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Андрей Соколов



План презентации

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



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- Агрегированным базам данных

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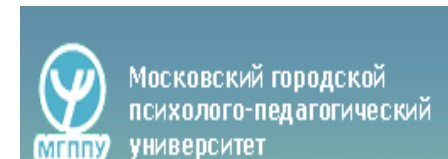
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- American Institute of Mathematical Sciences
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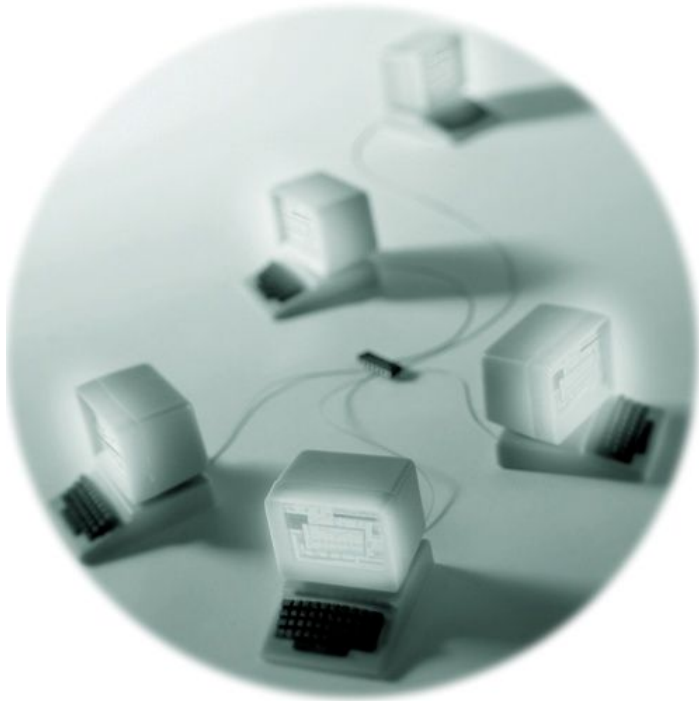
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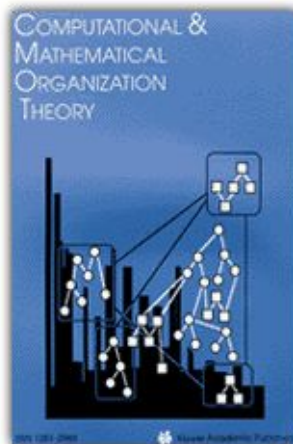


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Elite	1,655	1,385	607	1,220
Premier	3,344	2,943	1,151	2,477
Complete	6,724	6,035	3,854	4,128
ULTIMATE	10,200	9,178	6,520	5,206

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Austria	25	Korea	125
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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
Greece	40	United Kingdom	2,200
		USA	2,500

*Expected figures by June 30, 2017

Пример отображения Вестника

Academic Search Ultimates

The screenshot displays the Academic Search Ultimates search results page. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Новый поиск', 'Издания', 'Subject Terms', 'Цитируемые источники', 'Больше', 'Вход', 'Панка', 'Настройка', 'Языки', 'Спроси библиографа!', 'Справка', and 'Выйти'. The search bar shows the current search term 'Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University' and a dropdown menu for 'SO Название журнала'. The search results are displayed in a list format, showing the first three results. The left sidebar contains filters for 'Уточнить результаты', 'Текущий поиск', 'Логический оператор/Фраза', 'Ограничение до', 'Дата издания', and 'Виды источников'.

Идет поиск: Academic Search Ultimate | Выбрать базы данных

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AND | | Выбрать поле (необ...)

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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 characteristics...

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3. МЕТОД ОПЕРАТИВНОГО ОРТОТРАНСФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОСМИЧЕСКИХ ИЗОБРАЖЕНИЙ ПРИ НЕДОСТАТКЕ ОПОРНОЙ ИНФОРМАЦИИ

METHOD OF ORTHOTRANSFORMATION OF SPACE IMAGES IN CONDITIONS OF LACK OF CUE. By: Спирин, 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

Уточнить результаты

Текущий поиск

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

Ограничение до

☐ Full Text

☐ References Available

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2014 | Дата издания | 2016

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Описание Статьи

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>>

Подробная запись

Полный текст PDF (1MB)

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

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[turbomachines](#)
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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 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]

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

ISSN: 1998-6629

Номер доступа: 102596536

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Представление полного текста

The screenshot displays a web interface for a university library. On the left, a sidebar shows the 'САМАРСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ' logo and a list of search results. The main content area shows a PDF document titled 'МЕТОДИКА ОЦЕНКИ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИК ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЯ УГЛОВОЙ СКОРОСТИ ПОСРЕДСТВОМ ФИЛЬТРА КАЛМАНА И ВАРИАЦИИ АЛЛАНА'. The document is from the journal 'Вестник Самарского государственного аэрокосмического университета' (Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University), dated April 1, 2016. The authors are D. A. Kutovoy, O. I. Maslova, S. Yu. Perepelkina, Yu. S. Tiunov, and A. A. Fedotov. The document is published by the 'Акционерное общество «Научно-производственное объединение автоматик имени академика Н.А. Семихатова»' (Joint-stock company 'Scientific and production association of automation named after Academician N.A. Semikhatov'). The abstract describes a method for evaluating the characteristics of inertial sensors of angular velocity, based on the Kalman filter and Allan variance methods. The method is applied to the processing of experimental data for two inertial sensors: the BG910-MK470 and the ADIS16405.

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Полный текст PDF

Источник: Vestnik of the Samara State Aerospace University

Дата: April 1, 2016

В данной работе

Полнотекстовое содержание

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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 автоматик
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

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<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
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France	100	South Africa	25
Germany	120	Spain	35
Italy	25	Switzerland	40
Japan	20	United Kingdom	600
		USA	1,600

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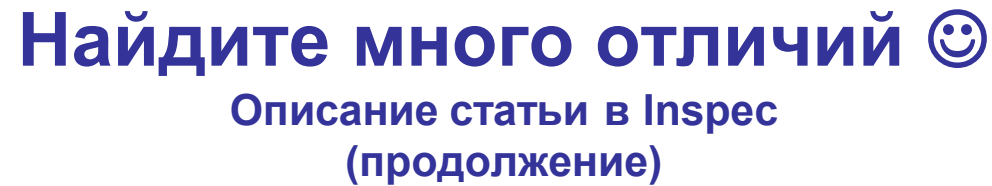
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ВЛИЯНИЕ КРИСТАЛЛОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ОРИЕНТАЦИИ И ФАКТОРА ШМИДА НА МЕХАНИЗМ РОСТА ТРЕЩИНЫ МАЛОЦИКЛОВОЙ УСТАЛОСТИ В ОБРАЗЦЕ ИЗ МОНОКРИСТАЛЛИЧЕСКОГО НИКЕЛЕВОГО ЖАРОПРОЧНОГО СПЛАВА В ПРОЦЕССЕ ИСПЫТАНИЯ

Заменить название: RESEARCH OF THE CRACK DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN A NICKEL HEAT-RESISTANT 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
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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 растрового электронного микроскопа. Установлено, что в области из никелевого жаропрочного сплава с

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in the area of the crack apex, the tendency to be of the same nature. In the case of crack propagation, an increase in the 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. [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]

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ISSN: 1998-6629

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

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Описание Полнотекстовый PDF

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: JIMPYAQ Publisher: Springer New York Country of Publication: USA

Язык: English

Изображения

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: [A814QL](#) 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

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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 ; 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. 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, $d(d,n)^3\text{He}$. 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:	A52501 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



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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*

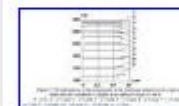
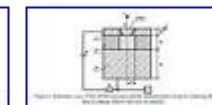
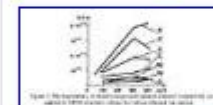
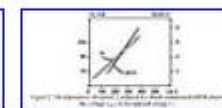
Источник: [AIP Conference Proceedings](#) 2009, vol.1087, pp. 572-6. ISSN: 0094-243X (print), CODEN: APCPCS Publisher: Toronto, ON Canada: AIP Country of Publication: USA

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 $1 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-14}$ gram and speed 2-10 km/s. It was noticed, that fluorescence intensity depends on capacitor voltage, with the conductivity channel resistance measured at 10^4 - 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

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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 $10^4 \cdot 10^6$ Ohm and the channel current at $10^{-6} \cdot 10^{-3}$ 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 $10^4 \cdot 10^6$ Ohm and the channel current at $10^{-6} \cdot 10^{-3}$ 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 video that forms during the high speed interaction with the chromogenic camera 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.

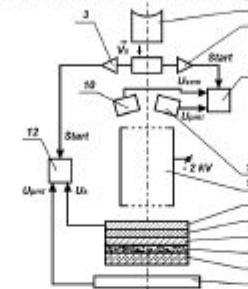


Figure 1. Schematic presentation of the experimental set-up

The experimental dependence of the current I , induced through the MDM-structure and the formed voltage pulse from the photomultiplier, U_{pmt} , on the applied to the structure voltage U , 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.

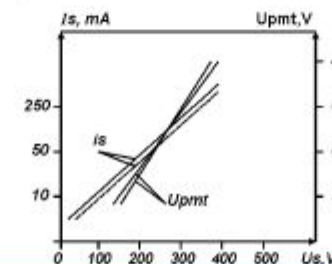


Table 1. Microhardness (Hv), yield stress (YS), ultimate tensile stress (UTS) and elongation to failure (El) of the 6061 Al alloy after high-pressure torsion (HPT), after HPT and ageing (HPT + ageing), conventional treatment (T6) and solution treated and quenched state (ST + WQ).

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

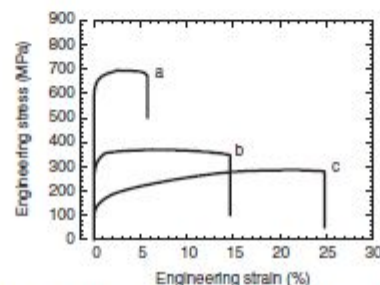


Figure 1. Engineering stress-strain curves of the 6061 Al alloy (a) processed by HPT, (b) T6 treated, (c) solution treated.

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 $\sim 5.5\%$ (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.

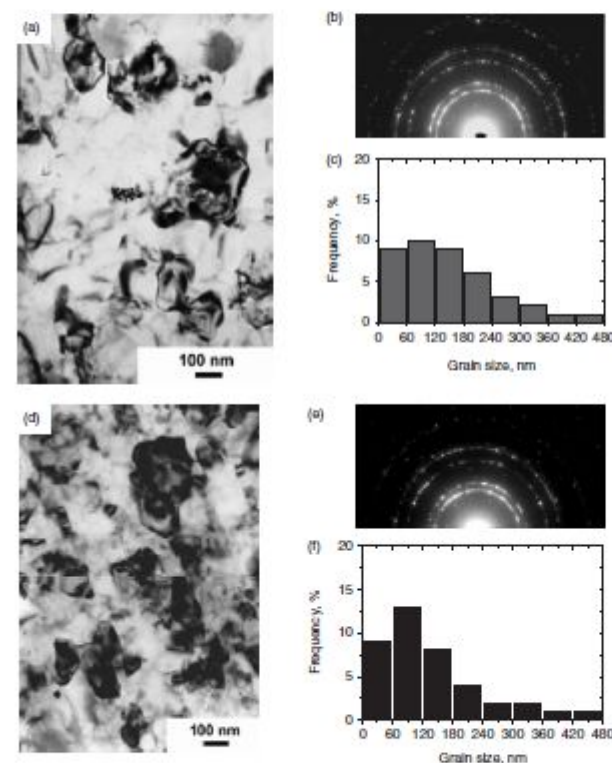


Figure 2. TEM bright field images of the microstructure after HPT, corresponding selected area diffraction patterns (aperture area $3 \mu\text{m}^2$) and grain size distribution in the centre of the sample (a, b, c) and at a distance of 6 mm from the centre (d, e, f).

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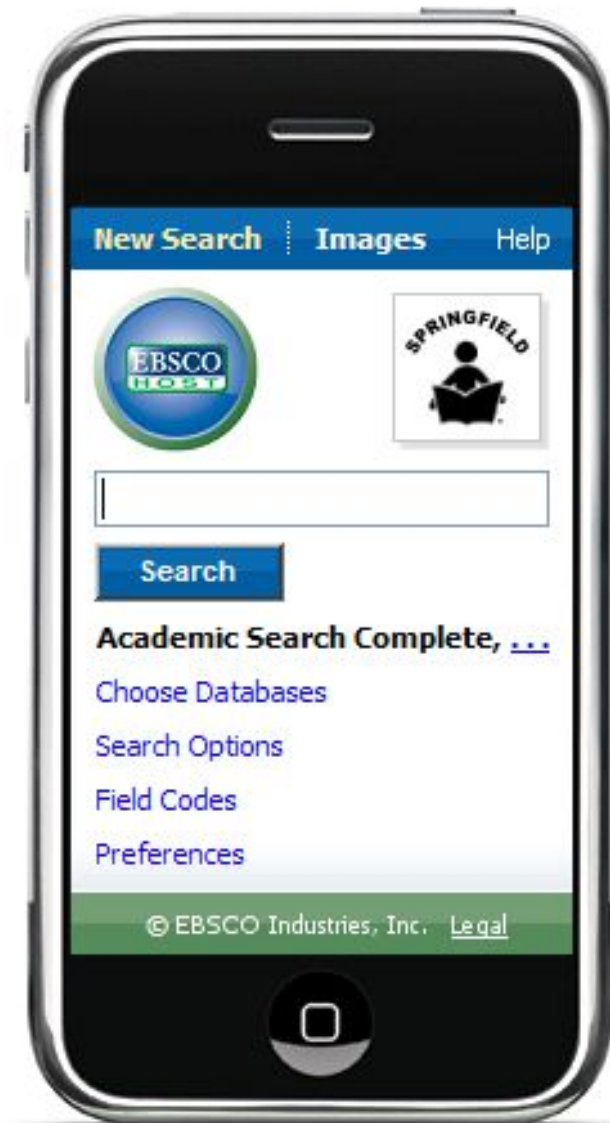
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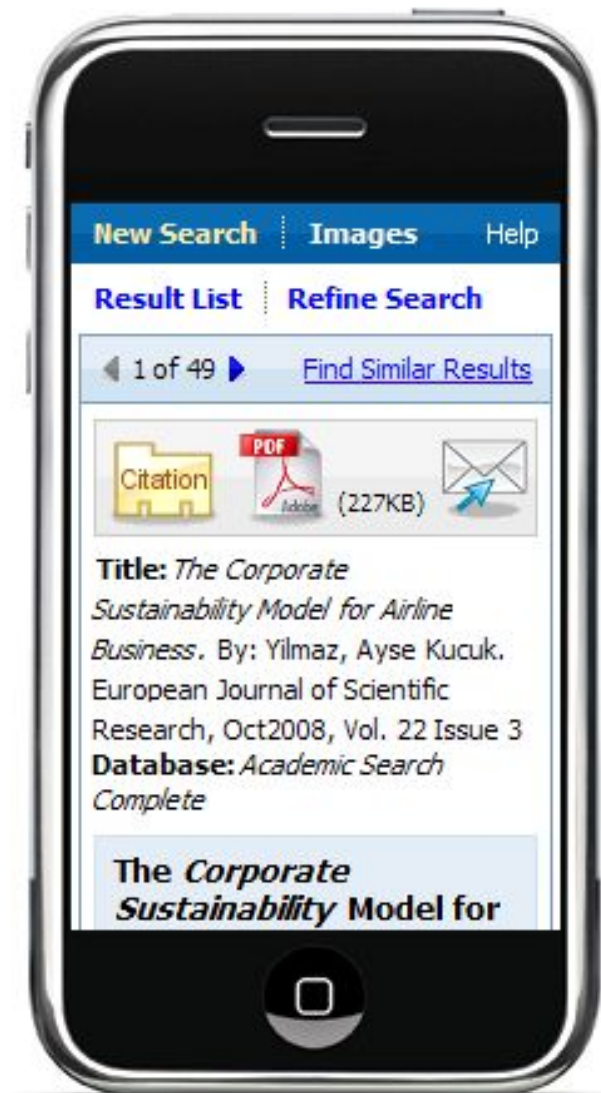
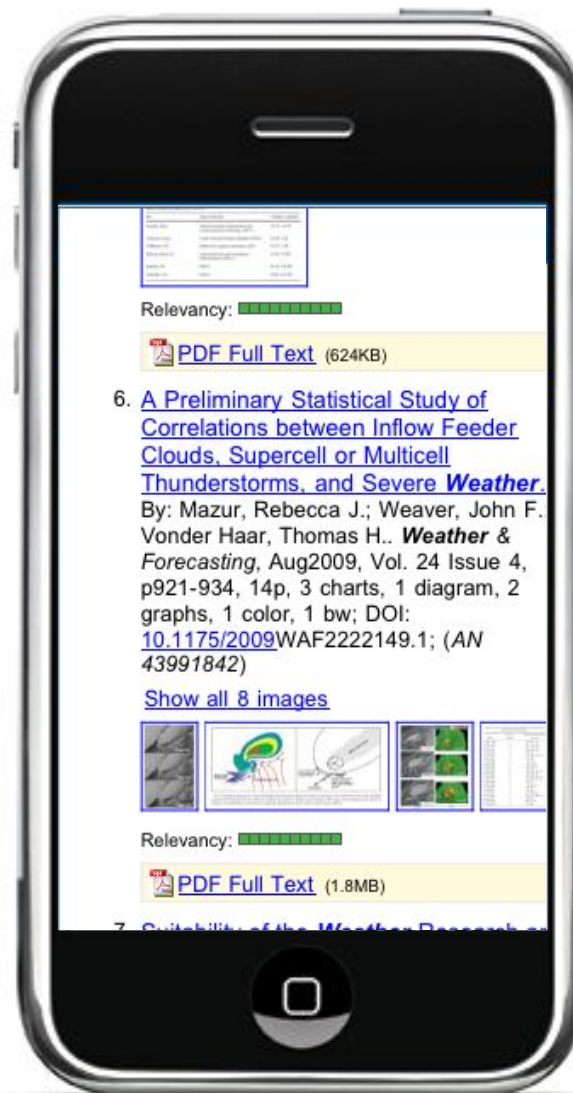
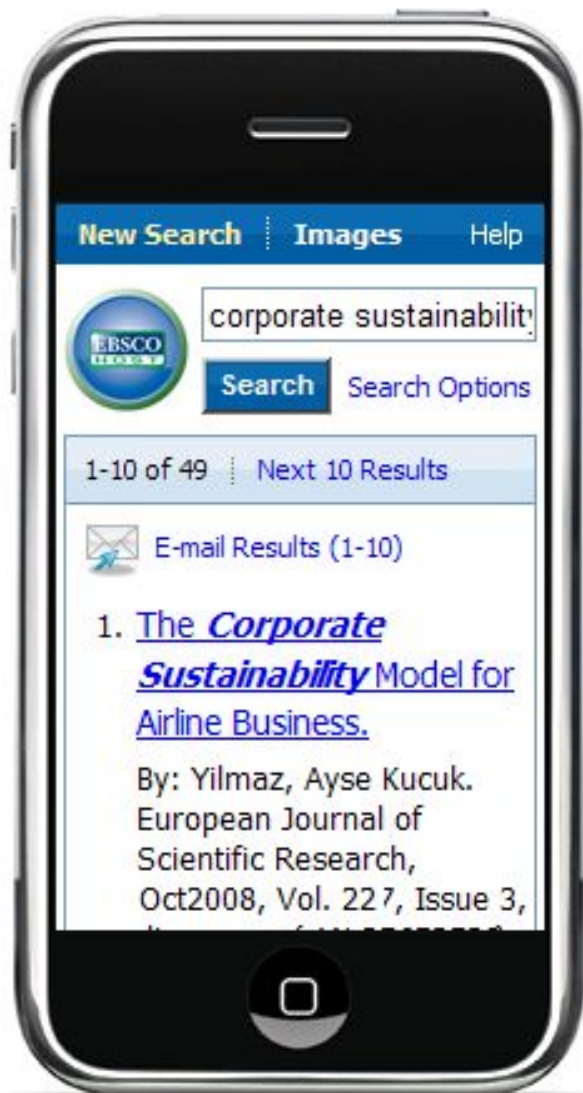
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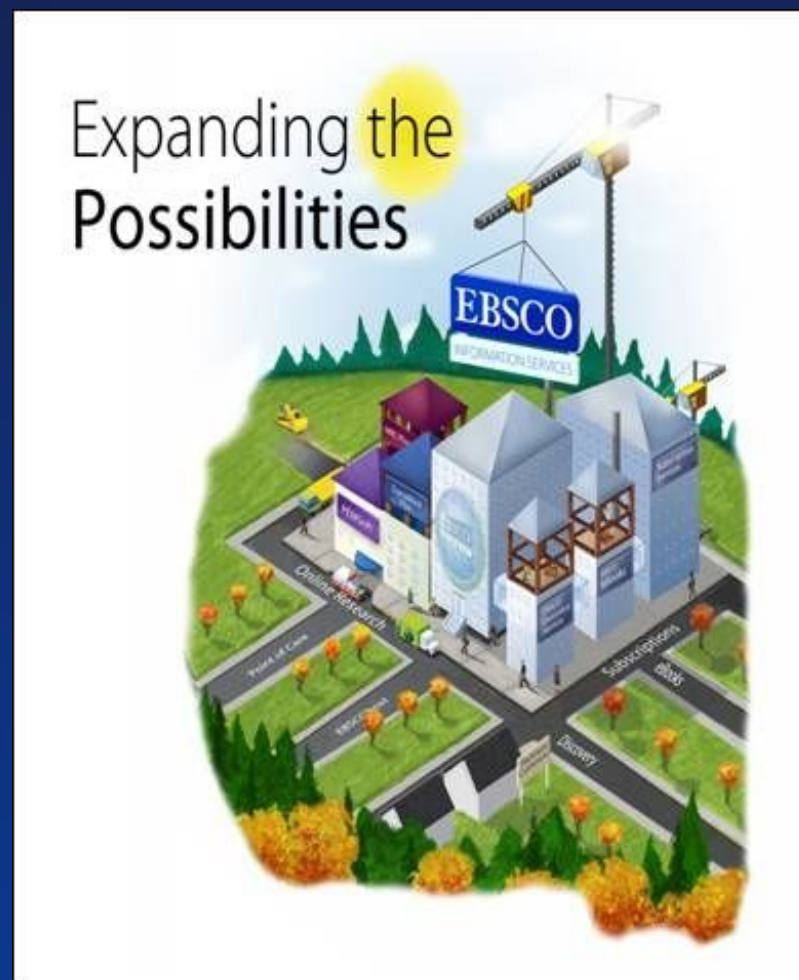
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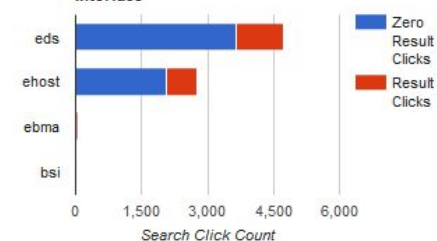
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