"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISCH, R.

Contributions to the problem of determining the temperatures for the calculation of arched dams.

p. 5[illegible]5 (Academia Republicii Populare Romine. Institutul de Mecanica Aplicata. Studii Si Cercetari De Mecanica Aplicata. Vol. 8, no. 2, 1957. Bucuresti, Rumania)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

SIPICEANU, Mircea, ing; PRISCU, Radu, ing., specialist consultant

The 16 Februarie-Arges Hydroelectric Plant. Energetica Rum 12 no. 1: 3-12 Ja '64.

1. Seful proiectului UHE "16 Februarie"-Arges (for Sipiceanu).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISCU, RADU

AMR

Structures
30

1382. Radu Prişcu, "Contribution to the study of lines of equal principal stresses in a vertical faced gravity dam" (in French), *Bul. Polit. Bucarest*, May-Dec., 1948, vol. 17, pp. 130-144.

The author develops equations for the variations of the principal and maximum shearing stresses in a gravity dam of triangular cross section with a vertical upstream face. Presumably the water is assumed to be even with the top of the dam. The development is based on expressions for plane stress distribution attributed to Ludin-Tölke [*Wasserkraftanlagen*, vol. 9] and D. Pavel [*Căderi de apă*, vol. 1]. In these expressions the normal stresses are indicated as being functions of the porosity and water-cement ratio of the concrete, in addition to the usual geometric and specific weight factors. Glenn Murphy, USA

Nov. '49

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISECARU, C.

The school and the plant. Munca sindic 6 no.4:30-31, 49 Ap '62.

1. Director al scolii medii serale de pe linga Uzinele de Utilaj Chimic si Petrolier, Bucuresti.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

TUTOVEANU, A.; PRISECARU, M.

Checking conical gauges. Metrologia apl 10 no.9:392-398 S '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

TUTOVEANU, A.; PRISECARU, M.

Measuring methods for the medium diameters of the inside thread of the ring gauge. Metrologia apl 10 no.3:115-121 Mr '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

BOYCHENKO, Aleksandr Maksimovich, inzh.; GINZBURG, Shmilyk Moiseyevich, inzh.; ZHERDETSKIY, Petr Fedorovich, inzh.; PRISED'KO, Boris Stepanovich, inzh.; MERKLING, M.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; YUDINA, L.A., red. izd-va; GILENSON, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Construction of apartment houses from large slabs] Stroitel'stvo zhilykh zdanii iz krupnykh panelei; iz opyta Glavkievstroia. [By] A.M.Boichenko i dr. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 128 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Kiev—Apartment houses)
(Precast concrete construction)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISED'KO, B.S.; KUZ'MIN, N.F.; BOREYKO, A.V.; PALEVSKIY, S.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SKVORTSOVA, I.P., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Constructing apartment houses using large brick blocks] Stroitel'stvo zhilykh zdanii iz krupnykh kirpichnykh blokov; pokazatel'noe stroitel'stvo po Novo-Gospital'noi ulitse v g.Kieve. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1958. 55 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Kiev--Apartment houses) (Building blocks)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

RODIONOV, G.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; AKSENOV, V.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLADIMIROV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.

Recent trends in developing highly efficient excavators and loaders. Ger.zhur. no.2:43-46 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut ugol'noy, rudnoy, neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti, Kiyev (for Prisedskiy).
(Excavating machinery) (Mining machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

ZHERBIN, M.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.

New equipment for lignite open-pit mines in the German Democratic Republic. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.7:39-41 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Germany, East--Strip mining) (Lignite)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; SEMERENKO, N.A., inzh.

Use of portable belt conveyors in constructing a pit. Nauch. zap. Ukrniiproekta no.5:139-143 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Bandurovka region (Ukraine)—Conveying machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

DEMIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERTKOV, V.K.; VASIL'YEV, M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P.; KOKH, P.I.; KMITOVENKO, A.T., dots.; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; DUNAYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KUR'YAN, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYMIN, S.R., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIROSHNIK, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; TURYSHEV, B.F., kand. tekhn.nauk; SHISHKOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; AVERBUKH, I.D., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, A.V.; KRYUKOV, D.K.; LUKAS, V.A.; MINEYEV, V.A.; SMIRNOV, A.A., otv. red.;LYUBIMOV, N.G., red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the operator and mechanic of open-pit mine equipment] Spravochnik mekhanika ugol'nogo kar'era. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 639 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Strip mining—Equipment and supplies)
(Coal mining machinery) (Electricity in mining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

DEMIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOKH, P.I.; CHERTKOV, V.K.; VASIL'YEV, M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P.; KMITOVENKO, A.T., dots.; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; DUNAYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., ~~doktor tekhn. nauk~~; KUR'YAN, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYMIN, A.I.; MIROSHNIK, A.M.; PETROV, I.P.; TURYSHEV, B.F.; SHISHKOV, A.I.; AVERBUKH, I.D., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, A.V.; KRYUKOV, D.K.; LUKAS, V.A.; MINEYEV, V.A.; SMIRNOV, A.A., otv. red.; LYUBIMOV, N.G., red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the mechanic in a coal pit]Spravochnik mekhanika ugol'nogo kar'era. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1961. 639 p. (MIRA 15:12)

(Coal mining machinery—Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISEDSKIY G.V.

ALATORTSEV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; ANDREYEV, A.V., kand.tekhn. nauk; ANCHAROV, I.L., inzh.; BALINSKIY, S.I., inzh.; BELOUSOV, V.G., inzh.; VINNITSKIY, K.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; VLASOV, V.M., inzh.; VORONTSOV, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; GIPSMAN, M.K., inzh.; GLUZMAN, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; GUR'YEV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; DEMIN, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; YEGURNOV, G.P., kand. tekhn.nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P., inzh.; ZHUKOV, L.I., kand.tekhn. nauk; ZEL'TSER, N.M., inzh.; KOSACHEV, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOTOV, A.F., inzh.; KUDINOV, G.P., inzh.; LAPOVENKO, N.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; MAZUROK, S.F., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, N.V.; MUDRIK, N.G., inzh.; NIKONOV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; ORLOV, Ye.I., inzh.; POTAPOV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; RZHEVSKIY, V.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; RYAKHIN, V.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; SIMKIN, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SITNIKOV, I.Ye., inzh.; SOROKIN, V.I., inzh.; STASYUK, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; STAKHEVICH, Ye.B., inzh.; SUSHCHENKO, A.A., inzh.; TYUTIN, I.F., inzh.; TYMOVSKIY, L.G., inzh.; FISENKO, G.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; FURMANOV, B.M., inzh.; SHATAYEV, M.G., inzh.; SHESHKO, Ye.F., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TERPIGOREV, A.M., glavnyy red. [deceased];

(Continued on next card)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

ALATORTSEV, S.A.---(continued) Card 2.

KIT, I.K., zamestitel' glavnogo red.; SHESHKO, Ye.F., zamestitel' otv.red.; BUGOSLAVSKIY, Yu.K., red.; BYKHOVSKAYA, S.H., red.; DIONIS'YEV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KOZIN, Yu.V., red.; SOKOLOVSKIY, M.M., red.; YASTREBOV, A.I., red.; DEMIDYUK, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; KRIVSKIY, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; LYUBIMOV, B.N., inzh., red.; MOLOKANOV, P.L., inzh., red.; REISH, A.K., inzh., red.; RODIONOV, L.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SLAVUTSKIY, S.O., inzh., red.; TRAKHMAN, A.I., inzh., red.; TRYMOVSKIY, L.G., inzh., red.; FIDELEV, A.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; SHUKHOV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; TER-IZRAEL'YAN, T.G., red. izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn.red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

(Continued on next card)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

ALATORTSEV, S.A.---(continued) Card 3.

[Mining; an encyclopedic dictionary] Gornoe delo; entsiklopedicheskii spravochnik. Glav.red.A.M.Terpigorev. Chleny glav. red.A.I.Baranov i dr. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu. Vol.10. [Mining coal deposits by the open-cut method] Razrabotka ugol'nykh mestorozhdenii otkrytym sposobom. Redkollegiia toma; N.V.Mel'nikov i dr. 1960. 625 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov).
(Coal mines and mining) (Strip mining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; ZEL'TSER, N.M., inzh.

Selecting an efficient shape of carrying rollers. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.3:26-27 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(Conveying machinery)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

DEMIN, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHERTKOV, V.K.; VASIL'YEV, M.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YEFIMOV, I.P.; KOKH, P.I.; KMITOVENKO, A.T., dots.; PRISEDSKIY, G.V., inzh.; DUNAYEVSKIY, Yu.N.; VOLOTKOVSKIY, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; KUR'YAN, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYMIN, S.R., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIROSHNIK, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROV, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; TURYSHEV, B.F., kand. tekhn.nauk; SHISHKOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; AVERBUKH, I.D., inzh.; VARSHAVSKIY, A.V.; KRYUKOV, D.K.; LUKAS, V.A.; MINEYEV, V.A.; SMIRNOV, A.A., otv. red.;LYUBIMOV, N.G., red. izd-va; MAKSIMOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the operator and mechanic of open-pit mine equipment] Spravochnik mekhanika ugol'nogo kar'era. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 639 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Strip mining—Equipment and supplies)
(Coal mining machinery) (Electricity in mining)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISEDSKIY, Viktor Dmitriyevich; MITROFANOV, A.M., nauchn. red.; KOLOSOV, V.N., red.

[Safety measures in work with toxic chemicals] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri rab e s iadokhimikatami. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1965. 58 p. (MIRA 18:8)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOV, A. M.

PRISELKOV, A. M. (Director, State Institute of Veterinary Dermatology, Ministry of Agriculture, USSR). The problems of veterinary dermatology.

So: Veterinariya; 24; 12; December 1947; Uncl.
TABCON

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOV, A. M.

PA 61T56

USSR/Medicine - Animals - Diseases Jan 1948
Medicine - Veterinary Medicine

"Early Therapy for Skin and Oestrual Diseases in Cattle," A. M. Priselkov, M. G. Khatin, M. Z. Ganelina-Lur'ye, 3½ pp

"Veter" No 1

Larvae causing skin and oestrual diseases in cattle have two life-cycles: 1) during which microbe lives outside an animal; and 2) during which it inhabits internal organs of an animal. Most effective method of controlling disease is by killing larvae before they enter the animal. Presents various methods among which DDT figures prominently. Methods for

61T56

USSR/Medicine - Animals - Diseases (Contd) Jan 1948

preventing disease after larvae have entered organs of the animal are also presented.

61T56

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

[illegible], A. M.

67

"Let's liquidate mange in sheep". USSR Ministry of Agriculture, 1948.
8 pages with illustrations (Agrotechnical counsel to kolkhozes, No. 41),
price 40 kopeks, 165,000 copies.
SO: Veterinariya; 26(3). March 1949

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOV, A. M.
State Institute of Vet. Dermatology
"Modern methods of the fight against gadfly invasion of cattle."
SO: Vet. 27 (2) 1950, p. 32

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOV, A. M., Dir.
State Institute of Veterinary Dermatology, Ministry of Agric., USSR
"DDT, hexachloran and their use in veterinary medicine."
SO: Vet. 27 (6), 1950, p. 40

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOV, A.M., kand.vet.nauk; KHATIN, M.G., doktor vet.nauk; LURYE, M.Z., kand.vet.nauk

Improvement in creolin prescriptions and forms for administration. Trudy VNIIVSE 11:86-111 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(Creolin)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOV, A.M., kand.vet.nauk; KHATIN, M.G., doktor vet.nauk; LUR'YE, M.Z., kand.vet.nauk

New form for administering a concentrate of DDT and benzene hexachloride. Trudy VNIIVSE 11:117-128 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(DDT) (Benzene hexachloride)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOV, M. M.

DECEASED 1957

Microbiology

see ILC

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOV, Yu. A.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Priselkov, Yu. A. and Nesmeyanov, An. N.

Title : Determination by the method of marked atoms, of calcium and strontium vapor tension at temperatures below the melting point.

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR 95, 6, 1207 - 1210, 21 Apr 54

Abstract : Author describes an experimental determination of vapor tension of calcium and strontium at temperatures below the melting point. Determination is done with the help of the apparatus designed by the authors. Description of the apparatus and the experimental set-up is given in the article. Sketches and diagrams.

Institution : ....

Submitted : 20 Feb 54

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOV, YU. A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

CHISTYAKOV, Yu.D.; GOLUBTSOV, I.V.; PRISELKOV, Yu.A.

Meter for recording torsional and oscillatory movements of a viscosimeter pendulum. Zav.lab.22 no.7:876-877 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota imeni M.I.Kalinina.
(Viscosimeter) (Recording instruments)

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PRISELKOV YU A

Distr. 4E2; 4E2c

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68032

SOV/155-58-6-34/36

AUTHORS: Priselkov, Yu.A., Luk'yanov, V.B.

TITLE: A New Method for the Determination of the Maximum Free Length of Path of the Nuclear ß-Particles

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye nauki, 1958, Nr 6, pp 212-218 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The determination of the free length of path of the ß-particles ist mostly carried out by evaluating the experimentally measured weakening of the original radiation in dependence on the thickness of the absorbing layer. The authors describe different already known insertions and then propose to carry out this determination with the aid of the relation

$$(7) \qquad \left(\frac{4}{\pi} \operatorname{arc\,tg} \frac{I}{I_0}\right)^{1/4} = 1 - \frac{d}{R}$$

where I, I_0 are the intensities and R is the maximum length of path. Measurements with S^{35}, Ca^{45}, W^{185}, Cs^{137}, Cl^{36}, P^{32}

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

A New Method for the Determination of the Maximum Free Length of Path of the Nuclear α-Particles SOV/155-58-6-34/36

showed that (7) is well satisfied for $\lg \frac{I}{I_0} < 2.2$. The maximum lengths of path calculated with the aid of (7) show a good coincidence with the results of Glendenin [Ref 1]. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 13 references, 4 of which are Soviet, 6 American, 2 English, and 1 Swiss.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1958

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

SOV/180-59-1-20/29

AUTHORS: Priselkov, Yu.A., Sapozhnikov, Yu.A. and Tseplyayeva, A.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Pressure of Saturated Aluminium Vapour (Davleniye nasyshchennogo para alyuminiya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 1, pp 106-109 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe their measurements of the pressure of saturated aluminium vapour in the range 1273-1473°K by an integral variant of the effusion method. 99.998% pure aluminium was used. The apparatus (Fig 1) was of a continuous-action type with the special feature of a high-vacuum valve which enables the vapour-receiver to be replaced without disturbing the vacuum or stopping the heating. In the effusion chamber (Fig 2) evaporation of aluminium was effected in a beryllium-oxide crucible covered with a refractory disc (ground to fit and pressed down by the force of springs) with the effusion aperture. The crucible was contained in a massive molybdenum block and heated by high-frequency currents. Measures were taken to secure temperature uniformity and to minimise the effect of the h.f. on the effusion process. Temperatures were measured with thermocouples calibrated

Card 1/2

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Pressure of Saturated Aluminium Vapour SOV/180-59-1-20/29

by placing metals of known melting point in the crucible. From the results (Table) it was found by the method of least squares that the logarithm of the vapour pressure (mm Hg) is equal to 9.2776 - 16079/T, where T is the absolute temperature in °K. These results were in good agreement with those of other workers (Refs 1 and 2). The calculated value of the standard heat of evaporation was 74720 ± 310 cal/mole. The author has also calculated the degree of dissociation of the vapour for each experiment (Table), the mean value being 0.976.

Card 2/2 There are 3 figures, 1 table and 4 references, 3 of which are English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1958

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

21(8) 5(0)

AUTHOR: Lapitskiy, A.V. SOV/55-59-3-29/32

TITLE: The First All-Union Conference of Universities and Colleges on Radiochemistry

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, Nr 3, pp 221-223 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was convened by the initiative of the Laboratoriya radiokhimii khimicheskogo fakul'teta MGU (Laboratory of Radiochemistry of the Department of Chemistry of Moscow State University) and was held in Moscow from April 20 to April 25, 1959. It was attended by professors, teachers, and scientific collaborators of 32 universities and colleges of the Soviet Union. In his opening address, An.N.Nesmeyanov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, stressed the importance of radiochemistry. 30 lectures were delivered by members of Moscow State University: Laboratoriya yadernoy fiziki (Laboratory of Nuclear Physics): N.P.Rudenko, A.S.Sevastiyanov: Production of Beryllium-7 by the Reaction (T,2n); I.Gruny, N.P.Rudenko: Production of Radioactive Isotopes by Extraction as β-Diketonates. Laboratoriya radiokhimii (Laboratory of Radiochemistry): An.N. Nesmeyanov, B.M.Kornilov, L.A.Sazonov: Separation of Radioactive Isotopes in the Irradiation of Collitis; An.N.Nesmeyanov, Ya.A.Bortsyn, S.S.Filatov, V.Kondratenko, Chzhan Tsaytsyan, K.Panek, B.Shukla: Secondary Reactions of the Recoil Atoms ^{80}Br and ^{82}Br in Methyl Bromides; B.G.Dzantiyev, I.M.Barkalov, V.V.Khrapov: Reactions of "Hot" Sulfur and Nitrogen Atoms with Hydrocarbons; B.Z.Iofa, L.V.Bobrov, A.N.Batov: The State of Radioactive Isotopes in Extremely Dilute Solutions; M.S. Kerzhlova, I.V.Melikhov: General Theory of the Coprecipitation of Radioactive Elements with Non-isomorphous Crystalline Precipitates; A.V.Lapitskiy, I.A.Savich, Chzhuan Yaoyu: Coprecipitation of Protactinium with Complex Compounds of Ti, Nb and Ta; V.M.Fedoseyev, V.V.Ivanenkov, T.N.Zakharova: Application of Radioactive Paper Chromatography; K.B. Zaborenko, A.M.Babeshkin, M.G.Kulichenko: Accumulation and Separation of Recoil Atoms on the Basis of the Example Ra^{224} and Ra^{228}; K.B.Zaborenko, A.M.Babeshkin, V.A.Belyavskaya, L.L.Melikhov: Application of the Emanation Method for the Investigation of the Transformation of Solids; V.I.Spitsyn, K.B.Zaborenko, A.M.Babeshkin, M.A.Raitsheva: Transformation of Heteropoly-compounds; K.B.Zaborenko, A.M.Babeshkin, V.V. Kovalenko: Geochemistry of Radium; K.B.Zaborenko, V.I. Korobkin: Microanalytical Determination of Uranium by Means of Nuclear Emulsions. An.N.Nesmeyanov, Do Dyk-Nam: Partial Vapor Pressure of Co in Alloys With Ni; Yu.A.Prisekhov, Yu.A. Saporshnikov, A.V.Tsaplyuyeva, V.V.Kerzhlin: The Behavior of a Molecular Metal Beam in the High-frequency Field; I.V.Golubtsov, A.V.Lapitskiy, V.K.Shirvaeva: Vapor Pressure of Niobium Dioxide; I.V.Golubtsov, Yu.A.Likhachev, Yu.K.Sakov: Various Constructions of the Scintillation Attachment to the Apparatus of the Type B. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytical Chemistry): I.P.Alimarin, N.P.Shtrechkova: Niobium as a Radioactive Tracer; I.P.Alimarin, V.A.Belyavskaya, Yu. Bin-yen'i: Sorption of Ir by Ion Exchangers; A.I.Busev, V.M. Byrka: The Use of Complex Pyrazolinthiocarbamates in Radiometry. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry): Ye.A. Ippolitova, Yu.P.Simanov, L.M.Rabba, G.P. Polurina, I.A. Bezbatchenko: Compounds of Some Bivalent Metals; Yu.Ye.Kuyagina, O.G. Nenkova: Uranium Compounds With Acids of Low-valence P; V.I. Spitsyn: The Influence of the Radioactive Radiation of Solids on Their Physico-chemical Properties; I.Ye.Mikhaylenko, V.I.Spitsyn: Isotope Exchange in the System $K_2SO_4 - SO_3$ at High Temperature. Kafedra khimicheskoy kinetiki (Chair of Chemical Kinetics): Y.V.Berezin, V.L.Antonovskiy, N.F.Kaliningrad: Application of Dyes for the Purpose of Determining the Volatility Constants of the Separation of Organo-hydrogen Compounds. An.N.Nesmeyanov delivered a detailed lecture on the Methodology of Radiochemical Instruction at the chemical departments of universities.

Card 1/4

Card 2/4

Card 3/4

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S/180/60/000/01/019/027
E071/E135

AUTHORS: Priselkov, Yu.A., Sapozhnikov, Yu.A., and Tseplyayeva, A.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Measurement of Saturated Vapour Pressure of Boron

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1960, Nr 1, pp 134-137 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The results of measurement of vapour pressure of boron within temperature range 1651-1764 °K by the effusion method are reported. The experimental method and apparatus used were described previously (Refs 1-5). Specimens of boron were of 99.42% purity and contained less than 0.16% of hydrogen. The evaporation was done from a molybdenum vessel covered with a diaphragm from molybdenum or tantalum. The diameter of the effusion hole was varied from 0.09 to 3.1 mm. The experimental results are given in Table 1. The vapour pressure and heat of sublimation (Table 2) were calculated by the usual method (Ref 7) assuming that boron in the vapour phase is monoatomic. The vapour pressure was found to be dependent on the ratio $S/K\sigma$ (the ratio of the evaporation surface S to the product of the surface

Card 1/2

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00095

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E071/E135

Measurement of Saturated Vapour Pressure of Boron

area of the effusion hole σ and the Klausing coefficient K). It is pointed out that despite a preliminary saturation with boron of internal surfaces of the holding vessel and diaphragm by preheating to a temperature above that at which the determination was carried out, some part of the boron vapour was probably irreversibly absorbed by the internal surface so that the equilibrium in the system was not completely established. Therefore, the results for boron vapour pressure may be somewhat lower. The dependence of ΔH_0^o on $S/K\sigma$ is shown in the Figure. The authors consider that the determinations of Searcy and Myers (Ref 1) are less accurate than their own. Heat of sublimation of boron is considered to be 101 ± 2 kcal/mol (at 0 °K).

Card 2/2

There are 1 figure, 2 tables and 9 references, of which 6 are English and 3 Soviet.

SUBMITTED: November 27, 1959

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

S/189/60/000/005/003/006
B110/B217

AUTHORS: Tseplyayeva, A. V., Priselkov, Yu. A., Karelin, V. V.

TITLE: Measurement of the pressure of saturated silicon vapor

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya 2, khimiya, no. 5, 1960, 36-38

TEXT: At present the physico-chemical properties of semiconductors are extremely interesting. The present study deals with pressure measurement of saturated silicon vapor and the calculation of its heat of sublimation. It is possible that the values determined by means of the boiling point and jet method are unreliable due to inaccurate determination of the beginning of boiling. The mass spectroscopic determination of the pressure of saturated vapor, as well as that of molecular composition and the heat of sublimation by R. E. Honig (Refs. 4 and 5, see below) led to the conclusion that Si vapor is monatomic and the amount of $Si_2 \ldots Si_7$ molecules by two orders of magnitude lower. The inadequate method of measurement leaves doubts as to the correctness of the results. Knudsen's effusion method was used in an apparatus with high-frequency heating to render the data more precise; this

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

apparatus is described in (Ref. 7: Yu. A. Priselkov et al.: Izv. AN SSSR, otd. tekhn. nauk; Metallurgiya i toplivo No 1, 106, 1959). Pure Si (99.95%) was used for this purpose. The molybdenum vessel and -diaphragm were degasified in vacuum at 1500-1800°C. The considerably lower vapor pressure of the molybdenum silicide thus formed has no effect upon determination. The ratio between the evaporation surface of the substance and the surface of the effusion opening (diameter = 0.173) should be at least 800. In the above experiment it was 22600. The water-cooled quartz receiver was previously heated to 100-150°C and protected with a layer of fluoroplast. The sublimated Si was dissolved in 10 ml of hot KOH (1:5) and 5 ml water. It was calorimetrically determined by the method described (Ref. 8: Yu. I. Usatenko et al.: Zavod. Lab., 15, 11, 1949) (Ref. 9: A. I. Ul'yanov: ibid. 19, 1154, 1953) which bases upon the formation of the blue silicon-molybdenum complex. Table 1 shows the results obtained. Proceeding from Honig's assumption of the monatomic character of Si vapor, vapor pressure and sublimation pressure were calculated. To determine the sublimation heat at 0°K, the thermodynamic potential for gas- and consensed phases Φ_G and Φ_K were used, which had been determined in the IGI AN SSSR (Institute of Mineral Fuels of AS SSSR). The following equation was derived:

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

log p = 9.602 - 18558/T, where p = pressure in mm Hg. The values obtained were in agreement with previously published data (Ref. 2: O. Ruff et al.: Z. Elektrochem. 32, 515, 1926) (Ref. 3: E. Baur et al.: Helv. chim. acta, 17, 959, 1934) differed, however, from Honig's values, since the latter carried out evaporation with exposed surface. If $\alpha < 1$, the pressure is lower than the real pressure. In the present study, the maximum relative error (δ_p) for the pressure was 18.65%, for ΔH^o_o ($\delta \Delta H^o_o$), 1.6%. Thus, ΔH^o_o = 90.6±1.5 kcal/mole was obtained for the standard sublimation heat at 0°K. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 9 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 4: R. E. Honig: J. Chem. Phys., 22, 1610, 1954; Ref. 5: R. E. Honig: RCA Rev. a technical Journ., 28, 195, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova Kafedra radiokhimii (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov Department of Radiochemistry)

SUBMITTED: December 18, 1959

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

Measurement of ...

S/189/60/000/005/003/006
B110/B217

Legend to Table 1: Evaporation rate of crystalline Si. 1) temperature; 2) amount of evaporated Si in g; 3) time of exposure, τ, sec.; 4) Evaporation rate (G), $g/cm^2 \cdot sec$.

TABLE 1

Таблица 1

Скорость испарения кристаллического кремния

1 Температура °C	°K	2 Количество испарившегося кремния ($g \cdot 10^6$), г	3 Время экспозиции τ, сек.	4 Скорость испарения (G), г/см²·сек
1212	1485	26	1620	1,157
1220	1493	24	14 400	1,202
1240	1513	25	1080	1,669
1250	1523	26	9000	2,083
1260	1533	26	9000	2,083
1282	1555	34	7200	3,405
1302	1575	39	5400	5,207
1320	1593	39	3600	7,811

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

Measurement of ...

S/189/60/000/005/003/006
B110/B217

Legend to Table 2: Pressure of saturated vapor and evaporation heat of monatomic Si. 1) temperature, 2) Si vapor pressure, $p \cdot 10^3$ mm Hg, 3) heat of sublimation of Si ΔH^0_0 cal/mole, 4) cal/mole, 5) mm Hg, 6) mean value.

1 Температура, °К	$\frac{1}{T} \cdot 10^4$	2 Давление пара кремния, $p \cdot 10^3$ мм рт. ст.	$-\lg p$, мм 5 рт. ст.	3 Теплота сублимации кремния ΔH^0_0, кал/моль	$\delta \Delta H^0_0$, 4 кал/моль
1485	6,734	1,435	2,8431	90 093	−512
1493	6,698	1,502	2,8233	90 442	−163
1513	6,609	2,100	2,6778	90 642	+ 37
1523	6,566	2,629	2,5802	90 559	− 46
1533	6,523	2,637	2,5627	91 030	+425
1555	6,431	4,342	2,3623	90 905	+300
1575	6,349	6,683	2,1750	90 720	+115
1593	6,277	10,082	1,9965	90 454	−151
				6 Среднее 90 605	6 Среднее ±219

Card 5/5

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOV, Yu.A.; SAPOZHNIKOV, Yu.A.; TSEPLYAYEVA, A.V.; KARELIN, V.V.

On the accuracy of the effusion method. Determination of indium saturated vapor pressure. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim. i khim.tekh. 3 no.3:447-451 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova, kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Indium) (Vapor pressure)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

S/020/61/140/001/020/024
B127/B101

AUTHORS: Genov, L. Kh., Nesmeyanov, An. N., and Priselkov, Yu. A

TITLE: Measurement of thallium vapor pressure with radioactive indicators

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 140, no. 1, 1961, 159 - 161

TEXT: The authors measured the vapor pressure of liquid and solid thallium in wide temperature intervals since the results published so far were conflicting. The authors used the methods of Knudsen and Langmuir with introduction of the radioactive isotope Tl^{204} and a special device described by them in Ref. 7: Yu. A. Priselkov, A. V. Tseplyayeva, K. I. Smirnov. Pribor dlya izmereniya davleniya nasyshchennogo para metodom effuzii (Apparatus for measuring the saturated vapor pressure by the effusion method). Izd. fil. VINITI, tema 39, No. П-58-95/6, 1958. The temperatures in the device were measured with a Cr-Al thermocouple connected to a ПМС-48 (PMS-48) potentiometer. The error in temperature measurement due to heat loss was neglected. The specific activity of the thallium used was 2mcu/g, which did not influence the results Tl^{204}

Card 1/4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

Measurement of thallium. S/020/61/140/001/020/02[illegible]
B127/B101

contained no radioactive impurities. The rate of evaporation was determined from the radioactivity of the condensed vapor leached out with nitric acid. The solution was neutralized with ammonia, heated up to 60 - 70°C, and quantitatively precipitated with $K_2Cr_2O_7$ as thallium chromate. The radioactivity of the dried filtrate was measured with an end-window counter. The vapor pressure P was determined from the equation $\log P = 17.14\, G\sqrt{T/M}$ (1), where M is the molecular weight of vapor, and G is the effusion rate as determined from the equation: $G = g/\tau K\sigma$, where g is the quantity of evaporated substance; τ is the exposure; σ is the surface of the effusion orifice; and K is Clausing's factor. The results given in Table 1 were obtained from experiments (1-19) with different effusion orifices and by the method of evaporation with a free surface (experiments 20-29). The results agree with the equation $\log P = 8.0871 - 8899.4/T$ obtained by the method of least squares. It is assumed that the condensation coefficient of liquid and solid thallium is close to unity. This factor depends on the state of the gaseous phase, on the energy state of the surface, and on the presence of an oxide film on this surface. On the other hand, it is shown indirectly that thallium vapor

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is atomic. The mean evaporation heat of thallium between 519 and 924°K is 40.72 kcal/mole. The authors used L. V. Gurvich's equation $R \ln P = \Phi_g^* - \Phi_{kr}^* - \Delta H_0^0/T$ (ZhFKh, 34, 217 (1960)) to calculate ΔH_0^0. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 12 references: 7 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The reference to English-language publication reads as follows: F. F. Collemann, A. Egerton, Phil. Trans., A 234, 177 (1934).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov), Sofiya Institute of Chemical Technology, Bulgaria

PRESENTED: April 6, 1961, by V. I. Spitsyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1961

Table 1. Vapor pressure of thallium

Legend: (1) number of experiment, (2) sec, (3) g, (4) $g/cm^2 \cdot sec$, (5) mm Hg, (6) kcal/mole.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

NESMEYANOV, A. N.; PRISELKOV, Yu. A.; KARELIN, V. V.

"The Vapor Pressure of Yttrium"
Report presented at the International Atomic Energy Agency Symposium on Thermodynamics of Nuclear Materials, 21-25 May 62 Vienna, Austria.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

S/189/62/000/002/003/004
D228/D302

J.2100

AUTHORS: Karelin, V.V., Nesmeyanov, A.N., Priselkov, Yu.A., and Chou K'un-Ying

TITLE: Measuring the pressure of metallic yttrium vapor

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet, Vestnik. Seriya II, khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 40 - 41

TEXT: The authors measured the pressure of metallic yttrium vapor by the integral version of Knudsen's effusion method. The amt. of evapd. matter was detd. either photometrically or radiometrically at different temps.; the results are given in a table. The value of the heat of evapn., which equals 72.31 kg-cal/mole, was found for the temp. range 1361-1761°K from the equation; log P(in mm Hg) = 7.8130-15803/T. The heat of sublimation of yttrium at 298°K was calcd. at 85.71 kg-cal/mole the value for the coefficient of evaporation being ~0.05. The coincidence of data, obtained with different equipment and samples, is considered to illustrate the reliability of the results, as is their general agreement with those of

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

Measuring the pressure of metallic ... S/169/62/000/002/003/004
D228/D302

K.A. Gshneyder. There are 1 table and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: D.R. Stull et al, Advances in Chem., no. 18, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiokhimii (Department of Radiochemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1961

X

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

27519
S/020/62/144/001/017/024
B119/B144

AUTHORS: Men'kov, A. A., Komissarova, L. N., Karelin, V. V., Priselkov, Yu. A., Nesmeyanov, An. N., and Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Academician

TITLE: Investigation of high-purity metallic scandium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 1, 1962, 122 - 125

TEXT: 99.5% pure Sc was produced by high-vacuum distillation of 97 - 97.5% Sc. The pure metal was studied metallographically and tested for its behavior to O_2, N_2 (in a device designed by R. D. Shapovalova and L. A. Vasil'yeva), and differently concentrated solutions of HCl, H_2SO_4, HNO_3, and NaOH at 25, 50, and 100°C. The results were compared with those obtained for 97% Sc. The polished, non-etched surface of 97% Sc reveals the grain boundaries in polarized and nonpolarized light. No second phase appears in spite of 0.9% oxygen content. With high-purity Sc, the grain boundaries are only visible in polarized light. 99.5% Sc starts reacting at 200°C with O_2, at more than 600°C with N_2 (formation of ScN). Dissolving

Card 1/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

tests with the agents mentioned were made under conditions effecting a reaction of zero order. The dissolution rate constant for Sc of both degrees of purity was 0.75 $mg \cdot l \cdot cm^{-2} \cdot min \cdot g\text{-eq}$ at 25°C for H_2SO_4 and HCl, and 0.015 for HNO_3. According to calculations, the activation energy of the dissolving process was 9.0 ± 0.2 kcal/g-eq. Sc reacts very slowly with NaOH solutions of more than 10%. From 97 - 99.5%, the purity of the sample has a much stronger effect on the physical than on the chemical properties of Sc. There are 4 figures and 2 tables. The most important English-language reference is: F. H. Spedding, A. H. Daane, G. Warkefield, D. H. Dennison, Trans. Metallurg. Soc. AIME, 218, no. 4, 608 (1960).

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1962

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

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S/020/62/144/002/019/028
B101/B144

5.2300

AUTHORS: Karelin, V. V., Nesmeyanov, An. N., and Priselkov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Vapor pressure of metallic scandium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 2, 1962, 352-354

TEXT: Data of F. H. Spedding, A. H. Daane, G. Wakefield, and D. H. Dennison (Trans. of the Metallurg. Soc. AIME, 218, no. 4, 608 (1960)) on the vapor pressure of Sc were verified by Knudsen's integral effusion method. Sc was evaporated out of a tantalum crucible, and the vapor was condensed in a quartz receiver. The amount of condensate was determined radiometrically using Sc^{46}, and, in some cases, photocolorimetrically using arsenazo. Sc^{46} was obtained by bombarding Sc with slow neutrons from a nuclear reactor, and its purity was checked with a gamma spectrometer or by liquid chromatography. Results: (1) At a constant temperature of 1430°K, saturation was reached at an $S/K\sigma$ ratio of 800-60,000 (S = area of vaporizing surface; K = Klausing's coefficient; and σ = area of effusion port). (2) In the range 1301-1644°K it is found that $\log P_{sc}$(mm Hg) = 8.6553-17576/T. (3) The heat of sublimation of Sc is given by

Card 1/2

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ΔH_T = 80.42 kcal/g-atom; ΔH_{298^o} = 82.28 kcal/g-atom. (4) The present data are a little higher than those given by Spedding et al. (errors: ±15% with the use of radioactive samples, and ± 20% with inactive samples) which are believed to be too low by reason of a systematic error. (5) The results are significant for the vacuum metallurgy of rare-earth elements. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: January 22, 1962, by Vikt. I. Spitsyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1962

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24.4100

31080
S/179/61/000/005/019/022
E032/E414

AUTHOR: Prisekin, V.L. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Stability of a cylindrical shell under the action of a moving load

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye. no.5, 1961, 133-134

TEXT: The author considers the steady-state deformation of an infinitely long cylindrical shell under the action of a load moving in the axial direction with a constant velocity. The problem is formulated as follows. Let the velocity be v_0 and let the load P be uniformly distributed over the peripheral circle. The stressed state is then axially symmetric and the equations of motion are (Ref.1: Vlasov V.Z., General Theory of Shells. Gostekhteoretizdat, 1949)

$$-D\frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4}-\frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial^2\Phi}{\partial x^2}=P\delta(-v_0t+x)+\rho h\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} \qquad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{1}{Eh}\frac{\partial^4\Phi}{\partial x^4}=\frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}$$

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where $\delta(-v_0t + x)$ is the delta function, R is the radius, h is the thickness and D is the rigidity. The solution of (1.1) is sought in the form

$$w = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} A(\omega)\, e^{i\omega\xi}\, d\omega, \qquad \frac{\partial^2\Phi}{\partial\xi^2} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} B(\omega)\, e^{i\omega\xi}\, d\omega \tag{1.2}$$

It is found that

$$A(\omega) = -\frac{P}{\Delta}, \qquad B(\omega) = \frac{Eh}{R} A(\omega); \qquad \left(\Delta = D\omega^4 - \rho h v_0^2\omega^2 + \frac{Eh}{R^2}\right) \tag{1.3}$$

The final expression for ω can then be shown to be

$$w = \frac{-iP}{2D(\omega_0^2 - a^4/\omega_0^2)}\left[\frac{1}{\omega_0}\exp(i\xi\omega_0) + \frac{\omega_0}{a^2}\exp(-i\xi a^2/\omega_0)\right], \qquad (\xi > 0)$$

$$w = \frac{-iP}{2D(\omega_0^2 - a^4/\omega_0^2)}\left[\frac{1}{\omega_0}\exp(-i\xi\omega_0) + \frac{\omega_0}{a^2}\exp(i\xi a^2/\omega_0)\right] \quad (\xi < 0) \tag{1.4}$$

where

$$\omega_0 = a\exp(i\pi/4) \quad \text{при } v_0 = 0 \qquad (a^4 = Eh/DR^2)$$

(ω_0 is the root of the equation $\Delta = 0$). For velocities below the critical velocity, the solution assumes the form

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$$w = -\frac{P}{2a^3 D \sin 2\varphi} e^{-\xi a \sin\varphi} \cos(\xi a \cos\varphi - \varphi) \qquad (1.5)$$

where $\omega_0 = ae^{i\varphi}$. The differential equations given by (1.1) also have solutions of the form

$$w = Ae^{ik(x-vt)}, \qquad \Phi = Be^{ik(x-vt)}$$

where the relation between the wave number k and the wave velocity v_0 is

$$\frac{v^2}{v_*^2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{k^2}{a^2} + \frac{a^2}{k^2}\right) \qquad \text{or} \qquad \rho h v^2 = Dk^2 + \frac{Eh}{R^2 k^2}$$

where v_* is the critical velocity. For steel shells the critical velocity lies between 200 and 670 m/sec when $h/r = 1/400$ to $1/40$. Estimates show that there is a tendency for the critical load to decrease in comparison with the static critical load. This is illustrated in Fig.2 which shows a plot of the dynamic to static critical load ratio as a function of the ratio of the velocity v_0 to the critical velocity v_*. There are 2 figures and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

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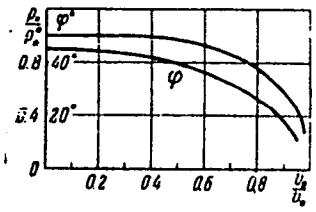
Stability of a cylindrical shell ... 31080 S/179/61/000/005/019/022 E032/E414

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1961

Fig.2.



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISEKIN, V.L. (Novosibirsk)

Interaction of an elastically supported plate with an acoustic wave. PMTF no.6:165-166 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Elastic plates and shells)
(Sound waves)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

S/879/62/000/000/049/088
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Prisekin, V. L. (Novosibirsk)

TITLE: Interaction of a reinforced cylindrical shell with an acoustic wave

SOURCE: Teoriya plastin i obolochek; trudy II Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, L'vov, 15-21 sentyabrya 1961 g. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1962, 305-308

TEXT: The shell is assumed to be infinitely long and reinforced with equally spaced frames, absolutely rigid in their plane. Using Laplace transformations, an approximate relation is obtained for the potential of the motion of the medium:

$$-\left[\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\tau}\right]_{r=1} = \left[\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\tau}\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial r}\,d\tau\right]_{r=1} \qquad (1.8)$$

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

Interaction of a ... S/879/62/000/000/049/088
D234/D308

The equation of motion of the shell is then reduced to a system of ordinary differential equations using Galerkin's method.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

GRIGOLYUK, E.I.; KURSHIN, L.M.; PRISEKIN, V.L.

Refinement of the hypothesis of plane reflection. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.1:65-66 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut gidromekhaniki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Grigolyuk).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

GRIGOLYUK, E.I. (Novosibirsk); PRISEKIH, V.L. (Novosibirsk)

Dynamic interaction of an orthotropic cylindrical shell with an acoustic shock wave. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. i mashinostr. no.6:25-35 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

L 47002-66 EWP(w) EM/RM

ACC NR: AR6027170 SOURCE CODE: UR/0264/66/000/005/A009/A009

AUTHOR: Prisekin, V. L.

TITLE: Interaction of a three-layered plate with an acoustic wave

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Vozdushnyy transport, Abs. 5A55

REF SOURCE: Sb. Raschety elementov aviats. konstruktsiy. Vyp. 4. M., Mashinostroyeniye, 1965, 157-167

TOPIC TAGS: acoustic wave, plate, dynamic load, filler, deformation

ABSTRACT: Some problems related to dynamic loading of three-layered plates are examined. To provide a precise solution for a one-dimentional problem in calculating various characteristics of motion it is shown that the inertial forces in the filler can be neglected for light fillers. The calculation of the motion of a three-layered plate under the effect of a load suddenly applied to the outer layer

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.1:539.4

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

L 57002-66

ACC NR: AR6027170

is given. The peculiarities of the filler's deformation in moving the plate are studied. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. Bibliography of 3 titles. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 2/2 vmb

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

ACC NR: AT6030874 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0157/0167

AUTHOR: Prisekin, V. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: The interaction of a sandwich plate with an acoustic wave

SOURCE: Raschety elementov aviatsionnykh konstruktsiy, vyp. 4: Trekhsloynyye paneli i obolochki (Calculation of aircraft construction elements, no. 4: Sandwich panels and shells). Moscow, Izd-vo Mashinostroyeniye, 1965, 157-167

TOPIC TAGS: shock wave, acoustic wave, sandwich structure, shock wave front

ABSTRACT: A study is made of certain problems involved in the dynamic loading of sandwich plates. On the basis of the one-dimensional problem, it is shown that for light fillers it is reasonable to ignore inertial forces in the filler when computing various characteristics of motion. The movement of points in an elastic layer set in a rigid base is given by the equation

$$w = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_{c-i\infty}^{c+i\infty} A \operatorname{sh}\frac{pz}{a}\, e^{pt}\, dp,$$

where

$$A = -\frac{2p_0}{\Delta}, \quad \Delta = p(p+\alpha)\left[(mp+\rho c)\operatorname{sh}\frac{ph}{a} + \rho_0 a \operatorname{ch}\frac{ph}{a}\right],$$

UDC: 629.13.014.3.62-41:539.4

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ACC NR: AT6030874

and p_0 is the pressure at the front of the incipient wave; α is a constant, defining the pressure drop at the wave front; h is the thickness of the layer; a is the speed of propagation of longitudinal waves in the layer; m is the density of the plate for unit surface. The noninertial form of this equation is written, and the variation of w is plotted as a function of t. The author proves that the exact solution is not substantially different from the noninertial approximation for the stated conditions. A second section of the article is a presentation of stress-strain relationships in the plate, as related to acoustic pressure and to material properties. A solution for the time-strain variation is worked out and plotted. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 33 equations.

SUB CODE: 20, 13/ SUBM DATE: 09Nov65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

TSEPLYAYEVA, A.V.; PRISSELKOV, Yu.A.

Effect of germanium radioactivity on its evaporation. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20 no.2:54-55 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra radiokhimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOV, Yu.A.; SAPOZHNIKOV, Yu.A.; TSEPLYAYEVA, A.V.

Measurement of the vapor pressure by the Knudsen method. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 19 no.5:74-76 S-O '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Kafedra radiokhimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

L 10677-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c) Pr-4 SSD/AFTC(p)/AFWL JW

ACCESSION NR: AP4047648 S/0169/64/000/005/0074/0076

AUTHORS: Priselkov, Yu. A.; Sapozhnikov, Yu. A.; Tseplyayeva, A. V.

TITLE: Measuring vapor pressure by the Knudsen method

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 5, 1964, 74-76

TOPIC TAGS: vapor pressure, Knudsen method

ABSTRACT: When the walls of an effusion chamber cannot be made of the material being investigated, they may be constructed of material that does not interact chemically with the test substance and that has a vapor pressure (in the investigated temperature interval) lower than the test substance. The authors designed a molybdenum effusion chamber with a movable floor that can be shifted up to the effusion aperture or lowered to a depth of 36 mm. A disk of silver with radioactive Ag^{110} added was placed on this floor. The floor was set in one position and a half-hour exposure was made. The floor was then moved and another exposure made. The rate of effusion was measured by the radioactive condensate. When the silver disk on the floor of the chamber lay within the aperture angle (50° for this experiment),

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L 10677-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047648

the effusion rate remained constant. When the depth in the chamber was increased, the solid angle at which evaporation occurred from the surface of the disk decreased, and the angle at which evaporation took place from the unsaturated lateral walls of the chamber increased. In order to avoid holding the chamber at high temperatures for a prolonged time for saturating the walls with the test material, it is advisable to choose a geometry for the chamber that will permit detection of only that part of the molecular beam (penetrating the aperture) that is limited by the angle including the surface of the test substance. This is done by introducing a supplementary collimating diaphragm. The formula necessary for computing vapor pressure by the Knudsen method, using this setup, becomes

$$P, \mu\mu = 17{,}14 \frac{2\pi}{\omega} G \sqrt{\frac{T}{M}},$$

where ω is the solid angle within which the molecules of the test substance may fall directly from the recess of the chamber upon the detector. The remaining symbols are standard. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy universitet (Moscow University)

SUBMITTED: 15Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

KARASEV, B.V.; PRISELKOV, Yu.A.; PAKHOMOV, B.G.

Use of a device of the "DA" type in combination with an atmospheric chamber for analyses of spectra of alpha particles. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.2:Khim. 18 no.6:47-49 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra radiokhimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

KARASEV, B.V.; LUK'YANOV, V.B.; PRISELKOV, Yu.A.; VAN' VEN'-ZUY

4 π-Counter for the measurement of the absolute activity of β-emitting preparations. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.2:Khim. 18 no.2: 24-27 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra radiokhimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Beta rays--Measurement)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

S/189/63/000/002/005/010
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Karasev, B.V., Luk'yanov, V.B., Priselkov, Yu.A., Wan Wen-Zui

TITLE: A 4 π-counter for measuring the absolute activity of β-emitting preparations

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskvoskogo universiteta, Seriya II, Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 24 - 27

TEXT: A relatively simple 4 π-counter working with technical grade methane for measuring the absolute activity of β-emitters with an accuracy, for example, of 4.5% for P^{32} and 10% for Ca^{45} was developed. The schematic drawing in Figure 1 shows the flow-counter containing two polished steel cylinders 1 with an inner diameter of 35 mm and a height of 25 mm. One end of the cylinder is screwed up with a copper sleeve 2 through the opening of which in a teflon insulator 3 the copper rod 4 with 2 mm diameter is inserted. A 0.5 mm diameter opening is at a 1 mm distance from the end of the rod. The molybdenum thread (0.038 mm diameter) loop 5 is placed into the opening and fastened with a dowel. The distance from the loop to the preparation 6 is 9 mm. The adjacent ends of

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the cylinders have flanges 8, which are hermetically coupled by means of the coupling sleeve 9 with thread. The preparation is placed into the space between the cylinders. The holder 7 for the preparation is a 0.2 mm thick aluminum disc with three small openings at the circumference for the gas flow and a central opening of 15 mm. On the latter there is placed the preparation on a specially prepared thin (a few $\mu g/cm^2$ to 100 $\mu g/cm^2$) PVC film. The cathode of the counter are both cylinders, the copper sleeves and the aluminum foil, while the loop is the anode. A high negative voltage from the rectifier of the type "Orekh" was used, and the pulses amplified and shaped by a У Ш-2 (USh-2) amplifier. The scaling was carried out with the ПС -10000 (PS-10000) circuit "Kalina". The methane was purified before use by passing through wash bottles. The resolution time of the counter was determined by the radiotechnical circuit and regulated with different load resistances. The efficiency of the counter was controlled with uranium and Co^{60} preparations. Thin layers were prepared from these substances on PVC (uranium 200 - 300 $\mu g/cm^2$) films and a 97% efficiency of the counter for α-rays observed with standard deviations 6.8%. β, γ-coincidence measurements with Co^{60} showed a higher counting rate in the upper half of the counter due to the absorption and self-absorption of β-rays. The corresponding correction was determined with 4.5%. There are 6 figures.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

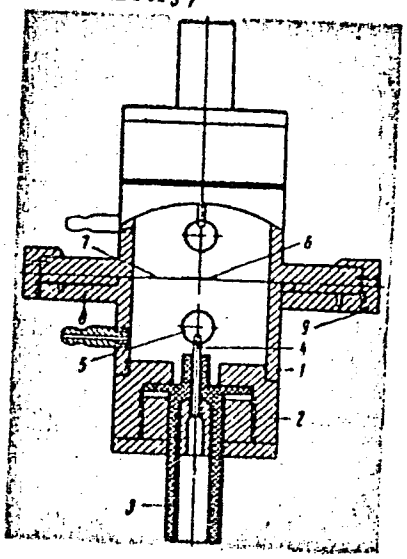
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

A 4 π-counter for measuring the absolute S/189/63/000/002/005/010
A057/A126

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra Radiokhimii (Department of Radiochemistry)

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1961

Figure 1: Cross section of the 4 π-flow counter



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

MEN'KOV, A.A.; KOMISSAROVA, L.N.; KARELIN, V.V.; PRISELKOV, Yu.A.; NESMEYANOV, An.N.; SPITSYN, Vikt.I., akademik

Investigation of high-purity metallic scandium. Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.1:122-125 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. (Scandium)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

KARELIN, V.V.(Moskva); NESMEYANOV, A.M. (Moskva); PRISELKOV, Yu.A. (Moskva)

More precise values of vapor pressure of metallic yttrium. Izv. An SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk. Met. i topl. no.5:117-118 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Yttrium) (Vapor pressure)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

KARELIN, V.V.; NESMEYANOV, An.N.; PRISELKOV, Yu.A.

Vapor pressure of metallic scandium. Dokl.AN SSSR 144 no.2:352-354 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom Vikt.I.Spitsynym.
(Scandium) (Vapor pressure)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

KARELIN, V.V.; NESMEYANOV, A.N.; PRISELKOV, Yu.A.; CHZHOU KUN'-IN [Chou K'un-ying]

Measuring the vapor pressure of metallic yttrium. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.2: Khim. 17 no.2:40-41 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra radiokhimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Yttrium) (Vapor pressure)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

S/180/62/000/005/005/011
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Karelin, V.V., Nesmeyanov, An.N., Priselkov, Yu.A. (Moscow)

TITLE: More accurate data on the vapour pressure of metallic yttrium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i toplivo, no.5, 1962, 117-118

TEXT: In an earlier published paper, the authors studied the vapour pressure of metallic yttrium of a purity of 99.9% (without taking into consideration gaseous admixtures). According to those results, the vapour pressure can be expressed by

$$\lg P_{mm\ Hg} = 7.8130 - \frac{15\ 803}{T} \qquad (1)$$

This agreed with results obtained for yttrium of 99.5% purity (0.1% Ta, 0.4% O_2). New investigations were carried out with high-purity yttrium containing only traces of metallic admixtures and less than 0.1% gaseous admixtures. The obtained data are tabulated for the temperature range 1132 to 1460°C. According

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to these data, applying the method of least squares, the vapour pressure of high-purity metallic yttrium obeys the following relation:

$$\lg P_{mm\ Hg} = 8.0786 - \frac{18\ 515}{T} \qquad (2)$$

From this, the sublimation heat was determined at 84.71 kcal/g·atom. The divergence between the here obtained and the earlier results is explained by the evaporation of volatile sub-oxides of yttrium, the existence of which was confirmed by means of a resonance mass spectrometer. A similar phenomenon was observed by Goldstein, Walsh and White (On the use of tantalum Knudsen cells in high temperature thermodynamic studies of oxides, J.Phys.Chem., 1960, 64, No.8, p.1087) who proved by means of a mass spectrometer that the increased rate of evaporation of La oxide from tantalum crucibles is caused by the reaction

$$3Ta + 4(L)La_2O_3 \rightarrow 2TaO + TaO_2 + 8(L)LaO.$$

The relative limit error in measuring the vapour pressure was ±20% for the radioactive and ±24% for the non-radioactive specimens. There is 1 table.

SUBMITTED: June 5, 1962

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

S/189/62/000/005/002/006
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Genov, L. Kh., Nesmeyanov, A. N., and Priselkov, Yu. A.

TITLE: The rate of evaporation of thallium selenide (TlSe)

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II, Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 34-35

TEXT: The above was measured between ~430 and 570°K, on TlSe made by reacting equivalent amounts of Tl (containing Tl^{204}) and Se in a sealed quartz tube, at 400°C over 24 hours. The vapor pressure P was measured on an apparatus described earlier by the authors (Ref. 2: Dokl. AN SSSR, 140, No. 1, 159, 1961) determining the amount of condensate by the quantity of Tl^{204} and calculating the rate of evaporation, P, and heat of sublimation ΔH_T by methods described in the same, earlier

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work. It was assumed that the vapor consisted of an equivolar mixture of Tl_2Se and Tl_2Se_3. The vapor pressure was determined by (1) the effusion method (effective surface of aperture = 7.82×10^{-4} cm^2), and (2) the evaporation from an open surface (area = 1.68 cm^2). From the results, the relationships (1) $\log P = 9.9638 - \frac{7384.6}{T}$ (ΔH_T = 33.56 kcal/mol), and (2) $\log P = 11.3501 - \frac{8613.3}{T}$ (ΔH_T = 39.41 kcal/mol) were developed. The results are not in agreement with those of M. G. Shakhtakhtinskiy and A. A. Kuliyev (Ref. 3: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniya, IX, No. 2, 202, 1960) and indicate that the coefficient of evaporation is not equal to unity. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiokhimii (Department of Radiochemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 27, 1961

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOVA, D.O., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Some data on the embryonic development of the skin of Merino lambs. Trudy VNIIVSE 11:30-36 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(Sheep--Anatomy) (Skin)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

Country : USSR
Category : Farm Animals. Q-1
General Problems.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 73966

Author : Priselkova, D. O.
Institut. : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of*
Title : Studying the Morphology of Nervous Receptors of the Skin of the Trunk in Merino Sheep (1st Report).
Orig Pub. : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t vet. sanitarii i ektoparasitol., 1957, 11, 58-66
Abstract : The skin of the tip of the snout was studied with the impregnating method according to Bil'shovskiy-Gros in 7 calves 1-1 1/2 years old and 2 cows, and in 10 sheep and [illegible] pigs of various ages. A number of nerve ending types was found: 1) encapsulated bodies (bulbs of the Krauze type) within subepithelial connective tissue, 2) not encapsulated glomerules of fine nerve fibers bordering the embryonic epithelium layer and connective tissue, 3) terminal appara-

Card: 1/3 *Veterinary Sanitation and Ectoparasitology

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

Country : USSR
Category : [illegible]
General Problems.
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1[illegible], 1958, 73966

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : [illegible] with specific cells (Merkel cells) within the zone of intensive proliferation of embryo-nic epithelial cells, 4) intraepithelial nerve fibers with numerous pin-like bulges, 5) unat-tached endings - i. e., bare cylinders - in epithelial and connective tissue. It was estab-lished that intraepithelial nerve fibers are systematically destroyed and deciduate at their terminal parts (in the horny layer) together with horny scales, and are replaced by newly

Card: 2/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

Country : USSR
Category : [illegible]

Abs. Jour : [illegible] Zhur-Biol., No 1[illegible], 195[illegible], 72966

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract : formed nerve fibers and their terminal apparatuses. The high differentiation of nerve apparatuses permits to regard the tip of the snout in cattle and sheep and the proboscis (snout) of pigs as a special sense organ of the skin cover.

Card: 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOVA, D.O., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;
ZORINA, N.R., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Structural changes in the skin related to age during two and a half years of the postembryonic life of Merino sheep. Trudy VNIIVSE 11:37-49 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(Sheep--Anatomy) (Skin)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOVA, D.C., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;
ZORINA, N.R., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Cutaneous blood vessels and vessels leading to the skin.
Trudy VNIIVSE 11:67-76 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(Skin--Blood supply) (Sheep--Anatomy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOVA, D.O., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Structure of the skin of the planum nasolabiale in cattle and sheep and the snout of swine. Trudy VNIIVSE 11:77-85 '57. (MIRA 11:12)

(Skin) (Lips)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOVA, D.O., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Problem of chondromas, osteomas and sarcomas of the mammary gland in dogs. Trudy VNIIVSE 11:276-282 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(BREAST--TUMORS)

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PRISELKOVA, D.O., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;
SUDAKOVA, A.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Skin structure in Merino lambs with long coarse hairs. Trudy VNIIVSE 11:50-57 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(Sheep--Anatomy) (Skin)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOVA, D.O., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Morphology of nerve receptors of the skin on the trunk of Merino sheep. Trudy VNIIVSE 11:58-66 '57. (MIRA 11:12)
(Receptors (Neurology)) (Skin--Innervation)
(Sheep--Anatomy)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOVA, D. O.

"Pathogenics and diagnostics of mange". Veterinariya, 1949, No. 12, 12-15.

SO: Letopis' No. 50, 1949, Uncl.

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USSR / Farm Animals. General Problems. 2-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54676.

Author : Priselkova, D. O., Zorina, N. R.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Vessels Conveying Blood to the Skin and the Intracutaneous Blood Vessels.

Orig Pub: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t vet. sanitarii i ektoparazitol., 1957, 11, 67-76.

Abstract: The blood-vascular system of 18 sheep of the "Soviet Merino" breed, 2 kids, and 6 rabbits was perfused through the jugular vein with Tyrode's solution (2 liters) under ether narcosis; thereafter, a contrast substance of variegated color (composition: chalk 25 pts., dye 5 pts., oil 6 pts., benzene 50 pts.) was injected into the carotid artery and jugular vein. The skin was studied in relation to the

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

USSR / Farm Animals. General Problems.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 54676.

Abstract: subcutaneous cellular tissue. It was found that the blood vessels directed towards the skin emerge from the trunk, passing between the muscles, and that only on the back, the lower part of the abdomen, and the neck, they run through the muscles. In the dorsolateral part of the trunk, the distance between vessels is 4 to 8 cm., and they branch after a scattered type; in the lateroventral part, this distance is 7 to 25 cm., and the vessels branch after a plexus type. The article describes the peculiarities of the ramifications of the blood vessels in the skin and its derivatives.

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

USSR / General Problems of Pathology. Tumors. U

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42055.

Author : Priselkova, D. O.
Inst : Not given.
Title : On the Problem of Chondromas, Osteomas and Sarcomas of the Breast in Dogs.

Orig Pub: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t vet.sanitarii i ektoparazitol., 1957, 11, 276-282.

Abstract: Nine cases of tumors of the breast in the dog were described: 1 fibroadenoma, 2 chondrosarcomas, 3 fibrochondrosarcomas, 1 chondrosarcocarcinoma and 2 chondroosteosarcomas. Transition of cells of a sarcomatose tumor into chondro- and osteoblasts with subsequent formation of cartilaginous and osseous tissue was demonstrated. The author denies the proposition that osteo-cartilaginose tumors of the dog's breast are derived from bone. --A. I. Ashkenazi .

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001343030001-6

PRISELKOVA D.O., Cand. of Agric. Sci.
State Inst. of Vet. Dermatology, Min. of Agric. USSR.
"Influence of environmental conditions and acaricide preparations on the skin of horse."
SO: Veterinariya 28(3), 1951, p. 27

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