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85718

The Problem of Flotation in Decontamination of Radioactive Effluents

S/089/60/009/003/016/016/XX
B006/B063

proved to be an optimum in previous tests. Each experiment was performed three or four times at 17-19°C. They were intended to determine the coefficient of flotation K_{fl} (measure for the reduction of the deposit volume). Results are diagrammatically shown. First, the optimum amount of the flotation reagent per gram of floating iron hydroxide deposit was determined (amount of deposit: 7 g/l; solution: pH=8.5). Fig. 1 shows K_{fl} as a function of the amount of the flotation reagent. The optimum amount is 1 g per 1 g of $Fe(OH)_3$. Further additions did not increase K_{fl}. The pH of the solution has a considerable effect on K_{fl}. Fig. 2 shows the effect of the amount of NaOH upon K_{fl}. The peak value of K_{fl} (~8.0) is reached in a neutral medium. At 300 mg/l and more, $K_{fl} \approx 3.8$ and is independent of the pH. Fig. 3 shows K_{fl} as a function of the concentration of iron hydroxide in the suspension. K_{fl} first drops with an increase of concentration and remains constant at about 8 g/l. Furthermore, the authors studied the effect of aging of the iron hydroxide deposit upon

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The Problem of Flotation in Decontamination of Radioactive Effluents

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flotation (Table 2). This table indicates that the time of flotation required for 2000 r.p.m. increases with the age of the deposit. The authors also studied the effect of various anions and cations, particularly Ca^{2+} and CO_3^{2-}, upon the froth stability. The results of the respective experiments are illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. Table 3 lists the values of activity in the solutions in per cent:

Isotope	Initial solution	Solution after coagulation	Solution after flotation
Ru^{106}-Rh^{106}	100	37.60	-1.27
Pm^{147}	100	0.40	-0.03
Sr^{90}	100	6.50	+0.02
Zr^{95}-Nb^{95}	100	1.10	+0.01

The negative sign indicates that during flotation part of radioactivity passed over from the deposit into the solution, while the positive sign indicates the reverse process. The results are finally discussed in

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The Problem of Flotation in Decontamination of Radioactive Effluents

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detail. As there is no significant desorption of radioisotopes during flotation, the authors' method appears to be very encouraging. The flotation reagents had been made available by V. G. Plyusnin of the Institut khimii UFANa (~~Institute of Chemistry of~~ UFAN). There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 11 references: 5 Soviet and 5 US.

SUBMITTED: March 26, 1959

Card 4/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BESSER, M.R., inzh.; BASKOV, L.V., inzh.

Depth and characteristics of changes in the structure of hardened alloyed steel caused by grinding. Vest.mashinostr. 43 no.9:67-69 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

HED'KO, S.G., doktor tekhn. nauk; BASKOV, L.V.

Increasing the durability of parts by mechanical surface hardening. Mashinostroitel' no.11:28-29 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

USSR/Soil Science. Tillage. Melioration. Erosion

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958,No,43877 J-5

Author : Baskov S.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Results of the Application of T.S. Mal'tsev's Methods in Kurganskaya Oblast'

Orig Pub : S. kh. Sibiri, 1957, No 8, 20-22

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

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simultaneously instead of the usual method which requires separate determination of Si in an arc discharge. The spectrum of a specimen sampled by electric discharge can usually be recorded without heating the transfer products, but the intensity ratios may vary with time. Sampling by electric spark treatment can be further improved by using single discharge pulses, which helps to keep the composition of the transfer products constant and exclude the effect of other components. The circuit diagram is given, for an electric spark sampler without vibrational mechanism, in which the sampling electrode moves along the surface, and the discharge is initiated by a periodically discharging capacitor in a spark circuit. This paper was presented at the 14th Conference on Spectroscopy in Gor'kiy, July 5-12, 1961. There are 3 figures.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, V.S.; KOROLEV, Yu.P.

Quantitative spectrum analysis of the German silver alloy MN-70-30 using contact-spark sampling. Zhur. prikl. spektr. 3 no.5:458-460 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

ACCESSION NR: AT4042327

S/0000/64/000/000/0073/0076

AUTHOR: Palladin, M. N., Baskov, V. S., Koroleva, A. I.

TITLE: The use of preliminary electric spark transfer in spectral analysis

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Karel'skiy filial. Fizika poluprovodnikov i metallov (Physics of semiconductors and metals). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 73-76

TOPIC TAGS: spectral analysis, spectroscopy, quantitative analysis, lead, iron, silicon, electric spark transfer, thyratron

ABSTRACT: Transfer of matter from oneelectrode to another via an electric spark has been known for a long time and is currently used for some practical purposes. In the present paper, improved technique for its application in spectral analysis is proposed. The new technique, using a sample collector developed by the authors, offers better control of the magnitude, stability and duration of the electrical discharge by the authors, offers better control of the vibrator. The new sample collector differs from that currently in use in that, in place of a vibrator, a thyratron controls the capacitor discharge. The capacitor is fed from a BSA-4 rectifier by way of a potentiometer which serves as a restricting resistance. Two electrodes are included in the thyratron anode circuit, one of which (the anode) is the

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042327

sample and the other — the sample collector. The sample fraction picked up by the collector is then subjected to spectral analysis. The spectroscopic results obtained for Pb, Fe and Si by the procedure are described by the authors as satisfactory. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Karel'skiy filial AN SSSR (Karelian Branch, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, NP NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, V.S.; PALLADIN, M.N.

Quantitaive spectral analysis of heat resistant steel by means of contact electric spark sampling. Zav.lab. 30 no.12:1464-1465 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BEGER, Solomon Izrailevich; BASKOV, Vilor Sil'vestrovich; TYUMENEVA, S.T., inzh., red.; GRIGOR'YEVA, I.S., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Quantitative spectrum analysis of titanium-base alloys using the method of electric spark contact sampling] Kolichestvennyi spektral'nyi analiz splavov na osnove titana s primeneniem metoda kontaktno-elektroiskrovogo otbora proby. Leningrad, 1962. 17 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Kontrol' kachestva produktsii, no.5) (MIRA 15:6)
(Titanium alloys—Spectra) (Electric spark)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, V.S.; PALLADIN, M.N.

Vibration-free sampler. Zav. lab. 30 no.6:761-762 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Petrozavodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, Ye. A.: Master Geolog-Mineralo Sci (diss) -- "The underground waters of the southern portion of the Yakutsk artesian basin (in connection with evaluating the outlook of this region for the production of certain useful minerals)". Leningrad, 1958. 21 pp (All-Union Sci Res Geol Inst VSEGEI), 100 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 145)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

SHIROKOV, V.L.

22(8) p.v

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1898

Moscow. Neftyanoy institut

Voprosy geologii i dobychi nefti (Problems in Geology and Oil Production) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1958. 222 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 22) 3,500 copies printed.

Eds.: Ed.: G.P. Margarov; Tech. Ed.: A.E. Kolesina; Editorial Board: E.P. Shigaev, Professor (Resp. Ed.); I.M. Muzr'yev, Professor; A.A. Trofimov, Candidate of Economical Sciences; V.I. Yagerov, Candidate of Economical Sciences; N.N. Chernyin, Professor; V.P. Demyev, Professor; E.I. Chernosheev, Professor; Yu.N. Bazeh, Professor; I.A. Gurevy, Professor; G.N. Kuzhelev, Professor; V.N. Bakirov, Professor; I.S. Kuzhin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; N.A. Alekseev, Docent; V.S. Vinogradov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; E.Z. Yagfyev, Professor; V.M. Skrydzev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V.I. Shirokov, Professor; V.K. Gnevish.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel in the oil and gas industries, as well as for instructors and advanced students in petroleum

Card 1/5

Zhukov, N.P., Yu.N. Vasil'yev, and V.L. Shirokov. Development of the Principles of Tectonics of Predkavkaz'ye and the Southern Periphery of the Russian Platform 29

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Kudryv, Yu.A., and V.P. Gangrin. Comparison of the Analyses of Dissolved Gases Extracted by Different Methods 95

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, Ye.A.; SHUGRIN, V.P.

Comparability of analyses of dissolved gases recovered by various methods. Trudy MNI no.22:98-106 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Gas, Natural)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

MAKSIMOV, V.M.; BASKOV, Ye.A.

Underground water of Jurassic deposits in the Yakutsk region.
Zap. LGI 34 no.2:55-60 '58. (MIRA 12:6)
(Yakutsk region--Water, Underground)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

MAKSIMOV, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich, dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; ASATUR, K.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; DAVIDOVICH, V.I., dotsent, kand. tekhn.nauk; ALBUL, S.P., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; PAUKER, N.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; OSTROUMOV, B.P., gidrotekhnik; ZAYTSEV, I.K., doktor geologo-miner.nauk; TOLSTIKHIN, N.I., prof., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk; REZNIKOV, A.A., kand.khim.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MERSHALOV, A.F., assistent; VOROTYNTSEV, V.T., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MARKOV, I.A., dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; KERKIS, Ye.Ye., dotsent, kand.geologo-miner.nauk; KHITROV, I.N., inzh.-geolog; BOROVITSKIY, V.P., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; RAVDONIKAS, O.V., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; ONIN, N.M., kand.geologo-miner.nauk; BASKOV, Ye.A., inzh.-gidrogeolog; NOVOZHILOV, V.N., dotsent, kand. geologo-miner.nauk; PEKEL'NYY, I.S., inzh.-gidrogeolog; NEVEL'SHTEYN, Yu.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; BOSKIS, S.G., inzh.-gidrotekhnik; NIKIFOROV, Ye.M., inzh.-gidrogeolog; GATAL'SKIY, M.A., prof., doktor geologo-miner.nauk, nauchnyy red.; DOLMATOV, P.S., nauchnyy red.; GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Hydrologist's handbook] Spravochnoe rukovodstvo gidrogeologa. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Leningr.otd-nie, 1959. 836 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Reznikov).

(Hydrology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

RAZUMOVSKAYA, Ye.E.; ZAYTSEV, I.K.; BASKOV, Ye.A.; DRAGUNOV, V.I.; PISARCHIK, Ya.K.

Prospects for finding oil and gas in the Siberian Platform. Mat.-VSEGEI Ob.ser. no.23:3-43 '59. (MIRA 14:11)
(Siberian Platform--Petroleum geology)
(Siberian Platform--Gas, Natural--Geology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, Ye.A.

Magnesium chlorides in dolomites of the lower Cambrian in the Berezovo trough and their possible genesis. Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.40:135-142 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

(Aldan Plateau—Dolomite)
(Aldan Plateau—Magnesium chloride)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, Ye.A.

Some problems of the paleohydrogeology of the Siberian Platform. Mat. Kom. po izuch. podzem. vod. Sib. i Dal' Vost. no.2:10-18 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

ANTIPIN, V.I.; BUDANOV, N.D.; KOTLUKOV, V.A.; LEYBOSHITS, A.M.; PROKHOROV, S.P.,, kand.geol.-miner.nauk; SIRMAN, A.P.; FALOVSKIY, A.A.; SHTEYN, M.A.; BASKOV, Ya.A.; BOGATKOV, Ye.A.; GANEYEVA, M.M.; ZARUBINSKIY, Ya.I.; IL'INA, Ye.V.; KATSIYAYEV, S.K.; KOMPANIYETS, N.G.; NELYUBOV, L.P.; PONOMAREV, A.I.; REZNICHENKO, V.T.; RULEV, N.A.; TSELIGOROVA, A.I.; ALSTER, R.K.; SHVETSOV, P.F.; VYKHODTSEV, A.P.; KOTOVA, A.I.; KASHKOVSKIY, G.N.; LOSEV, F.I.; ROMANOVSKAYA, L.I.; PROKHOROV, S.P.; MATVEYEV, A.K., dots., retsenzent; CHEL'TSOV, M.I., inzh., retsenzent; KUDASHOV, A.I., otv. red.; PETRYAKOVA, Ye.P., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[State of flooding and conditions for the exploitation of coal-bearing areas in the U.S.S.R.] Obvodnennost' i usloviia ekspluatatsii mestorozhdenii ugol'nykh raionov. Pod nauchn. red. S.P.Prokhorova. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 243 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii. 2. Kafedra geologii i geokhimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Matveyev).

(Coal geology) (Mine water)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, Ye.A.; DUTOVA, Ye.N.; KRAMARENKO, L.Ye.

Microflora of underground waters in the southeastern part of the Siberian Platform. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.56:101-108 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, Ye.A.; KLINOV, G.I.

Composition and conditions governing the formation of mineral waters in Transbaikalia. Trudy VSEGEI 101:50-88 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, Ye.A.; ZAYTSEV, I.K.

Basic characteristics of the hydrogeology of the Siberian Platform. Trudy VSEGEI 101:89-151 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, Ye.A.; KLIMOV, G.I.; LIBROVICH, V.L.

Genetic type of Lower Cambrian phosphate manifestations in the Yudoma Valley (Eastern Siberia). Min. syr'e no.10:51-54 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

20357

5.3610 a209, 1153, 1375

S/020/61/136/005/015/032
B103/B208

AUTHORS: Baskov, Yu. V. and Perekalin, V. V.

TITLE: Synthesis and chemistry of allyl nitrite

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, v. 136, no. 5, 1961, 1075-1078

TEXT: The authors obtained a surprisingly good yield of allyl nitrite (I) in the nitration of allyl iodide and allyl bromide with nitrogen tetraoxide (N_2O_4) in ether at -20°C. The resultant nitrile iodide and nitrile bromide are converted to more stable N_2O_4, and to molecular iodine and bromine. Contrary to iodine, bromine brominates the initial allyl bromide during its formation, giving 1,2,3-tribromopropane (II). The appearance of 2-nitro-1,3-dibromopropane (III) is explained by nitrohalogenation of allyl bromide by nitrile bromide. If the reaction temperature is increased in the case of allyl iodide and allyl bromide, reaction of the resultant (I) with N_2O_4 leads to the synthesis of 1,3-dinitro propanol-2 (IV) which is considered to be a secondary

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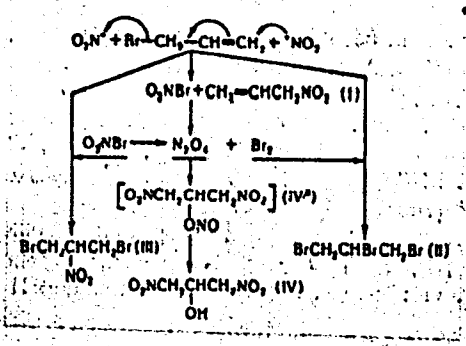
nitration product. The chlorine-carbon bond in the allyl chloride is very stable, and the halogen is therefore not replaced in this case by the nitro group.



Accordingly, only 1-nitro-3-chloro propanol-2 (V) results from allyl chloride and no (I). The authors studied the chemical conversions of (I), and obtained substances which permitted the structure of some

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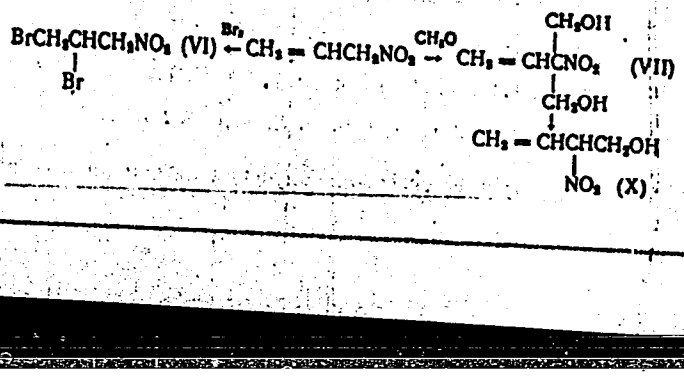
reaction products of allyl bromide and allyl iodide with N_2O_4 to be clarified. The absence of a pronounced mutual influence of the double bond and the nitro group (Ref. 5) suggests a combination of the properties of ethylene and nitro-ethane in (I). For this reason, the nitration of (I) by N_2O_4 yielded (IV). (IV) was isolated as a result of the hydrolysis of the original nitrate (IVa). Bromination yielded the only possible 1-nitro-2,3-dibromopropane (VI) which is isomeric to (III), and therefore has the structure assumed by the authors. Condensation with formaldehyde gives 2-nitro-2-methylol buten-3-ol-1 (VII) which was characterized by diacetate (VIII), and dibromide (IX).



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

20357

Synthesis and chemistry of ... S/020/61/136/005/015/032
B103/B208

(VII) was converted to 3-nitro-buten-1-ol-4 (X) by splitting off the methylol group (in agreement with Ref. 6), which is an initial product in the synthesis of 2-nitro-butadiene-1,3. The authors emphasize that the above reaction is the first example of the synthesis of nitrogen compounds by the substituting nitration of allyl halogen derivatives by N_2O_4. They assume that its mechanism may be explained by a conjugate allyl rearrangement under participation of allyl iodide, allyl bromide, and N_2O_4. There are 6 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut im. A. I. Gertsena (Leningrad Pedagogical Institute imeni A. I. Gertsen)

PRESENTED: September 1, 1960, by M. I. Kabachnik, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 1, 1960

Card 4/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

PEREKALIN, Vsevolod Vasil'yevich; Prinimali uchastiye: SOPOVA, A.V.; LERNER, O.M.; ZONIS, E.S.; ZOBACHEVA, M.M.; KVITKO, S.M.; BASKOV, Yu.V.; KAPLIN, S.V.; POLYANSKAYA, A.S.; PADVA, G.D.; ZONIS, S.A., red.; FOMKINA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Unsaturated nitro compounds] Nepredel'nye nitrosoedineniia. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 335 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Nitro compounds)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOV, Yu.V.; PEREKALIN, V.V.

Isomerization of 1-nitro-2-propene. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.9:3106 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Leningradskiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A.I. Gertsena. (Propene)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

L 44160-65 EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5009017

S/0366/65/001/002/0236/0240

AUTHORS: Baskov, Yu. V.; Perekalin, V. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of disconnected nitroalkenes

SOURCE: Zhurnal organicheskoy khimii, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 236-240

TOPIC TAGS: halogen compound, nitration, IR spectrum, refractometer

ABSTRACT: The present methods of obtaining disconnected nitroalkenes have many defects, so the authors propose a method involving nitration of 3-bromopropene-1 nitrogen tetroxide and 3-iodopropene-1 nitrogen tetroxide, making 3-nitropropene-1 compounds. In developing the process, nitration by nitrogen tetroxide at -20C in ether was investigated for several halogen derivatives having a [illegible] the allyl position: 2,3-dibromopropene-1; 1-bromo-butene-2, a mixture [illegible] and 1-bromobutene-2 [illegible] 4-bromopentene-2; 4-bromo-2-methylbutene-2; and 1-bromo-2,3-dimethylbutene-2. Yields up to 10-51% were obtained of 2-bromo-3-nitropropene-1; 3-nitrobutene-1, a mixture of 1-nitro-butene-2 and 3-nitrobutene-1; 3-nitro-2-methylpropene-1; 4-nitropentene-2; 3-nitro-3-methylbutene-1; and 3-nitro-2,3-dimethylbutene-1. The structure of these nitroalkenes was determined by counter synthesis according

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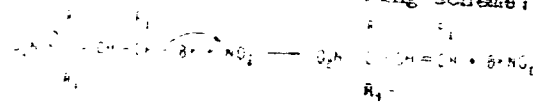
L 44160-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009017

to the method of W. Maier, by IR spectra, and by refractometer measurements. The reaction probably takes place by a synchronous homolytic mechanism accompanied by allyl regrouping according to the following scheme:



$BrNO_2 \rightarrow \dot{B}r + \dot{N}O_2$

The reactions with derivative products and properties of these products are tabulated. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni A. I. Gertsena (Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 03Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, I.P.; BUDZINSKIY, A.Z. [Budzynski, A.]

Fractionation and characteristics of the early products of fibrinogen proteolysis by plasmin. Biokhimiia 30 no.2:322-326 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i biokhimii svertyvaniya krovi Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni Lomonosova i Otdeleniye radiobiologii i okhrany zdorov'ya Instituta yadernykh issledovaniy Pol'skoy Akademii nauk, Varshava.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, I.P.; KOVALEVA, T.B.

Thermostable products forming in fibrinogen proteolysis by plasmin. Biokhimiia 30 no.4:734-738 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i biokhimii svetyvaniya krovi Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, K.A.; VASIL'YEV, S.S.; NO SEN CHAN; SHAVTVALOV, L.Ya.

Decay scheme of Br^{75}. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 41 no.5:1484-1486 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(Bromine—Decay)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

β BASKOVA, K.A.

32

14492* Comparative Investigation of Absorption of Monochromatic Positrons and Electrons. (In Russian.) K. A. Baskova and B. S. Dzhelepov. *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR* (Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR), new ser., v. 77, Apr. 21, 1951, p. 1001-1002.

Comparison of curves of absorption of above in Al and Pb reveals that in Al, the absorption curves of electrons and positrons of the same energy practically coincide, whereas, in Pb, they are slightly different, the positrons being absorbed more weakly. 14 ref.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA K.

4

USSR

Half-life of phosphorus-30. K. Baskova and A. Kudryavtseva. *Zhur. Eksp. i Teoret. Fiz.*, 23, 483(1952); *Science Abstr.* 56A, 470(1953).—Special expts. were carried out in order to establish more exactly the half-life of P^{30}, which was found to be 2.52 ± 0.02 min. R. D. H.

RMZ JJH

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

USSR/Physics - Positron absorption FD-1358

Card 1/1 : Pub. 146-3/18

Author : Baskova, K. A., and Gorbachev, V. M.

Title : Comparative investigation of the absorption of monoenergetic positrons and electrons in copper and cadmium

Periodical : Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 26, pp 270-274, Mar 1954

Abstract : The authors present the results of comparative measurements of the absorption of monoenergetic positrons and electrons of equal energies in copper and cadmium. They show that the observed difference in absorption of positrons and electrons of equal energy increases with increase of the ordering number of the absorber. It is confirmed that positrons are absorbed in heavy substances noticeably more weakly than electrons. Ten references, 8 Western and 2 USSR (K. A. Baskova and B. S. Dzhelepov, DAN SSSR, 77, 1001, 1951; I. P. Selinov, Atomnyye yadra i yadernyye prevrashcheniya (Atomic nuclei and nuclear conversions), GITTL, Moscow-Leningrad, 1951).

Institution : Leningrad State University

Submitted : April 16, 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, K. A.

2

3514

STUDIES OF ANGULAR DISTRIBUTIONS OF γ QUANTA DURING POSITRON ANNIHILATION IN VARIOUS MA

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

AUTHORS: Basina, A. S., Baskova, K. A., Dzhelepov, B. S., Dolgoborodova, M. A. SOV/48-22-8-11/20

TITLE: Investigation of the Angular Distribution of γ-Quanta in the Annihilation of Positrons in Liquid Hydrogen and Helium (Issledovaniye uglovogo raspredeleniya γ-kvantov pri annigilyatsii pozitronov v zhidkom vodorode i geliii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 8, pp. 969-975 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the basis of the evidence available, it is impossible to clarify completely the mechanism of positron annihilation in condensed media. It was found that the annihilation mechanism is different, at least to a certain extent, in metals and in amorphous media. As a rule in metals the annihilation process of positrons takes place only on free electrons. The number of positrons is reduced exponentially with time. The average life (in all metals) is $1,5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ sec. In amorphous substances, however, two components become visible in the decay curves which correspond to differing annihilation mechanisms with decay periods of $\sim 10^{-10}$ and $\sim 10^{-9}$ sec and

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

Investigation of the Angular Distribution of γ-Quanta in the Annihilation of Positrons in Liquid Hydrogen and Helium

SOV/18-22-8-11/[illegible]

which differ for different substances. This is attempted to be explained by assuming the formation of positronium in the amorphous media. In this paper the angular distribution of the annihilation quanta in liquid hydrogen and helium was investigated. The measuring method and the principal lay-out of the plant do not differ basically from those used in the earlier work (Ref 9). The curves of the angular distribution for both substances are given in figure 5. As can be seen from it the shape of these curves differs from that of the curves for aluminium. The angular distribution curve for aluminium agrees with that obtained by Green (Grin) and Stewart (Stvuart) (Ref 10) and by Lang, De Benedetti and Smoluchowski (Ref 11). It is attempted to explain this curve shape by the formation of positronium in hydrogen and helium by positrons with a sufficiently high energy. Observed cases of an emission of γ-quanta at wide angles (at $\theta > 1^{\circ}$) is apparently caused by not completely slowed-down positrons, as no electrons with such an energy can be found in hydrogen or helium which would correspond to the great emission angles

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observed. The smaller number of such cases observed in aluminium appears to be of a somewhat peculiar significance. The curve of the angular distribution for helium is wider than that for hydrogen, which fact is connected with the higher velocity of the electrons in helium. The experimental curves of angular distribution of γ-quanta differ from those computed by Chzhan Li (Ref 5), (Figs 5,6). The spectrum of the center-of-mass energy of the annihilating pairs can be constructed from the curve of the angular distribution of the γ-quanta. As a result of the computations energy spectra of the positron annihilation in liquid hydrogen and helium were obtained (Figure 7). As regards the spectrum for aluminium, which is also given in figure 7, no judgment can be passed on it, as the curve was constructed from six points only. The authors express their gratitude to the Director of the Institute of Physical Problems, AS USSR, imeni S.I. Vavilov, P.L. Kapitsa and A.I. Shal'nikov. There are 7 figures, 1 table, and 11 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

Investigation of the Angular Distribution of γ-Quanta in the Annihilation of Positrons in Liquid Hydrogen and Helium SOV/48-22-8-11/20

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fizicheskiy institut Leningradskogo gos. universiteta im. A.A. Zhdanova (Scientific Research Institute of Physics at the Leningrad State University imeni A.A. Zhdanov)

Card 4/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, K.A.; DZHELEPOV, B.S.; KOMISSAROVA, Z.A.

Positron annihilation in sulfur, selenium, and silicon. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.4:1001-1003 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Positrons) (Quantum theory)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

S/056/62/042/002/018/055
B102/B138

AUTHORS: Baskova, K. A., Vasil'yev, S. S., No Seng Ch'ang, Shavtvalov, L. Ya.

TITLE: Investigation of some radioactive nuclei in the range of filled $1f_{7/2}$ shells

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 2, 1962, 416-426

TEXT: A magnetic thin-lens β-spectrometer and a scintillation γ-spectrometer were used to investigate the radiation emitted by Ni^{65}, Co^{55}, Mn^{51}, V^{47}, and Se^{83} nuclei. These isotopes were produced by proton or deuteron irradiation of enriched targets in the cyclotron of the NIIYaF MGU. The following results were obtained: 2.5-hr Ni^{65} was produced in the reaction Ni^{64} (d,p)Ni^{65}. In the Ni^{65} spectrum three partial β^--transitions with 2120 ± 40, 1050 and 620 kev end-point energies (intensities 57, 14 and 29%) and 370, 1120, 1490, 1630 and 1720 kev γ-transitions were observed. $\beta^-\gamma$-coincidences were observed at 1490 kev and 1120 kev gamma energies.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

18-hr Co^{55} was produced in the reaction $Fe^{54}(d,n)Co^{55}$; the end-point energies of the three β^+-spectrum components were 1500 ± 30, 1040 and 550 kev (56, 41, 3%), gamma lines were observed at 940, 1410, 1800 and 2180 kev. The β^+-transition with the end-point energy 1500 kev takes place to an excited level with subsequent emission of 940-kev gamma rays. β^- coincidence was observed for 1410 and 940 gamma quanta, the end-point energy of the β^+ particles was 1040 kev. The 44-min Mn^{51} was obtained from $Cr^{50}(d,n)Mn^{51}$ reactions. The end-point energy of the two β^+ spectrum components are at 600 and at 2170 ± 60 kev, in the γ-spectrum hitherto unknown lines were observed at 1560 and 2030 kev, with a half-life of 50 ± 10 min. The 1560-kev transition is assumed to follow the 600-kev β^+-decay, the 1569 and 2030-kev levels belong to the reaction $V^{51}(p,n)Cr^{51}$. The 33-min V^{47} isotope was obtained from $Ti^{47}(p,n)V^{47}$. It is shown a simple β^+ spectrum with an end-point energy of 1890 ± 30 kev, gamma lines were observed at 1800 and 2160 kev, the latter unknown up to now. The 25-min Se^{83} was produced by a (d,p) reaction from Se^{82}. Three β^- components were found with 1.0, 1.8 and 3.3 Mev end-point energies

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(58, 40, ~ 2%); the latter is a new. Gamma transitions were recorded at 220, 355, 530, 780, 1060, 1300, 1480, 1850 and 2300 kev. Only those with 220, 355, 1850 and 2300 kev belonged to the 25-min activity, the others to Br^{82}. The results are discussed on the assumption that one group of the odd nuclei investigated had one nucleon outside the filled $1f_{7/2}$ shell, and in the other group one nucleon is deficient to fill this shell. Nuclei with 29 p or n have similar excited levels at ~600, 1000 and 1400 kev, those with 27 p or n only at ~1400 kev. The excitation energy decreases with increasing number of even p and increases with the number of even n. The configurations of the ~1400-kev levels will be $(1f_{7/2})^{-1}(2p_{3/2})^2$ for Z(N) = 29 and $(1f_{7/2})^{-2}(2p_{3/2})^1$ for Z(N) = 27.

Yu. A. Vorob'yev, V. S. Zazulin, A. A. Vasil'yev, and I. Ya. Ushakov are thanked for help. There are 16 figures, 1 table, and 22 references: 2 Soviet and 20 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: L. H. Th. Rietjens et al. Phys. Rev. 120, 527, 1960; M. K. Ramaswamy et al. Proc. Intern. Conf. Nucl. Struc. Canada, 1960, p. 963. R. W. Bauer, M. Deutsch. Nucl. Phys. 16, 264,

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

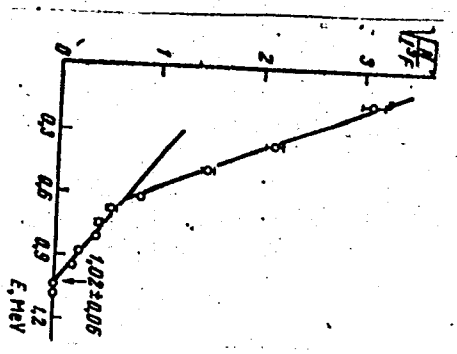
Investigation of some radioactive ... S/056/62/042/002/018/055
B102/B138

1960; M. Nozawa et al. J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 15, 2137, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1961

Fig. 13



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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, K.A.; VASIL'YEV, S.S.; KHAMO-LEYLA, M.A.; SHAVTVALOV, L.Ya.

Radiations from W^{187} and $Tl^{200}W^{187}$ (T = 24 hrs).
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 27 no.10:1258-1260 O '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, K. A.; VASIL'YEV, S. S.; KHAMO-LEYLA, M. A.; SHAVTVALOV, L. Ya.

3

"Investigation of the Radiations of Radioactive Isotopes Sc^{43}, Cr^{49}, Ga^{68}, Ge^{69}, and Sb^{117}."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

NIIYaF, MGU (Sci Res Inst Nuclear Physics, Moscow State Univ)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, K.A.; VASIL'YEV, S.S.; KHAMO-LEYLA, M.A.; SHAVTVALOV, L.Ya.

Study on β and γ-radiation from Sc^{43} and Sb^{117}. Zhur eksp. i teor. fiz. 47 no.3:1162-1164 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

L 11016-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/SSD

ACCESSION NR: AP4046438 S/0056/64/047/003/1162/1164

AUTHORS: Baskova, K. A.; Vasil'yev, S. S.; Khamo-Leyla, M. A.; Shavtvalov, L. Ya.

TITLE: Investigation of Beta and Gamma Radiation from Sc-43 and Sb-117 19

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47, no. 3, 1964, 1162-1164

TOPIC TAGS: scandium, antimony, beta radiation, gamma radiation, beta spectrum, gamma spectrum, beta gamma correlation

ABSTRACT: The β spectra of the two isotopes were determined with a magnetic-lens β spectrometer described by the authors previously (ZhETF v. 42, 416, 1962). The γ spectrum was measured in a scintillation γ spectrometer with a 100-channel pulse-height analyzer. The β spectrum of Sc^{43} showed the presence of three partial β spectra

Card 1/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046438

2

with end point energies 1220 ± 40 keV (67%), 820 keV (26%), and 450 keV (7%). The γ spectrum showed easily resolved lines with energies 219, 370, 620, and 960 keV with corresponding intensities 1.0, 2.0, 3.5, and [illegible].1 relative to the annihilation line intensity (taken equal to [illegible]). [illegible] coincidences were measured for Sc^{45} with a [illegible] spectrometer connected in coincidence with a single-channel scintillation spectrometer and gave end point values which agree well with the end point values 820 ± 40 and 500 ± 40 keV, which agreed well with the values of the end point energies determined by the composition of the partial β^+ spectra. In the case of $Sb^{[illegible]}$, the β spectrum proved to be simple with an end point energy [illegible] ± 40 keV, in agreement with the only published data. The γ spectrum contains a single 160-keV line, whose intensity referred to a single γ particle is 44.4. The β-γ coincidences, measured with apparatus described in the cited reference by the authors, also confirmed earlier published results by McGinnis (Phys. Rev. v. 97, 93, 1955). "The authors thank Yu. A. Vorob'yev, V. S. Zazulin, and N. S.

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L 11016-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046438

Kirichev for help with the work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 10Mar64

SUB CODE: NP

ENCL: 00

NR REF SOV: 002

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, K.A.; VASIL'YEV, S.S.; RUDENKO, N.P.; SEVAST'YANOV, A.I.; KHAMO-LEYLA, M.A.; SHAVTVALOV, L.Ya.

Studying the radiation from $_{48}Cd^{117}$. IAd. fiz. 2 no.3:402-408 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: [illegible]

SUB CODE: NP

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

L 15177-66 EWT(m) DIAAP

ACC NR: AP6001143 SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/003/0402/0408

42
B

AUTHOR: Baskova, K. A.; Vasil'yev, S. S.; Rudenko, N. P.; Sevast'yanov, A. I.; Khamo-Leyla, M. A.; Shavtvalov, L. Ya.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Investigation of the radiation of $_{48}Cd^{117}$

19,44,55

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 3, 1965, 402-408

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, beta spectrum, half life, isotope separation, indium

ABSTRACT: Cd^{117} was obtained from the reaction Cd^{116} (d,p). As a result of the investigations conducted it is shown that the half-life of Cd^{117} is about three hours. The half-life of 50 min previously ascribed erroneously to Cd^{117} is, apparently, that of In^{116} obtained from the reaction Cd^{116} (d, 2n). The beta-spectrum of Cd^{117} (3 hr) was investigated on a beta-spectrometer with a magnetic lens. The upper boundaries of the partial beta-spectra have the energy of 670; 1290; 1800; and 2200 kev. The value of log ft proved to be equal to 4.9; 6.7; 6.9; and 7.6, respectively. The results presented, as well as the investigations of the $\beta\gamma$-coincidences made it possible to construct a decay scheme of Cd^{117} which differs substantially from that in the literature. Authors express their gratitude to Yu. A. Vorob'yev, V. S. Zazulin, N. S. Kirnichev, and M. R. Akhmed for assistance in the work. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

Card 1/1 SUB CODE: 20, 18 / SUBM DATE: 19Feb65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 012

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, K.A.; VASIL'YEV, S.S.; KHAMO-LEYLA, M.A.; SHAVTVALOV, L.Ya.

Study of the radiations form Tc^{94}, Tc^{96}, and Zr^{87}. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.12:2255-2263 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, T.N.

Extracurricular work in physics and technology. Fiz. v shkole 17 no.2:76-78 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Mar'inskaya srednyaya shkola, Mariyskaya ASSR.
(Physics--Study and teaching)
(Technical education)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, Z. A.

USSR/Chemistry - Acetylene Derivatives Oct 51

"Action of Aluminum Amalgams on 3-Chloro-3-Methylbutyne-1," T. I. Temnikova, Z. A. Baskova, Chair of Structure of Org Compds, Leningrad State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 10, pp 1823-1825.

Reduction of 3-chloro-e-methylbutyne-1 with Al amalgam in boiling aq Et alc yields mixt of hydrocarbons: isopylacetylene (~30%), isopropenylacetylene (~60%), and nonsym dimethylallene (~10%)

PA 194T29

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, Z. A., KHAIMOVA, M. A. and TEMNIKOVA, T. I.

On the Addition of Iodine Chloride to α,α-Diphenylpropylene and α,β-Diphenylethylene, page 874, Sbornik statey po obshchey khimii (Collection of Papers on General Chemistry), Vol II, Moscow-Leningrad, 1953, pages 1680-1686.

Chair of the Structure of Organic Compounds, Leningrad State U

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, Z. A.

USSR.

CH

(2)

Addition of iodine chloride to 1,1-diphenylpropene and 1,1-diphenylethylene. T. I. Temnikova, Z. A. Baskova, and M. A. Khojnova (Leningrad State Univ.). Sbornik Statei Obshchei Khim. 2, 874-7(1954).—To 7 g. $Ph_2C:CHMe$ in $CHCl_3$ was added with ice cooling 14.6 g. ICl in $CHCl_3$; a ppt. of iodine was observed and considerable HCl evolved. After 2 hrs. stirring the mixt. was washed with Na_2SO_3 (analysis of this showed 10.45 g. iodine in the soln.) and the org. layer on evapn. gave 40-50% $Ph_2C:CMeCl$, b. 296-8°, b_2 130-5°, m. 38-9° (after long standing), d_{20} 1.106, n_D^{18} 1.6067. Ozonolysis of this requires 2 days because of very slow reaction with O_3; BzPh and BzOH were obtained, thus proving the structure. Apparently the addn. of ICl gave $Ph_2ClCHClMe$ which lost HI and yielded the final product. Similar reaction in $CHCl_3$ of 10 g. $Ph_2C:CH_2$ with ICl (from 7 g. iodine) gave after evapn. of the washed org. layer a dark oil, which could not be distd. because of evolution of iodine and decompn. on heating. This oil with 10% alc. KOH gave 3.5 g. $Ph_2C:CHI$, b_2 128-32°, d_{18} 1.1664, n_D^{18} 1.6212; ozonolysis yielded BzPh. Thus in this reaction the initial product was Ph_2CClCH_2I.

G. M. Kos[illegible]

MA
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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, Z.A.

BASKOVA, Z.A.; NOVIKOV, G.I.

Isolation of small amounts of lead by means of the reducing roasting in vacuum [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.7:580-582 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

(Lead)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

3(5), 3(8)

AUTHORS: Rabinovich, A. V., Baskova, Z. A. SOV/7-59-6-9/17

TITLE: The Lead Distribution in Some Granitoids of Eastern Transbaikalia

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 546 - 549 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The lead content of the minerals was investigated in the following rocks: quartz-diorite of Klichka (14 g Pb per ton of rock), granodiorite of Shakhtama (20 g/t), biotite granite of Malyy Soktuy (28 g/t). These granitoids belong to a polymetallic, a molybdenum- and a tin - tungsten ore formation respectively. Lead was chemically determined by wet treatment: lead was extracted from the solution in form of dithizonate with chloroform, and thereupon polarographically - or in individual cases - colorimetrically determined. The results are tabulated and show that the highest percentage of lead content (37 - 70 %) is contained in feldspar; the feldspar portion of the lead content decreases in the following order: quartz-diorite (69,3 %), granodiorite (46,5 %), biotite granite (37,3 %). The lead content of the quartz diorites is lower than that of the granites of the tin - tungsten ore formation. It is interesting that the zirconium of quartz diorites contains very small galenite in-

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The Lead Distribution in Some Granitoids of Eastern Transbaikalia SOV/7-59-6-9/17

clusions. The isotopic composition of this type of lead is characteristic of hydrothermal origin. A further investigation is necessary. S. S. Smirnov, L. V. Tauson, and L. A. Kravchenko are mentioned. There are 1 table and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad (All-Union Geological Scientific Research Institute, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1958

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

5(2)

AUTHOR: Baskova, Z. A. SOV/75-14-1-15/32

TITLE: On the Problem of Determining Small Amounts of Lead in Rocks (K voprosu ob opredelenii malykh kolichestv svintsa v gornykh porodakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 1, pp 75-80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Investigations of lead concentration yielded the following results: 1) Lead concentration by extraction of its dithizonate with chloroform direct from the solution obtained by decomposing the weighed sample allows an average 91% of the total lead content to be separated from rocks. As compared to methods based on co-precipitation, the above extraction method takes less time. 2) A concentration by co-precipitation of lead with sulfide of mercury and zinc does not serve the purpose. Mercury sulfide allows the determination of only 60-70% and zinc sulfide 80-90% of the lead content. Moreover, these concentrates contain large impurities from other elements participating in the co-precipitation. 3) Co-crystallization of lead with sulfates of alkaline earth and subsequent separation of lead by extraction allows the separation of an average 76%

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of the lead content. This method requires several operations which retard the determination and may cause losses of lead. 4) Extraction of lead diethyl-dithiocarbaminate and subsequent re-extraction of lead from organic solutions with diluted hydrochloric acid permits the separation of all those elements that are a source of disturbance to the subsequent photometric determination with dithizone (bismuth and thallium in the first place). An average 97% of the lead content is determined by this way. 5) Concentration by distilling lead from the carbon-mixed sample allows yields of 80-100%. An advantage offered by this method is the possibility of separating lead quickly and in a simple way also in the case of relatively large weighed samples (2-10 g). 6) The final photometric determination of lead as dithizonate is sufficiently sensitive. It allows the determination of lead in the concentrate with satisfactory accuracy and permits the use of relatively small weighed samples. A disadvantage of this method is the use of potassium cyanide. The polarographic method allows a most accurate determination of small amounts of lead that are separated from a little larger weighed samples (1-2 g). No potassium cyanide

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On the Problem of Determining Small Amounts of Lead in Rocks SOV/75-14-1-15/32

is needed here. 7) On choosing the method of separating and determining lead, the composition of the respective material, as well as the amount available are to be taken into account. The author thanks Yu. V. Morachevskiy for valuable advice. There are 1 table and 16 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geology, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1958

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVA, Z.A.

Investigating the possibility of separating germanium from siliceous rocks by the removal method in gas flow with the subsequent chromatographic determination. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.51:73-87 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

(Germanium--Analysis) (Rocks, Siliceous--Analysis)
(Chromatographic analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

SMIRNOV, K.M.; BASKOVICH, B.L.; OSIPOVA, O.V.; PARASHIN, Ye.V.

Effect of different respiration exercises on changes in the timing of motor reactions. [Trudy] GIDUV no.35:44-51'62. (MIRA 16:6)
(RESPIRATION) (MOTION STUDY)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVICH, TS. L.

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Changes taking place in fats during cooking. V. R. Chertok and Ts. L. Baskovich. *Voprosy Pitaniya* 7, No. 4-5, 217-21(1938); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 4, 139(1939).—In frying with butter at 180-200° hydrolysis and oxidation produce some low-mol. acids; sapon. no. increases from 234-44 to 247-50, free acids, peroxides and hydroxy acids increase, and I no. decreases from 40 to 29. Very little change in fats was observed in boiling. The acidity remained unchanged; evidently the acids formed from hydrolysis were lixiviated. Only formation of low-mol. acids was observed (the sapon. no. increased from 225 to 234). W. R. Henn

COMMON ELEMENTS

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ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVICH, B.L.

Insulin shock in mammals and birds. Zhur. evol. biokhim. i fiziol. 1 no.5:466-476 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya patologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti cheloveka Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii imeni Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKOVICH, TS.L.; CHERNOV, I.I.

Hygienic characterization of the food of trade school students. Gig. i san., no.8:48 Ag '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Iz Khar'kovskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(SCHOOL CHILDREN--FOOD)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

NIKHINSON, I.M.; BASKOVICH, TS.L.; SHVETS, TS.I.

Method for the bacteriological study of convalescents and those who have had dysentery. Lab. delo 7 no.12:36-37 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Khar'kovskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (glavnyy vrach I.I.Chernov).
(DYSENTERY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

DOGADKIN, B. A., TARASOVA, Z. N., BAS'KOVSKAYA, M. O., and KAPLUNOV, M. Ya.
(Scientific Research Institute of the Tire Industry)

"The Formation of Vulcanization Structures and Their Modification by Thermo-Chemical Reaction and Fatigue."

Isotopes and Radiation in Chemistry, Collection of Papers of 2nd All-Union Sci.Tech. Conf. on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in National Economy and Science, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 380pp.

This volume publishes the reports of the Chemistry Section of the 2nd All Sci Tech Conf on Use of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes and Radiation in Science and the National Economy, sponsored by Acad. Sci. USSR and Main Admin for Utilization of Atomic Energy under Council of Ministers USSR, Moscow, 8-12 April 1957.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKUNSKIY, I.N., insh.

Labyrinth steam regulator of a turbine. Energetik 8 no.1: 10-11 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Steam turbines)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

8(0)

SOV/112-59-2-2933

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika. 1959, Nr 2, p 96 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kostrauskas, P., and Baskutis, P.

TITLE: Some Properties of Gorev-Park Equations for the Synchronous Machine (O nekotorykh svoystvakh uravneniy Goreva-Parka dlya sinkhronnoy mashiny)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kaunassk. politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 7, pp 75-84 (summary in Lithuanian)

ABSTRACT: Stability of operation of a synchronous motor is considered. On the basis of Gorev-Park equations, a set of linearized small-deviation equations is derived; the indicial equation of the linearized system is analyzed for the case of a motor without amortisseur windings on its rotor. It is pointed out that in this case, the indicial equation has one real and two pairs of complex roots: (1) the real root is proportional to the energy dissipation factor of the field circuit r/X_r, where r and X_r are resistance and inductance of the field windings; (2) the complex roots are explicitly independent of r/X_r; (3) one

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

SOV/112-59-2-2933

Some Properties of Gorev-Park Equations for the Synchronous Machine pair of the

complex roots contains the factor $1/\sqrt{H}$, where H is the rotor inertial constant; the second pair of complex roots is independent of H. Based on these properties, approximate expressions are obtained for all complex roots, and the conclusion is drawn that the locus of the motor stable operation is practically independent of r/X_r or H. Bibliography: 2 items.

I.M.S.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

GUBENKO, Tikhon Pavlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: KARANDEYEV, K.B., prof.; retsenzent; BASKUTIS, P.A., prof., retsenzent; KOSTENKO, D.P., dots., retsenzent; LUKIN, V.I., dots., otv. red.; BLIKH, V.V., red.; SARANYUK, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Loci of the electric current of induction machinery; application and methodology for designs] Geometricheskie mesta tokov induktsionnykh mashin; metodika postroenii i primenenie. L'vov, Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ., 1960. 258 p. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Karandeyev).
(Electric motors, Induction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

S/196/62/000/011/008/009
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Baskutis, P., Marazas, S., and Labudis, A.

TITLE: Use of the rotating field method to investigate shaded-pole motors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, no.11, 1962, 20, abstract 11 I104. (Kauno politechn. inst. darbai, Tr. Kaunassk. politekhn. in-ta, v.14, no.5, 1961, 53-61).

TEXT: Shaded-pole motors have recently been constructed for outputs of 150 and 250 W. The rotating field method has been used to investigate processes in these motors; it allows their characteristics to be calculated fairly simply with allowance for the influence of higher harmonics of the magnetic field, and other problems can be studied. In a shaded-pole single-phase motor the shading coil sets up its own magnetic field which combines with the fields of the main winding. The resultant field in the air gap has a reverse component which is less than the forward component, so that starting torque develops. Tests were made on a motor of

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Use of the rotating field method ... S/196/62/000/011/008/009
E194/E155

constant air-gap with pole width equal to pole pitch. An analysis is given of the m.m.f. of the shading coils by resolving the m.m.f. curve into a Fourier series to obtain equations for each harmonic. It is concluded that the resultant m.m.f. in the air gap consists of two waves moving in opposite directions with different amplitudes. Formulae are given for the amplitude of the forward and reverse m.m.f. waves. For optimum operating conditions there should be the greatest possible difference between the forward and reverse waves. Optimum conditions require the location of the shading coil near the edge of the pole.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants. Grains. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68149

Author : Basl, V., Antonov, A.
Inst : -
Title : Data on Experiments with Dutch Pea Varieties (in Czechoslovakia).

Orig Pub : Za vysokou urodu, 1957, 5, No 19, 446-447

Abstract : No abstract.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

BASKUTIS, P., prof., red.; YANITSKIS, I.[Janickis,I.], doktor khim. nauk, prof., red.; VIDMANTAS, Yu.[Vidmantas, J.], prof., otv. red.; STANAYTIS, I.[Stanaitis, I.], starshiy prepodavatel'., red.; BRAYNIN, S., kand. istor. nauk, dots., red.; INDRYUNAS, I., [Indriunas, I.], doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; LASINSKAS, M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NOVODVORSKIS, A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; PESIS, R.[Pesys, R.], kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; SADAUSKAS, T., dots., red.; SHESHEL'GIS, K.[Seselgis, K.], kand. arkh. dots., red.; VASAUSKAS, S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., red.; ZDANIS, Yu. [Zdanis, J.], kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; GRIGALYUNAS, B. [Grigaliunas,B], red.; EYTUTIS, V.[Eitutis, V.], red.; VIDMANTAS, Yu.[Vidmantas,J.], red.; NAUYOKAS, I. [Naujokas,I.], tekhn. red.

[Materials of the 5th Scientific Technical Conference of Students of Institutions of Higher Learning of the White Russian S.S.R., Latvian S.S.R., Lithuanian S.S.R. and Estonian S.S.R.] Trudy Nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii studentov vysshikh uchebnykh zavedenii Belorusskoi SSR, Latviiskoi SSR, Litovskoi SSR i Estonskoi SSR, 5th. Kaunas, Izd. Kaunasskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1961. 205 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya studentov vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy Belorusskoy SSR, Latviyskoy SSR, Litovskoy SSR i Estonskoy SSR, 5th.

(Science—Congresses) (Technology—Congresses)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

KAULAKIS, L.; DABUZINSKAS, K.; PUODZIUKYNAS, A.; GUDELIS, L.; BASKYS, V.; PETRULIS, K.; GREBLIKAS, P.; PETRUSEVICIUS, V.; BUTKUS, A., red.; BANCEVICIUS, P., tekhn. red.

[Electrification of agriculture] Zemes ukio elektrifikavimas. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines literaturos leidykla, 1961. 541 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Lithuania—Electricity in agriculture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000203910009-7

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15

The [redacted] of evaluating the sub-plowed horizons of the [redacted] for plant nutrition. D. A. Sabanin, S. S. Bastovskaya and A. A. Prosorovskaya. *Trans. Sci. Inst. "Fertilizers Insectofungicides* (U. S. S. R.) No. 1[illegible], 57-63(1936).—The coeff. of utilization of N in higher A_1 and B horizon than in A_1 under field conditions. In the case of A_2, the A_1 was removed and replaced by material of A_1 from an adjoining plot; in the case of B, both A_1 and A_1 were removed and replaced by material of B from an adjoining plot. When the material of A_1, A_1 and B were tested individually in pots it turned out that A_1 had a higher N utilization coeff. There was not very much difference in the P_2O_5 utilization coeff. J. S. J.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

11D

—The effect of chloride ion on the chlorophyll content and photosynthesis of the potato plant. A. V. Blagoveshchenskii and S. S. Baslavskaya. *Bull. soc. naturalistes Moscou, Sect. biol.* 45, 410-18 (English summary 418) (1936). —In all cases studied the effect is to cause poisoning of the chloroplasts with resultant decrease in the energy of photosynthesis. Tabulated data. John Livak

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Diagnosing the mineral nutrition of flax by physiological symptoms. D. A. Sabanin, S. S. Baslavskaya, N. I. Dobryakova and G. A. Bogdassaryan. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectofungicides* (U. S. S. R.) No. 130, 7-20 (1936).—From analysis of the aq. exts. of flax plants, grown in pots on a podzol soil, at various stages of growth and the dry matter of the plants the following information was obtained: the aq. exts. of plants in the control pots (the others received N, P, K or combinations of these) gave a higher N content at the first stage of growth. The variability of N, P and K in the exts. of the first and second stages of growth indicated that this method alone had no diagnostic value. The vol. factor, which is obtained by detg. the total constitutes on the dry matter, supplemented the aq. ext. data. J. S. Joffe

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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The effect of p_H on the absorption of nitrogen and phosphorus by plant roots. S. B. Rodionovskaya. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectofungicides* (U. S. S. R.) No. 136, 20-32 (1938).—Soln. culture expts. with oats have shown that the influence of the p_H on yield, chem. compn. of plants and absorption of N and P is more sharply pronounced in dil. than in concd. soln. The concn. was 10 mg. N and 6.5 mg. P_2O_5 per l. In the dil. solns. the N was absorbed uniformly during the vegetation period. The P was absorbed more energetically in the early stages of growth. The reaction of the medium on which the plants were germinated, p_H 7.7, 6.8 and 5.0, had no influence on the character of nitrate absorption from the soln. cultures. The optimum for the absorption of nitrate was p_H 6.6-6.8 in 1930 and 7.5 (at the start of the expt.) in 1929. The relation of nitrate absorption to the p_H values mentioned was true irrespective of the anions present in the medium. In general, however, the addn. of sulfate and phosphate did affect the nitrate absorption, but in no definite order.

J. S. Joffe

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The relation of hemp to the p_H of the soil. S. S. Baslavskaya. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectofungicides* (U. S. S. R.) No. 130, 34-8(1936).—The optimum p_H for hemp in soil cultures is 6.7. Adjusting the p_H with NaOH increases the yield, but a higher yield is obtained with $CaCO_3$. Hemp is very sensitive to the Cl ion.

I. S. Joffe

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The intake and distribution of the chlorine ion in plants

S. S. Baslavskaya. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insecto-fungicides* (U. S. S. R.) No. 130, 38-48(1936). Field expts. with potatoes, sand culture expts. with potatoes and flax, and soln. cultures with oats were used for this study. With the increase of Cl in the medium the Cl content of the potato plant as a whole and of the individual parts leaves, stems – was increased. The lower portions of the leaves and stems of the potato proved to be very sensitive to the Cl ions. The movement of Cl from the lower portions of various parts of the plant to the upper portions took place at a late stage of vegetation. An acid medium favored the intake of Cl by oats. In soln. cultures the addn. of sulfate to an acid medium decreased the Cl intake. In an alk. medium the results were not definite. The intake of Cl and sulfate at pH 6.6 was more energetic when in soln. by themselves. Increased N in the medium decreased the Cl intake by potatoes and flax. A decrease in N was noticed in flax with an increase in Cl in the medium.

I. S. Ioffe

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The influence of the chlorine ion on the chlorophyll content in leaves of potatoes. S. S. Bastavskaya and M. I. Syrovshkina. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insecto-fungicides* (U. S. S. R.) No. 130, 48-57(1936).—The leaves of plants grown under field conditions contained 2-3 times more chlorophyll than those of pot expts. when large quantities of Cl were in the medium. The lower chlorophyll content in fresh leaves of young plants grown in the field treated with chlorides is attributed to the high water content. A significant lowering in chlorophyll under similar conditions takes place at the end of the vegetation period. The yellow pigment, detd. by the Guthrie method (*C. A.* 23, 184), was 2-3 times as much as the green. It is suggested that the method has some shortcomings. J. S. Joffe

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Organic acid content in several Chenopodiaceae in Turkmenistan. S. S. Baslavskaya. *Bull. soc. naturalistes Moscow, Sect. biol.* 51, No. 2, 21-62(1946).—Values are given in percentage of dry wt. *Anabasis salsa:* citric 0.93-2.5, oxalic 10.8-15.0, total org. acids 17.6-26.5. *Salsola gemmascens:* citric 0.75-2.76, oxalic 4.80-7.34, total org. acids 8.3-12.1. *Salsola subaphylla:* citric 2.92-4.65, oxalic 9.58-13.8, total org. acids 19.2-22.0. *Haloxylon persicum:* citric 0.83-2.55, oxalic 5.98-17, total org. acids 9.8-27.8. *Haloxylon aphyllum:* citric 1.65-2.05, oxalic 15.4-18.8, total org. acids 22.1-33.6. *Halocnemum strobilaceum:* citric 0, oxalic 7.25-9.36, total org. acids 14.9-15. Ash values range from 10.4 to 42.7%. Cl ion values were, resp., 2.5-2.9, 5.38-5.46, 1.8, 0.46-0.52, 0.64-1.04, and 12.0-16.9%. Oxalic acid generally tends to rise during the summer, while citric acid varies from species to species. Similarly, oxalic acid tends to increase during the day, while citric acid drops; the latter appears to be conditioned by actual exposure to light.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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11 D

Some physiological indexes of salt-tolerance of sugar beet. S. S. Baslavskaya. *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.* 1948, No. 5, 147-54.—Sugar beet is relatively stable in respect to disturbances of its biochem. reactions (starch formation, amylase activity) under the influence of inorg. salts. Na salts (the anion is of little effect) tend to lower starch hydrolysis. K salts show a distinct effect of the anion; KCl causes more starch hydrolysis than K_2SO_4. All of the salts give less starch hydrolysis than is obtained in controls. The expts. were performed either by infusion of the salts into the leaves or by immersion of leaf stems into the solns. The salts were used in 0.8 *N* concns. The amylase activity in sand-culture plants on NPK diet with added chlorides slightly increases. G. M. Kosolapoff

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CA

11 D

The effect of potassium salts on photosynthesis of Elodea canadensis. S. S. Baslavskaya and E. I. Zhuravleva. *Botan. Zhur.* 33, No. 4, 432-6(1948).—Exposures, long or short, of *E. canadensis* to 20-100 mg./l. solns. of K salts (KCl, K_2SO_4) serve to increase sharply the photosynthetic activity. The sulfate is most active, giving up to 100% increase. The range of salt concns. giving the highest effect is 20-50 mg./l. The measurements were made by O_2 detn. in the test vessels. A few expts. with KH_2PO_4 also gave pos. results. The long exposures were 4-8 days; the short ones—1-3 hrs. No significant differences between the different duration expts. could be detd.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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