

BLINKIN, Semen Aleksandrovich, prof.; LAGUTINA, Ye.V., red.; BALDINA,
N.F., tekhn. red.

[Fight for a great discovery] Bor'ba za velikoe otkrytie. Moskva,
Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz, 1961. 48 p. (MIRA-14:7)
(RABIES) (PASTEUR, LOUIS, 1822-1895)

BLINKIN, S.A.

"Struggle for a great discovery" by S.A.Blinkin. Reviewed by
Kh.I.Idel'chik. Zdorov'e 8 no.3:28 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(HYDROPHOBIA--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)
(BLINKIN, S.A.)

BLINKIN, Semen Aleksandrovich, prof.; LAGUTINA, Ye.V., red.;
SKORBILINA, T.N., red.; CHULKOV, I.F., tekhn. red.

[People of great courage; conquerors of microbes] Liudi
bol'shogo muzhestva; pokoriteli mikrobov. Moskva, Medgiz,
1963. 223 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(MICROBIOLOGICAL RESEARCH)

BLINKIN, Semen Aleksandrovich; ZUYEV, V.A., red.; KOKIN, N.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Methods of rapid bacteriological diagnosis of intestinal
infections] Metody uskorennoi bakteriologicheskoi diag-
nostiki kishechnykh infektsii. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 290 p.

(MIRA 16:12)

(INTESTINES--MICROBIOLOGY) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

BLINKIN, S.A., prof. (Kiyev)

Heroic deed of a scientist. Zderov'e 9 no.5:22 My'63.

(MIRA 16:9)

(CONJUNCTIVITIS, GRANULAR)

BLINKIN, Semen Aleksandrovich, zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof.;
LAGUTINA, Ye.V., red.

[Search and discoveries; through the pages of immunology]
Piski i otkrytiia; po stranitsam immunologii. Moskva, Izd-
vo "Znanie," 1964. 70 p. (Narodnyi universitet: Fakul'tet
zdorov'ia, nos.15-16) (MIRA 17:8)

8(3)

AUTHOR:

Blinkin, S. S., Docent

SOV/105-59-10-16/25

TITLE:

Subject: Article 1-3-25 of the Specifications for the Installation of Electric Plants

PERIODICAL:

Elektrichestvo, 1959, Nr 10, p 76 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Objections are raised against the term "line length according to average current" in article 1-3-25 of the specifications for the installation of electric plants. This term is nowhere found, neither in standards nor in instructions for electric circuits. The complications arising from different interpretations of this term are pointed out here. A formula is written down which permits determination of this average current. It is recommended to complement the above article by some explanations.

Card 1/1

BLINKIN, Ya., polkovnik

Actuality of visual agitation. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.7:52-55
Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Lektor politicheskogo upravleniya Zakavkazskogo voyennogo
okruga.

BLINKINA, B.Ya.; KROPOTINA, V.F.; PECHENKIN, N.M.; KOMPANIYETS, M.F.

Discussion of S.I.Lainer's book "Alumina production" at the
Bogoslovskii and Ural Aluminum Plants. TSvet. met. 36 no.7:
91-92 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Aluminum oxide)

VOSTRETSOVA, N.P.; BLINKINA, V.Ya.

Conference of the readers of "Promyshlennaiia Energetika" held at
the Bogoslovsk Aluminum Factory. Prom.energ. 17 no.4:51 Ap
'62. (MIRA 15:4)

(Karpinsk--Electric power--Periodicals)

MOSHCHICH, P.S., kand.med.nauk; KUZ'MENKO, N.D., aspirant; BLINKMAN, R.S.,
starshiy laborant

Serological indexes (antistreptolysin-O titer, antistreptohyaluronidase
and C-reactive protein) in rheumatic fever and chronic tonsillitis
in children. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 6 no.5, 38-43 38-43 My '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry fakul'tetskoy pediatrii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. V.G.
Balaban) Kiyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni meditsinskogo
instituta imeni akad. A.A.Bogomol'tsa (direktor - dotsent V.D.Bratus').

(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (TONSILITIS-DISEASE)
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

BLINKOV, A.M., inzh.

Heat release by marine diesels in the engine room. Sudostroenie
27 no.4:30-32 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Marine diesel engines) (Heat--Radiation and absorption)

S/166/60/000/02/10/013

AUTHORS: Zvyagin, V.I., and Blinkov, D.I.,
Blinkova, G.B., and Lobanov, Ye.M.

TITLE: Negative Photodiode Effect in the Prebreakdown Region of Germanium
pn-Junctions ↑

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-
matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No.2, pp.84-88

TEXT: The negative photodiode effect consists in the diminution of the back current for a lighting of the crystal. During the switching in of the light there appears a sudden enlargement of the current intensity, whereafter it becomes slowly weaker and reaches a value smaller than the value measured in the darkness. If now the light is switched in again, then there appears a sudden decrease and a following slow increase of the current intensity. For the first time V.I.Murygin (Ref.5) has observed this effect at selenium cells. The authors investigate the same effect at specially produced germanium diodes D - 7 where the crystal surface was not varnished and which were radiated with gamma rays of Co⁶⁰. Beside of the above mentioned properties of the effect the authors proved a temperature dependence. The authors try to

Card 1/2



Negative Photodiode Effect in the
Prebreakdown Region of Germanium
pn-Junctions

S/166/60/000/02/10/013

explain the effect, but the sudden variation of the current intensity
is not explained.

There are 9 references: 4 Soviet and 5 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Uz SSR (Institute of Nuclear
Physics AS Uz SSR)

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1960

✓

Card 2/2

24.3420

S/058/62/000/003/050/092
A061/A101

AUTHORS: Zvyagin, V. I., Lobanov, Ye. M., Rubinova, E., Blinkov, D. I.

TITLE: Coefficient of visible light reflection from germanium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no.3, 1962, 1, abstract 3G4 (Sb.
"Nekotoryye vopr. prikl. fiz.", Tashkent, AN UzSSR, 1961, 51-54)

TEXT: Reproducibility and divergence of the reflection coefficient R of silicon and germanium crystals treated with standard pickling agents were examined on an $C\Phi - 2M(SF-2M)$ spectrophotometer. It was established that "grinding" and "polishing" pickling agents modify R in individual intervals of the visible spectrum region by more than 20 - 30%. These changes are explained by the composition and structure of the oxide layer. For some pickling agents and for crystal rotation about the axis perpendicular to the surface considered, the curve $R = f(\lambda)$ was found to have a series of maxima and minima, the number of which depends on crystal orientation. Curves $R = f(\lambda)$ were measured for germanium surfaces that were ground and pickled by agents used in the production of H_2O_2 and $NaOH$ semiconductor instruments, following irradiation by Co^{60} γ -rays. An attempt is made to explain the results obtained. 1/B

G. Gorodinskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

L 52409-45 DATE 19860101 BY EKA/N Pet IUP(c) JL/CC
ACCESSION NR. AT6912701 UR. 0000-88

Abstract of a report on the synthesis of a boron-doped silicon single crystal. The report describes the synthesis of a boron-doped silicon single crystal by the Czochralski method. The crystal is characterized by its high purity and low defect density. The boron content is determined by the method of nuclear emissions.

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye koordinatsionnoye soveshchaniye po aktivatsionnomu analizu
[Moscow, USSR, 1985, p. 1-2, 11 refs.]

TOPIC TAGS: neutron bombardment, thermal neutron, silicon and boron, nuclear emissions, boron content, silicon single crystal

ABSTRACT: This report describes the synthesis of a boron-doped silicon single crystal by the Czochralski method. The crystal is characterized by its high purity and low defect density. The boron content is determined by the method of nuclear emissions. This is done in two ways: by measuring the intensity of the β -radiation of ^{10}B and by measuring the intensity of the α -radiation of ^{10}B .

nuclear emissions. Both variants can be used when the boron content is greater than 10 atoms per cm³. Another method of determining boron in silicon (and also hydrogen and other light elements) involves the use of the counting properties of silicon single crystals. An extensive theoretical treatment of the latter method is given. The authors are

L 52628-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5012701

...the surface of a single crystal of silicon...

...AN ...

Card 2/2

30148
s/608/61/000/000/003/007
B143/B102

9.4160

AUTHORS: Zvyagin, V. I., Lobanov, Ye. M., Rubinova, E., Blinkov, D. I.

TITLE: Reflection coefficient of visible light reflected from germanium

SOURCE: Nekotoriye voprosy prikladnoy fiziki, 1961, 51 - 54

TEXT: The light reflection coefficient R is more dependent on the state of the surface than is the rest of physical parameters. Since R and the absorption coefficient depend on the energy structure of the crystal surface, measuring these coefficients permits to infer the energy structure of the germanium surface. Chemical polish of germanium results in the formation of an oxide coating on the crystal surface. R is not changed by etching crystals with different crystallographic directions. However, the same etching agent lays bare quite definite faces, independent of the orientation of the crystal. This means that either the ratio of the area of faces remains unaltered, or R is not dependent on the type of crystallographic faces. To decide for one or the other possibility, R_0 was measured for germanium treated with etching agents of this type. ✓

Card 1/3

30118

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B143/B102

Reflection coefficient of...

Measurements showed that differently worked crystals furnished values for R differing by 20 - 30%. This implies that R is not dependent on the type of crystallographic faces but on the composition and structure of the 10 - 50 Å thick oxide coating. Some etching agents cause R to be changed when the crystal is rotated around an axis perpendicular to the surface investigated, passing through a number of maxima and minima. If the crystals are worked with other etching agents, R is independent of the orientation of the crystal. In this case, the correct value of R is obtained. Differences in the values of R, occurring as a result of treating the crystal with the same etching agent, are related to the structure of the monoxide film which is gradually converted into dioxide in the atmosphere. Irradiated with shortwave light, this film generates an anomalously high negative photocurrent in the diodes due to the short-wave light being absorbed by the film. Gamma irradiation of germanium in moist atmosphere reduces the value of R. Apparently, irradiation of the germanium surface causes the formation of a film resembling the monoxide film. Indicative of this is the existence of the anomalously high negative photocurrent. Gamma irradiation of germanium, protected from moisture, has no effect on R. There are 1 figure and 5 references: 2

Card 2/3

30148

S/608/61/000/000/003/007
B143/B102

Reflection coefficient of...

Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: Hancock R., Edelman S. Rev. Scient. Instr., 27, 1082, 1956; Mc. Kelvey I., Longini R. J. Appl. Phys., 25, 5, 634, 1954; Ellis S. G. Journ. Appl. Phys., 28, No 11, 1262, 1957.

4

Card 3/3

30149
S/608/61/000/000/004/007
B143/B102

9.4340 (also 1143, 1150)

AUTHORS: Lobanov, Ye. M., Zvyagin, V. I., Blinkov, D. I.,
Blinkova, G. B.

TITLE: Effect of gamma rays on germanium diodes

SOURCE: Nekotoriye voprosy prikladnoy fiziki, 1961, 55 - 57

TEXT: Gamma irradiation causes a negative photoeffect in germanium diodes. The authors discovered this effect in Δ_7 (D-7) diodes, and reported on it earlier (Izv. AN UzSSR, ser. fiz. mat. nauk, 1960, no. 2). They assumed that this effect is due to inhomogeneities in the volume (Frenkel' defects). The negative photocurrent depends on the temperature and the spectral distribution of light. It increases with increasing frequency of the illuminating light. In the photocells examined, the increase in photocurrent was particularly striking at $\lambda \approx 0.6\mu$. For waves longer than 0.8μ , the negative photocurrent is practically vanishing. This means that it is due to the light being absorbed by the oxide coating and not by the surface-near layer. This was confirmed by a series of experiments. Gamma irradiation of germanium in moist atmosphere causes

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B143/B102

Effect of gamma rays on...

the formation of a film on the surface whose reflection coefficient is similar to that of monoxide-coated (etched) germanium. This results in the occurrence of the characteristic negative photocurrent. Thus, the strong change of the diode characteristics is not only due to inhomogeneities of the crystal lattice but also to the conversion of the dioxide coating into monoxide. Since surface electrons are transferred to the monoxide coating, it is assumed that it is negatively charged by applying a voltage in the blocked direction. This results in the formation of holes in the surface-near layer that provide a channel for excess conductivity. Light absorption transmits the electrons from the acceptor levels to the conduction band of the coating, and from there, overcoming a potential barrier, to the volume of the germanium. The oxide coating is positively charged due to accumulation of bound holes, which reduces their concentration in the channel and, subsequently, the reverse current. This model permitted to find empirical formulas for the excess reverse current and for the photocurrent in a germanium diode. The transient characteristics of the diode were computed, experimentally verified, and graphically compared. They were found to agree fairly well. After applying a voltage, the reverse current increases, whereas it decreases

Card 2/3

Effect of gamma rays on...

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B143/B102

when the light is turned on. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 3 refer-
ences; 1 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language
publications read as follows; Ellis S. Journ. Appl. Phys., 28, No. 11,
1262, 1957; Brattain W., Bardeen J. Bell. Syst., Techn. J., 32, 1, pp. 1
- 41, 1953.

4

Card 3/3

L 9970-65 EWT(m)/EWP(b) DIAAP/SSD/AFWL/RAEM(t) JD/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT4046913

S/0000/64/000/000/0064/0073

AUTHOR: Lobanov, Ye. M.; Zvyagin, V. I.; Zverev, B. P.; Blikh, B. I.

TITLE: Sensitivity of the neutron capture method for the determination of boron in silicon

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Institut yadernoy fiziki. Radiatsionnyye efekty* v kondensirovannykh sredakh (Radiation effects in condensed media). Tashkent, Izd-vo Nauka UzSSR, 1964, 64-73

TOPIC TAGS: n-p junction, silicon n-p junction, neutron capture, quantitative analysis, boron determination, silicon analysis, B(n,Alpha)Li reaction

ABSTRACT: After reviewing the merits, shortcomings and sensitivities of a number of methods for determining B in Si, the authors point out the sensitivity of the n-p junction of silicon to charged particles and discuss two new methods both based on the $B^{10}(n,\alpha)Li^7$ reaction, in considerable detail. The first method makes use of 479Kev γ -quanta from the excited Li^7 nuclei, while the second method is based on the ionization effects of α particles in the n-p junction. From the number of registered 479Kev γ -quanta corrected for the spatial distribution of the source, it is estimated that one can detect a boron concentration of 10^{12} atoms/cm³ in silicon. Such a concentration would be represented by 32% of the γ -radiation background.

L 9970-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4046913

ground which can be resolved. Such a background can be avoided, however, by counting α -particles from the $B^{10}(n,\alpha)Li^7$ reaction. Methods of α -particle detection are discussed. If one uses a photographic plate with silicon containing $10^{15}cm^{-3}$ of boron in a neutron beam of $10^8cm^{-2}sec^{-1}$, one would have 5 α -particles per minute. The other method of α -particle detection is based on the effect of the α -particle on the p-n junction in silicon. The sensitivity of this method is dependent on the neutron flux; ϕ , the neutron spectrum; σ , the cross-section for the $B^{10}(n,\alpha)Li^7$ reaction; N , the number of B^{10} atoms in the sample; t , the time of exposure; C , the concentration of B^{10} atoms in the sample. The minimum detectable concentration of B^{10} atoms is estimated to be $10^{10}cm^{-3}$. The minimum detectable neutron flux is estimated to be $10^7cm^{-2}sec^{-1}$. The formula is:

ASSOCIATION: Institut vadennoy fiziki AN UzSSR (Nuclear Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: 01Feb64

ENCL: 00

NO REF SOV: 010
Card 2/2

OTHER: 009

137 AND 138 CIPHERS PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX 140 AND 141 CIPHERS

CA

11C

Ammonia formation by *Aerobacter*. G. N. Il'nikov (Zoological Inst., Tomsk). *Microbiologi* 16:113-19 (1947). Liberation of NH_3 by *A. chroococcum* (I) or *A. vinelandii* (II) increases as the culture becomes more spent and can be stopped by adding fresh C nutrients or by acidifying the medium. Alkalinizing with K_2CO_3 to pH 8.4 stimulates accumulation of NH_3 without altering the total N balance. The accumulation results from re- gressive reactions of N compts. In cells of spent cultures. The deamination activity of I or II ceases when the cells are killed by an antiseptic, but accumulation of NH_3 is only slowed, not stopped. Hence deamination is not the only mechanism of NH_3 formation in spent cultures. There is pronounced urease activity, perhaps related to NH_3 formation, in cultures of I and of II. When the medium is alkalinized with K_2HPO_4 , the accumulation of NH_3 is directly related to pH in the range 7-9.18. Julian P. Smith

ASM-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

137 AND 138 CIPHERS 140 AND 141 CIPHERS

1ST AND 2ND COPIES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH COPIES

CA

11c

Common Elements

How the reaction of the medium influences nitrogen fixation activity and growth of *Azotobacter*. G. N. Bilyayev (School of Botany, Pedagogical Inst., Tomsk, Russia). *Mikrobiologiya* 17, 49-53(1948).—Cultures of *Azotobacter vinelandii* (I), *A. agilis* (II), and *A. chroococcum* (III) were tested in a sucrose soln. contg. per l. of tap water, CaSO₄ 1, MgSO₄ 0.5, and K₂HPO₄ 1 g. This medium serves as well as those contg. CaCO₃. Mixtures of K₂HPO₄ and KH₂PO₄ (concn. 0.67M) were used to vary pH between 6 and 8. As pH rises from 6 to 7.3, N-fixation activity rises, first rapidly and then more slowly. From pH 7.3 to 8 the activity is approx. const. Growth also rises, up to pH 7.3, then levels off to pH 8. Growth differences in acid and alk. mediums, plainly visible in I and II, are conspicuous in III because it shows pigmentation on the 3rd day in alk., but not till the 6th day in acid, mediums. Tests with II showed a generally similar relation between pH and fermentation rate. J. F. S.

Metallurgical Literature Classification

1ST AND 2ND COPIES

3RD AND 4TH COPIES

CH

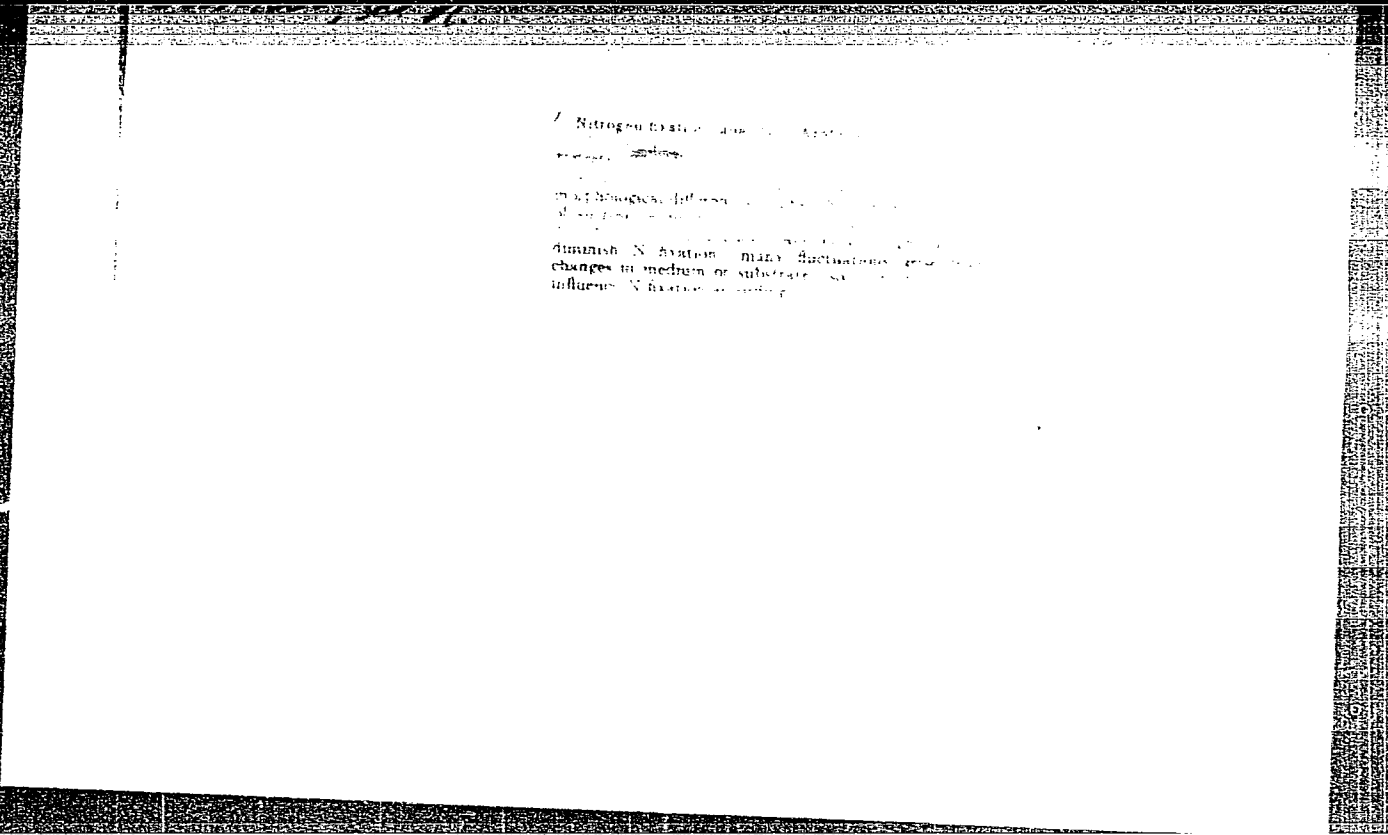
110

Growth of *Anaerobacter* and nitrogen fixation in acid and alkaline mediums. G. N. Bhatnagar (State Teachers' Inst., Tonk). *Microbiology* 20, 230-2 (1951).--*Anaerobacter* can grow and fix N in the pH range 8.5-11.0; activity is high from 8.7 to 9.4. The optimum range is 7.5-8.1. In alk.-sugar media pH and N-fixation activity decrease. In mediums contg. salts of org. acids, well in the alk. range, N-fixation activity is also decreased; the bacteria raise the alk. past the favorable pH range. Julian F. Smith

BLINKOV, G.N.

Organic acids as products of carbohydrate metabolism in Azotobacter.
Mikrobiologiya, Moskva 22 no.1:49-53 Jan-Feb 1953. (CINL 25:4)

1. Tomsk State Pedagogic Institute.



USSR .

Protein content of several *Azotobacter chroococcum* strains from Siberian soils. G. N. Bliakov (State Pedagog. Inst., Tomsk), *Microbiologiya* 23, 438-40 (1964).—Mature (8-day) cultures of various *A. chroococcum* strains varied from 24.62 to 34.33% (on dry wt.) in protein content. They were 5.69 to 8.65% richer in protein than young (30-hr.) cultures. There was no detectable relation to geographic source nor to N-fixation capacity, but the densest cultures were richest in protein and the loosest cultures were poorest. Soil made no apparent difference; wide variations might occur in a single soil and fair uniformity in quite different soils.
Julian F. Smith

BLINKOV, G. N.

Effect of salting on *Azotobacter chroococcum* and *Azotobacter galophilum*. *Mikrobiologiya* 24 no.1:43-47 Ja-F '55. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(AZOTOBACTER,
chroococcum & galophilum, eff. of salting)

Блинков, Г. Н.

USSR/Microbiology. Soil Microbiology

F-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 562

Author : G. N. Blinkov

Inst : Tomsk State Pedagogical Institute

Title : Geographical Distribution of Azotobacter
in the Soils of Siberia

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Tomskiy gos. ped. in-t, 1955,
14, 494-534

Abstract : The wide distribution of azotobacter in
different types of Siberian Soil was
investigated (180 samples gathered at
different points of Siberia were in-
vestigated). Soils without azotobacter
were a rare exception. Cultivated
soils were found to contain more
azotobacters than virgin soils.

Card 1/2

USSR/Microbiology. Soil Microbiology

F-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 1, 1957, 562

Abstract : Azotobacter chroococcum (dark colored strains, with colorless and yellow in smaller quantities) predominated. In very infrequent cases Azotobacter galophilum were found in salty soils. Literary data on the distribution of azotobacters in different soils of the Earth were cited. Bibliography -- 198 titles.

Card 2/2

Azotobacter which is stable in acid media. G. N. Blinkov (State Pedagog. Inst., Tomsk). *Mikrobiologiya* 24, 315-31 (1955). — In most Siberian soils the typical colored form of *A. chroococcum* occurs, but a colorless form appears in some soils. They differ morphologically and in acid resistance, though both forms have about the same N-fixation capacity in neutral or alk. media. At pH 5.7 the colorless form is nearly as active in N fixation as in the usual medium, whereas the colored form loses 75-80% of its activity. At pH 5.3 the colorless form still assimilates N actively, the colored form scarcely at all. In both forms proliferation is more active at 27-30° than at 20-23°, but assimilation of N is more productive at 20-23°. On agar the typical colonies are colored (brown to black), have a pasty consistency, wrinkled surface, and do not color the substrate; the colorless colonies are smooth, viscous to slimy, transparent, and have only faint luster. Occasionally a pale-cream color appears.

Julian F. Smith

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/22/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000205520004-3"

USSR/Soil Science - Biology of Soils.

J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 22, 1958. 100047

Author : Blinkov, G.N.

Inst : Tomsk State Pedagogical Institute

Title : Morphology of the More Widespread Form of Azotobacter
of the Siberian Soils.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Tomskiy Gos. ped. in-t, 1957, 16, 358-388

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 50 -

BLINKOV, G.N., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; OKUNTSOV, M.N., red.;
OSOVSKIY, A.T., tekhn.red.

[Azotobacter and its effect on higher plants] Azotobakter
i ego znachenie dlia vysshikh rastenii. Tomsk, Izd-vo
Tomskogo univ., 1959. 252 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Tomskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for Blinkov).
(Azotobacter)

BLINKOV, G.N.; NOVOSELOVA, A.N.

Azotobacter in the Podzolic soils of Siberia. Mikrobiologiya 28
no.6:911-915 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(SOIL microbiol.)
(AZOTOBACTER)

BLINKOV, G.N.

Distribution and characteristics of Azotobacter chroococcum.
Mikrobiologiya 31 no.3:493-498 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(AZOBACTER)

~~BLINKOV, I.~~

Young shoots. Voen. znan. 34 no.9:23-24 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Shooting)

BLINKOV, I.

Aiming at a target. Voen.znan. 25 no.6:9-11 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

(Target practice)

HLINKOV, I.

Five champions. Voenn. znani. 40 no.12:38-39 D '62 (MIRA 18:1)

~~BLINKOV, I. F.~~ - podpolkovnik, voyenny letchik pervogo klassa; SYUSYUKALOV,
M.P., mayor

On the road to military mastery. Vest. Vozd. Fl. 41 no. 7:20-23
Jl '58. (MIRA 11:7)

(Aeronautics--Study and teaching)
(Bombing, Aerial)

BLINKOV, I., kontr-admiral

The lesson did not turn out well. Starsh.-serzh. no.4(7):
8-9 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Naval education) (Leadership)

ZHILINSKIY, Kazimir Yanovich; BLINKOV, L.M., inzh., retsenzent; RAUSH, O.I., inzh., retsenzent; FAVOROV, B.P., nauchnyy red.; KUSKOVA, A.I., red.; ERASTOVA, N.V., tekhn. red.; KRYAKOVA, D.M., tekhn. red.

[Heat insulation of ships] Sudovaia teploizoliatsia. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1962. 404 p.

(MIRA 16:2)

(Insulation (Heat)) (Shipbuilding materials)

PINUS, N.Z., red.; BLINKOV, L.V., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Atmospheric turbulence and the bumping of airplanes] Atmosfer-
naia turbulentnost', vyzyvaiushchaia boltanku samoletov. Pod red.
N.Z.Pinusa. Moskva, Gidrometeoizdat, 1962. 166 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya.
(Atmospheric turbulence) (Stability of airplanes)

BLINKOV, N.Ye., teknik; GRIGOR'YEV, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Centralized manufacture of reinforcement bundles for bridge spans
made of prestressed reinforced concrete. Bet.i shel.-bet. no.3:
100-103 Mr '56. (MIRA 9:7)
(Bridges, Concrete) (Prestressed concrete)

BLINKOV, N.Ye., tekhnik; GRIGOR'YEV, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Device for making reinforcement bundles. Transp.strei. 6 no.12:11-
13 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Prestressed concrete) (Bridges, Concrete)

97-58-1-7/12

AUTHOR: Blinkov, N.Ye.

TITLE: Production of Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Constructions Using Improved Anchoring of Batch Reinforcement. (Izgotovleniye predvaritel'no napryazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsey usovershenstvovannym zaankerivaniyem puchkov)

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezobeton. 1958 No.1. USSR Pp 30-33

ABSTRACT: The shortcomings of implements and methods of tensioning are analysed by TsNIIS of Mintransstroy. The author in 1950 worked out principles for tensioning and fixing reinforcing batches and the means of saving 20-30% of reinforcement by weight. His suggestions are based on the possibility of obtaining the necessary interaction between batches and concrete by means of injection of the channels housing batch reinforcement. This method was worked out by A.P. Korovkin in 1948. During the casting of prestressed reinforced beams by the above mentioned method (Figure 1) each wire has an anchor at one end. At the other end of the batch a loop is formed of similar construction to the anchor designed by Ye. A. Troitskiy. Using the above described method in 1952 4 test beams were prepared as indicated in Figure 2. In two of these beams twisted batch reinforcement was used as shown in Figure 3. These testing beams varied in cross-sectional dimensions. The reinforcement used was Mark St3. Tests carried out with these 4 beams

Card 1/2

97-58-1-7/12

Production of Prestressed Reinforced Concrete Constructions Using Improved Anchoring of Batch Reinforcement.

with different refinement, tensioning and grouting and varying water/cement ratios were analysed and obtained values compared. During tests deflection of beams and deformation of concrete was investigated and graph in Figure 5 prepared. The beams were subjected to crushing tests and disintegration is illustrated in Figure 6. Figure 7 illustrates crushing of batch reinforced beams in the moment of disintegration. There are 7 Figures.

1. Beams--Casting 2. Reinforced concrete--Test methods 3. Reinforcing steel--Test methods 4. Beams--Test methods 5. Concrete--Deformation

Card 2/2

BLINKOV, R.T.

Growing select potatoes on the collective farms
Sad i ogg, no. 8, 1952

BLINKOV, S.

The painting of balls and toys with "Duprene" lacquers. S. Blinkov. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 306-7 (1936).—The film of "Duprene" lacquer sticks firmly to rubber surfaces, has high elasticity, resists well the action of acids, alkalis and H₂O. is sol. in CCl₄, CCl₂, CHCl₃ and turpentine, has no taste or odor and does not change in the range -10° to +40°. It dries at 18-20° after 8-10 hrs., at 60° after 1-1.5 hrs.; it has a somewhat lower covering power than oil lacquers, a dark color and not enough gloss. "Duprene" for lacquers is mixed with accelerators (the best are ZnO and benzidine) and pigments (all kinds of mineral and org. pigments can be used) on the rolling machine. The resulting mixt. is cut into small pieces and turpentine is added. At first the mixt. swells for 10-12 hrs. and afterward it dissolves in 2-3 hrs. The soln. contains 2% of "Duprene."
A. Pestoff

BLINKOV, S.

"Atlas of the dog's brain" by O.S.Adrianov and T.A.Mering. Reviewed
by S.Blinkov. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.1:157-158 '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(BRAIN) (ADRIANOV, O.S.) (MERING, T.A.)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

ESTABLISHED BY THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967 O - 348-100

100 *BLINKOV, S.A.* *30*

Dyeing rubber mixtures with basic dyes. S. I. APRYATKIN, S. A. BLINKOV and A. G. MENGA. *Russ.* 24,342, Oct. 31, 1931. This method consists in the introduction of the fixative known as "T" into the rubber mixt. together with the product obtained by treating phenol with sulfur.

450.36.1 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967 O - 348-100

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

BLINKOV S.M. and RUSINOV, V.S.

6291. Blinkov S.M. and Rusinov V.S. Electrophysiological analysis of the activity of the cerebral cortex in man after deafferentation of the optical area Problems of Neurosurgery, Moscow 1949, 5 (38-49) Graphs 5

EEG's of the occipital cortex were registered from patients in whom the afferent connection between the retina and the optical cortex was totally or partially interrupted. Lurje's statement, that in simultaneous registration of electrical activity of both occipital regions of the cortex a certain asymmetry is always found, was confirmed. The changes in frequency under the influence of light stimuli occur simultaneously in the 2 hemispheres. This shows that connections must exist to make such simultaneous changes of rhythm possible. In patients with hemianopsia resulting from interruption of conduction in the afferent optical paths, definite asymmetry of the electrical activity of the 2 occipital cortical regions was always found. Although the occipital cortex on the de-afferented side showed a-waves in addition to pathological slow frequencies, these were fewer than on the normal side. In cases where no a-waves were detectable at the beginning of the registration, it was possible to evoke these by repeated electrical stimulation. In this way the functional state of the de-afferented cortex is changed by impulses coming from the non-de-afferented cortex.

Ten Cate - Amsterdam

SO: Excerpta Medica - Section II Vol. III No. 11

BLINKOV, S.M.

Variability of the clinical symptom in relation to problems of localization and of restoration of functions. Vopr.neirokhir. 15 no.2:3-10 Mar-Apr 1951. (CLML 20-9)

1. Professor. 2. Of the Institute of Neurosurgery imeni Academician N.N. Burdenko (Director--Prof. B.G. Yegorov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences) of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

BLINKOV, S. M.; BRAZOVSKAYA, F. A.; PUTSILLO, M. V.

Correlation of cytoarchitectonics of cerebral cortex and distribution of conductors. Vopr. neirokhir. 15 no. 4:16-23 July-Aug 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Of the Institute of Neurosurgery imeni Academician N. N. Burdenko (Director — Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR Prof. B. G. Yegorov), of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

BRAZOVSKAYA, F.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Moscow); BLINKOV, S.M., professor, zaveduyushchiy; YEGOROV, B.G., chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR professor, direktor.

Topography of the conducting paths which connect in man the cortical areas of the temporal, parietal and occipital regions of the cerebral cortex with the pons Varolii. Vop.neirokhir. 17 no.2:22-29 Mr-Ap '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Kabinet arkhitektoniki mozga Instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Blinkov). 2. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Yegorov). 3. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Yegorov).

PUTSILLO, M.V.; BLINKOV, S.M., professor, zaveduyushchiy; YEGOROV, B.G., professor, chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, direktor.

Connections of the temporal region with the thalamus opticus in man. Vop. neirokhir. 17 no.3:37-43 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Kabinet arkhitektoniki Instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Putsillo and Blinkov).
2. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Yegorov). (Brain)

ARUTYUNOVA, A.S.; BLINKOV, S.M.

Simultaneous function of both hemispheres in focal lesions of the human brain. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 4 no.5:651-661 S-0 '54.(MIRA 8:7)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii im. E.N.Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(BRAIN, neoplasms,
simultaneous work of cerebral hemispheres in focal
lesions)

BLINKOV, S.M.

BLINKOV, S.M.; PUTSILLO, M.V.

Ansa peduncularis in man. Vop. neirokhir. 18 no.4:48-54. J1-Ag '54.
(MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz Instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko
Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(BRAIN, anatomy and histology,
*ansa peduncularis)

BLINKOV, S.M.

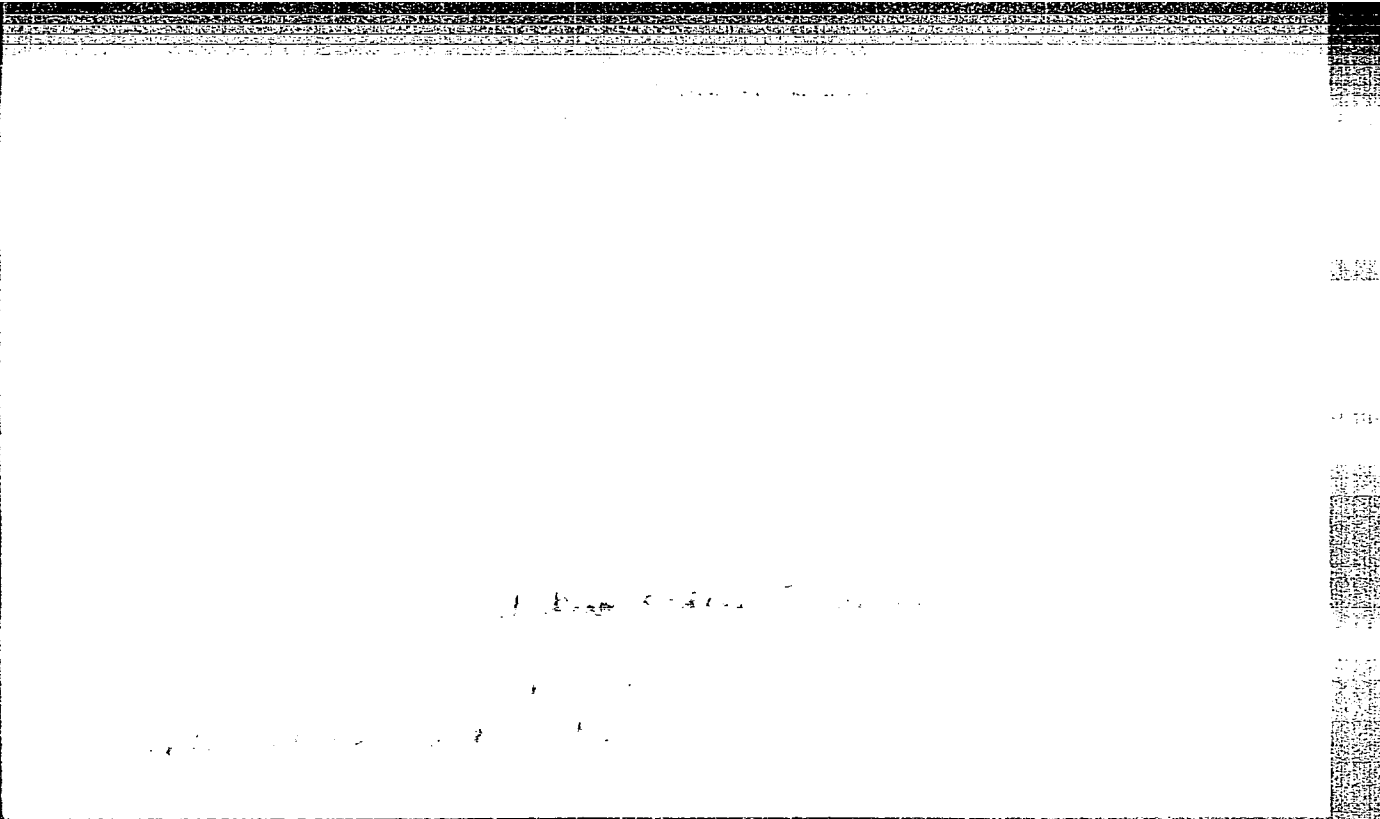
[Characteristics of the structure of the cerebrum in man; the
temporal lobe in man and the apes] Osobennosti stroenia bol'shogo
mozga cheloveka; visochnaia dolia cheloveka i obes'ian. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1955. 127 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(BRAIN)

ALEKSEYENKO, N.Yu; BLINKOV, S.M.

Conditioned reactions to cutaneous stimuli in man in unilateral focal involvement of the parietal lobe. Trudy Inst.vys.nerv.deyat. Ser.fiziol. 1:235-246 '55. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut vyeshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR i Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N.Burdenko AMN SSSR.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (TOUCH)
(BRAIN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)



BRYUSOVA, S.S.; BLINKOV, S.M.; KANDEL', E.I.

First International Congress of Neurology in Brussels, July 21-28,
1957. Vop.neirokhir. 22 no.2:44-52 M-Apr '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES) (BRAIN--SURGERY)
(HYPOTHERMIA)

BLINKOV, S.M., prof.

Anatomical conditions for a surgical approach to intracerebral
formations in the parietal lobe. Probl.sovr.neirokhir. 3:29-70
*59. (MIRA 1616)

(BRAIN—SURGERY)

(BRAIN—TUMORS)

BLINKOV, S.M., prof.

Review of Max Clara's book "Human nervous system." Vop.neirokhir.
23 no.6:59 N-D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM) (CLARA, MAX)

BLINKOV, S.M.

Changes in the brain stem in neurinoma of the eighth cranial nerve.
Vop. neurokhir. 24 no. 3:44-48 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(ACOUSTIC NERVE--TUMORS) (BRAIN--DISEASES)

BLINKOV, S. M.

"On the Structure of the Brain" (7 April 1960)

report delivered at a seminar on cybernetics, Moscow State University

So: Problemy kibernetiki, Issue 5, 1961, pp. 289-294

BLINKOV, S.M., prof. (Moskva)

Localization of focal disorders of the brain stem causing disorders of respiration in tumors of the posterior cranial fossa.
Vop.neirokhir. 25 no.1:28-33 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(BRAIN--TUMORS) (APNOEA)

ARUTYUNOVA, A.S.; BLINKOV, S.M.

Latent period of a simple motor reaction in focal brain injuries.
Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 61 no. 1:19-24 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(BRAIN—WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (MOVEMENT (PHYSIOLOGY))

BLINKOV, S.M.

Accessory nucleus of the facial nerve and crossed radicular fibers
of the principal nucleus in men. Zhur.nerv. i psikh. 61 no.2:
265-270 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N.Burdenko (dir. - prof. B.G.
Yegorov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(FACIAL NERVE)

BLINKOV, S.M.; MOISEYEV, G.D.

Determining the density of the capillary network in organs and tissues of man and animals irrespective of the thickness of the microtomic section. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.2:465-468 S '61.

(MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii im. N.N.Burdenko Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.N.Anichkovym.
(CAPILLARIES)

BLINKOV, S.M., prof.; BRAZOVSKAYA, F.A., kand.med.nauk

Projection of the lateral ventricle on the sulci and gyri of the
cerebrum in brain tumors. Probl.sovr.neirokhir. 4:85-94 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

(BRAIN--TUMORS)

BLINKOV, S.M., prof.; BRAZOVSKAYA, F.A., kand.med.nauk

Topography of the internal capsule in a healthy man and in a
brain tumor. Probl.sovr.neirokhir. 4:315-321 '62.

(MIRA 16:2)

(BRAIN—TUMORS)

BLINKOV, S.M.; YEGOROV, B.G. (Moskva)

Topography of neuroectodermal intracerebral tumors (on the
method for surgical interventions in tumors of the cerebrum).
Vop.neirokhir. 25 no.1:5-9 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
institut neyrokhirurgii imeni akad. N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR.
(BRAIN—SURGERY) (BRAIN—TUMORS)

BLINKOV, S.M. (Moskva A-57, Leningradskiy prospekt 75A, kvartira 44)

Glial index and distribution density of glial cells in the
human brain stem. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 45 no.7:42-77
Je '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Laboratoriya neyrokhirurgicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. S.M.
Blinkov) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo
Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BLINKOV, Samuil Mikhaylovich; GLEZER, Il'ya Isaakovich; DYSKIN,
Ye.A., red.

[Human brain in figures and tables] Mozg cheloveka v
tsifrakh i tablitsakh. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 470 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

BLINKOV, S.M.; IVANITSKIY, G.R.

Amount of glial cells in the human brain. Biofizika 10 no.5:817-825
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii imeni N.N.Burdenko AMN SSSR i Institut
biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

ARUTYUNOVA, A.S.; ~~BLINKOV, S.M.~~ prof.; PUTSILLO, M.V.

Density of capillary network in the formations of the dog brain.
Arkh. anat., gist. 1 embr. 49 no.8:28-33 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya neyrokhirurgicheskoy anatomii (zav.- prof. S.M. Blinkov) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta neyrokhirurgii imeni akademika N.N. Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.

BLINKOV, S.M.; KARASEVA, T.A.

Aphasia and mirror writing in left-handed persons following
lesion of the left hemisphere. Zhurnal nevrologii i psikh. 65 no.12:
1767-1772 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut neyrokhirurgii im. Burdenko AMN SSSR, Moskva.
Submitted May 28, 1964.

2850 Blinkov, V. V.

Issledovanie polzuchesti betona pri povtornykh dlitel'nodeystvuyushikh nagruzkakh. L., 1954. 12 s. 19 sm. (Vsesouz. nauch.issled. in-t gidrotekhniki im. B. E. Vedenevaya). 100 Ekz. Bestsl. - (54-55787)

BLINKOV, V. V.

"Investigation of the Creep of Concrete Under Secondary Long-Acting Loads."
Cand Tech Sci, All Union Sci-Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering, Leningrad, 1954.
(KL, No 2, Jan 55)

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

Blinkov, V. V.

124-1957-10-12272

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 10, p 148 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Blinkov, V. V.

TITLE: Study of the Deformation of Concrete Under Pure Shear (Issledovaniye deformatsiy betona pri chistom sdvige)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Vses. n. i. in-ta gidro-tekhn., 1955, Vol 53, pp 65-73

ABSTRACT: Torsional shear deformations were determined on hollow concrete cylinders having an outside diameter of 20 cm, and an inside diameter of 14 cm, and a length of 80 cm. Instantaneous deformations were studied on specimens in the course of 340 days by means of strain gauges glued at an angle of 45° to the generatrix. The deformations in the direction of the main compressive and tensile stresses were found equal, while the deformations along a cylindrical specimen subjected to tension do not surpass the corresponding deformations of a singularly stressed prismatic specimen. This contradicts Freysine's hypothesis on the possibility of obtaining torsional deformations 30-40 times greater than the deformations due to axial tension. Creepage was studied on specimens in the course of 256 days; the specimens remained 33 days under load, whereupon they were unloaded and observed

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124-1957-10-12272

Study of the Deformation of Concrete (cont.)

for 22 days. The creep deformations under a stress of 14 kg/cm^2 did not disappear up to the 33rd day, which indicates the inconsistency of the capillary theory of creep, according to which there should not be any creep deformations during torsion. Partial recoverance of the creep deformation occurred during the subsequent 22 days. The volumetric deformation, shrinkage, and temperature did not influence the results.

A. Ye. Desov

Card 2/2

BLINKOV, V.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating the creep of concrete under repeated sustained
loads. Izv. VNIIG 60:105-127 '58. (MIRA 13:6)
(Concrete--Testing)

BI OV, V.V., inzh.; KUZNETSOVA, M.A., inzh.

Coordinating conference on the problems of actual studies of
hydraulic engineering structures. Gidr. stroi. 33 no.11:59-60
N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Hydraulic structures--Congresses)

BLINKOV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; FIGALEVA, N.A., inzh.

Determination of stresses in the elements of the precast
components of the reinforced concrete foundation of a turbogener-
ator. Energ. stroi. no. 4:18-23 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

YANUS, R.I., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; VDOVIN, Yu.A., inzh.;
BLINKOV, V.Ya., inzh.; POLOVNIKOVA, L.A., inzh.

Properties of cold-rolled steel in reels for use in electric
transformers. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.9:62-63 S '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Electric transformers) (Steel--Magnetic properties)

LUTIDZE, Sh.I.; BLINKOV, Ye.L.

Calculation of a network with a saturable reactor feeding an
inductive load. Elektroenergetika no.4:49-54 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric coils) (Magnetic circuits)

S/196/62/000/004/002/023
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Lutidze, Sh.I., and Blinkov, Ye.L.

TITLE: Calculation of a circuit with saturated choke
operating on an inductive load

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.4, 1962, 12, abstract 4 A64. (Elektroenergetika,
no.4, 49-54)

TEXT: Calculation of a three-phase circuit with a saturating choke operating under conditions of forced pre-magnetisation is considered. Instantaneous values of current and voltage are determined and also the relationship between the direct component of magnetic induction in the saturating choke and the alternating component. The calculation reduces to calculation of a single-phase circuit (see sketch). This circuit consists of a reactance X and the saturating choke with d.c. pre-magnetisation connected in series. Using linear segments to represent the magnetisation curve of the saturating choke, expressions are derived for the direct component of the magnetic field of the saturating choke when the alternating induction

Card 1/2

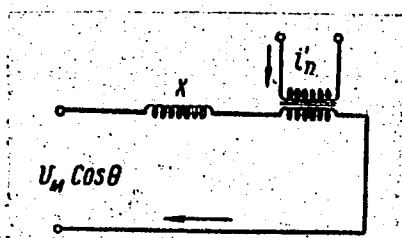
Calculation of a circuit with ...

S/196/62/000/004/002/023
E194/E155

component is altered. Voltage and current oscillograms are compared with curves calculated by the formula. 3 lit.refs.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Figure



Card 2/2

BLINKOVA, A.A.; BRESLER, S.Ye.; LANTSOV, W.A.

DNA synthesis in the process of bacterial conjugation. Genetika
no.2:13-21 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institute of High Molecular Compounds, Academy of Sciences
of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.

9.6000

67969

SOV/112-59-21-44190

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 21, pp 90 - 91 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Blinkova, A.S.

TITLE: The Torque Calculation of an Electric Measuring Instrument of a Magneto-Electric System with Moving Magnet ↗

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. zaochn. energ. in-ta, 1958, Nr 9, pp 219-238

ABSTRACT: The methods of calculation of the magnetic moment M_m of a moving magnet are given. For determining the demagnetization coefficient m the magnet is replaced by an equivalent ellipsoid of revolution with the axes a , b and c . The formula for the demagnetization coefficient along the polar axis is

$$m = \frac{(p^2 - 1) \sqrt{q^2 - 1}}{p [F(\alpha, \varphi) - E(\alpha, \varphi)]}$$

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where $F(\alpha, \varphi)$ - elliptic integral of the first kind, $E(\alpha, \varphi)$ - elliptic integral of the second kind;

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SOV/112-59-21-44190

The Torque Calculation of an Electric Measuring Instrument of a Magneto-Electric System with Moving Magnet

$$p = \frac{a}{b}; \quad q = \frac{a}{c}; \quad \sin \alpha = \frac{q}{p} \sqrt{\frac{p^2 - 1}{q^2 - 1}}; \quad \sin \varphi = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{q^2}}$$

The value of M_m is determined by the formula $M_m = \frac{B_d - H_d}{4\pi} V_m$, where B_d - the

intrinsic induction in the magnet material, H_d - intensity in the material of the magnet, V_m - volume of the magnet. Experimental and computed values of magnetic moments are compiled in a table. For magnets of various forms and weights made of various magnetically hard materials the computation error is $\leq 5\%$ as compared with the experiment. Calculation formulas for determining the field intensity of rectangular coils, which are usually used in instruments, are very complicated; therefore the formula for calculation of the field intensity of round coils was applied. The length and thickness of an equivalent round coil is taken equal to those of a rectangular coil. The mean radius of a round coil is determined under the assumption that the areas of both coils are equal and the same number of turns is taken. The mean field intensity inside the volume occupied by the magnet was determined as an arithmetic mean for three points: the center of the magnet and its cones. The tables supplied show that

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67969

SOV/112-59-21-44190

The Torque Calculation of an Electric Measuring Instrument of a Magneto-Electric System with Moving Magnet

the computed mean field intensity as compared with the measured one gives an error of 1.5 - 5%. The scales of instruments obtained as result of analytical calculation and of experimental measurements on models are given. The tables show that the accuracy of calculation as compared with the experiment is 3 - 16%. A comparative characteristic of instruments with a moving frame and of instruments with a moving magnet is given.

M.S.Ts.

Card 3/3

S/166/60/000/02/10/013

AUTHORS: Zvyagin, V.I., and Blinkov, D.I.,
Blinkova, G.B., and Lobanov, Ye.M.

TITLE: Negative Photodiode Effect in the Prebreakdown Region of Germanium
pn-Junctions 1

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-
matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No.2, pp.84-88

TEXT: The negative photodiode effect consists in the diminution of the back current for a lighting of the crystal. During the switching in of the light there appears a sudden enlargement of the current intensity, whereafter it becomes slowly weaker and reaches a value smaller than the value measured in the darkness. If now the light is switched in again, then there appears a sudden decrease and a following slow increase of the current intensity. For the first time V.I.Murygin (Ref.5) has observed this effect at selenium cells. The authors investigate the same effect at specially produced germanium diodes D - 7 where the crystal surface was not varnished and which were radiated with gamma rays of Co⁶⁰. Beside of the above mentioned properties of the effect the authors proved a temperature dependence. The authors try to

Card 1/2



Negative Photodiode Effect in the
Prebreakdown Region of Germanium
pn-Junctions

S/166/60/000/02/10/013

explain the effect, but the sudden variation of the current intensity
is not explained.

There are 9 references: 4 Soviet and 5 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Uz SSR (Institute of Nuclear
Physics AS Uz SSR)

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1960



Card 2/2

30149

S/608/61/000/000/004/007

B143/B102

9.4340 (also 1143, 1150)

AUTHORS: Lobanov, Ye. M., Zvyagin, V. I., Blinkov, D. I.,
Blinkova, G. B.

TITLE: Effect of gamma rays on germanium diodes

SOURCE: Nekotoriye voprosy prikladnoy fiziki, 1961, 55 - 57

TEXT: Gamma irradiation causes a negative photoeffect in germanium diodes. The authors discovered this effect in $\Delta-7$ (D-7) diodes, and reported on it earlier (Izv. AN UzSSR, ser. fiz. mat. nauk, 1960, no. 2). They assumed that this effect is due to inhomogeneities in the volume (Frenkel' defects). The negative photocurrent depends on the temperature and the spectral distribution of light. It increases with increasing frequency of the illuminating light. In the photocells examined, the increase in photocurrent was particularly striking at $\lambda \approx 0.6\mu$. For waves longer than 0.8μ , the negative photocurrent is practically vanishing. This means that it is due to the light being absorbed by the oxide coating and not by the surface-near layer. This was confirmed by a series of experiments. Gamma irradiation of germanium in moist atmosphere causes

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