

BADAKVA, V.A. (Bolokhovskiy rayon Tul'skoy oblasti)

Work experience of the Teplinskii Rural District Hospital. Sov.
med. 26 no.8:147-149 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(BOLOKHOVO DISTRICT--MEDICINE, RURAL)

BADAKVA, V.A.

Inducing the active members of the Red Cross Society to assist
the medical personnel in a rural area. Zdrav.Ros.Feder. 6
no.10:24-26 0 '62. (MIRA 1624)

1. Glavnyy vrach Teplinskoy uchastkovoy bol'nitsy Tul'skoy
oblasti.

(TULA PROVINCE---RED CROSS)

BADAL, Jan, inz.

Hysteresis loop measuring instrument. Sdel tech ll no.6:216-217
Je '63.

BADAL, Jan, MUDr.

Therapeutic use of gas from mineral springs. Sborn. lek. 58 no.
1:1-24 Jan 55.

1. Z Ustavu Williama Harveye ve Frantiskovych Laznich prednosta
MUDr. Jan Badal.

(GASES,

from mineral springs of Frantiskovy Lazne in Czech.,
ther. use (Cz))

(MINERAL WATER,

gas from mineral springs of Frantiskovy Lazne in Czech.,
ther. use (Cz))

BADALBAYEV S. B.

USSR/ Farm Animals. Small Horned Stock.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40464. Q

Author : ~~Badalbayev, S. B.~~

Inst : Not given.

Title : The Karakul Breeding Sovkhozes of Uzbekistan.

Orig Pub: Karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1957, No 5,
38-43.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

38

BADALOV, A. L.

Following the path of technological progress. Radio no.10:13-15
0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo radioupravleniya, chlen kollegii Ministerstva
svyazi SSSR.

(Radio) (Television)

BADALOV, A.L.

Radio and television for the Soviet people. Vest.sviazi 21
no.10:6-8 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo radioupravleniya Ministerstva svyazi
SSSR.

(Radio) (Television)

BADALOV, A.

Seen and heard on the earth. Radio no.11:8-9 N '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo radioupravleniya Ministerstva
svyazi SSSR.

(Astronautics)

BADALOV, A.I.

Develop and improve means of radio communications, television broadcasting
and radio broadcasting. Vest. ⁶⁰⁰⁰svyazi 23 no.1:3-4 Ja '63.(MIRA 16:3)

1. Nachal'nik Glavnogo radioupravleniya Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.
(Radio) (Television)

BADALOV, A.L.

Principles of the distribution of the radio frequency spectrum
and of the drafting of plans for different radio services.
Elektrosvyaz'. 19 no.3:1-12 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

L 59487-65 EWA(h)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) Pz-6/Feb IJP(c) AT/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5011793 UR/0249/65/021/001/0014/0018

ENCLOSURE

AUTHORS: Iskender-zade, Z. A.; Abdullayev, G. B.; Dzhafarova, E. A.; Badalov, A. Z.

TITLE: Investigation of the transient characteristics of the recovery of the inverse resistance in silicon pn junctions

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Doklady, v. 21, no. 1, 1965, 14-18

TOPIC TAGS: silicon diode, pn junction, transient characteristic, inverse resistance, recovery time

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of reversal of the bias polarity on pn junctions obtained by diffusion of aluminum in n-Si with resistivity 10² ohm-cm. The pulse voltage applied to the investigated diode from a square-wave generator, and the inverse bias was applied from a rectifier. The ratio of the areas under oscillograms of the forward and backward current is shown to be a measure of the recovery of the inverse resistance of the diode. The experimental results are in satisfactory agreement with theoretical papers by

Card 1/2

L 59487-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011793

others. The connection between these results and the lifetimes of the carriers in various parts of the diode and the pulse duration is discussed. It is shown that if ratio of the pulse duration to the base lifetime is small, the transient characteristics obtained make sense. In the case when this ratio is large, they make it possible to determine the lifetime of the minority carriers in the diode base.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN AzerbSSR (Institute of Physics, AN AzerbSSR)

SUBMITTED: 09May64 ENGL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

BADALOV, E.T., aspirant

Prolongation of the residual action of acaricides. Veterinaria
42 no.5:102-103 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Tadzhikskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy veterinarnyy institut.

BADALOV, F.; SHIRINKULOV, T.

Calculation of the effect of local tangential and normal loads on
an inhomogeneous plate fastened at the bottom. Vop. vych. mat. i
tekh. no.3:3-16 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

ACC NR: AP6023882

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/007/1336/1337

AUTHOR: Abdullayev, G. B.; Dzhafarova, E. A.; Badalov, A. Z.;
Iskender-zade, Z. A.; Chelnokov, V. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reactive properties of reverse-biased silicon p-n junctions

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 7, 1966, 1336-1337

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor device, pn junction

ABSTRACT: The reactive properties of low-volt (6 v breakdown) p-n junctions made from n-Si with a resistivity of 0.03--0.05 ohm·cm were investigated. Measurements were made at temperatures of -196--130C and at frequencies of 0.4--600 kc. Plots of junction capacitance vs. reverse bias at room temperature, for 5--100--200--400--600-kc, are shown. In the far-from-breakdown region, the

Card 1/2

UDC: 539.293.011.41

ACC NR: AP6023882

capacitance is independent of the small-signal frequency and decreases when the bias voltage increases, approximately as $C = U_{rg}^{-1/2}$. In the breakdown region, at lower frequencies, the capacitance rapidly increases with the bias voltage; at higher frequencies, the capacitance drops to zero and turns into inductance. A physical explanation is offered. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 01Apr65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 41570-881 EWT:m...
ACCESSION NR: AT8009416

AUTHOR: Badalov, P. A. (Aspirant)

TITLE: The effect of high-temperature thermomechanical treatment on the structure and properties of chrome-silicon steel

SOURCE: Moscow. Institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnego transporta. Trudy, no. 195, 1964. Voprosy povsheniya dolgovechnosti detaley podvizhnogo sostava i... (Problems in increasing the durability of rolling stock and building machinery parts), 67-69

TOPIC TAGS: automatic coupling, thermomechanical treatment, austenitic steel, chrome silicon steel, steel heat treatment, steel hardening, steel mechanical property, cotter pin

ABSTRACT: The author calls attention to the great importance of increasing the strength of railroad automatic coupling mechanisms, particularly of the draw yoke cotter wedge of the coupling. In recent years much attention has been given to thermo-mechanical treatment, which is a combination of plastic deformation with immediate tempering. In this connection, it is observed that if the plastic deformation of the austenite is effected at temperatures higher than that of recryst-

Card 1/3

1-41-20-44

ACCESSION NR: AT5008616

realization, this process is called "high-temperature thermomechanical" treatment

... which have not yet been fully understood. The fact that the ... and ...

L 41570-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5009616

mechanical testing were prepared by grinding. This study demonstrated that the treatment described in the article, when used in stamping, makes possible a substantial increase in the mechanical properties of chrome-silicon steels. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut inzhenerov zhelez-
нодорожного транспорта Moscow (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for
Railroad Transport Engineers)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

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Card 3/3

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187
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200

Author: Madlov, F. A. (Aspirant)

TITLE: The effect of high-temperature thermomechanical treatment on the structure and properties of austenitic steel

From: Moscow, Institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta, Trudy, no. 195, 1969. Voprosy polysheniya dolgovechnosti detalей podvizhnogo sostava / Questions in increasing the reliability of rolling stock and its maintenance, part 1, p. 69

TOPIC TAGS: automatic coupling, thermomechanical treatment, austenitic steel, austenitic steel, steel heat treatment, steel hardening, steel mechanical properties, letter only

ABSTRACT: The author calls attention to the great importance of increasing the strength of railroad automatic coupling mechanisms, particularly of the draw spike mechanism of the same. In recent years, much attention has been given to thermomechanical treatment, which is a combination of plastic deformation with immediate tempering. In this connection, it is observed that if the plastic deformation of the austenite is effected at temperatures higher than that of recrystallization.

Card 1/3

3

INSTRUMENTS
A. M. ...

calibration, this process is called "high-temperature thermomechanical" treatment, which is the subject of deformation is applied not in the cooled a state state ... AS ...
This method can be successfully employed for parts of a ...
... require ... after the ...
... of the ...
... of the ...

... steels at the Lyublinskaya, Lityno-Mekhanicheskiy zavod (Lyublinsk Casting and Mechanical Plant). Diagrams illustrating the microstructure of the VKHS steel at various stages of the technological process are given in ...
... of the same plant, ...
... treatment by the ...
... The blades were heated ...
... held at that temperature for ...
... details of the ... and a ...
... of the steel ...
... After the ... treatment, samples ...

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ADDITION NR: AT5009616

mechanical testing were prepared by grinding. This study demonstrated that the
mechanical properties of the article were not significantly affected by the grain
structure of the mechanical properties of the mechanical stress. Orig.
in Russian. 17 refs.

ADDITION NR: 4509616 nauchno-issledovatel'skaya rabota po izucheniyu
mekhanicheskikh svoystv i deystviya na konstruktsionnykh materialakh
pri raznykh usloviyakh. Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Mashinostroyeniya, 1984.
280 s., 120 il., 120 tab., 120 ksh. 22 sm. 22 sm. 120 ksh. 22 sm. 22 sm.

15-00000

ADDITION NR

L 36290-66 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AR6004031

SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/65/000/009/0008/0009

AUTHOR: Badalov, P. A.

47
3

TITLE: The influence of high temperature thermomechanical treatment on the structure and properties of chrome-silicon steel

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruksii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod, Abs. 9.48.61

REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp. vyp. 198, 1964, 67-69

TOPIC TAGS: *CHROMIUM STEEL, SILICON STEEL*, steel, thermomechanical property / 37KhS steel, 38KhS steel

ABSTRACT: This is a presentation of the results obtained in an investigation of the influence of thermomechanical treatment under two regimes on the mechanical properties of steels 37KhS and 38KhS. The regimes are: 1) heating to 1150C, holding for 2 hours, stamping with 2-5 blows, oil quenching; 2) austenite formation at 900C for 30 min, 5-7 hammer blows, and oil quenching. The specimens were formed as wedges of a tension clevis for an automatic connector. After quenching, annealing is conducted at 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600C. A graph describing the influence of annealing temperature on the steel properties is included. Thermomechanical treatment of the described regime significantly improves the mechanical properties of Cr-Si steel. Bibliography of 4 titles. *(translation of an abstract)*

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 *CLS*

UDC: 669.15'25'782-194

BADALOV, P.S.

Durnal vertical migration of zooplankton in the sprat fishing area of the southern Caspian Sea. Dokl. AN AzerbSSR 20 no.10:65-68 (1984 18:2)

1. Institut pechvovedeniya i agrokhimii AN AzerbSSR.

BADALOV, F.G.

Some data on diurnal vertical migrations of the zooplankton in
the Caspian Sea. Izv. AN Azerb. SSSR. Ser. biol. i med. nauk
no. 6:67-73 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

2846 Badalov, K. I.

Izyskanie optimal'nykh parametrov otdeleniya i spayki volokon dlya polucheniya
ravnomernoy grebennoy lenty. M., 1954. 10s. 21 sm. (M-vo vysts. obra
zovaniya SSSR. Mosk. tekstil'nyy in-t). 100 Ekz. Bespl. - (54-55720)

BADALOV, K. I., Aspirant

"An Investigation of the Optimal Parameters of Cutting and Joining Thread for Obtaining Uniform Combed Ribbon." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Textile Inst, 30 Dec 54. (VM, 22 Dec 54)

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

BADALOV, K. I.

Major shortcoming in the design of combing machines. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; tekhn. tekst. prom. no. 2:80-86 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Combing machines)

BADALOV, K.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating the process of separating and joining on combing
machines, Tekst.prom. 18 no.12:32-36 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Combing machines)

BADALOV, K.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dotsenta

Some regularities in the distribution of the harmonic yarn
unevenness in sateen fabrics. Tekst. prom. 24 no.10:36-39
O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

BADALOV, K.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti dotsenta

Increasing the efficiency in the utilization of ribbon lappers.
Tekst. prom. 25 no.7:25-30 JI '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.

BADALOV, L.I.

Synthesis of the mediator in the axonal endings of an adrenergic neuron. Fiziol. zhur. 51 no.5:572-577 My '65.

(MIRA 18:6)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii I Meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova, Leningrad.

L 34738-66

ACC NR: AP6025124

SOURCE CODE: UR/0239/61/052/001/0024/0-33

AUTHOR: Badalov, L. I.

ORG: Department of Normal Physiology, First Medical Institute im. I. P. Pavlov, Leningrad (Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii I Meditsinskogo instituta)

TITLE: Mechanism of the restoration of the adrenergic mediator reserves in axonal endings

SOURCE: Fiziologicheskiy zhurnal SSSR, v. 52, no. 1, 1966, 29-33

TOPIC TAGS: dog, nerve fiber, muscle physiology, hormone, gland, drug effect, neurology, animal physiology, nervous system drug

ABSTRACT: Investigations were conducted to determine the possibility of the restoration of excitation transmission by the sympathetic nerve smooth muscle halted as a result of the exhaustion of mediator reserves in the axonal endings by the administration of reserpine and the extirpation of the substantia medullaris of the suprarenals, and the possibility of the restoration of the reserves by noradrenalin. Male dogs were used in the experiments. The right suprarenal gland and the substantia medullaris of the left suprarenal gland were removed. The sympathetic innervation of the musculus retractor penis was used as the object of investigation. On the sixth day after the initial operation the abdominal cavity was opened and the sympathetic post-

Card 1/2

UDC: 612.816
0976 0784

L 34738-66

ACC NR: AP6025124

ganglionic nerve stem in the area of the small pelvis was isolated. The nerves of the stem were crossed and placed on platinum electrodes. The abdominal cavity was then closed. A second incision was made in the perineum and the tendinous end of the musculus retractor penis was exposed and connected with a recorder of a kinematograph. Reserpine was introduced into one of the arteries at the root of the penis. The experiments established that the extirpation of the substania medullaris of the suprarenals and the administration of reserpine halts the process of the transmission of excitation from the adrenergic nerve to the smooth muscle, probably as a result of the exhaustion of the mediator reserves; synaptic transmission is usually restored about four hours after the administration of the reserpine; restoration of synaptic transmission is prevented by the protracted stimulation of the sympathetic motor nerve following the administration of the reserpine; noradrenalin in small doses does not hasten the restoration of the synaptic transmission of excitation; in large doses, however, it restores neuromuscular transmission of excitation almost immediately after its administration; apparently the axonal endings are capable of absorbing and utilizing noradrenalin as a mediator when it is present in the blood in large concentrations. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 06Oct64 / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 007

Card 2/2 *BLG*

L 05620-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/AT

ACC NR: AF602491

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/007/2218/2221

AUTHOR: Badalov, M. F.; Rzayev, M. A.

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN AzSSR, Baku (Institut fiziki AN AzSSR)

TITLE: Phenomenon of secondary tunneling in GaSb

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 7, 1966, 2218-2221

TOPIC TAGS: gallium compound, antimonide, volt ampere characteristic, tunnel diode, pn junction, temperature dependence, semiconductor research

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the volt-ampere characteristics of tunnel junctions produced with p-GaSb as the basis, at different temperatures, for the purpose of explaining the nature of the secondary peaks on the volt-ampere characteristic. Inverted diodes were produced from single-crystal p-GaSb doped with zinc. The p-n junctions were produced by fusing an alloy of 98% Sn plus 2% Te in vacuum. The volt-ampere characteristics were plotted at the different temperatures using direct current and a null method. The secondary peaks were observed in the voltage range 0.28 - 0.32 v at room temperature and are attributed to the presence of deep levels in the semiconductor, caused by uncontrolled impurities and defects and allowing the carriers to tunnel through the p-n junction. The observed temperature dependence of the position of the secondary peaks is attributed to the temperature dependence of the injection current, and not to a possible influence of the residual resistance of the diode. The author thanks G. B. Abdullayev for interest in the work and valuable remarks. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Dec65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 005

Card 1/1 *esp*

64
8

GUS'KOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUZ'MENKO, V.A., inzh.;
BADALOV, M.M., inzh.

Selecting optimal parameters for wheeled tractors. Trakt.
i sel'khoz mash. 33 no.10:1-4 O '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva
nechernozemnoy zony SSSR.

BADALOV, M.M., inzh.

Effect of the distribution of the vertical load over the
axles of a wheeled tractor on its traction efficiency. Trakt.
i sel'khoz mash. 33 no.11:9-11 N '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii
i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva nechernozemnoy zony SSSR.

LUK'YANCHENKO, A.A.; BADALOV, M.Ye.; KOIMCHIDI, Ye.K.

Influence of southwestern winds on the appearance and spread of tularemia in the focus of the Don Delta. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 32 no15:55-61, My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Rostovskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(DON RIVER--DELTA--TULAREMIA) (WINDS)

BOGDANOV, W

BYLNEV, G. D.

76

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SCV/5410

Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii, Tashkent, 1959.

Book (Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy) v. 2. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1959. 99 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.

Responsible Ed.: S. V. Starodubtsev, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR. Editorial Board: A. A. Abdullayev, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; D. M. Abdurasulov, Doctor of Medical Sciences; U. A. Arifov, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; A. A. Borodulina, Candidate of Biological Sciences; V. N. Ivashev; G. S. Ikramova; A. Ye. Kiv; Ye. H. Manayev, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; A. I. Nikolayev, Candidate of Medical Sciences; D. Nishanov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; A. S. Sadykov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Yu. N. Galanin,

~~Card 140~~

176

Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.)

SOV/5410

Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Biological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhanova.

PURPOSE: The publication is intended for scientific workers and specialists employed in enterprises where radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and technological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The individual articles deal with a wide range of problems in the field of nuclear radiation, including: production and chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes; investigation of the kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the manufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rocks; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

Card 2/20

176

Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.)

SOV/5410

instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level gauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES AND NUCLEAR RADIATION
IN ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGY

Lobanov, Ye. M. [Institut yadernoy fiziki UzSSR - Institute of Nuclear Physics AS UzSSR]. Application of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in Uzbekistan

7

Taksar, I. M., and V. A. Yanushkovskiy [Institut fiziki AN Latv SSR - Institute of Physics AS Latvian SSR]. Problems of the Typification of Automatic-Control Apparatus Based on the Use of Radioactive Isotopes

9

Card 3/20

7

Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.)	SOV/5410	
Grober, A. G. [Tsentral'nyy n.-i. institut khlopkovoy promyshlennosti - Central Scientific Research Institute of the Cotton Industry]. Application of the Radioactive Isotopes in the Cotton Industry		73
Srapenyants, R. A. [Vsesoyuznyy n.-i. institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva - All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Mechanization of Agriculture]. Radioactive Methods in Evaluating the Operational Qualities of Motor Oils and Machines		84
Badalov, N., and M. N. Muminov [Uzbek State University imeni A. Navoi]. Attenuation of Gamma-Rays by Wool and Cotton		88
Vaynshteyn, B. I., A. Kh. Broger, and N. P. Syrkas [N.-i. fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. L. Ya. Karpova - Physico-technical Scientific Research Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov]. Design of a Radiation-Chemical Plant With a High-Power Source of Gamma-Radiation for Converting Benzene Into Phenol by Oxidation		90

Card 7/20

BADALOV, N.; MUMINOV, M.

Attenuation of gamma rays by wool and cotton. Trudy UzGu
no.117:41-44 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Shielding (Radiation))

S/048/62/026/008/015/028
B104/B102AUTHORS: Badalov, N. B., Vasilenko, S. S., Kaganskiy, M. G., and
Kaminskiy, D. L.TITLE: Ag^{110*} positron spectrumPERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26,
no. 8, 1962, 1042 - 1045

TEXT: The positron spectrum was studied using a double-focusing β -spectrometer which gave a resolving power of 1.8% at a solid angle of 1.2% of 4π . The Ag^{110*} source was supplied by thermal-neutron irradiation from metallic silver of natural isotopic composition. Sources of 0.6 - and ~ 6 mg/cm² thicknesses were used. The spectrum mainly consists of positrons produced in internal conversions giving γ -quantum pairs with energies of 1380, 1480, 1500, and 1560 kev. In the hard part of the spectrum, it was possible to separate out positrons derived from transitions at 1780 and 1930 kev. Transitions with energies of 1650 and 1880 kev are supposed. The multiplicities of the most important transitions were determined from the ratio of the pair conversion coefficient to the electron conversion coefficient

Card 1/2 2

A_{E}^{110*} positron spectrum

S/048/62/026/008/015/028
B104/B102

(Table 2). It is proved that the 1597-keV transition detected by the authors occurs to the ground state. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR) ✓

Table 2.

E_{γ} , keV	$\Gamma_{\pi} \times 10^4$						
	E1		E2		E3	M1	M2
	Z=0	Z=84	Z=0	Z=84	Z=0		
1380	1,05	0,94	0,52	0,34	0,19	0,24	0,07
1480	2,64	1,46	0,82	0,60	0,27	0,42	0,10
1500	2,80	1,56	0,90	0,68	—	0,48	—
1560	3,2	1,92	1,12	0,80	0,42	0,60	0,22
1780	4,80	3,40	2,00	1,52	0,82	1,08	0,60
1930	5,88	4,46	2,72	2,00	1,20	1,56	0,80

Card 2/2

S/056/63/044/001/006/067
B108/B180AUTHORS: Badalov, N. B., Vasilenko, S. S., Kaganskiy, M. G.,
Kaminskiy, D. L., Nikitin, M. K.TITLE: Positron decay of Re¹⁸²PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44,
no. 1, 1963, 35 - 40

TEXT: Two rhenium isomers with the half lives of 13 and 64 hr were obtained in the reaction $Ta^{181}(\alpha, 3n)Re^{182}$ after chemical processing (purification) of the reaction product. These two isomers show positron emission during their $Re^{182} \rightarrow W^{182}$ decay, with intensities of $\sim 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ positrons per decay event, for the short and long-lived isomer, respectively. Analysis of the β -spectrum of the short-lived isomer by means of a Fermi graph showed two branches of β^+ -decay with threshold energies of 550 ± 20 kev and 1740 ± 20 kev and the relative intensities of $0.6 \cdot 10^{-3}$ and $1.8 \cdot 10^{-3}$ positrons per decay event. The total energy of the $Re^{182} \rightarrow W^{182}$ transition is 2860 ± 20 kev. The positrons are due mainly to internal

Card 1/2

Positron decay of Re^{182}

S/056/63/044/001/006/067
B108/B180

conversion with pair production during the electromagnetic transitions accompanying the electron capture in Re^{182} . The low β^+ -decay intensity of the long-lived isomer is attributed to K-forbiddenness. There are 5 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe Akademii nauk SSSR (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 29, 1962

Card 2/2

BADALOV, N.B.; VASILENKO, S.S.; KAGANSKIY, M.G.; KAMINSKIY, D.L.

Internal conversion with pair formation in Br⁸² decay. Izv.
AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 27 no.2:258-259 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut im. A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.
(Internal conversion (Nuclear physics))
(Bromine isotopes--Decay)

BADALOV, N.B.; VASILENKO, S.S.; KAGANSKIY, M.G.; KAMINSKIY, D.L.

Internal conversion with pair formation in As^{76} . Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser.fiz. 27 no.2:260-262 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Internal conversion (Nuclear physics))
(Arsenic isotopes--Decay)

ABDULLAYEV, I.K.; BADALOV, N.G.

Effect of the leaf quality of commercial mulberry varieties on the
yield and technological indices of cocoons. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR
17 no.11:1065-1068 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
shelkovodstva.
(Azerbaijan--Mulberry--Varieties)

BADALOV, R.A.

Combined method for determining optimum drilling systems. (MIRA 11:9)
Trudy Azerb. ind. inst. no.17:83-92 '57.
(Oil well drilling)

BADALOV, R.A.

Curve indicating change in mechanical speed of well sinking
and its analytic expression. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i
gaz no.1:51-55 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova.
(Boring)

BADALOV, R.A.

Kinetics of rock destruction when using roller bits. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 1 no.10:35-40 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Oil well drilling)

BADALOV, R.A.

Basic indicators characterizing drilling processes. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 1 no.12:35-39 '58. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M.Azizbekova.
(Oil well drilling)

BADALOV, R.A.

Determining basic drilling indices. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; ref't'
i gaz no. 5:35-41 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M.Azizbekova.
(Boring)

BADALOV, R.A.

Kinematics and dynamics of tricone bits. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
neft i gaz no.8:37-40 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova.
(Boring machinery)

BADALOV, R.A.

Dynamic biting of a tricone bit into rocks. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.5:31-36 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova.
(Boring machinery)

BADALOV, R.A.

Evaluating the efficiency of the performance of three-roller bits.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.10:19-25 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova.
(Boring machinery)

BADALOV, R.A.

Determination of the mechanical drilling rate in relation to
drilling parameters. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3
no.1:43-48 '60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azisbekova.
(Oil well drilling)

BADALOV, R.A.

Problems of the dynamic interaction of a bit and a rock. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.5:31-38 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.
(Oil well drilling)

BADALOV, R.P.; BADALOV, S.T.

Some results of the study on hydrothermal chalcedony containing
magnetite. Trudy SAGU no.39:65-67 '53. (MIRA 10:5)
(Chalcedony) (Magnetite)

KOLESNIKOVA, T.I.; NAZAROVA, V.D.; BADALOV, S.A.; RADIONOV, K.G.; OSTAPENKO,
Ye.G.; LEONT'YEV, Yu.N.

Using modified starch in case of drilling in salt-bearing sediments
in eastern Turkmenistan. Burenie no.7:20-22 '64.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki (MIRA 18:5)
i kontora razvedochnogo bureniya No.5 tresta "Turkmenneftegazrazvedka".

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Mineralogical and Geological Chemistry

Investigation of manganic-ferrous garnet. S. T. Badalov. *Doklady Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R.* 1949, No. 12, 22-6. — A detailed investigation was made of garnet taken from pegmatite veins, including a complete chem. analysis. By disregarding negligible amts. of pyrope and grossularite, it is possible to consider the compn. of the mineral on the basis of manganic-ferrous compds. A heating curve was made, and it showed 2 clearly defined exothermic effects. One, at 500°, corresponds to oxidation of ferrous oxide. The other, at 850°, refers to oxidation of manganous oxide. Another indication of oxidation was that, during heating, the color of the mineral changed from light rose to cinnamon. X-ray powder data are given. G. S. M.

Inst. Geol., AN Uz. SSR

U S S R .

New variety of tourmaline S. T. Badalyan
Description: ...
found in ... needles of this new variety of tourmaline
from ...
From its chem. analysis
the following formula was determined:
A. P. Kotlyar

cc

C.A. BADALOV, S.T.

8

Vanadium-containing tourmaline and garnet. S. T. Badalov. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineral. Obshchestva (Mem. soc. russe mineral.)* 80, 212-13(1951).—Both V-bearing minerals are observed in the contact zone of quartz veins with black V-contg. quartz-graphite hornfelses. (1) Tourmaline in thin brown needles d. 3.028, neg., uniaxial, $\gamma = 1.635 \pm 0.003$, $\alpha = 1.618 \pm 0.001$, $\gamma - \alpha = 0.017$, strong pleochroism: γ -brown; α light-greenish. Chem. analysis: SiO₂ 37.73, B₂O₃ 8.08, Al₂O₃ 31.88, V₂O₅ 5.70, MgO 8.90, FeO 0.82, Na₂O 1.70, K₂O 0.53, CaO 2.14, H₂O 1.67, and F 0.13. The V₂O₅ replaces Al₂O₃; the x-ray diagram is practically identical with that of ordinary tourmaline. (2) Garnet, in dodecahedra of 1.5 to 2 mm. diam., of dark-green color, with strong zonal structure: dark green in the central, nearly colorless in the exterior parts, d. 3.53; $n = 1.741$. Chem. analysis: SiO₂ 39.16, Al₂O₃ 16.39, V₂O₅ 1.52, Fe₂O₃ 3.13, Cr₂O₃ 1.01, CaO 31.96, and MgO 3.30 corresponding to 60.49 grossularite, 15.10 V-garnet (Ca₃V₂Si₃O₁₁, with 30% V₂O₅), 11.05 pyrope, 10.01 andradite, and 3.35 uvarovite. Spectral analysis showed that the dark-green central parts are particularly high in V and Cr. Both minerals originate from a concn. of V from the surrounding country rock (hornfels) under postmagmatic conditions.

W. Eitel

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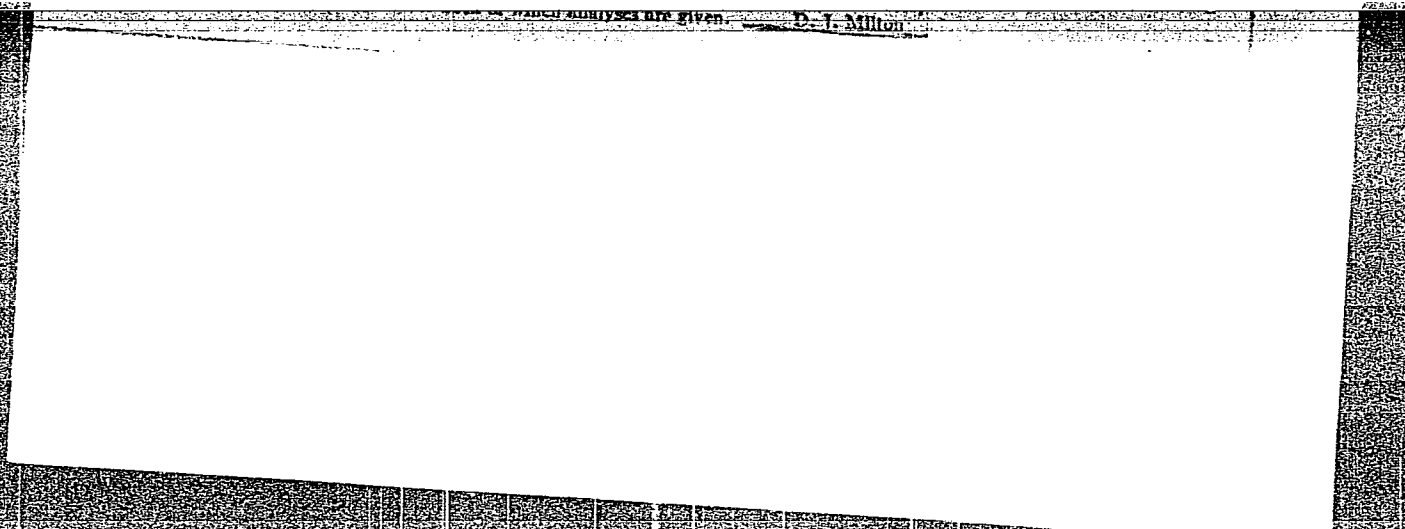
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BADALOV, S. T.; CHEBOTAREV, G. M.; AND DUSMATOV, S. S.

"Influence of Medium on the Composition and Form of Calcite Crystals,"
Dokl. AN UzSSR, No 3, 39-43, 1953 (Uzbekistani resume)

The authors have studied the various crystalline forms of calcites which occur under various geological and physicochemical conditions from one of the deposits of Central Asia. The composition of the studied calcites, their color, specific gravity are due, up to a certain extent, to the composition of the containing rocks in which the crystallization of the mineral occurs. The form of the calcite crystals almost does not depend on their composition, but, in considerable degree, is due to the peculiarities of the chemism of the medium in which they are formed.

RZhGeol, No 1, 1955

BADALOV, R.P.; BADALOV, S.T.

Some results of the study on hydrothermal chalcedony containing
magnetite. Trudy SAGU no.39:65-67 '53. (MIRA 10:5)
(Chalcedony) (Magnetite)

Thermal study of serpentized limestone. S. T. Badalov, M. I. Ismailov, and E. E. Rabatova; *Zapiski Ucheb. Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva, Akad. Nauk Uzbek. S.S.R.* 1954, No. 5, 45-9. — On heating synthetic mixts. of serpentine and calcite, thermograms were obtained which were similar to those from natural serpentized limestone. The temp. curve can be interpreted quantitatively ($\pm 5-8\%$) in terms of mineral compn. only by comparing the relative areas of the endothermal deflections with those of standards. The precise temps. at which these deflections occur are of secondary importance. The effect of impurities in calcite is to lower the temp. of endothermal reaction assocd. with its calcination. Impurities in serpentine diminish its exothermal peak (forsterite formation) and the temp. of its endothermal decompn. The calcite-serpentine

synthetic mixts., used as standards, contained 0-100% calcite. The serpentized limestone samples varied from 20% serpentine, 80% calcite to 20% calcite, 80% serpentine.
C. H. Fuchsman

~~BADALOV, S.T.;~~ ISMAILOV, M.

Form of occurrence of copper in alunite. Trudy SAGU no.52:35-38
'54. (MLRA 10:5)

(Alunite)

VOROB'YEV, A. L., AND BADALOV, S. T.

Data on Hemihydrate

The authors distinguish the following genetic types of deposits of hemihydrate: hemihydrates of sedimentary origin (in marine and lake-brackish deposits); hemihydrates formed in soil under desert conditions in gypsum-thenardites, carbonate, and halide saliniferous crustations; hemihydrates formed during the dehydration of gypsum on the surface yields or under the action of sulfuric acid in sulfur deposits; hemihydrates formed during hydration of sedimentary or hydrothermal anhydrite; hemihydrates as intermediate variety in the transition of gypsum into anhydrite at great depths. Deciphering of the Debye-grams and thermograms of the hemihydrates indicate the presence in them of admixtures of gypsum and anhydrite. (RZhGeol, No. 5, 1955) Tr. Sredneaz. un-ta. Geol. n. s. bk. 5, 1954, 29-34

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

USSR:

1. Occurrence of hydrothermal anhydrite in Central Asia.
S. T. Badalov (Inst. Geol. Acad. Sci. Uzbek. S.S.R.)

~~Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva~~ 63, 245-6 (1954).

A peculiar paragenesis of anhydrite with tourmaline, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, fluorite, and calcite is observed in veins in which the anhydrite is distinctly older than the sulfide minerals. The occurrence is observed in sycite, in contact with granodiorite porphyries. Circulating surface waters have changed some anhydrite to gypsum even down to depths of 300-350 m., but this hydration is incomplete and only a few cm. deep; the sulfides are not changed at all. The somewhat reddish violet anhydrite crystals show a mother-of-pearl luster on the cleavage planes; hardness 3 1/2; $d = 2.043$; $\gamma = 1.012$; $\alpha = 1.570$; optically pos. The spectral analysis of the remarkably pure mineral shows only Mg, Sr (up to 1%); Si, Cu, Fe

(up to 0.1%); Zr, Ti, Ba (up to 0.01%); Pb, Mn (about 0.001%). The occurrence of pyrite in sharp small pentagon-dodecahedra on the cleavage planes of anhydrite, or small veinlets of pyrite and chalcopyrite in the anhydrite, is highly interesting; green tourmaline is usually observed on the walls of the anhydrite veins and fluorite is found in their central parts.
W. Eitel

W. Eitel

BADALOV, S. T.

USSR/ Geology - Central Asia

Card 1/1 Pub. 46 - 10/21

Authors : Badalov, S. T.

Title : New data about the hydrothermal anhydrite of Central Asia

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 1, 114-117, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : The author presents data obtained from the study of anhydrites in Central Asia, relating to their chemical composition, for which he gives the results of the analysis of 9 specimens, the manner in which the veins of the different minerals are arranged with respect to each other, the depths at which they are found, and the relative order of their formation. Fourteen references: 13 USSR and 1 USA (1935-1953). Table.

Institution :

Submitted : March 10, 1954

DADALOV, ST

15-1957-3-3078

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 93 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Badalov, S. T.

TITLE: ~~Badalov, S. T.~~
The Origin of Calamine (O genezise kalamina)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1955,
Nr 8, pp 161-165

ABSTRACT: During study of a polymetal deposit, it was discovered that Zn occurs principally as calamine in the zone of oxidation. The crystals have an elongated tabular form and vary widely in size, from 0.01 mm to 2 to 3 mm and even to 5 to 6 mm in length, up to 3 to 4 mm in width, and up to 1 to 2 mm in thickness. Of the simple forms, the pinacoids $[100]$ and $[010]$, the prisms $[301]$ and $[031]$, the rhombic prism $[110]$, and the basal pinacoid $[001]$ were identified. The calamine is

Card 1/2

15-1957-10-14073

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 109 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Badalov, S. T.

TITLE: Some Results of the Study of Hydrothermal Helvite
(Nekotoryye rezul'taty izucheniya gidrotermal'nogo
gel'vina)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1956, № 10,
pp 59-67

ABSTRACT: The paper presents some of the results of the mineral-
geochemical investigations of helvite of hydrothermal
origin. Six different types of helvite occurrences were
identified. 1) Polymetal vein stockworks, consisting of
sphalerite, galena, and helvite. Very frequently the
helvite is included in coarse crystals of sphalerite. 2)
Quartz-helvite mineralization with pyrite, in zones of
crushing among the polymetal ores. The helvite occurs
around ore fragments, which serve as centers of crystal-
lization. Quartz mineralization occurred in several

Card 1/2

Some Results of the Study of Hydrothermal Helvite

15-1957-10-14073

stages, the last of which is barren everywhere. 3) Calcite-amethyst-helvite vein stockworks. The helvite forms bands between calcite and amethyst. This relationship indicates a sharp change in the composition of the hydrothermal solutions; at this stage it now contains sulphurous sulfur. 4) Helvite mineralization in tectonic zones containing talc. Here also the helvite occurs in ore breccia, cemented by talc. The helvite crystals have normal terminations and crumble easily. 5) Quartz-chalcedony-helvite mineralization in zones of crushing. The helvite occurs in quartz, chalcedony, and talc. 6) Helvite mineralization in chalcedonic formations which contain almost all the ore minerals characteristic of the polymetal mineralization. The types of helvite occurrences listed are principally distinguished by the accompanying minerals. They are all younger than the chief stage of polymetal mineralization.

Card 2/2

K. N. Ryabicheva

BE DALOV, S. T.

USSR/ Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11504

Author : Bedalov S.T.

Inst : Institute of Geology, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR

Title : Data on Geochemistry of Vanadium

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta geol. AN UzSSR, 1956, No 12, 65-73

Abstract : Spectral analyses were made of more than 34 specimens of minerals of eruptive and sedimentary-metamorphic rocks of a Central Asian district. The district is formed by a metamorphic sandstone-schist Upper Silurian series with faults of granitoid rocks of Varissian age. Coefficient of concentration (V content in granodiorites is taken as the unit) is within the following limits: in contact-metamorphic rocks 10-500; granites, quartz-diorites, lamprophyres and others < 1-10; biotites < 1-250; muscovites 1-10, garnets, tourmalines and other minerals < 1-3000. The principal source of V are black quartz-graphite hornstones produced as a result of contact metasomatism from sedimentary-bituminous vanadium containing rocks. Accumulation of V took place in a reducing medium during deposition of organic matter, which was converted into quartz-

1/2

USSR/ Cosmochemistry. Geochemistry. Hydrochemistry

D.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1956, 11504

graphite hornstone during subsequent processes of metamorphism. Almost all the intrusion assimilated V is concentrated primarily in biotite and partially in muscovite, and as a rule is not concentrated in any of the subsequent phases, except small hydrothermal veins, which contain at sites of their passage through hornstone rare V-bearing minerals: roscoelite, tourmaline, garnet etc.

2/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 15-57-7-9407
pp 96-97 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Badalov, S. T.

TITLE: New Data on ThauMasite From Central Asia (Novyye dannyye o thauMasite iz Sredney Azii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sredneaz. un-ta, 1956, Nr 82, pp 19-24

ABSTRACT: The rare mineral thauMasite has been discovered in lead-zinc deposits in the Kuraminskiy Mountains, where it forms veins and networks in the host rocks. Dark thauMasite of an earlier generation is cut by veinlets of white thauMasite. The early thauMasite is characterized by near-vein alteration and calcium metasomatism, whereas the boundaries between the later thauMasite and the host rock are sharp, and no metasomatism is present. The luster of the thauMasite is silky (in the fibrous varieties) to dull (in the fine-

Card 1/2

Cent. Asian State U.

New Data on Thaumasite (Cont.)

15-57-7-9407

grained varieties). The hardness is 3, the specific gravity 1.901. The indices of refraction are Ng 1.508 and Np 1.469. The chemical composition is SiO₂ 10.38 percent, CaO 26.40 percent, MgO 0.47 percent, SO₃ 12.55 percent, CO₂ 7.33 percent, H₂O 42.87 percent. Two effects are observed on the thermal curves: an endothermic effect from between 800 and 100° to 300° (loss of water) and an exothermic effect from between 600° and 700° to 800° (formation of Ca₂SiO₄). Very weak exothermic effects on one thermal curve (at 890° and 1120°) are associated with the formation of free CaSO₄. The elimination of CO₂ occurs gradually and is not reflected in the thermal curves. X-ray studies of thaumasite and its roasting by-products verified the formation of Ca₂SiO₄ and CaSO₄. The author concludes that the thaumasite is of hydrothermal origin, with surface solutions contributing in part. The presence of this mineral indicates the culmination of an ore process the earlier stages of which should invariably be accompanied by the separation of anhydrite and calcite.

V. A. Vorob'yeva

Chloanthite from the polymetallic deposits of Kur-
 gashtan Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. S. T. Badalov
 and P. L. Prikhidko. *Zapiski Vuzov. Mineral. Ob-
 shchestvo* 85, 571-3(1958).—In strongly decompd. and
 chloritized eruptive rocks of the ore fields of Almaty, granu-
 lar chloanthite veinlets of 4-5 mm. max. thickness are de-

2

scribed. The mineral is associated with pyrite and other ore
 minerals with a gangue of quartz. It is the main ore
 gang mineral. Gersdorffite included in the chloanthite is
 easily detected in polished sections. The chloanthite shows
 a distinct round structure. Compa: Ni 14.06, Co 5.21, Fe
 4.78, As 70.49, Sb 0.77. X-ray spectral analysis shows
 strong lines for Ni, Co, Fe, As, Sb, and weak lines for Ba,
 traces of Mn, Zn, Pb, and Cu. The mineral is given in
 given in comparison with the mineral chloanthite.

BADALOV, S.T.

Study of tin-bearing garnet veins. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no.7:17-21
'57. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR
A.S. Uklonskim.

(Garnet) (Tin ores)

BADALOV, S.T.; GOLOVANOV, I.M.

Birunite, a new mineral in the thaumasite group. Dokl. AN Uz.
SSR no.12:17-21 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

I. Institut geologii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akad. AN UzSSR A.S.
Uklonskim.

(Uzbekistan--Thaumasite)

BADALOV, S.T.

Paragenesis of sylvinite from the Almalyk Mountain. Uzb. geol.
zhur. no.4:67-72 '58. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut geologii AN Uzbekskoy SSR.
(Almalyk Mountain--Sylvinite)

RADALOV, S.T.; HUZMATOV, S.

Genesis of postorganic orthoclase crystals. Dokl. AN Uz. SSR no. 5:
9-12 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR
A.S. Uklonskim.

(Almalyk--Feldspar)

BADALOV, S.T.

Pyrochroite, zinc-bearing serpentine, and allophane from the
Almalyk deposit (the Uzbek S.S.R.). Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 87
no.6:698-701 '58.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Almalyk region --Ore deposits)

AUTHORS: Badalov, S. T., Golovanov, I. M., SOV/20-121-5-36/50
Khozhatelev, B. L.

TITLE: A Monticellite Skarn From Central Asia (Monticellitovyy skarn iz Sredney Azii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 121, Nr 5, pp. 897-900 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Monticellite, sperrite, and melilite have been known in Central Asia (Srednyaya Aziya) since 1950. The former forms in all known cases both alone and also with the complex of its paragenetic minerals (of the two last-mentioned ones) considerable accumulations of metamorphosed minerals which are bound to the contact zone between eruptive and carbonate rocks. Table 1 shows the physical properties of monticellite from Gavasay (Namangan area, Uzbek SSR = Namanganskaya oblast', Uzbekskaya SSR) and from Almalyk. The latter forms small roundish grains of 0,1 to 1 mm of size, without crystalline shape; the monticellite grains from Gavasay are angular, of irregular shape, up to 0,1 mm of size. Table 2 shows chemical analyses with a conversion to mineral components to-

Card 1/3

A Monticellite Skarn From Central Asia

SOV/20-121-5-36/50

gether with comparing data from other sites. The first author took a radiogram in the Radiometric Laboratory of the Institute of Geology of the AS, Uzbek SSR (Institut geologii Akademii nauk UzSSR). Table 3 shows the results of his interpretation. They confirmed the composition of the mineral as monticellite from Almalyk. Moreover, sperrite is found in the skarn from Gavasay. It forms crystals of 0,05 to 0,1 mm of size, of irregular shape, which develop at the cost of the monticellite grains. The mineral of the melilite group forms small angular crystals which often have an almost square cross-section. The formation of the monticellite-skarn is genetically bound to the contact-zone between eruptive rocks of middle to basic composition and to dolomites (Almalyk) or dolomitized lime (Gavasay). Here, like elsewhere, the process has taken place under the participation of postmagmatic solutions (Ref 6). It follows from table 4 that CO₂-gas escaped during the formation of monticellite skarn and that kieselguhr penetrated into the solution. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 12 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

A Monticellite Skarn From Central Asia

SOV/20-121-5-36/50

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii Akademii nauk UzSSR (Institute of Geology,
AS Uzbek SSR)

PRESENTED: April 9, 1958, By D. S. Korzhinskiy, Member, Academy of
Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1958

Card 3/3

BADALOV, S.T.; RABAYEVA, E.Ye.; SUROVKIN, V.M.

Comparative method for obtaining thermograms. Uzb.geol.zhur.
no.2:90-93 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR i SAIGIMS.
(Rocks--Thermal properties)

3(8)

SOV/7-59-4-4/9

AUTHORS: Badalov, S. T., Yenikejev, M. R.

TITLE: On the Geochemistry of Cadmium in the Almalyk and Altyn-Topkan Ore Deposits of Karamazar (K geokhimii kadmiya v Almalykskom i Altyn-Topkanskom rudnykh polyakh Karamazara)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 4, pp 328 - 335 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cadmium tenor were determined by V. A. Moskvitina, P. L. Prikhid'ko and V. V. Prasalova polarographically and chemically in the laboratory of the trust Uzgeolrazvedka, and in the laboratory of the Institut geologii AN UzSSR (Institute of Geology AS UzSSR). Further comparison values from other deposits of the USSR and foreign countries were used. The investigations give the following data: Cadmium tenor in zinc blends of the copper-molybdenum mineralization of Almalyk (Table 1), cadmium tenor in zinc blends of other deposits (Table 2), cadmium and iron tenor in zinc blends in the polymetallic mineralization of Zapadnyy Karamazar and comparison values from other districts of the USSR (Table 3), cadmium tenor in tetrahedrites of Karamazar and Rudnyy Altay (Table 4), cadmium tenor in minerals of the oxidation zone

Card 1/2

On the Geochemistry of Cadmium in the Almalyk and
and Altyn-Topkan Ore Deposits of Karamazar

SOV/7-59-4-4/9

(Table 5). From this the following results: Under hypogene conditions cadmium is enriched in zinc blendes, less in zinc tetrahedrite; with decreasing temperature the cadmium tenor of the zinc blendes increases. The cadmium tenor does not depend there so much on the iron tenor of the zinc blendes as on the type of the deposit and the paragenesis. The comparatively high cadmium tenor of the zinc tetrahedrites has hitherto not been considered; an investigation of other sulfidic zinc ores, such as chalcopyrite, bornite, enargite, and others would be desirable in this connection. In the oxidation zone cadmium is found in the smithsonite and in minute quantities in the calcite. In other zinc minerals cadmium is practically not found. There are 5 tables and 24 references, 20 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii AN UzSSR i Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Institute of Geology AS UzSSR and (Soviet)Central Asia State University imeni V. I. Lenin)
January 10, 1958

SUBMITTED:
Card 2/2

KOROLEV, A.V.; BADALOV, S.T.

Primary zoning in the mineralization of the Almalyk ore deposit.
Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.5:31-38 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut geologii AN UzSSR, Tashkent.
(Almalyk region--Ore deposits)

BADALOV, S.T.

Comparative study of chalcopyrite and molybdenum from
Kara-Mazar ore deposits. Zap.Uz.otd.Vses.min.ob-va
no.13:52-61 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(Kara-Mazar Mountains--Chalcopyrite)
(Kara-Mazar Mountains--Molybdenum)

BADALOV, S. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5740

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimi i kristallokhimi redkikh elementov

Voprosy mineralogii, geokhimi i genezisa mestorozhdeniy redkikh elementov
(Problems in Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Deposit Formation of Rare Elements)
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 253 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 4) Errata
printed on the inside of back cover. 2,200 copies printed.

Chief Ed.: K. A. Vlasov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR;
Resp. Ed.: V. V. Lyakhovich; Ed. of Publishing House: L. S. Tarasov;
Tech. Ed.: P. S. Kashina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geologists, mineralogists, and petrographers.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 23 articles on the formation, geology,
mineralogy, petrography, and geochemistry of deposits of rare elements in
Siberia and [Soviet] Central Asia. The distribution and characteristics of
rare elements found in these areas as well as some quantitative and qualitat-
ive methods of investigating the rocks and minerals in which they are found,

Card 1/6

Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.)

SOV/5740

or with which they are associated, are discussed. Two articles present an economic investigation of the possibilities of industrial extraction and utilization of celenium, tellurium, and hafnium. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

GEOCHEMISTRY

Garmash, A. A. Peculiarities in the Distribution of Rare Elements in Polymetallic Deposits of the Zmeinogorsk Region of Rudnyy Altay	3
Semenov, Ye. I. On the Content of Lithium and Rubidium in Minerals of Alkaline Pegmatites of the Lovozerskiy Massif	20
Badalov, S. T., and S. Ruzmatov. On the Geochemistry of Selenium and Tellurium in the Ore Deposits of Almalyk	24
Gorokhova, V. N. On the Content of Rhenium in Molybdenites of the Kadzharan Copper-Molybdenum Deposits	28

Card 2/6

Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.)

SOV/5740

MINERALOGY AND PETROGRAPHY

Yes'kova, Ye. M., and I. I. Nazarenko. Pyrochlore of the Vishnevyye Mountains, Its Paragenetic Associations, and the Peculiarities of Its Chemical Composition	33
Zhabin, A. G., G. N. Mukhitdinov, and M. Ye. Kazakova. Paragenetic Associations of Accessory Minerals of Rare Elements in Exocontact Fertilized Miascite Intrusive Rocks of the Vishnevyye Mountains	51
Zhabin, A. G. On the Separation Time of the Minerals Niobium, Zirconium, and the Rare Earths in the Granite Pegmatite of the Blyumovskaya Mine	74
Semenov, Ye. I. Gelzirconium in Alkaline Pegmatites	85
Korkin, V. I., Yu. A. Pyatenko, and A. V. Bykova. On Britholite of the Alkaline Rocks of Southeastern Tuva	90

Card 3/6

Problems in Mineralogy (Cont.)

SOV/5740

Lyakhovich, V. V., and A. D. Chervinskaya. On the Character of the Distribution of Accessory Minerals in Granite Massifs	94
Lyakhovich, V. V., and V. I. Noneshnikova. On the Effect of Late Processes on the Content of Accessory Minerals in Granitoids	110
Ivanov, V. V., and O. Ye. Yushko-Zakharova. Discovery of Franckeite in Yakutiya	131
Zuyev, V. N., and A. V. Kosterin. Yttriofluorite From the Deposits of [Soviet] Central Asia	136
Podporina, Ye. K. Crystallographic Forms of Celestine From the Gulisayskiye Deposits of Strontium in the Tadzhikskaya SSR	139
GEOLOGY AND GENESIS OF THE DEPOSITS OF RARE ELEMENTS	
Kuz'menko, M. V. Genetic Types of Deposits and Ore Manifestations of Niobium and Tantalum	142

Card 4/6