"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, A.N.

SADIKOVA, N.V. ; AGEYEVA, A.N.

Biochemical and histologic investigations of cerebral tumors. Vop. neirokhir. 19 no.1:44-50 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Iz fiziologicheskogo otdela Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo neyrokhirurgicheskogo instituta imeni prof. A.L.Polenova.
(BRAIN, neoplasms,
biochem. & histol.)

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AGEYEVA, A.N.

Cases of dermoid cysts of the brain. Vop.neir.khir. 19 no.6: 52-54 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo nayrokhirurgicheskogo instituta imeni prof. A.L.Polenova.
(BRAIN, neoplasms, teratoma)
(TERATOMA, brain)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, A.N.; ARUTYUNOV, Ye.S.; SLUTSKINA, P.I.

Etiology, pathogenesis, and therapy of acute delirium. Zhur. nevr. i psikh.55 no.8:566-575 '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Psikhiatricheskoye otdeleniye (i.o.zav. T.Ya.Khvilivitskiy) Leningradskogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Bekhtereva.

(DELIRIUM,
etio.,pathogen. & ther.)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYKVA, A.N.

Characteristics of brain tumor growth after incomplete surgical removal. Vopr. neirokhir. 20 no.1:50-53 Ja-F '56 (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo neyrokhirurgicheskogo instituta imeni prof. A.L. Polenova.

(BRAIN, neoplasms
surg., characteristics of growth after incomplete resection)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, A.N.; DEMIDENKO, T.D.

Clinical-morphological characteristics of a hemiballism syndrome of vascular origin. A.N. Ageeva, T.D. Demidonko. Zhur. nevr.i psikh. 56 no.1:46-48 '56. (MLRA 9:4)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Bekhtereva (rukovoditel' nevrologicheskogo otdela professor I.Ya.Razdol'skiy).
(MOVEMENT DISORDERS) (BRAIN--DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, A.N.

Morphology of neuroectodermal tumors of the pons varolii. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 56 no.3:218-223 '56 (MLRA 9:7)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neyrokhirurgicheskiy institut imeni A.L. Polenova (dir.-prof. V.N. Shamov)
(PONS, neoplasms,
glioblastoma multiforme (Rus))
(GLIOBLASTOMA MULTIFORME,
pons (Rus))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, A.N.

Preblastomatous hyperplasia. Vop. neirokhir. 21 no.6:20-23 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonevrologicheskiy institut imeni V.M.Bekhtereva.

(EPILEPSY, pathol.
precancerous hyperplasia of brain)
(BRAIN NEOPLASMS, pathol.
precancerous hyperplasia in epilepsy)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, A.N.

Case of biderma malignant tumor of the brain. Sbor. trud. Len. nauchn. ob-va nevr. i psikh. no.6:106-112 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M. Bekhtereva (direktor - chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR prof. V.N. Myasishchev).
(BRAIN--CANCER)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, A.N.; GOL'DIN, L.S.; ZAKHAROVA, V.V.; PEREVOSHCHIKOVA, G.F.

Some modern methods in morphological investigation and their use in a clinic for nervous and mental diseases. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.20:29-34 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonevrologicheskiy institut imeni V.M. Bekhtereva, Leningrad.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, A.N.; KRESLING, Ye.M.; MIL'CHENKO, V.A.

Mental disorders in Itsenko-Cushing disease. Vop.psikh.i nevr. no.7:341-349 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo psikhonevrologicheskogo instituta imeni V.M.Bekhtereva (dir. - chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR prof. V.N.Myasishchev) i psikhiatricheskoy kliniki Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. V.K.Fedorov).
(CUSHING SYNDROME) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

BEL'MAN, Kh.I.; AGEYEVA, A.N.

Clinical aspects and the pathomorphology of myelitis with a pseudotumoral course. Vop.psikh.i nevr. no.7:121-131 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz nervnogo organicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. prof. I.Ya.Razdol'skiy) Psikhonevrologicheskogo Instituta imeni V.M.Bekhterea (dir. - chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR prof. V.N.Myasischev).

(SPINAL CORD--INFLAMMATION)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, A.N.

Preblastomatous hyperplasias of the central nervous system.
Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.psikhonevr.inst. 28:341-370 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM—TUMORS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, A.P.; AKSENOVA-CHERKASOVA, A.S., aspiranka; VELIKANOV, L.N., bibliotekar'; GAVVA, F.M.; GIRENKO, P.D., Geroy Sots. truda; GUBANOV, M.M., pensioner; GUS'KOVA, T.K., nauchnyy sotr.; DAVYDOV, A.G., prepodavatel'; DANILEVSKIY, V.V., prof., dvazhdy laureat Stalinskoy premii; DOVGOPOL, V.I., laureat Stalinskoy premii; YELOKHIN, M.F.; YERMAKOV, A.D.; IVANOV, V.G., prepodavatel'; KOVALEVICH, V.K.; KOVALEVSKAYA, Ye.S., zhurnalistka; PANKRATOV, A.G.; POPOVA, F.M.; URYASHOV, A.V.; FEDORIN, I.M., kand. ist. nauk; FILIPPOV, F.R.; CHUMAKOV, N.P.; SHEPTAYEV, K.T., zhurnalist; VAS'KOVSKIY, O.A., kand. ist. nauk, retsenzent; KULAGINA, G.A., kand. ist. nauk, retsenzent; GORCHAKOVSKIY, P.L., prof., doktor biol. nauk, retsenzent; BAKHMUTOVA, V., red.; SAKNYN', Yu., tekhn. red.

[Nizhniy Tagil]Nizhnii Tagil. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 294 p. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy krayevedcheskiy muzey (for Ageyeva, Gus'kova). 2. Zaveduyushchiy gorodskim otdelom narodnogo zdravookhraneniya, Nizhniy Tagil (for Velikanov). 3. Zaveduyushchiy gorodskim sel'skokhozyaystvennym otdelom goroda Nizhniy Tagil (for Gavva). 4. Nachal'nik upravleniya stroitel'stvom Sverdlovskogo sovnarkhoza (for Girenko). 5. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Ukr. SSR, Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Danilevskiy).

(Continued on next card)

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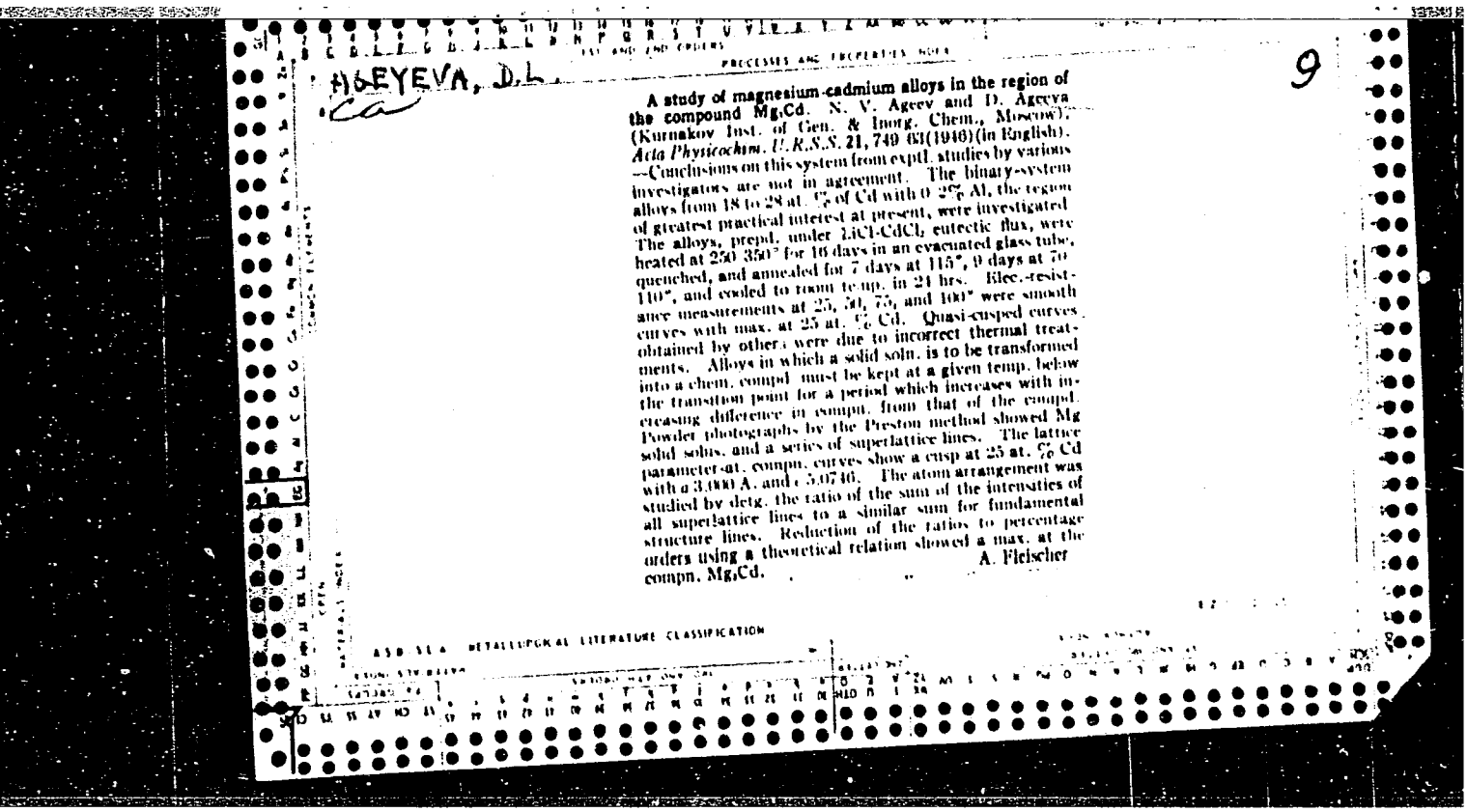

ALEYEVA, D.L.

Ca

9

A study of magnesium-cadmium alloys in the region of the compound Mg_3Cd. N. V. Ageev and D. Ageeva (Kurnakov Inst. of Gen. & Inorg. Chem., Moscow). *Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.* 21, 749-63(1946)(in English). —Conclusions on this system from exptl. studies by various investigators are not in agreement. The binary-system alloys from 18 to 28 at. % of Cd with 0.2% Al, the region of greatest practical interest at present, were investigated. The alloys, prepd. under LiCl-$CdCl_2$ eutectic flux, were heated at 250-350° for 16 days in an evacuated glass tube, quenched, and annealed for 7 days at 115°, 9 days at 70-110°, and cooled to room temp. in 24 hrs. Elec.-resistance measurements at 25, 50, 75, and 100° were smooth curves with max. at 25 at. % Cd. Quasi-cusped curves obtained by others were due to incorrect thermal treatments. Alloys in which a solid soln. is to be transformed into a chem. compd. must be kept at a given temp. below the transition point for a period which increases with increasing difference in compn. from that of the compd. Powder photographs by the Preston method showed Mg solid solns. and a series of superlattice lines. The lattice parameter-at. compn. curves show a cusp at 25 at. % Cd with a 3.000 A. and c 5.0746. The atom arrangement was studied by detg. the ratio of the sum of the intensities of all superlattice lines to a similar sum for fundamental structure lines. Reduction of the ratios to percentage orders using a theoretical relation showed a max. at the compn. Mg_3Cd.

A. Fleischer

ASD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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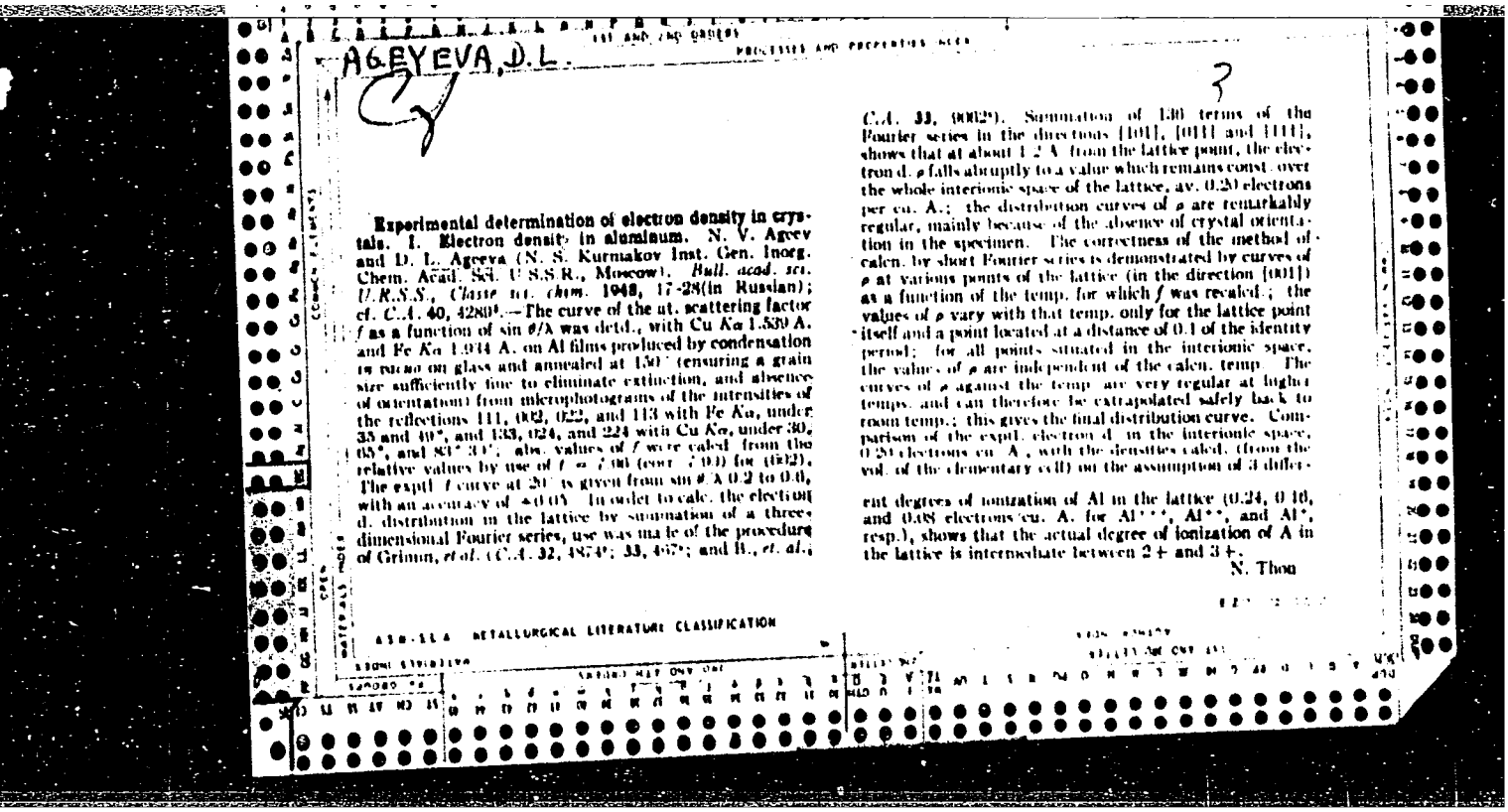

AGEYEVA, D. L.

3

Experimental determination of electron density in crystals. I. Electron density in aluminum. N. V. Ageev and D. L. Ageeva (N. S. Kurnakov Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. chim.* **1948**, 17-28(in Russian); cf. *C.A.* **40**, 4280⁹.—The curve of the at. scattering factor f as a function of $\sin\theta/\lambda$ was detd., with Cu $K\alpha$ 1.539 A. and Fe $K\alpha$ 1.934 A. on Al films produced by condensation in vacuo on glass and annealed at 150° (ensuring a grain size sufficiently fine to eliminate extinction, and absence of orientation) from microphotograms of the intensities of the reflections 111, 002, 022, and 113 with Fe $K\alpha$, under 35 and 40°, and 133, 024, and 224 with Cu $K\alpha$, under 30, 65°, and 80° 30'; abs. values of f were calcd. from the relative values by use of $f = 7.00$ (corr. 7.01) for (002). The exptl. f curve at 20° is given from $\sin\theta/\lambda$ 0.2 to 0.8, with an accuracy of ±0.05. In order to calc. the electron d. distribution in the lattice by summation of a three-dimensional Fourier series, use was made of the procedure of Grimm, *et al.* (*C.A.* **32**, 4874⁹; **33**, 407⁹; and B., *et al.*, *C.A.* **33**, 6002⁹). Summation of 130 terms of the Fourier series in the directions [001], [011] and [111], shows that at about 1.2 A. from the lattice point, the electron d. ρ falls abruptly to a value which remains const. over the whole interionic space of the lattice, av. 0.20 electrons per cu. A.; the distribution curves of ρ are remarkably regular, mainly because of the absence of crystal orientation in the specimen. The correctness of the method of calcn. by short Fourier series is demonstrated by curves of ρ at various points of the lattice (in the direction [001]) as a function of the temp. for which f was recalcd.; the values of ρ vary with that temp. only for the lattice point itself and a point located at a distance of 0.1 of the identity period; for all points situated in the interionic space, the values of ρ are independent of the calcn. temp. The curves of ρ against the temp. are very regular at higher temps. and can therefore be extrapolated safely back to room temp.; this gives the final distribution curve. Comparison of the exptl. electron d. in the interionic space, 0.20 electrons/cu. A., with the densities calcd. (from the vol. of the elementary cell) on the assumption of 3 different degrees of ionization of Al in the lattice (0.24, 0.10, and 0.08 electrons/cu. A. for Al^{+++}, Al^{++}, and Al^{+}, resp.), shows that the actual degree of ionization of Al in the lattice is intermediate between 2+ and 3+.

N. Thon

A38-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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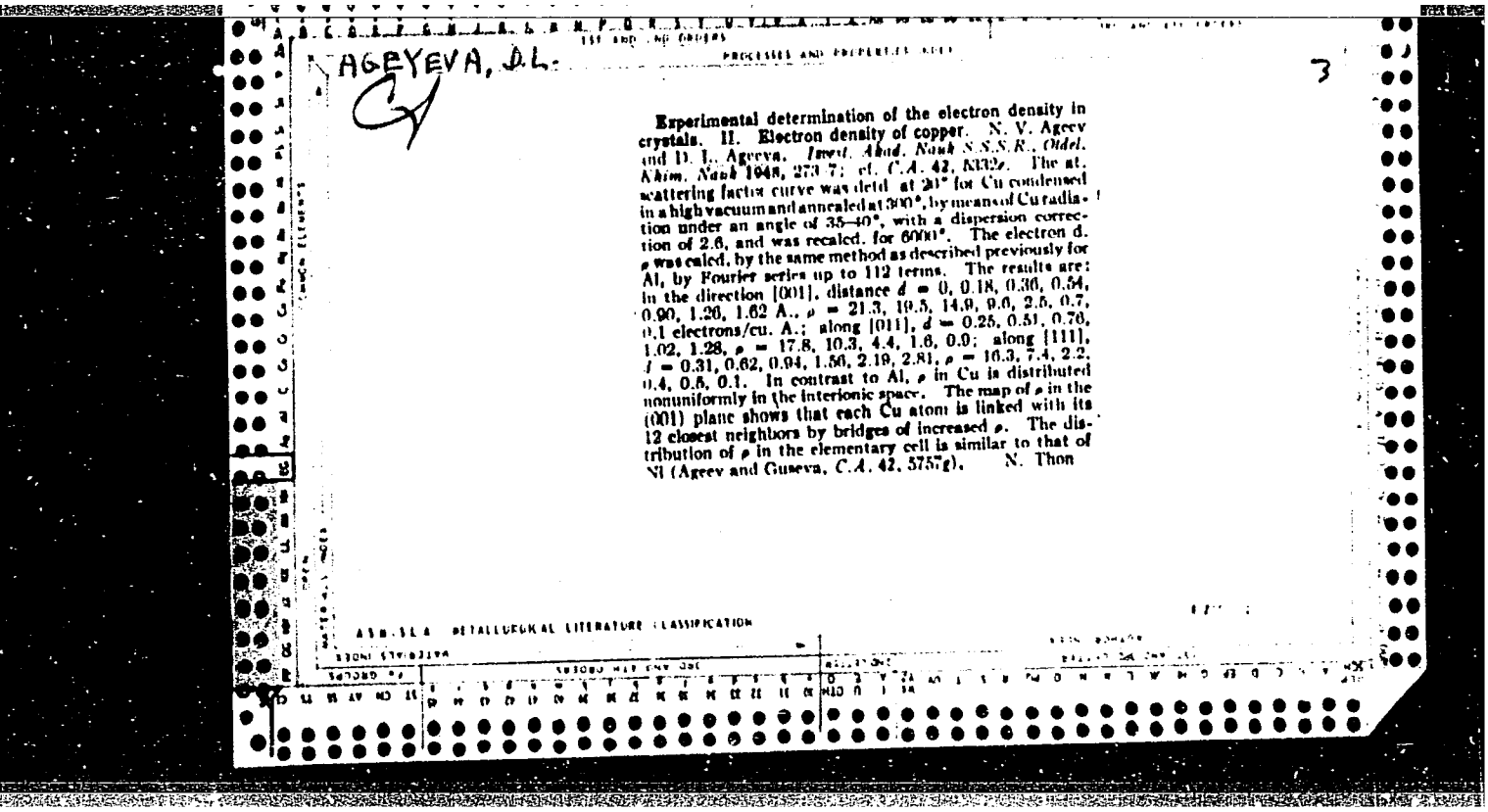

AGEYEVA, D.L.

3

Experimental determination of the electron density in crystals. II. Electron density of copper. N. V. Ageev and D. L. Ageeva. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1948, 273-7; cf. *C.A.* 42, 8332*e*. The at. scattering factor curve was detd. at 20° for Cu condensed in a high vacuum and annealed at 300°, by means of Cu radiation under an angle of 35–40°, with a dispersion correction of 2.6, and was recalcd. for 6000°. The electron d. ρ was calcd. by the same method as described previously for Al, by Fourier series up to 112 terms. The results are: in the direction [001], distance d = 0, 0.18, 0.36, 0.54, 0.90, 1.26, 1.62 A., ρ = 21.3, 19.5, 14.9, 9.0, 2.5, 0.7, 0.1 electrons/cu. A.; along [011], d = 0.25, 0.51, 0.76, 1.02, 1.28, ρ = 17.8, 10.3, 4.4, 1.6, 0.9; along [111], l = 0.31, 0.62, 0.94, 1.56, 2.19, 2.81, ρ = 16.3, 7.4, 2.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.1. In contrast to Al, ρ in Cu is distributed nonuniformly in the interionic space. The map of ρ in the (001) plane shows that each Cu atom is linked with its 12 closest neighbors by bridges of increased ρ. The distribution of ρ in the elementary cell is similar to that of Ni (Ageev and Guseva, *C.A.* 42, 5757*g*). N. Thon

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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CH

X-ray investigation of the creep in lead monocrystals. D. L. Ageeva and M. D. Nesterova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 15, 128–33(1951).—The samples were made by running molten pure Pb into Al molds and quenching the bottom with H_2O while heating the top with 2 gas flames for 10 min. The pieces were etched with H_2O_2 + glacial AcOH and annealed in evacuated glass tubes 60–100 hrs. at 150–250°. Thirty-three monocrystals, 11 bicrystals, and 8 tricryst. systems were investigated in a specially constructed camera at loads of 260–600 g./sq. mm. for periods of time totalling up to 720 hrs. It is shown that the curve of creep of a monocrystal consists of 5 parts: (1) initial elongation, (2) slow initial deformation, (3) horizontal part corresponding to recovery, (4) const. velocity gliding in one crystallographic direction, and (5) variable velocity deformation (double gliding) leading to rupture or stoppage of creep. The plasticity of monocrystals depends on their orientation and is lowest on those located at the top of [111]. The plasticity of bi-tri- and polycrystals is detd. by the plasticity of the most plastic monocrystals of which they consist and not by the av. value. Gliding can take place not only in the direction [$\bar{1}$10] but also [110], [112] and [221]; this indicates 2 gliding planes. S. Pakswer

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AUTHOR: Ageyeva, D. L. 78-3-3-10/47

TITLE: Discussion of Lectures (Obsuzhdeniye dokladov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 3, pp. 605-605 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: D.L. Ageyeva uttered her opinion on the method of using samples formed in the investigation of phase diagrams by means of vacuum evaporation. She reports one some experiments in which she produced samples of the system magnesium-gold according to the method of vacuum evaporation. It turned out to be impossible to construct a phase diagram by means of the x-ray method. It was not possible to obtain one single mono-phase field. There were many more phases than were necessary for the equilibrium diagram. Even in the field close to gold where the lengthiness of the solid solution is great a second phase was observed. After consulting Vekshinskiy she saw her assumption proved that every point represents sort of peak at the two sides of which the single phases precipitate.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii, Moskva (Moscow, All-Union Institute for Scientific and Technical Information)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

MIKHEYEV, V.P.; AGEYEVA, I.A.; SDVIZHKOV, N.S.; VETROV, N.I., inzh., retsenzent; KALININ, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MURAV'YEVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Decreasing the wear of contact wires; work practice of the staff of the West Siberian railroad] Umen'shenie iznosa kontaktnykh provodov; opyt raboty kollektiva Zapadno-Sibirskoi dorogi. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport," 1964. 89 p. (MIRA 17:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

ZAKOTRIN, M. I., AND AGEIEVA, I. N.

Study of Solid Solution of Hydrogen in Iron

The nature of solid H solution, determined by hot extraction, in alpha-Fe was studied. Optical methods were applied in studying the lattice period and the intensities of interference lines. It was found that H dissolving in Fe increases the dimensions of the elementary alpha-Fe cells. (RZhFiz, No. 8, 1955) Tr. Leningr. Politekhn. in-ta, No. 6, 1953, 67-71.

SO: Sum. No. 744, 8 Dec 55 - Supplementary Survey of Soviet Scientific Abstracts (17)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

ORMONT, B.F.; GORYUNOVA, N.A.; AGEYEVA, I.N.; FEDOROVA, N.N.;

Theory of variable-component phases in solids having zinc blende-like structures; studies on feasible homogeneity ranges of $A^{III}B^{V}$ type compounds. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz.21 no.1:133-140 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova i Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Semiconductors) (Systems (Chemistry)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

57-28-3-6/33

AUTHORS: Khansevarov, R. Yu., Ryvkin, S. M., Ageyeva, I. N.

TITLE: On the Dependence of the Width of the Forbidden Zone on the Composition of Solid CdS-CdSe-Solutions (O zavisimosti shiriny zapretnoy zony ot sostava v tverdykh rastvorakh CdS-CdSe)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 3, pp.480-483 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors here give the results of the investigation made on the modifications of the limits of long waves absorption and photoelectric effect, as well as of the constant lattice with the modification of the composition of mixed polycrystalline CdS-CdSe-layers. On the basis of these investigations conclusions are drawn on the dependence of the width of the forbidden zone on the relation of the CdS- and CdSe-components in their solid solution. It is shown that the constant lattices monotonously change with the increase in CdSe-content in the initial mixture. It can be assumed that in mixed

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57-28-3-6/33

On the Dependence of the Width of the Forbidden Zone on the Composition of Solid CdS-CdSe-Solutions

CdS-CdSe crystals the Vegard rule (Reference 4) is satisfied, i.e. that a linear dependence between the constant lattice and the composition is observed. From the data obtained here follows that CdS and CdSe form a continuous series of solid exchange-solutions. It is shown that with the increase of CdSe-content in the layer a monotonous shift of the curve of photoconductivity to the long-wave side is observed. It is further shown that on a modification of the composition of the solid CdS-CdSe-solution a monotonous modification of the width of the forbidden zone occurs. In contrast to the solid Ge-Si-solutions this dependence is almost linear. V. S. Maydzinskiy and L. P. Bogomazov helped in the work. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, AN SSSR (Leningrad Physical Technical Institute, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 21, 1957

Card 2/2 1. Cadmium-selenium-sulfur systems--Lattices 2. Cadmium-selenium-sulfur systems--Properties

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

L 23933-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EFR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pe-5/Pu-4 JD/WW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AT4045959 S/2563/64/000/234/0069/0074

AUTHOR: Ageyeva, I. N.; Grekov, N. A.; Zan[illegible] N. I.

TITLE: The effect of zirconium on the mechanical and electrical properties of aluminum 27

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy*, no. 234, 1964. Metallovedeniye (Metallography), 69-74

TOPIC TAGS: mechanical property, electrical property, zirconium, aluminum

ABSTRACT: With a view to improving the strength of Al to make it suitable for use in conductors, the authors investigated the mechanical and electrical proper- [illegible] as well as hardened Al-Zr [illegible] All specimens were homo- [illegible] at 450C [illegible] [illegible] % Zr [illegible] Their yield point was [illegible] [illegible] was 3.2 to 3.3.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

Their yield point [illegible] and elongation per unit length 15 to 17%. Electrical resistivity was 3.2 to 3.3. 10^{-6} ohm·cm, electrical conductivity 30 to 31.8 $ohm^{-1} cm^{-1}$ (51 to 53% of the

Card 1/2

L 23833-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4045959

electrical conductivity of Cu); thermal coefficient of electrical resistance within a 22 to 100 C range 385 to 464·10^{-5}. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

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Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

ACC NR: AT6000929 SOURCE CODE: UR/2563/65/000/251/0044/0046

EWP(b)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

AUTHOR: Ageyeva, I. N.; Zamotorin, M. (Candidate of technical sciences, Docent); Karaseva, T. S.

ORG: Leningrad Polytechnic Institute imeni Kalinina (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Yield plateau in chromium

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy. no. 251, 1965. Metallovedeniye (Metal science), 44-46

TOPIC TAGS: chromium, chromium alloy, yield stress, metal test

ABSTRACT: Room temperature compression tests were made on electrolytic chromium to study the influence of hydrogen on yield point and on yield point elongation (yield plateau). Electrolytic chromium was melted under a helium atmosphere and cast into plate form using copper molds. Compression testing was done on a Gagarin press using cylinders 6 mm wide and 9 mm high. The samples were annealed prior to testing in a vacuum (10^{-5} to 10^{-6} mm Hg), and hydrogen contents were obtained by the vacuum heating method. Data are presented in the form of compression curves after vacuum annealing at temperatures ranging from 100°C to

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600°C. No yield point elongation or bend in the curve are apparent after high temperature annealing (above about 500°C) while the yield pla-

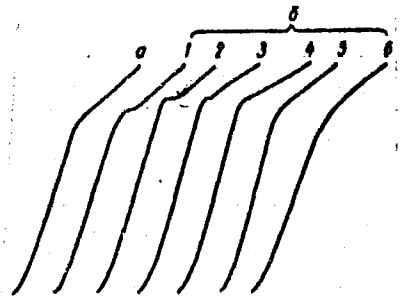

Fig. 1. Compression curves of chromium in the as-cast condition and after annealing in vacuo: a--ordinary condition; b--after annealing: 1--at 100°C; 2--at 150°C; 3--at 250°C; 4--at 300°C; 5--at 500°C; 6--at 600°C

teau is distinctly present after annealing at 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250°C. Oxygen and nitrogen content (0.009 wt % and o.005 wt % respectively) remained constant after vacuum annealing while the hydrogen con-

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ACC NR: AT6000929

tent diminished with increase in annealing temperature. In alloyed chromium, yield elongation is absent and in binary alloys of Cr with Mo, Fe, Mn and Al the phenomenon was not observed. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, K.M.

Fauna of Hemiptera in southern Zaporozh'ye Province. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no. 2:24-28 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy zoologii Melitopol'skogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, L., metodist

Literature and visual aids for the compulsory study of farm mechanization. Prof.-tekh. obr. 20 no.4:27 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Otdel uchebnikov i uchebno-naglyadnykh posobiy Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po professional'no-tekhnicheskomu obrazovaniyu.
(Bibliography—Farm mechanization)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

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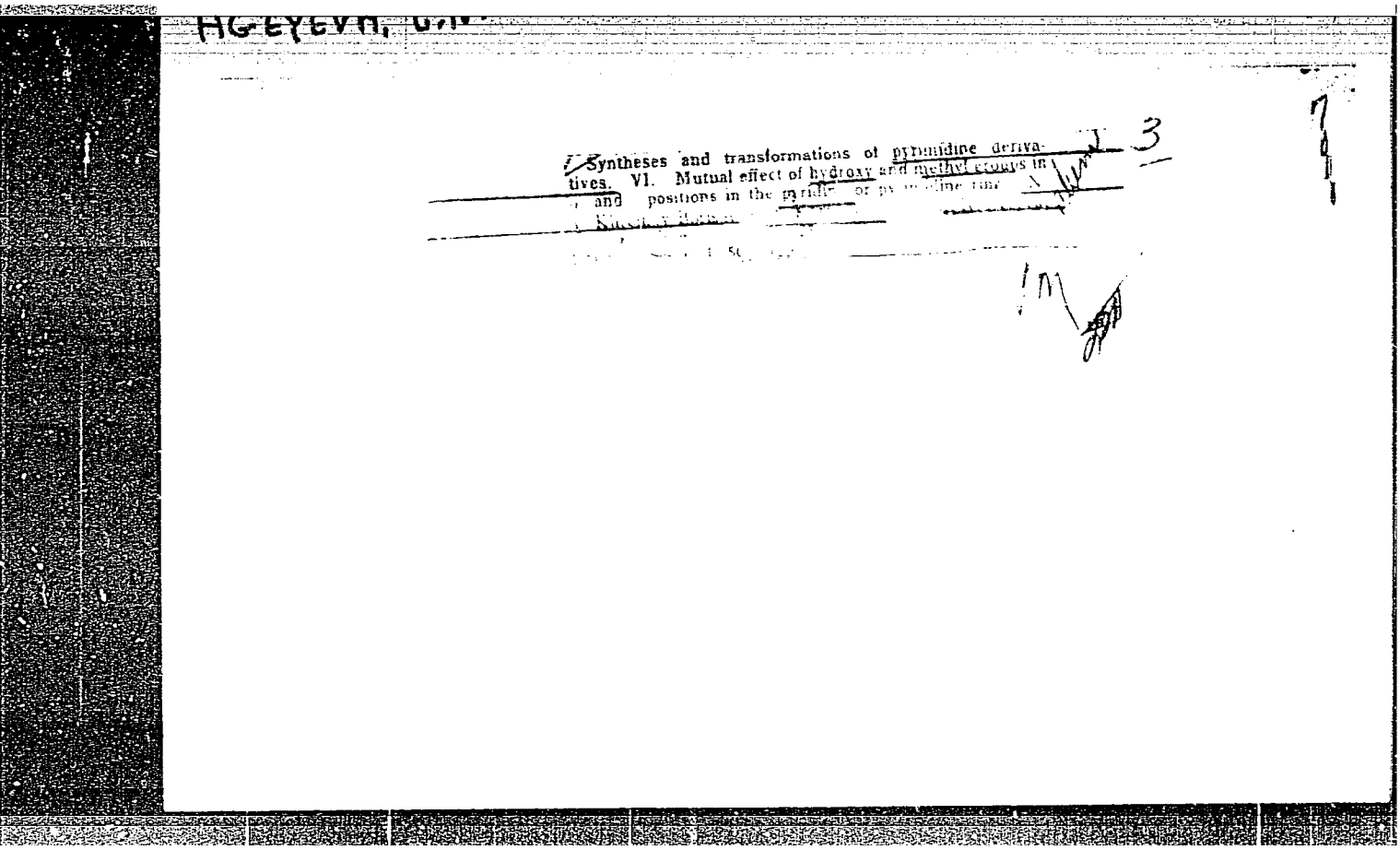

Syntheses and transformations of pyrimidine derivatives. VI. Mutual effect of hydroxy and methyl groups in [illegible] and positions in the pyridine or pyrimidine ring

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

Syntheses and transformations of pyrimidine derivatives. VI. Mutual effect of HO and CH_3 groups in α- and γ-positions in the pyridine or pyrimidine ring N. V. Khromov-Borisov, R. S. Karlinskaya, and L. N. Ageeva (1st Leningrad Med. Inst.). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 25, 2294–8 (1955); cf. *C.A.* 50, 355i.—2,4-Dimethyl-6-hydroxypyridine failed to condense with *p*-$Me_2NC_6H_4CHO$ under a variety of conditions up to 160° in the presence of either basic reagents or $ZnCl_2$. 2,4-Dimethyl-5-nitro-6-hydroxypyridine (I) however did condense on heating in the presence of 7% NaOH, yielding orange *6-hydroxy-2(or 4)-methyl-4(or 2)-p-dimethylaminostyryl-5-nitropyridine*, m. 267°, which has acidic character and can be titrated. Similar reaction of 1 mole I with 2 moles aldehyde with piperidine catalyst at 160° gave red *2,4-bis(p-dimethylaminostyryl)-5-nitro-6-hydroxypyridine*, m. 350–8°. 2-Hydroxy-4-methylquinoline failed to condense with BzH or *p*-$Me_2NC_6H_4CHO$. Coupling of *4-methylpyrimidine* with *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4N_2Cl$ in AcOH-AcONa gave a red azo compd., which purified with hot H_2O and AcOH gave the pure product, m. 208–9°, $C_{11}H_9ON_5$. *6-Hydroxy-4-methylpyrimidine* failed to couple with the diazonium salt. Thus, HO groups generally cause a deactivation of Me groups and reduce H mobility in these ring systems; the deactivation is removed by NO_2 group in *o*- or *p*-position. VII. The effect of the pyrimidine and correspondingly, pyridine ring on a methyl group located in position 4. N. V. Khromov-Borisov. *Ibid.* 2529–2.—Condensation reactions of aldehydes with 4-methylpyrimidines or pyridines which had been previously reported in the literature were used as a measure of reactivity of the 4-Me groups in such compounds. In all known cases the 4-Me group in a pyrimidine is more active than one in a pyridine, indicating an activating action by 2 N atoms in the ring; each ring N atom appears to be about 1.5 times more activating than is the NO_2 group in *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4Me$. G. M. Kosolapoff

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, L. P.

AGEYEVA, L. P.: "The root system of alfalfa and its effect on the reclamation properties of Amu Dar'ya soils." Published by the Acad Sci Turkmen SSR. Acad Sci Turkmen SSR. Department of Biological and Agricultural Sciences. Ashkhabad, 1956. (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE)

SO.: Knizhnaya letopis' No 15, 1956, Moscow

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, L.P.

Time for ending the irrigation of cotton in meadow soils of the middle Amu Darya Valley. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk no.4: 68-70 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Turkmenskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni Lenina.

(Amu Darya Valley--Cotton--Irrigation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

ERTUGANOVA, Z.A.; AGEYEVA, L.S.

Effect of cortisone and desoxycorticosterone on the activity of the endotheliomacrophage system [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 43 no.1:74-77 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz otdela khimioterapii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Kh.Kh. Planel'yes) Instituta farmakologii i khimioterapii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusov) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Zakusovym.

(CORTISONE, effects,
on phagocytosis in RE system (Rus))
(DESOXYCORTICOSTERONE, effects,
same)
(PHAGOCYTOSIS, effect of drugs on,
cortisone & DOC, in RE system (Rus))
(RETICULOENDOTHELIAL SYSTEM, effect of drugs on,
cortisone & DOC, on phagocytosis (Rus))

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, L.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SINEL'NIKOV, Ya.D.; ZUBTSOVA, R.A.

Testing virus vaccines against Newcastle disease on poultry farms with a year-round system of chicken raising. Veterinariia 39 no.9:42-45 S '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov (for Ageyeva). 2. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Upravleniya ptitsefabrik Moskovskogo oblastnogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Sinel'nikov). 3. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach ptitsefabriki Moskovskogo oblastnogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Zubtsova).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

NAZAROV, V.P., doktor veterin.nauk; AGEYEVA, L.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Cultivation of Newcastel disease virus in tissue culture and its use for chicken immunization. Veterinariia 40 no.9:32-33 S '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

LIKHACHEV, N.V., prof.; AGEYEVA, L.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Active immunization of swine against hog cholera. Veterinariia 41 no.9:30-33 S '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Likhachev).

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

ACC NR: AP5023729 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0346/65/000/008/0020/0024

AUTHOR: Skalinskiy, Ye. I.; Ageyeva, L. S.; Tsymlyakov, V. Ye.

ORG: State Scientific Control Institute of Veterinary Preparations (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov)

TITLE: Ultra-thin structure of chicken and pigeon pox viruses

SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 8, 1965, 20-24

TOPIC TAGS: animal disease, virus, electron microscopy

ABSTRACT: The first part of the paper is a literature survey of various negative contrast solutions used to study the ultrathin structure of viruses. The second part describes methods of investigating the ultra-thin structure of a pox virus (Laffont strain) found in chickens and a pox virus (GNKI strain) found in pigeons. Parts of the chorioallantoic membrane of chick embryos were taken on the 3rd to 5th day following infection with one of the virus strains and placed on a slide. A few drops of a 10% solution of sodium phosphotungstate (pH 7 to 7.2) or of a 10% solution of mercury dichloride (pH 4) were applied. Then the contrasting solutions were removed from the membrane surfaces with filter paper and the membranes were examined under a UEMV-100 electron

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ACC NR: AP5023729

microscope (10,000 to 30,000 X). The electron micrographs show that the ultrathin structure of virus particles of chicken and pigeon pox virux strains is similar to that of other pox virux species. Reproduction of virus particles in the two pox virus strains starts with the formation of the outer layer of the filament structure. The filament structures of a virus particle represent a helix. It is assumed that the ribosomes participate in the synthesis of pox virus matrices and filaments. The effect of a mercury dichloride solution on a pox virus is expressed in the form of diffused staining of the outer protein layer of the virus particle and the depositing of mercury granules inside the particles. With mercury dichloride applied to the membrane for a moment, only a few small mercury granules were formed; when mercury dichloride was applied for a 5 min period, the granules increased both in number and size. Details of pox virus ultrathin structures are given. (Abstracter's note: No details are given on the effects of the 10% solution of sodium phosphotungstate). Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 014

Card 2/2 gw

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

LUR'YE, S.I., inzh.; MIL'MAN, L.I., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: AGEYEVA, L.V.; TSIMBEROV, Yu.A.

Mechanical properties of cardboard used in electric transformer. Vest. elektroprom. 34 no.1:46-50 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)
(Electric transformers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

45085

S/051/63/014/001/027/031
E039/E120

AUTHORS: Tolstoy, N.A., Tkachuk, A.M., and Ageyeva, L.Ye.

TITLE: Some manifestations of the non-molecular excitation mechanism of platinocyanides

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.14, no.1, 1963, 163-165

TEXT: Platinocyanides excited at liquid nitrogen temperature and subsequently heated at 0.6 deg/sec attain maximum thermoluminescence at ~120 °K. The estimated depth of level is derived from the formula:

$$U = \left(k\, T_{max}^2\right) / \delta$$

where δ is the half width of the peak given in the table. Water of crystallisation is shown to have no effect on thermoluminescence. The dependence of relaxation time τ on the intensity of excitation E is investigated. Using the mechanical ultra-taumeter method it was found that τ does not depend on E. By using the pulsed ultra-taumeter method (i.e. with a pulsed ultraviolet lamp VIC-3 (IS-3)) an excitation density of 10^{17} quanta/cm^2 is attained. In this case in the "normal" regime of excitation τ remains

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constant but on increasing the excitation density to maximum τ begins to decrease with increase in E. The value of τ differs by 25-30% for different salts. The decrease in τ with increase in E occurs at room temperature as well as at liquid nitrogen temperature. The absence of photoconductivity and photo-e.m.f. is typical for pure monomolecular mechanisms. Photoelectric effects investigated using a Bierman condenser and a pulsed lamp ИФК-120 (IFK-120) with a УФС-1 (UFS-1) filter showed that platinocyanides give a well defined diffusion photo-e.m.f. signal. Electron and hole effects are observed. These effects clearly show the monomolecular mechanism of excitation and relaxation in platinocyanides.
There is 1 table.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1962

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

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Some manifestations of the ... S/051/63/014/001/027/031
E039/E120

Table

Composition of salt	T_{max}, °C	δ, °C	U, eV
$Li_2[Pt(CN)_4]\cdot 4H_2O$	-144	29	0.05
$Li_2[Pt(CN)_4]\cdot xH_2O$ [1]	-152	29	0.04
$K_2[Pt(CN)_4]\cdot 3H_2O$	-158	38	0.03
$Ba[Pt(CN)_4]\cdot 4H_2O$	-146	16	0.08
$Mg[Pt(CN)_4]\cdot 4H_2O$	-146	30	0.045

Card 3/3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

ACC NR: AP6036967 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3254/3259

AUTHOR: Kolyadin, A. I.; Ageyeva, L. Ye.; Tyutikova, L. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Small-angle scattering of light in ruby and leucosapphire single crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3254-3259

TOPIC TAGS: small angle scattering, ruby, sapphire, light scattering

ABSTRACT: Small-angle scattering of light was studied in one leucosapphire and one ruby sample of cylindrical shape with zero orientation of the axis, i. e., in which the optic axis of the crystal was parallel to the geometric axis of the cylinder and was at the same time the growth axis, and also in two leucosapphire samples and several ruby samples with a 90° orientation of the optic axis. The measurements were made with a small-angle nephelometer. It was found that in both types of orientation, scattering takes place mainly in the direction perpendicular to the electric vector, the ordinary ray being scattered at larger angles than the extraordinary ray. For both types of rays, the scattering coefficients in the plane of the electric vector are one order of magnitude smaller than the corresponding coefficients in the perpendicular plane. The scattering coefficients in the plane perpendicular to the electric vector for the extraordinary ray decrease more slowly with increasing angle than

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ACC NR: AP6036967

for the extraordinary ray. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003.
ATD PRESS: 5107

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

ARKHIPENKO, V.I.; AGEYEVA, M.Kh.; VORONA, A.P.

Differential diagnosis of Botkin's disease and mechanical jaundice using I^{131}. Med. rad. 9 no.8:42-45 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra gistologii (zav. V.I. Arkhipenko) Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney (zav. G.A.Fridman) Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, N.I.; ZAMOTORIN, M.I.

Hydrogen in nickel. Trudy IPI no. 251:50-56 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

L 15562-66 EWT(l)/T IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AP6004410 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/001/0096/0100

AUTHOR: Ageyeva, N. K.; Dubovik, M. F.; Rybkin, Yu. F.; Sazonova, S. A.; Skorobogatov, B. S.; Smirnova, O. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for producing lanthanon-activated cadmium fluoride crystals and an investigation of their luminescence

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 1, 1966, 96-100

TOPIC TAGS: calcium fluoride, cadmium compound, fluoride, phosphor crystal, rare earth element, luminescence, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors report on a method for producing cadmium fluoride phosphor crystals activated by rare earth ions. The general nature of luminescence in these crystals is studied. The crystals were grown from anhydrous cadmium fluoride produced by sintering a mixture of cadmium oxide with ammonium fluoride. The hydrogen fluoride released during thermal decomposition converts the cadmium oxide into cadmium fluoride. Litmus paper may be used for determining the degree of conversion. The vapors released during the process are alkaline, changing to neutral or weakly

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ACC NR: AP6004410

acid at the end. This indicates decomposition of excess ammonium fluoride. The purity of the initial reagents has a strong effect on the quality of the product. Absorption spectra were used for checking the degree of purity of the final crystal. Crystals were produced with a transmission factor of 30% for a thickness of approximately 5 mm at a wave length of 200 mμ. Activator concentrations were 0.2, 1, 5 and 10 mol.% for CdF_2 crystals with NdF_3 and 0.2 mol.% for crystals with the other lanthanides. The following trivalent activating ions were studied: Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tu and Yb. A comparison of the luminescence spectra for these ions in cadmium fluoride and calcium fluoride crystals shows that in spite of the identical types of lattice and the close parameters, the behavior of rare earth ions in these crystals has very little in common. This is emphasized particularly in the luminescence spectra for trivalent Pr, Dy and Tb and in the absence of luminescence for thulium. The difference between these two matrices shows up in the valence of the impurity ions. For instance europium is usually bivalent in calcium fluoride, while it is always trivalent in cadmium fluoride. This may be explained by the difference in oxidation potentials for bivalent calcium and cadmium. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 30Jul64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

POKALEV, G.M.; AGEYEVA, N.M.; SANDLER, R.I.

Dynamics of the coagulation indices of the blood in acupuncture. Sbor. trud. GMI no.9:142-147 '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy terapii Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy prof. Vogralik) i Oblastnaya stantsiya perelivaniya krovi (dir. - Klimova, N.Ya.), Gor'kiy.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

R/Engineering - Materials, Ultrasonics Jun 52

ectromechanical Q-meter - Equipment for Mea-
ing the Elasticity Modulus and Losses of Mate-
ls Under Ultrasonics," N. S. Ageyeva, I. P.
kov, M. A. Isakovich, A. L. Sosedova, Yu. M.
kharevskiy

hur Tekh Fiz" Vol XXII, No 6, pp 1029-1042

scribes in detail equipment for said measure-
nts under ultrasonics within the range of tens
kilocycles. Explains the theory of the equip-
nt and gives computational formulas and graphs
or detg Young's modulus of solids and modulus

219T40

AGEYEVA, N.S.

AGEyeva, n.s.

f shear of rubber-like materials and decrement
f extinction, according to elec measurements. Also
ndicates the effect of temp and pressure on re-
ults. Received 30 Jan 51.

219T40

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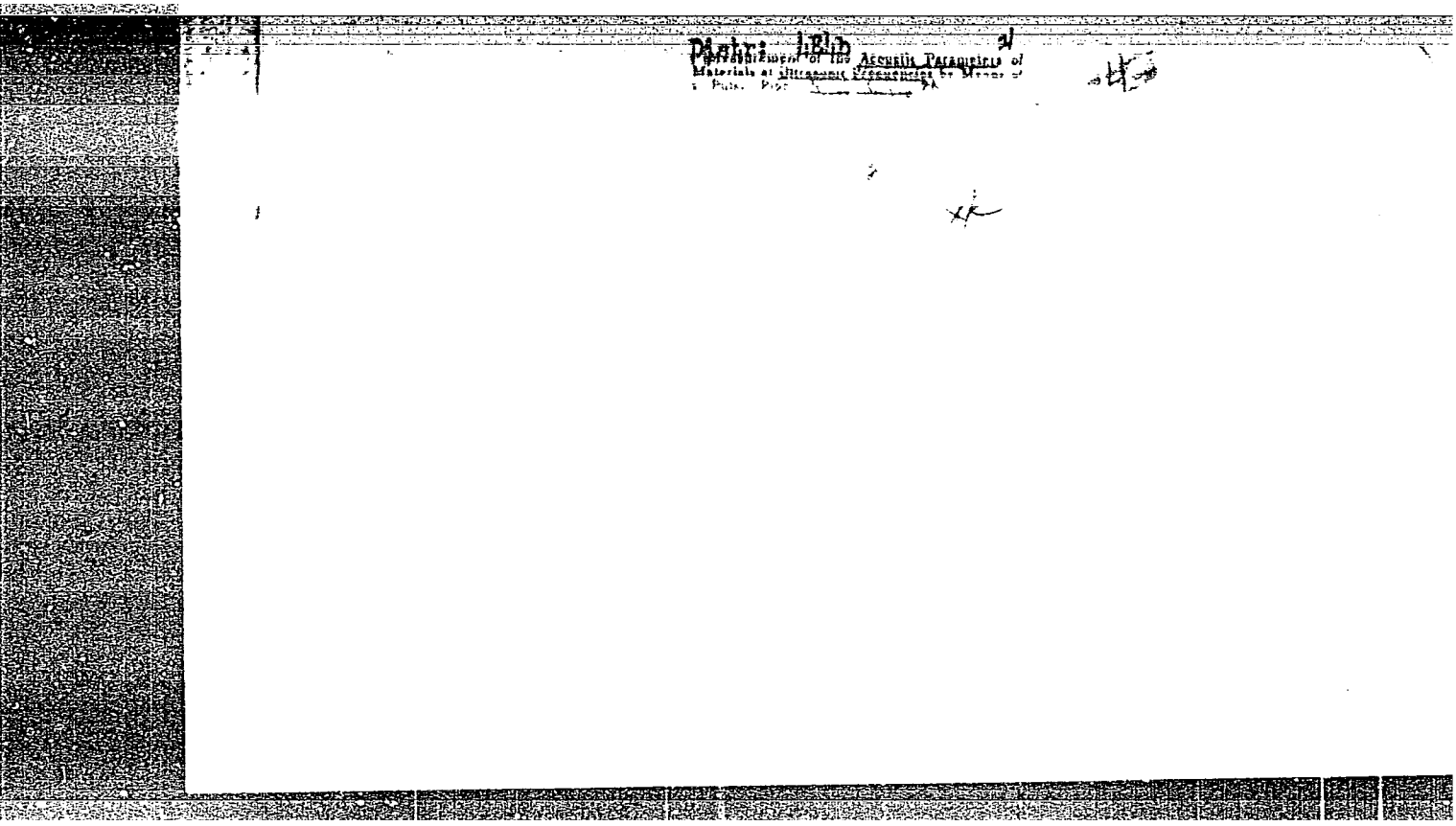

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

534.6 : 534.321.9

4943. THE MEASUREMENT OF ACOUSTIC PARAMETERS OF MATERIALS AT ULTRASONIC FREQUENCIES USING AN IMPULSE TUBE. N.S.Ageeva.
Akust. Zh., Vol. 1, No. 2, 110-20 (1955). In Russian.

An account is given of a method for the measurement of the complex coefficient of reflection for ultrasounds from a plane surface making use of a hydroacoustic installation termed an 'impulse tube'. With various forms of specimen (sheet, rod, etc.) the equipment has been successfully used for the determination of acoustic parameters, input impedance, coefficients of elasticity for various types of strain, velocity of propagation of sound in liquids etc. It is also possible to measure the sound insulation given by sheets of material. The design of the apparatus allows measurements to be carried out at various temperatures.

C.R.S.Manders

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEEVA, N. S.

"Audio Pulse Propagation in an Audio Channel."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 26 May - 4 Jun 58.

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Ageyeva, N.S.

24(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1627

Vsesoyuznaya akusticheskaya konferentsiya. 4th, Moscow, 1958

Referaty dokladov (Abstracts of Reports at the Fourth All-Union Acoustical Conference) Pt. 2. Moscow, Akad. nauk SSSR, 1958. 44 p. Number of copies printed not given.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR.

Resp. Ed.: L.M. Brekhovskikh, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences.

PURPOSE: These abstracts are intended for scientists and engineers interested in acoustics.

COVERAGE: This is a mimeographed collection of brief abstracts of papers presented at the Fourth All-Union Acoustical Conference. The subjects covered are propagation of sound in nonhomogeneous media, nonlinear acoustics, ultrasonics, acoustic measurements, electroacoustics and architectural and structural acoustics.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

SOV/46-5-2-3/34

AUTHOR: Ageyeva, N.S.

TITLE: Propagation of Sound Pulses in an Underwater Sound Channel (Rasprostraneniye zvukovogo impul'sa v podvodnom zvukovom kanale)

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 5, Nr 2, pp 146-150 +1 plate (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ultrasonic square pulses of 3 msec duration were propagated in sea water for distances up to 20 km. A considerable change in the form of pulses occurred and the magnitude of this change increased with distance. This is clearly shown in Fig.2 (plate); the records of Fig.2 were obtained by means of an oscillograph with the source-receiver distances of 750 (a), 1650 (b), 7600 (v), 12 000 (g) and 19 000 m (d). The source was at a depth of 73 m and the receiver at 80 - 81 m. Even more complex changes of the above wave-form occurred when the receiver was at a depth different from that of the source. Fig.4 shows the records obtained with the receiver at a distance of 14 km from the source and at a depth of 25 m (the source was, as before, at a depth of

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Propagation of Sound Pulses in an Underwater Sound Channel

73 m). The results were analysed using the ray theory of propagation (Ref.1): depending on the distance from the source several rays converge at the receiver having suffered multiple reflections from the sea surface (or various layers in the sea). This is illustrated in Figs.1 and 2, which show, respectively, 9 rays converging at 7600 m from the source (Fig.1) and 2 rays converging at 750 and 1650 m (Fig.2). The results of the ray-theory calculations and the empirical values of the times of arrival and amplitudes of various rays at the receiver were found to agree satisfactorily. The author also found that the received signal did not fluctuate greatly with time provided it was not reflected from the sea surface: Fig.4 shows two records obtained at 14 km source-receiver distance, with an interval of 15 sec between them. Acknowledgments are made to N.V. Studenichnik and S.M. Gorskiy for their help in measurements. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 3 references, of which 2 are Soviet and 1 English.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

SOV/46-5-2-3/34

Propagation of Sound Pulses in an Underwater Sound Channel

ASSOCIATION: Akusticheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva (Acoustics Institute, Ac. Sc. USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1958

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

81376
S/046/60/006/01/19/033
B008/B011

24.1900

AUTHOR: Ageyeva, N. S.

TITLE: Ultrasonic Method of Measuring the Level Height of a Liquid in a Container With the Aid of Flexural Vibrations of a Thin Elastic Band

PERIODICAL: Akusticheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 120 - 121

TEXT: The author offers a method of measuring the level height of a liquid in a container. The method is based on the measurement of the phase difference of flexural waves on ultrasonic frequency which are reflected from one end of the thin elastic band dipped into the liquid. The phase difference $\Delta\varphi$ of the wave reflected from the end of an L long band is proportional to the level change of the liquid $\Delta l = l_1 - l_2$ and to the extent of the relative change of the flexural wave in the band, on dipping into the liquid: (3) $\Delta\varphi = 2k\sigma\Delta l = 4\pi\sigma\frac{l_1 - l_2}{\lambda}$. (k - wave number for flexural waves in a free band; σ - Poisson's coefficient of the band).

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81376

Ultrasonic Method of Measuring the Level Height of a Liquid in a Container With the Aid of Flexural Vibrations of a Thin Elastic Band

S/046/60/006/01/19/033
B008/B011

The measurements were made on a system devised by the author. By measuring the phase difference of reflected waves corresponding to the individual levels of the liquid, the change in level height can be calculated from the results of measurement of formula (3). In the case of an uninterrupted change in level height, the phase of the reflected pulse can repeatedly pass through 0° and 180°. By measuring the continuously varying phase with the aid of one of the methods available it is possible to determine the change in level height. The method was tested in experiments with an aluminum band. There is 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Akustioheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Acoustics AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1959

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

PAVLOV, N.V., akademik; AGEYEVA, N.T.; BAYTENOV, M.B.; GOLOSKOKOV, V.P., kand.biolog.nauk, red.; KORNILOVA, V.S.; POLYAKOV, P.P.. Prinimali uchastiye: VASIL'YEVA, A.N.; ORAZOVA, A.; FISYUN, V.V.. BYKOV, B.A., red.; KUBANSKAYA, Z.V., kand.biolog.nauk, red.; SUVOROVA, R.I., red.; ALYEROVA, P.F., tekhn.red.

[Flora of Kazakhstan] Flora Kazakhstana. Glav.red.N.V.Pavlov. Sost.N.T.Ageeva i dr. Alma-Ata. Vol.3. 1960. 457 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, Alma-Ata. Institut botaniki. 2. AN KazSSR (for Pavlov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN KazSSR (for Bykov).

(Kazakhstan--Dicotyledons)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, A.; TYKLIN, A.

Analysis of narrowing differences in the wages of high and low salaried workers in the electric machinery industry. Biul. nauch. inform.: trud i zar. plata 4 no.12:30-39 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Wages--Electric machinery industries)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEVA, N.T.; KHUDAYBERGENOV, E.B.

Wormwood pastures of the right bank of the Ural River in West Kazakhstan Province. Izv.AN Kazakh.SSR.Ser.bot.i pochv. no.1: 47-57 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(West Kazakhstan Province--Botany--Ecology)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEV, V.I.; BELONOZHKIN, A.I., redaktor; SPIRIDONOV, N.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Late fall planting of sunflowers] Podzimnii posev podsolnechnika. [Kuibyshev] Kuibyshevskoe kn-vo, 1954. 23 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Sunflowers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

SHKUD, M.A.; LOKSHIN, A.M.; AGEYEV, V.I.

Automatic control of radio transmitting installations. Elektrosviaz' 10 no.1:35-38 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:5)
(Radio--Transmitters and transmission) (Automatic control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEV, V.M., inzh.; ROSTOTSKIY, V.K., inzh.; IVANOV, V.A., inzh., retsenzent; MARKOV, P.I., inzh., red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Machines and equipment for rural construction] Mashiny i oborudovanie dlia sel'skogo stroitel'stva; spravochnoe posobie. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1963. 318 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Rural construction—Equipment and supplies)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEV, V.M., kand. ekon. nauk; REKITAR, Ya.A.; USTINENKO, V.V., ekonomist; MEL'NIKOV, A.A., kand. ekon. nauk; LUKASHEVICH, V.A., ekonomist; FEL'ZENBAUM, V.G., kand. ekon. nauk; SERGEYEVA, K.A., inzh.; CHUDNOVSKIY, D.M., nauchn. red.

[Method of calculating the economic efficiency of technological progress in the building materials and structural elements industry; using the example of several branches and types of production] Metody rascheta ekonomicheskoi effektivnosti tekhnicheskogo progressa v promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov i konstruktsii (na primere nekotorykh otraslei i vidov proizvodstv). Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 157 p. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

POGARSKIY, N.A.; STEPANOV, [illegible] nauk, prof., retsenzent; AGEYEV, V.E., inzh., red.

[Electric transmissions for machines with motorized wheels] Elektricheskie transmissii mashin s motorno-kolesami. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 133 p. (MIRA 18:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

Alyoev, V. M. (Engineer), and others [EDITORS]

Instrument manufacture and automatic control devices; handbook in five volumes. v. 4: Automatic control and automatic devices (Priborostroyeniye i sredstva avtomatiki; spravochnik v pyati tomakh. t. 4: Avtomaticheskoye regulirovaniye i sredstva avtomatiki). Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1965. 716 p. Illus., biblio., index. Errata slip inserted. 24,700 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: automation, automatic control systems, automatic controller classification, static linearization, designing complex automation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This is the fourth volume of the handbook: "Instrument manufacture and automatic control devices." It consists of two parts. Part one presents the fundamentals and defi-

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the volume contains descriptions of typical electrically, pneumatically, and hydraulically operated controllers, actuating mechanisms, and control systems. It also gives basic technical

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

regulation (B. M. Yakubson) -- 525-575

16. Pneumatic controllers and schemes of typical pneumati: SAR (V. S. Prusenko) -- 575-618

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L 50185-65
AM5015052

17. Hydraulic and electrical-hydraulic means of automation and auxiliary devices -- 618-645
18. Designing systems for control and automatic regulation (A. B. Rodov) -- 645-694

SUB CODE: IE SUBMITTED: 05Feb65 NO REF SOV: 344

OTHER: 051

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9"

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

S/181/60/002/011/031/042
B006/B060

AUTHORS: Ageyev, V. N., Balabanova, L. A., and Bredov, M. M.

TITLE: A Study of Plasmon Spectra

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 11, pp. 2899-2905

TEXT: The authors wanted to work out a method of determining the plasmon spectra, when assuming for energy values to be absolutely accurate on three points. In a previous paper (Ref. 7) they had described an electrostatic energy analyzer, which is specially suited for measuring the energy on plasmons. The simplest variant of this instrument (single-stage device with homogeneous field) was made use of here. The plasmon energy was determined in aluminum. Fig. 3 shows the spectrum, taken by oscilloscope, of the characteristic losses in aluminum. The plasmon energy was determined from the line distance; it lies with a probability of 0.9 at $\hbar\omega = 15.18 \pm 0.06$ ev. The values found by other authors range between 14.7 and 15.8 ev (Refs. 10-19) and are compiled in a table. If the value $\hbar\omega$ is theoretically calculated on the basis of the model of free electron gas in aluminum with a = 4.0496A and $n_o = 4/a^3$, one obtains $\hbar\omega = 15.78$ ev,

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whereas, if the oscillations of polarization of ion trunks are considered, one obtains 15.48 ev, which comes very close to the value determined experimentally. The mean free path of a 14.5-kev electron in Al for the production of a plasmon amounts to 200-650 A. A. Ya. Vyatskin is mentioned. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 19 references: 8 Soviet, 5 German, 4 US, 1 Japanese, 1 British, and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors of the AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1960

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

ACCESSION NR: AP4020587 S/0057/64/034/003/0546/0557

AUTHOR: Ageyev, V.N.; Ionov, N.I.; Ustinov, Yu.K.

TITLE: Application of a pulse mass spectrometer to investigation of adsorption characteristics by the flash method

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.3, 1964, 546-557

TOPIC TAGS: pulse mass spectrometer, pulse mass spectrometer manometer, flash desorption curve, carbon monoxide desorption, carbon dinoxide desorption, water desorption, hydrogen desorption, oxygen desorption

ABSTRACT: The pulse mass spectrometer described by Ye.I.Agishev and N.I.Ionov (Zh TF,28,1775,1958) was employed as the partial pressure gage in an investigation of adsorption characteristics by the flash desorption method proposed by J.A.Becker and C.D.Hartman (J.Phys.Chem.57,157,1953) and further developed by G.Ehrlich (J. Chem.Phys.34,29,1961) and others. The theory of the flash method is developed briefly and the principal equations are derived. A 0.025 mm diameter 120 mm long tungsten wire served as the adsorber. This was mounted near the ion source at one end of the 2 liter mass spectrometer chamber. During the heating of the wire (duration

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ACCESSION NR: AP4020587

about 0.1 sec) the accelerating potential was applied in 50 microsec pulses at regular intervals. The ions automatically sorted themselves into mass groups during their drift to the ion detector (a secondary electron multiplier) at the far end of the spectrometer chamber. A four grid ion gate was located directly in front of the detector and was so pulses as to permit only ions of a selected mass to be recorded. The amplified ion current, after being smoothed by an integrating circuit with an appropriate time constant, was displayed on an oscilloscope. The temperature of the tungsten adsorber, obtained from the unbalance voltage of a bridge in the heating circuit, was also displayed on the same oscilloscope. Thus, flash heating and desorption curves for a selected molecule were simultaneously automatically recorded. Flash desorption curves were obtained for CO, H_2O, H_2, O_2 and CO_2 after adsorption had been permitted to proceed for times varying from 0.25 to 30 min. The residual gas pressure during these measurements was about 8×10^{-8} torr. The authors consider this the most serious inadequacy of the present apparatus, and they are taking steps to reduce this pressure. All the desorption curves except those for hydrogen were complex. In the case of CO, three phases were distinguished, which are tentatively identified as the α, β_2 and β_3 phases of Ehrlich (loc.cit.supra). Ehrlich's phase β_1 was not found. The activation energy for desorption of CO from phases β_2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

ACC.NR: AP4020587

and β_3 was deduced from the desorption curves. It was found that desorption from β_2 is a first order reaction with activation energy 1.6 eV and desorption from β_3 is a second order reaction with activation energy 2.4 eV. The rather large discrepancy between these activation energies and those found by other investigators is ascribed to inaccurate temperature measurement by the other workers. An increasing final CO pressure observed at high temperatures is ascribed, as it has been by others, to oxidation of carbon diffusing from within the tungsten. The reaction was found to be with H_2O and not with CO_2. "The authors are grateful to Ye.I.Agishev for advice and assistance during development of the apparatus." Orig.art.has: 13 formulas and 10 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physical-Technical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Feb63 DATE ACQ: 31Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 009

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L 19019-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/Pb-4D(f)ASD(f)DZ/ASSD/AFWL/
IJP(c) JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP4049049 S/0057/64/034/011/2056/2066

AUTHOR: Ageyev, V.N.; Ionov, N.I.; Ustinov, Yu.K.

TITLE: Investigation of chemisorption of hydrogen on polycrystalline tungsten by the flash method with a pulsed mass spectrometer

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.11, 1964, 2056-2066

TOPIC TAGS: chemisorption, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, tungsten

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the adsorption of hydrogen on a tungsten surface was undertaken because of the large discrepancies among the results of other investigators. The flash method was employed, and the partial pressures of the desorbed gases were measured with a pulsed mass spectrometer, as described previously by the authors (ZhTF 34, 546, 1964). A number of improvements were made in the apparatus. Vacua of the order of 10^{-9} torr were attained, and with the system closed and the pumps off, the pressure remained below 10^{-7} torr for as long as a week. The adsorber was a 12 cm long, 2- micron diameter polycrystalline tungsten wire. It was flashed with direct current, and its resistance (and hence temperature) was measured with high-frequency alternating current. Flash curves of pressure and resistance

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versus time were simultaneously displayed on an oscilloscope. In all the experiments the desorption was complete at a temperature below [illegible]°K, thus, no appreciable quantity of atomic hydrogen was involved. The desorption curves were complex and indicated the presence of two adsorbed phases, both of which were desorbed by second order reactions. The rate constants and activation energies for the two phases were found to be 1.4×10^{-6} cm^2/sec and [illegible] eV, and [illegible] cm^2/sec and 1.48 eV, respectively. These phases were not the same as those reported by J.Eisinger (J. Chem.Phys.29,5,1958), and it is suggested that his results were due to displacement of adsorbed hydrogen by carbon monoxide, an effect that was observed and measured in the present work. It is concluded that the two phases are due to two different types of adsorption centers distributed over the surface of the metal. Arguments are presented to support this view, and potential energy curves are given for adsorption in the two different phases. The authors thank B.A.Mamyrin for assistance in developing the electronics for the experimental apparatus. Orig.art.has: 5 formulas and 11 figures.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

L 19019-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4040049

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im.A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physico-technical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 01

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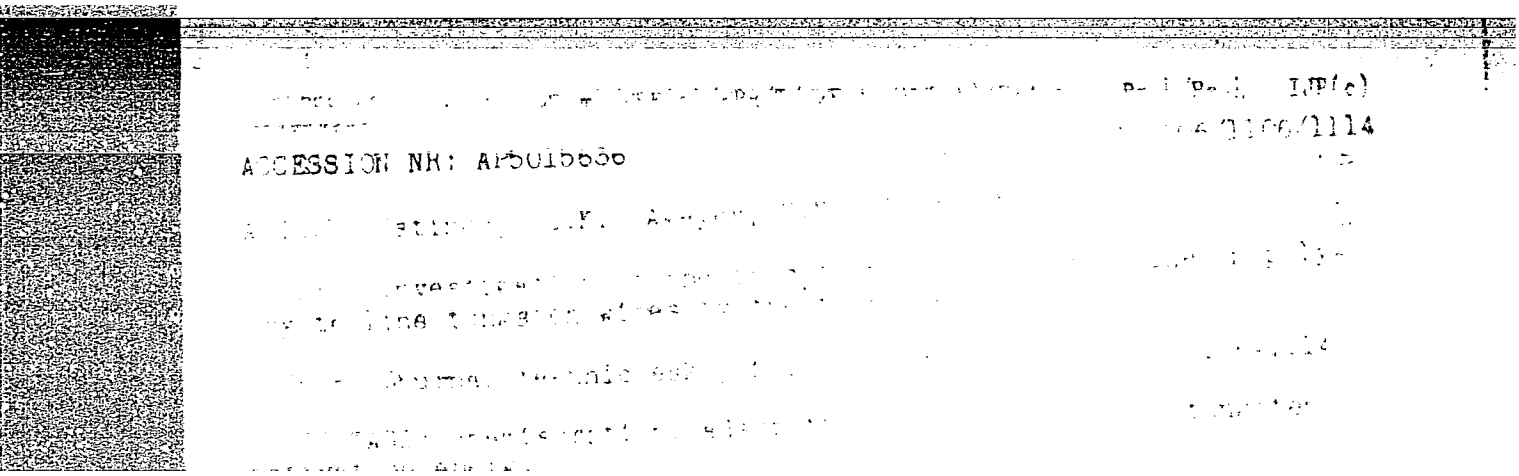

ACCESSION NR: AP5015650

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

activation energy.

ABSTRACT: This paper reports a continuation of previous work of the [illegible] on the chemisorption of CO on W (ZhTF 34,546,2056,1964). The [illegible] method was [illegible] was used to measure the desorbed [illegible] wires. New wires were [illegible] were heated at [illegible]

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ACCESSION NR: AP5015636

Three adsorbed phases with desorption activation energies of 0.52, [illegible] and 3.87 eV were found. [illegible]

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L 54755-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5015536

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im.A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad (Physico-technical Institute, AN SSSR)

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Leningrad Physico-Technical Institute

SUBMITTED: 12Sep64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: GC,NP

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 007

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

ACC NR: AP5028328 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/65/035/011/2109/2116

AUTHOR: Ageyev, V.N.; Ionov, N.I. 44,55 44,55

ORG: Physico-technical Institute im. A.F.Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR) 44,55

TITLE: Investigation of chemisorption of oxygen on polycrystalline tungsten by the flash method 44,55,27

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 11, 1965, 2109-2116

TOPIC TAGS: gas adsorption, chemisorption, oxygen, tungsten

ABSTRACT: The adsorption of oxygen on 12 cm long 0.025 mm diameter polycrystalline tungsten wires has been investigated by the flash method, using a pulsed time-of-flight mass spectrometer to measure the gas pressure during the flash. The apparatus and experimental technique have been described elsewhere by the authors and Yu. K. Ustupov (ZhTF 34, 3, 546, 2056 (1964)). After outgassing by the usual techniques in a vacuum of 10^{-9} mm Hg, the tungsten wire was heated for 100 hours at 2300°K in an atmosphere of 10^{-6} mm Hg of O_2 and subsequently for 40 hours at 2200° K in 10^{-7} mm Hg of O_2. After this treatment the adsorbed oxygen was desorbed as O_2, whereas prior to the treatment only desorption of CO and CO_2 had been observed. An ionization gage gave higher pressure readings below 3×10^{-8} mm Hg than did the mass spectrometer; this is ascribed to desorption of O^+ ions from the grid of the ionization gage. Thermo-

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electron emission from the tungsten wire during flashing was suppressed by an appropriate potential difference between the wire and the walls of the spectrometer to avoid thermoelectron stimulated desorption of O_2, CO, and CO_2 from the surrounding surfaces. Two adsorbed phases (named β_1 and β_2) were distinguished. The parameters C, n, and E in the expression $CN^n \exp(-E/kT)$ for the rate of decrease of the surface concentration N of adsorbed oxygen molecules were found to be $(2 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{-7}$ cm^2/sec, 2, and 1.5 ± 0.2 eV, respectively, for the β_1 phase, and 120 ± 18 cm^2/sec, 2, and 6.1 ± 0.4 eV, respectively, for the β_2 phase. From the value 2 for n it is concluded that oxygen is adsorbed as atoms and desorbed as molecules. The sticking probability of an oxygen molecule on the tungsten surface was 0.14 at low surface concentrations and temperatures from 300 to 1800° K, where the adsorption is mainly into the β_2 phase and was 0.07 at 300° K and higher surface concentrations where the adsorption is mainly into the β_1 phase. The equilibrium concentration of adsorbed oxygen on tungsten at 300° K was 5×10^{14} molecule/cm^2, with roughly half the adatoms in each of the two phases. It was found that oxygen displaces adsorbed CO molecules from the high temperature β_2 state; in this process one O_2 molecule displaces two CO molecules. The results of the present work are compared with those of a number of other investigators. The value 0.14 for the sticking probability is in agreement with the finding of J.A. Becker, E.J.Becker, and R.G.Brandes (J. Appl. Phys., 32, 411, 1961) but is much smaller than the values obtained by J.Eisinger (J. Chem.Phys., 30, 412, 1959) and R.E.Schlier (J.Appl. Phys., 29, 1162, 1958). The value obtained for the equilibrium concentration of adsorbed oxygen agrees with those found by Becker, Becker and Brandes, and by

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ACC NR: AP5028328

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Schlier (loc. cit.); from this it is concluded that desorption of oxygen as oxygen atoms or as tungsten oxides (which would not have been detected in the present work) did not occur to a significant degree. No indication was found of significant diffusion of oxygen into the body of the adsorbent. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,07 SUBM DATE: 18Mar65/ ORIG. REF: 007 OTH REF: 011

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEV, V.S.; MARKOVA, V.F.; KOSTANDOV, A.I., red.izd-va; ROZOV, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Layout of shaped parts for plant ventilation] Raskroi fasonnykh chastei promyshlennoi ventiliatsii. Leningrad, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 111 p. (MIRA 17:3)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

AGEYEV, V.V.

Foliar feeding of corn with trace element fertilizers. Zemledelie 24 no.3:76-77 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kabardino-Balkarskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.
(Corn (Maize)--Fertilizers and manures) (Trace elements)

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AGEYEV, V.V.

Possibilities of increasing feed production. Zemledelie 25 no.12:42-43 D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kabardino-Balkarskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

BERBEKOV, N.L.; AGEYEV, V.V.

Harvesting peas with lateral rakes. Zemledelie 26 no.6:60-61 Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kabardino-Balkarskaya gosudarstvennaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

L 39730-66 EWT(1) GD-2
ACC NR: AP6007337 SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/66/000/002/0006/0008

AUTHOR: Lodochnikov, E. A. (Engineer); Sheminov, V. G. (Engineer); Parkhomenko, G. A. (Engineer); Shalagin, V. M. (Engineer); Ageyev, V. Ye. (Engineer); Vlasova, V. P. (Engineer); Spannut, V. S. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Electric microdrives of the MB series

SOURCE: Elektrotekhnika, no. 2, 1966, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: miniature motor, electric motor, servomotor / MB miniature motor

ABSTRACT: A miniature contactless MB-series d-c motor is briefly described. It comprises the motor proper, a transformer-type transistorized rotor-position sensor, and a transistorized commutator; its principal circuit diagram is shown.

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L 39730-66
ACC NR: AP6007337

The motor is actually a synchronous machine with a magnetically hard rotor. The rotor-position sensor inverts dc into 10—30-kc power which is amplitude-modulated with a frequency determined by motor rpm. Three-phase signal envelopes are isolated and used for controlling the commutator. The latter has a 3-phase power-amplifier bridge circuit and is designed for operation within ± 50C. The motor windings receive a 3-phase square-shaped voltage which does not contain even or 3rd order harmonics. Data on five types of the MB series whose torques vary between 25 and 400 g·cm is tabulated. The motor is in the developmental stage. Its life is claimed to be between 3000 and 10000 hrs, depending on the type. Plots of rpm and efficiency vs. torque are presented. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

ACC NR: AP6033582 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/010/3110/3112

AUTHOR: Agayev, Ya.; Allanazarov, A.

ORG: Physico-technical Institute, Academy of Sciences TurkmSSR, Ashkhabad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN TurkmSSR)

TITLE: Negative longitudinal magnetoresistance in n-InAs

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 10, 1966, 3110-3112

TOPIC TAGS: magnetoresistance, indium compound, antimonide, galvanomagnetic effect, electron scattering, phonon, impurity scattering

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier measurements of magnetoresistance in InAs, which were confined to transverse magnetic field. The present measurements were made in both longitudinal and transverse fields of intensity up to 10kOe at temperatures 90 and 300K. The samples were cut from homogeneous single-crystal ingots and measured by a dc null method. The measurements show that the transverse magnetoresistance is positive and increases in weak fields in proportion to the square of the field. Starting with ~ 4 kOe at 300K and ~ 2 kOe at 90K, the field dependence becomes much weaker, in agreement with the earlier results. A negative magnetoresistance, proportional to the square of the field in weak fields, was observed in longitudinal fields. There was practically no change in the effect on going from room to nitrogen temperature. This negative longitudinal magnetoresistance cannot be ascribed to in-

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ACC NR: AP6033582

homogeneities in the samples and cannot explain within the framework of the usual theory of galvanomagnetic phenomena. It can be explained, however, by the theory proposed by L. S. Dubinskaya (FTT v. 7, 3821, 1965), which is valid for small values of the quantum parameter $\alpha = \hbar\omega/2kT$ (ω cyclotron frequency), since in the present experiments $\alpha \sim 0.2$ for fields up to 10kOe. The results agree also with the increased role of scattering by acoustic vibrations with increasing impurity concentration in the InAs, deduced in the earlier investigation from a study of its electric and galvanomagnetic properties. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20Nov65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 003

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100520004-9

L 39551-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T IJP(c) AT/GD

ACC NR: AP6008937 SOURCE CODE: UR/0202/65/000/005/0007/0012

AUTHOR: Agayev, Ya.; Voronkova, N. M.; Zolotarev, V. F.

ORG: none

TITLE: Electric and photo-electromagnetic properties of semiconductors in alternating magnetic fields

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 5, 1965, 7-12

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, semiconductor research, alternating magnetic field

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of carrier dispersion and its effect on the electric and photoelectric properties of InSb and GaAs placed in an alternating magnetic field are theoretically investigated. It is found that: (1) Minimum ratio of the coefficients of power series of electric and photoelectric emf's corresponds to the

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3427. [illegible], Ya. P. O. Sechitunii Obshchestvennykh i Nauchnykh Interesov v Kolkhozakh. Kuybyshev, Kn. Izd., 1954. [illegible] (54-57923) P 338. 1k

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 3, 1955

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