"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, L. F.

Stratigraphy of Upper Cretaceous sediments in the Konksko-Yalynskaya trough. Trudy Inst. geol. nauk. AN URSR. Ser. zah. geol. no.1:3-11 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Dnieper Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

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PLOTNIKOVA, L.F.

Turonian and Conaician deposits of the Konka-Yalin Lowland.
Dop.AN URSR no.6:793-795 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V. G. Bondarchukom [Bondarchuk, V.H.].
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Geology, Stratigraphic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

L 12294-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/APGC Pr-4 BW/MN 67
S/081/63/000/005/051/075 64

AUTHOR: Masagutov, R. M., Berg, G. A., Volkova, L. I., Plotnikova, L. I., Pechnikova, T. N. Zagryadskaya, L. M. and Mironov, A. A.

TITLE: Combinations of preparation of raw material for catalytic cracking and utilization of neutralized contact catalyst

[illegible]

[illegible] experiments were conducted on cracking of purified (so-called "depleted") gas oils from a plant for producing neutralized contact catalyst (NChK) and extracted vacuum gas oil from a mixture of Shkapov and Romashkin petroleum. In the catalytic cracking of acid purified gas oil the extraction of coke is lower than in cracking of unrefined gas oils. Gas which forms in cracking of refined gas oil contains more propane-propylene and butane-butylene fractions and less

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L 12294-63

Combinations of preparation .....

3

S/081/63/000/005/051/075

H_2S. Gasoline, extracted in cracking of refined gas oil, contains a smaller amount of S compounds and is more stable during storage. As a result of cracking of refined gas oil a 30 - 40 % fraction of diesel fuel with content of S $\leqslant$ 1 % is extracted. The process is economical, which is indicated by calculations conducted by one of the Ufim oil refineriss. A. Nagatkina.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

L 2901-66 EWT(1)/FCC [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Earlier work [illegible] Dizari. Geomagnetism i aeronomiya, 5, [illegible], 1963. The brightness of first and second order twilight for 30 points in the sky is tabulated separately for the dust and gas components of the atmosphere. Orig. art. has: 30 formulas, 2 tables and 2 figures. [DM]

ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Odessa Polytechnical Institute)

Card 1/2

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BVK

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

L 12294-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/AFGG Pr-4 BW/MN 67
S/081/63/000/005/051/075 64

AUTHOR: Masagutov, R. M., Berg, G. A., Volkova, L. I., Plotnikova, L. I., Pechnikova, T. N. Zagryadskaya, L. M. and Mironov, A. A.

TITLE: Combinations of preparation of raw material for catalytic cracking and obtaining of neutralized contact catalyst

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, no. 5, 1963, 499, abstract 5P147 (Tr. Bashkirsk. n.-t. in-t. po pererabotke neft, 1962, no. 5, 88 - 93)

TEXT: At an experimental plant in 2 l capacity reactor in a mobile layer of bulbous alumosilicated catalyst (KT) at 450° C volume speeds of 0.7, 1.0 and 1.5 hours^{-1}, circulation ratio (KT) 3:1 (index of activity of KT 32 - 33 points) experiments were conducted on cracking of purified (so called "depleted") gas oils from a plant for producing neutralized contact catalyst [illegible]

Card 1/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

L 12294-63 3

Combinations of preparation S/081/63/000/005/051/075

H_2S. Gasoline, extracted in cracking of refined gas oil, contains a smaller amount of S compounds and is more stable during storage. As a result of cracking of refined gas oil a 30 - 40 % fraction of diesel fuel with content of S $\leqslant$ 1 % is extracted. The process is economical, which is indicated by calculations conducted by one of the Ufim oil refineriss. A. Nagatkina.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

[illegible]

[illegible]

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimii. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 497-500

TEXT: The work was carried out with a view to forming and grafting polymer chains to the surface of mineral powders for use in e.g. filters. The experiments were carried out with ZnO, MgO and BeO powders exposed to the vapor of methylmethacrylate at a temperature of 100°C, in thin-walled glass ampoules whilst the entire apparatus was rotated by an electric motor. The radiation source was a 700 kv electron accelerator. There was no evidence for the formation of grafted polymers in the control, nonirradiated experiment, but with a radiation intensity of 1.2×10^{18} ev/cm^3.sec and an exposure time

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of 75 mins, 51.3% by weight on MgO of total polymer was formed, with 20.7% as grafted polymer. Results for BeO with 6 x 10^{18} ev/cm^3. sec and only 5 min irradiation time yielded 24% of the grafted polymer. The relationship between total quantity of polymer formed and intensity of radiation was shown to correspond to a bimolecular mechanism for rupture of kinetic chains due to recombination of the growing macroradicals, and confirmed the radical mechanism of the polymerization process. Experiments carried out with ZnO did not lead to positive results. This is explained as [illegible] perty of electron semiconduction, so that [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, L.M.; YESINA, A.I.

Spatial distribution of seismic centers in Central Asia during 1957-1959. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 6 no.3:18-24 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut matematiki imeni V.I.Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.
(Asia, Central—Earthquakes)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

AUTHORS: [illegible]

TITLE: Spatial distribution of earthquake centers in Soviet Central Asia between 1957 and 1959

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 3, 1962, 18 - 24

TEXT: Data were collected at 24 fixed stations including 14 general equipped with apparatus on the D. P. Kirnos system, 6 regional with apparatus on the D. A. Kharin system, three with different apparatus and 1 with teleseismic apparatus on the B. B. Golitsyn system; also mobile stations belonging to the Garm group in the comprehensive seismological expedition of the Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Physics of the Earth AS USSR) and to the Dushanbe and Vakhsh groups of the Institut seysmologii i seysmicheskogo stroitel'stva Tadzhikskoy Akademii Nauk (Institute of Seismology and Seismologic Structure of the Academy of Sciences Tadzhikskaya SSR). In 1958/59, 8 mobile stations of the AN SSSR (AS USSR), AN KirgSSR (AS KirgSSR), AN UzSSR (AS UzSSR) were operating in

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S/166/62/000/003/002/010
B142/B101

Spatial distribution of earthquake...

the Fergana valley. The epicenters were calculated at the expedition stations and those which had an error of $\delta \leq 5$ km were not checked against the data of the fixed stations. For quakes in the crust the epicenters were determined by the 'intersection and hyperbola' methods; for quakes located more deeply they were determined by Isikava's method. The centers were classified according to the quantity M (B. Gutenberg, C.F. Richter, ., Earthquake magnitude, intensity, energy and acceleration, Bull. seism., Soc. At, No. 3, 1942). Deeply situated quakes which are recorded at a distance $\geq$ 1000 km from the epicenter, are called intensive. The quakes published are between M = 3 and M $\leq$ 6 1/4. The centers of all strong quakes are in zones of high epicentral density or on their boundaries. The seismic activity between 1957 and 1959 was similar to that between 1911 and 1950. The strongest seismic activity occurred in the Pamir Hindukush region, in North Tien chen, in the Chi Harm - Harm Bahirgitsi' region, along the Alay and Kokshaaltau ranges, Terskey-Alatau, Kirgizskiy, Chatkal'skiy, Talasskiy, and Chu-Iliyskiy ranges, and in the eastern Fergana valley. The Naryn depression, the north-western part of the Fergana valley, parts between the Kirgizskiy and Talasskiy ranges and the Muldatau chain, the Issyk-Kul'-depression, a region between 70.5° and

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

GINZBURG, Ye.A., kand.med.nauk; PLOTNIKOVA, L.M.; POLETILO, Ye.V.

Postvaccinal reactions following intracutaneous revaccination of inhabitants in a rural location. Probl. tub. 41 no.11:11-14 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir.-kand.med.nauk T.P.Mochalova, zamestitel'direktora po nauchnoy chasti prof.D.D.Aseyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR i Respublikanskogo protivotuberleznogo dispansera Mariyskoy ASSR (glavnyy vrach T.V.Korde).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, N.G.

Enzyme activity of the pancreas in cholecystitis in children.
Sov. med. 27 no.11:89-92 N '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. 1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav. - dotsent K.V. Shalupenko) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, M.G., assistent

Accuracy of measuring short lines with invar wires. Trudy MIIGAIK no.50:65-69 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra vysshey geodezii Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.
(Chains--Testing)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, M.I.; UMANETS, V.N.; KARDOPOL'TSEVA, O.I.

Methods for mapping of high terraces in the middle Markha Basin. Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.52:61-68 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Markha Valley--Terraces (Geology)--Maps)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, M.I.

Significance of the lithological method for the stratigraphic division of terrace alluvial sediments in the glacial and extra-glacial regions. Mat. VSEGEI Chet. geol. i geomorf. no.4:270-288 '61 (MIRA 15:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

IL'INSKIY, G.A.; PLOTNIKOVA, M.I.; RAZUMIKHIN, N.V.; RYUMIN, A.K.; SARSADSKIKH, N.N.; SVARICHEVSKAYA, Z.A., doktor geogr. nauk; IL'INA, M.Ye., red.; VODOLAGINA, S.D., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of placer deposit surveying] Osnovy poiskov rossypei; uchebnoe posobie. Leningrad, Izd-vo Leningr. univ., 1961. 122 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Sotrudniki Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.A. Zhdanova (for Il'inskiy, Razumikhin, Ryumin, Svarichevskaya).
2. Sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo geologicheskogo instituta (for Sarsadskikh, Plotnikova)

(Ore deposits) (Geological survey)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, M.I.; KARDOPOL'TSEVA, O.I.; SALTYKOV, O.G.; UMANETS, V.N.

Paleogeography of the Markha and Tyung interfluve in the Cenozoic as related to the history of the formation of diamond placers (Eastern Siberia). Trudy VSEGEI 90:81-96 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] bearing placer deposits in the middle Martha basin. Trudy IAFAN AN SSSR Ser. geol. no.9:123-141 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, M.I.

Recent tectonic movements in the upper part of the Lower Tunguska Valley. Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.52:103-111 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Lower Tunguska Valley--Geology, Structural)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, M.I.

Discovery of the ancient weathering surface in the upper course of the Lower Tunguska River. Mat.VSEGEI Ob.ser. no.23:138-143 '59. (MIRA 14:11)

(Lower Tunguska Valley--Weathering)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, M.I.

Relation of the meandering tendency of the Lower Tunguska Valley to tectonic fracturing. Mat. VSEGEI no.7:237-242 '55.(MLRA 10:4)
(Lower Tunguska Valley--Geology, Structural)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, M. M., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Polution of the air by acrolein and its hygenic appraisal." Moscow, 1957, 13 pp (Central Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians), 200 copies (KL, 37-57, 104)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

[illegible]

Establishment of the permissible limit of acrolein concentration in the atmosphere. Pred. dop. kontsent. atmosf. zagr. no. 4:75-91 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz kafedry kommunal'noy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ACROLEIN—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (AIR—POLLUTION)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/4 Public Health,etc.Apr 58

Plotnikova, M. M.

1386. DATA ON HYGIENIC EVALUATION OF ACROLEIN AS A POLLUTION OF THE ATMOSPHERE (Russian text) - Plotnikova M. M. - GIGIENA 11 1957, 8 (10-18) Graphs 9 Tables 1

A specific and highly sensitive tryptophan method for detection of acrolein has been employed. The threshold for the sense of smell of acrolein is 0.0 mg/cu m. [illegible]

[illegible] Hygiene

Cent Inst. Advanced Training of Physicians

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, M.N.

Effect of levomycetin, vitamin B_6 and vitamin PP on dysenterial infection in an experiment. Antibiotiki 7 no.1:56-58 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. S.I.Sherishorina) Saratovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(DYSENTERY) (LEVOMYCETIN) (PYRIDOXINE)
(VITAMINS--PP)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, M.N.

Change in the activity of some oxidation-reduction enzymes in Flexner's dysenterial bacteria during the process of adaptation to levomycetin.

1. Saratovskiy meditsinskiy institut, kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. S.I.Sherishorina).
(LEVOMYCETIN) (ENZYMES) (SHIGELLA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

L 21805-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) DIAAP/TJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6012187 SOURCE CODE: UR/0386/66/003/008/0323/0326

AUTHOR: [illegible]
ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Barium stannate--a source for the measurement of the Mossbauer effect on Sn^{119}

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 3, no. 8, 1966, 323-326

TOPIC TAGS: barium compound, tin compound, Mossbauer effect, Mossbauer spectrum, Gamma interaction, line width

ABSTRACT: The investigation was prompted by the desire to obtain for Mossbauer-effect research a source of recoilless γ quanta that would combine the advantages of the presently used SnO_2 or Mg_2Sn and be free of their shortcomings. The authors have repeated for this purpose earlier investigation of the stannates of barium, strontium, and calcium, whose highly symmetrical crystal lattices cause the influence of the quadrupole interaction on the width of their spectral lines to be small (Shpinel' et al., ZhETF v. 44, 1889, 1963). In the earlier study,

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L 21805-66
ACC NR: AP6012187

however, no account was taken of the doublet character of the tin-oxide spectrum of the SnO_2 source used there. The use of an Mg_2Sn source in conjunction with a resonance counter developed by some of the authors (PTE, no. 4, 55, 1965) has made it possible to determine with great accuracy the form of the spectra of $BaSnO_3$, $SrSnO_3$, and $CaSnO_3$. Since the use of a resonance counter reduces the width of the observed spectrum, the effective width of the source emission line was approximately 0.18 mm/sec. The measurements have shown that the widths of the absorption spectra of the stannates are lower than those reported earlier, and in $BaSnO_3$ there was observed a single line of nearly natural width. Thus, barium stannate combines the favorable properties of the magnesium stannide and tin oxide emitters. Tests were then made of a $BaSnO_3$ source prepared in accordance with the usual ceramic technology. Comparison of this source with an Mg_2Sn source, whose transmission spectrum was 0.36 mm/sec wide, has shown that the $BaSnO_3$ source has at room temperature (293K) approximately the same probability of emission of resonance [illegible] and the same emission line width as the Mg_2Sn source at liquid nitrogen temperature. Further measurements with the [illegible] source were carried out with a [illegible] counter based on the same [illegible]. Since the probability of the effect is larger for barium stannate than for [illegible] at room temperature, the [illegible] counter has a higher efficiency for [illegible] radiation ([illegible]). This

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L 21805-66

ACC NR: AP6012187

resonance procedure makes it possible to reduce the width of the observed line by ~ 0.15 mm/sec. It is therefore concluded that an absorber based on barium stannate has simultaneously a large probability of the effect and a near-natural spectrum width. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Feb66/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 3/3 PB

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[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] of complex acids by oxygen-containing solvents. [illegible] Part 4: Extraction of tetravalent tin. Radiokhimiia [illegible]
(MIRA 18:4)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

L 7820-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) DIAAP/IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5028113 JD/GG SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/011/2029/2033

AUTHOR: Mitrofanov,K.P.; Viskov,A.S.; Plotnikova,M.V.; Venevtsev,Yu.N.; Shpinel',V.S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Resonance absorption of gamma rays and internal fields in bismuth ferrite - strontium stanno-manganite system ferroelectric-antiferromagnetic solid solutions [Report, Fourth All-Union Conference on Ferro-electricity held at Rostov-on-the Don 12-16 September 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 11, 1965, 2029-2033

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible]

ABSTRACT: [illegible] solid solutions was investigated with the aid of the Mössbauer effect. The powdered solid solutions, enriched in Sn^{119} and Fe^{57}, were prepared from polycrystalline materials by the usual double air-heating ceramic technique. It was verified by x-ray studies that the investigated materials were single phase solid solutions in equilibrium. These solid solutions exhibit ferroelectric and antiferromagnetic properties; the ferroelectric Curie point and the Neel point decrease with increasing manganite content and are below room temperature when the manganite con-

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

L 7820-66

ACC NR: AP5028113

centration is greater than 37 and 55 mole %, respectively. The resonance absorption of Fe^{57m} and Sn^{119m} γ rays by solid solutions containing 100, 90, 70, and 50 mole percent $BiFeO_3$ was investigated at temperatures from 77 to 850°K; the experimental technique has been described elsewhere by K.P.Mitrofanov, I.V.Illarionova, and V.S.Shpinel' (Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, No. 3, 49 (1963); No. 3, 60 (1956)). Below the Neel point the iron absorption line was clearly resolved into six components, which are ascribed to Zeeman splitting. Above the Neel point the iron absorption line was a doublet with a separation of 0.4 mm/sec; this splitting is ascribed to quadrupole interaction. The tin absorption was broad and could not be resolved into separate components. This broadening is ascribed to superposition of many Zeeman patterns with different splitting, and effective magnetic fields were derived from the absorption contours. The magnetic field at the iron nuclei decreased with increasing temperature and vanished at the Neel point, which was found to be 650 ± 3°K for pure $BiFeO_3$; the magnetic field extrapolated to 0°K was close to 500 kOe and decreased only slightly in the presence of manganite. The effective magnetic field at the tin nuclei, extrapolated to 0°K, increased with increasing $BiFeO_3$ concentration; it was about 300 kOe for large $BiFeO_3$ concentrations and extrapolated to zero at a $BiFeO_3$ concentration of 27 mole %. The significance of the results is discussed briefly. It is known that the field at the iron nucleus is due mainly to the influence of the electron shell of the iron ion, and it is said to be obvious that the effective magnetic field at the tin nucleus is proportional to the magnitude of the indirect exchange interaction due to polarization of the electron shell of the diamagnetic ion. The tin absorption line

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ACC NR: AP5028113

was not displaced with respect to the SnO_2 source; this shows that the Sn-O bonds in the solutions are highly (65-70%) ionic. Special measurements at 540°K on samples containing 40 and 70 mole % $BiFeO_3$ showed that the isomeric shift and degree of ionization of the tin remained unchanged on transition from the paraelectric to the ferroelectric state. This result casts doubt on the hypothesis of H.D.Megaw (Acta Crystallogr., 5, 739 (1952); 7, 187 (1954)) that the bond character changes at a ferroelectric transition. It is concluded that the Mössbaur effect provides a useful tool for the investigation of internal fields and bond characters in ferroelectric and ferromagnetic materials. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: SS,EM,NP SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG. REF: 008 OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

ALEKSANDROV, A.Yu.; DORFMAN, Ya.G.; LEPENDINA, O.L.; MITROFANOV, K.P.; PLOTNIKOVA, M.V.; POLAK, L.S.; TEMKIN, A.Ya.; SHPINEL', V.S.

Resonance absorption spectra of γ-quanta and the magnetic susceptibility of solutions of some organotin compounds.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.9:2190-2197 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR i Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

L 2768-66 EWT(m)/T IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5021330 UR/0120/65/000/004/0055/0058
539.1.074.2

28
24
B

AUTHOR: Mitrofanov, K. P.; Plotnikova, M. V.; Rokhlov, N. I.

TITLE: An Mg sub 2 Sn counter for 23.8 kEV gamma rays of Sn super 119

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1965, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium compound, gamma detector, resonance absorption, gamma counter, gamma spectrum

ABSTRACT: A resonance counter operating in the Geiger region was constructed for recording 23.8 kEV nonrecoil γ -rays of Sn^{119}. A high instrumental resolution is achieved by using as the internal coating of the counter the compound Mg_2Sn, the absorption spectrum of which is in the form of a single line of intrinsic width. The procedure employed in the preparation and deposition of Mg_2Sn is described. The counting rate was measured as a function of the displacement rate of the moving counter, and the attenuation of the beam of γ -quanta passing through the moving absorber (Mg_2Sn) was determined. It is found that the resonance method of recording is preferable to the ordinary method, and that the Mg_2Sn resonance counter permits a higher resolution than ordinary methods. The [illegible] 1/8

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

MITROFANOV, K.P.; PLOTNIKOVA, M.V.; SHPINEL', V.S.

Shape of resonance absorption spectra of 23.8 kev. gamma rays from the isomer Sn^{119m} in tin oxide and metallic white tin. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 48 no.3:791-795 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

L 47375-65 EWT(m) Peb DIAAP

ACCESSION NR: AP5008733 S/0056/65/048/003/0791/0795

AUTHORS: Mitrofanov, K. P.; Plotnikova, M. V.; Shpinel', V. S.

TITLE: Shape of the resonance absorption spectra of 23.8 keV gamma rays from Sn-119 m in tin oxide and in metallic white tin

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 48, no. 3, 1965, 791-795

TOPIC TAGS: tin oxide, absorption spectrum, resonance absorption, metallic tin, gamma ray spectrum, spectrum shape

ABSTRACT: The shape of the resonance absorption spectrum of 23.8-keV gamma rays of Sn^{119m} in tin oxide and in metallic white tin was [illegible] Mg_2Sn^{119m} [illegible]

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L 47375-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008733

width, the behavior of the spectrum of metallic tin can be attributed to a change in the splitting from 0.32 to 0.25 mm/sec when the temperature is raised from that of liquid nitrogen to room temperature. "The authors thank T. Gendler, a student of the Physics Department of the Moscow State University, for considerable help with the experiment." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

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

SUBMITTED: 08Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

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L 15328-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/ETC(m)-6 DIAAP

ACC NR: AP6001001 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/022/0067/0067

AUTHORS: Mitrofanov, K. P.; Viskov, A. S.; Venevtsev, Yu. N.; Shpinel', V. S.; Plotnikova, M. V.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for measuring temperature, based on the discontinuous change of the effect of resonance gamma-ray absorption with a phase transition in the absorber. To increase the accuracy of measurements, a series of absorbers with different phase transition temperatures is placed in direct thermal contact with the investigated sample. The absorbers are exposed to radiation from a resonance source of gamma-rays and the absorption effect is recorded with detectors.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr64

SB

Card 1/1

UDC: 536.51 615.84

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

MITROFANOV, K.P.; VISKOV, A.S.; DRIKER, G.Ya.; PLOTNIKOVA, M.V.; FAM ZUI KHIYEN; VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.; SHPINEL', V.S.

Changes in the resonance absorption spectra of 23.8 Kev. gamma rays from Sn^{119} during phase transitions in the system $BiFeO_3$—$Sr(Sn_{1/3}Mn_{2/3})O_3$. Zhur. eksper. i teor. fiz. 46 no.1:383-386 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta i Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

ACCESSION NR: AP4012566 S/0056/64/046/001/0383/0386

AUTHORS: Mitrofanov, K. P.; Viskov, A. S.; Driker, G. Ya.; Plotnikova, M. V.; Fam, Zui Khiyen; Venevtsev, Yu. N.; Shpinel', V. S.

TITLE: Change in resonance absorption spectra of 23.8 keV gamma rays of Sn-119 during phase transitions in the system $BiFeO_3$-$Sr(Sn_{1/3}Mn_{2/3})O_3$

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 383-386

TOPIC TAGS: resonance absorption, Mossbauer effect, recoilless resonance absorption, ferroelectric antiferromagnetic compound, ferroelectricity, ferro antiferromagnetism, group II stannate, resonance absorption maximum, resonance absorption jump, Mossbauer effect jump, magnetic hyperfine splitting

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of an earlier investigation by some of the authors (ZhETF v. 44, 2182, 1963) and is aimed at im-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012566

[illegible] of the Mossbauer effect in solid solutions based on HfO_2 is the result of magnetic hyperfine splitting (but is not caused by change in the probability of the effect), and is related to an antiferromagnetic phase transition. This conclusion is supported by magnetic measurement results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Nuclear Physics Institute, Moscow State University); Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 02

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

MITROFANOV, K.P.; VISKOV, A.S.; PLOTNIKOVA, M.V.; VENEVTSEV, Yu.N.; SHPINEL', V.S.

Resonance absorption of gamma quanta, and the internal fields of ferromagnetic solid solutions in the system $BiFeO_3$ -- $Sr(Sn_{1/2}Mn_{2/3})_3O_3$. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.11:2029-2031 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(e) IJP(c) WH

ACC NR: AP6023922 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/007/1277/1279

AUTHOR: Gendler, T. S.; Mitrofanov, K. P.; Plotnikova, M. V.; Tykachinskiy, I. D.; Fedorovskiy, Ya. A. 37 B

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki); State Scientific Research Institute of Glass (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla)

TITLE: Study of the initial stages of glass crystallization by means of the Mössbauer effect

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Neorg materialy, v. 2, no. 7, 1966, 1277-1279

TOPIC TAGS: Mossbauer spectrum, glass, catalyzed crystallization, tin compound

ABSTRACT: By combining data on gamma resonance with x-ray structural analysis, which provides information on the long-range order, new information can be obtained on the early stages of crystallization in pyroceramics. The object of the study were samples of lithium aluminum silicate glass close in composition to spodumene. The catalyst used was SnO_2 (5 wt. %) because the resonance absorption of gamma rays by Sn^{119} nuclei could be thus observed. Comparison of the Mössbauer spectra of the initial glass and of glass subjected to heat treatment (1 hr at 750°C) showed that (1) the spectrum of the initial glass is displaced by 0.06 mm/sec to the left relative to the heat-treated glass, whose spectrum coincides with that of crystalline SnO_2 (cassiterite); (2) the

UDC: 54-161.6:548.0:531

Card 1/2

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[illegible] that in the initial glass the [illegible] in cassiterite. The large splitting of the spectrum indicates large gradients of electric fields acting on the tin nuclei in the vitreous state of the sample. The line broadening in the initial glass is due to the lack of rigorous ordering in the arrangement of the atoms closest to tin. The heat treatment causes ordering around the tin atoms to take place, i. e., cassiterite nucleation centers are formed, and this change in the short-range order is recorded in the change of the Mössbauer effect. This is followed by a growth of cassiterite crystals, which become large enough to serve as centers for the growth of the main crystalline phase (spodumene). Further treatment causes a complete crystallization of the glass. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 11Oct65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 008

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, M.Ya.

Editing work in the production of 1:25,000 maps by means of universal apparatus. Geod.i kart. no.7:48-51 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Cartography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

VINARSKIY, Ye.N., inzhener; LINKOV, A.V., inzhener; MAZING, I.V., inzhener; CHERETYANKO, V.I., inzhener; RYKHNINA, R.I., inzhener; CHUPRINA, N.A., inzhener. PLOTNIKOVA, M.Z., inzhener; LEYPSON, A.M., inzhener; LELYAKOVA, L.P., inzhener; MANDALOVSKAYA, M.V., inzhener; UZUNKUYAN, I.D., inzhener; SEVRYUKOV, Ye.G., inzhener; VINARSKIY, Ye.N., redaktor; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Metal demountable headframe] Prokhodcheskie metallicheskie sborno-razbornye kopry. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 110 p. (MLRA 8:4)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva.
(Mine buildings)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, N.

PLOTNIKOVA, N.

"Proteins," Vol.1: The chemistry of proteins. Reviewed by N.Plotnikova. Vop.med.khim. 3 no.4:317-318 Jl-Ag '57.
(PROTEINS) (MIRA 10:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

KOCHERGIN, V.P.; CHERDANTSEVA, N.N.; PLOTNIKOVA, N.I.

Solution of cold-rolled tin in fused chlorides of tin, zinc, and alkali metals. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 2 no.5: 734-740 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.

(Tin) (Chlorides)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, N.P.

18 18 18

Microstructure of iron-chromium alloys, annealed for different time at 1200°. A. G. Lesnik and N. P. Plotnikova. *Sbornik Nauch. Rabot Lab. Metallofiz., Akad. Nauk Ukr. S.S.R.* 1954, No. 5, 193-7; *Referat. Zhur., Met.* 1956, [illegible] No. 7000. — Fe-Cr alloys contg. [illegible] and [illegible] Cr and [illegible]

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

S/137/62/000/008/049/065
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Gertsriken, S. D., Plotnikova, N. P.

TITLE: The effect of γ-radiation upon the properties of electrolytic nickel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 102, abstract 8I687 ("Sb. nauchn. rabot In-ta metallofiz. AN UkrSSR", 1961, no. 12, 88 - 92)

TEXT: Electrolytic-Ni specimens were irradiated with Co^{60} in a 10^{14} - 10^{16} γ-quantum/cm^2 dosage. X-ray inspections were performed with annealed specimens in large-size Debye chambers and Sachs chambers in Cu-irradiation. To determine the line width the radiographs were subjected to microphotometrical analysis. On the radiographs of irradiated specimens broadening of the lines was observed which is caused by the crushing of mosaic domains and is not connected with increasing stresses of the II order. The average value of domain sizes for two irradiated specimens $(6.2 \pm 0.4) \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm does not depend on the irradiation dosage when it is changed by a factor of 3, namely from $2.3 \cdot 10^{16}$ to $6.8 \cdot 10^{16}$ γ-quantum/cm^2. The broadening of lines is attributed to the presence in the irradiated metal of dis-

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location-type failures. The average value of dislocation density is $N = (9.8 \pm 2.4) \cdot 10^{10}$ cm^{-2}. When the dosage of irradiating electrolytically remelted Ni (99.99%) varies by a factor of 30 ($7.2 \cdot 10^{14}$ - $2.2 \cdot 10^{16}$ γ-quantum/cm^2), N increases from 4.10^9 to 3.10^{10} cm^{-2}. The absence of a dependence of N in non-remelted Ni is explained by the fact that with a slight change in the irradiation dosage (by a factor of 3) N irradiation changes within a tolerance limit of determining this value. Measurements of microhardness have shown that during irradiation it is raised by 1 - 2 units, which exceeds by about twice the mean square error in determining the hardness.

A. Rusakov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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L 37053-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6017314 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/021/005/0797/0799

AUTHORS: Borimskaya, S. T.; Larikov, L. N.; Plotnikova, N. P.

ORG: Institute of Metal Physics, AN UkrSSR (Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR)

59
B

TITLE: Investigation of the weakening effect due to annealing in neutron irradiated single crystals of Al, Cu, and Mo

[illegible]

[illegible] crystals of Al, Cu, and Mo was studied. The strength of the single crystals was assessed by means of microhardness measurements. The structural changes occurring during annealing were studied by x-ray techniques. The experimental procedure followed is described by V. M. Danilenko and G. Ya. Kozyrskiy (Sb. Voprosy fiziki metallov i metallovedeniya, No. 11, Kiyev, Izd. AN UkrSSR, 1960, str. 150), and V. P. Vertebnyy, M. F. Vlasov, V. V. Kolotyy, A. N. Maystrenko, and M. V. Pasechnik (Atomnaya energiya, 1962, 12, 4, 324). The experimental results are presented graphically (see Fig. 1), showing that none of the irradiated single crystals investigated undergoes recrystallization. It is concluded that the strengthening effect of neutron irradiation on the single crystals of Al, Cu, and Mo is not due to a recrystallization process.

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L 37653-66

ACC NR: AP6017314

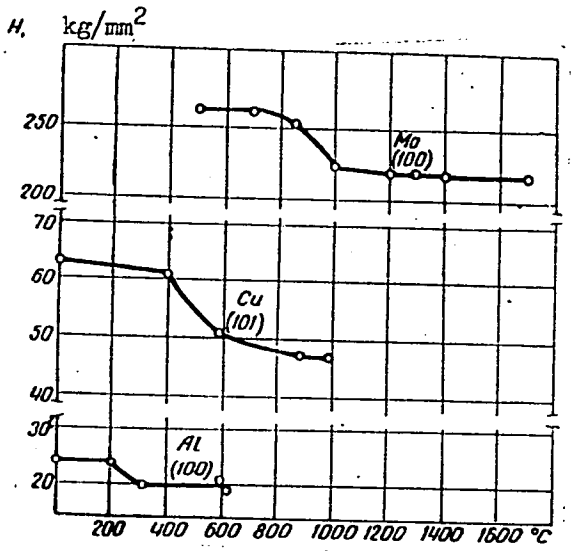

Fig. 1. Change in the microhardness of irradiated single crystals of Al, Cu, and Mo as a function of the annealing temperature.

Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

ACCESSION NR: AT4010692

structure - electrolytic copper and nickel, Armco iron, chromium, niobium and molybdenum - following exposure to neutrons in a VVR-M reactor at a maximum neutron density of [illegible] sec. The hardness of annealed and irradiated samples was measured with a type IP Rockwell apparatus especially adapted for [illegible] in a hot chamber. The results showed the greatest increase in hardness in copper and nickel. [illegible] metals with tightly packed body-centered lattices. The hardness of iron increased considerably (a metal with a relatively low melting point); that of niobium (high melting point) showed hardly any change. In all cases -- with the exception of niobium -- the increase in hardness appeared only after a total dose of 10^{19}n/cm^2. The effect of exposure to neutrons on the thermoelectromotive force of molybdenum and niobium was determined by the potentiometric method. A dose of 10^{17}n/cm^2 yielded a thermoelectromotive force of 10^{-8} 2/degree. Comparison of this value with the values obtained following maximal torsion or rolling deformation (10^{-7} v/degree) showed that the effect of neutron irradiation was lower by one order of magnitude. Judging by the results obtained, it may be assumed that the thermoelectromotive force increases with an increase in dose. It should be noted that the effect on the thermoelectromotive force appeared at lower total doses of exposure than the effect on hardness. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Insty*tut metalofizy*ky* AN UkrRSR (Metallophysics Institute, AN

Card 2/3

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PLOTNIKOVA, N. P.

90

SOV/6176

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Resp. Ed.

Deystviye vadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962. 383 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk; Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: S. T. Konobeyevskiy; Deputy Resp. Ed.: S. A. Adasinskiy; Editorial Board: P. L. Gruzin, G. V. Kurdyumov, B. M. Levitskiy, V. S. Lyashenko (Deceased), Yu. A. Martynyuk, Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and N. F. Pravdyuk; Ed. of Publishing House: M. G. Makarenko; Tech. Eds: T. V. Polyakova and I. N. Dorokhina.

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[illegible]

Radiation Disturbances in Metals [illegible]

Dekhtyar, I. Ya., and A. M. Shalayev. Change in Physical Properties of Ferromagnetic Metals and Alloys Caused by γ-Radiation 294

Gertsriken, S. D. (Deceased), and N. P. Plotnikova. Effect of γ-Irradiation on Processes of Ordering and Disordering in Fe-Al Alloys 306

Konozenko, I. D., V. I. Ust'yanov, and A. P. Galushka. γ-Conductivity of Cadmium Selenide 308

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

Plotnikova, N.P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2306

[illegible] Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metallofiziki

[illegible] metallov i metallovedeniya (Problems in the Physics [illegible] and Metallography) Kiyev, Izdo-vo AN Ukrainskiy SSR, [illegible] Series: Its: Sbornik nauchnykh rabot, Nr 9) Errata [illegible]. 3,000 copies printed.

[illegible] House: V.L. Shkurko; Tech. Ed.: M.I. Yefimova; [illegible] Board: V.N. Svechnikov, Academician, Academy of Sciences, [illegible] SSR (Resp. Ed.); S.D. Gertsriken, Doctor of Physical [illegible] Sciences; and I.Ya. Dekhtyar, Doctor of [illegible] Sciences.

[illegible] This collection of articles is intended for scientific [illegible] aspirants, and engineers in the fields of the physics [illegible], metallography, and metallurgy. It may also be useful [illegible] of advanced courses in metallurgical and physical [illegible].

[illegible] This collection of articles deals with the following [illegible] effect of high-speed heating, heat treatment, deforma- [illegible] and crystallization conditions on phase transformations, [illegible], and properties of metals and alloys; the effect of [illegible] alloying components on volumetric and intercrystalline [illegible] in alloys; and the effect of repeated quench hardening [illegible] and ultrasonic treatment on the physical proper- [illegible] alloys. No personalities are mentioned. References [illegible] several of the articles.

[illegible] S.D. Gertsriken, A.M. Shalayev, and [illegible]. Effect of Irradiation on Some Physical [illegible] the Ni3Mn Alloy 173

[illegible] discusses the influence of γ-irradiation [illegible] galvanometric effect; on the lattice [illegible] the Ni3Mn Alloy (electrolytic Ni and [illegible] electrolytic Mn); and on the process of [illegible] ordering.

[illegible] and T.Ya. Beniyeva. Effect of Alloying [illegible] on the Elastic Properties of Nickel 178

[illegible] of experimental investigation of the [illegible] of the modulus of elasticity on the compo- [illegible] temperature of Ni-Cr and Ni-Ti alloys are [illegible]. The effect of heat treatment on elastic [illegible] of these alloys is discussed.

[illegible] and Ye.I. Sosnina. Influence of [illegible] Conditions on the Mosaic Structure of [illegible] 185

[illegible] reviews work done previously on investi- [illegible] of the mosaic structure of cast aluminum [illegible] Al) crystals. The investigation takes [illegible] of grain growth and eventual admixtures [illegible].

[illegible] and D.N. Darlikov. Calculation of the [illegible] Distribution of Atoms in a Fluid 198

[illegible] sequence of the trigonometric method for [illegible] the function of distribution of atoms is [illegible]. The intensity curve of dispersed X-rays of [illegible] is used as an example.

[illegible] Library of Congress

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

DEKHTYAR, I.Ya.; GERTSRIKEN, S.D.; SHALAYEV, A.M.; PLOTNIKOVA, N.P.

Effect of γ-irradiation on certain physical properties of Ni_3Mn. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN URSR no.9:173-177 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Gamma rays) (Nickel-manganese alloys--Metallography)

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SOV/137-57-6-107

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 195 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Plotnikova, N.P., Lesnik, A.G.

TITLE: The Influence of Long-term High-temperature Annealing on the Kinetics of the Polymorphic $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ Transformation in Ferrochrome Alloys (Vliyaniye dlitel'nogo vysokotemperaturnogo otzhiga na kinetiku polimorfnogo $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$-prevrashcheniya v zhelezokhromistykh splavakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. rabot In-ta metallofiz. AN UkrSSR, 1956, Nr 7, pp 88-94

ABSTRACT: [illegible]

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may be employed to determine E. It is found that long PA increases the time required for complete T and E. The value of E and its increase are the larger, the greater the amount of Cr in the alloy. Change in E is analogous to change in the energy of activation of Cr diffusion and is explained by hardening of the lattice in connection with the appearance of the short-range order due to long PA. E does not correspond to the energy of activation of Cr diffusion, as $\gamma \rightarrow \alpha$ T is not diffusive.

L.V.

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L 10796-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/GG/GS

ACC NR: AT5023811 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/62/000/000/0306/0307

AUTHOR: Gertsriken, S. D. (Deceased); Plotnikova, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of gamma-ray irradiation on the ordering and disordering processes in Fe-Al alloys

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniy na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 306-307

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation, gamma ray irradiation, iron aluminum alloy, alloy lattice, lattice parameter

ABSTRACT: The effect of gamma-ray irradiation on the ordering and disordering processes in aluminum alloys has been investigated. Specimens of Fe-Al alloy with 18 at% Al in the desired state, Fe-Al alloy with 35 at% Al in the annealed quenched state, and the same alloy partially ordered by annealing at 200-300° for 100 hours were irradiated with gamma-rays at 50°C. It was found that gamma irradiation from Co^{60} isotope increases the lattice constants of the alloy. The lattice constant of the Fe-Al alloy with 35 at% Al exposed to doses of 1.8×10^6, 3.5×10^6, and 6.5 to 17×10^6 roentgen increased from 2.882KX to 2.8863, 3.8865, and 2.8866 KX, respectively. The increase of the lattice constant meter in this alloy was also observed

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in the disordering of the alloy lattice produced by deformation. The gamma-ray irradiation of the partially ordered lattice of the alloy with 25% at% Al and of the same alloy in the annealed state produces an insignificant decrease in the lattice constant. The irradiation of unordered or partially ordered alloys was found to contribute to ordering. Irradiation with gamma-rays with 10^6 roentgen had no effect on the lattice constant of the alloy. It appears that relatively low integrated fluxes of gamma-rays (10^{16} per cm^2) have an effect on the ordering and disordering processes in Fe-Al alloys. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13, 20 SUBM DATE: 18Aug 62/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005

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[illegible], V.A.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; KATSEVMAN, Kh.A.; RODINA, P.M.; [illegible], L.L.; KAMENSKIY, V.I., red.; BYKOV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Economy of Tambov Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Tambovskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. [Tambov] Izd-vo "Tambovskaia pravda," 1957. 187 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Tabmovskaya oblast'. Statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Tambovskoy oblasti (for all except Kamenskiy, Bykov). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya (for Kamenskiy) (Tambov Province--Statistics)

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CA

The separation of crystalline proteins from the skin of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. N. E. Plotnikova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 58, 1715-18 (1947); *Chem. Zentr.* (Russian Zone Ed.) 1948, II, 1313-13.

In connection with the work of Orekhovich and others [illegible] *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 57, No. 6 (1947); C.A. 42, [illegible] and that of [illegible] (P.A. 42, [illegible]), a study [illegible] the separation of crystalline proteins from the skin [illegible]

[illegible]

Total yield of [illegible] (calcd. on wt. of [illegible]). Crystal size [illegible]. Dog: Optimum pH, 3-4. Yield [illegible]. Crystal size 120μ. Calf: Optimum pH, 2-6. Max. crystal size, 195μ at a pH of 3.8. Yield 0.86%. Chicken: pH of buffer, 2.69-5.46. Here there was a definite relation between crystal size and the pH of the buffer soln. Dialysis with water yielded crystals of 28μ at a pH of 3.51 and of 320μ at a pH of 4.53. Turtle: pH of buffer, 1.96-6.24. Dialysis with water yielded a crystal size of 39-65μ at a pH of 1.96, while dialysis with Na_2HPO_4 yielded only very fine crystals. Fish: Buffer pH, 3.47-4.42. Dialysis with water yielded crystals of 26-52μ; dialysis with Na_2HPO_4 yielded crystals of 26-9μ. Crystal yield 2.5%.

M. G. Moore

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OREKHOVICH, V. N., TUSTANOVSKIY, A. A., OREKHOVICH, K. D., PLOTNIKOVA, N. Ye.

Moscow, 1947

Mbr., Lab. Chemistry of Albumins, Inst. Biol. & Med. Chemistry, Acad. Med. Sci. SSSR, Moscow, 1947

"Procollogen of the Skin," Biokhimiya, 13, No. 1, 1948. BNL Guide, 1:7, 1948

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, N. F.

Enzymic rupture, sulfhydryl group reactivity, optical activity, and the viscosity of partially denatured egg albumin. K. I. Strachitskii and N. F. Plotnikova (Inst. Med. Chem. and Biol., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Ukrain. Biokhim. Zhur.* 20, 187-92(1948)(in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 46, 4500h.—Cryst. egg albumin, partially denatured by urea and heat, has been sepd. into two fractions, sol. and insol., which were separately investigated relative to enzymic rupture. The sol. fraction has the same resistance to papain as does the original native albumin, and after further heating of this fraction albumin rupture increases considerably. The insol. fraction of partially denatured egg albumin is readily hydrolyzed by papain, does not react upon preliminary heating, and in this respect behaves as a completely denatured protein. Optical activity, viscosity, and —SH group reactivity of the sol. fraction showed no differences from those of native albumin. The above results confirm that denaturation of egg albumin proceeds according to the all-or-none law. Clayton F. Holoway

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ORKHOVICH, V.N.; TUSTANOVSKIY, A.A.; PLOTNIKOVA, N.Ye.

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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Isolation of crystalline procollagens from skin and organs of man. N. E. Plotnikova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 66, 1145-7(1949).—Skin was freed of fat inclusions, minced, and extd. with citrate buffers (pH 1.5-5.0 for various cases) and dialyzed against 0.01 *M* NaH_2PO_4 or tap water for 20 hrs.; cryst. procollagens ppt. from solns. with pH 3-4; crystals up to 40-65 μ were obtained from the skin of the head; none was obtained from the skin of the foot. Similar treatment gave cryst. products from the stomach tissues and bladder; results were neg. with intestinal tissues and tissues from blood vessels. Skin procollagen contains N 17.04, C 47.93, H 6.6, O 28.96%, and gives pos. biuret, xanthoprotein and histidine reactions [tryptophan and S-contg. acids were neg.]. Millon test was weak. Hydrolysis by papain is 3 times more rapid than is that by cathepsin or trypsin.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, N. Ye.

"Occurrence and Properties of Procollagens." Thesis for degree of Cand. Biological Sci. Sub 8 Jun 50, Acad Med Sci USSR

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

The so-called proteolytic and anticoagulases. V. N. Orekhovich, M. I. Levyant, and N. E. Plotnikova (Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Obshchestva Fiziologov, Biokhimikov i Farmakologov, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 2, 160–5(1954).—A few expts. are presented which render valueless the work of S. S. Perov and his concept of the total identity of all proteins, as stated in 1838 by Mulder. B. S. Levine

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, N.Ye.; MANT'YEV, V.A.

Electrophoretic study of plasminogen. Vop.med.khim. 5 no.5:343-347 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.
(FIBRINOLYSIN)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, N. Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrunik; BUVAYLO, S.A., assistent; OREKHOVICH, V.N., prof.; STRUKOV, A.I., prof.

Changes in the aorta under the influence of glycerin. Trudy 1-go MMI 22:239-248 '63 (MIRA 18:2)

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[illegible]

[illegible] action of glycerol on plasmin and trypsin
Vop. med. khim. 7 no.4:381-384 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(GLYCEROL) (PLASMIN)
(TRYPSIN)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, N. Ye., BUVAYLO, S. A., OREKHOVICH, V. N., STRUKOV, A. I., (USSR)

The Specific Action of Glycerol on Blood Vessel Walls.

report presented at the 5th Int'l.
Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug. 1961

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, N. Ye., BUVAYLO, S. A., OREKHOVICH, V. N., STRUKOV, A. I., (USSR)

"The Specific Action of Glycerol on Blood Vessel Walls."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

OREKHOVICH, V.N.; PLOTNIKOVA, N.Ye.

Specific activity of glycerin on the blood vessel walls. Vop. med.khim. 6 no.5:544 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii AMN SSSR.
(GLYCEROL) (BLOOD VESSELS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

LESNIK, A.G.; PLOTNIKOVA, N.P.

Microstructure of iron-chromium alloys annealed in varying lengths of time at 1200° temperature. Sbor. nauch. rab. lab. metallofiz. no.5:123-127 '54. (MIRA 8:9)
(Iron-chromium alloys--Heat treatment)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, O.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Neuro-Muscular Physiology. V-11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 4351

Author : O. Plotnikova

Inst : Leningrad Medical Institute of Sanitation and Hygiene and Pediatric Orthopedic Institute.

Title : A Dynamometer for the Muscles of the Tarsus-Metatarsus Joint.

Orig Pub : Tr. Leningr. sam.-gigiyen. med. in-ta i n. i. detsk. ortoped. in-ta 1956, 29, 154-156

Abstract : No abstract.

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but Te and Pb remain on the resin. Then Te is washed out with 600 ml of 0.5N HCl and Pb with 300 ml of 0.01N HCl. The suggested method permits the quantitative separation of Te also from As, Hg, Sn, Mo, Sb, Ni, Cr, Ca, and other elements, and it could be investigated for the production of tellurium of high purity. N. Pirozhkov

DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 SUB CODE: CH,EL ENCL: 00

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, O.M.; LYSENKO, V.I.; MASHUKOV, A.Ya.

Using anion exchangers without the use of a tower in determining cadmium, lead, and zinc in ferrous and cuprous materials. Sbor. trud. VNIITSVETMET no.9:127-131 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, O. V.

Uflyand, Yu. M. and Plotnikova, O. V. "Physiological characteristics of the shin muscles based on data of chronaximetry in congenital toe-in", Sbornik nauch. trudov (M-vo zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. Resp. nauch.-issled. in-t vosstanovleniya trudosposobnosti fiz. defektivnykh detey im. prof. Turnera), Leningrad, 1948, p. 307-27.

SO: U - 3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis "Zhurnal "nykh Statey, No. 7, 1949).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

[redacted], O.V.

Chronaximetric investigations in sequelae of poliomyelitis. Trudy LSGMI 29:197:202 '56. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya (zav. - prof. Yu.M.Uflyand) Instituta im. Turnera.
(POLIOMYELITIS, complications, neg., chronaximetry (Rus))

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PLOTNITSKIY, O.V.

Efficient loading conditions for machine tools. Mashinostroitel' no.11:37,40 N '64 (MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

PLOTNIKOVA, P.

Interprovince conference on diphtheria in Irkutsk. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 5 no.1:94 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy pediatr Irkutskogo oblastnogo otdela zdravookhraneniya.
(DIPHTHERIA)

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L 23284-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWP(1) IJP(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AR4040339 S/0124/64/000/004/V073/V074

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 4V550

AUTHOR: Bikashev, P.; Smagulova, A.; Plotnikova, R.

TITLE: The effect of plastic deformation on the structure and microhardness of copper

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kazakhsk. politekhn. in-ta, sb. 23, 1963, 247-252

TOPIC TAGS: copper microhardness, copper crystal structural, plastic deformation, compression deformed sample, crystallite block fragmentation, interference line width, interference line intensity, extinction effect, x-ray analysis

TRANSLATION: The study concerned Cu with a grain size varying from 10^{-4} to 10^{-2} cm. Samples were deformed by compression. The authors measured the microhardness and carried out an x-ray structural analysis of the width and intensity of interference lines. It was established that blocks of mosaic structure undergo changes and become disoriented in the process of plastic deformation. As a result, the microhardness increases as the level of deformation advances to 25-30%. Saturation follows in the 40-70% area and a further increase in microhardness occurs a-

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ACCESSION NR: AR4040339

bove deformation levels of 85-95%. The widening of the lines on x-ray patterns increases when the level of deformation is raised to 30%. Such an increase is related primarily to fragmentation of crystallite blocks. Fragmentation moderates as the level of deformation continues to rise and accelerates again when it reaches levels of 85-90%. The width of low index lines does not vary in the process of deformation. The intensity of lines on x-ray patterns decreases as the level of deformation rises. The authors noted the significance of the extinction effect on the magnitudes of line intensity measured on x-ray patterns for various levels of deformation. L. I. Mirkin

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001341320012-4

S/032/61/027/009/001/019
B117/B101

AUTHORS: Shcherbov, D. P., and Plotnikova, R. N.

TITLE: Fluorometric determination of submicrogram amounts of beryllium in mineral raw materials

[illegible]

[illegible] The spectra of the excitation and emission of fluorescence were investigated on the SF-4 with suitable attachments (ФЭУ-16 (FEU-16) photomultiplier and ПСР1-01 (PSR1-01) recorder). A borate-citrate buffer solution with Trilon B contained 1γ of Be in 10 ml. Measurements showed that the maxima of absorption and excitation of the beryllium complex lay at 430-440 mμ, and the radiation maximum at 525-530 mμ. For this reason, it is more suitable to use radiant flux of longer wavelength, instead of ultraviolet light, for the excitation of fluorescence. For this purpose, several colored glasses, as well as 10- and 40% aqueous potassium chromate solutions with a layer

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thickness of 10 mm were used as combined light filters. The brightness of luminescence of solutions with a BeO content from 0.2 to 1.0 γ was measured on a simplified fluorometer with incandescent lamp (Ref. 17: D. P. Shcherbov, A. I. Ponomarenko. Byulleten' ONTI MGiON SSSR, no. 2 (31) (1961)). Best results were obtained with a secondary light filter from 40% potassium chromate solution and a primary light filter from violet ФС-1 (FS-1) glass combined with yellow ЖС-4 (ZhS-4) or ЖС-11 (ZhS-11) glasses. When using these filters, between 0.05 and 1.0 γ BeO can be determined on a fluorometer with incandescent lamp, in a total volume of 10 ml. A larger amount of morin must be introduced for a higher beryllium content, which, however, reduces the sensitivity because of the "screening" effect of morin. Maximum brightness of the luminescence develops within 5 min, then it decreases slowly. During the first hour it decreases by 5-10%, but remains proportional to the beryllium content. Such a reduction is, therefore, practically of no importance when a calibration scale is used which was prepared simultaneously with the specimen. To clarify the behavior of other elements under equal experimental conditions (solution with Trilon B, ascorbic and citric acid, and borate buffer with pH = 13), they were added in amounts of 100 γ and 1 mg. In the presence of Trilon B,

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