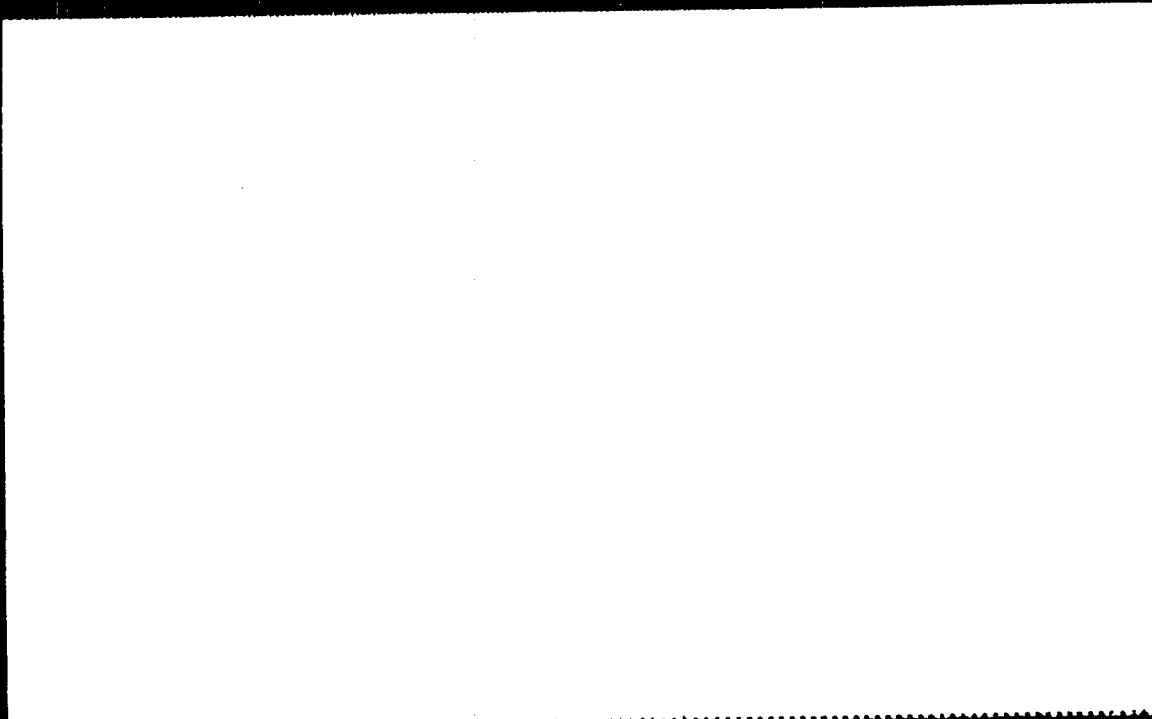


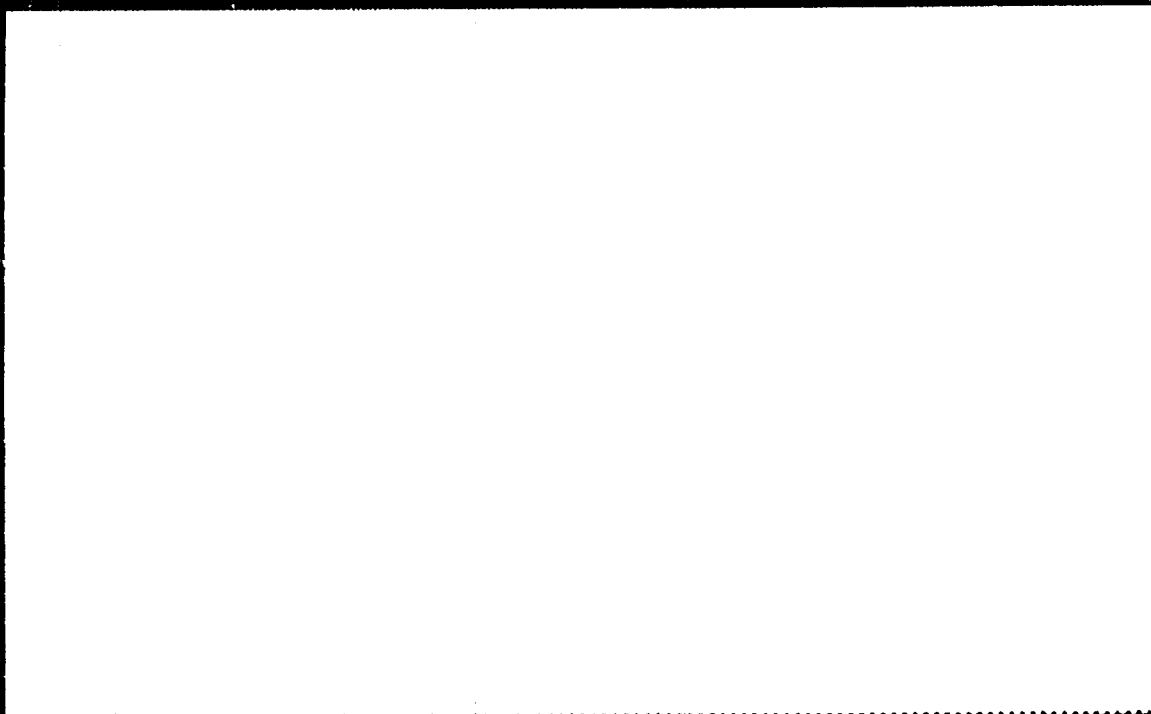
REEL #10
ALEKSEYEVA, A. N
to

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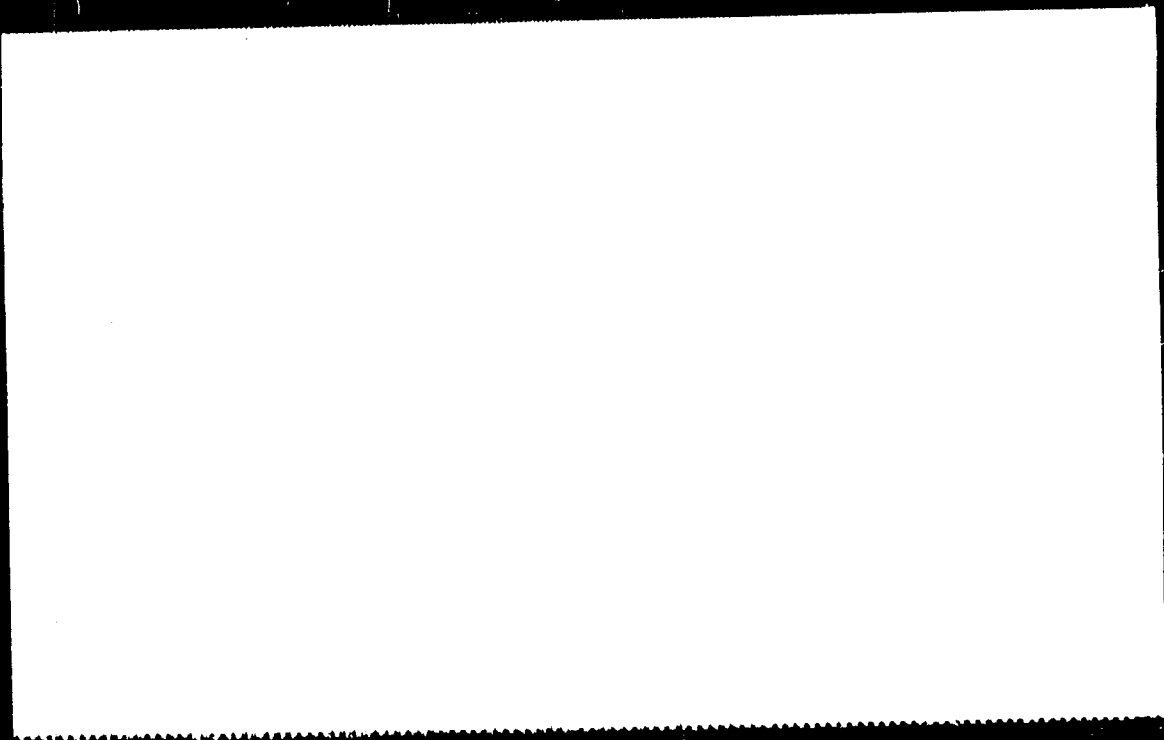
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7



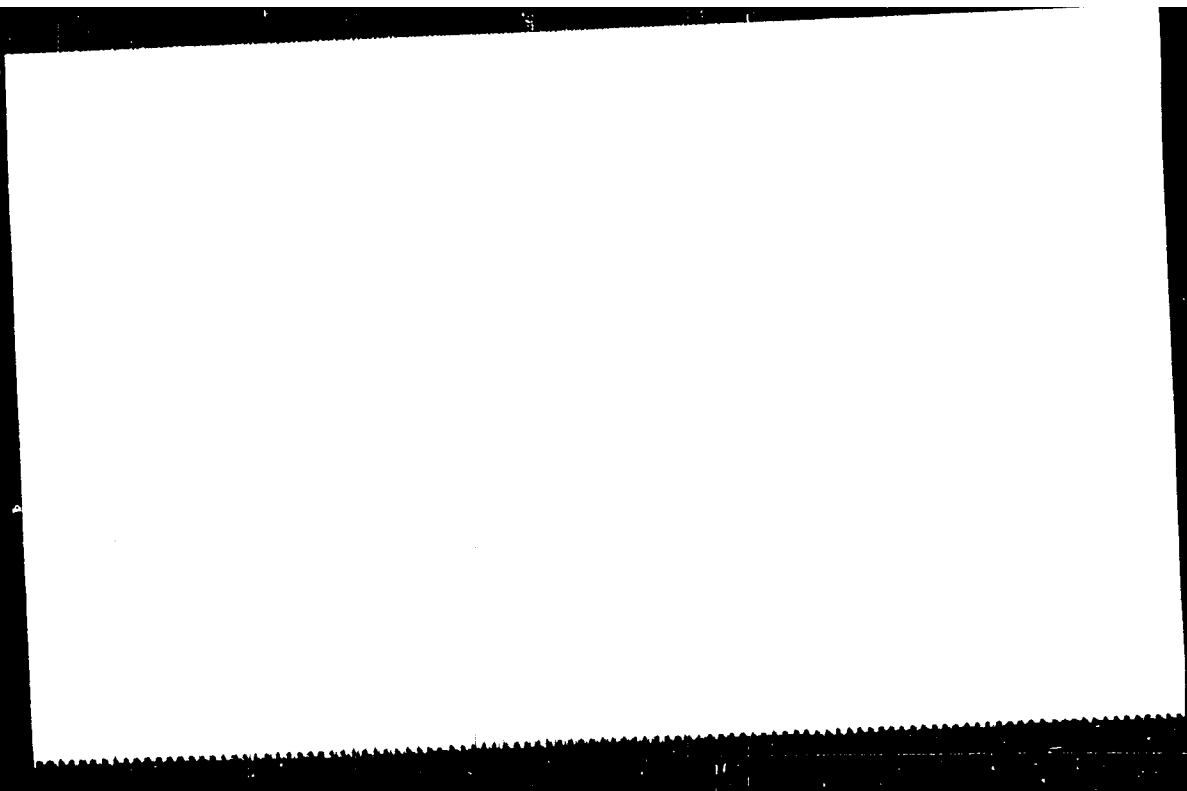
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7



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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7"

ALERSLYVA, A.N.; VAKSLEYGER, G.A.

Origin of periodic respiration. Trudy Oren. otd. Vses.
fiziol. ob-va no.2:12-19'60. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra zoologii, anatomii i fiziologii cheloveka Oren-
burgskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta i kafedra normal'noy
fiziologii (zav. - prof. G.A.Vaksleyger) Orenburgskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(RESPIRATION)

ALEKSEYEVA, A.N.; SANDAROVA, A.I.

Analysis of elementary iodine for the content of cyanide impurities.
Zav.lab. 29 no.12:1437 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut galurgii.

AGAFONOV, S.L.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.N.; BELLYUSTINA, L.N.; GOLOV, I.I.;
GUSEV, O.V.; DMITRIYEVA, V.I.; YEVLAMPIYEVA, F.A.;
YELISEYEV, A.I.; ZHAVORONKOV, N.A.; ZHARKOV, S.A.;
KIR'YANOV, I.A.; KRAYNOV, L.A.; KUSTOV, K.L.; LBOV, F.A.;
LIPATOV, N.A.; LIPOVETSKIY, I.A.; MALYUGIN, V.N.; MARINOV,
N.N. [deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; POTAPOVA, Ye.D.;
TRUKHMANOV, G.A.; UKHIN, V.A.; FILIPPOV, V.A.; CHEBURASHKIN,
A.M.; SHKOTOV, A.T.; GARANIYA, L.F., kand. fil. nauk

[The city of Gorkiy; a guidebook] Gorod Gor'kiy, Volgo-
Viatskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 374 p. (MIRA 17:12)

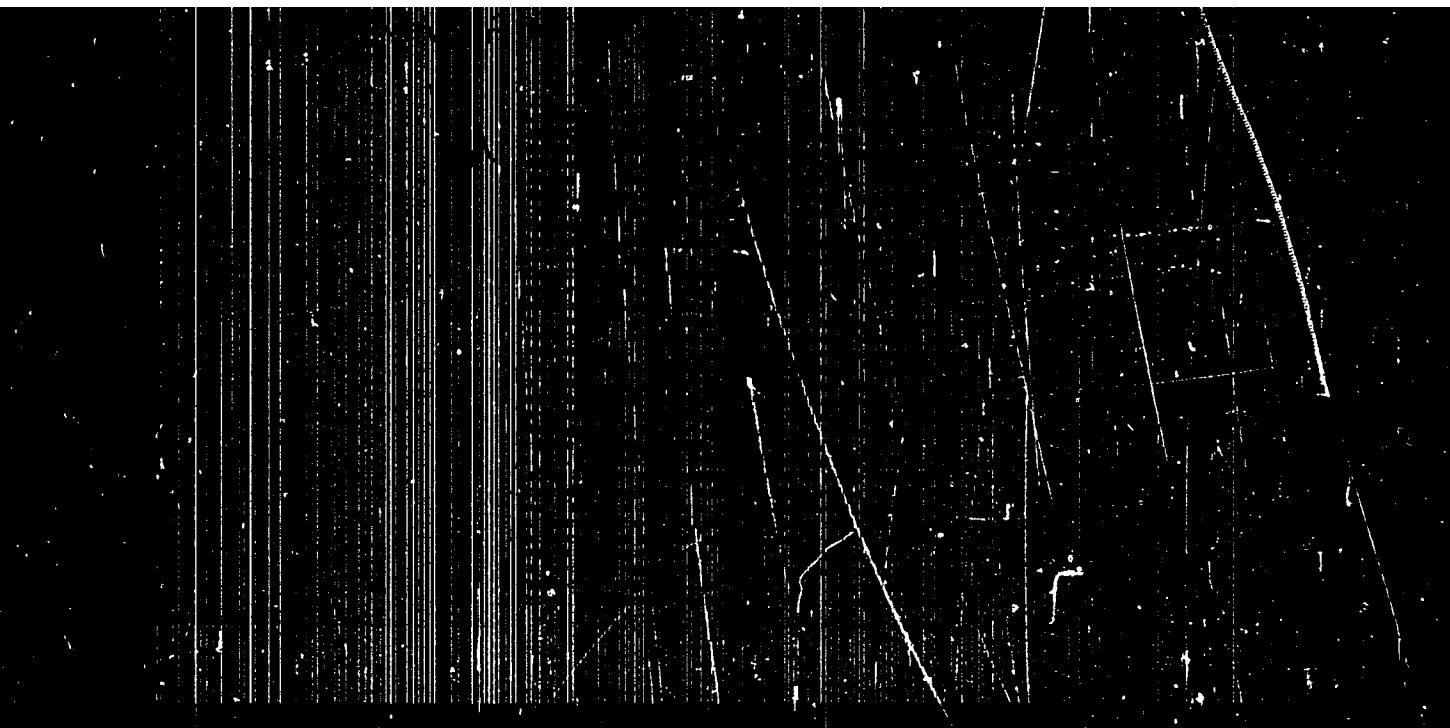
ALEXSEYVA, A. N.

Dissertation: "Study of the microstructure and mass composition of fine-grained ceramic materials (Porcelain for insulation and spinel)." Cand. Tech. Sci., Institute of the Ministry of Silicates, Acad. Sci. USSR, Leningrad, 1955. *Uchebno-Issledovatel'skiy Zhurnal-Mineraliya*, No 9, Moscow, May 54.

Doc: SOA 313, 23, Dec 1954.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7"

ALEXSEYVA, A.N.

Changes in the respiration after stimulation of the aortic
nerve. Trudy Oren. otd. Vses. fiziol. ob-va no.2:3-11'60.

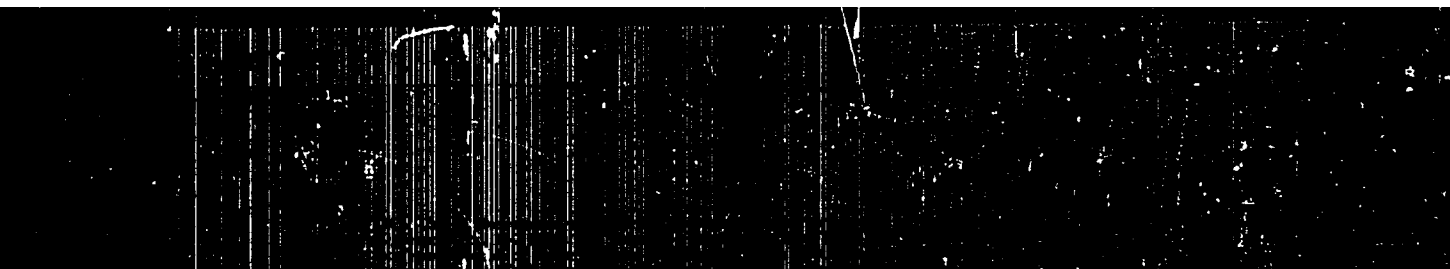
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra zoologii, anatomii i fiziologii cheloveka Oren-
burskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta kafed-
ra normal'noy fiziologii (zav. - prof. G.A.Vaksleyger) Oren-
burskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(AORTA--INNERVATION) (RESPIRATION)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7

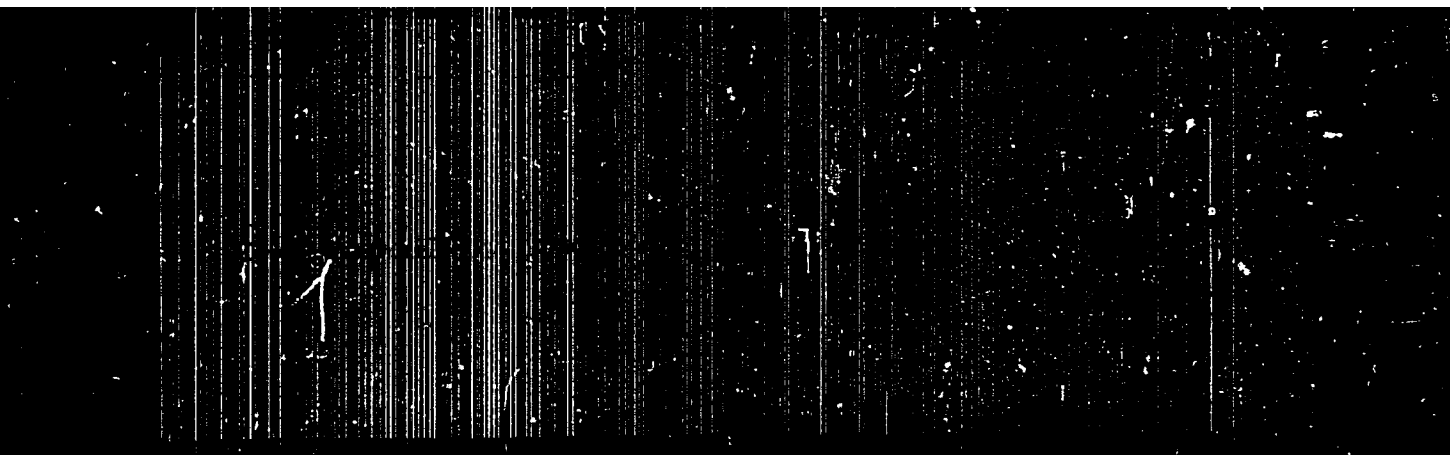


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7

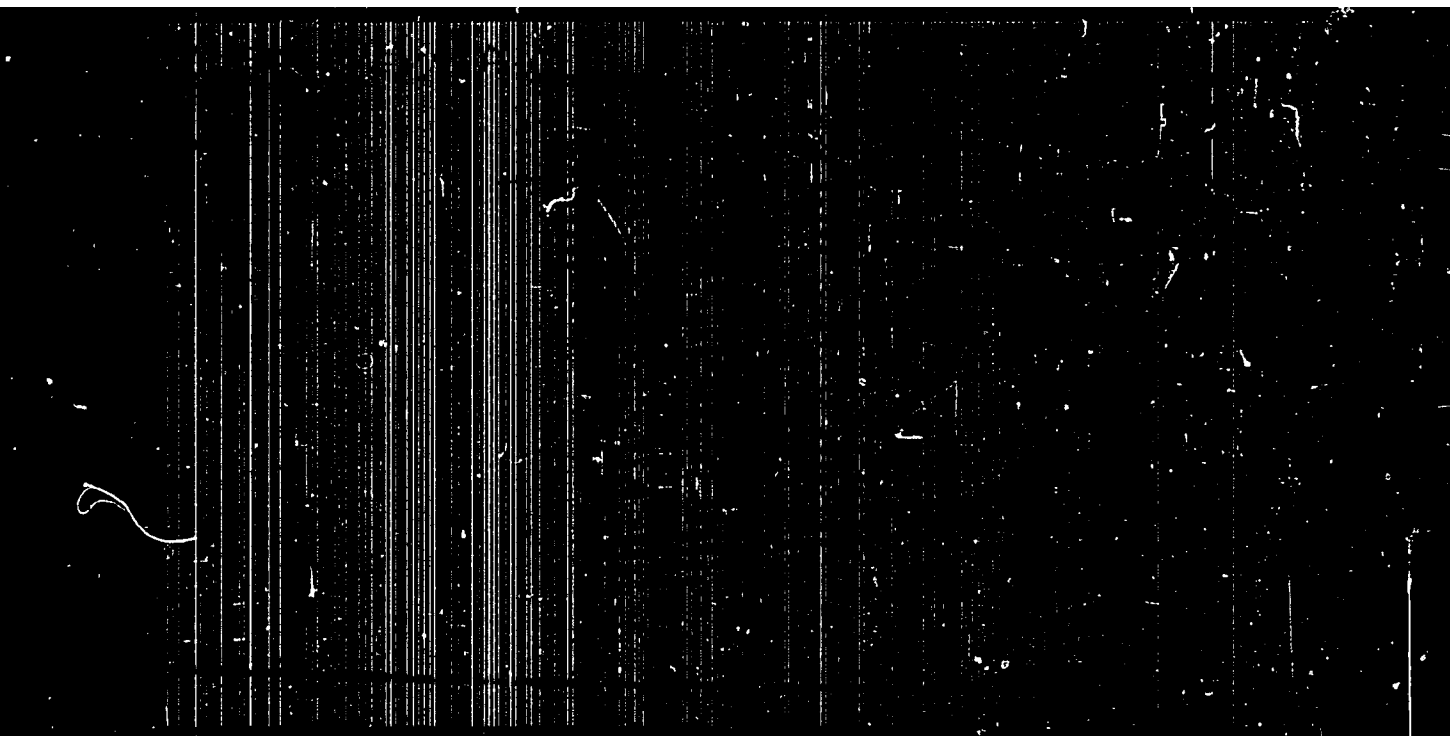


APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7"

24 (4). 15 (2)

AUTHORS:

Toropov, N. A., Alekseyeva, A. N.

SOV/32-25-6-22/53

TITLE:

Method of Investigating the Structure of Porcelain Under the Microscope (Metod issledovaniya struktury farfora pod mikroskopom)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 6, pp 707-710 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Microscopic investigations were carried out on porcelain samples by applying simultaneously the penetrating and the reflected light ray. Thin and transparent ground sections with polished surface were prepared for the purpose. Some of the samples were additionally investigated radiographically. (Ref 8). The conditions under which the porcelain sections were prepared are described (Table 1); pickling took 2-3 minutes in a 10 % hydrofluoric acid. The phase composition of an insulation porcelain (Fig 1) obtained by the method described, consisted chiefly of a mixture of fine-disperse mullite and glass, containing scattered quartz grains and vitrified feldspar grains with smaller and brighter mullite particles. The size of the quartz grains varied from 0.008 to 0.064 mm (mostly 0.02-0.03 mm), whereas the vitrified feldspar was predominantly coarse-grained

Card 1/2

Method of Investigating the Structure of Porcelain
Under the Microscope

SOV/32-25-6-22/53

(0.05-0.09 mm). The fact that the mullite could not be observed in the principal mass of the porcelain is explained by its overall fine dispersion. Also a quantitative phase determination on the polished ground section was carried out (Table 2). The method described made it possible to state that mullite crystallizes only in vitrified feldspar and is visible in the form of needles under microscopic investigation with penetrating light. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii silikatov Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for the Chemistry of Silicates of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2

ALMCHANDIROVA, T.A.; ALMCHIRIYA, A.H.

Effect of the basic open-hearth slags on the magnesite-silicate
ladle brick. *Ogneupory* 25 no.10:470-474 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. *Yuzhnyy institut ogneporov.*
(Slag) (Firebrick)

ALEXSEYEV, A.N.: SHUSHKANOVA, I.M.

Determination of the bitumen impurity content of elementary
high purity sulfur. Zav.lab. 27 no.7:811-814 '61.
(MIRA 14 7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh
reaktivov.

(Sulfur--Analysis)
(Bitumen)

BLUVSHTEYN, M.N.; BORICHEVA, V.N.; Prinsipali uchastnye: ALEKSEYEVA, A.N.;
GREBENNIKOVA, Z.Ye.; PETROVA, Ye.V.; ZADVORNOVA, Ye.G.; AYZENBERG, A.S.;
YAKOVLEVA, V.S.

Zonal changes in the properties of magnesite bricks after service
in the crown of open hearth furnaces. Ogneupory 28 no.9:413-418
'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov.

A.N.

Interaction of the slags obtained during the smelting of copper-nickel ores and concentrates with various types of refractories.
Izv. vuz. 36 no.6:39-43 Je '69. (MIRA 16:7)

(Nonferrous metals—Metallurgy) (Slag)
(Refractory materials)

UCHASTENNA, M.V.; ALEXANDIEVA, T.N.; BUDOV, Y.L.; SAKEL, S.A.

Biological evaluation of the production of viscose cellulose for
staple rayon without hot refining. Trudy 111230 re.12:130-134
(MIRA 18:6)

ALEKSEVA, A. O.

37407. SHTOIHO, D. A.; ALEKSEVA, A. O.; i LIKHOLETOV, I. N. Agrotekhniko
Dannego Sera Oziykh. V Sb: Za Vysokuyu Kul'turu Zemledeliya Kursk,
1949, s. 7-22.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

TSAYO, B.A., ALEKSEYVA, A.P.

Treatment of lumbosacral radiculitis by epidural administration
of novocaine [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh.
58 no.10:1215-1217 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

(NERVES, SPINAL, dis.)

lumbosacral radiculitis, ther.epidural procaine (Rus))

(PROCAINE, ther. use

lumbosacral radiculitis, epidural admin. (Rus))

ALEXSEYEV A.P.

13)-1-16/18

AUTORS:Yasnopol'skiy, N.L. and Alekseyeva, A.P.

TITLE: Mechanism of the Operation of the Cathode-Ray, Barrier-Grid Storage Tubes for Digital Computers (Mekhanizm deystviya elektronno-luchevykh zapominayushchikh trubok s setko-bar'erom dlya tsifrovyykh schetnykh mashin)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol.III, Nr 1, pp.142-154 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: One of the main factors limiting the performance of a barrier-grid storage tube is the redistribution of its secondary electrons. During the recording or reading or regeneration of a "unity", the secondary electrons are emitted from the bombarded element and return to the surface of the target in the form of an electron "shower" which envelops the neighbouring elements. Electrons of the "shower" impinge primarily on the "zero" elements and discharge them. This phenomenon can be referred to as the parasitic discharging. This phenomenon leads, after a large number of cycles, to the conversion of the neighbouring "zeros" into "unities". The maximum number of possible cycles can be expressed by:

$$n = \frac{Q_1}{Q_0} \quad (1)$$

Card 1/5

109-1-16/13

Mechanics of the Operation of the Cathode-Ray, Barrier-Grid
Storage Tubes for Digital Computers ,

where Q_{01} is the charge density which should be taken from the surface of a "zero" element in order to convert it into a "unity", and Q_0 is the charge removed by the electron shower during one cycle. The problem was investigated experimentally by means of a special tube shown in Fig. 1. The grid C was situated at a distance of 35μ from the target and consisted of a row of tungsten wires having a diameter of 30μ and a pitch of 150μ . The target was in the form of a molybdenum glass plate, coated with a layer of oxidised aluminium. The secondary electron coefficient for the electron beam having an energy of $U_0 = 1700$ V was equal to 2.0. The target had a circular spot in the centre and two concentric rings. The central spot, O, simulated a "unity" element, while the first ring, A, simulated the separating space between a "zero" and a "unity" element. The second ring, B, simulated

Card 2/5

107-1-16/18

Mechanism of the Operation of the Cathode-Ray, Beam-Deflected Storage Tubes for Digital Computers.

"zero" elements. The experimental results showing the parasitic discharge current for the A and B rings as a function of the grid voltage U_c are shown in Figs. 1 and 3 respectively. Fig. 4 shows the parasitic discharge current for the B ring as a function of the potential of the centre spot. Fig. 5 gives the values of the secondary emission coefficient as a function of the potential of the centre element (the element is bombarded by the electron beam). On the basis of the curves of Fig. 5 it is possible to derive a formula for γ , which is in the form:

$$\gamma = \frac{c_0(U_0 - U_{01})}{U_0} = \frac{U_0 - U_{01}}{\left[\frac{t_c}{t_0} \cdot \frac{j_{\delta c}}{I_{\delta}} + \frac{t_p}{t_0} \cdot \frac{j'_{\delta p}}{I_{\delta}} \cdot f\left(\frac{t_p}{t_c}, W_0\right) \right]} \cdot W_0 \quad (7)$$

where $W = j_{\delta} t_0 / c_0$, U is the potential of the "zero" element, U_{01} is a potential corresponding to the conversion

Card 3/5

100-1-16/18

Mechanism of the Operation of the Cathode-Ray, Barrier-Grid
Storage Tubes for Digital Computers

of a "zero" into a "unity", S is the area of a spot under
the beam, t_c is the reading time, t_r is the regeneration
time, j_{sc} is the parasitic current density during the
reading, c_0 is the capacitance of the dielectric layer per
unit area and j_e is the current density in the electron
beam. Various parameters of Eq.(7) were investigated ex-
perimentally and the results are shown in Figs.5-12. From
the above it is concluded that the parasitic discharging is
a maximum when the potential of the storage element and the
potential of the separating element are near to the grid
potential. It was also found that for a given level of the
output signal it is possible to find optimum values of the
dielectric layer capacitance and the beam current and the
corresponding number of the cycles. If the signal level can
be reduced, the maximum number of cycles can be increased.
Thus, if the recording-regeneration process is conducted in
the known equilibrium regime, the number of cycles can be

Card 4/5

100-1-16/18

Mechanism of the Operation of the Cathode-Ray, Barrier-Layer
Storage Tubes for Digital Computers.

increased 5 to 10 times. The authors express their grati-
tude to Corresponding Member of the Soviet Academy of
Sciences, D. V. Zernov for his interest and attention. There
are 18 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are English and
3 Russian.

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1956 (initially) and
May 27, 1957 (after revision)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 5/5

SOV/109-3-8-17/18

AUTHORS: ~~Aleksseyeva, A.P.~~, Basalayeva, n.Ya., Yelinson, M.I.,
Zernov, D.V., Kul'varskaya, B.S., Lifshits, T.M.,
Savitskaya, Ya.S., Sena, L.A., Shabel'nikova, A.E. and
Yurasova, v.Ye.

TITLE: The Eighth All-Union Conference on Cathode Electronics
(8-ye vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po katodnoy elektronike)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, vol 3, nr 8,
pp 1092 - 1103 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference took place during October 17 - 24, 1957
in Leningrad at the Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Physics-engineering Institute of the Ac.Sc.USSR). It
was organized by the Soviet Ac.Sc. and was attended by
Soviet scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, ~~Kiev~~ and other
towns of the Soviet Union as well as by delegates from
Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Romania. Altogether, over
one hundred lectures were delivered at the conference.
These were divided into the following sections: thermionic
emission and the technology of thermionic cathodes;
secondary electron emission; photo-electron emission;
field electron emission; cathode conductivity phenomena;
ionic processes and gas discharges. Some of the papers

Card 1/2

SOVE109-3-8-17/18

. The Eighth All-Union Conference on Cathode Electronics

read at the conference are published in the present issue of the journal: in fact, all the papers in this issue were read at the conference. Some of the papers were published in an earlier issue of the journal (vol 2, nr 12, 1957). A number of papers from the conference are being published in "Izvestiya AN SSSR, Ser. Fiz" nrs 4 and 5 and also in various other journals. The present report gives brief summaries of a large number of the papers presented at the conference.

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1958

Card 2/2

1. Cathodes (Electron tube) 2. Thermionic emission 3. Secondary
emission 4. Photoemission 5. Field emission

ALEKSEYEVA, A.P.

10

AUTHORS: Vasiliyev, G.P., Poltova, ^{SP/103-4-4-25/26} M.M., Shabel'nikova, A.E.,
Petrova, L.Ya. and Yasnaya, S.A.

TITLE: Interdepartmental Seminars Cathode Electronics (The 11th Meeting) (Mezhvedomstvennyy seminar po katodnoy elektronike) (11-ya sosedaniya)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 751 - 758 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A meeting of the seminar took place on December 1, 1958 at the Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR (Institute of Radio-engineering and Electronics of the A.S.S.S.R.). During the meeting 8 papers were read. Yu.G. Puchinsky read a paper entitled: "Kinetics of the Adsorption of Oxygen on the Surface of Tungsten". The second paper, by I.M. Dymov and S.M. Puhar, dealt with "The Anomalous Photo-effect of Semiconductors in the Region of the Exciton Light Absorption". The paper by I.L. Pukhovich was devoted to "The Problem of the Secondary Electron Emission of Fine Films of a Number of Organic Substances". The problem of "Surface Ionization in a Strong Electric Field on a Surface with a Non-homogeneous Work Function" was considered by E.Ye. Gamburg and N.I. Iosad. I.M. Sakulina and E.L. Iosad read a paper entitled "Determination of the Electron Attachment Energy and of the Potentials of Atoms by the Method of Surface Ionization". M.L. Yasnaya and A.K. Bichayevskiy dealt with the problem of "Passage of Steady-State Currents Through a Dielectric When the Current Carriers Are Introduced Through One of the Contacts by Means of Electron Bombardment". The lecture by S.A. Savinchev and E.G. Yudin discussed the following - "The Possibility of the Analysis of the Total-energy Distribution of Electrons in a Quasi-spherical Condenser". The work by N.I. Iosad, S.A. Fridrikhov and A.B. Shul'man dealt with an investigation of the secondary electron emission and the characteristic energy losses of a number of dielectrics (glass, mica, fluorite and alkali-halide monocrystals).

Card 3/4

RUSSIAN-00-40997

SOV/109-4-7-24/25

AUTHORS: Alaksayeva, A.E., Vikhlyayeva, R.P., Shabel'nikova, A.E.
and Yasnopol'skaya, A.A.

TITLE: Interdepartmental Seminar on Cathode Electronics
(14th Meeting) (News Item)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 7,
pp 1215 - 1216 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The meeting of the seminar took place on March 2, 1959,
at the Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR
(Institute of Radio-engineering and Electronics of the
Ac.Sc., USSR). During the meeting, 8 articles were read
and discussed. The first article, by A.R. Shul'man
and Yu.A. Morozov, was devoted to the investigation of
the elastic reflection of the electrons having energies
ranging from 100 - 2 000 eV from 10 different elements
(Cr, Ni, Cu, Ge, Mo, Mg, Ta, Pt, Au, C).
Ye.S. Mashkova and G.A. Chetverikova read a paper on
"Investigation of the Temperature Dependence of the
Secondary Emission Coefficient of Monocrystals of Barium
Titanate and Lead Titanate".

Card1/3

SOV/109-4-7-24/25

Interdepartmental Seminar on Cathode Electronics (14th Meeting)
(News Item)

M.V. Sinel'nikov reported on his investigation of the electron emission of a pure metal surface at room temperatures.

A paper entitled "Electro-microscopic Investigation of the Emission of Pressed Cathodes" was read by Ye.M. Dubinina.

A.A. Gugin and B.N. Popov reported on "Influence of Oxygen on the Emission of the Cathodes Prepared From the Salts of Barium and Calcium Having High Melting Points".
B.Ch. Dyubua and B.N. Popov dealt with "Some Properties of the Barium-titanium System".

The results of an investigation of the field emission from tungsten monocrystals by pulse technique were presented by I.I. Gofman and G.N. Shuppe.

Card 2/3

S/109/60/005/008/015/024
E140/E355

9,4000 (1138, 1143, 1159)

AUTHORS: Yasnopol'skiy, N.L., Alekseyeva, A.P. and
Kofanova, T.I.

TITLE: Certain Problems of Induced Conductance

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol. 5
No. 8, pp. 1299 - 1308

TEXT: The excited and dark conductances of thin dielectric films are studied, taking into account carrier injection from a contact capture and recombination of the carriers injected and excited in the layer, and the formation of a space-charge field. The phenomenon of induced conductance is analogous to secondary emission, while its kinetics are similar to photo-conductivity. Under the assumption that current carriers are excited uniformly throughout the film thickness, the current is carried by carriers of only a single sign (electrons) and the layer remains electrically neutral - the contact replenishes all removed carriers. Theoretical calculations indicate a current-amplification factor reaching 10 for pure monocrystalline CdS photoconductors, in place of the observed
Card 1/3

SOV/109-4-7-24/25
Interdepartmental Seminar on Cathode Electronics (14th Meeting)
(News Item)

V.M. Gavriilyuk and Yu.S. Vedula presented a paper
dealing with "Adsorption of Barium and Barium Oxide on
Tungsten Surfaces".

Card 3/3

S/109/60/00^F/008/015/024
E140/E355

Certain Problems of Induced Conductance

value of $10^2 - 10^3$. According to Rose (Ref. 1) the cause is the substantial recombination and small lifetime of the excited carriers in thin layers of the order of 1μ . Such thin layers cannot be made monocrystalline and therefore have a large number of defects, constituting centres of capture and recombination. Their density is 3 - 5 orders of magnitude greater than in monocrystalline CdS. A second suggested cause is insufficient replenishment through the contact, connected with the presence of a potential barrier at the dielectric - base boundary, which prevents electron injection into the conductivity zone of the layer.

In calculating the volt-ampere characteristics the recombination mechanism was assumed to consist of the capture of free electrons by vacant electron traps, their subsequent recombination with free holes, and recombination of free electrons with holes previously captured by vacant hole traps. The injection is connected with a theoretically ineliminable

Card 2/3

S/109/60/005/008/015/024
E140/E355

Certain Problems of Induced Conductance

dark current. The experimental data presented are in qualitative agreement with the mechanism described here, although the layers of Al_2O_3 employed in the experiments do not constitute the most favourable material. There are 7 figures and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet.

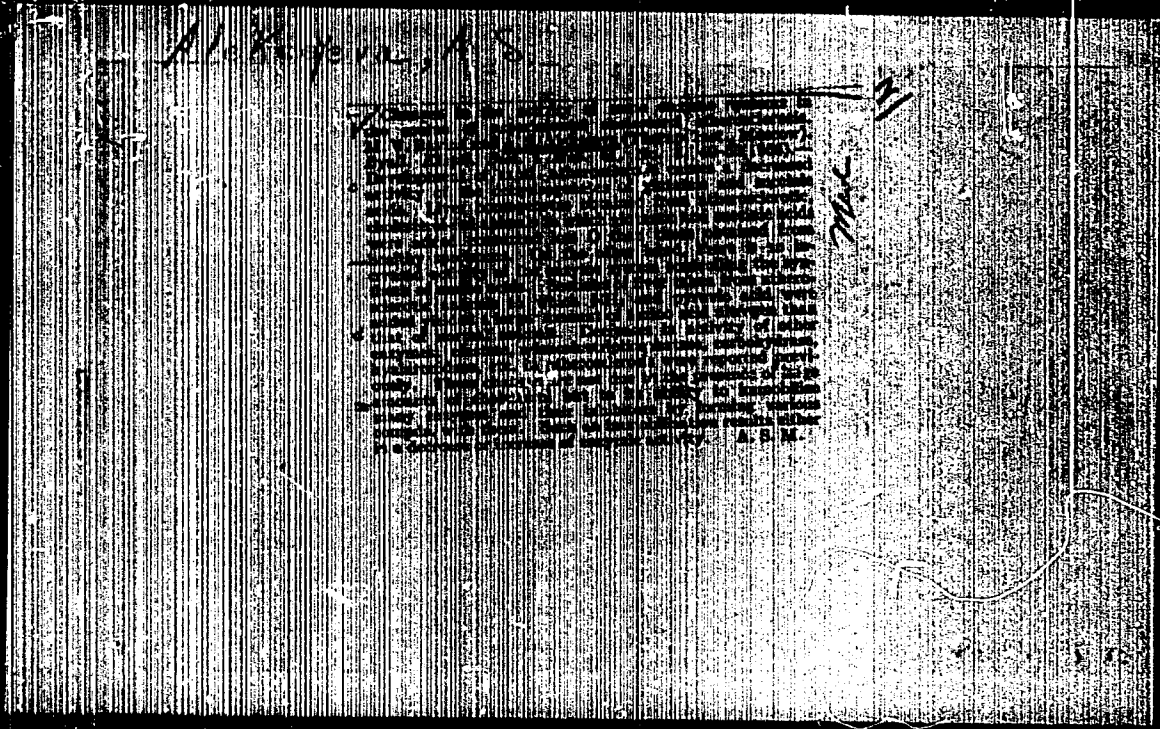
SUBMITTED: December 21, 1959

Card 3/3

ALEXEYEV, A. S.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Ser. 20 No. 1/8 Cardiovascular Aug 57

2028 ALEXEYEV, A. S. Moscow Med. Acad. Inst. of Intern. Med., Moscow
*Change in contents of free sulphhydryl groups in proteins of some organs in experimentally
induced atherosclerosis (Russian text) Bjull. eksper. Biol. Med.* 1956, 41/2 (39—41)
Examined were liver, heart, and intestines of hens and rabbits under normal con-
ditions, and in experimental atherosclerosis induced by cholesterol. After 100
days feeding on cholesterol (0.2 g. per kg. body weight) the animals were killed, and
the free sulphhydryl groups in the above organs were estimated. In the overwhelming
majority of animals suffering from atherosclerosis the quantity of free sulphhydryl
groups in protein of liver, heart and intestine, was greater than in normal animals.
It increases from 0.35, 0.87 and 0.43 to 0.4-0.7, 1.14-2.1 and 0.63-1.35, expressed in
percentage of cysteine. Analogous, though less conspicuous results were obtained
in hens. Difference in content of sulphhydryl groups found in hens and rabbits suffer-
ing from atherosclerosis is explained through unequal rise in blood cholesterol. The
level of blood cholesterol in rabbits rises steeply whereas that in hens is hardly
noticeable. Increase of free sulphhydryl groups in proteins of the organs of animals
with atherosclerosis indicates rearrangement within the molecules, resulting in
qualitative changes in the protein itself. Davidova - Moscow (V, 18)



ALEXSEYVA, A.S., Card Med Sci -- (diss) "On the problem
of the state of certain enzyme reactions and the
process of synthesis of protein in experimental atherosclerosis
and experimental arteriosclerosis." Mos, 1958, 10 pp
(Acad Med Sci USSR. Inst of Therapy. Acad Med Sci USSR)
200 copies (KL, 28-58, 109)

- 72 -

KRITSMAN, M.G.; ALEXSEVA, A.S.

Changes in the activity of some enzyme systems of the tricarboxylic acid cycle in the course of experimental atherosclerosis. Cor Vasa 4 no.1:26-31 '62.

1. Institute of Therapy, Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS metabolism) (TISSUE METABOLISM)

ALEKSHEVA, A.S.; NEKRASOVA, A.A.

Changes in transaminase activity in experimental and clinical atherosclerosis. Cor vasa 5 no.3:190-196 '63.

1. Institute of Therapy, Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, Moscow.

(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS) (CHOLESTEROL) (OILS)
(ALANINE AMINOTRANSFERASE) (ACRTA)
(ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE) (MYOCARDIUM)
(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS) (PYRIDOXINE)

AUTHOR: Alekseyeva, A. V. 007/6-58-7-12/13

TITLE: New Techniques of Map Publication Abroad (Novoye
v tekhnike kartoizdaniya za granitsey)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 63-68 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author gives a survey of literature published abroad in the last 3-4 years concerning the use of photographic material in the compilation of maps comprising both reproduction and printing. Control apparatus and measuring instruments as far as they are used in map compilation are also covered. Above all, publications in Eastern and Western Germany and in the USA, and apparatus produced by a number of manufacturers in these countries are discussed. There are 6 non-Soviet references.

1. Mapping 2. Instruments 3. Literature 4. Maps—
Preparation

Card 1/1

442 212 10101010001-7

PETRI, V.M., doktor sel'skokhoyaystvennykh nauk; ALEKSEYVA, A.V., inzhener.
BERSANOV, A.P., inzhener; MOROZOVA, M.I., inzhener; LUKOYANOV, I.D.

Strip parquetry with birchwood facing. Der.prom. 6 no.6:6-7
Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

(Parquetry)

A. ALEXSEYEVNA A. V.

LUKOYANOV, I.D., inzh.; PETRI, V.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk prof.; BERSNEV, A.P., inzh.; ~~ALEXSEYEVA, A.V., inzh.;~~
MOROZOVA, M.I., inzh.

Experience in plant manufacture of sheet parquetry made of "improved" birch. Stroi.prom. 35 no.9:38-40 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Sverdlevskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po pererabotke slantsev, trest Tagilstroy.
(Parquetry)

ALEXSEYVA, A. V.

ALEXSEYVA, A. V.: "The kinetics of the physical absorption of ethylene from mixtures." In Chemical Industry USSR. Order of Labor Red Banner Sci Res Physicochemical Inst named L. Ya. Kurnov. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences.)

SO: Khimiya Zhurnal, No. 26, 1956

AUTHOR ALEKSEYEVA, A. Y., GOL'BERT, K. A. 20-6-35/59
 TITLE Kinetics of the physical adsorption of Ethylene from Mixtures.
 PERIODICAL (Kinetika fizicheskoy adsorbtsii etilena iz smesey.- Russian)
 Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR 1957, Vol 113, Nr 6, pp 1310-1313
 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT

Lately more and more processes have become important, the processing velocity of which is dependent on the diffusion within the granules. This part of internal-diffusion kinetics is, however, insufficiently worked out in this respect. Only during the last 2 years have systematic works on this problem with respect to a certain substance been published. There are especially no data on the velocity of adsorption of ethylene from a flow of gas-mixtures. In the present work the velocity from mixtures with H_2 , N_2 and CH_4 of industrial coal of the sort AG-2 are studied. A method of differential measurement of the adsorption kinetics for mixtures was especially worked out for this investigation. The value of the degree of working off the granules is calculated according to the formula

$$P = \frac{a - a_{\infty}}{a_{\infty} - a_0}$$

CARD 1/4

where a_c and a_{∞} are the values of adsorption of ethylene which

20-6-35/59

Kinetics of the physical adsorption of Ethylene from Mixtures.

are equivalent to the mixtures of the concentration interval to be investigated; a is the adsorption value of ethylene in the case of a given duration of contact with a mixture of higher ethylene content. A special apparatus was constructed for the measurement of the adsorption kinetics of the mixtures. One of the usual equations for the internal diffusion kinetics of the adsorption of a substance with a constant coefficient is used for the elaboration of experimental results. The calculation of the coefficients of internal diffusion D was carried out by means of a dimensionless theoretical curve which shows the degree of granule treatment F to be dependent on the criterion of $F_0 = Dt/R^2$. This curve was computed by the authors for the case of a diffusion into cylindrical granules of a radius R and a length $2L$ in the case of a given simplex value of the form $\mu = R/L$, equal to 0,308. Illustration 1 shows that the experimental results for all systems coincide satisfactorily with the theoretical dimensionless curve $F-F_0$. The results obtained during this work on the dependence of the coefficient of internal diffusion on the adsorption of ethylene, on the nature of the second component, and on the porosity of the sorbent are shown in illustration 2. In all systems investigated the values of the coefficients of internal diffusion increase abruptly with an in-

CARD 2/4

DO 6 35/50

Kinetics of the physical adsorption of Ethylene from Mixtures.

creasing quantity of adsorbed ethylene. There is a linear dependence on the entire interval of the change of the values of adsorption for the nitrogen-ethylene and methane-ethylene systems; this kind of dependence remains with hydrogen if the two curves are separated into two parts. From this it follows that three kinds of diffusion are superposed upon one another within the frame of usual conceptions of the diffusion of ethylene within the granule: a diffusion according to the volume, one according to the molecules and one according to the surface, of which the last plays only an unimportant rôle. The traditional conceptions are, however, not sufficient for the description of these processes. A number of important and practical conclusions concerning the influence of single parameters on the process of separation in a moving and in a steady layer, as well as regards the demands of the adsorbent follows from the internal diffusion character of the adsorption kinetics determined in the course of this work. The numerical characteristics obtained make it possible to compute the dynamics of ethylene adsorption. (2 Illustrations)

CARD 3/4

20-6-35/59

Kinetics of the physical adsorption of Ethylene from Mixtures.

ASSOCIATION: Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products. (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov)

PRESENTED BY: M.M. DUBININ, Member of the Academy.

SUBMITTED: 17.10. 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 4/4

AUTHORS: Gol'bert, K.A., Alekseyeva, A.V. 32-24-6-10/44

TITLE: The Determination of Propylene Admixtures in Ethylene- and Ethane-Ethylene Fractions (Opredeleniye primesey propilena v etilenovoy i stan-etilenovoy fraktsiyakh)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 6, pp 688-690 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: As in ethanol production the content of propylene in the above-mentioned fractions may amount to a maximum of only 0.2%, various methods of determining propylene with a maximum relative error of 10-15% were worked out as varieties of the chromatographical method. Active aluminum oxide and silica gel of the type MCM were tested as adsorbents, the latter being subjected to a preliminary treatment for the purpose of reducing polymerizing properties. Carbon dioxide and air were used for chromatographic development, and the concentration of components was determined by measuring the gas volume after adsorption of CO₂ in 40% KOH or by means of the height of the curve maxima recorded by an electron potentiometer which was operated by means of a gas analyzer constructed on the basis of the principle of the thermal conductivity of the gas mixture. The process of analysis is described and the results obtained are shown in:

Card 1/3

The Determination of Propylene Admixtures in Ethylene-
and Ethane-Ethylene Fractions

32-24-6-10/44

a table. Determination in the case of aluminum oxide is said to take 30 minutes and in the case of silica gel 60 minutes. In the case of the former it was possible to separate butane from propylene, whereas on the latter only the sum of these components could be determined. Besides, aluminum oxide was found to produce a lower degree of polymerising effect upon unsaturated C_4 -hydrocarbons. The chromatographic method was carried out on an apparatus of the type developed by A.A.Zhukhovitskiy and N.M.Turkel'taub (Ref 4), in which case aluminum oxide having a grain size of 0.25-0.5 mm was used. It was possible to separate admixtures from basic components with satisfactory distinctness, but propylene can be separated from butane only after a prolonged process of analysis. The method is sufficiently sensitive, and, in the case of a fully automatized gas-mixture supply-system, analysis will take 6.5 minutes in the case of each process of determination. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov (Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

Card 2/3

The Determination of Propylene Admixtures in Ethylene-
and Ethane-Ethylene Fractions

32-24-6-10/44

1. Ethylenes--Analysis
2. Propenes--Determination
3. Chromatographic analysis
4. Adsorbents--Performance

Card 1/3

5(4) SO7/76-33-5-12/33
AUTHORS: Gol'bert, K. A., Alekseyeva, A. V. (Moscow)
TITLE: The Kinetics of the Physical Adsorption of Gases and Their Mixtures (Kinetika fizicheskoy adsorbtsii gazov i ikh smesey). 1.A Differential Method for Measuring the Kinetics of Physical Adsorption (1. Differentsial'nyy metod izmereniya kinetiki fizicheskoy adsorbtsii)
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 5, pp 1035 - 1041 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The principle of the method mentioned in the title is that of conducting a gas mixture of certain composition through an adsorption cell with cylindrical granules of active carbon until equilibrium is attained. Then a mixture with a slightly varying composition is sent through during a precisely fixed interval. The adsorption variations of the components of the mixture are determined on account of the analysis of the desorbed mixture. With this test arrangement the coefficient of the inner diffusion undergoes small variations only and there is practically a linear relation between the variations of adsorption and the concentration in the gas phase. Figure 1 shows the testing apparatus which is described in detail.
Card 1/2

The Kinetics of the Physical Adsorption of Gases and Their Mixtures. 1. A Differential Method for Measuring the Kinetics of Physical Adsorption. ISSN/76 30-9-12/33

The adsorption rate of ethylene-hydrogen mixtures was measured, the concentration of ethylene being varied. Figure 2 shows the results of six test series. The composition of the gas mixtures and the measuring values are shown in table 2. All data indicate that under the prerequisites chosen the kinetics of adsorption has the character of an inner diffusion. The coefficients of the inner diffusion are determined for a wide range of variation of the ethylene concentration and are shown in table 2. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov Moskva (Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1957

Card 2/2

S/C32/61/027/008/003/020
B107/B2C6

AUTHORS: Alekseyeva, A.V. and Gol'bert, K.A.

TITLE: Determination of microadmixtures in pure ethylene intended for the production of polyethylene

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 8, 1961, 972-975

TEXT: In ethylene intended for the production of polyethylene the admixtures must not exceed hundredths per cent. The authors describe a chromatographic method for the determination of admixtures up to a content of about 0.005% by volume. The MT-2M (KhT-2M) chromatograph, manufactured by Mosneftekip Plant, was used. Standard mixtures of ethylene with hydrogen, propane, butane, methane, acetylene, carbon monoxide, and isobutane were used for the investigation. The ethylene was supplied by the Novokuybyshevskiy zavod SS (Novokuybyshevsk Plant SS); it was additionally purified before use. The following optimum conditions for the analysis were ascertained: First chromatographic column of 5 m length and 4 mm inside diameter, filled with aluminum oxide with 0.25-0.50 mm,

Card 1/3

Determination of microadmixtures...

S/032/61/027/008/003/020
B 07/B206

soaked with NaOH solution and subsequently dried; additional column with 1 m length and 4 mm inside diameter, filled with diatomite, soaked with dibutyl phthalate; air current with 22 ml/min, pressure at the column input 0.8 kg/cm². The first column is heated stepwise from room temperature to 150°C. The heater is switched on during the second, fourth, sixth and eighth minute. The second column is not heated. The voltage at the joints is kept at 2.5 v during the first six minutes and then reduced to 1.9 - 2 v. From the sixth to the twelfth minute (during the discharge of ethylene) the gas current is let out into the air. The total determination takes almost 25 min. 20 ml of gas mixture are analyzed. Under these conditions ethane is covered by ethylene; n-butane and acetylene are separated from propylene, but not from each other; for the latter purpose the second column is used. The experiments showed that about 0.005% by volume of an admixture may still be determined; the reproducibility of a determination is 10 - 15 relative per cent. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

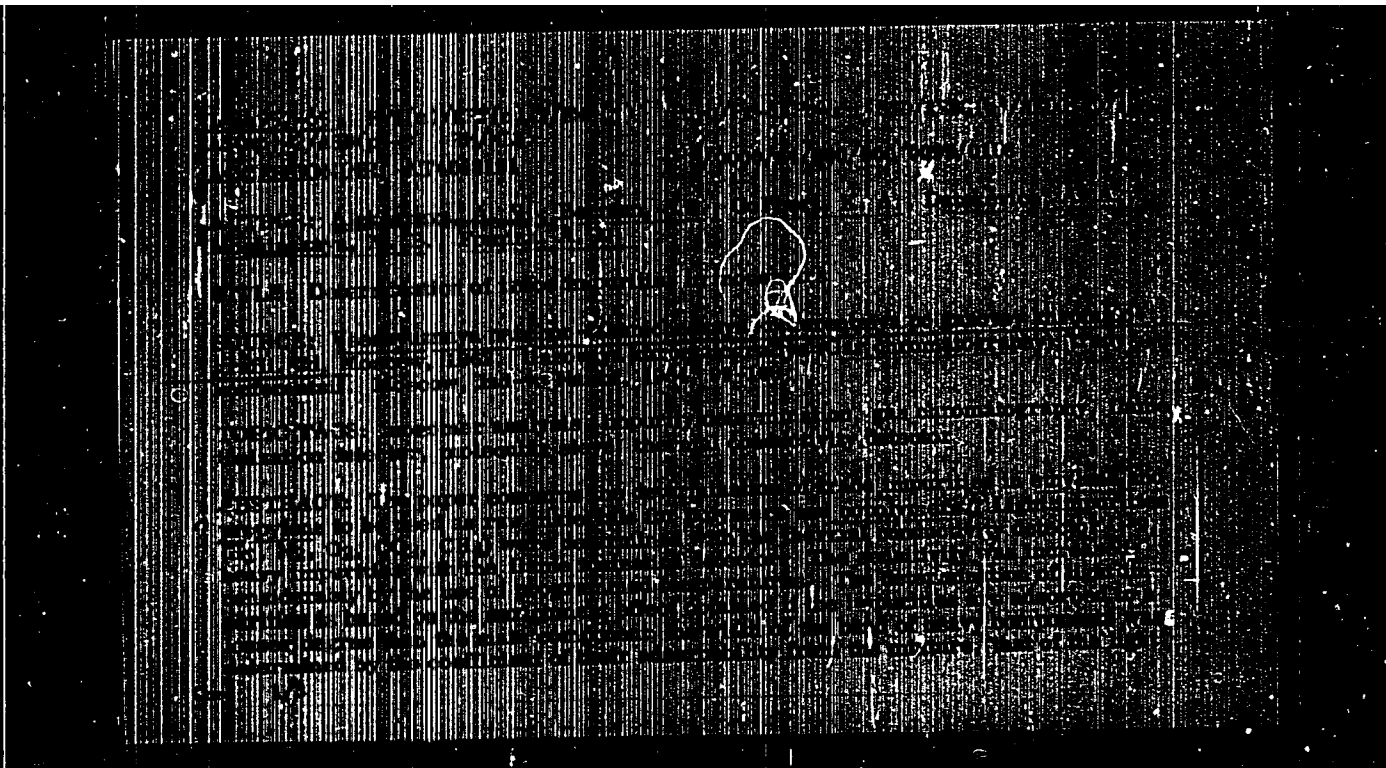
Determination of microadmixture...

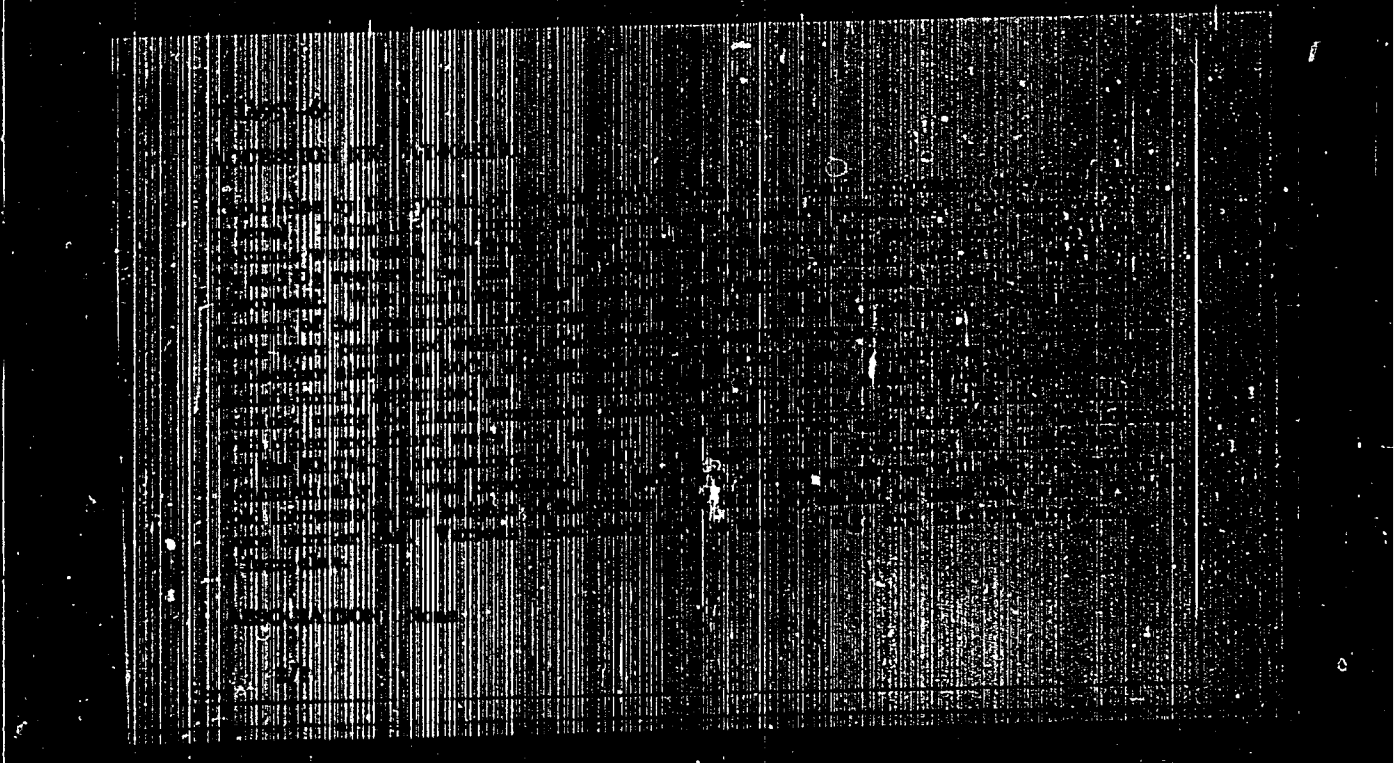
S/C32/61/027/008/003/020
B107/B206

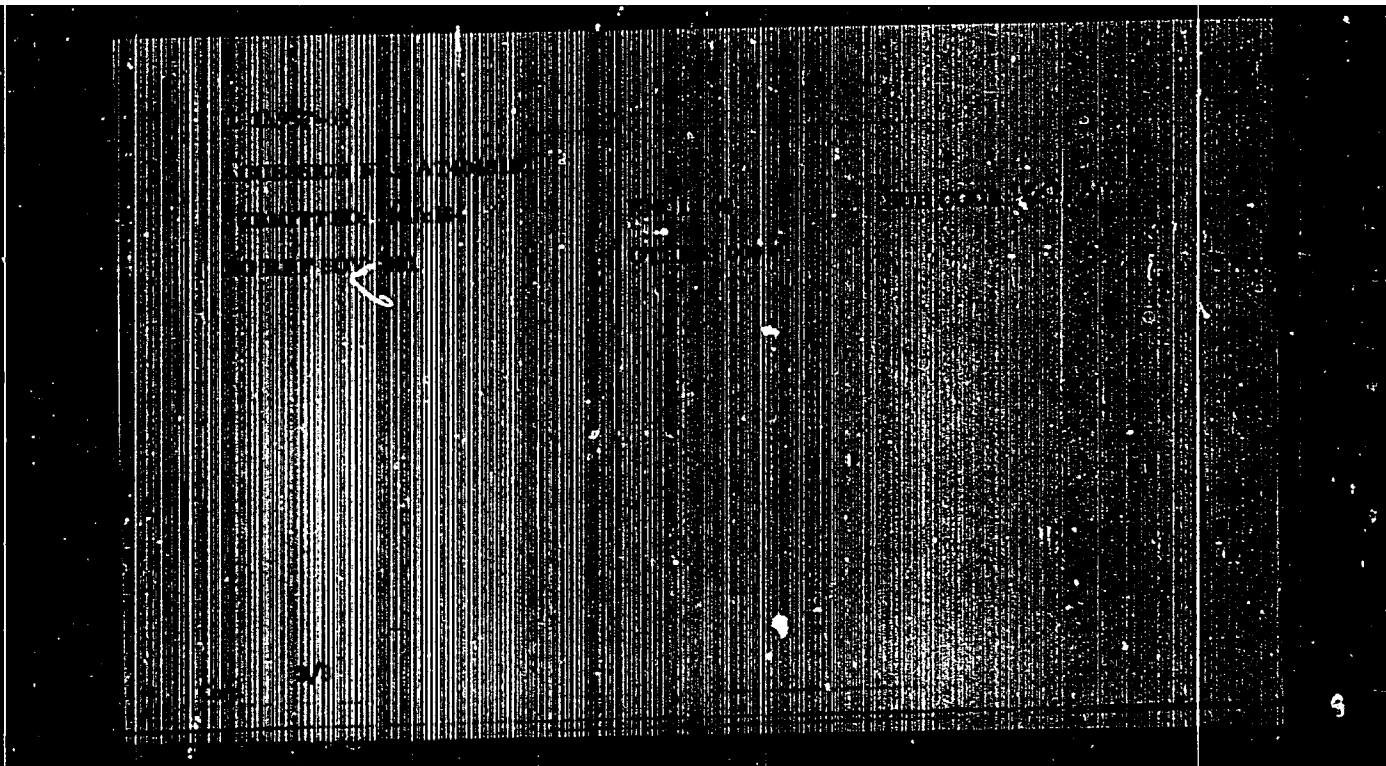
ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh spirtov
i organicheskikh produktov (Scientific Research Institute
of Synthetic Alcohols and Organic Products)

Card 5/3

✓







ALEKSEYEV, A.V.

CA

11 G

Determination of the titer of rabbit hemolysin with human complement for the Wassermann reaction. R. G. Geyman and A. V. Alekseyev. *Journal of Immunology* (USSR) 1951, No. 2, 41-47.

Just as rabbit hemolysin from human serum is inactivated by rabbit erythrocytes, the serum from human serum is inactivated by rabbit erythrocytes. Generally a 1-2 hr. adsorption period is sufficient for complete adsorption, while in some cases incomplete adsorption, which is identical with those of 1-2 hrs. adsorption gave in some cases incomplete adsorption, which is identical with those of 1-2 hrs. adsorption. A 5% concentration of rabbit erythrocytes is sufficient in all cases; the adsorption is best done at room temp. (20-25°C), on very hot days cooling is advised. G. M. Kozlovskii

adsorption is incomplete

ALEXSEYEVA, A. V.

USSR/Medicine - Post-Transfusion Hepatitis

Dec 53

"The Prophylaxis of Post-Transfusion Virus Hepatitis,"
Prof. S. I. Lurman, G. M. Glikonovich, I. A.
Yurikina, A. V. Eliseva, A. V. Alekseyeva, R. S. Ger-
ment, Leningrad Sci-Res Inst of Blood Transfus; Div
of Virol, Inst Exptl Med, Acad Med Sci USSR, Len-
ingrad

Klin Med, Vol 31, No 12, pp 57-61

Describe results of lab work on post-transfusion
hepatitis conducted in 1946-1952. States that lab
findings revealed the superiority of the qualitative
bilirubin blood test (direct reaction) over the
quantitative test in the case of a pre-jaundice or
post-jaundice condition in blood donors.

174T28

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., professor; ALEKSEYEVA, A.V.

Serologic methods for determining antigenic properties of protein plasma substitutes. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 1 no.2:52-55
Mn-3p '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Iz Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - sostav A.D.Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Filatov)

(PLASMA SUBSTITUTES

antigenic characteristics, serol. determ.)

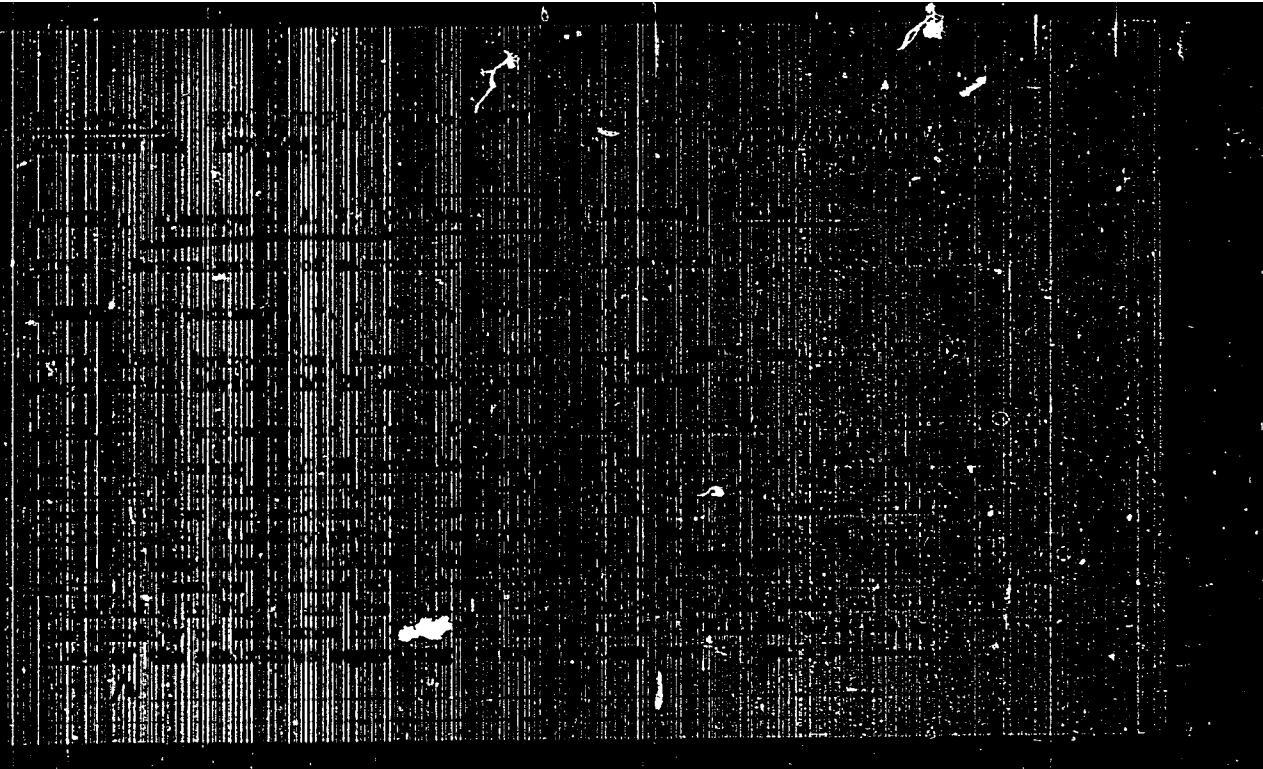
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES

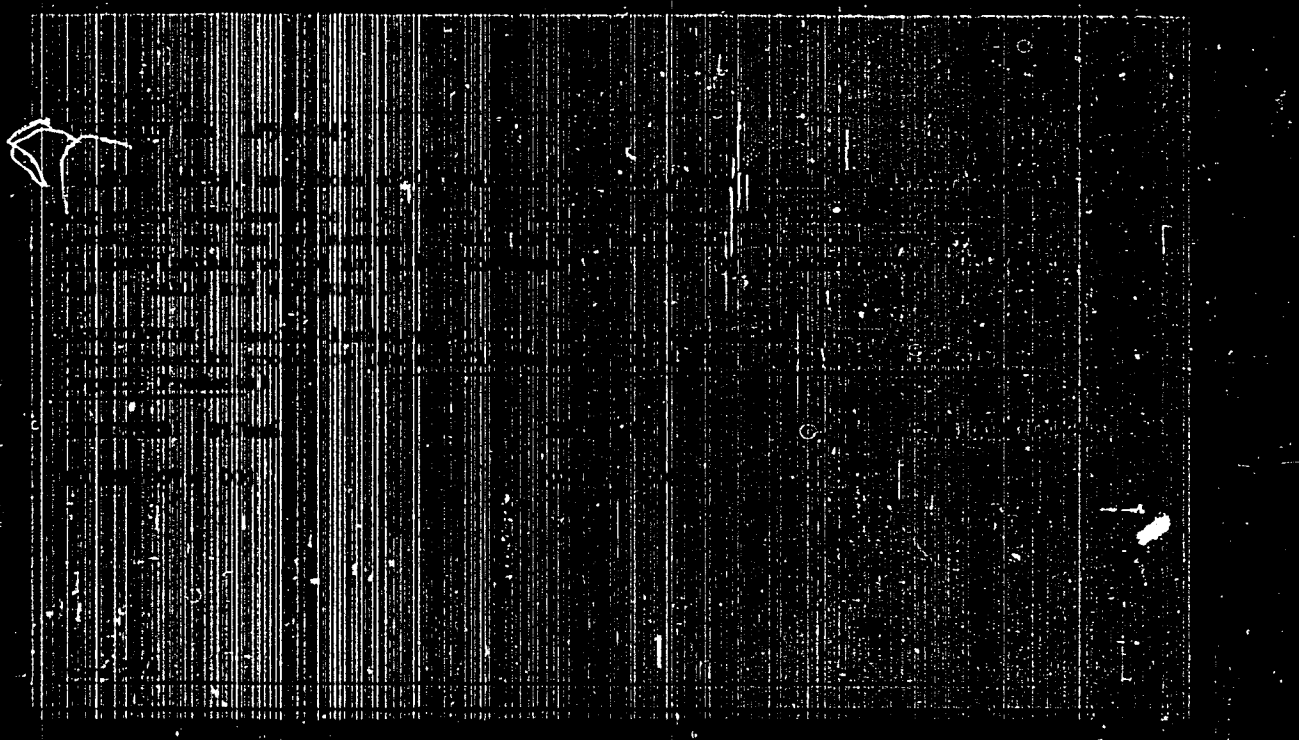
antigenic characteristics of protein plasma substitutes, serol. determ.)

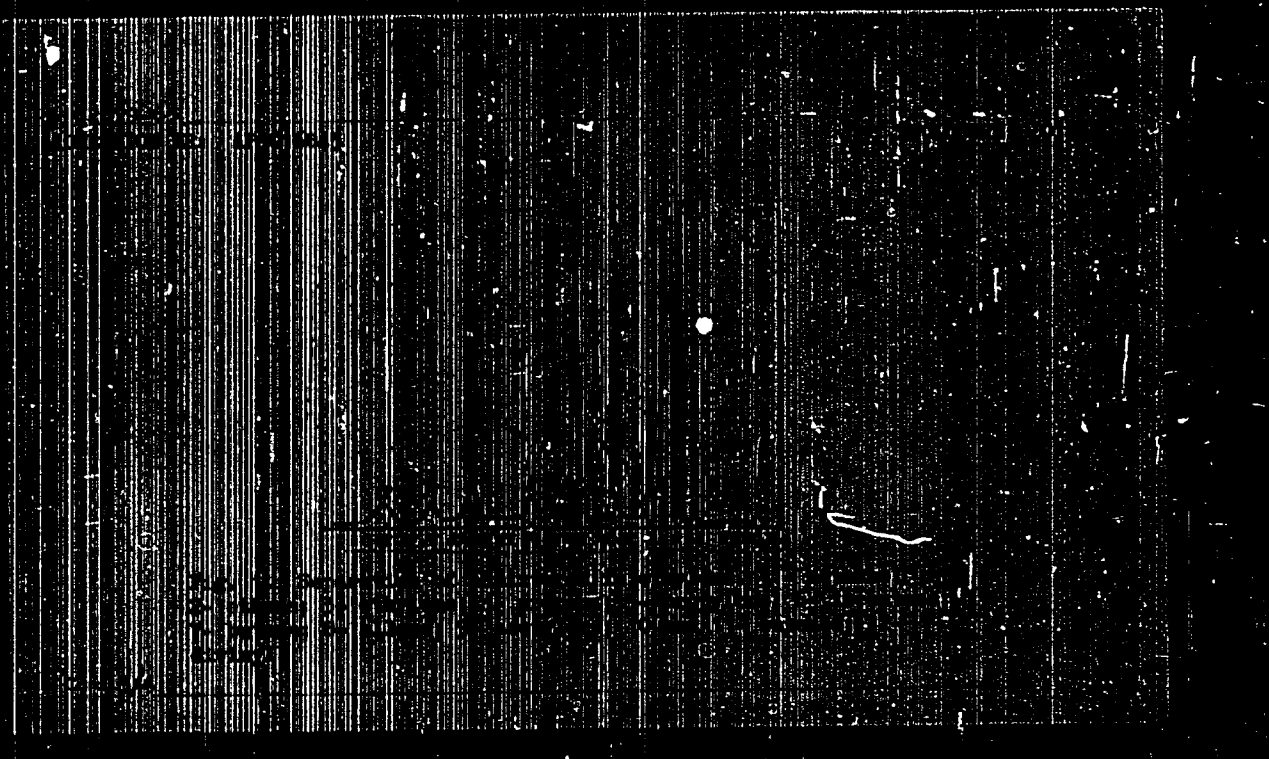
ALEKSHYEVA, A.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ANTONOVA, Ye.V., starshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; KROKOVA, T.A., doktor biolog.nauk

Study of the influence of ionizing radiation on some immunobiological
and physicochemical properties of preserved blood. Akt.vop.persl.krovi
no.7:137-145 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Otdel sagotovki krovi, bakteriologicheskaya i serologicheskaya
laboratoriya Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.
(X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BLOOD)

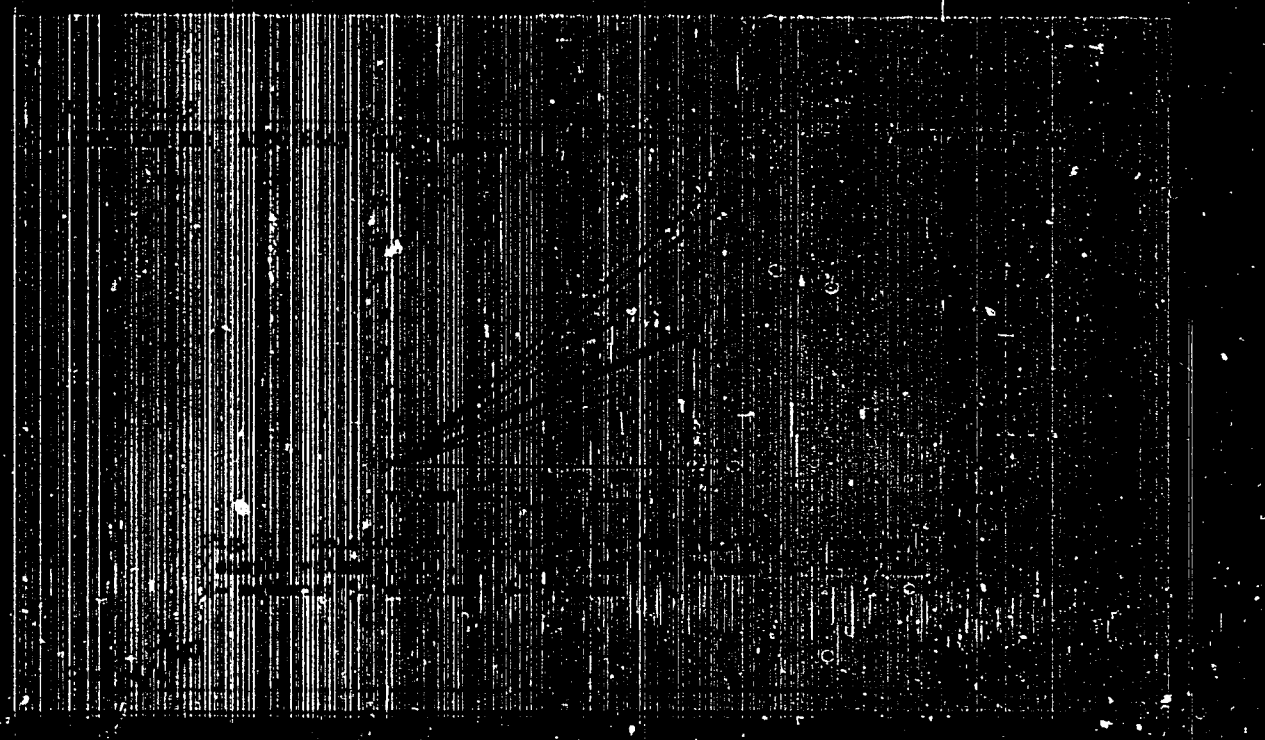






"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000101010001-7"

1. Method of determination of silicic acid in mineral raw materials.

1. Method of determination of silicic acid in mineral raw materials.
1974. No. 39. pp. 550-551. (MIRA 17:5)

2. Method of determination of silicic acid in mineral raw materials.
1974. No. 39. pp. 550-551. (MIRA 17:5)

KOSTENKO, M.P., akad., red.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.Ye., red.; DENISOV, G.A., red.
izd-va; ZAMARAYEVA, R.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems of modern rolling stock of electric railroads] Voprosy sovremennogo elektropodvialnogo sostava. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 191 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Alekseyeva)
(Electric locomotives) (Diesel locomotives)

ZBAREN, Ya.M., doktor med.nauk; ALEKSEYEVA, B.A., kand.med.nauk

Calculus of the maxillary sinus. Vest.otcryn. 23 no.93-94
F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. In kafedry obalyustno-litsevoy khirurgii so stomatologiyey
(nach. - prof. N.V. Makhin) i kafedry rentgenologii (nach. -
prof. Sh.I. Abramov) Voenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii
imeni S.M. Kirova Leningrad.
(NOSE, ACCESSORY SINUSES OF)

~~ALEXANDER~~

Scalenotomy as a method in the treatment of neurovegetative and
vascular disorders caused by accessory cervical ribs. Vop. neirokhir.
22 no. 4:46-50 Ja-Ag '57. (MISA 10-10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
Institut neirokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko Akademiya meditsin-
skikh nauk SSSR.

1. rib., abnormalities.

servical rib syn., scalenotomy (Rus)

DOLGINA, A.I.; ALEXSEYEVA, D.D.

Analysis of mixtures of methylamines and ammonia by liquid
partition chromatography. Zav.lab. 29 no.1:22-24 '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut prikladnoy khimii.
(Methylamine) (Ammonia) (Chromatographic analysis)

ALBERTOVA, D.M.

Flame photometric and trilonometric methods for determining calcium in plants. Pochvovedenie no.5:63-67 Ny '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni Dokuchayeva, Moskva.

ALEKSEYEVA, D.M.

Effect of liming on the assimilation of phosphorus by plants [with
summary in English]. Pochvovedenie 1958:38-45 0 '58.

(MIRA 11:10)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Plants--Assimilation) (Phosphorus)

ALEKSEYEVA, D. M.

Cand Agr Sci - (diss) "Effect of liming of sod-podzolic soils having acid reaction on change in the availability and allowability of plants to soil phosphates and fertilizers." Moscow, 1961. 15 pp; (All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin, All-Union Scientific Research Inst of Fertilizers and Agrosol-behavior); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 230)

ALEKSHIYA, R.M.

Effect of exchangeable cations H^+ , Al^{+++} , Ca^2+ on the availability
of soil phosphorus and phosphorite to plants. Pochvovedenie no.1:
40-47 Jn '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V. Dokuchayeva AN SSSR.
(Soil chemistry) (Soils--Phosphorus content)

SHKONDE, E.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ROZOV, N.N.; SOKOLOV, A.V.,
doktor sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; SENDOBOL'SKIY, I.P.,
red. [deceased]; ZAVARITSKIY, V.N., red.; MUZYCHKIN,
Ye.T., red.; FEDOROVSKIY, D.V., red.; BOLOTINA, N.I.,
red.; ALEKSEYEVA, D.M., red.; ANDREYEVA, Ye.A., red.

[Agrochemical characteristics of the soils of the
U.S.S.R.; regions of the Northern Caucasus] Agrokhimiche-
skaya kharakteristika pochv SSSR; raiony Severnogo Kavka-
za. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 364 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva.

ESSEN, L.N.; ALEKSEYEVA, D.P.

Synthesis of Pt triacidotriamines with six different substituents
in the inner coordination sphere. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.4:857-
862 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Platinum compounds)

ESSEN, I.N.; ALEKSEYEVA, D.P.

Preparation of mixed oxalate-carbonate complex compounds of thorium. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.2:380-382 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.I. Spitsynym.

(Thorium compounds)

10/10/63
 5/22/63/143/005/010/018 61
60

AUTHOR: GALENI, A. D., Sazon, L. M., Zakharenko, F. A., Aleksandro, D. P., and Petrov, V. X.

TITLE: The production of oxalate-sulfite and sulfite complex compounds of thorium and uranium (IV)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya Nauk SSSR, Doklady, v. 149, no. 5, 1963, 1071-1073

TEXT: The object of this investigation was to isolate and investigate previously unknown complex compounds of thorium and uranium (IV) with oxalate and sulfite ions. The starting materials were thorium oxalate and sodium sulfite. Thorium oxalate at room temperature dissolved satisfactorily in concentrated solutions of sodium sulfite, thus attesting to the formation of complex compounds. Upon pouring the resulting solution into alcohol, the complex segregates out in the form of a spiro-shaped mass which is transformed into a white crystalline substance when re-treated with alcohol. Analysis established that the complexes isolated are tri-oxalate-sulfite complexes and their composition can be expressed by the general formula $Th_2(C_2O_4)_2(SO_3)_n \cdot x H_2O$. All the complexes isolated are fine crystalline powders which appear homogeneous when viewed under a microscope. But the refraction indexes of the crystals could not be determined owing to their extremely small size. The investigation is being continued. **ASSOCIATION:** Institute of Physical Chemistry, Card 1/2, Academy of Sciences USSR.

GRIMM, Aleksandr Ivanovich; BORISOV, Semen Borisovich; ALEKSEYEVA,
E.P., red.; BABICHEVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Diseases of stored fruits and vegetables] Bolezni plodov
i ovoshchei pri khraneni. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo torg.lit-ry,
1958. 71 p. (MIRA 13:1)

(Food--Storage)

YAN'KEVICH, V.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; MONTITSKIY, R.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
ALEKSEYEVA, E.P., red.; BABICHEVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Specifications for natural losses in food commodities] Normy
estestvennoi ubyli prodoval'stvennykh tovarov. Izd., dop. i
perer. Moskva, Gos.isd-vo torg.lit-ry, 1959. 158 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torgovli i obshchestven-
nogo pitaniya. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut torgovli i ob-
shchestvennogo pitaniya (for Yan'kevich, Montitskiy).
(Food--Storage) (Food--Transportation)

MIRGALITSKAYA, M.S.; ALIJEYLOVA, E.P.

System Cu - Sn - Cd. Izv. Akad. Nauk. SSSR. Ser. Fiz. Khim. 1973:193-200
Eng. transl. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni Baupa, Moskva.

66985

SOV/81-59-13-46474

18.6100

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 13, p 308 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Frasnov, V.A., Yakubeny, M.P., Alekseyeva, E.M.

TITLE: The Experimental Proof for the Existence of a Transitional Region in the Joint of Ceramics With Metal¹

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta, 1958, Nr 36, pp 153 - 158

ABSTRACT: Samples of ceramics (C) were metallized by Mo with the addition of 2% Fe, for which purpose the molybdenum paste was burned into C in an atmosphere of H₂ + N₂ with the addition of 3 - 10% air at a temperature of 1,300 - 1,320°C. The molybdenum metallized C samples were covered by a nickel paste which was baked in an atmosphere of H₂ + N₂ at 1,000°C. To the samples prepared in this way metal parts were soldered in an atmosphere of H₂ by means of Ag - or Cu-Ag-solders. On the basis of determination of the microhardness of non-metallized C having passed the condition of thermal treatment without Mo, and of C metallized by Mo, as well as of the photometric curves of the spectra of the layer and of the adjacent zones, it has been established that Mo penetrates into C to a depth of ~ 100 μ, in which case the exponential character of the change of Mo concentration in C points

Card 1/2

65984

SOV/81-59-13-46474

The Experimental Proof for the Existence of a Transitional Region in the Joint of
Ceramics With Metal

to the diffusion mechanism¹ of their interaction. But the low stability of the cohesion
of the metal with C proves that it is due not only to the diffusion of the metal into
C, but a more complicated process is involved.

A. Novikov



Card 2/2

18.6100

66986

SOV/81-59-13-46475

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 13, p 308 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Frasnov, V.A., Alekseyeva, E.N.

TITLE: The Calculation of the Thermal Stresses Arising in the Joint of Ceramics With Metal

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekh. in-ta, 1958, Nr 36, pp 205 - 222

ABSTRACT: The theoretical calculation of the stresses (σ) arising in joints of ceramics (C) with metal (M) has been carried out. For practical calculations the following formula is recommended: $\sigma = 5.5 E' d \Delta t (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) / r$, where E is the module of elasticity of the metal coating, d is the thickness of the coating, Δt is the drop of temperatures, α_1, α_2 are the coefficients of expansion of M and C respectively, r is the inner radius of the coating. Results are cited of calculations of σ for the cases: a) steatite C with the addition of 4% MgO with the alloys FENI-49, N47D5, "Kovar", FENI-42; b) ultra-porcelain with the alloys kovar, FENI-42, FENI-46 and NZZK17; c) high-alumina C with the alloys FENI-46 and NZZK17; $\sigma = 20; 100$ and 50 kg/cm^2 , respectively. Recommended alloys for soldering with C: a) FENI-49; b) FENI-42, Kovar, NZZK17; c) NZZK17.

Card 1/1

A. Novikov

4

ALEKSEYVA, E.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Efficient sawing of logs with internal rot for lumber. Trudy
VSNIPILesdrev no.5:32-35 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Sawmills)

6/079/53/000/001/006/075
2193/2381

AUTHORS: A. I. Gayova, E. A. Matyushenko, R. S., Rakovskiy, V. S. Shlyayev (Moscow)

TITLE: The role of dislocations of the second type in the recrystallization process during sintering of refractory-metal powder compacts

PERIODICAL: Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniya tekhnicheskikh nauk. Metallurgiya i gornoye delo. No. 1, 1963, 27-39

TEXT: X-ray diffraction measurements and metallographic examinations were conducted on cylindrical specimens (10 mm in diameter, 15 mm high), compacted from niobium, tungsten and molybdenum powders under pressures of 1 000 - 8 000 kg/cm² and sintered for various periods at 1900 - 2100 °C. The results are reproduced in the form of graphs showing the grain size of the sintered compacts as a function of the compacting pressure and sintering time and temperature. A typical diagram constructed for tungsten compacts is shown in Fig. 2, where the grain size (d, μ) is plotted against the compacting pressure ($P, \text{kg/mm}^2$).

Card 1/3

The role of ...

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K195/K383

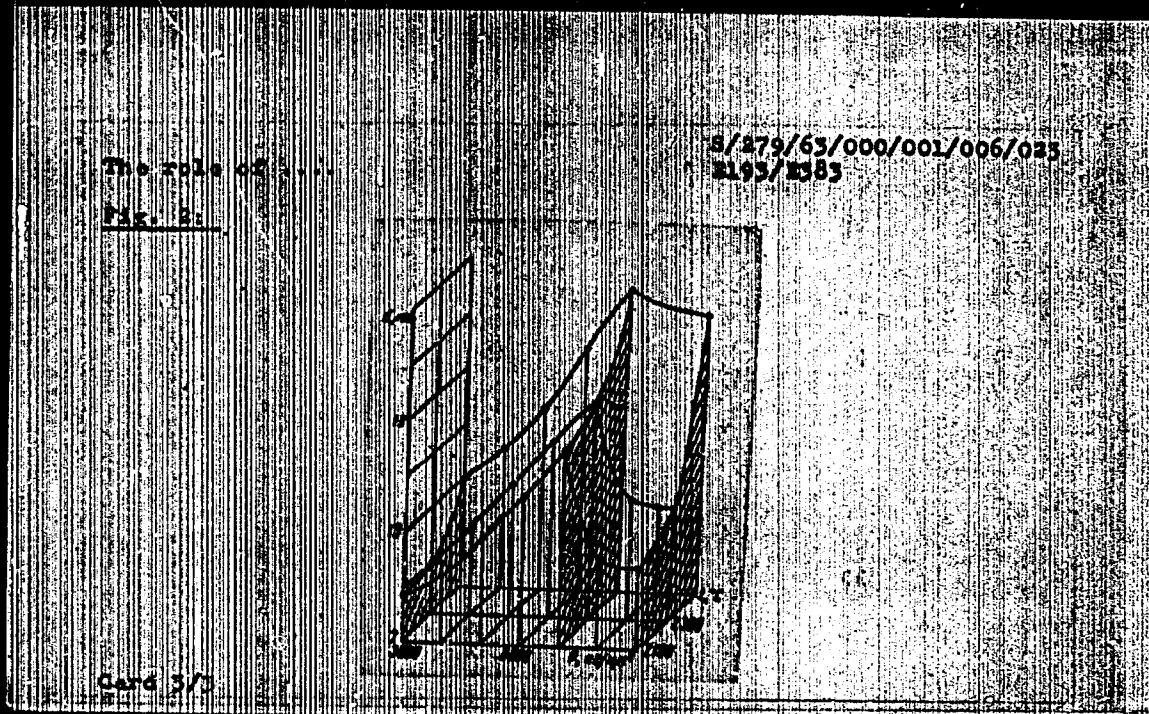
Abstractor's note: this is probably a mistake and the pressure should read "kg/cm²" and sintering temperature (in °C).

Conclusions: 1) The relationship between the compacting pressure and the resultant microstresses of the second type, set up (in niobium, tungsten and molybdenum powders), is similar for all these three metals. 2) Increasing the magnitude of microstresses of the second type increases the thermodynamic instability of the metal and creates conditions favourable for grain growth during sintering. 3) The intensity of growth of recrystallized grains of the metals studied depends on the magnitude of microstresses of the second type and on the sintering conditions. 4) The most intensive growth of recrystallized grains takes place in specimens compacted under pressures of 5000 - 6000 kg/cm². Further increase in the compacting pressure brings about a decrease in the final grain size of the sintered material. 5) Controlling the grain size of sintered parts provides a means for increasing their resistance to creep.

There are 3 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1962

Card 2/5

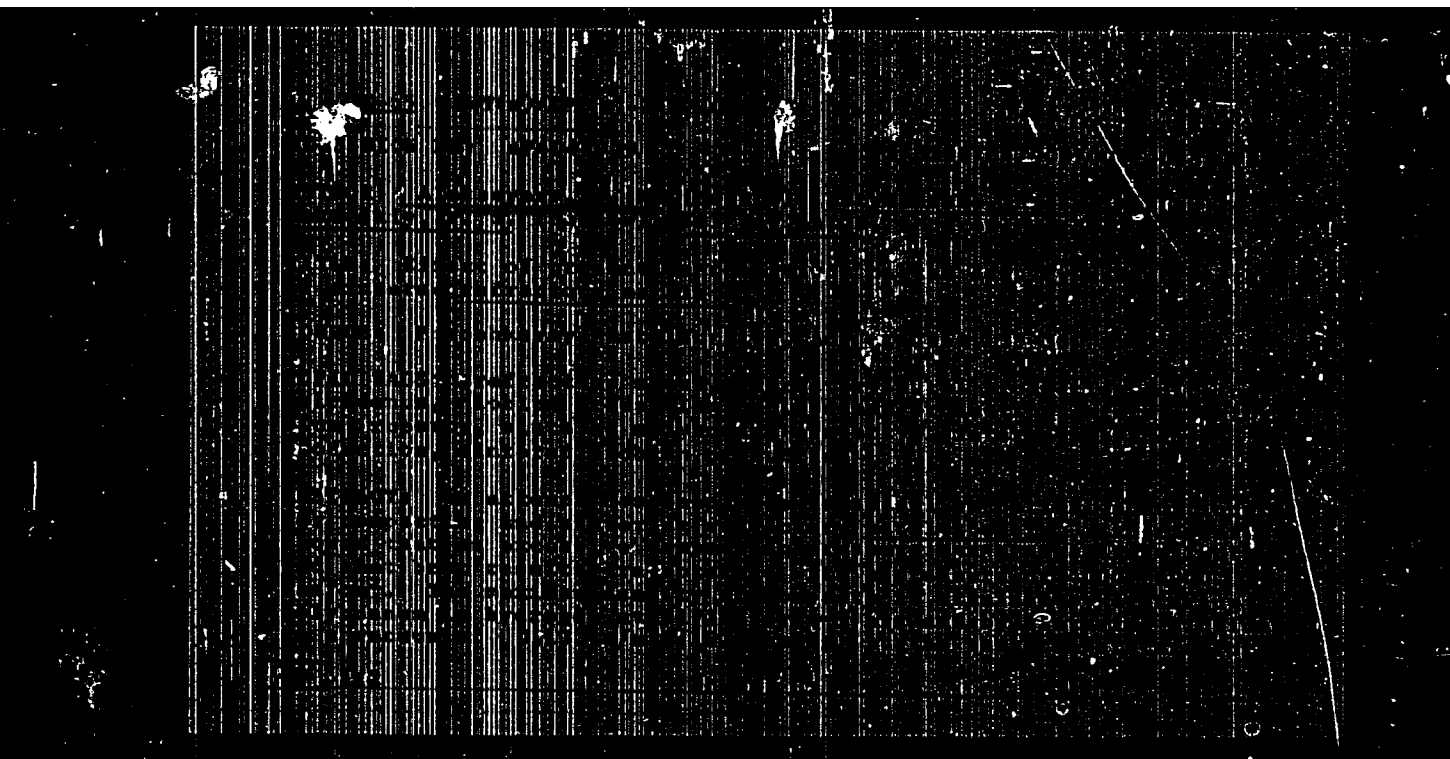


ALEKSEYEVA, F.N. (Moskva); MATYUSHENKO, R.S. (Moskva); RAKOVSKIY, V.S.
~~(Moskva)~~; SILAYEV, A.P. (Moskva)

Process of compacting high-melting metal powders during pressing.
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk. Met. i gor. delo no.2:100-103
Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

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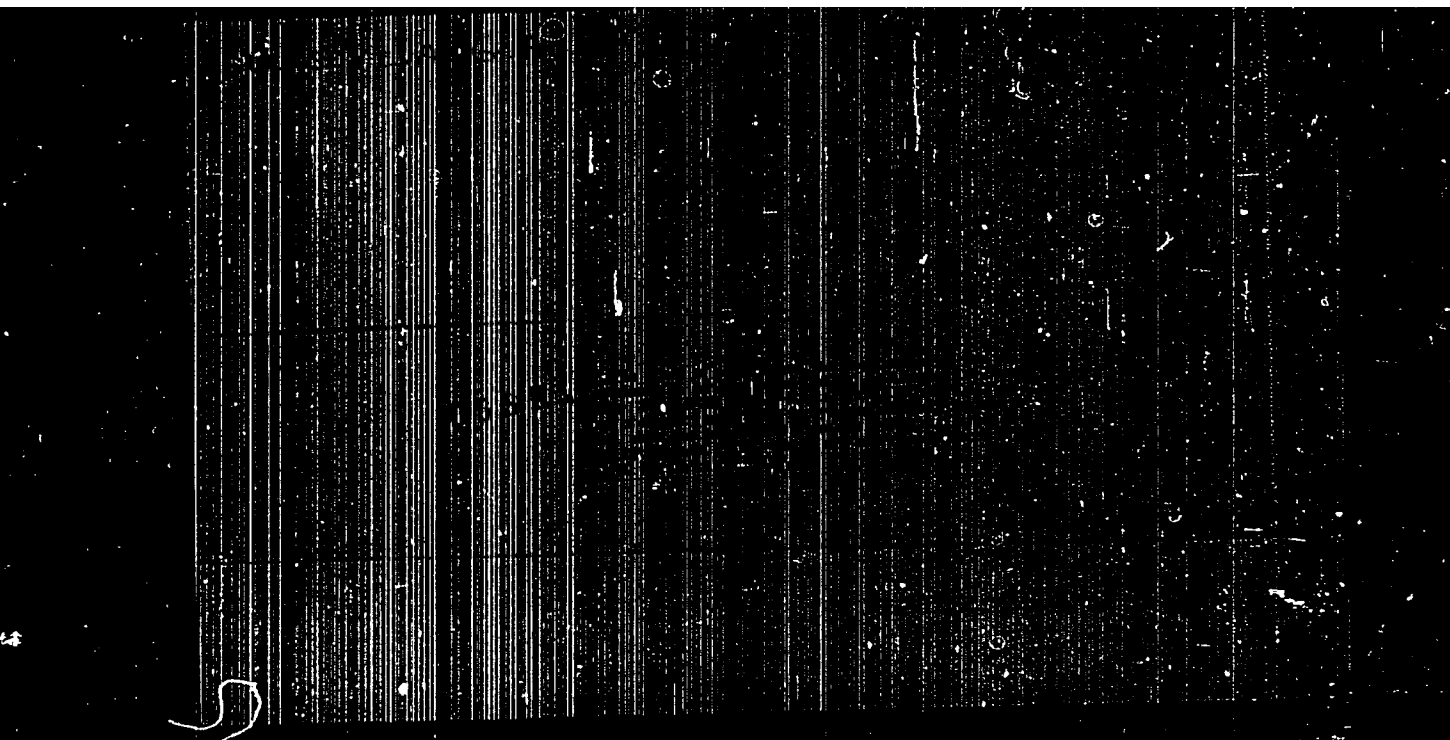
ALEKSEYEV, G.

An important condition for increasing labor productivity. Na stroi.
Mosk. 2 no.2:6-8 F '59. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Upravleniya kadrov, truda i zarabotnoy
platy Glavmosstroya.
(Moscow--Building) (Labor productivity)

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