PA 30/49T83

BATUYEV, N. M.

USSR/Mining Equipment May 48
Drills, Electric

"Increasing Productivity of Electrically Driven Drills While Decreasing Their Weight," N. M. Batuyev, Engr, 4 pp

"Mekh Trud i Tyazh Rabot" No 5

Discusses various factors to be considered when designing subject drills.

30/49T83

L 08710-67 EWT(1) JK

ACC NR: AP6034115 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035/005/0601/0602

AUTHOR: Abdullayev, A. M.; Kosmynin, A. P.; Batuyev, S. B.

ORG: Division of Medical Helminthology, Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine im. Ye. I. Martsinovskiy, Ministry of Public Health SSSR, Moscow (Otdel meditsinskoy gel'mintologii Instituta parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR); Central Hospital of the Yeravninsk Region, Buryat ASSR (Tsentral'naya bol'nitsa Yeravninskogo Aymaka Buryatskoy ASSR)

TITLE: Test operation of an experimental movable helminthological clinic

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 5, 1966, 601-602

TOPIC TAGS: helminth disease, epidemiology, public health, movable clinic, animal parasite, intestinal disease, medical facility, disease control

ABSTRACT: A movable helminthological clinic consisting of suitable equipment and drugs and staffed by a doctor, a technician and one or two nurses was effective in the control of a recent outbreak of helminthological diseases. As it could arrive at sites of infection more quickly, it was more effective than a fixed station, and it also handled

Card 1/2 UDC: 616.995.1:362.113(571.54)

USSR / Farm Animals, General Problems Q-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958. 7116

Author : V.I. Patrushev, A.V. Polukhina, N.I. Yalovaya, R.N. Oleneva, I.V. Pavlova, T.I. Batuyeva, D. Popovich, Yu. Paryshkin

Inst : West Ural University

Title : The Physiological Basis of Increased Productivity of Farm Animals

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Ural'skogo un-ta, 1957, vyp. 15, 3-30

Abstract: Experiments made on calves which were raised on rations with a low, average, and high content of proteins, revealed a better digestion of proteins, nitrogen-free extracts and carotin, in animals which had received more proteins in their rations. It was also revealed that the stimulation of secretion of gastro intestinal juices

Card 1/3

USSR / Farm Animals, General Problems Q-1

Abs Jour ; Ref Sh.r-Biologiya, No 2, 1958. 7116

Abstract: and a higher metabolism rate are not only due to unconditioned reflexes produced by a specific effect of food, but occur as a result of conditioned reflexes induced by the conditions under which the food had been consumed. In an experimental study of horses the effect of training on the utilization of energy derived from food, on blood composition, acid content of urine, reaction of erythrocyte sedimentation, coagulation of blood, pulse rate, metabolism etc. was revealed. The tremendous i portance of training was determined as a factor which affected metabolism, and produced the complex reflexes which affected the essential functions of an organism. Pronounced functional changes were observed as well in large horned cattle when kept on pasturage

Card 2/3

USSR / Farm Animals, General Problems Q-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 2, 1958. 7116

Abstract : grounds. Under these conditions the passage of food through their gastro intestinal tract was accelerated to almost double the usual time. A paradox was observed: a marked low rate of metabolism and a decrease of blood circulation when physical strain was imposed on cows (such as the placing of a sand bag weighing 10-20 percent of the body weight on the shoulders of a cow standing in a stall). Productive, choice cows showed a higher oxygen content in their blood.

Card 3/3

PATRUSEV, V.I.; BATUYEVA, T.I.; BOGOMOLOV, N.A.; GANYUSHKINA, S.M.; NAUMOV, M.P.; PAVLOVA, I.V.; PARYSHKIN, Yu.A.; POLUKHINA, A.V.; SILANT'YEVA, K.G.; SUGANOVA, N.M.

Experiments in physiological evaluation of food rations. Uch.zap. UrGU no.31:3-16 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Cattle—Feeding and feeds) (Proteins)

BATUYEVA, Tat'yana Mikhaylovna; SEMENKOVA, Tat'yana Georgiyevna; MATSUK, R.V., red.; YEZHOVA, L.L., tekhn. red.

[Economic basis of the collective farm system] Ekonomicheskie osnovy kolkhoznogo stroia; uchebno-metodicheskoe posobie dlia prepodavatelei politicheskoi ekonomii srednikh spetsial'nykh uchebnykh zavedenii. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 64 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Collective farms--Management)

L 13053-63 EWP(j)/EWT(l)/EWG(k)/EWT(m)/BDS/EEC(b)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 79 (1) 75
Pc-4/Pz-4 RM/AT/IJP(C)
ACCESSION NR: AT3003003 S/2927/62/000/000/0198/0205

AUTHOR: Katayev, G. A.; Presnov, V. A.; Cheglokov, Ye. I.; Zgayevskiy, V. E.; Batuyeva, Ye. N.; Katayev, Yu. G.

TITLE: Effect of physicochemical conditions of surface on the parameters of germanium p-n junctions [Report of the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices held in Tashkent from 2 to 7 October 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo. AN UzSSR, 1962, 198-205

TOPIC TAGS: germanium transistor, germanium transistor stabilization.

ABSTRACT: Complex chemical and adsorption compounds determine the concentration and position of energy levels of impurity centers and also the recombination conditions and conductivity of the semiconductor. Theoretical and experimental studies of the surface conditions reported in the article were intended to help in solving the problem of stabilization of Ge devices. Effect of the surface potential on the parameters of semiconductor devices is considered, and theoretical current-gain vs. surface charge and current-voltage curves are presented. Experments were conducted with P-5 and P-6 open-type Ge transistors which were treated with amines (aniline, dimethylaniline, aniline black, quinoline, triethylamine)

Card 1/2

L 13053-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3003003

4

or with As, Se, Mg, Zn. The amine treatment brought about the following results: (1) amine adsorption lowers the reverse collector currents; (2) it also affects the gain which increases or decreases depending on the basicity of the amine in question; (3) durability of the adsorption bond, which is connected with the semiconductor-device stability, depends on the type of amine used; (4) amine treatment makes the surface charge less negative. Detailed explanations of the above results are offered. Adsorption of elementary substances has revealed that As, Se, Mg increase the gain and decrease the collector currents; Zn has the reverse effect. Protective coating of treated surfaces by RPE-401 and EM-50 enamels was also tested. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 8 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR (Academy of Sciences SSSR) Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (Academy of Sciences UzSSR) Tashkentskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet Tashkent State University)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 15May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 18995-63 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(q)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pr-4 RM/WW/
JD/MAI/JG/AB

ACCESSION NR: AT3002455 S/2935/62/000/000/0211/0217

AUTHOR: Katayev, G. A.; Presnov, V. A.; Batuyeva, Ye. N.; Katayev, Yu. G.; Lyuze, L. L.

TITLE: Effect of adsorption of some amines by the semiconductor upon the fundamental parameters of germanium transistors (Conference on Surface Properties of Semiconductors, Institute of Electrochemistry, AN SSSR, Moscow, 5-6 June 1961)

SOURCE: Poverkhnostnyye svoystva poluprovodnikov. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 211-217

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor, adsorption, amine adsorption, transistor, germanium transistor

ABSTRACT: The following aliphatic- and aromatic-series amines were used in the experiments as adsorbates: hexamethylene-diamine, triethylamine, ammonia, p-phenylenediamine, p-toluidine, dimethylaniline, benzidine, aniline, beta-naphthylamine, diphenylamine, aniline black. The results of adsorbing by type P-5 transistors are: (1) Reverse collector currents have decreased; (2) Gain has increased or decreased depending on the amine basicity; (3) Adsorption bond strength as judged by the time stability of the transistor parameters depends on the amine nature; (4) Surface charge has become "less negative". The above

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L 18995-63
ACCESSION NR: AT3002455

phenomena are explained by donor-acceptor interactions between the adsorbed molecules and Ge surface. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 4 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. V. Kuybysheva (Tomsk State University)

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 15May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

30506
S/194/61/000/008/058/092
D201/D304

11.1160

AUTHORS: Batuyev, Yu.V. and Kuznetsov-Fetisov, L.I.

TITLE: Intensification by ultrasonic field of certain reactions in the nitrogen industry

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 11, abstract 8 E81 (Tr. Kazansk. khim. tekhnol. in-ta, 1960, no. 29, 128-132)

TEXT: The effect was studied of ultrasound on the reaction of inversion of nitrite into nitrate and on the synthesis of nitric acid from liquid nitrogen oxides. The frequency was 21 kc/s and intensity 6-7 W/cm^2. It was established that ultrasound intensifies considerably (as compared with mechanical stirring) the inversion reaction of nitrite into nitrate; the reaction does not depend on the solution concentration and is accelerated considerably with temperature increasing to 60-80°C. Under the effect of ultrasound, the synthesis of concentrated nitric acid from liquid nitrogen

Card 1/2

30506

S/194/61/000/008/058/092
D201/D304

Intensification by ultrasonic field...

oxides takes place at 0-20°C with no pressure and with air as an oxidizer, but always with an excess of N_2O_4 (~100% compared with the stochiometric mixture). 3 tables. 7 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

30507
S/194/61/000/008/059/092
D201/D304

11.1160

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov-Fetisov, L.I. and Batuyev, Yu.V.

TITLE: The ultrasound intensification of the process of producing concentrated nitric acid by the direct synthesis

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8, 1961, 11, abstract 8 E82 (Tr. Kazansk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1960, no. 29, 139-140)

TEXT: The mixture of nitrogen oxides were placed in glass and steel vessels and subjected to ultrasound at a frequency of 21 kc/s and intensity of 6 W/cm^2. With a 100% excess of N_2O_4 in the nitrogen oxide and nitric acid mixture, with nitric concentration at 50% and air as oxidizer, the concentration of nitric acid reaches 82.2% after 15 minutes of ultrasonic action, it reaches 88% after 30 min. and 92.2% after 60 min. With industrial oxygen as an oxidizer the concentrations are 85.4%, 92.3% and 95.1% respectively.

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S/194/61/000/008/059/092
D201/D304

The ultrasound intensification...

With a 50% excess of N_2O_4 compared with the stochiometric composition, the concentration of nitric acid is as follows: with air oxidation and 15 min. of ultrasound 78.9%, after 30 min. 85.3% after 60 min. 88.2%; with oxygen oxidation the values are 81.4%, 87.6%, 90.5% for 15, 30 and 60 min. of ultrasound effect respectively. The change of the reaction temperature from 0 to 50°C does not materially affect the concentration of the nitric acid obtained. The concentration of nitric acid in a glass vessel, with other conditions remaining the same, is higher than that in a steel vessel. All experiments were carried out without any pressure being applied.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PROKOP'YEVA, A.; BEREZHNAYA, A.; BATUYEVA, G.

Made of local raw materials. NTO no.9:17 S '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Chleny Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Verkh-Isetskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.
(Ural Mountain region--Kaolin)

PROKOP'YEVA, A.M.; REREZHNAYA, A.A.; BATUYEVA, G.N.

Utilizing wastes of metallurgical plant refractory departments. (MIRA 11:8)
Ogneupory 19 no.5:237 '54.
(Factory and trade waste)

BEREZHNAYA, A.A.; PROKOP'YEVA, A.M.; BATUYEVA, G.N.

Using Ural raw materials in manufacturing steel-pouring stoppers and nozzles. Ogneupory 25 no. 3:107-108 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Verkh-Isetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Refractory materials) (Steel--Metallurgy)

LEV, A.A.; BATUYEVA, I.V.

Potentials of the single nerve cells of the spinal ganglia of a frog in rhythmic stimulation. TSitologiia 3 no.5:545-559 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1.Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(NERVES, SPINAL)

BATUYEVA, I.V.

Electric parameters of the membrane of Amoeba proteus. Report No.1: Motionless amoebae. TSitologiia 7 no.2:188-196 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

RATUYEVA, I. V.

"Characteristics of the Resting Potential of Amoeba Proteus."
pp. 5

Institute of Cytology AS USSR Laboratory of Cell Physiology

II Nauchnaya Konferentsuya Instituta Tsitologii AN SSSR. Tezisy Dokladov (Second Scientific Conference of the Institute of Cytology of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Abstracts of Reports), Leningrad, 1962 88 pp.

JPRS 20,634

BATUYEVA, I.V.

Coaxial microelectrodes for intracellular recording of potentials. TSitologiia 6 no.6:772-774 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

L 01281-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020448 UR/0000/64/000/000/0039/0046

AUTHOR: Katayev, G. A.; Presnov, V. A. (Professor); Lyuze, L. L.; Batuyeva, Ye. N.

TITLE: The effect which various substances have on the electrical and physical properties of the surface of germanium

SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po fizike poluprovodnikov (poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya). Tomsk. 1962. Poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh (Surface and contact phenomena in semiconductors). Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1964, 39-46

TOPIC TAGS: germanium semiconductor, surface property, crystal surface, molecular interaction, semiconductor research

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to explain the physicochemical nature of phenomena which take place during interaction of the natural surface of germanium with a chemical medium. The following effects are taken into consideration: 1. Interaction with the germanium surface atoms, which causes a radical change in the surface due to the formation of a new surface compound (sulfide, nitride, etc.). 2. Interaction of adsorbed molecules with germanium surface atoms due to various forces

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L 01281-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020448

(physical and chemical adsorption). This may cause changes in the parameters of the surface states as well as the appearance of new levels. These phenomena are completely reversible in the case of physical adsorption. 3. Interaction of adsorbed molecules with molecules of water, oxygen and hydrated oxide in the oxide layer and at the germanium-oxide interface by various mechanisms. It is found that the interaction of various substances with germanium causes a change in the surface charge. The negative charge of an etched surface is usually reduced by chemical treatment, and sometimes even changes sign. The effect of various substances on the germanium surface is a change in the parameters of the "fast" states. A change is noted in the recombination velocity, which at times may be considerable. There is a sharp reduction in recombination velocity as a result of quinone treatment. Various substances are specific in their effect on the "fast" states. This effect cannot be interpreted on the basis of electrostatic interactions alone. The adsorption process is reversible in many cases (nitrobenzene, chlorobenzene, etc.). Chemical treatments are discussed in which redox systems take part (e. g. quinone-hydroquinone). It was found that quinone is very effective in reducing recombination by eliminating the acceptor level. Water causes large leakage currents due to the H_3O^+ ion in the monomolecular water layer (the "relay-race" effect). The mechanism of the effect of various substances on the "fast" state is not clear on several points.

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L 01281-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5020448

Further theoretical and experimental studies are needed in this direction. Orig. art. has: 1 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 060ct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, NP

NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

L 6327-65 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/RM/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5020449 UR/0000/64/000/000/0047/0058 38 37 41

AUTHOR: Presnov, V. A. (Professor); Kateyev, G. A.; Lyuse, L. L.; Batuyeva, Ye. N.; Otmakhov, I. I.

TITLE: The effect of film-forming substances on the electrical and physical properties of the surface of germanium

SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po fizike poluprovodnikov (poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya). Tomsk, 1962. Poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh (Surface and contact phenomena in semiconductors). Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1964, 47-58

TOPIC TAGS: surface property, germanium semiconductor, electric property, crystal surface, semiconductor research, electron recombination

ABSTRACT: The effect which film-forming substances have on the value and stability of the surface potential, and on the density and energy configuration of the levels of "fast" states is determined by the nature of the substances which appear in the film composition. To study the use of films made up of high molecular materials for stabilizing semiconductor devices, the authors investigated several lacquers as well as a number of components used in various lacquers and enamels with

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L 61327-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5020449

regard to their effect on the electrical and physical properties of the surface of germanium. Specimens with dimensions of 1.5 × 0.6 × 0.3 cm were prepared from germanium with a resistivity $\rho = 32$ Ω·cm. Before measurements were made, the specimens were etched for 3 minutes in boiling Perhydrol and washed several times in boiling water. The lacquer treatment was done according to instructions. In making the measurements, use was made of the field effect with a strong sinusoidal signal with stationary photoconductivity. Field effect curves are given for etched germanium and for germanium treated with glyptal enamel, V-1 lacquer, drying oil and rosin. Recombination and charge curves are given for treatment with V-1 lacquer, drying oil and rosin. Treatment in glyptal enamel changed the negative charge slightly. Relaxation of surface conductivity in vacuum was considerably stronger for samples treated in V-1 lacquer than for the etched surface. Treatment of semiconductor devices in V-1 lacquer produces stable parameters. The high current amplification factor and low reverse current are due to low surface recombination since the operating point is beyond the maximum for surface recombination at the surface potentials produced by the treatment. The low reverse currents of the collector are due both to low recombination on the surface and to the absence of leakage along the surface. The energy configuration and concentration of surface states were altered

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L 64327-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5020449

by treatment in drying oil. The effect of film-forming substances on the change in surface potential is apparently determined chiefly by two factors: substances in the film composition which have donor-acceptor properties, and substances (or individual groups of molecules) which may interact with oxygen, the chief factor in determining the charge in "slow" states. The change in surface potential from the first mechanism is determined by the concentration and nature of the donor-acceptor substances in the composition of the film. The chief factor in the cases studied seems to have been the second mechanism, i.e. interaction between absorbed oxygen and substances appearing in the composition of the film. It may be assumed that in some cases (drying oil, rosin) the appearance of a donor level and the disappearance (or change) of the energy configuration in the acceptor level is caused by donor groups (bonds) in the molecules of these substances, e.g. the double bond of the carbonyl, ether or alcohol radicals. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 06Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS, EC

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 01285-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)/EWA(c) IJP(c)
JD/GS/AT/RM
ACCESSION NR: AT5020451 UR/0000/64/000/000/0065/0078

AUTHOR: Lyuzs, L. L.; Batuyeva, Ye. N.; Katayev, G. A.; Presnov, V. A. (Professor)

TITLE: The effect which the adsorption of various substances has on the surface properties of germanium

SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po fizike poluprovodnikov (poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya). Tomsk, 1962. Poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh (Surface and contact phenomena in semiconductors). Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1964, 65-78

TOPIC TAGS: crystal surface, surface property, adsorption, germanium, semiconductor research, electron recombination

ABSTRACT: The authors study the adsorption of chlorobenzene, nitrobenzene, o-hydroxyquinoline and phthalic anhydride with regard to its effect on the density and energy configuration of recombination levels in germanium. Treatment in chlorobenzene gives the highest increase in negative surface charge. The recombination curve for this type of treatment showed no maximum, which makes it difficult to make any conclusions as to the properties of the recombination centers. Treatment in

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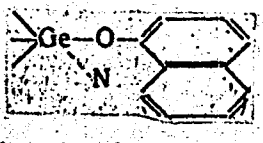
nitrobenzene is of interest since the nitro group is often an active radical in lacquer coatings. This type of treatment reduces the negative surface charge which appears after etching. When the treated specimen is aged in air, the surface potential increases to the former value characteristic for the etched surface. Treatment in *o*-hydroxyquinoline causes a sharp increase in positive surface charge. It was impossible to make any conclusions about the structure of surface centers after this type of treatment. Treatment in phthalic anhydride also increases the positive surface potential. Thus in nearly all cases adsorption of the substances is accompanied by a reduction in negative surface charge, especially in the case of *o*-hydroxyquinoline. This is explained by the displacement of adsorbed oxygen from the oxide layer, and for the case with *o*-hydroxyquinoline, by direct participation of electrons in the nitrogen atom in the volume with the conduction band:

$$\gg N: + L \rightarrow \gg N^{+} + Le,$$

which causes positive surface charging. Adsorption causes a reduction in the maximum surface recombination velocity, which is due to a change in the capture cross section for the carriers. Adsorption of nitrobenzene and chlorobenzene is reversible. In the case of nitrobenzene adsorption, levels located above the center of the

L 01285-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5020451

forbidden zone are shifted upward. The concentration of groups of levels located below the center of the forbidden zone increases during adsorption and returns to the original value during aging in air (as a result of desorption). It is assumed that the effects observed in adsorption of chlorobenzene, nitrobenzene and phthalic anhydride are due largely to electrostatic adsorption in the field of the defect responsible for recombination. Polarization and dispersion effects are apparently important in chlorobenzene adsorption, while the dipole moment is an important factor in adsorption of nitrobenzene. Adsorption of *o*-hydroxyquinoline is accompanied by deeper interactions, including the formation of bonds of the type

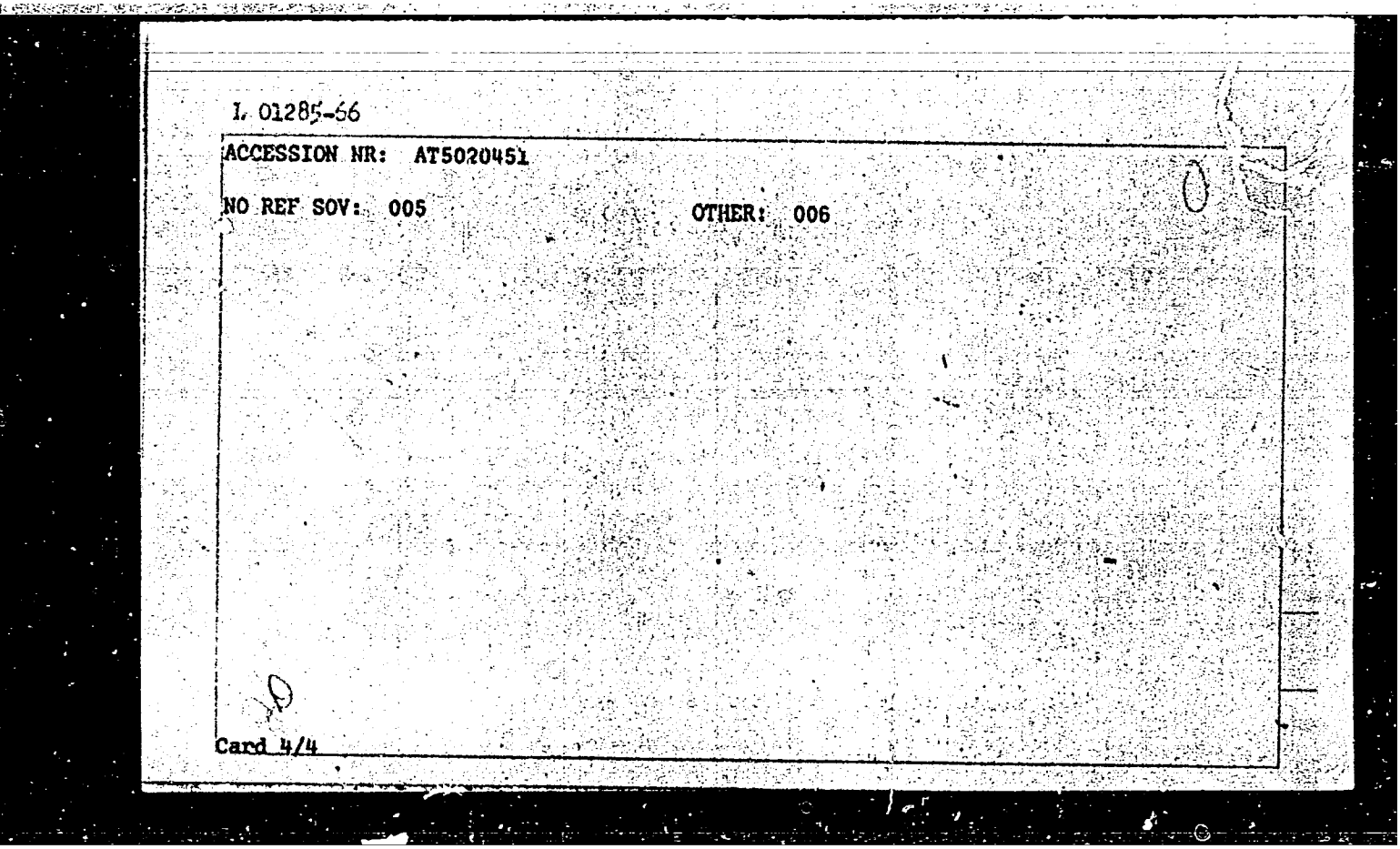


A nitrogen atom which has an unshared pair takes part in this reaction. The experimental effects are due to this phenomenon. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 060ct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

Card 3/4



I. 01285-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020451

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 006

Card 4/4

L 01287-66 EWT(l)/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) AT/GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5020452 UR/0000/64/000/000/0079/0086

AUTHOR: Lyuze, L. L.; Batuyeva, Ye. N.; Katayev, G. A.; Presnov, V. A. (Professor)

TITLE: Investigation of the surface properties of germanium and germanium devices treated in quinone

SOURCE: Mezhvuzovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po fizike poluprovodnikov (poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya). Tomsk, 1962. Poverkhnostnyye i kontaktnyye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh (Surface and contact phenomena in semiconductors). Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1964, 79-86

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, semiconductor device, adsorption, surface property, crystal surface, quinone, semiconductor research

ABSTRACT: The quinone-hydroquinone redox pair is studied with regard to its effect on the structure of fast states, since a change in surface recombination velocity may be caused not only by a change in surface potential, but also by a change in the density, and in the energy terms of the "fast states." In making the measurements, use was made of the field effect with a strong sinusoidal signal combined with stationary photoconductivity. The frequency of the transverse field was 20-30 cps.

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L 01287-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020452

Stationary photoconductivity was calibrated by the reduction in photoconductivity in the absence of a transverse field. The dielectric was a sheet of mica 20-30 μ thick. The specimens were made with n-germanium having resistivities of 32, 44 and 20 Ω·cm and lifetimes of 200, 150 and 300 μsec respectively. P-5 germanium devices were treated along with the germanium samples. The reverse current of the collector, the volume component of the reverse current, and the effective lifetime of the minority carriers were measured. Before treatment in quinone, the devices and germanium samples were etched in peroxide, washed several times in water, dried for three hours in a drying cabinet, and aged for two days in air in room conditions to stabilize the oxidized surface of the germanium. Quinone treatment and drying were done at room temperature. Concentration of alcohol solutions was 0.5 M, concentration of aqueous solutions was 0.05-0.1 M. The devices and germanium specimens were held in solution for 0.5 hour. The surface potential for the etched samples corresponds to minimum conductivity. After treatment in quinone, the charge of the etched surface becomes more positive. It was impossible to measure the maximum surface recombination as a function of the surface potential in the etched specimens, therefore it is difficult to determine the energy configuration of fast surface states. The recombination surface states in the etched samples are above the center of the forbidden zone. For the treated surface, the maximum surface recombination velocity is at a

Card 2/3

L 01287-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020452

negative surface potential, and the basic contribution to recombination is from the group of levels below the center of the zone. It was found that quinone treatment strongly reduces the volume component of the reverse current. Freshly prepared quinone solutions (both alcohol and aqueous) were not as effective as solutions aged at room temperature or heated. This is due to the formation of hydroquinone and hydroxyquinone, which have acid properties. Thus a quinone-hydroquinone system acts on the germanium surface. It is apparently this redox pair which is chiefly responsible for the germanium surface charge. Adsorption of quinone is accompanied by a reduction in negative surface charge. This is explained by the desorption of oxygen, which is chiefly responsible for charge in the slow states. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table, 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 060ct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

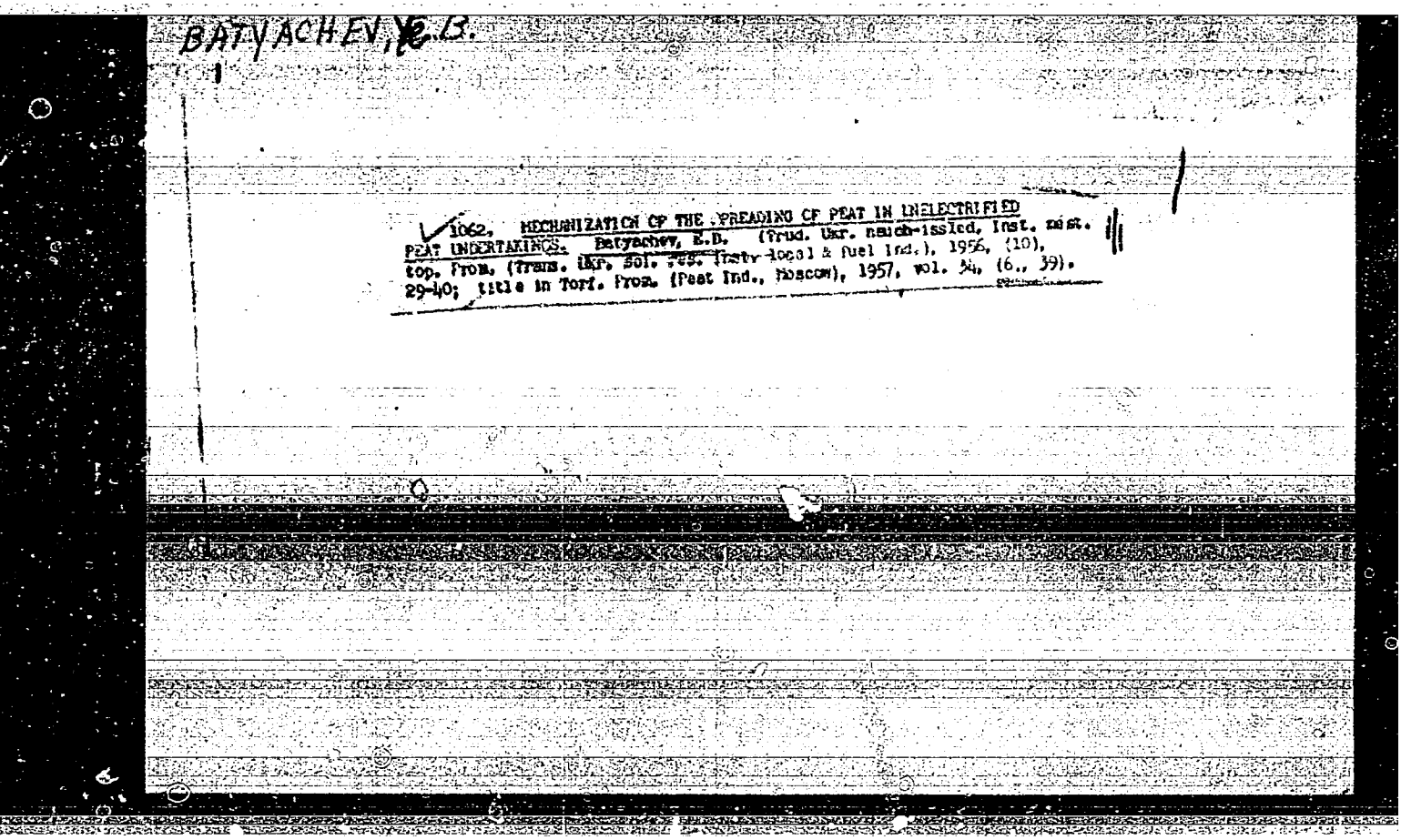
NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

BATVINKOV, N.I.

Acute terminal ileitis. Zdrav. Bel. 9 no.8:85 Ag '63
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - A.F. Sazonov)
Grodnenskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach S.G. Dulayev).



BATYACHEV, K.B.

1062. MECHANIZATION OF THE SPREADING OF PEAT IN UNELECTRIFIED PEAT UNDERTAKINGS. Batyachev, K.B. (Trud. Ukr. nauch-issled. inst. mekh. top. from. (Trans. Ukr. Sci. Res. Instr. Mech. & Fuel Ind.), 1956, (10), 29-40; title in Torf. Prom. (Peat Ind., Moscow), 1957, vol. 34, (6., 39).

BATYACHEV, Ye.B.; TANKLEVSKIY, M.M. [Tankleva'kyi, M.M.]

Machine for removing brush from peat bogs. Mekh.sil'.hosp. 10 no.11:32 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Sotrudniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gorodskoy i toplivnoy promyshlennosti Gosplana USSR.
(Agricultural machinery)

BATYACHEV, Ye.B.; SIROTA, B.A.

Electric thermometers for measuring heat in milled peat. Torf. prom. 36 no.2:18-19 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mestnoy toplivnoy promyshlennosti Gosplana USSR.
(Thermometers) (Peat)

BATYAI, Jeno

An account of the Szeged Conference on Food Industry. Elelm ipar 16 no.10:320 O '62.

1. Szeged Varosi Minosegvizsgalo Intezet.

BATYAI, Jeno

"Handbook of food and beverages" by Laszlo Torbagyi-Novak. Reviewed by Jeno Batyai. Elelm ipar 16 no.11:352 N '62.

BATYAI, Jeno

"Handbook of foods" by Arpad Pejtsik. Reviewed by Jeno Batyai.
Elelm ipar 17 no.5:168 My '63.

CSANYI, Laszlo; BATYAI, Jeno

Induced reactions in the field of peroxy compounds. Pt.1. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.3:103-106 Mr '63.

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen- es Analitikai-Kemiai Tanszeke; Reakciokinetikai Akademiai Kutato Csoport.

OSANYI, L.J.; BATYAI, J.; SOLYMOSI, F.

Induced reactions within the peroxy compounds. Pt.3.
Acta phys chem Szeged 9 no. 3/4:106-115 '63.

1. Institute of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged.

CSANYI, Laszlo; BATYAI, Jeno; SOLYMOSI, Frigyes

Induced reactions in the field of peroxy compounds. Pt.3. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.3:110-117 Mr '63.

1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen- es Analitikai-Kemiai Tanszeke; Reakciokinetikai Akademiai Kutato Csoport.

CSANYI, Laszlo; BATYAI, Jeno; SOLYMOSI, Frigyes

Induced reactions in the field of peroxy compounds. Pt.4. Magy kem folyoir 69 no.4:158-165 Ap '63.

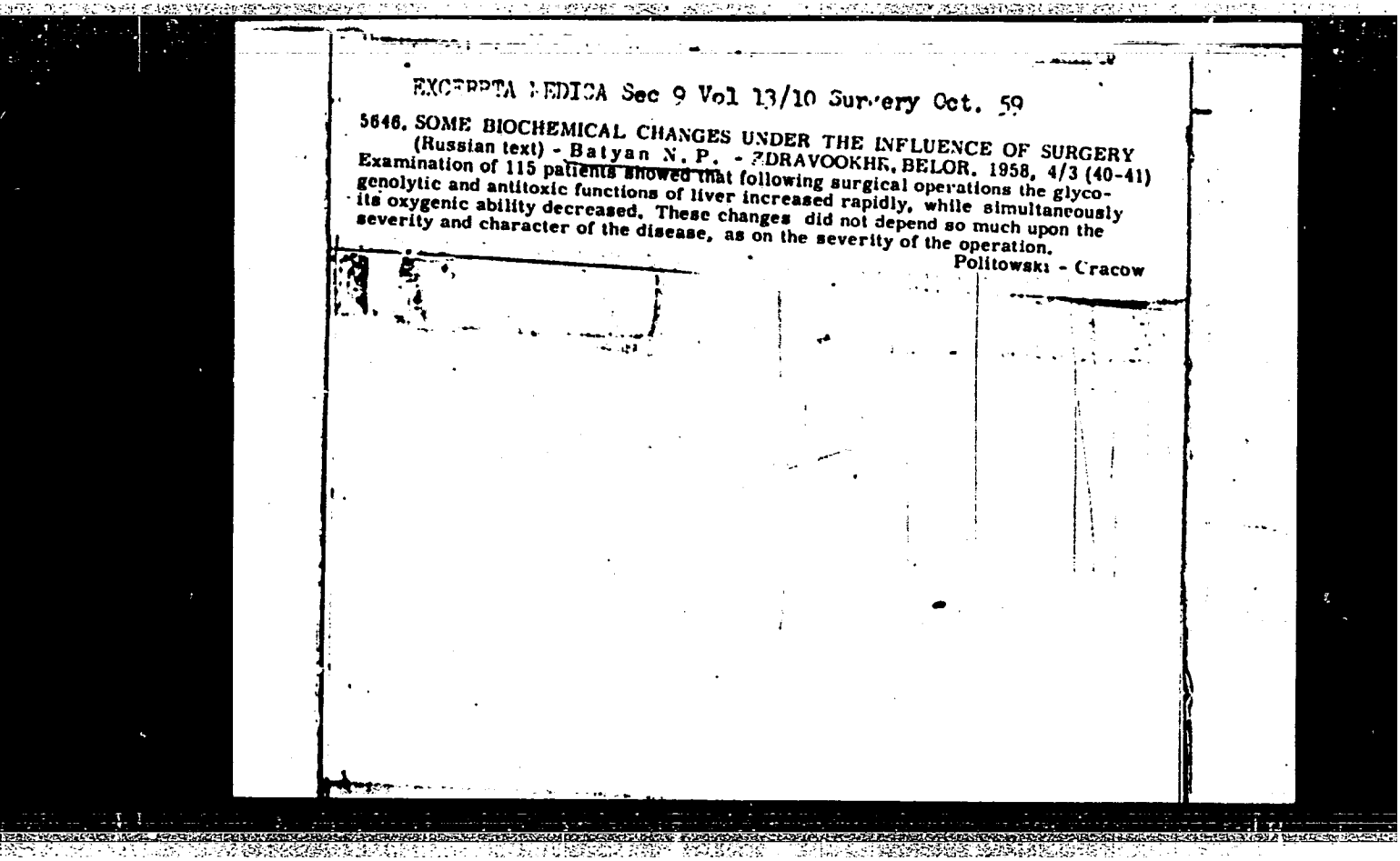
1. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen- es Analitikai-Kemiai Tanszeke; Rekaciokinetikai Akademiai Kutato Csoport.

BATYACHEV, Ye. B., inzh., TANKLEVSKIY, M.M., inzh.

Deep milling machine for the preparation of the surface of peat fields. Torf.prom. 37 no.1:10-12 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mestnoy i toplivnoy promyshlennosti USSR.
(Ukraine--Peat machinery)

BATYAN, N. P. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Changes occurring in the organism of patients in connection with surgical operations." Minsk, 1958. 23 pp (Minsk State Med Inst), 150 copies (KL, 52-58, 106)



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/10 Surgery Oct. 59

5646. SOME BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SURGERY (Russian text) - Batyan N. P. - ZDRAVOOKHR. BELOR. 1958, 4/3 (40-41)

Examination of 115 patients showed that following surgical operations the glycogenolytic and antitoxic functions of liver increased rapidly, while simultaneously its oxygenic ability decreased. These changes did not depend so much upon the severity and character of the disease, as on the severity of the operation.

Politowski - Cracow

BAZYLEVA, P.I.; BATYAN, N.P.

Acute dilatation of the stomach in conjunction with cancer of the cardial section and of the pancreas. Zdrav. Belor. 5 no.3:60-61 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. P.N. Maslov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(STOMACH--CANCER) (PANCREAS--CANCER)

BATYAN, N.P.

Leiomyoma of the stomach combined with ovarian cyst. Zdrav.Belor. 5 no.12:46-47 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. P.N. Maslov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(STOMACH--TUMORS) (CYSTS)

BATYAN, N.P., aspirant

Some biochemical changes taking place under the influence of surgery. Zdrav.Belor. 4 no.3:40-41 Mr '58. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. P.N. Maslov) Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIVER) (OPERATIONS, SURGICAL)

BATYAN, N.P.

Hematological changes in patients in connection with surgery. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no. 7:8-11 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii Minskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zaveduyushchiy - professor P.N. Maslov) i kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii Vitebskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zaveduyushchiy - doktor mednauk N.M. Yanchur).
(BLOOD) (OPERATIONS, SURGICAL)

BATYAN, N.P., kand.med.nauk

Late results of surgery for gastric and duodenal ulcer. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no. 2:43-45 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zaveduyushchiy - doktor med.nauk. N.M. Yanchur) Vitebskogo medinstituta (direktor I.I. Bogdanovich).

(PEPTIC ULCER)

L 58286-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/I Pr-4 DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5016196 UR/0318/65/000/006/0016/0020
665.512.21.(470.63)

AUTHORS: Levchenko, Ye. S.; Batyanova, Z. F.; Aleksandrova, R. P.

TITLE: High paraffin oil from the Zaterechnaya plain of the Stavropol' region

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 6, 1965, 16-20

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum, paraffin, paraffin hydrocarbon, distillation / MK 22 oil

ABSTRACT: Commercial specimens of the Stavropol' oil from the Zaterechnaya plain were investigated. The physico-chemical properties of the oil and its fractions are tabulated, and their viscosity-temperature-yield relations are presented graphically. Benzene distillates were distinguished by high octane numbers due to high content of paraffins. Benzene fractions (60-200C) contained 6-15% of aromatic and 24-38% of naphthenic hydrocarbons with the prevalence of the normal structure paraffins. The benzene distillates "ekstra" and "kalosha" had a high content of aromatics. Group-hydrocarbon composition of the 50-degree kerosene-gas oil and oily fractions was determined by adsorption, the structure-group composition of the fractions by the n-d-m method. Paraffin-naphthene hydrocarbons were present in kerosene and oily fractions (87.4-79.5%). Potential content of

Card 1/2

L 58286-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016196

high quality lamp kerosene was 18.6-28.9% and that of the export kerosene--29%. Diesel fuels were characterized by high cetane numbers (60-64). Oil fractions 350-420C and 420-500C were deparaffinized by selective solvents and separated by adsorption on silica gel to determine potential content of distillate oils, the content of which was 6.82% from the first fraction and 7.35% from the second. Their respective characteristics (viscosity and solidification temperature) were: 9.46 centistoke at 50C, -15C and 6.36 centistoke at 100C, -14C. Residual oil obtained by compounding of paraffin-naphthene and light aromatic hydrocarbons corresponded to the technical standards of the MK-22 oil. To determine potential content of commercial paraffin (GOST 784-53) the distillate 320-475C was separated from oil (yield 32.2%). It contains 8.5% of paraffin and has a melting temperature of 51C. The oily distillates obtained were recommended as crudes for the production of paraffin. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: GrozNII

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: FP

NO REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Cord 2/2

BATYASHVILI, I.

Batiashvili, I. and Tvelavadze, Yu. "On a study of the violet scale and destructive pests of the pitted fruits under the prevailing conditions in the environs of Tbilisi and Kakhetia," Trudy In-ta zashchity rasteniy (Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR), Vol. V, 1948, p. 85-102, (In Georgian, resume in Russian)

SO: U-4934, 29 Oct 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 16, 1949).

BATYASHVILI, I. A. (Tbilissi)

"On the ticks in fruit trees and berry-bearing bushes".

Theoretical and Practical Work Carried out by Entomologists. reported at All-Union Entomological Conference, Georgian Dept. A-U Entomological Society, Tbilisi, 4-9 Oct 1957.
Vestnik All SSSR, 1958, v.28, No. 1, p. 129-30 (author Gilyarov, M. S.)

BATYASHVILI, I. D.

Batiashvili, I. D. - "On methods of laboratory experiments", (Studies of biological-ecological moments of plant insects), Soobshch. Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR, 1948, Nos. 9-10, p. 609-11.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

BATYASHVILI, I. D.

"Thirty Years of the Georgian Beria Institute of Agriculture," Sov Agron., 10, No 2, 1952

1. BATYASHVILI, I.D.

2. USSR (600)

4. Fruit - Diseases and Pests - Black Sea Region

7. Areas of distribution of pesis of subtropical fruit crops along the Black Sea littoral, Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz. 18 no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

BATYAYEV, F.I., Inzh.

Separating potatoes by the photoelectric method. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.3:23-26 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

S/078/61/006/001/005/019
B017/B054

AUTHORS: Batyayev, I. M., Larionov, S. V., Shul'man, V. M.

TITLE: Stability of Complex Compounds of Lanthanum, Cerium, Praseodymium, and Neodymium With Aspartic Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1961, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 153 - 156

TEXT: Complex compounds of lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, and neodymium were more precisely defined by potentiometric titrations of 0.01 molar solutions of aspartic acid with 0.1 N KOH in the presence and absence of rare earth ions. The pH value was measured at 25°C by an ЛП-5 (LP-5) potentiometer and a glass electrode. Two series of titrations were conducted with a component ratio of $c_{H_2A} : c_{M^{3+}} = 1 : 1$ and $2 : 1$ (H_2A = aspartic acid). The potentiometric titration curves are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The stability of complex compounds of lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, and neodymium with aspartic acid increases in the following

Card 1/2

BATYAYEV, I.M.; LARIONOV, S.V.

Stability of complex compounds of lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium and neodymium with glutamic acid. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.2:113-115 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

S/200/62/000/012/003/005
D204/D307

AUTHORS: Batyayev, I.M. and Larionov, S.V.

TITLE: Stability of the complexes of lanthanum, praseodymium and neodymium with glycocol

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Izvestiya, no. 12, 1962, 69-73

TEXT: The present paper is concerned with the study of the stability of complexes of La, Pr, and Nd with glycocol, and of Nd with α-alamine and serine, since such work may be of importance in the study of the complexing of lanthanons with polypeptides. The stability constants were determined by potentiometric titrations, at 25 ± 0.05°C, of the above amino acids with 0.1 N KOH, in the presence and absence of the ions of La, Pr, Nd. The acid:metal ratio was 1:1 or 3:1. For a titration, 100 ml of 0.001 M amino acid were placed in the cell, followed by 0.3 to 1.7 ml of neutral MCl_3 (M = lanthanon) to an ionic strength of 0.1. The latter value did not rise by more than 5% during experiment. Logarithms of the 1st stab-

Card 1/2

Stability of the complexes ...

ility constants ($\varkappa_1$) were found to be respectively 4.18, 4.66 and 4.74 for La, Pr and Nd complexes with glycocol. A value of 4.3 was also found for log $\varkappa_2$, for the glycocol complex of Nd. For complexes of Nd with α-alanine and serine, log $\varkappa_1$ was respectively 5.04 and 4.52. Comparisom of these results with earlier work (Zh. neorg. khim., VI, 153 (1961); Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR, no. 2, 113 (1962)) showed that the stability of the complexes of La, Pr and Nd with aspartic acid is higher than the stability of the complexes of the same elements with glutamic acid or glycocol. There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Inorganic Chemistry of the Siberian Branch of AS USSR, Novosibirsk)

SUBMITTED: January 20, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041837 S/0054/64/000/002/0084/0089

AUTHOR: Batyayev, I. M.; Zakhar'yevskiy, M. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the oxidation potential in the cerous-ceric-nitric acid-water-tributylphosphate system

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya fiziki i khimii, no. 2, 1964, 84-89

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation potential, cerous ceric oxidation potential, cerium nitrate complex, electrometric determination, electromotive force determination

ABSTRACT: The normal oxidation potential of cerium (trivalent to tetravalent) in a nitric acid-water-tributylphosphate (TBP) medium was determined. Two series of runs were made using N_{H_2O}/N_{TBP} = 1/1.11 and 1/1.81. TBP is saturated with water at 1/1.04; a lower water content cannot be used because the concentrated HNO_3 in the system decomposes to form lower nitrogen oxides which would reduce the Ce IV. The apparatus shown in fig. 1. was used to measure the e.m.f. of the elements: (Pt) H_2 | HCl; H_2O; TBP | HNO_3; H_2O; TBP; Ce IV; Ce III | Pt and glass electrode | HNO_3; H_2O; TBP, Ce IV; Ce III | Pt.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041837

ENCL: 01

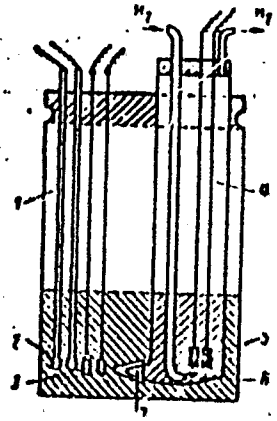


Figure 1

Cell for the electrometric determinations: 1--container; 2--two glass electrodes; 3--two polished platinum electrodes; 4--container for hydrogen polyelement ($HCl-H_2O$-TBP; HNO_3-H_2O- TBP); 5--two platinum hydrogen electrodes; 6--tube for hydrogen feed; 7--connecting tube with capillary and polished cap.

Card: 3/3

BATYAYEV, I.M.; BARTONOV, S.V.

Stability of complex compounds of lanthanum, praseodymium and neodymium with glycocoll. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.12: 69-74 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

BATYAYEVA T.F.

(2)

PART I BOOK INFORMATION SOV/5606

Soveshchaniye meteorologicheskim problemam meteorologicheskoy Antarktiki, Moscow, 1959

Trudy soveshchaniya (Theses of Reports at the Scientific Conference on Meteorological Problems in Antarctica, Moscow, 1959). Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat (Old-sity) 1959. 47 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Ed.: O.G. Sutcliffe; Tech. Ed.: I.M. Zarth.

PURPOSE: The publication is intended for meteorologists, particularly for those interested in the climatology of Antarctica.

COVERAGE: This book contains summaries of thirty-five reports presented at the Scientific Conference on Meteorological Problems in Antarctica, held in Moscow, October 25 to 28, 1959. The summaries are arranged in four groups: (1) general problems of the circulation of the atmosphere in Antarctica; (2) atmospheric circulations; (3) radiation balance, heat balance, climate and special features of individual climate; (4) methods of observation and measurement. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

PART III. RADIATION BALANCE, HEAT BALANCE, CLIMATE, AND THE CIRCULATION OF ATMOSPHERIC MASSES

Card 6/9

BATYAYEVA, T.F.; MININA, L.S.

Characteristics of the weather and atmospheric circulation in the winter of 1960-61. Meteor. i gidrol. no.2:51-57 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Meteorology)

BATYAYEVA, T.F., kand.geograf.nauk (Moskva); SIDOCHENKO, T.V., kand. geograf.nauk (Moskva)

Winter weather of 1962-1963 in the northern hemisphere. Priroda 52 no.4:124-127 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Winter)

BATYAYEVA, T.F.; SIDOCHENKO, T.V.

"Capricious" spring of 1963. Priroda 52 no.7:124-126 Jl '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov, Moskva.
(Spring)

BATYAYEVA, T.F.; MININA, L.S.

Severe winter in southern Africa. Priroda 53 no. 12:98-100 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov, Moskva.

BATYAYEVA, T.F., kand.geograf.nauk; SIDOCHENKO, T.V., kand.geograf.nauk

Weather in the winter of 1963-1964. Priroda 53 no.4:124-125 '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov, Moskva.

P[illegible]YAYEVA, T.F., kand.geograf.nauk (Moskva); SIDOCHENKO, T.V., kand.geograf.nauk (Moskva)

Autumn of 1963. Priroda 53 no.1:125-127 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

MININA, L.S.; BATYAYEVA, T.F.

Structure of the atmosphere following the invasion of tropical air over Europe. Trudy TSIP no.137:44-53 '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

BATYAYEVA, T.F.; KUZ'MITSKAYA, V.I.; UDOVENKO, Z.N.

Analysis of the maps of high-level baric topography (50-10 mb).
Trudy TSIP no.137:101-122 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

BATYAYEVA, T.F.; MININA, L.S.

Weather and the circulation of the atmosphere in the winter of 1962-1963. Trudy TSIP no.137:151-159 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

USPENSKIY, B.D., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, prof.; BELOUSOV, S.L., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; PYATYGINA, K.V.; YUDIN, M.I.; MERTSALOV, A.N., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk; DAVYDOVA, O.A.; KOPYANSKAYA, A.P.; PETRICHENKO, I.A.; MORSKOY, G.I.; TOMASHEVICH, L.V.; SAMOYLOV, A.I.; ORLOVA, Ye.I.; DZHORDZHIO, V.A.; PETRENKO, N.V.; DUBOVYY, A.S.; ROMOV, A.I.; PETROSYANTS, M.A.; GLAZOVSKAYA, M.A.; BATYAYEVA, T.F.; BEL'SKAYA, N.N.; CHISTYAKOV, A.D.; GANDIN, L.S.; BURTSEV, A.I.; MERTSALOV, A.N.; BAGROVYY, N.A.; BELOV, P.N.; ZVEREV, A.S., retsenzent; SIDENKO, G.V., [illegible] red.; DUBENTSOV, V.R., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk, nauchn. red.; SAGATOVSKIY, N.V., red.; BUGAYEV, V.A., doktor geogr. nauk, prof., red.; ROGOVSKAYA, Ye.G., red.

[Manual on short-range weather forecasts] Rukovodstvo po kratkosrochnym prognozam pogody. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat. Pt.1. Izd.2., perer. i dop. 1964. 519 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

BATYAYEVA, T.F., kand. geograf. nauk; SIROCHENKO, T.V., kand. geograf. nauk

Winter of 1964-1965 in the northern hemisphere. Priroda 54 no.4: 126-128 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov, Moskva.

BATYAYEVA, T.F., kand.geograf.nauk; SIDOCHENKO, T.V., kand.geograf.nauk

Spring of 1965 in the Northern Hemisphere. Priroda 54 no.7:125-128 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov, Moskva.

BATYAYEVA, T.F., kand.geograf.nauk; SIDOCHENKO, T.V., kand.geograf.nauk

Abnormal summer; survey of summer weather in the northern hemisphere. Priroda 54 no.10:126-128 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov, Moskva.

124-58-9-10552

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 158 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Davidenkov, N. N., Nazarenko, G. T., Batyaykin, V. G.

TITLE: On the Spontaneous Failure of Alarm-clock Springs Made of 70S2KhA Steel (O samoproizvol'nom razrushenii budil'nikovykh pruzhin iz stali 70S2KhA)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Vopr. proyektir., izgotovleniya i sluzhby pruzhin. Moscow-Leningrad, Mashgiz, 1956, pp 254-266

ABSTRACT: The spontaneous failure of spiral (band-type) springs, in the authors' opinion, is occasioned by the successive propagation of microfissures which appear on the tension side of the tightened spiral. The time elapsing up to the failure point varies sharply as a function of even a moderate (of the order of 30-40°C) change in the anneal temperature. A decisive influence on the fissure propagation is exerted by the humidity of the air. In humid air springs failed after days or even hours, whereas in dry air no failure at all was observed.

1. Clocks--Materials 2. Springs--Failure 3. Springs--Theory

V. I. Feodos'yev

Card 1/1

BATYAYKIN, V.G.; BOBROV, A.G.; GINTSBURG, Ya.S.

Uniform and concentrated deformations in hardened and tempered steel. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.7:153-158 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.

BATYCHKO, S.N.; BRAGINSKIY, R.P. [Brahins'kyi, R.P.]; P'YANKOV, G.N. [P'iankov, H.N.]; YARMILKO, Ye.G. [IArmilko, O.H.]; KABAKCHI, A.M., doktor khim. nauk

Use of high-energy radiation for the improvement of the operational characteristics of polymeric materials. Khim. prom. no.4:3-6 O-D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

BATYCKI, Wojciech; PASLAWSKA, Janina; ROGALSKI, Eugeniusz

Results of conservative treatment with hyaluronidase of in tuberculose empyema. Gruzlica 24 no.2:99-106 Feb 56.

1. Z Miejskiego Szpitala Gruzlicy Pluc im. Dluskiego we Wroclawiu. Dyrektor: W. Batycki, Wroclaw--Biskupin, ul. Zielonego Debu 13.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, compl.
pleural empyema, ther., hyaluronidase
(HYALURONIDASE, ther. use
empyema, pulm., in pulm. tuberc.

MISIEWICZ, Janina i wspolpracownicy: BATYCKI, W.; BURACZEWSKI, O.; GACKOWSKI, J.; GURTAT, B.; KOBIERSKA, H.; KOZAKOW, H.; KRZYSZKOWSKA, A.; KURYLOWICZ, W.; KUZNIECOW, A.; MULLER, H.; RAFINSKI, T.; ROMANOWSKA, Z.; SITEK, K.; STOPNICKA, M.; SZCZEPANAKI, W.; SZUSTROWA, J.; WIERZBOWSKA, M.; WIKTOROWICZ, J.

Early results of vaccination against tuberculosis with vaccines prepared from four different BCG strains. I. Gruslica 25 no.3:243-250 Mar 57.

1. Z Instytutu Gruslicy w Warszawie Dyrektor: prof. dr J. Misiewicz. Adres: Warszawa, ul Plocka 26.
(BCG VACCINATION, statist.
comparison of 4 strains (Pol))

BATYCKI, Wojciech; SZARO, Alfred

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