KOGAN, A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BOLOTINA, O., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk; DOMBROVSKIY, A., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Determining the capacity of water pipes. Zhil.-kom.khoz.5 no.6:
23-24 '55.   (Water pipes)   (MIRA 9:1)

FAYNBERG, A.I., kand.ekon.nauk; DOMBROVSKIY, A.A., kand.ekon.nauk;
POPOV, N.S., kand.ekon.nauk; SKVORTSOVA, N.T., kand.ekon.nauk;
STROGANOVA, T.A., kand.ekon.nauk. Prinimali uchastiye: BOLOTINA,
O.A., kand.ekon.nauk; GUL'BINOVICH, M.I., PROTSENKO, D.I., red.;
SALAZKOV, N.P., tekhn.red.

[Economics, organization, and planning of municipal services]
Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovanie gorodskogo khoziaistva.
Pod obshchei red. A.I.Fainberga. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.
khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 451 p.   (MIRA 13:2)
                    (Municipal services)

BOLOTINA, O.P.; VORONIN, L.G., zaveduyushchiy.

Conditioned motor responses to time in dogs. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 1:29-34 '52.
(MLRA 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti.
(Conditioned response)

BOLOTINA, O.P.; VORONIN, L.G., zaveduyushchiy.

Conditioned motor responses to time in monkeys. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 1:196-204 '52.
(MLRA 6:8)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti.
(Conditioned response)

MD

// Effect of phenamine on the impulse-conditioned reflexes with respect to time in lower species of monkeys. O. P. Bolotina and A. A. Popova. *Trudy Inst. Physiol.* im *Pavlova* Z, 64-8(1953); *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 43367. E. Wierbicki

(1)

Effect of bromine and caffeine on the conditioned reflexes
with respect to time in dogs and monkeys. O. P. Bolotina. MD
Trudy Inst. Physiol. im. Pavlova 2, 52–63(1953); Referat.
Zhur., Khim. 1954, No. 43357.   E. Wierbicki

BOLOTINA, O. P.,

"On Comparative Physiology of the Conditioned Reflex to Time." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences) Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Leningrad, 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56

------ ··--·10/0 rny.Biochem. Aug 57

3465. BOLOTINA O. P. Lab. for Comp. Physiol. of Higher Nervous Activity, Leningrad. *Conditioned motor reflexes to time in dogs with damaged cerebral hemispheres (Russian text) TRUDY INST. FIZIOL. I. P. PAVLOVA AKAD. NAUK 1956, 5 (103-109) Graphs 4 Disturbance of conditioned reflexes to 'clear' time after removal of so-called cortical inter-projection areas (places where association between various cortical areas take place) is observed only in the post-operative period. In 2 dogs motor and salivary components of the conditioned reflex appeared in the first experimental day (6th day after operation). In 2 other dogs only the salivary component was spontaneously reestablished. Paw pressure on the pedal had to be carried forcibly as in formation of the conditioned reflex, which led to a rapid reestablishment of the conditioned reflective activity. Experiments using inhibition, external stimulation or various bromide doses gave similar results as before operation. References 6.

Pronin - Moscow

Laboratoriya srvnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'-nosti.ZAveduyushchiy - L. G. Voronin.

BARU, A.V.; BOLOTINA, O.P.; KRASUSKAYA, N.A.; LUKINA, Ye.V.; PAVLOV, B.V.;
PRAZDNIKOVA, N.V.; SAF'YANTS, V.I.; CHEBYKIN, D.A.

Material on a study of the dynamics of conditioned reflex activity
of representatives of certain classes of vertebrates. Trudy Inst.
fiziol. 8:99-106 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'-
nosti (zaveduyushchiy - B.V. Pavlov) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.
Pavlova AN SSSR.
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--VERTEBRATES) (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)

BARU, A.V.; BOLOTINA, O.P.; PAVLOV, B.V.; PRAZDNIKOVA, N.V.; SAF'YANTS,
V.I.; CHEBYKIN, D.A.

Influence of alimentary excitability, and the size and quality of
alimentary reinforcement on the conditioned reflex activity of
represnetatives of some classes of vertebrates (fishes, birds,
and mammals). Trudy Inst. fiziol. 9:274-284 '60.   (MIRA 14:3)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti
(zaveduyushchiy - B.V.Pavlov) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova.
          (CONDITIONED RESPONSE)   (NUTRITION)
                    (VERTEBRATES)

S/365/62/002/000/042/042
D405/D301

AUTHORS: Rokotova, N.A., Bogina, I.D., Bolotina, O.P.,
                Kucherenko, T.M., Rogovenko, Ye.S. and Sheykin, R.L.

TITLE: Effect of prolonged limitation of motor activity on
                vital functions in monkeys

SOURCE: Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii. v. 2. Ed. by N. Sisa-
                kyan and V. Yazdovskiy. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962,
                417-427

TEXT: The experiments were conducted on four monkeys (of
three different types). The first experimental series lasted for
10 days and the second for 3½ months. The experiments were conduct-
ed in two different models of fixators: one designed by Lilly and
Mason, and the second by R.L. Sheykin. The pulse and respiration
rates were determined, as well as the weight of the monkeys prior
to, and after the experiments. It was found that prolonged limita-
tion of motor activity has no harmful effect on the physiological
functions of the monkeys, their behavior and the state of their ner-

Card 1/2

Effect of prolonged limitation ...   S/865/62/002/000/042/042
D405/D301

vous system. During the first 2-4 days of restricted motion some
(insignificant) changes in sleeping time and a depression in the
orienting reflex were observed. These effects did not last long
and after 3-5 days already the functions of the animals returned to
normal. Monkeys, kept in a fixator, can serve as valuable objects
for further investigations. The amount of food consumed by the ani-
mals dropped by 26-50%, whereas the composition of the diet remain-
ed practically unchanged. The weight of the monkeys increased
sharply (by about 50%) during a fixation period of 3½ months. The
pulse and respiration rates were not appreciably affected. The hair
and skin were in a good state. The apparatus developed by Sheykin
proved to be more advantageous than that of Lilly and Mason. There
are 5 figures and 4 tables. The most important English-language
references read as follows: Lilly J.C.F. Appl. Physiol., 12, 1 1958
and Mason J.W.F. Appl. Physiol. 12, 1, 1958.

Card 2/2

PAVLOV, B.V.; BARU, A.V.; BOLOTINA, G.P.; PRAZDNIKOVA, N.V.

Data on comparative physiology of trace conditioned reflexes.
Zhur. vys. nerv. deiat. 12 no.4:630-636 Jl-Ag '62.
(MIRA 17:11)
1. Laboratory of Comparative Physiology of Higher Nervous Acti-
vity, Pavlov Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Scien-
ces, Leningrad.

BOLOTINA, O.P.

Effect of the quantity and quality of food reinforcement and the
intensity of the response to a food stimulus on the conditioned
reflex activity in the lower apes (baboons). Trudy Inst. fiziol.
10:213-222 '62   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy deya-
tel'nosti (zav. - B.V. Pavlov) Instituta fiziologii imeni
Pavlova AN SSSR.

BOLOTINA, O.P.; PAVLOV, B.V.; ZEMLYAN/YA, A.F.

Trace conditioned reflexes in lower monkeys. Zhur. vys.
nerv. deiat 13 no.6:1032-1038 N-D '63.   (MIRA 17:7)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vysshey nervnoy
doyatel'nosti Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

Dissertation: "Biochemical Study of Drain Liquid in the Process of Purification with Active Sludge." Cand Tech Sci, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Water Supply, Sewerage, and Hydraulic Engineering Structures (VODGEO), 17 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 8 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

BOLOTINA, O.T.

Reactivation of sludge in aeration tanks at the Lublin sewage
treatment plant. Vod. i san. tekh. no.8:19-21 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Lublin--Sewage--Purification)

GAVRILOV, N.V.; BOLOTINA, O.T.; IVANYUSHIN, G.I.; VINOKUROVA, Ye.B.,
    red.izd-va; SHLIKHT, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Automatic remote control units at the Lyublino Aeration
Plant] Elementy avtomaticheskogo distantsionnogo kontrolia
i upravleniia na Liublinskoi stantsii aeratsii. Moskva,
Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 62 p.   (MIRA 12:10)
    (Lyublino--Sewage--Purification)   (Remote control)

BOLOTINA, O.T.

Composition and properties of regenerated activated sludge. Vod. i
san. tekh. no.10:27-32 O '60.   (MIRA 13:11)
    (Sewage—Purification—Biological treatment)

BOLOTINA, O. T.

Paper scheduled for presentation at the Intl Water Pollution Research Conf, London, 3-7 Sep 62:

"The Present State of Water Purification and Trends in Research Work on Water Purifying Equipment in Moscow" by N. M. POPOVA and O. T. BOLOTINA.

BOLOTINA, O.T., kand.tekhn.nauk

The nature of colloids in sewage. Vod.i san.tekh. no.4:4-6
Ap '62.   (MIRA 15:8)
          (Sewage--Analysis)   (Colloids)

BOLOTINA, O.T.; SUKHIY, P.A.

Study of the Moscow sewer system. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 36 no.8:31-33
Ag '62.   (MIRA 16:1)
                        (Moscow—Sewerage)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fruits. Berries.   M.

Abs Jour   :   Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44324

Author   :   Bolotina, R.I.
Inst   :   -
Title   :   The Bashkiraky Velikan Variety Black Currant.

Orig Pub   :   Sad i ogorod, 1957, No 10, 94.

Abstract   :   No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 161 -

SC7/75-13-5-16/24

AUTHORS: Gorbenko-Germanov, D. S., Zenkova, R. A., Bolotina, T. L.

TITLE: Method for the Quantitative Determination of Crystal Water in
              Some Crystal Hydrates by Their Absorption Spectra in the Near
              Infra-Red Region (0,8-2,5μ) (Metod kolichestvennogo opredeleniya
              kristallizatsionnoy vody v nekotorykh kristallogidratakh po ikh
              spektram pogloshcheniya v blizhney infrakrasnoy oblasti (0,8-
              2,5μ))

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 5, pp 590-594
              (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For the precise determination of the crystal water according
              to the method described in the present paper only milligram
              quantities of substance are needed. In order to be able to
              select an analytical band of the spectrum of liquid water for
              the subsequent investigation of crystal hydrates the authors
              recorded the spectrum of the liquid water in the range 0,8μ
              and 2,5μ (Refs 1, 2) with layer thickness of 0,046 - 100 mm.
              All measurements were performed in an infra-red spectrometer
              IKS -11. As analytical band the band at 5130 cm^{-1} was chosen
Card 1/4   which exhibits the greatest intensity. Besides, in wave lengths

· Method for the Quantitative Determination of Crystal Water in Some Crystal
  Hydrates by Their Absorption Spectra in the Near Infra-Red Region ($0,8-2,5\mu$)

$<1,9\mu$ a very dense absorption occurs owing to the low trans-
parency of solid preparations in this range of wave length.
For the recording of spectra of preparations in the solid phase
the equipment ИКС-1, produced in series, was somewhat completed,
since it did not guarantee the required precision. These
modifications are detailed in the paper. For the recording of
the absorption spectra of the solid crystal hydrates they were
pressed in an optically inactive medium (dried, finely pulverized
KCl, permeable up to 20μ). The data of the hydraulic press
used for this purpose are given. The thickness of the resulting
tablets was measured by micrometer. The recording of the spectra
showed that the band of the liquid water at 5130 cm^{-1} in crystal
hydrates is in several cases split up, the parts being divided
by $100-200$ cm^{-1}. This division and splitting of the band of
liquid water proves the deep penetration of the water molecule
into the molecule of the crystal hydrates. The authors also
established a calibration curve. As standard the octahydrate of
europium-sulfate $Eu_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 8H_2O$ was used, this compound being

Card 2/4

Method for the Quantitative Determination of Crystal Water in Some Crystal
Hydrates by Their Absorption Spectra in the Near Infra-Red Region $(0,8-2,5\mu)$

very stable. Besides it is possible to check the stability of
this compound during the recording of the spectra bv means of
the character of the dissociation of the electron bands of
Eu^{3+} which lie in the range between 4000 and 5500 Å (Ref 3).
This control was performed on a spectrograph ИСП-51. For the
determination of the position of the 3 extreme points, which
correspond with the absorption maximum as well as with the
points of maximal transparency on both sides of the absorption
maximum, the spectrum was recorded qualitatively. The precise
measurement was then carried out on these 3 qualitatively de-
termined extreme points only. In the same points also the ab-
sorption of a tablet of pure KCl was measured (blank test).
The calculation of the optical density from the absorption
values of these 3 special points is precisely described in the
paper. This method was used for the analysis of various crystal
hydrates; the results are satisfactory. The method renders
possible the micro-determination of water in crystal hydrates

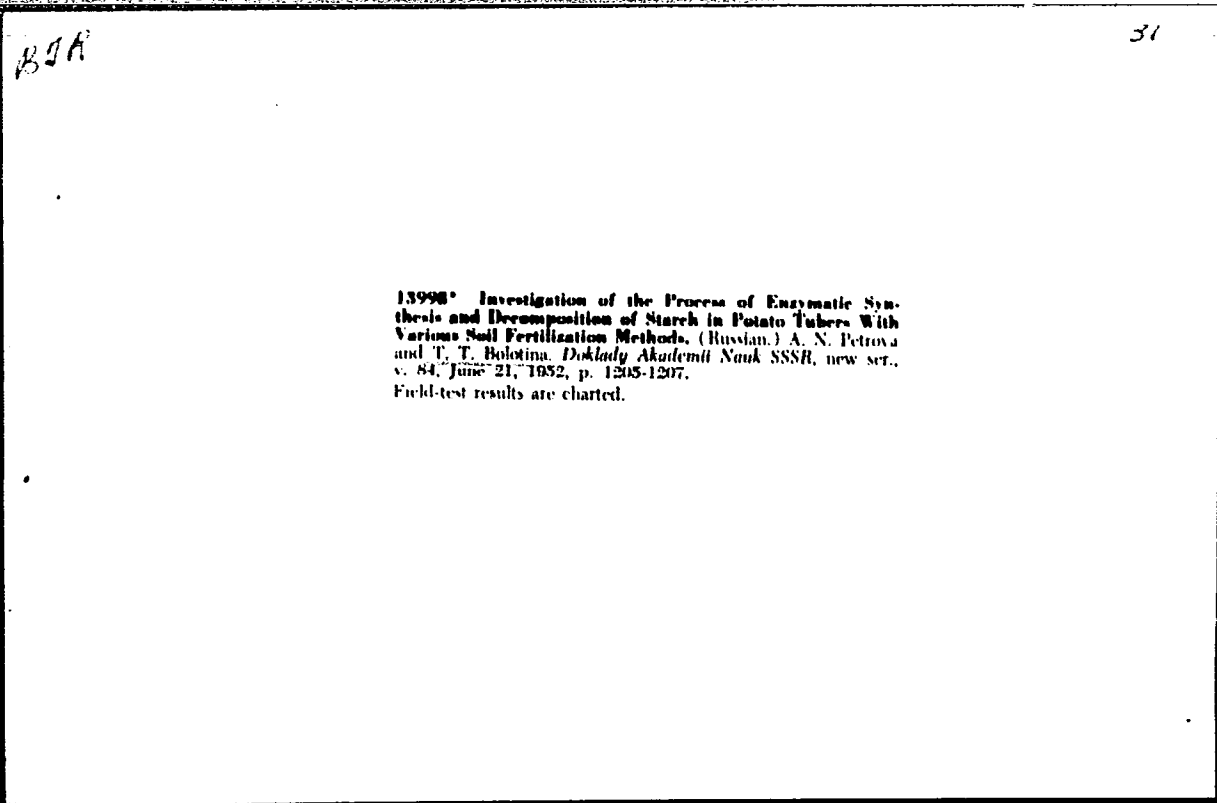Card 3/4   in amounts which are already too small for a gravimetric

SOV/75-13-5-16/24

Method for the Quantitative Determination of Crystal Water in Some Crystal
Hydrates by Their Absorption Spectra in the Near Infra-Red Region ($0,8-2,5\mu$)

determination. There are 6 figures and 3 references, 0 of
which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 14, 1957

Card 4/4

31

13996* Investigation of the Process of Enzymatic Synthesis and Decomposition of Starch in Potato Tubers With Various Soil Fertilization Methods. (Russian.) A. N. Petrova and T. T. Bolotina. Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, new ser., v. 84, June 21, 1952, p. 1205-1207.
Field-test results are charted.

BOLOTINA, T.T.:TOZENFEL'D, Ye.L.

Electrophoretic study on glycogen-protein complexes. Doklady Akad.
nauk SSSR 87 no. 4:643-644 1 Dec 1952.   (CLML 23:5)

1. Presented by Academician A. I. Oparin 9 October 1952.

PETROVA, A.N.; BOLOTINA, T.T.; KOBZEVA, A.A.

Investigation of the processes of synthesis and hydolysis of starch in potato tubers at various periods of vegetation. Biokhimiya 18, 47-50 '53.   (MLRA 6:1)

(CA 47 no.15:7606 '53)

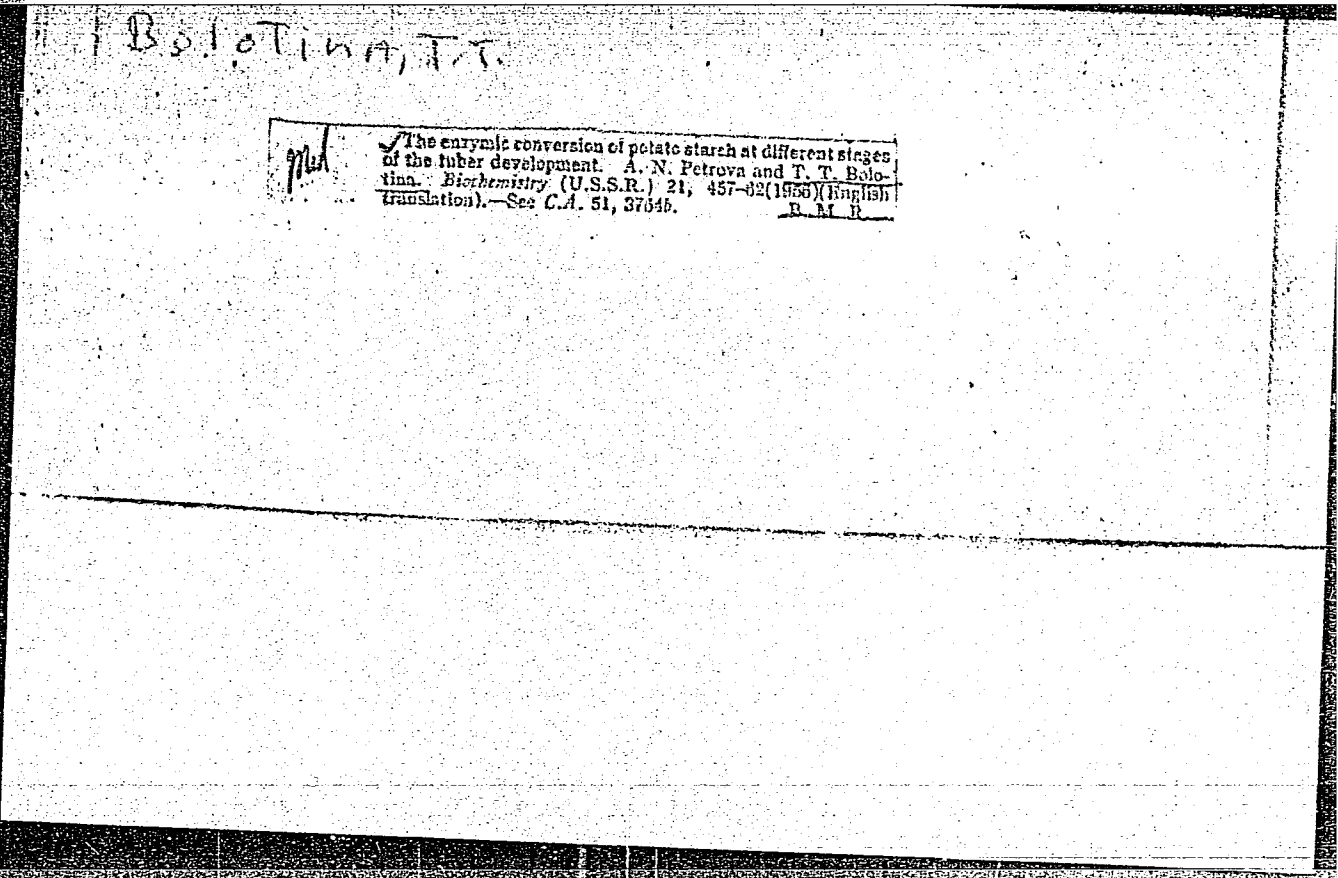1. Lab. Physiol. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow.

BOLOTINA, T.T.; PETROVA, A.N.

Phosphoglucomutase of potato tubers. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 88, 1027-9
'53.   (MLRA 6:2)
(CA 47 no.21:11359 '53)

(ψ)

The processes of enzymic synthesis and splitting of starch in potato tubers at different temperatures. A. N. Petrova, T. T. Bolotina, and A. A. Kolızeva (Lab. Physiol. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). Biokhimiya 19, 64-7 (1954); cf. C.A. 47, 7898f.—Potato tubers, variety Lorkh, at different temps. have a different content of starch and reducing substances. The starch-splitting properties of tubers kept at higher temps. are not as great as when stored at lower temps. The synthetic and phosphoglucomutase activities do not seem to differ.   B. S. Levine

БОЛОТИНА, Т. Т.

Phosphoglucomutase of potato tubers in their aging and storage. T. T. Bolotina and A. N. Petrova. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 99, 119–21(1954); cf. C.A. 47, 11359g.—The phosphoglucomutase activity of potato tubers (measured on aq. exts.) drops as the tubers ripen and accumulate starch; however, the synthetic activity (in respect to starch formation) increases with ripening. The effect was most pronounced after storage of the tubers for 1 month. The phosphoglucomutase of the potato is activated by Na₂SO₄ and MgSO₄.   G. M. Kosolapoff

The enzymic conversion of potato starch at different stages of the tuber development. A. N. Petrova and T. T. Bolo-tina (Lab. Physiol. Chem., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Biokhimiya* 21, 451–8(1956).—During the blooming period and at harvest time potato tubers were extd. by the method of B. and P. (*C.A.* 47, 11359g). Phosphoryiation and hy-drolytic activities in the exts. were detd. after 16–18 hrs. of dialysis. Reducing P-contg. esters and reducing substances not contg. P and free from sugars were detd. quantitatively in the non-dialyzed exts. The detns. of the synthesizing activity and of the phosphoglucomutase activity (conversion of glucose-1-phosphate to glucose 6-phosphate) were made by methods previously described (*C.A.* 48, 8983d). The phos-phorylase fraction was pptd. with (NH₄)₂SO₄, using 28 g./100 ml. of the ext. at 30°; ppt. was dissolved in 0.1N citrate buffer, pH 6.5, and dialyzed for 24 hrs. against H₂O. Quant. accumulation of the starch was detd. by the enzyme conversion method. The phosphorolytic and hydrolytic activities of the tuber exts. progressively tapered down as the tuber ripened. The lowered intensity of the phospho-glucomutase activators is one of the important factors participating in the increase of the synthetic activity and in the reduction of the phosphoglucomutase activity of the aq. tuber exts. The main part of the reducing substances in the potato tuber consisted of P-free compds. As the tubers ripened and the accumulation of starch progressed the quantity of P-free reducing substances went down; at the same time the quantity of P-contg. reducing compds. was only slightly changed, if at all. — B. S. Levine

Bolotina, T.T.

The enzymic conversion of potato starch at different stages of the tuber development. A. N. Petrova and T. T. Bolotina. Biochemistry (U.S.S.R.) 21, 457-62(1956)(English translation).—See C.A. 51, 3764b. R. M. R.

Peculiarities of enzymic transformations of carbohydrates in various parts of the potato tuber. T. T. Bobalsa and A. N. Petrova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 109, 1171-3 (1956).—Free sugars are concd. largely in the lower parts of the tuber; reducing P compds. are distributed fairly uniformly; synthetic phosphorylase activity is highest in the upper part of the tuber, while phosphoglucomutase activity is highest in the lower parts. Addn. of activators of the latter enzyme suppresses the synthetic activity more in the lower parts than in the top. Starch hydrolysis occurs most actively in the lower part than in the top, as does accumulation of reducing substances. G. M. Kosolapoff

Laboratoriya fiziologicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A. I. Oparinum (ENZYMES) (CARBOHYDRATES) (POTATOES)

BOLOTINA, T.T., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Study of
enzyme transformation of glucose-1 - phosphate in
potato tubers." Mos, 1958, 22 pp (Inst of
Biochemistry im A.N. Bakh of Acad Sci USSR) 110 copies
(KL, 29-58, 130)

- 26 -

BOLOTINA, T.T.

Studies on the properties of phosphoglucomutase in potato extracts and enzymatic preparations isolated from them [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.4:616-619 Jl-Ag '58.   (MIRA 12:3)

1. Laboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Moscow.
          (MUTASES,
               phosphoglucomutase in potato extracts (Rus))
          (POTATOES, metab.
               phosphoglucomutase in extracts (Rus))

BOLOTINA, T. T., and PETROVA, A. N., (USSR)

"The Active Forms of Amylose Isomerase."

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

BELOTINA, T.T., BAKSOVA, R.A., RUBASOVA, N.K., STIPARIN, B.N.,

SLOZHENIKINA, L.V., (USSR)

"The Reserve Heteropolysaccharides in Plants."

Report presented at the 5th Int'l. Biochemistry Congress, Moscow,
10-16 Aug 1961.

PETROVA, A.N.; BOLOTINA, T.T.; KOBZEVA, A.A.

Study of the active forms of amylose isomerase. Biokhimiia
26 no.6:1001-1007 N-D '61.   (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the
U.S.S.R.

(AMYLOSES)

PETROVA, A.N.; BOLOTINA, T.T.

Role of soluble ribonucleic acid in the transfer of glycosyl groups,
Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.3:716-718 Ja '62.   (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom A.I.Oparinym.
            (NUCLEIC ACIDS) (AMYLOSE ISOMERASE)

BOLOTINA, T.T.

Electrophoresis of polysaccharides. Usp.biol.khim. 5:239-250
'63.
(MIRA 17:3)

PETROVA, A. N. (Moskva); BOLOTINA, T. T. (Moskva)

Enzymatic transformations of starch and the products of its
decomposition in potatos tubers. Usp. biol. khim. 4:233-247
'62.   (MIRA 15:7)

(STARCH)   (POTATOES)   (ENZYMES)

ROGOZIN, I.I., prof., red.; YAFAYEV, R.Kh., kand med. nauk, red.;
BELYAKOV, V.D., kand. med. nauk, red.; BOLOTOVSKIY, V.M.,
red.

[Selected problems of epidemiology] Izbrannye voprosy epi-
demiologii. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 335 p.
(MIRA 17:6)
1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Rogozin).

SYCHEV, N.A., prof. (Khar'kov); MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, T.S., kand.biol.nauk
(Khar'kov); BOLOTINA, Z.L. (Khar'kov); MALIKOVA, N.Ya., kand.
med.nauk (Khar'kov); GOL'DOVA, T.G. (Khar'kov)

Active acidity and content of pyruvic acid in the saliva of
patients with paradentosis. Probl.stom. 4:89-92 '58.

(PYRUVIC ACID)   (GUMS--DISEASES)   (MIRA 13:6)

BOLOTINA, Z.L. (Khar'kov); VOLYNSKIY, S.M. (Khar'kov); MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, T.S. (Khar'kov); SYCHEV, N.A. (Khar'kov)

Disorders of vitamin C metabolism in paradentosis. Probl.stom. 6:79-85 '62.   (MIRA 16:3)
(GUMS—DISEASES) (ASCORBIC ACID) (METABOLISM, DISORDERS OF)

KALASHNIKOV, G.P.; BOLOTINA, Z.Y.

Extensive echinococcal lesions of pelvic and spinal bones. Ortop.,
travm., i protez. 20 no.11:81-82 N '59.   (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz kostnotuberkuleznogo otdeleniya (zaveduyushchiy - G.P. Kalash-
nikov) Odesskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach -
dotsent I.P. Pelyavskiy).
          (ECHINOCOCCOSIS compl.)
          (SPINE dis.)
          (PELVIC BONES dis.)

L 29610-66   EWP(j)/EWT(m)   IJP(c)   RM
ACC NR: AT6012818
                                SOURCE CODE: UR/2910/65/005/001/0095/0104

AUTHOR: Rakauskas, R. I.; Rakauskas, R.; Balyavichyus, M. Z.; Bolotin, A. B.; *39*
Balevicius, M.; Bolotinas, A.
                                                                          36
ORG: Vilnius State University im. V. Kapsukas (Vil'nyusskiy Gosudarstvennyy   *B+1*
universitet)

TITLE: Use of the self-consistent field method for aromatic molecules. 1. The case
of the asymmetric molecule

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Litovskiy fizicheskiy sbornik, v. 5, no. 1, 1965, 95-104

TOPIC TAGS: aromatic hydrocarbon, Hamiltonian, electron, ground state

ABSTRACT: The authors solve self-consistent field equations for the ground state of
the 1,2-benzanthracene molecule for π-electrons in the "zero differential overlap"
approximation. The eigenfunctions of the effective single-electron Hamiltonian for
the molecular calculations are given in the form of a linear combination of atomic
orbitals. The resultant functions were used for studying the excited state of the
molecule in the mono- and multiconfigurational approximations. The numerical

Card 1/2

L 29610-66
ACC NR: AT6012818

results are tabulated for the 1,2-benzanthracene molecule. The theoretical results are compared with experimental data where possible. All calculations were done on a BESM-2N computer. The comparison indicates that the choice of numerical values for the empirical parameters is essentially correct. However, the process of calculating the single-electron functions and corresponding energy levels showed that the numerical values of the energy levels are extremely sensitive to the selection of these parameters. In conclusion the authors consider it their pleasant duty to thank Professor A. P. Yutsis for examining the manuscript and for his helpful comments, and I. V. Batarunas for his cooperation in bringing the work to a rapid conclusion. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 4 tables, 26 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Jun64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

BOLOTINSKAYA, M.Sh., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk

Studying interrelationships of synoptic processes observable
in both hemispheres. Inform.biul.Sov.antark.eksp. no.18:
15-19 '60.   (MIRA 13:7)

1. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut.
                (Meteorology)

S/169/62/000/002/045/072
D228/D301

AUTHOR: Bolotinskaya, M. Sh.

TITLE: Variability characteristic of the average monthly air
            temperature in the Soviet Arctic

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1962, 46-47,
            abstract 2B339 (Tr. Arkt. i Antarkt. n.-i. in-ta,
            240, 1961, 209-218)

TEXT: The probabilities of deviations of the mean monthly air tem-
perature from the multiyear average according to 20 stations of the
Arctic's Soviet sector with not less than 20 years of observations
were calculated for the needs of long-term weather-forecasting ser-
vice. Despite the fact that the years of the observations coincide
with the lengthy period of warming up in the Arctic, it was recog-
nized as expedient to make use of the 1881-1935 period, adopted in
the Klimatologicheskiy spravochnik SSSR (Climatologic Manual of the
USSR), for calculating the multiyear standard and not another shor-
ter period, especially since, as is also confirmed by the course of

Card 1/3

Variability characteristic of ...   S/169/62/000/002/045/072
D228/D301

the sliding 10-year averages, a reduction in the temperature, cor-
responding to epochal peculiarities of the atmospheric circulation,
has again been observed in recent years in the Arctic. Positive
temperature anomalies prevailed over the Kara Sea and the western
part of the Sea of Laptevykh, whereas positive and negative anoma-
lies recurred almost uniformly over its eastern part and also over
the East Siberian and Chukotsk Seas. The presence in most months of
a close relationship between changes in the atmospheric circulation
and the temperature is corroborated by the high coefficients of
correlation between the sliding 10-year average monthly values of
the temperature on Dixon Island and the sliding 10-year averages of
the number of days with the atmospheric circulation forms W, C,
and E. Deviations of the temperature from the normal, whose securi-
ty amounts to 50%, are also given. These magnitudes are used as
acceptable errors in estimating the justifiableness of long-term
forecasts. Maps of the probability of different gradations of the
deviations of the average monthly temperature from the normal are
also inserted together with maps of the frequency of positive and
negative temperature deviations. The most variability of the aver-

Card 2/3

Variability characteristic of ...   S/169/62/000/002/045/072
                                      D228/D301

age monthly temperature is noted in winter and in the first half
of autumn. In winter the most variability is observed in the vici-
nity of the Kara Sea, the least being over the eastern part of the
Sea of Laptevykh or over the East Siberian Sea; in summer (July-
August) the most variability is recorded on the seabord, to the
north of which it diminishes. 6 references. /¯Abstracter's note:
Complete translation._7

Card 3/3

S/169/62/000/004/036/103
D228/D302

AUTHOR: Bolotinskaya, M. Sh.

TITLE: Diagnosing the forms of atmospheric circulation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 4, 1962, 35-36,
              abstract 4B217 (Tr. Arkt. i Antarkt. n.-i. in-ta, 240,
              1961, 88-94)

TEXT: In order to obtain the objective characteristics of the in-
tensity of the latitudinal and the meridional forms of atmospheric
circulation (W, C and E), the meridional and the latitudinal dif-
ferences (gradients) of the average pressure between groups of de-
finite stations, situated to the north and the south of eight re-
presentative areas of the northern hemisphere (according to G. Ya.
Vangengeym), were calculated from daily surface charts and $AT\text{-}500$
(AT-500) maps for January-March, 1949-1957. The analysis of the ta-
bles of gradients for all eight regions shows that not all areas
are equally significant for the diagnosis of the circulation forms.

Card 1/2

Diagnosing the forms ...

S/169/62/000/004/036/103
D228/D302

Meriodional and latitudinal surface and high-altitude gradients, characteristic for each form, were obtained. In most cases the circulation forms can be diagnosed well from the quantitative characteristics of the gradients; they also agree with the circulation forms of the elementary synoptic processes of the official catalog of the Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy institut (Arctic and Antarctic Institute). They may be used as an additional objective criterion in diagnosing the forms of circulation. /Abstracter's note: Complete translation._/

Card 2/2

BOLOTINSKAYA, M.Sh.

Diagnosis of atmospheric circulation patterns. Trudy AANII
240:88-94 '61.   (MIRA 15:3)
(Arctic regions--Meteorology)

BOLOTINSKAYA, M.Sh.

Characteristics of variations in the mean monthly temperature
of the air in the Soviet Arctic. Trudy AANII 240:209-218
'61.
(MIRA 15:3)
(Arctic regions—Atmospheric temperature)

influence of solar activity on changes in the frequency of forms of atmospheric circulation over a period of several years. Probl. Arkt. i Antarkt. no.18:48-56 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

BOLOTINSKAYA, M.Sh.

Relation of the change in the frequency of forms of atmospheric circulation to solar activity. Probl. Arkt. i Antark. no.20:40-48 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

L 8885-65   EWT(1)/FCC   AEDC(a)/AFETR   GW
ACCESSION NR: AT4046481   S/3116/63/253/000/0057/0076

AUTHOR: Bolotinskaya, M. Sh.

TITLE: The quantitative characteristics of the forms of atmospheric circulation   B

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut. Trudy*, v. 253, 1963. Sbornik statey, posvyashchenny*y pamyati V. V.
Frolova: voprosy* gidrometeorologii polyarny*kh oblastey (Collection of articles in
memory of V. V. Frolov; problems in the hydrometeorology of the polar regions),
57-76

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, meteorology, atmospheric pressure gradient,
atmospheric pressure

ABSTRACT: The problem of a quantitative expression for atmospheric circulation has
been considered by many authors. Various types of quantitative indices have been
proposed as characteristics of the intensity of circulation. G. Ya Vangengeym pro-
posed that the intensity of circulation be taken into account by the construction of pro-
files of pressure and gradients. In this method an allowance is made for the intensity
of circulation on the basis of the difference in pressure at certain meteorological

Card 1/3

L 8885-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046481   O

stations situated in eight representative regions of the northern hemisphere. Meridional gradients are computed as a characteristic of the direction and intensity of zonal flow and latitudinal gradients are computed as a characteristic of meridional flow. The mean values of the meridional and latitudinal gradients for western Europe and the European SSSR are quite different for W, C and E forms and can be used for their analysis. In this paper, on the basis of data for January-December 1949-1959, the author has made a more precise determination of the previously defined quantitative characteristics of gradients for January-March and has also obtained such characteristics for the other months. Her proposed quantitative characteristics of the intensity of circulation differ appreciably for the W, C and E forms. The mean critical values of the meridional and latitudinal gradients for European Russia — Western Europe can be used for an analysis of the principal forms of circulation. The critical values of the meridional and latitudinal gradients for each form change from month to month and have a marked seasonal variation. The changes in the critical values of the meridional gradient are related to seasonal changes in west-east transport. Changes in the critical values of the latitudinal gradient are caused by a seasonal change in the position and state of the pressure formations during C and E forms. The mean values of surface gradients

Card 2/3

L 8885-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4046481

for all forms are more stable than high-level gradients. For that reason, in most cases, they are more indicative in an analysis of forms of circulation. However, in such an analysis it is best to use both high-level and surface gradients. Noncorrespondence between gradients and critical values is noted in most cases when there are certain varieties of forms of circulation. Analysis of forms of circulation must be based on a combination of the derived quantitative characteristics of the intensity of circulation during W, C and E forms and complex aerosynoptic analysis. It is noted that in the future it will be desirable to obtain a complex quantitative characteristic which will combine data on the intensity of circulation and the thermal state of the atmosphere of all regions in the northern hemisphere at different levels. This would be possible only by the use of electronic computers. Orig. art. has: 14 figures and 9 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Leningrad (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 014   OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

BOLOTINSKAYA, M.Sh.

Characteristics of the conversion of forms of atmospheric
circulation in October-July and the detailing of forecasts
for March. Trudy AANII 262:101-128 '65.

Making monthly weather forecasts more exact by means of a
selection of the best homologues from 15-month and seasonal
groups. Ibid.:175-184   (MIRA 19:1)

ACC NR: AT6006700   GY

SOURCE CODE: UR/2561/65/000/020/0040/0048

AUTHOR: Bolotinskaya, M. Sh.

29

B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of the relationship of the change in atmospheric circulation form frequency with solar activity

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Problemy Arktiki i Antarktiki. Sbornik statey, no. 20, 1965, 40-48

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, solar activity, solar cycle

ABSTRACT: In order to determine whether the sign of the anomalies in the average frequency of the forms and types of circulation in various years of the 11-year solar cycle can be used as a prognostic indication, the author calculated the anomalies of the average unsmoothed frequency of the forms and types of circulation in 11-year cycles of large and small amplitudes. To calculate the anomalies the author used the average values of the frequency of forms and types over a period of 61 years (from 1900 to 1960), compiling a prognosis for each year. The sign of the anomaly in the frequency in the forms and types of circulation during various years of cycles of large and small amplitude was taken as the prognosis. The investigation revealed

Card   1/2

UDC: 551.513:551.590.2

L 40839-66
ACC NR: AT6006700

that the frequency of the forms and types of circulation in many respects is associated with changes of solar activity. Usually (in 60% of the cases) a definite sign of the anomaly of the frequency of the forms and types of circulation is observed in various years of the 11-year cycles of solar activity of large and small amplitude. This sign should be taken into account when compiling long-range forecasts of the frequency of circulation forms. The formation of long periods of an anomalous development of processes of a certain form of circulation, i.e., circulation epoch, is associated both with secular and with the 11-year cycle of change in solar activity. In this case if an increase of solar activity on the ascending branch of the secular cycle corresponds to an anamolous development of meridional circulation in the atmosphere, then the form of this meridional circulation (E or N) is mainly associated with the effect and character of 11-year cycles of solar activity. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 04,03/ SUBM DATE: 26Aug64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 MLP

ACCESSION NR: AP4009915   S/0057/64/034/001/0011/0015

AUTHOR: Bolotovskiy, B.M.; Voskresenskiy, G.V.

TITLE: Field of a line charge moving past a conductive half-plane with uniform
velocity

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v.34, no.1, 1964, 11-15

TOPIC TAGS: line charge, moving line charge, line current, moving line current,
radiation, uniform velocity radiation, diffraction

ABSTRACT: The two dimensional problem of the radiation from an infinite line charge
moving past a conducting half-plane with uniform velocity in an arbitrary direction
is solved. The calculation was undertaken because of the technical importance of the
corresponding three dimensional problem. The exact solution of the two dimensional
problem may give some insight into the validity of the approximations currently em-
ployed in the solution of the three dimensional one. The Hertz vector describing
the field is expressed as the sum of that for the field in the absence of the plane
and a correction term taking account of the diffraction. An integral equation is de-
rived from the boundary conditions for an integral transform of the correction term.

Card 1/2

ACC.NR: AP4009915

This was solved by a variant of the Wiener-Hopf method, and the result is given. Expressions are obtained for the energy radiated as a function of direction and frequency. There is an infrared catastrophe which, however, is relieved by taking account of the finite thickness and conductivity of the plane. The present results are valid only for such frequencies that the penetration depth (skin effect) is less than the thickness of the plane. The radiation from a line current moving similarly can be calculated is a similar way. The result is given. The energy radiated depends much more strongly on the velocity than in the case of a line charge. Orig.art.has: 21 formulas and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im.P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 14Dec62   DATE ACQ: 10Feb64   ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH   NR REF SOV: 004   OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

BELOTINSKIY, O.V., inzh.

Introduction of operational and production planning at the Melitopol' Motor Plant. Mashinostroenie no.3:25-26 Jl-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

BOLOTINSKIY, Ye. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Photoelectric method

for determining the saturation of blood with oxygen." [Len], 1958.

12 pp (State Optical Inst im S. I. Vavilov), 130 copies (KL, 15-58,

115)

— 31 —

SOLODIKHIN, N.I.; BOLOTINA, Ye.E.

The I083001 high-production unit used for nickel plating of steel
and copper wire. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. no.4:21-23 '58.
                         (Nickel plating)   (MIRA 11:6)

ONIKOV, E.A.; BOLOTINA, Z.F.

Manufacture of staple fabrics for suits. Tekst.prom. 16 no.5:
53-55 My '56.   (MLRA 9:8)
                    (Textile fabrics)

BC

A-4

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

... of ... by ascorbic acid. G. E. Vladimirov and ... (Biochimie, 1944, 9, 313—321).—Reduction of methaemoglobin by ascorbic acid proceeds both in intact erythrocytes and in haemolysed blood, and is accelerated by dichlorophenolindophenol and methylene-blue. The rate of reduction increases with temp., but is little affected by pH changes at 6—8. Nitrite methaemoglobin is less regularly and rapidly reduced than that produced by other methods.
P. G. M.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AID P - 1431

Subject   : USSR/Meteorology and Hydrology

Card 1/2   Pub. 71-a - 5/23

Author   : Bolotinskaya, M. Sh.

Title   : On the use of 20 percent of the amplitude as a criterion
               in evaluation of the correctness of long-range forecasts

Periodical : Met. i gidro., 1, 28-30, Ja - F 1955

Abstract   : The author criticizes the method of using 20 percent of
               the mean amplitude taken from many years of observation as
               a measure of the correctness of long-range weather
               forecasts. She compares the 20 percent of the mean
               temperature amplitude with the mean quadratic departure in
               the monthly air temperatures. The 20 percent in an
               overwhelming majority of cases was found to be smaller
               than the mean quadratic departure. This is shown in a
               table. The suggestion is made that instead of the 20
               percent of the mean amplitude as a corrective the

Met. i gidro., 1, 28-30, Ja - F 1955

AID P - 1431

Card 2/2   Pub. 71-a - 5/23

recurrence of different monthly mean temperatures along with the monthly means as deduced from many years of observation should be used. 3 Russian references

Institution: Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service at the Council of Ministers of the USSR

Submitted : No date

S/169/61/000/009/032/056
D228/D304

AUTHOR: Bolotinskaya, M. Sh.

TITLE: Appraisal of the justification for long-term weather
                forecasts

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 42,
                abstract 9B298 (In sb. Probl. Arktiki i Antarktiki, no.
                5, L., Morsk. transport, 1960, 63-66)

TEXT: A method of appraising long-term temperature forecasts, pro-
pounded in the U.S.A., is described and its defects are indicated (see
Referativ. zh., geofiz., no. 8, 1957, 7298 for this method). At the
end, the author gives an appraisal method proposed by N. A. Bagrov and
G. N. Morskiy (see Referativ. zh., geofiz., no. 6, 1956, 18402). /Ab-
stracter's note: Complete translation./

Card 1/1

BOLOTINSKIY, YE. A.

USSR/Electronics - Vacuum Tubes
        Medicine - Oximeter

Mar 52

"A Cathode Oximeter," Ye. Bolotinskiy

"Radio" No 3, pp 46,47

Describes the "KOB-2" cathode oximeter, operation
of which is based on the 2-color photoelec calori-
metry of the hemoglobin contained in the blood
vessels of the helix. This method of studying
blood was developed by Prof Ye. M. Kreps, Corr Mem,
Acad Sci USSR.

229T71

BOLOTINSKIY, Ye.A.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Respiration.   V

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur.-Biol., No 6, 1958, 26948.

Author : E.M. Kreps, E.A. Bolotinskiy, L.S. Goshteyn and
          N.N. Maksimov.
Inst   :
Title   : A Recording Oxyhemograph

Orig Pub: Vopr. med. khimii, 1956, 2, No 6, 457-461.

Abstract: In a new instrument produced since 1955 by the
          "Krasnogvardeyets" Factory, the 0-36 oxyhemograph,
          the faults (the misplaced zero in particular) inherent
          in domestic and foreign oxyhemographs have been eli-
          minated. The instrument operates on an alternating
          current system at 127 volts. It has selenium and
          silver sulfide photoelements; measurement is based
          on the recording of photoelectric changes associated

Card   : 1/2

29

BAZYLEVA, N.N., BOLOTKINA, L.I., LASKINA, Ye.M., OSVETIMSKAYA, N.P., SMIRNOVA, L.I.

Pharmacological and biological characteristics of Inonotus obliquus.
Farm. i toks. 21 no.5:89-90 S-O '58   (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii (zav. - prof. P.N. Stepanova)
Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
            (FUNGI,
                Inonotus obliquus extract, pharmacol. (Rus))

BOLOTKOVSKIY, S. A.

27085 BOLOTKOVSKIY, S. A., BELYKH, B. P., SOLDATCHENKO, G. F. Iz opyta sinkhronizatsii
asinkhronnykh dvigateley po skheme DAG. (S primech. red.) Mekhanizatsiya
trudoyemkikh i tyazhelykh rabot, 1949, No.8, s. 47-48.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

BOLOTNEV, G.I., starshiy prepodavatel'

Approximation of frequency response characteristics of automatic control systems. Nauch. trudy MLTI no.8:129-142 '58.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Automatic control)

BOLOTNIKOV, A.A.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, Ya.B.

CO_2 production for the isotopic analysis of C^{12}/C^{13}.
Prib. i tekh. eksp. 9 no.2:172-174 Mr-Ap'64.   (MIRA 17:5)

BOLOTNIKOV, A.F.

Age relationships of the granitoid of the Ulkanskiy Massif (southeastern part of the Aldan Shield). Uch. zap. Ped. inst. Gerts. 267:131-137 '64.

Pre-Sinian and Early Sinian quartz porphyries of the Ulkanskiy Massif (southeastern part of the Aldan Shield). Ibid.:139-153

(MIRA 18:9)

1. BOLOTNIKOV, A. M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Poultry - Feeding and Feeding Stuffs

7. Earthworms are valuable feed for chicks. Ptitsevodstvo no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

BOLOTNIKOV, A.M.; PAK, V.D.

Observing the development of a chicken embryo. Est. v shkole no.6:
80-82 N-D '54.   (MLRA 7:12)

1. Molotovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.
   (Embryology--Birds) (Poultry)

BOLOTNIKOV, A. M.

BOLOTNIKOV, A. M. -- "The Development of Chicks Under Conditions of Re-
duced Temperature and Periodic Darkening." Gor'kiy State U.
Molotov, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in
Biological Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 1, 1956, pp 102-122, 124

S/169/62/000/009/059/120
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Bolotnikov, A. N.

TITLE: Influence of active radon precipitation on the re-
            sults of determining the radiocontamination factor
            of radioactive bodies from gamma-rays

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 43, ab-
            stract 9A282 (In collection: Vopr. rudn. geofiz.,
            no. 3, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 102-105)

TEXT: The distorting influence of active precipitation (of radon
decay products) when the radiocontamination factor of radioactive
bodies is determined from γ-rays by the ore pressurization method
is estimated from measurements on modelled and naturally occurring
radioactive ores. Ore with a uranium content of 0.110%, a volu-
metric weight of 2 g/cm^3, and a porosity of 35% was charged into
metal tanks. These had a size of 30 x 30 x 30 cm and detachable
lids, which were placed in contact with the ore and at distances
of 1, 3, and 6 cm from it. Measurements of the γ-radiation inten-

Card 1/2

Influence of active ...

S/169/62/000/009/059/120
D228/D307

sity's growth in time after hermetic sealing and of the radiation
intensity on the insulated lid were made on ЛС-10000 (PS-10,000)
equipment, a MC-4 (MS-4) counter tube being used with and without
a lead shield. It was established that, when determining the ra-
diocontamination factor or the radiocontamination correction by
the ore pressurization method, the close contact of the ore with
the lid must be ensured; if there is a free space between them,
allowance must be made for the influence of the active deposit
precipitated on the lid. The magnitude of possible distortions
in the radiocontamination factor's determination, which are mainly
caused by the presence of an active deposit on the hermetically
sealing surface, depends on the free space's volume and on the
emanation concentration in it and can vary widely from units of
a percent to 200 - 300%. /‾Abstracter's note: Complete transla-
tion._7

Card 2/2

S/169/62/000/009/060/120
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Artsybashev, V. A. and Bolotnikov, A; N.

TITLE: Method of determining corrections for the radiocontamination of naturally occurring radioactive ores in radiometric assaying

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 43, abstract 9A283 (In collection: Vopr. rudn. geofiz., no. 3, M., Gosgeoltekhizdat, 1961, 106-110)

TEXT: The relation is established between the magnitude of $n = I/I_0$ -- where I is the γ-radiation intensity on the orebody's exposed surface, and I_0 is the γ-radiation intensity of an infinite semispace with radioactive equilibrium between radium and radon -- and the radiocontamination factor. It is shown that, in order to calculate the radiocontamination factor from the magnitude of n, use can be made of rough tabulated values of the diffusion factor, and that the mass absorption coefficient for rocks can be taken as

Card 1/3

Method of determining ...

S/169/62/000/009/060/120
D228/D307

equal to 0.035 cm^2/g. The method of obtaining the magnitudes of I and I_o is described. This is done by hermetically sealing a smooth evenly mineralized area, 80×60 cm in dimension, with a $0.5 - 1.0$ mm metal plate, whose edges are deepened into furrows $5 - 7$ cm deep. Several series of $15 - 20$ measurements of I are made under good ventilation conditions at the center of this plate. Then the plate is cemented along its edges and covered with grease. The equilibrium between radium and radon comes in $10 - 15$ days. Then I_o is measured. Measurements are also conducted during the accumulation of radon in order to ascertain the moment when the measurements of I_o should be started. The influence upon the magnitude of I_o of radioactive radon precipitation on the plate's inner surface is taken into account by means of direct measurements immediately after I_o has been determined. No corrections are introduced for the plate's thickness, since all measurements are made on it. The results of the method's practical verification in 4 deposits are given. Comparison of the linear reserves of metal in terms of the data of

Card 2/3

Method of determining ...

S/169/62/000/009/060/120
D228/D307

channel and radiometric sampling showed the high authenticity of determining the emanation factor from the ratio I/I_o. It is re-commended that the method should be experimentally checked in deposits of another type. /‾Abstracter's note: Complete translation._7

Card 3/3

ARTSYBASHEV, V.A.; BOLOTNIKOV, A.N.

Method of determining corrections for emanation in radiometric
sampling of radioactive ores in place. Vop.rud.geofiz. no.3:
102-105 '61.   (MIRA 15:8)
          (Radioactive prospecting)

ARTSYBASHEV, V.A.; BOLOTNIKOV, A.N.

Method of determining corrections for emanation in radiometric
sampling of radioactive ores in place. Vop.rud.geofiz. no.3:
106-110 '61.   (MIRA 15:8)
                        (Radioactive prospecting)

BOLOTNIKOV, A.N.

Influence of the emanation of ores on the results of total radiometric sampling. Vop.rud.geofiz. no.4:34-38 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

BOLOTNIKOV, S.N.

Effect of the emanation of radioactive ores on the results
of the gamma sampling of ore bodies in a natural bedding.
Vop. rud. geofiz. no.5:49-51 '65.   (MIRA 18:9)

BOLOTNIKOV, D.P.

Mobile apparatus for preparing drilling fluid. Razved. i okh nedr
22 no.9:54-56 S' 56.   (MIRA 9:11)

1. Yenskaya ekspeditsiya.
        (Oil well drilling fluid) (Boring)

BOLOTNIKOV, Dmitriy Petrovich; TERNOVOY, V.I., spets. red.;
POTASHOVA, V.F., red.

[Vermiculite] Vermikulit. Murmansk, Murmanskoe knizhnoe
izd-vo, 1964. 50 p.   (MIRA 18:7)

BOLOTNIKOV, F.S.; ROMANKOV, P.G.

Dimensionless equation of mass transfer for an inclined pulsed extractor. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.2:310-317 F '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

BOLOTNIKOV, G.Ye., inzhener; OYREKH, L.I., inzhener.

On economy in installation work. Elek. sta. 28 no.5:36-37 My '57.
(Boilers)   (MLRA 10:6)

BOLOTNIKOV, F.S.; ROMANKOV, P.G.

Sutdy of mass transfer in an inclined vibrating extractor. Zhur.prikl. khim. 37 no.1:46-50 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.