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properties of the grain boundaries. As a result of adsorption of the Cu atoms at the grain boundaries, the surface energy of the crystal interfaces decreases, so that both recrystallization and relaxation processes take place at relatively higher temperatures. There are 2 figures and 17 references: 9 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet.

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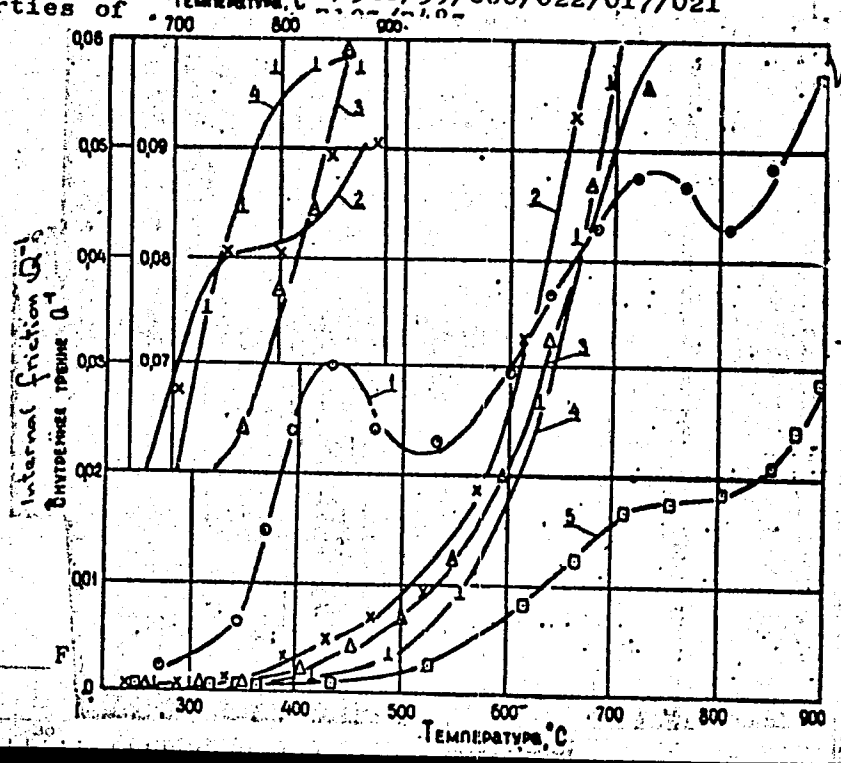
Change of the Properties of S/520/59/000/022/017/021



Card 6/7

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Change of the Properties of ... S/520/59/000/022/017/021
E193/E483

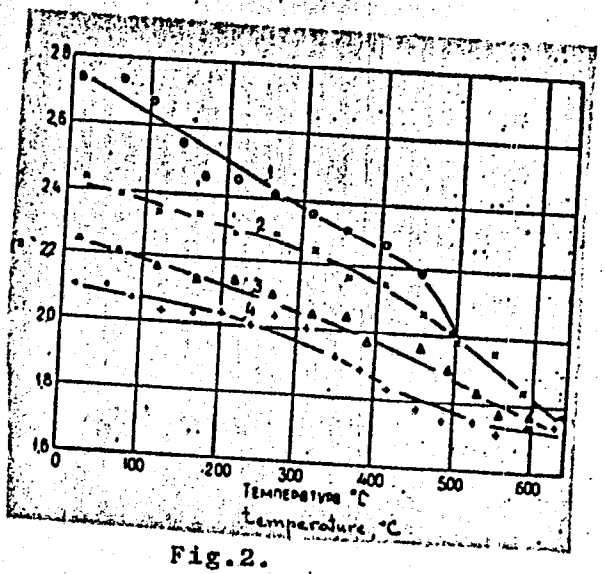

Fig.2.

Card 7/7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, O. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5305

Moscow. Institut stali

Relaksatsionnyye yavleniya v metallakh i splavakh; trudy Mezhvuzovskogo soveshchaniya (Relaxation Phenomena in Metals and Alloys; Transactions of the Inter-Institute Conference) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 326 p.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR and Moskovskiy institut stali imeni I.V. Stalina.

Ed. (Title page): B.N. Finkel'shteyn; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.I. Levit; Tech. Ed.: A.I. Kurasev.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for personnel in scientific institutions and schools of higher education and for physical metallurgists and physicists specializing in metals. It may also be useful to students of these fields.

COVERAGE: The collection contains results of experimental and theoretical investigations carried out by schools of higher education and scientific research institutions in the field of the relaxation phenomena in metals and alloys. Several articles are devoted to the investigation—by the internal-friction method—of the decomposition of supersaturated solid solutions. Also analyzed are the defects of the crystalline lattice, plastic deformations, high-temperature behavior of alloys, and creep. Problems of the relation between internal friction and temper brittleness, the use of the method of internal friction in the investigation of powder-metallurgy products, and the mechanism of impact fatigue are discussed. The collection also contains articles on the damping characteristics of materials, elastic after-effect, and the new slow-detection method. No personalities are mentioned. References follow most articles. There are 366 references: 192 Soviet and 174 non-Soviet.

Tsobkallo, S.O. [Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)]. Elastic Aftereffect of the Alloys Used for Springs 154

Pastov, N.S. [Institut metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov TsNIIChM (Institute of Science of Metals and Physics of Metals of the TsNIIChM)]. On the Theory of Elastic Aftereffect in Homogeneous Bodies 169

Garber, R.I., and T.T. Mogil'nikova [Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UKrSSR (Physicotechnical Institute of the Academy of Sciences UKrSSR)]. Internal Friction and Plastic Deformation in Overstressed Microzones of Rigid Bodies 178

Grin', A.V., and V.A. Pavlov [Institute of Physics of Metals of the Academy of Sciences USSR]. Internal Friction in Deformed α-Solid Solutions of Aluminum With Magnesium 189

Lebedev, N.S., and V.S. Postnikov [Kemerovo Pedagogical Institute]. Effect of Plastic Deformation on Internal Friction of Ferrous Alloys 199

Tsobkallo, S.O. [Leningrad Polytechnic Institute]. Study of Defects in Metal Products and Samples by the Method of Measuring the Damping of Vibrations 222

Pavlov, V.A. [Institute of Physics of Metals of the Academy of Sciences USSR]. Analysis of the Defects in Crystal Lattice by Using the Internal Friction 227

Datsko, O.I., and V.A. Pavlov [Institute of Physics of Metals of the Academy of Sciences USSR]. Dependence of the Internal Friction in Pure Nickel on the Temperature 234

Borisova, N.S., and V.M. Rozenberg [Institute of Science of Metals and Physics of Metals, TsNIIChM]. Study of the Effect of the Intergranular Structure of Austenite on the Internal Friction and Creep 241

Semoylova, A.Ya., and V.S. Postnikov [Kemerovo Pedagogical Institute] Recovery of the Internal Friction in Aluminum, Silver, and Platinum After the Removal of the Loading 251

Postnikov, V.S. [Kemerovo Pedagogical Institute]. Internal Friction of Plastically Deformed Metals and Alloys at Elevated Temperatures 264

Bernshteyn, M.L., and Ye.S. Tikhomirova [Moscow Steel Institute]. Effect of Surface-Hardening on the Internal Friction of Commercial-Grade Iron 279

Maksimyuk, P.A. [Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiyev State University)]. Analysis of the Maximum Internal Friction on Grain Boundaries in the Aluminum-Copper-Nickel Alloys 289

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S/137/61/000/005/042/060
A006/A106

AUTHORS: Datsko, O. I., and Pavlov, V. A.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of internal friction of pure nickel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1961, 32, abstract 5Zh244 (V sb. "Relaks. yavleniya v metallakh i splavakh", Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960, 234-240)

TEXT: The authors review studies on the effect of grain boundaries on internal friction in metal and present results of their investigations on the internal friction of Ni containing $\leqslant$ 0.013% impurities. The ingots were forged into rods from which 0.80 mm diam. wire was produced by rolling and drawing at room temperature with intermediate annealing. (Deformation after final annealing attained 80%). The temperature dependence of internal friction was studied with the aid of a twisting pendulum in a vacuum at about 0.5 cycles oscillation frequency. The deformed specimens were heated several times to different temperatures and internal friction was determined after each heating. A strong dependence of attenuation from the conditions of mechanical and thermal treatment was established which indicates that plastic deformation of a specimen causing the

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crushing and turning of mosaic domains changes simultaneously both the magnitude and location of internal friction peaks. It can be expected that even small amounts of impurities in the dislocation range and on the boundaries of mosaic domains will impair the poligonization processes, the growth of domains and stress relaxation on the boundaries of domains. This, apparently, explains the appearance of a second peak of internal friction in Ni with 0.023% Al only after annealing at 900°C (at a higher Al content this peak does not exist). There are 12 references. See also RZhMet, 1959, no. 12, 27250.

V. G.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, O.I.

Mechanism of low-frequency internal friction in the material of steel cable wires. Trudy MakNII 12: Vop. gor. elektromekh. no.4:379-383 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Wire rope—Testing)
(Internal friction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, O.I.

Effect of the mechanical state of ferromagnetic nickel on its internal friction. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.3:416-420 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

L 57815-65 EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)
Pf-4/Pad IJP(c) JD/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP5008795

S/0126/65/019/003/0465/0466
539.67

33
32
B

AUTHOR: Datsko, O. I.; Pavlov, V. A.

TITLE: Internal friction in nickel

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 465-466

TOPIC TAGS: nickel, internal friction, metal drawing, recrystallization

[illegible] The internal friction of pure nickel specimens [illegible] by drawing [illegible] measured, with 7% of the reduction done 18-20 hrs [illegible] measurements were [illegible] deformed specimens were heated under one of [illegible] following sets of [illegible] 4, 2 and 0.7-2.5 deg/min for a period of [illegible] min holding period and then heated at a rate of 2 deg/min. It is concluded that the appearance of peaks on the temperature curve of internal friction of pure nickel (deformed and recrystallized), and the change in height, width and [illegible] position are closely associated with the decrease in the density of de[illegible] introduced by plastic deformation and as the result of [illegible]. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

L 52325-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5008795

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of Metals, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04May64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

GARBER, R.I.; DATSKO, O.I.

Internal friction during α-γ transformations in iron. Part 1. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 20 no.3:442-447 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

GARBER, R.I.; DATSKO, O.I.

Internal friction during δ-γ transformation in iron. Part 2. Fiz.-met. i metalloved. 20 no.5:749-752 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UkrSSR. Submitted July 28, 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

L 14992-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/HW/MJW(CL)

ACC NR: AP5028571 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/005/0799/0800

AUTHOR: Datsko, O. I.; Pavlov, V. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics of Metals AN SSSR (Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Internal friction in nickel based ferromagnetic alloys

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 5, 1965, 799-800

TOPIC TAGS: internal friction, nickel alloy, temperature dependence, ferromagnetic material, metal recrystallization, metallographic examination

ABSTRACT: For this work, 6 alloys were made up: 0.023, 0.05, 0.24, 0.5, 1.5 and 2.92 wt % Al. The specimens were plastically deformed (about 80%) and heated at 2 deg/min to 700, 800 and 900°C and held at temperature for 1 min (heat treatments 1, 2, and 3); besides these, an annealing treatment was done at 900°C for 3 hrs (treatment 4). Depending on the heat treatment different magnitudes of internal friction were obtained in the temperature range 20-300°C as a result of the magnetoelastic effect. Data were presented illustrating the phenomenon:

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L 14992-66
ACC NR: AP5028571

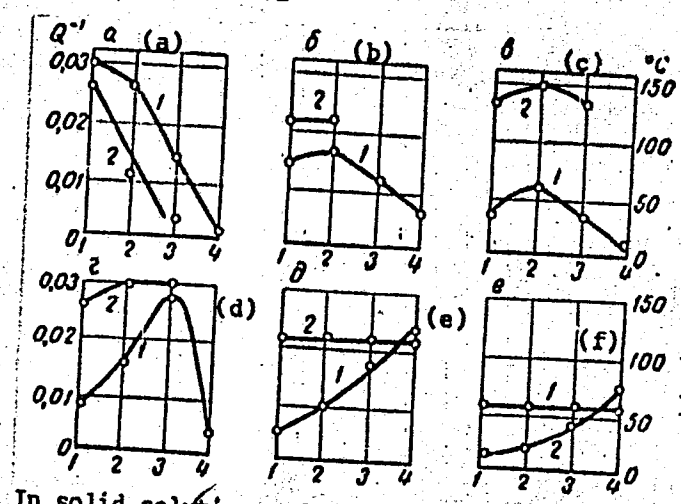

Fig. 1. Influence of temperature and time of annealing on the magnitude of internal friction (curve 1) and the temperature of the magnetic peak maximum (curve 2) in solid solutions of nickel with aluminum: a--0.023; b--0.05; c--0.24; d--0.5; e--1.5; f--2.94 wt % Al. In all figures the horizontal axis gives the number of the heat treatment, while the vertical gives: left--internal friction Q^{-1}, right--position of the maximum, °C.

In solid solutions of nickel with 0.023 wt % aluminum (a), the magnetoelastic internal friction was significantly lowered with increase in temperature and time of annealing. This change was analogous to that found for pure nickel. At concentra-

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L 14992-66

ACC NR: AP5028571

tions of 0.05 and 0.24 wt % aluminum (b, c) a slight increase was noted initially but thereafter the magnetic internal friction decreased. For the 1.5 and 2.94 wt % concentrations (d, e) a significant increase was found. Metallographic examination clarified the role of structure with regard to the above phenomenon. The threshold recrystallization temperature and grain size were obtained for each alloy and each heat treatment. The threshold recrystallization temperature increased with increased alloy content (from 415°C for pure nickel to 670°C for 2.93% Al), while the grain size decreased for the same annealing temperature. Consequently by increasing the aluminum content for constant annealing temperatures a higher defect density was postulated. This should increase the blocking tendency on the domain boundaries and explain the experimental results for the emergence and displacement of the peak with temperature and time. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables.

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Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

L 18735-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6005139 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/001/0068/0073

AUTHOR: Garber, R. I.; Datsko, O. I.

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN UkrSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Internal friction during the $\alpha - \gamma$ transformation of iron. III

47
B

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 21, no. 1, 1966, 68-73

TOPIC TAGS: internal friction, iron, phase transition, torsional vibration

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of two previous investigations (Garber, R. I., Datsko, O. I. FMM, 1965, 20, 3, 442; FMM, 1965, 20, 5, 749) which had shown that the excitation of torsional vibrations of Fe with 0.03 wt.% C by a deformation amplitude of $8 \cdot 10^{-5}$ causes the damping decrement to attain higher values in the temperature range of the beginning and end (895°C) of the $\alpha - \gamma$ transformation owing to the resonance losses caused by the reversible movements of the dislocations. In this connection, the authors now investigate the effect of shear, tensile and phase stresses, as well as of carburizing, on the damping decreement of Fe with 0.03 wt.% C during $\alpha - \gamma$ transformation. It is established that the decrement of torsional vibrations due to resonance losses is strongly affected by shear, tensile and phase stresses. Increasing the initial amplitude of shear stresses from 240 to 450 g/mm^2 leads to an increase in the decrement by a factor of 1.5. Increasing the tensile stresses from 85

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to 250 g/mm^2 is accompanied by nonmonotonic variations in the damping decrement of torsional vibrations; at 140 g/mm^2 the decrement increases roughly 1.8 times; on transition from 120 to 140 g/mm^2 the optimal resonance frequency increases from 2.48 to 2.83 cps and the height of the decrement increases roughly 1.3 times. Increasing the heating rate to 5 deg/min leads to an increase in and displacement of the peak of the decrement by appr. 15° C beyond the confines of the $\alpha - \gamma$ region. The deformation amplitudes at which the hysteresis and resonance losses appear are a function of the concentration of C atoms in Fe. Carburizing leads to the hardening of Fe: this manifests itself in the fact that deformations of $8 \cdot 10^{-5}$-$4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ lead to purely resonance losses conditioned by the movement of dislocations; deformations of $1.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$-$6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ lead to hysteresis losses associated with the movement of dislocations, while deformations of $3 \cdot 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$-1.10^{-5} apparently lead to relaxation losses. Thus, the damping decrement of the torsional vibrations of Fe with 0.03 wt.% C in the range of high-plasticity temperatures exceeding the beginning and end of $\alpha - \gamma$ transformation may be conditioned by the various types of losses dependent on the initial deformation amplitude. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Nov64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

L 26644-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP5025331 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/003/0442/0447 69

AUTHOR: Garber, R. I.; Datsko, O. I. 68

ORG: Physical Engineering Institute, AN SSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR) B

TITLE: Internal friction during alpha-gamma conversion of iron 27

18

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 20, no. 3, 1965, 442-447

TOPIC TAGS: internal friction, iron, phase transition, temperature dependence, carbon, plastic deformation, creep, metastable state

ABSTRACT: In iron with 0.03% carbon, the maximum on temperature dependence curves of low frequency internal friction was shown in the α-γ conversion range, which in proportion to the increase in deformation amplitude, shifted to the high temperature boundary of the range (from 860 to 890C). Thus the internal friction rose significantly. It was proposed that at low amplitudes (4.10^{-6}) the maximum was combined with friction in the interphase boundaries and at high amplitudes (8.10^{-5}), with losses in plastic deformation. It was found that the attenuation ratio of iron in the temperature conversion range was basically caused by temperature background, friction at the interphase boundaries and plastic deforma-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

L 26644-66

ACC NR: AP5025331

tion losses. The plastic deformation losses during relative deformations in the order of 8.10^{-5} were very high and were observed in a wide temperature range, significantly exceeding the range of α-γ conversion of iron with 0.03% carbon. Losses in plastic deformation had maxima at the same temperatures as creep rate: 690° and 890° (end of polymorphic conversion of ferrite). The reduction in loss from plastic deformation as a result of decreased relative deformation of the specimen to 4.10^{-6} made it possible to locate the attenuation ratio peak in the 860° range, which may be combined with friction at the interphase boundaries. The gradual reduction of attenuation ratio in the γ-phase range over a period of 50-100° apparently indicated the presence of metastable phases causing additional internal friction in the single-phase with respect to stable structure of the range. Orig. art. has: 3 fig.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 09Jul64/ ORIG REF: 015/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, T. F., TOKAMITOV, V. A.

Flexible hydraulic insulation in a pressure diversion tunnel. Gidr. stroi. 21, No 5, 1952.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, T. F.

"Synthetic Liquid Roofing Asphalt." Cand Tech Sci, Azerbaydzhan Sci-Res Inst of Construction Materials and Structures, Baku, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 23, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V. G.

2

CA

Organic matter in water of certain seas. V. G. Datsko. Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 24, 294-7(1939)(in English).—Analyses of water samples showed that the C and N contents of the Sea of Azov and the Caspian are higher than those of other seas investigated. The water of the Caspian is much more abundantly stored with org. C than the Sea of Azov but is poorer in N. The hydrographic reasons are briefly discussed. The water of the White Sea is richer in both org. C and N than are the ocean waters, and its C/N quotient is somewhat lower. The protein and carbohydrate contents are given in a table:

Sea	Protein mg./l.	Carbohydrates mg./l.	Total of carbohydrates + protein mg./l
Caspian	3.1	11.0	14.1
Sea of Azov	3.9	6.0	9.9
White Sea	1.9	4.0	5.9
Black Sea	1.6	4.0	5.6
Greenland Sea	1.4	3.5	4.9

A. H. Krappe

6 references.

ALL UNION INST. Sea Fisheries + Oceanography

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V. G.

Photometric investigation of the color reaction of sulfuric acid with organic substances in natural water. V. G. Datsko. *Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 381-91(in French, 380)(1940).—The most intense coloration was observed at 220-80° after treatment for up to 10 min. The relation between intensity of color and amt. of org. substances can be expressed graphically by a straight line. NaCl added in amt. corresponding to 20% Cl, did not affect an intensity of color. The most intense color was produced by humic acid, then glucose and peptone (in decreasing order). A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

DATSKO, V. G.

BC

A-4

[illegible] Biomass content in Sea of Azov. V. G. [illegible] Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1940, 27, 74—76).—Varying content of O_2 in the sea surface is due to the photosynthetic activity of phytoplankton, which ascend during the day and descend at night. The O_2 content in the surface layers of water is min. (88% saturated), at 9 a.m., and max. 242% of saturation) at about 6 p.m. R. H. H.

Hydrochem Lab, Azov-Black Sea Inst. Marine Fish. & Oceanography.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.
CA

2

Dissolved organic matter and its accumulation in sediments. V. G. Datsko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 59, 523-5(1948).—Methods for the accurate detn. of org. material in sea water were developed by D. (C.A. 34, [illegible] and Pedrony (*Elements khim. Kolonia Kaspitskogo morya* (Izdatel. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Moscow) 1941, 104 pp.), especially based on O and N detns. They are fundamental for a study of the geochem. conditions in the waters and sediments of the Caspian, Azovian, Black, and White Seas. Although the water of the Caspian Sea contains an av. of 15 mg./l., the Azovian Sea 10 mg./l., a considerable enrichment of org. matter is observed in the Bay of Kaldak (80 mg./l.) and Kara-Bogaz-Gol (150 mg./l.). The comparison with data from the Atlantic Ocean and other open seas demonstrates that in closed basins, like the Caspian Sea, the org. matter is higher, and most of it is dissolved (suspended). There is a definite state of equil. with the oxidation and the consumption by bacteria. The maintenance of this equil. is to a great extent detd. by the photosynthesis of org. material in the water, and its supplementary introduction from the water of large rivers, e.g. the Volga which brings about 7 million tons of org. material into the Caspian Sea per yr. It is also essential that such river waters be derived from regions of the continent rich in forests and swamps. This dissolved org. material plays an essential role in the *formation of petroleum*. In the petroleum-bearing horizons the sorption of the org. material on the sediments in the level of the sea, or in low depths near the shore, and the filtration through them is of primary importance, combined with particular conditions of the climate and the water circulation. They bring about the coagulation of the org. suspensoids. F. (*loc. cit.*) undertook special expts. on the flocculation of org. material from sea water, by its sorption on colloid ppts. from an $Al_2(SO_4)_3$ soln. The results strongly confirm the general importance of these factors in the enrichment of org. compds. in littoral sediments.

W. Eitel

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

11 Jan 1948

USSR/Oceanography
Phosphates

"Phosphates in the Bottom of the Sea of Azov," V. G. Datsko, Azov-Black Sea Inst Maritime Fish Econ and Oceanography, 2½ pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 2

During the year of 1932, 192 samples of the bottom of various regions of the Azov Sea tested for phosphorous content. Sharp decrease in phosphorous content noticed in summer months. Assuming that decrease in amount of phosphates in surface layers of the bottom is accompanied with increase in water of the sea by equivalent amount of phosphorous, calculates that

USSR/Oceanography (Contd) 11 Jan 1948

approximately 8,000 tons of phosphate enter the sea each year from the bottom. Submitted by Academician D. S. Belyankin, 31 Oct 1947.

43T93

DATSKO, V. G.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V. G.
CA

14

Determination of organic carbon in natural waters. V. G. Datsko and V. B. Datsko. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 73, 337-9(1950).—The combustion of org. matter is done with molten KNO_3 at 400-50° by using the combustion tube technique. Oxidation of some CO and sublimates is done by means of CuO and Pt foil in a heated tube. The usual technique of tube method of combustion is followed with absorption trains. Air is used for the conventional O stream; it is purified by passage over CuO-Pt in a hot tube, followed by scrubbing with alkali. The CO_2 from the sample is taken up in $Ba(OH)_2$ soln. Techniques for handling moist sediments, etc., are discussed. G. M. Kosolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

CA DATSKO, V. G.
1951

General and physical chemistry
21

Vertical distribution of organic matter in the Black Sea. V. G. Datsko (Oceanograph. Inst., Kerch, U.S.S.R.). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 77, 1059-62(1951).—Detns. made down to 2000 m. depth showed a gradual increase of col. org. matter with depth and a gradual decrease of colloidal and suspended org. matter with depth. Many data are supplied. Possibly the processes of reduction of SO_4 in the bottom layers are accompanied by utilization of org. C. G. M. Kosolapoff

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

Datsko, V.G.

Geology

The contents of organic substances in the Azov Sea before the regulation of the discharge of the Don River. V. G. Datsko (Sci. Research Inst. Fish Ind. and Oceanograph., Kerch). *Gidrokhim. Materialy* 23, 3-10(1955).—To det. the effect of the changed river discharge, brought about by installation of hydrotechnical plants, the total carbon content of the Sea of Azov was detd. in 1949 and 1950. In 1949 the C content was highest in April (8 mg./1000 cc.). In May it dropped to 5.78, rose again during the summer months and declined between Sept. and Nov. The fluctuations are due to the biogenic activity of the phytoplankton. In 1950 the data for April and May were lower, but those of June and July higher, than in 1949. Of the total org. matter, dissolved matter was the most nearly const.; less so was suspended org. matter, and least the org. bottom deposit. Throughout the whole basin the production of org. matter by phytoplankton averaged 34 millions of tons (dry basis) during a vegetative period. A. S. Mirkin

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V. G.

The problem of the turnover of biogenic elements and the direction in which the study is to be pursued. V. G. Datsko (Sci. Research Inst. Fish Ind. and Oceanograph., Kerch). *Gidrokhim. Materialy* 23, 11-18(1955).—There is a certain quant. relation between the biogenic productivity of water basins and the biogenic elements, inorg. and org. N and P, that are essential for the production. The greater the production, the greater are the required amts. of N and P. However, the relation is not simple. The same amt. of N and P may account for varying amts. of org. matter depending on the nature of the basin, whether shallow or deep. In shallow waters the biogenic activity is more intense, and the yearly production requires smaller amts. of N and P. The frequency of a yearly turnover can be expressed by the ratio A/B, where A represents the quantity of the biogenic elements required by the phytoplanktons for the production of a definite amt. of biogenic mass during a certain period and B the amt. actually present during this period. The biogenic mass is about 95% of the total solid matter present in the sea, the rest is brought in by tributaries. The production of the phytoplanktons can be estd. from the amt. of O being liberated during the period of biogenic activity, and the total mass by detg. the C content. Allowing for some loss through exchange with other basins and absorption by the bottom it was found that the A/B ratio for the sea of Azov is 7-8. With the aid of this ratio it is possible to calc. the annual production of biogenic mass. A. S. Mirkin

Chem

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.

USSR/ Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11559

Author : Datsko V.G.

Title : Hydrochemical Conditions in the Azov Sea During Occurence of Lethal Phenomena

Orig Pub : Gidrokhim. materialy, 1955, 25, 28-40

Abstract : Diurnal progression course of O_2, is described for different depth levels and different seasons, prior to the stemming of the river Don. On prolonged absence ofintensive, wind-induced, mixing of water masses in summertime, O_2 deficiency occurs in bottom waters which leads to lethal conditions. At the same time there is observed at this level an accumulation of phosphates, due to decomposition of organic matter and their inflow from the ground, while in the surface layers the amount of phosphates is decreased as a result of their comsumption by the phytoplankton. During lethal conditions, in the lower layers of water having a pH < 8, conversion of SiO_2 into truly dissolved form is inhibited and sillicon of phytoplankton residues accumulates in the lower layers and at bottom surface.

Card 1/2

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USSR/ Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11559

During lethal anaerobic conditions there are also formed reduced decomposition products, including toxic ones (for example H_2S), which on subsequent vigorous wind-induced mixing spread rapidly and can have a fatal effect on fish. It may be assumed that after stemming of the Don the lethal processes in the Azov sea will be decreased.

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V. G.

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61346

Author: Datsko, V. G.

Institution: None

Title: On the Question Concerning Fluctuations of the Phosphate Content in the Upper Layers of the Black Sea

Original Periodical: Gidrokhim. materialy, 1955, 25, 41-46

Abstract: Investigations of the author conducted over many years have shown that content of phosphates in trophogenic layer is most dynamic and decreases sometimes to zero or proximate thereto values (for instance in August of 1952 and 1953) while during other years (for instance late August-early September 1948) it can be quite high. Decrease in phosphates is due to their consumption by producers of organic matter and removal of P to deep levels by sedimenting detritus, while their increase is the result of an inflow with river waters, mineralization of organic matter within the upper

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

USSR/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry, D

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61346

Abstract: strata and also of their removal from deep levels which sometimes is very intensive within individual areas of the sea.

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.

USSR/Chemistry - Conferences

Card 1/1 Pub. 124 - 19/25

Authors : Alekin, O. A., Memb. Corresp., Acad. of Sc., USSR; Datsko, V. G., Dr. of Chem. Sc.; and Konovalov, G. S., Cand. of Chem. Sc.

Title : Important problems of hydrochemistry

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 25/12, 82-83, Dec 1955

Abstract : Minutes are presented from the 19-th All-Union Hydrochemical Conference held in Novocherkask during May 8-13, 1955. The hydrochemical problems discussed and the resolutions adopted are listed.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V. G.

USSR/ Geology - Geochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 25/47

Authors : Datsko, V. G.

Title : The dynamics of phosphates in the upper layers of the Black Sea

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/6, 1127-1129, Feb 21, 1955

Abstract : Investigations were conducted in a 300 m layer of the Black Sea to determine whether the phosphate content in the thropogenic layer of the sea can be reduced to zero or values close to it as results of the activities of organic substance producers as the case is in other seas. The results obtained are described. Five USSR references (1930-1953). Table; map.

Institution : The Azov-Black Sea Scientific Research Institute of Sea Fish Life and Oceanography.

Presented by: Academician A. P. Vinogradov, March 7, 1954

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V. G

USSR / Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry. D

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, No 7878

Author : Alekin, O.A., Datsko, V. G., and Knovalov, G.S.
Inst : Not given
Title : The Hydrochemistry of Reservoirs in Connection with Hydrotechnic Construction.

Orig Pub : Vestn. AN SSSR, 1956, No 8, 110-111

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.

Hydrochemical conditions of the Black Sea and their significance for fishery development. Vop. ikht. no.9:133-141 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Girdokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Black Sea--Marine biology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.

Basic problems in the study of organic substances in natural waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 26:7-18 '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Water--Analysis) (Organic matter)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

Changes in the production of organic matter in the Azov Sea after the regulation of the outlet of the Don River.

V. G. Datsko, Hydrochem. Inst., Acad. Sc. [illegible]

at the same spots and the same times. [illegible] indicate that a significant change of the O_2 rate, and of the phytoplankton growth occurred only 2 yrs. after the regulation of the mouth of the Don River. W. Jacobson

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.; SEMENOV, A.D.

Daily variations of oxygen content and the oxidizability of Azov Sea water in the summer of 1955. Gidrokhim. mat. 27:3-9 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Azov Sea--Oxygen)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.

Content of the organic matter in the water of the Caspian Sea and its oriented balance. Gidrokhim. mat. 27:10-20 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Caspian Sea--Organic matter)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V. G.

AUTHORS: Alekin, O. A., Corresponding Member AN USSR, 30-8-28/37
Datsko, V. G., Doctor of Chemistry, Konovalov, G. S., Candidate of Chemical Sciences.

TITLE: The Development of the Hydrochemical Research Methods and their Tasks (Zadachi razvitiya metodov gidrokhimicheskikh issledovaniy prirodnykh vod.)

PERIODICAL Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 8, pp. 104-105 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In May 1957, the XI. Union Conference of scientists dealing with hydrochemistry took place at Novocherkassk, which was attended by more than 200 representatives of scientific institutes of the AN. The participants dealt with problems concerning the methods of the aforementioned research work upon which ever increasing demands are being made. Great interest was aroused by a review of the methods employed in marine hydrochemistry, because it is intended to use this material (the result of the work performed) in the 3rd geophysical year. Other reviews dealt with the methods of concentration and determination of microelements in open waters. It was stated that apparatus and devices must be improved,

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

The Determination of Phosphorus in Natural Waters by Means of the Extraction of Molybdeno-Phosphoric Heteropolyacid by Butyl Alcohol

62-58-3-17/30

nation of the phosphates in natural waters by means of the Denizhe-Atkins-method is not possible. In the determination of the general phosphorus content the extraction method offers better possibilities and guarantees a higher precision than the method according to Denizhe-Atkins. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Hydrochemistry, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 27, 1957

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

AUTHORS: Alekin, O. A., Datsko, V. G., Brazhnikova, L. V.

SOV/30-58-8-25/43

TITLE: Investigation of Chemical Processes in Natural Waters (Izucheniye khimicheskikh protsessov v prirodnykh vodakh) Conference in Novocherkassk (Soveshchaniye v Novocherkasske)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 119-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The 12th hydrochemical conference was held in Novocherkassk from May 6-11. It had been called by the Gidrokhimicheskiy institut (Hydrochemical Institute). It was attended by about 250 persons: representatives of scientific research institutes, of universities, of planning and economic organizations of a number of republics and regions of the USSR. The main subjects discussed in the conference were investigations of the interaction of natural waters with rock, soil and silt. Such investigations were considered to be particularly interesting which attempted to give a model of the formation of natural waters. A considerable number of reports dealt with the investigation of the carbonate equilibrium in natural waters and of the factors exerting an influence on this process. Reports were also given on research dealing with the dynamics of or-

Card 1/2

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ganic substances in natural waters. The methods used in the separation of organic substances from natural waters and in the investigation of their composition were found to be imperfect. The investigation of the qualitative composition of organic substances found in natural waters should be intensified by reverting to the use of spectrophotometry in the infrared range, and to that of chromatography. The importance of horizontal and vertical shifting of waters for physico-chemical and biological processes is also shown. The necessity of devoting more attention to the investigation of the relation between hydrochemical processes with hydrometeorological and hydrological conditions was emphasized. Reports were also given on research dealing with the regulation of rivers connected with the construction of hydroelectrical power plants and other hydrotechnical constructions.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, Vasiliy Gordeyevich; ALEKIN, O.A., otv.red.; TRIFONOV, D.N., red. izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Organic matter in southern seas of the U.S.S.R.] Organicheskoe veshchestvo v vodakh iuzhnykh morei SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1959. 270 p. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Alekin).
(Organic matter) (Seawater)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

5(2)

SOV/62-59-9-3/40

AUTHORS: Kaplin, V. T., Semenov, A. D., Datsko, V. G.

TITLE: Trial to Combustion Rapidly the Organic Substance in Detecting Phosphorus and Nitrogen in Natural Waters

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 9, pp 1526-1528 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To accelerate the combustion of organic substances in natural water by applying sulfuric acid, which may last up to 130 hours, the authors used potassium chlorate with good success. The time necessary for the detection was reduced to 1 - 1.5 hours, but the method made necessary an additional treatment of the water to eliminate the influence of the oxidant residues on the result of analysis. The additional treatment is especially necessary for the detection of nitrogen. For phosphorus detection it is the following: 100 ml of sample, 2 ml of sulfuric acid and 1 ml of 5% potassium chlorate solution are boiled until the appearance of SO_2 smoke, subsequently a return-flow cooler is attached and boiling goes on for another hour. All organic compounds are completely destroyed in the course of this process.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

Trial to Combustion Rapidly the Organic Substance in Detecting Phosphorus and Nitrogen in Natural Waters

SOV/62-59-9-3/40

The excess potassium chlorate is decomposed by sodium sulfite and continued boiling, the SO_2 is then evaporated and the precipitate is investigated for phosphorus by the conventional method. Table 1 lists the analysis results of water from Don and Volga, the Tsimlyanskoye reservoir, the Azov Sea and the Taganrog Bay. For detecting nitrogen the reagents had to be very precisely measured-in. Otherwise the decomposition process is the same. Table 2 shows the results. There are 2 tables and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Hydrochemical Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: March 8, 1958

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

5(3)

AUTHORS: Kaplin, V. T., Datsko, V. G. SOV/62-59-9-28/40

TITLE: Extraction of Indophenol From Aqueous Solutions by Means of Organic Solvents

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 9, pp 1673-1674 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hitherto, it was not possible to extract indophenol dyes, formed by sodium hypobromite and ammonium salts in the presence of phenol, with organic solvents. However, this would be of importance for the determination of ammonium nitrogen. For this reason the authors investigated a considerable number of organic solvents as possible mediums for the extraction of indophenol dyes from the highly basic aqueous solutions in which the phenolate - hypobromite reaction takes place. Only negative results were obtained in these tests. On acidifying the basic solutions, extraction with these solvents became possible. The following solvents were investigated: Ethyl ether, acetoacetic acid ester, methyl ethyl ketone, dichloroethane, n-butyl-, isobutyl-, isoamyl alcohol, and chloroform. The optimum conditions determined for n-butyl alcohol are described (Table 1). Chloroform enables

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

Extraction of Indophenol From Aqueous Solutions by Means of Organic Solvents SOV/62-59-9-28/40

maximum extraction in a wider pH range than butyl alcohol. The only disadvantage of the chloroform method is the somewhat weak color of the solution. Data concerning the investigation of the optical density in dependence of the ammonia concentration are given in table 2. There are 2 tables and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Hydrochemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1959

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.

Concentration and production of organic matter in sea water. Gidrokhim.mat. 28:91-100 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, g.Novocherkassk.
(Sea water) (Organic matter)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.; GUSEYNOV, M.M.

Content of biogenous elements and organic matter in the waters of the lower Don River from observations made in 1956-1957. Gidrokhim.mat. 29:54-67 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk. (Don River--Water--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.; SEMENOV, A.D.

Observations of the oxygen concentrations in the Sea of Azov on the content of biogenous elements in 1955-1956. Gidrokhim. mat. 29:102-117 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Azov, Sea of--Water--Analysis) (Oxygen)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.; MAKSIMOVA, M.P.

Content of some forms of nitrogen, phosphorus, and silicon in White Sea waters. Gidrokhim.mat. 29:118-130 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk. (White Sea--Water--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.; SEMENOV, A.D.

Determining phosphorus in natural waters. Gidrokhim.mat. 29:219-229 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Water--Analysis) (Phosphorus--Analysis)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.; KAPLIN, V.T.

Using the phenolate - hypobromite reaction for ammonia determining the latter in natural waters. Gidrokhim.mat. 29:230-237 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk. (Water--Analysis) (Ammonia)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKO, V.G.; MAKSIMOVA, M.P.

Relation between values for the permanganate oxidation of White Sea water in neutral and alkaline media. Izv.Kar.i Kol'.fil. AN SSSR no.4:142-145 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Belomorskaya biologicheskaya stantsiya Karel'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

(Permanganate) (Sea water) (Oxidation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

SEVEMOV, A.D.; DATSKO, V.G.

Modification of the micro method for determining organic carbon in natural waters by combustion in fused saltpeter. Gidrokhim. mat. 29:238-241 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Water--Analysis) (Carbon)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

YEREMENKO, Vladimir Yakovlevich; DATSKO, V.G., prof., doktor khim.nauk, otv.red.; VAGINA, N.S., red.izd-va; LEBEDEVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Spectrographic determination of trace elements (heavy metals) in natural waters] Spektrograficheskoe opredelenie mikroelementov (tiazhelykh metallov) v prirodnykh vodakh. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 79 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Water--Analysis) (Metals--Spectra)

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Akademiya nauk SSSR. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut

Gidrokhimicheskiye materialy, t. XXX (Hydrochemical substances, v.30) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 213 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut (Novocherkassk).

Editorial Board (Title page): Resp. Ed. O. A. Alekin, N. V. Veselovskiy, Deputy Resp. Ed. V. G. Datsko, G. S. Konovalov, N. I. Kriventsov, P. A. Kryukov, Resp. Secretary and K. G. Lazarev. Ed. of Publishing House: D. N. Trifonov. Tech. Ed.: I. T. Dorokhina.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for hydrologists, hydrochemists, and hydrometeorologists.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 22 articles on the hydrochemistry of rivers and water bodies in the USSR. The authors discuss pollution, spectrographic methods of determining the content of microelements in water, and the content and discharge of ions, gases, as well as chemical, biogenic, and organic substances. A map showing the distribution of the ionic discharge of rivers in the USSR is the most complete to appear in print to date. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

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Lapshin, F. V. [Kafedra obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Chernovitskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta - Department of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Chernovtsy State Medical Institute]. Sulfate Waters of Northern Bukovina 126

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ALEKIN, O.A.; DATSKO, V.G., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

Methods for hydrochemical analyses of natural waters. Vest.AN SSSR 30 no.8:121-123 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Alekin).
(Water--Analysis)

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SEMENOV, A.D.; IVLEVA, I.N.; DATSKO, V.G.

Determination of microgram quantities of amino acids in natural waters. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 1:184-186 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Amino acids)

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DATSKO, V.G., prof.; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.; PONOMAREV, I.F., prof.

Fifteenth All-Union Hydrochemical Conference. Zhur. VKhO 6 no.6: 702 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Water conservation--Congresses)

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DATSKO, V.G.; GONCHAROVA, I.A.; PROTSENKO, G.P.

Study of organic matter in the Volga and Don Rivers and the Sea of Azov. Gidrokhim. mat. 31:108-112 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, g. Novocherkassk.
(Volga River--Organic matter)(Don River--Organic matter)
(Azov, Sea of--Organic matter)

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KAPLIN, V.T.; DATSKO, V.G.

Method of fast determination of organic nitrogen in natural waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 31:197-203 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, g. Novocherkassk.
(Water--Analysis) (Nitrogen)

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DATSKO, V.G.; GONCHAROVA, I.A.

Study of organic matter from Tsimlyansk Reservoir and the White Sea. Gidrokhim. mat. 32:128-130 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Tsimlyansk Reservoir—Organic matter)
(White Sea—Organic matter)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

ALEKIN, O.A.; DATSKO, V.G.; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V.

Fourteenth All-Union Conference on Hydrochemistry. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.1:94 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Water—Analysis)

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MAKSIMOVA, M.P.; DATSKO, V.G.

Orientative balance of organic matter in the White Sea. Trudy Kar. fil.AN SSSR no.31:126-131 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(White Sea--Organic matter)

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DATSKO, V.G., doktor khim.nauk; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khim.nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V., kand.khim.nauk

Hydrochemical sources for the comprehensive utilization and protection of water resourses. Vest.AN SSSR 31 no.9:135-136 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Water—Analysis)

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DATSKO, V.G.; VASIL'YEVA, V.L.

Changes observed in the discharge of organic substances and biogenous elements by waters of the Don River into the Sea of Azov following the construction of Tsimlyansk Reservoir. Gidrokhim. mat. 34:77-85 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Don River--Water--Composition)

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SEMENOV, A.D.; IVLEVA, I.N.; DATSKO, V.G.

Method of determining microgram quantities of reducing sugars in natural waters by the use of alkaline solution of bivalent copper. Gidrokhim.mat. 34:138-146 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.
(Water--Analysis) (Sugars)

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DATSKO, V.G., doktor khim.nauk; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khim.nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V., kand.khim.nauk

Studies of the chemical composition of surface waters. Vest.AN SSSR 32 no.8:124-125 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Water--Composition)

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DATSKO, V.G., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; PONOMAREV, I.F., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Sixteenth Hydrochemical Conference. Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:690 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Water--Composition)

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SEMENOV, A.D.; IVLEVA, I.N.; DATSKO, V.G.

Methods for the concentration and determination of amino acids in natural waters. Trudy Kom. nal.khim. 13:62-65 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut g. Novocherkassks.
(Amino acids) (Water—Analysis)

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SEMENOV, A.D.; IVLEVA, I.N.; DATSKO, V.G.

Microdetermination of reducing sugars in natural waters.
Trudy Kom.nanal.khim. 13:66-68 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk.
(Sugars) (Water—Analysis)

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DATSKO, V.G.; VASIL'YEVA, V.L.

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1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk.
(Tsimlyansk Reservoir--Plankton)

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GONCHAROVA, I.A.; STRADOMSKAYA, A.G.; DATSKO, V.G.

Determination of the molecular weight of organic matter in natural waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 35:156-160 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk.
(Organic matter) (Water--Composition) (Molecular weights)

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SEMENOV, A.D.; IVLEVA, I.N.; DATSKO, V.G.

Determination of microgram quantities of humic acids in natural waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 35:161-167 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk.
(Water--Composition) (Humic acid)

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DATSKO, V.G., doktor khim. nauk; PONOMAREV, N.F., doktor khim. nauk; FESENKO, N.G., kand.khim. nauk; BRAZHNIKOVA, L.V., kand.khim.nauk

The 17th hydrochemical conference. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.6:695 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

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DATSKO, V.G. [deceased]; VASIL'YEVA, V.L.; TUMAKOVA, Zh.A.

Content of organic carbon in the silts of the Tsimlyansk Reservoir. Gidrokhim. mat. 37:71-78 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Glavnogo upravlen'ya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, Novocherkassk.

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GONCHAROVA, I.A.; STOGLOVSKAYA, A.G.; DATSKO, V.G. [deceased]

Determining the molecular weight of organic substances by means of isothermal distillation in small beakers. Gidrokhim. mat. 37:95-98 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut Glavnogo upravleniya gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, Novocherkassk.

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NEMTSEVA, L.I.; SEMENOV, A.D.; DATSKO, V.G.

Microdetermination of volatile amines escaping from natural waters with water vapor. Zhur. anal. khim. 19 no.3:383-385 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.

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SEMENOV, A.D.; SEMENOVA, I.M.; GONCHAROVA, I.A.; STRADOMSKAYA, A.G.; DATSKO, V.G. [deceased]

Infrared spectra of humic acids in natural waters. Gidrokhim. mat. 38:157-161 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.

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DATSKO, V.G. [deceased]; VASIL'YEVA, V.L.

Changes in the content of organic and biogenic substances along the length of the Tsimlyansk Reservoir and the Don River below the dam. Gidrokhim. mat. 38:25-37 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Novocherkassk.

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DATSKO, V.G.; KLIMOV, I.T.; KRASNOV, V.N.

Content of some heavy metals in the waters and silts of the Tsimlyansk Reservoir. Gidrokhim.mat. 36:50-55 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk. Submitted October 24, 1961.

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DATSKO, V.G.; VASIL'YEVA, V.L.

Yearly production of phytoplankton in the Tsimlyansk Reservoir. Gidrokhim.mat. 36:75-83 '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk. Submitted November 9, 1961.

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SEMENOV, A.D.; IVLEVA, I.N.; DATSKO, V.G.

Determination of the reducing sugars in the hydrolysates of the organic matter of natural waters. Gidrokhim.mat. 36:161-164 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Gidrokhimicheskiy institut, Novocherkassk. Submitted December 18, 1961.

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DATSKOVSKIY, B.M.

GOLSHMID, K. L., DATSKOVSKII, B. M.

Antiphagin treatment of staphyloderma. Vest. vener. No. 4, July-Aug. 50. p. 22-5

1. Of the Clinic for Skin Diseases (Director--Prof. K. L. Golshmid), Molotov Medical Institute, Molotov.

CIML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

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DATSKOVSKIY, B. M.

Antirabic vaccination in pemphigus vulgaris. Vest. vener., Moskva no4:36-37 July-Aug 1951. (CLML 21:1)

1. Of the Clinic for Skin Diseases, Molotov Medical Institute (Head — Prof. K. L. Golshmid) and of Oblast Skin-Venereological Dispensary (Head Physician — Candidate Medical Sciences G. N. Gnusdev).

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DATSKOVSKIY, B.M.

Penicillin therapy in dermatites caused by salvarsan. Vest.ven. i derm. no.3:59-60 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Klinika kozhnykh bolezney Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(Skin--Diseases) (Salvarsan) (Penicillin)

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DATSKOVSKIY, B. M.

Datskovskiy, B. M.

"Material on the Problem of the Preventive Treatment of Syphilis." Molotov State Medical Inst. Molotov, 1955 (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

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IYERUSALIMSKIY, P.I., prof.; DATSKOVSKIY, B.M., kand. med. nauk.

"Syphilis, diagnosis and therapy" by K.R. Astvatsaturov. Reviewed by P.I. Ierusalimskii, B.M. Datskovskii. Sov. med. 21 no.7:157-158 Jl '57. (MIRA 12:3)

(SYPHILIS) (ASTVATSATUROV, K.R.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

GNUZDEV, G.N.; DATSKOVSKIY, B.M.

[Early diagnosis and over-all treatment of skin tuberculosis; manual for the practicing physician] Ranniaia diagnostika i kompleksnoe lechenie tuberkuleza kozhi; v pomoshch' prakticheskomu vrachu. Perm. Zvezda, 1959. 43 p. (MIRA 13:8)
(TUBERCULOSIS)

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DATSKOVSKIY, B.M.

Effect of proprioception on the perspiration under normal and pathological conditions. Eksp. issl. po fiziol., biokhim i farm. no.3:83-91'61 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Permskiy meditsinskiy institut.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DAISKOVSKIY, M. V., Engineer

"Substitutes for the Three-Jaw Universal Self-Centering Chucks". Stanki I Instrument Vol. 15, No. 3, 1944

BR 52059019

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKOVSKIY, M.V., Engineer

"Using a Gear-Milling Machine Instead of a Thread-Milling Machine and a Lathe."
Stanki I Instrument Vol. 15 No. 6, 1944

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

Datskovskiy, M.V.

USSR/ Engineering - Machine tools

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 17/25

Authors : Datskovskiy, M. V.

Title : Double action die

Periodical : Stan. i. instr. 1, page 32, Jan 1955

Abstract : A short description and technical data is given on a double-action die designated for blanking and drawing operations. Drawings.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKOVSKIY, S.

Use a scientific basis for the development of the over-all mechanization. Prom.Arm. 5 no.11:27-28 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Armenia--Mechanical engineering)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000509730006-1

DATSKOVSKIY, S. Sh.

Subject : USSR/Engineering AID P - 4775

Card 1/1 Pub. 103 - 2/24

Authors : Khoruzhenko, M. V. and S. Sh. Datskovskiy

Title : Reduction of time needed for planning mass production

Periodical : Stan. i. instr., 3, 3-9, Mr 1956

Abstract : Description of the development, design, construction and implementation of new and adapted machinery and tools for the further increase of quantity production of potato-harvesting combines at the Tula Combine Plant. The authors outline the plan, its underlying principles and the specific alterations and installation of machinery and equipment for mass-production. Two time-flow sheets for making forks for splined shafts are attached. 1 graph, 7 photos, 2 drawings, 1 table are also included.

Institution : Institute for Organization of the Machine-tool and Instrument Industry ("ORGSTANKINPROM").

Submitted : No date

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