ACC NR: AR7005972

ture was raised to 400°C, and disappeared completely at temperatures from 400 to 700°C. The background and the amplitude of these peaks increased at 800°C due to recrystallization processes. All groups of molybdenum specimens showed an increase in the square of the frequency of torsional vibrations as the annealing temperature was raised, and a linear reduction in this parameter with heating to 400°C. 4 illustrations, 1 table. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 11

BERLIN, A.A.; BARANOVA, V.N.

Thermoreactive varnish. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,731, Dec.31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:10244 '53)

ACCESSION NR: AP3013644 S/0077/63/008/006/0437/0446

AUTHORS: Baranova, V. P.; Gorokhovskiy, Yu. N.

TITLE: Glass light filters for sensitometric light sources

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i priklad. fotografii i kinemat., v. 8, no. 6, 1963, 437-446

TOPIC TAGS: light meter, sensitometric light source, sensitometric light source filter, glass light filter, glass sensitometric light source filter, glass sensitometric light filter, light filter, spectral energy distribution, light source temperature, artificial sunlight, artificial sky light, colored glass spectral absorption, PS5 filter plate, PS14 filter plate, SZS7 filter plate, SZS8 filter plate

ABSTRACT: The results of experiments on five sensitometer glass light filters have been reported. The tests were carried out in front of incandescent lamps with T = 2850K reproducing radiation temperatures corresponding to T = 3200K, T = 3700K, mean diurnal light intensity, cosmic solar radiation and mean sky light intensity (T = 15000K). The general visual transmission coefficient of each light filter is calculated, and the results are plotted and tabulated as nominal absorption curves,

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ACCESSION NR: AP3013644

maximum possible departures from this nominal distribution, and curves of relative spectral distribution of energy. It is found that all five light filters tested show an increased absorption rate in the ultraviolet compared to standard specification. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 5 tables, and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvenny*y opticheskiy institut im. S. I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Oct62	DATE ACQ: 02Dec63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH	NO REF SOV: 008	OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

BARANOVA, V.P.; GOROKHOVSKIY, Yu.N.

Analyzing the photometric equivalent of the blackening. Usp.nauch.fot. 10:181-194 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

RYUKHIN, N.V.; BARANOVA, V.N.; SVIRIDOVA, A.I.

Possibilities of improving the whiteness of paper. Bum. prom. no. 2:8-10 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyulozno-bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.

BARANOVA, V.P.; GOROKHOVSKIY, Yu.N.

Glass light filters for sensitometry light sources. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 8 no.6:437-446 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni S.I. Vavilova.

L 11366-67 EWT(1) SCTB DD/GD

ACC NR: AT6036489 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0053/0053

AUTHOR: Baranova, V. P.; Yakovleva, I. Ya.

23

ORG: none

TITLE: Differential sensitivity to cumulative vestibular stimuli of various kinds in humans [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24 to 27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 53

TOPIC TAGS: biologic acceleration effect, coriolis acceleration, vestibular function, vestibular stimulus, space medicine

ABSTRACT: The development of aviation and cosmonautics necessitates evaluation of vestibular sensitivity and tolerance to the cumulation of vestibular stimuli such as Coriolis accelerations. It is of practical importance to compare human vestibular stability (as determined in accepted flight medicine tests) with examinations testing tolerance to the accumulation of Coriolis accelerations (applicable during special selection programs).

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L 11366-67

ACC NR: AT6036489

In this study tolerance during individual cumulative vestibular tests as used in flight medicine was compared with tolerance during the cumulation of Coriolis accelerations. Eighty-five male subjects aged 21—38 were examined. Vestibular stability was rated according to K. I. Khilov's method (1952).

Differentiated sensitivity to various types of vestibular stimuli was noted in a number of subjects. Examinations conducted on the above-mentioned subjects with high tolerance to Coriolis cumulation did not reveal one case of increased sensitivity to tests on swings or to the OR_{10} (orthostatic) test. [W.A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 2/2

82935

S/103/60/021/009/003/013
B012/B063

16.9500

AUTHORS: Baranova, V. S., Pervozvanskiy, A. A. (Leningrad)

TITLE: Parametric Phenomena in the Simplest Continuous Extremal Control System

PERIODICAL: Avtomatika i telemekhanika, 1960, Vol. 21, No. 9, pp. 1250 - 1253

TEXT: The present paper deals with the simplest inertialess system with a high-frequency noise at the input of the object. It is a continuous control system which seeks and maintains the extreme value of the characteristic of the inertialess object in the presence of intense random noise. This noise is in the frequency band containing the frequency of the trial periodic action. The accompanying figure shows the block diagram of the system. The parabola $y = -x^2$ is assumed to be the characteristic of the object. Next, equations are written down for the object, the demodulator, and the switching member. It is shown that the inclusion of a parameter in the equation that describes the coordinate x of the switching member is required by the high-frequency

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noise at the input of the object. This parameter is variable with time. The method described in the paper of Ref. 3 is also used here, but the error is corrected. The conditions for the maintenance of stability are derived. The error was mentioned by V. I. Osorin in the periodical "Mekhanika", 1959, No. 10. The results obtained in the present work were experimentally verified by Ye. P. Gil'bo. Though the problem to be solved was very simple, it was possible to obtain a certain physical result that is valid for all continuous extremal systems based on the method of gradients. The result is the following: A consideration of random noise makes it necessary to treat the problem of stability of such systems more closely than has been done, e.g., in the paper of Ref. 4. Finally, it is noted that if there is a high noise level at the input of the object, control of the "tracking" of the extreme value may become impossible due to the parametric noise. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 14, 1960

BARANOVA, V.S. (Leningrad); IGNAT'YEV, M.B. (Leningrad)

Synthesis of differential analyzers for the reproduction of trajectories on multidimensional surfaces. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Energ. i avtom. no.5:144-150 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Electronic differential analyzers)
(Automatic control)

BELYAKOVA, Ye.P.; Prinimali uchastiye: DVORNYAKOVA, A.S.; BARANOVA, V.T.

Method of processing ilmenite concentrates for the production of titanium dioxide. Titan i ego splavy no.5:289-294 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Ilmenite)
(Titanium oxide)

BARANOVA, V. V.

Smolyanitskiy, Ya. A., Arsen, V. D. and Baranova, V. V. "The effect of the composition of the charge and of the pig iron on the durability of the open-hearth furnace roofs," Trudy Stalinskogo otd. Nauchno VNITOM, No 1, 1949, p. 107-09 - Bibliog: 5 items

SO: U-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949)

BARANOVA, V. Z., PROKOSHEV, S. M. , AND PETROCHENKO, Ye. I.

"Comparative Study of Solanine, Gemassina, and Tomatin," Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR, v. 74, no. 2, pp. 339-342, 1950

Inst. Biochem. im. Bakh, Acad. Sci. USSR

PROKOSHEV, S. V., [illegible] V. T., [illegible] V. S.

Columbine

Method for quantitative determination of phenolphthalein of laxatives. Farmatsiia, 15, no. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

[redacted], M. Z.

Tomatin

Variability of the tomatin content in tomato leaves. Dokl. AN SSSR 83 No. 2, 1952. Institut Biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha Akademii Nauk SSSR. rcd. 1st Dec. 1951

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 1953, Uncl.

PROKSHEV, S. M., PETROCHENKO, Ye. I., BARANOVA, V. Z.

Alkaloids; Potato Beetle

Gluco-alkaloids of tuber bearing types of Solanum and their relation to the resistance to the Colorado beetle. Dokl. AN SSSR 82 no. 6, '52

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952 1953, Uncl.

USSR/Biology - Biochemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 35/54

Authors : Prokohev, S. M.; Baranova, V. Z.; and Mednikov, A. I.

Title : Organic acids in cotton plant leaves

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/5, 985-987, Jun 11, 1955

Abstract : Data are presented regarding the utilization of organic acids (malic and citric acids), contained in large amounts in cotton plant leaves, as an inexpensive raw material for the manufacture of nutritive acids. Four references: 2 USSR, 1 English and 1 USA (1933-1953). Tables.

Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, The A. N. Bakh Inst. of Biochemistry and the Nicotine Plant of the Ministry of Food Prod. Indust., USSR

Presented by : Academician A. I. Oparin, March 25, 1955

БАРАНОВА, В. З.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Industry, I-28

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63733

Author: Prokoshev, S. M., Baranova, V. Z.

Institution: None

Title: Food Acids from Cotton Leaves

Original Periodical: Vestn. AN SSSR, 1956, 26, No 3, 84-85

Abstract: A study has been made of the content of citric and malic acid in the leaves of different species and varieties of cotton plants, from different cotton-growing areas of USSR and of the effects of the leaf-drying procedures on the contents of the acids. It was found that American cotton from the SOYuZNIKhI UzSSR and the UKRNIKhI plantations is characterized by an equally high content of the acids (7.4-11.2% citric and 7.9-10.9% malic acid); in the leaves of the farm variety of cotton from sovkhozes of Tadzh SSR this content is much lower (4.6-6.0% and 5.0-7.5% respectively). The usual air drying in

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Food Industry, I-28

Abst. Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63733

Abstract: the shade and in the sun (without preliminary steaming) produced no appreciable difference in the total content of the acids but 1/3 of the malic acid was converted into citric. A laboratory of one of the plants of MPPT SSSR has carried out experimental isolation of citric acid from cotton leaves by extraction with a solution of sulfuric acid and precipitation as the calcium salt. The citric acid thus obtained had the characteristics of a chemically pure product.

Card 2/2

Baranova, V. Z.

20-2-30/50

AUTHORS: Oparin, A. I., Academician, Deborin, G. A., and Baranova, V. Z.

TITLE: The Influence of Desoxyribonucleic Acid on the Breaking Down of Proteins by Trypsin (Vliyaniye dezoksiribonukleinovoy kisloty na rasshchepleniye belkov tripsinom)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 2, pp. 270 - 272 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence excerted by substances from the above-mentioned group on the enzymatic activity in in-vitro-tests drew the attention of scientists upon itself during recent years. After a survey of publications the authors state that the interaction mechanism of nucleic acids with the enzymatic proteins was hitherto not sufficiently solved. The formation of complexes is assumed whose components are connected with each other by means of electrostatic interaction, hydrogen binding, Van der Waals's forces or a co-valent chemical bond. The authors studied the influence of a highly-polymeric deoxyribonucleic acid (called DNS in the following) on the proteolytic process under conditions above the isoelectric point, i.e. when the interaction of DNS with the enzyme does not lead to precipitation. DNS was produced from the thyroid gland of calves.

The Influence of Desoxyribonucleic Acid on the Breaking Down of Proteins by Trypsin

Its molecular weight was 0,8 - 1, 4 . 10^6. Crystalline trypsin was produced according to Kunitts & Nortrop. The test method is described. Figure 1 shows the curve of proteolysis by trypsin of serum albumin, egg albumen and casein, together with control curves. In the case of individual substrata this process is markedly inhibited. In order to determine the nature of the process of inhibition in the presence of DNS, the influence of a previous incubation with DNS with an enzyme or with a substratum on the course of proteolysis was investigated. Figure 2 shows the data obtained from a test of this series. The curves show that a rapid inhibition only takes place in the case of a previous incubation of the substratum with DNS, and not of the enzyme with DNS. On the basis of the test results the conclusion may be drawn that DNS influences only the substratum and not the enzyme. In the case of a large excess of DNS, e.g. in the relation DNS : serum albumin = 1 : 0,6 and 1 : 0,5 no further inhibition is caused, although the increase in this relation up to this value increased the inhibition. In the case a very large excess of serum albumin over DNS, inhibitions of proteolysis were observed. As high-polymeric nucleic acids are highly capable of interaction with proteins, an investigation was made of the influence excerted by the polymerism of DNS on the

The Influence of Desoxyribonucleic Acid on the Breaking Down of Proteins by Trypsin

course of the proteolysis of casein by trypsin. Figure 3 shows that the strongest inhibition of the proteolysis took place when DNS with the highest molecular weight was used. The smallest inhibition was obtained when a DNS was used that had been treated with deoxyribonuclease. It was already earlier proved that enzymatic processes outside the organism may depend on the presence of small amounts of lipoids which form complexes with proteins. The totality of these and the above-mentioned factors indicates a great variety of the manners of regulation in a system so complicated and rich in components as the cell. There are 3 figures and 12 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh, AN SSSR
(Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

PROKOSHEV, S.M. [deceased]; BARANOVA, V.Z.

Chlorogenic acid in plants. Biokhim.pl. i ovoshch. no.5: 204-220 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Plants--Metabolism) (Chlorogenic acid)

BARANOVA, V. Z., IVANOVA, V. P., MKRTUMOVA, N. A., and DEBORIN, G. A. (USSR)

"The Controlling Effect of the Combination of Proteins with Sterols and Nucleic Acid and of Adsorption Phenomena in the Course of some Enzymic Processes (read by title).

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

DEBORIN, G.A.; BARANOVA, V.Z.; ZHUKOVA, I.G.

Study of phospholipide surface films of Micrococcus lysodeicticus membranes at the water-air interface. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.5: 1161-1164 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Oparinym.

BARANOVA, V.Z.; CHUKOVA, I.G.; DEBORIN, G.A.

Interrelationship between the phospholipids from the membranes of Micrococcus lysodeikticus and serum albumins in the monolayer at the boundary line water-air. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.2:431-434 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. Submitted January 14, 1965.

[illegible], G. [illegible]; [illegible]RODOVA, V.A.; [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] of surface films of the lipopr[illegible] from Micrococcus lysodeikticus. Dokl. AN SSSR [illegible] '66. [illegible]

1. [illegible] biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha [illegible] February [illegible], 1965.

BAZANOVA, Ye. A. Central Botanical Gardens, Acad Sci USSR

"The Effect of Heteroauxine on Rooting and Anatomical Structure of Green Cuttings of Vine (Vitis Amurensis)"

SOURCE: Dok. AN, SSR, Vol 8, 1946

BARANOVA, Ye. A. Central Biological [illegible], [illegible] USSR

Variation of shape of nuclei in the laticiferous vessels of tau-saghiz (Scorzonera tau-saghiz Lipsch. et Bosse). E. A. BARANOVA (Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1946, **54**, 825-7; Hort. Abs., 1947, **17**, 188).—Variations in the shape of the nuclei in the laticiferous system of tau-saghiz were observed. In the pericycle the variation was from spherical to spindle-shaped. In the cambial region, the nuclear variations were (i) spindle-shaped, (ii) spindle-shaped with rounded ends and often bent, (iii) long and bent, and (iv) spiral-shaped.
1228.32

BAPANOVA, YE.A.

35220

Listovye Chrenki i Ikh Regnerativnaya Sposobnost' V Zavisimosti ot Vozrastnogo Sostoyaniya. Trudy Glav. Botan. Sada, T.I, 1949, s. (31-48-Bibliogr; S. 148

SO. Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol.34, Moskva, 1949

BARANOVA, Ye. A.

35357. Anatomicheskie osobennosti bidov tau-sagyza. Trudy Glav. Botan. Sada, T.I, 1949, s. 149-62

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

38034. BARANOVA, YE. A.

Obrazovanie Kallyusnykh korney u listovykh

cherenkov Gingo biloba L. Byulleten' Glav. Botan. sada, vyp. 4, 1949, S. 43-47

BARANOVA, Ye.A.

Formation of excrescences on stems of the eucalyptus. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.14:23-28 '52. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii Nauk SSSR. (Eucalyptus)

BARANOVA, Ye.A.

Formation and development of axillary and dormant buds in the eucalyptus. Bot.zhur. 45 no.8:1169-1175 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Glavnyy botanicheskiy sad Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Eucalyptus) (Buds)

KUZNETSOVA, Lyutsiniya Vasil'yevna; BARANOVA, Ye.F., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Industrial hygiene during work with some types of accelerator installations] Gigiena truda pri rabote na nekotorykh vidakh uskoritel'nykh ustanovok. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 70 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(PARTICLE ACCELERATORS--SAFETY MEASURES) (INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)

KOZLOVA, Anna Vasil'yevna; BARANOVA, Ye.F., red.; KUZ'MINA, N.S., tekhn.red.

[Method of using radioactive isotopes for therapeutic purposes] Metodika primeneniia radioaktivnykh izotopov s lechebnoi tsel'iu; posobie dlia vrachei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 98 p. (MIRA 14:2)
(ISOTOPES--THERAPEUTIC USE)

SHPARO, L.A.; FOKINA, T.V.; MIRIMOVA, T.D.; RASSADINA, Z.A.; MEL'GUNOVA, T.M.; MOSKACHEVA, K.A.; BARANOVA, Ye.F., red.; KUZ'MINA, N.S., tekhn.red.

[Peculiarities in the reaction of the growing organism to the action of ionizing radiation] Osobennosti reaktsii rastushchego organizma na deistvie ioniziruiushchei radiatsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.lit-ry Medgiz, 1960. 175 p. (MIRA 14:3)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

FATEYEVA, Margarita Nikolayevna; ZEDGENIDZE, G.A., prof., red.; BARANOVA, Ye.F., red.; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Essays on radioisotopic diagnosis] Ocherki radioizotopnoi diagnostiki. Pod red. i s predisl. G.A.Zedgenidze. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1960. 267 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zedgenidze).
(RADIOISOTOPES) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

ZARETSKAYA, Yuliya Mikhaylovna; LEBEDINSKIY, A.V., prof., red.; BARANOVA, Ye.F., red.; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S., tekhn. red.

[Lymphoid organs in radiation pathology] Limfoidnye organy v luchevoi patologii. Pod red.A.V.Lebedinskogo. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 114 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Lebedinskiy).
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (LIMPHOID TISSUE)

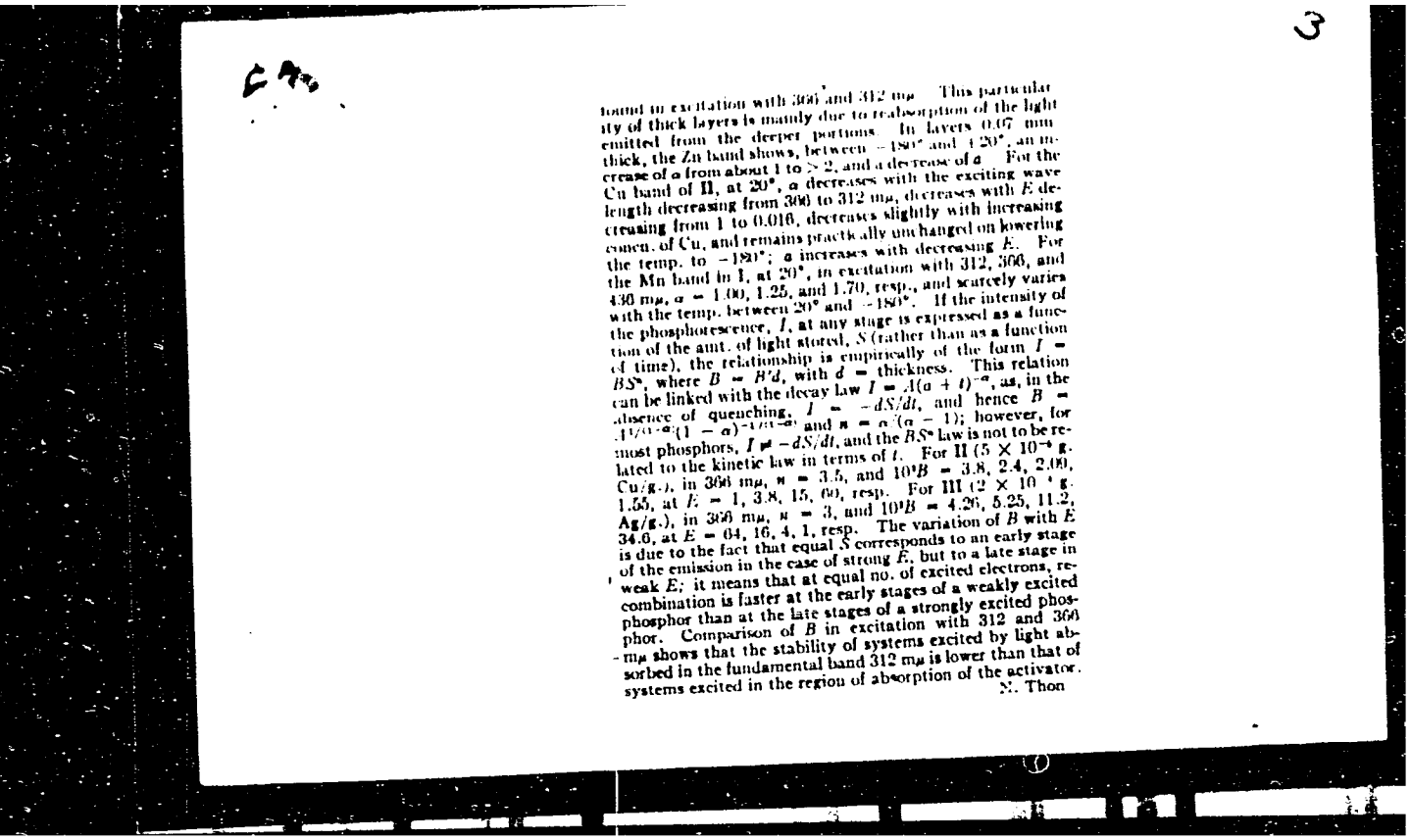
BABAYANTS, R.S.; BLAGOVESHCHENSKAYA, V.V.; VERGILESOVA, [illegible]; VISSONOV, Yu.V.; VYALOVA, N.A.; GLAZUNOV, I.S.; DRUTMAN, B.D.; [illegible]; KOTOVA, E.S.; KUSHAKOV, N.A., prof.; LAR CHEVA, I.P.; LYSKOVA, M.N.; MALYSHEVA, M.S.; PETUSHKOV, V.N.; RYNKOVA, N.N.; SOKOLOVA, I.I.; STUDENIKINA, L.A.; CHUSOVA, V.N.; SHESTINKINA, [illegible]; SHULYATIKOVA, A.Ya.; SHTUKKENBERG, Yu.M.; BARANOVA, Ye.F., red.

[Acute radiation lesion in man] Ostraia luchevaia bolezn' u cheloveka. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 514 p.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Kurshakov).

BARANOVA, E. G.

The emission of zinc sulfide phosphors. L. A. Vinokurov, V. L. Levshin, and E. G. Baranova (P.N. Lebedev Phys. Inst. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Eksptl. Teoret. Fiz.* 21, 236-51(1951).—Three types of fluorescence were sepd. with the aid of a rotating-disk phosphoroscope: (*a*) the "instantaneous" process, of $< 10^{-8}$ sec., not resolvable by the phosphoroscope, (*b*) the short-lived process, of the order of 10^{-3} sec., and (*c*) the long-lived emission. The phosphors investigated were ZnS-Mn (I), ZnS-Cu (II), and ZnS-Ag (III), all with excess Zn, i.e. actually with 2 activators, and emitting both the Zn band and the band of the 2nd activator. The decay of the short-lived process (*b*) is approx., but not actually, exponential with the following mean values of τ in excitation with 312, 366, and 436 mμ for the stated concns. of the activator: I (1×10^{-4} g./g.) 4.7×10^{-3}, 2.2×10^{-3}, 2.0×10^{-3} sec.; (1×10^{-3} g./g.) 6×10^{-3}, —, 1.6×10^{-3}; (5×10^{-3} g./g.) 1.6×10^{-3}, 0.4×10^{-3}, 1.25×10^{-3}; II (1×10^{-6}) —, 0.3×10^{-3}, —; (5×10^{-6}) 1.6×10^{-3}, 3.2×10^{-3}, 5.4×10^{-3}; (2×10^{-4}) 1.7×10^{-3}, 3.2×10^{-3}, 5.3×10^{-3}; III (0) 1.05×10^{-3}, 1.5×10^{-3}, —; (1×10^{-6}) 1.1×10^{-3}, 1.8×10^{-3}, —; (2×10^{-4}) 1.1×10^{-3}, 1.9×10^{-3}, —. There is no simple relation between τ and the activator concn.; with the exciting wave length increasing from 312 to 436 mμ, τ decreases, roughly, by 1/3. The emission of the Zn band is depressed, and its τ shortened by the presence of the 2nd activator. Under conditions of weak excitation E, i.e. very far below the excitation corresponding to satn., the variation of the total energies S emitted in processes (*b*) and (*c*), with the log of the concn. of the activator, varies with the phosphor and with the exciting wave length; for process (*a*), S is always very low. For the orange band of I, in all 3 exciting wave lengths, S_c is much greater than S_b at low concns., and falls with increasing concn. so that at higher concns $S_b > S_c$. For the green band of II, this holds only in excitation in 312 mμ, whereas in 366 and 436 mμ S_b is $> S_c$ throughout, and the same applies to the blue band of III in both 312 and 366 mμ; the variation of both S with the concn is slight. On the whole, excitation with 312 mμ gives lower S_b and relatively greater S_c, whereas excitation with 366 mμ gives a reverse effect. The kinetics of the decay of emission (*c*) can be described by $I = A(a + t)^{-\theta}$, which, at the initial stage ($t = 0$) goes over into $I_0 = Aa^{-\theta}$, and, at late stages ($t \gg a$), into the usually adopted law $I = At^{-\theta}$. The stage, θ, at which the latter simple law becomes applicable is reached the later, the weaker is the excitation E. This is shown by the treatment of data of Yastrebov on the decay of CaS-Bi at 52°, giving, for $E = 28$ (arbitrary units) $a = 1.14$, $a = 1.73$, $A = 870$, $\theta = 14.5$; for $E = 7$, 1.16, 3.24, 754, 25.6; for $E = 1$, 1.18, 6.4, 436, 57.6; θ is approx. proportional to a, which thus characterizes the extent of the initial "slow decay." The simple $At^{-\theta}$ law (i.e. $a = 0$) applies (in excitation with 436 mμ, at 20°) to thin layers of II with $1 \times 10^{-4} - 5 \times 10^{-4}$ g. Cu/g., but thick layers of the same phosphor show, in the coördinates ($\log I$, $\log t$), an initial curvature corresponding to $a = 0.11$, 0.42, and 1.78, at Cu = 1×10^{-6}, 5×10^{-6}, and 5×10^{-4}, resp., and $\theta = 1.9$, 2.5, and 21.8, resp. A qualitatively similar behavior is



found in excitation with 366 and 312 mμ. This particularity of thick layers is mainly due to reabsorption of the light emitted from the deeper portions. In layers 0.07 mm. thick, the Zn band shows, between −180° and +20°, an increase of α from about 1 to > 2, and a decrease of a. For the Cu band of II, at 20°, α decreases with the exciting wavelength decreasing from 366 to 312 mμ, decreases with E decreasing from 1 to 0.016, decreases slightly with increasing concn. of Cu, and remains practically unchanged on lowering the temp. to −180°; α increases with decreasing E. For the Mn band in I, at 20°, in excitation with 312, 366, and 436 mμ, α = 1.00, 1.25, and 1.70, resp., and scarcely varies with the temp. between 20° and −180°. If the intensity of the phosphorescence, I, at any stage is expressed as a function of the amt. of light stored, S (rather than as a function of time), the relationship is empirically of the form $I = BS^n$, where $B = B'd$, with d = thickness. This relation can be linked with the decay law $I = A(a + t)^{-\alpha}$, as, in the absence of quenching, $I = -dS/dt$, and hence $B = A^{1/(1-\alpha)}(1 - \alpha)^{-1/(1-\alpha)}$ and $n = \alpha/(\alpha - 1)$; however, for most phosphors, $I \neq -dS/dt$, and the BS^n law is not to be related to the kinetic law in terms of t. For II (5×10^{-4} g. Cu/g.), in 366 mμ, n = 3.5, and 10^9B = 3.8, 2.4, 2.09, 1.55, at E = 1, 3.8, 15, 60, resp. For III (2×10^{-4} g. Ag/g.), in 366 mμ, n = 3, and 10^9B = 4.26, 5.25, 11.2, 34.6, at E = 64, 16, 4, 1, resp. The variation of B with E is due to the fact that equal S corresponds to an early stage of the emission in the case of strong E, but to a late stage in weak E; it means that at equal no. of excited electrons, recombination is faster at the early stages of a weakly excited phosphor than at the late stages of a strongly excited phosphor. Comparison of B in excitation with 312 and 366 mμ shows that the stability of systems excited by light absorbed in the fundamental band 312 mμ is lower than that of systems excited in the region of absorption of the activator.

N. Thon

BARANOVA, Ye. G.

LEVSHIN, V.L.; BARANOVA, Ye.G.

Nature of the concentration effects in solutions of rhodamines. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 20 no.4:424-432 Ap '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Luminescence) (Fluorescence)

BARANOVA, E. G. and LEVCHIN, V. L.
Institut de Physique, Lebedev, Moscow, U.R.S.S.

"Etude Et Separation Des Differents Types De Transferts Et Dissipation De L'energie D'excitation Des Molecules Complexes En Solution,"

paper submitted at 8th Annual Meeting of French Society of Physical Chemisty, Paris, 27-30 May 1958.

AUTHORS: Levshin, V. L., Baranova, Ye. G. SOV/48-22-9-7/40

TITLE: Various Kinds of Concentration Extinguishing and the Possibility of Their Classification (Razlichnyye vidy kontsentratsionnogo tusheniya i vozmozhnost' ikh razdeleniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol 22 , Nr 9, pp 1038 - 1042 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the short abstract of a lecture which to its whole extent is published in the periodical "Optika i spektroskopiya", 1958. The present paper is the continuation of the investigations (Refs 1,2) that are carried out to explain the nature of the concentration extinguishing of dye solutions. The rhodamine solutions 6 Zh and 3 B in water and ethyl alcohol were chosen as test samples. The authors regard the following 3 kinds of concentration extinguishing to be principally possible: 1) By inactive absorption of the exciting light by nonluminescing associates; 2) by transfer of the excitation energy from the excited monomer to the nonluminescing associates by means of induction; 3) by transfer

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of the energy from the excited monomer to the non-excited one. In the latter case the decrease in yield is caused by the fact that a part of the transitions leads to a dispersion of the excitation energy. The authors observed the formation of nonluminescing associates at higher concentrations and determined their number. Furthermore a scheme for the classification of the mentioned processes of extinguishing was worked out. In aqueous solutions of rhodamine 6 Zh and 3 B practically no association is found unto concentrations of 4.10^{-6} Mol l^{-1}. The investigation of the luminocity I_1 of thin layers of dye solutions yielded the data listed in table 1. The solubility of the dyes in alcohol is considerably higher than in water. In this case concentrations of $1,6.10^{-1}$ Mol l^{-1} may occur. In aqueous solutions they cannot surmount $3.10^{-2} \div 10^{-2}$ Mol l^{-1}. It seems to be probable that the migration extinguishing in the transmission of energy from one monomer to the other one is more efficient in water than in alcohol. The possibility of the formation of complicated associates

from the molecules of two different dyes - rhodamine 6 Zh and 3B -was investigated. The different spectra prove the formation of complicated associates. The latter ones are less stable than the associates of single components; they disintegrate when the solutions are heated to 80°. At this temperature the observed spectrum of the binary solution agrees with the calculated one. In the association the change of the absorption spectra is restricted to the first absorption band in the visible part of the spectrum. The ultraviolet range of the spectrum in the case of simple as well as of complicated associates agrees with the spectrum of the non-associated molecules and is very similar for both dyes. Thus the association only modifies the cloud of the π-electrons. The authors acknowledge the assistance of L.V.Krotova . There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Various Kinds of Concentration Extinguishing and the Possibility of Their Classification SOV/48-22-9-7/40

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, AS USSR)

Card 4/4

БАРАНОВА, Ye. G.

24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2809

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk

Termodinamika i stroyeniye rastvorov; trudy soveshchaniya... (Thermodynamics and Structure of Solutions; Transactions of the Conference Held January 27-30, 1958) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 295 p. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed.: M. I. Shakhparonov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: N. G. Yegorov; Tech. Ed.: T. V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists, chemists, and chemical engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of papers was originally presented at the Conference on Thermodynamics and Structure of Solutions sponsored by the Section of Chemical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences, USSR, and the Department of Chemistry of Moscow State University, and held in Moscow on January 27-30, 1958. Officers of the conference are listed in the Foreword. A list of other reports also read at the conference, but not included in this book, are given. Among the problems treated in this work are: electrolytic solutions, ultrasonic measurement, dielectric and thermodynamic properties of various mixtures, spectroscopic analysis, etc. References accompany individual articles.

AUTHORS: Levshin, V L. and Baranova, Ye.G.

TITLE: Investigation of the Nature of Concentration Quenching of Luminescence of Dyes in Various Solvents and Classification of the Various Types of Quenching (issledovaniye prirody kontsentratsionnogo tusheniya lyuminestsentsii krasiteley v raznykh rastvoritelyakh i razdeleniye razlichnykh vidov tusheniya)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 1, pp 55-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper was presented at the VIth Conference on Luminescence, February 19, 1956. The paper discusses various methods of transfer of excitation energy between molecules in concentrated solutions of rhodamine 6Zh and rhodamine 3B which produce quenching and depolarization of luminescence. In any solution at high concentrations there may occur three types of quenching which can be superimposed on one another. These three types of quenching are: (1) quenching by transfer of excitation energy from one monomer to another monomer (type I quenching); (2) quenching by transfer of excitation energy to dimers and higher associates (type II); (3) quenching due to non-active absorption by non-luminescing associates (type III). Type I quenching depends on the absolute concentration of monomers. Type II quenching depends on the

Investigation of the Nature of Concentration Quenching of Luminescence of Dyes in Various Solvents and Separation and Identification of the Various Types of Quenching

absolute concentration of dimers. Type III quenching depends on the ratio of the products of concentrations and absorption coefficients of monomers and dimers. The three types of concentration quenching in solutions were separated by (a) study of the absorption spectra, (b) study of the change of intensity of emission in thin layers measured as a function of concentration and (c) study of the effect of temperature on the emission yield and the form of the absorption spectra. The absorption spectra of rhodamine 6Zh and 3B are given in Figs 1-3 (aqueous solutions), Figs 5, 9 and 10 (alcohol solutions) and Fig 8 (glycerine solutions). The ratios of the emission intensity to the concentration in thin layers of solutions are given in Figs 4, 5 and 11, while the temperature dependences of the luminescence yields are given in Figs 6, 7. The following conclusions are deduced from the experimental data reported in the paper. Quenching of luminescence in rhodamine solutions consists mainly of quenching by transfer of excitation energy from a monomer to non-luminescing associates and of

quenching due to non-active absorption. Transfer of excitation energy from one monomer to another rarely quenches luminescence, but such a transfer may be an intermediate stage of migration of energy from excited monomers to dimers. Transfer of energy from one monomer to another causes depolarization of luminescence. The authors thank L.V. Krotova for carrying out some experiments and O.V. Shalayeva for measurement of duration of luminescence of solutions. There are 11 figures, 3 tables and 12 references, 13 of which are Soviet, 3 German and 3 French.

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1958

BARANOVA, YE.G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4443

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii

Metody opredeleniya primesey v chistykh metallakh (Methods of Determining Admixtures In Pure Metals) Moscow, 1960. 411 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, 12) 3,500 copies printed.

Resp. Eds.: A.P. Vinogradov, Academician, and D.I. Ryabchikov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: N.P. Volynets; Tech. Ed.: T.V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for chemists, metallurgists, and engineers.

COVERAGE: The articles describe methods for detecting and determining various admixtures and their traces in pure metals. Also discussed are many chemical, physicochemical, electrochemical, spectrochemical and luminescence methods of analyzing materials of high purity. The editors state that these methods have been developed within the last five or six years by various Soviet scientific institutes, and are now widely used in research and factory laboratories of the Soviet Union. No personalities are mentioned. References, mostly Soviet, accompany each article.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ARAPOVA, E.Ya.; BARANOVA, Ye.G.; LEVSHIN, V.L.; TIMOFEYEVA, T.V.; TROFIMOV, A.K.; FEOFILOV, P.P.

Luminescent method of quantitative determination of gadolinium in metallic beryllium. Trudy Kom. anal. khim. 12:344-354 '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Beryllium--Analysis) (Gadolinium earths)

BARANOVA, Ye.G.; LEVSHIN, V.L.

Nature of the bonding forces in associated molecules of rhodamine 3B and rhodamine 6G in aqueous solutions and the effect of concentration and temperature on migration extinction. Opt.i spektr. 10 no.3:362-367 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Chemical bonds) (Molecular association) (Rhodamines)

BARANOVA, Ye.G.

Study of the association of the rhodamines 3B and 6G in aqueous solutions. Opt.i spektr. 13 no.5:683-689 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Molecular association) (Rhodamines--Spectra)

S/051/62/013/006/007/027
E039/E120

AUTHOR: Baranova, Ye.G.

TITLE: A study of the association of rhodamine 6G in ethanolic and glycerine solutions

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.6, 1962, 801-808

TEXT: This is an extension of the author's previous work. Absorption spectra of rhodamine 6G in ethanol are obtained for temperatures up to ~69 °C and concentrations up to 1.6 x 10-1 mole/litre, and in glycerine for temperatures 178 °C and concentrations up to 4 x 10^{-2} mole/litre. Thermal luminescence curves are obtained for temperatures up to 140 °C for the former and 220 °C for the latter. Comparison is also made with observations on aqueous solutions of rhodamine 6G. These spectra are characterised by the ratio of their long to short wavelength absorption coefficient maxima $k_M : k_Д$ (at λ ~534 and 504 mμ respectively). For the ethanolic solution at room temperature the ratio $k_M/k_Д$ varies from 2.69 at a concentration of 2 x 10-6 mole/litre to 1.68 at 1.6 x 10^{-1} mole/litre. At this latter concentration $k_M/k_Д$ increases to 1.92 at 56.5 °C.

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A study of the association of ... S/051/62/013/006/007/027
E039/E120

It is shown that glycerine, ethanolic and aqueous solutions of rhodamine 6G at concentrations near to saturation show similar properties, with respect to changes in their absorption spectra, with concentration and temperature, and also with respect to the intensity of their thermal luminescence. It is evident that these solutions are strongly associated. At low concentrations association is weak and the temperature dependence of the absorption spectra is different for the different solutions. There are 6 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: October 21, 1961

Card 2/2

BARANOVA, YE. G.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6150

Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.

Voprosy kurortologii. [t.] 5: Problemy fiziologicheskogo deystviya i terapevticheskogo primeneniya aeroionov (Problems in Health-Resort Therapy. v. 5: Studies of the Physiological Effect and Therapeutic Application of Air Ions). Riga, Izd-vo AN Latviyskoy SSR, 1959. 424 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, t. 20) Errata slip inserted. 1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny.

Editorial Board: Resp. Ed.: L. L. Vasil'yev, Professor, P. D. Perli Professor, F. G. Portnov, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Ya. Yu. Reynet, Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and L.M. Tutkevich, Candidate of Medical Sciences; Ed.: A. Vengranovich; Tech. Ed.: A. Zhukovskaya.

Card 1/[illegible] 3

Problems in Health-Resort (Cont.) SOV/6150

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians working at health resorts and for the general practitioner.

COVERAGE: This book, a collection of articles, is essentially the proceedings of the Second Conference on the Physiological Effect and Therapeutic Application of Air Ions, held at Riga (Latvian SSR) in December 1957. The use of negative air ions is believed to be beneficial in the treatment of nonhealing wounds and ulcers which often result from radiation injury. The book contains photos of numerous devices described in the text. Numerous references, mostly Soviet, are given at the end of some of the articles

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

Card 2/6

KOZLOVA, G.I., meditsinskaya sestra; BARANOVA, Ye.G., meditsinskaya sestra; ZASORINA, L.S., meditsinskaya sestra.

Role of a nurse in the examination and care of patients with Itsenko-Cushing's disease. Med. sestra 22 no.9:46-49 S'63. (MIRA 16:10)

(CUSHING SYNDROME)

BARANOVA, Ye.G.; LEVSHIN, V.L.

Concentration quenching of the luminescence of alcoholic solutions of rhodamine 6G. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 27 no.4:554-557 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.
(Rhodamine—Spectra)

BARANOVA, Ye.G.

Concentration quenching of the luminescence of rhodamine 6G solutions. Opt. i spektr. 18 no.3:407-414 Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

CHERVINSKIY, K.A.; BARANOVA, Ye.I.; ZHEREBTSOVA, L.P.; KIRICHENKO, G.S.

Effect of carboxylic acid additions on the processes of liquid phase oxidation. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.6:1373-1380 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo.

BARANOVA, E. I.

243T101

USSR/Physics - Energy Levels Oct 52

"Displacement of Energy Levels of an Atomic Electron in a Central-Symmetric Field for the Case of Generalized Coulomb Interaction," Ye. I. Baranova, Chair of Theoretical Phys

"Vest Moskov U, Ser Fiz-Mat i Yest Nauk" No 7, pp 71-73

Analyses the displacement of the atomic levels of an electron as a result of the generalization of linear electrodynamics by the addition of terms with higher derivatives. Thanks Prof M. F. Shirokov, who suggested the computation of subject displacements.

243T101

Finds frequency shifts of as much as 0.06 cm^{-1}, for Z = 100. Submitted 19 May 52.

243T101

KRETOV, A.Ye.; SILIN, N.F.; BARANOVA, Ye.I.; LOKSHIN, G.B.

Production of terephthalic acid from commercial diethylbenzene.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.4:863-866 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Terephthalic acid) (Benzene)

CHERVINSKIY, K.A.; BARANOVA, Ye.I.

Oxidation of acetophenone in butyric acid. Zhur. VKHO 8 no.5: 596-597 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

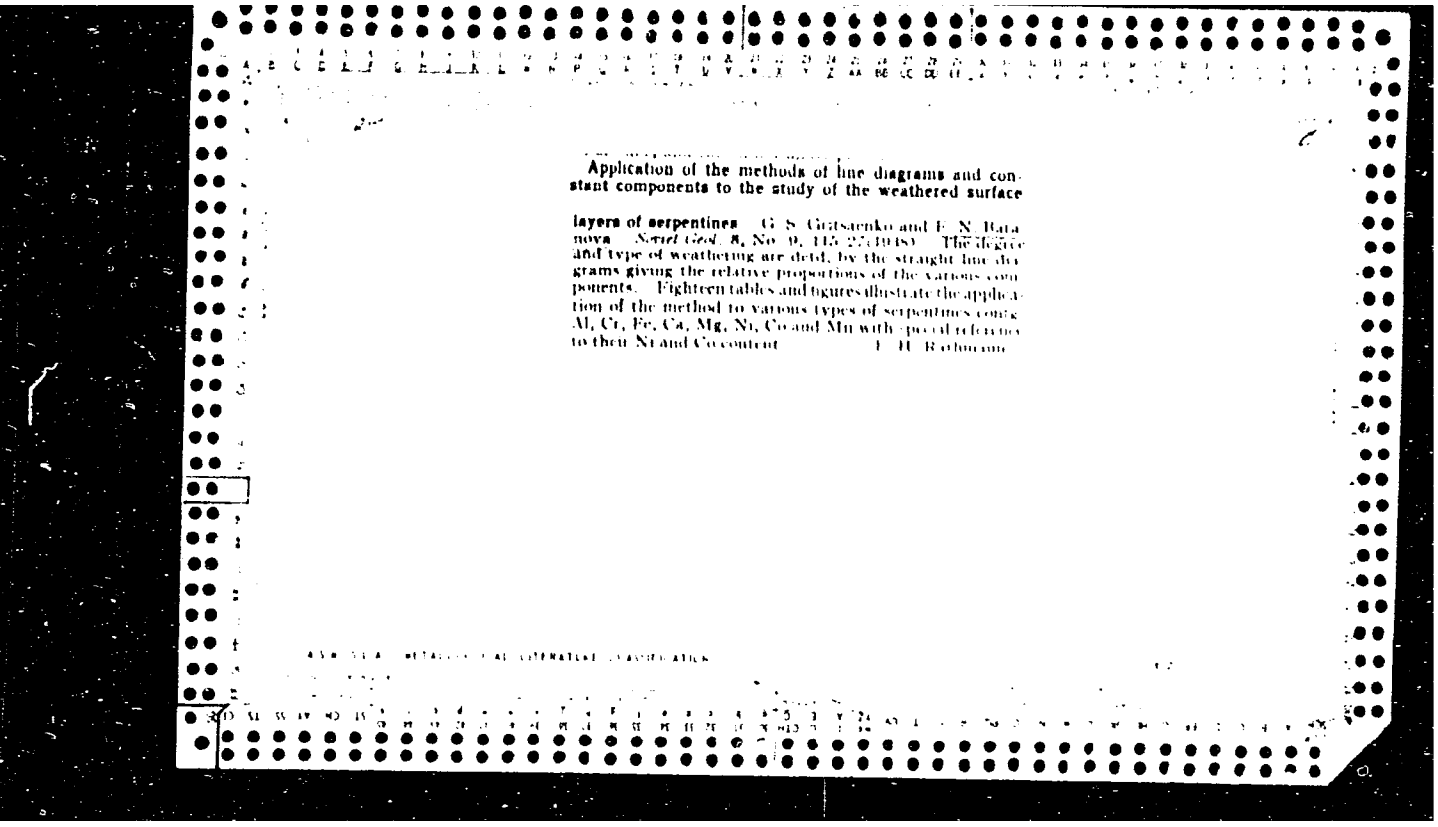
BARANOVA, Ye.I.

Cytochemical study of decidual cells of the human placenta. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 49 no.11:35-38 N '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Laboratoriya gistofiziologii (zav. - kand. biol. nauk Ye.A. Moiseyev) Instituta evolyutsionnoy fiziologii i biokhimii imeni I.M. Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

BARANOV, Yu.B.; BARANOVA, Ye.N.; BOBROVSKIY, V.I.; GRISHCHENKO, G.I.; GONCHAR, G.V.; DOLBISH, V.S.; KALINOVSKIY V.S.; KARAKOTSKIY, Ye.D., KULICHKOV, G.M.; KAGANOVSKAYA, S.M.; LESTEV, A.V.; METELKIN, L.I.; TIKHONRAVOV, V.M. [deceased]; DOLBISH, V.S., spetsred.;KUZ'MINA, V.S., red.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Fishing equipment used in Far Eastern waters] Orudiia rybolovstva Dal'nevostochnogo Basseina. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1958. 214 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Soviet Far East--Fishing--Equipment and supplies)



Application of the methods of line diagrams and constant components to the study of the weathered surface layers of serpentines G. S. Gratsarenko and E. N. Baranova. *Sovet. Geol.* 8, No. 9, 115-27(1965). The degree and type of weathering are detd. by the straight line diagrams giving the relative proportions of the various components. Fifteen tables and figures illustrate the application of the method to various types of serpentines contg. Al, Cr, Fe, Ca, Mg, Ni, Co and Mn with special reference to their Ni and Co content. I. H. Barbouras

ORLOVA, M.P.; ORZHDESTVENSKIY, Yu.P.; BARANOVA, Ye.N.

Mineralogy of the rare-metal carbonatites of the Sallanlatvinskii Massif (northern Karelia). Trudy VSEGEI 96:3-20 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

BURYANOVA, Ye.Z.; BALANOVA, Ye.N.

Authigenic hydrous mineral of titanium, uranium, and calcium, close to brannerite. Trudy VSEGEI 96.117-130 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

SHEYKIN, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; BARANOVA, Ye.P.

Spinning flax combines. Tekst.prom. 17 no.12:19-22 D '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

(Flax) (Combing machines)

KELDYSH, M.V., akademik; FEDOROV, Ye.K., akademik; ARTSIMOVICH, L.A., akademik; SISAKYAN, N.M., akademik; GORSHKOV, I.I.; LAPIN, P.I.; FOK, V.A.; LANDAU, L.D.; LIFSHITS, Ye.M.; SHAI'MIEV, A.I.; [illegible], I.M.; ALEKSEYEVSKIY, N.Ye.; VAYNSHTEYN, L.A.; PALLADIN, A.V., akademik; SATPAYEV, K.I., akademik; AMBARTSUMYAN, V.A., akademik; KUPREVICH, V.F.; KUSHELEVSKIY, N.I., akademik; KARAPETYAN, F.K.; MUSTEL', E.R.; MASHKOVICH, K.G., doktor fiz.-matem.nauk; EFRON, L.M.; MARTYNOV, D.Ya., prof.; GAPONOV, A.A., akademik; NAMIOV, K.K., prof.; SOLOVKOVA, A.G., prof.; PILIPOVA, L.G., prof.; FEYVE, Ya.V.; SEMIKHATOV, B.N., prof.; TIKHOV, A.G.; RYCHAGOV, G.I.; BARSUKOVA, V.F.; VLASOVA, A.A.; BARANOVA, Ye.I.; NIDARDINA, L.A.; ISAKOVENKO, A.F.; IL'INA, Yu.P.; DANILOV, K.I., prof.; PIAUBE, K.K.; NECHAYEVA, T.N., prof.; CHERPEL, L., doktor; SZANTO, Ladislav, akademik; BELACHEK, Yozef; PAL KOK V'YEN; [illegible]GENSON, M.S., prof. (L'vov); STARKOV, N.; ABRAMOVICH, Yu.; VOSTREBSHALSHIY, V.; KROPACHEV, A.; KRZYOY, D., prof., (L'vov); FOMDRAT'YEV, V.N., akademik; LEBEDINSKIY, V.I., kand.geol.-mineral.-nauk; YANSHIN, A.L., akademik

"Priroda" is 50 years old. Priroda 51 no.1:3-16 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Prezident AN SSSR (for Keldysh). 2. Glavnyy uchenyy sekretar' Prezidiuma AN SSSR (for Fedorov). 3. Akademik-sekretar' Otdeleniya fiziko-matem.nauk AN SSSR (for Artsimovich). 4. Akademik-sekretar' Otdeleniya biologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR (for Sisakyan). 5. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR, zamestitel' akademika-sekretarya Otdeleniya

(Continued on next card)

MOMREL[illegible], T.P., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik [illegible] nauchnyy sotrudnik; Frinimala [illegible], nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of the combings from GOhP [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] yarn. Nauch.-issl.trudy TsNIILV [illegible] '61.

(MIRA [illegible])

YAKUBENKO, Z.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BARANOVA, Ye.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; Prinimali uchastiye: SHEYKIN, M.I., kand. tekhn.nauk; GORDON, N.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; TARASOV, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Manufacture of nonwoven packing materials from short No.3 flax fibers with the gluing method. Nauch.-issl.trudy TSNIILV 17: 153-162 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

SAMOYLOVICH, D.M.; BARANOVA, Ye.S.

Pasting emulsion layers on glass plates. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.1:100-102 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Photographic emulsions)

USSR / Optics Баранова Е.С. K

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Fizika, 1957, No 4, 10406

Author : Levshin, V.L., Baranova, E.S.
Inst : Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow
Title : Nature of Concentration Effects in Solutions of Rhodamines.

Orig Pub: Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 1956, 20, No 4, 424-432

Abstract: Description of the results of investigations, that confirm the association character of the concentration effects in aqueous solutions of rhodamine solution 6G extra and 3B. The data on the effect of concentration and temperature on the absorption spectra and on the yield are refined. It is shown that the concentration phenomena are independent of electrolytic dissociation. The independence of the absorption in the ultraviolet region on the concentration is explained by the fact that the electrons, responsible for this absorption, do not participate in the formation of the associates. The concentration quenching and temperature

Card : 1/2

USSR / Optics K

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Fizika, 1957, No 4, 10406

flare-up of fluorescence is different upon excitation by wavelengths corresponding to the maxima of absorption of dimers and monomers. A calculation is given of the dependence of the degree of association on the concentration and temperature over the absorption spectra. The degrees of association, calculated with a count for the difference in the temperature flare-up of luminescence, excited by various wavelengths, are in qualitative agreement with those determined over the absorption spectra.

Card : 2/2

BARANOVA, Yu.P.; BISKE, S.F.; PUMINOV, A.P.

Paleogeography of the upper Olenek and Markha Basins. Trudy NIIGA 67:163-176 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Olenek Valley--Paleogeography)
(Markha Valley--Paleogeography)

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Stratigraphy of Quaternary sediments in the Anadyr' Valley.
Geol. i geofiz. no.6:75-84 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Anadyr' Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

NEYKOV, O.D.; BARANOVA, Yu.I.

Study in measuring the disperion od dust by sampling the air with a filter made of FPP-15 cloth. Sbor.nauch.trud.Kriv.fil. IGD AN URSR no.1:181-185 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
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Age of the Nagayev formation. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.6:1335-1337 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.
(Nagayev Bay region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

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Practice in the geomorphological regionalization of North-eastern Siberia. Sib.geog.sbor. no.1:131-158 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Siberia, Eastern—Geomorphology)

BARANOVA, Yu.P.; BISKE, S.F.; SAKS, V.N., otv. red.

[History of the development of the relief in Siberia and the Far East; northeast of the U.S.S.R.] Istoriia razvitiia rel'efa Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka; Severo-Vostok SSSR. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 288 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Saks).

BARANOVA, Yu.P.

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1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Predstavelno akademikom A.L. Yanshinym.
(Indigirka Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

BISKE, S.F.; BARANOVA, Yu.P.

Late Pleistocene periglacial conditions governing the sedimentation on lowlands in the northeastern U.S.S.R. Geol. i geofiz. no.2: 66-74 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

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USSR/Chemistry - Alkaloids

Jul 51

"Investigation Into a Series of Isoquinoline Compounds. III. Synthesis of n-Methyl-1-(3',4'-Dimethoxybenzyl)-5,6-Dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-Tetrahydroisoquinoline," R. S. Livshits, M. S. Baynova, G. I. Bazilevskaya, E. I. Genkin, N. A. Preobrazhenskiy, and Yu. M. Rozanova, Z. A. Baranova, Students, Moscow Inst Fine Chem Technol imeni M. V. Lomonosov

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XXI, No 7, pp 1354-1360

Accomplished synthesis of n-Methyl-1-(3',4'-dimethoxybenzyl)-5,6-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline by a procedure which is a model for the synthesis of n-methyl-1-(3',4'-dimethoxybenzyl)-5,6-dimethoxy-7-dimethylamino-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydroisoquinoline, the fundamental intermediate substance in the synthesis of morphine.

191T31

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Chemical polishing and pickling of silicon single crystals for the purpose of detecting dislocations. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.11:2473-2479 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

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Production of viscose silk with a higher uniformity of its physical and mechanical properties. Khim.volok. no.5:60-62 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

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(Rayon)

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(Sakhalin--Holothurians) (Kurile Islands--Holothurians)

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