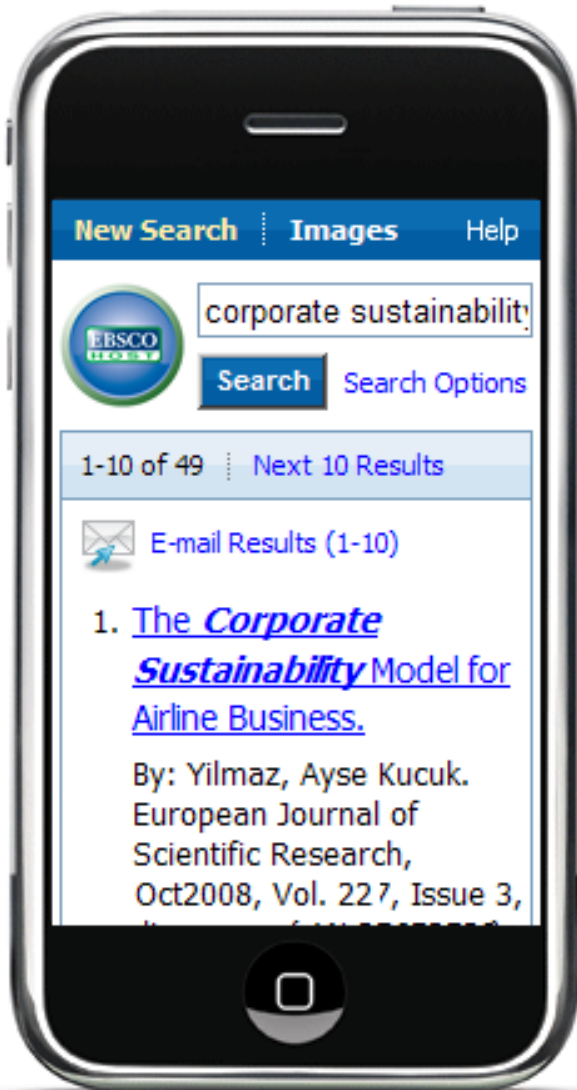
EBSCOhost Mobile

- EBSCOhost предназначен для использования на мобильных устройствах
- Оптимизирован для смартфонов (iPhone, Blackberry, Treo, и др.)
- Оптимизированы функции базового поиска и просмотра
- Доступен для всех баз данных на платформе EBSCOhost
- Не требует дополнительной подписки и оплаты





EBSCOhost Mobile



Expanding the
Possibilities



Новые функции EDS

Интеграция с русскоязычными ресурсами EDS

- Эксклюзивные договоры:

eLIBRARY.RU



ЭБС ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВА «ЛАНЬ»
www.e.lanbook.com



Университетская
библиотека
ONLINE

ibooks.ru
ЭЛЕКТРОННО-БИБЛИОТЕЧНАЯ СИСТЕМА

KNIGA FUND .RU
RUS
ENG



EBSCO

Новые функции статистики

Search Terms Report - [Tutorial](#) - [Glossary of Terms](#)

Reports Download Reports Scheduled Reports

Report Type

Top Search Terms Report ?

Site

All

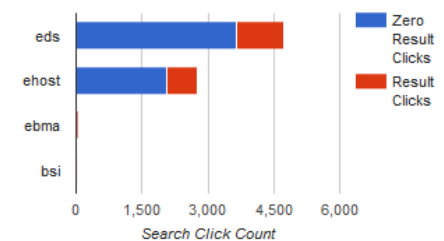
Interface

All



Trending Search Term(s)	Rank
globalisation	1
маркетинг	2
latvia	3
interrelation of immunity and tissue repair or reg...	3
globalization	4

Search Click Conversions by Interface



Search

Searches From Last 3 Months Select Top n 50

Search Term(s)	Frequency	Customer Count	Result Clicks
globalisation	35	1	67
маркетинг	29	1	17
latvia	22	1	30



GLOBAL PATENTS

Характеристики базы данных:

- 98 миллионов патентов (описание)
- 52+ миллионов патентов в полном тексте
- 101 патентная организация со всего мира
- **Доступ на платформе EBSCOhost и в EBSCO Discovery Service**
- Неограниченное количество пользователей внутри организации

Возможна интеграция коллекции *Global Patents* с другими важными материалами, например, с миллионами полнотекстовых научных, технических и медицинских журналов, ведущих указателей, отчетов, электронных книг и многого другого.

Патентные ведомства каких стран охватываются?

Более 100 патентных ведомств, включая:

- ВОИС
- Европейское патентное ведомство
- США, Китай, Канада, Германия, Великобритания, Индия, Япония, Австралия, Корея, Россия, Беларусь, Казахстан.



Спасибо за внимание!

Андрей Соколов

Представитель компании EBSCO Publishing

E-mail:

asakalou@ebscohost.com

Tel: + 7 915 4018109