

DATS-EPSHTEYN, M.S.; SHMEL'KIN, I.Kh.

Unusual case of a congenital monstrosity - phocomelia. Gor.zhur. no.  
12:87 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Detskoy bol'nitsy goroda Bel'tsy.

DATS-EPSHTEYN, M.S., kand.med. nauk; KAL'NITSKIY, S.I.

Clinical aspects of the abdominal syndrome in rheumatic  
children. Khirurgia 39 no.4:139-140 Ap'63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz 1-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach L.Ya.Marmor) i  
detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach L.G.Gerekke) g. Bel'tsy.

DATSEN, S.A., inzh.

Three-phase voltage relay on semiconductor rectifiers for  
automatic cut in of reserves. Energetik 8 no.1:29-30  
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

(Electric relays)

DATSEN, S.A.

Reserve taps in electrical networks of industrial enterprises. Prom. energ. '18 no.12:54-55 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ferganskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

GABINSKIY, L.Ya.; DATSENKO, A.G.

Resonant electric transducer for a signaling system. Neft. i  
gaz. prom. no.2:69-70 Ap-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Laboratoriya avtomatiki Ukrainskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta  
po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy po dobyche prirodnykh gazov.

(Transducers)  
(Cranes, derricks, etc.--Electric equipment)

(Gas turbines)

DATSENKO, A.G.

High resistance voltmeter for measuring electricity in pipelines.  
Neft. i gaz. prom. no.2:69-71 Ap-Je '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu pred-  
priyatiy po dobyche prirodnykh gazov.

DATSENKO, B.M.

Experimental angioplasty of peripheral arteries using venous autografts. Klin. khir. no.2:3-10 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra torakal'noy khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav.- prof. A.A. Shalimov) Ukrainского instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

DATSENKO, B.M., aspirant; TISHCHENKO, M.A., prof.

Morphological reconstruction of a venous autotransplant in a peripheral main artery. *Khirurgiia* 40 no.11:50-57 N '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra torakal'noy khirurgii s anesteziologiyey (zav. - prof. A.A.Shalimov) i kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.A. Tishchenko) Ukrainskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Khar'kov.



TOVBIN, M.V.; DATSENKO, D.F.; PAVLIK, G. Ye.

Capture of aqueous aerosol particles by the surface of solutions.  
Part 2: Capture of aqueous aerosol particles by solutions of  
saturated vapor of low pressure. Koll. zhur. 26 no.6:709-712  
N-D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Kiyevskogo univer-  
siteta.

L 27054-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 DS/WW/RO/JK/RM

ACC NR: AP6017434

SOURCE CODE: UR/0069/65/027/006/0882/0887

AUTHOR: Tovbin, M. V.; Datsenko, D. F.; Kravtsova, L. F.ORG: Department of Physical and Colloid Chemistry, Kiev University (Kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii Kiyevskogo universiteta)

TITLE: Inertial entrapment of aqueous aerosol particles by the surface of drops

SOURCE: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, v. 27, no. 6, 1965, 882-887

TOPIC TAGS: aerosol, flow velocity, colloid chemistry

ABSTRACT: The entrapment of droplets of an aqueous aerosol by relatively large drops falling at a high velocity (so that entrapment was purely inertial) was studied. The amount of entrapment was measured by using an aerosol that contained methylene blue as a tracer and determining the amount of methylene blue taken up by the larger drops. The coefficient of entrapment  $\alpha$  increased considerably with a decrease in the size of the falling drops. The values of  $\alpha$  calculated according to an empirical formula given by A. G. Amelin and M. I. Belyakov (Kolloidnyy Zhurnal, 18, 385, 1956) showed satisfactory agreement with the experimental results, while those calculated according to J. Langmuir (J. Meteorol., 5, 175, 1948) were much too high. Use of saturated aqueous solutions of NaCl,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ , and iso-Am alcohol or of an 0.5% aqueous solution of sodium oleate or  $[\text{Me}_3\text{N-R}]/\text{Cl}$  ( $\text{R} = \text{C}_{16}-\text{C}_{18}$ ) instead of water for the falling drops did not affect  $\alpha$  - i.e., at the high velocities applied diffusion forces did not exert

Card 1/2

UDC: 541.182.2/3

I 27054-66

ACC NR: AP6017434

any effect on entrainment. The results obtained are of importance in connection with the development of techniques for inducing precipitation from clouds by artificial means. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 6 formulas, and 2 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 10Jun64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

DATSENKO, I. I.

DATSENKO, I. I.

"Carbon Monoxide Contamination of Air in Automobiles and  
in the Streets of the City of L'vov, and Its Effect upon the Health of  
Automotive Transit Workers." L'vov State Medical Inst, L'vov, 1955.  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences)

SO: M-955, 16 Feb 56

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Toxicology.

V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 19, 1958, 90016.

Author : Datsenko, I.I.

Inst : \_\_\_\_\_

Title : Hemodynamic Shifts in Chronic Carbon Monoxide  
Poisoning.

Orig Pub: Klinich. meditsina, 1957, 35, No 11, 129-131.

Abstract: The hemodynamic shifts in the body of 90 drivers of passenger and cargo-carrying taxis were investigated. The CO content in the automobile cabins was above 0.02 mg/l. The observed individuals were aged between 30-40 years, and had 10-20 years of service. They complained of weakness, rapid weariness, headaches, disturbed sleep, irritability, loss of appe-

Card : 1/2

*DATA FROM, 7.1.*  
DATSEIKO, I.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Air pollution with carbon monoxide in cars. Gig. i san., 22 no.8:  
75-76 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny L'vovskogo meditsinskogo institute  
(AIR POLLUTION  
carbon monoxide in interior of cabs & buses)  
(CARBON MONOXIDE, determ.  
in air in cabs & buses)

~~DATSENKO, I. I.~~

Carbon monoxide fumes. Zdorov'e 4 no.8:30-31 Ag '58 (MIRA 11:7)  
(CARBON MONOXIDE)

MARTYNYUK, V.Z., prof.; DATSENKO, I.I., kand.med.nauk

Normalization of the content of carbon monoxide in the air of dwellings  
supplied with gas. Gig. i san. 26 no.6:94-96 Je '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(AIR---POLLUTION) (CARBON MONOXIDE)



SOBCHUK, B.A., prof.; MARTYNYUK, V.Z., prof., DATSENKO, I.I., dotsent;  
STOROSHCHUK, Kh.V.

Methods for determining the carboxyhemoglobin in the blood for  
mass studies. Vrach.delo no.10:112-115 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - prof. V.Z.Martynyuk) i  
kafedra biokhimi (zav. - prof. B.A.Sobchuk) L'vovskogo meditsin-  
skogo instituta.

(CARBONYLHEMOGLOBIN) (BLOOD—ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

DATSENKO, I.I., dotsent; ALYCHEVAM I.S., kand.biol. nauk.

Effect of chronic carbon monoxide intoxication on the immuno-  
biological reactivity in animals. Vrach. delo no.9:118-121  
S:63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Kafedra obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - prof. V.Z.Martynyuk) i ka-  
fedra mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent M.M.Muzyka) L'vovskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta.

(CARBON MONOXIDE — TOXICOLOGY)  
(IMMUNITY)

MARTYNYUK, V.Z.; DATSENKO, I.I.; SMIRNOV, A S.; IZUMRUDOV, A.N.

Gas stoves with outlet of combustion products into a flue.  
Gaz. prom. 9 no.2:31-33 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

DATSENKO, I.I.

Determination of carbonylhemoglobin in the blood using photoelectric colorimeters. Lab. delo no.2:108-110 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kafedra obshchey gigiyeny (zaveduyushchiy - prof. V.Z. Martynyuk)  
i kafedra biokhimi (zaveduyushchiy - prof. B.A. Sobchuk) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

DATSENKO, Ivan Konstantinovich; FELIKH, Volodimir Maksimovich; SHAGOMYALO, Valentin Illich; SHAGOMYALO, Marko Illich; BOTTE, O.V., redaktor; YURCHENKO, P.M.; redaktor; VOLKOVA, N.K., tekhnichnyi redaktor

[Automobiles; a manual for students in secondary schools] Avtomobil'; posibnyk dlia uchniv seredn'oi shkoly. Kyiv, Derzh.uchbovo-pedagog. vyd-vo "Radians'ka shkola," 1957. 351 p. (MLRA 10:9)  
(Automobiles)

DATSENKO I.K.

BILETS" KIY, M.L., inzhener; DATSENKO, I.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;  
KLIMENKO, V.M., inzhener; LAMASH, I.D., inzhener; MAGULA, G.N.;  
PAVLENKO, V.A., inzhener; CHUMACHENKO, T., veduchiy redaktor;  
GOLOVCHENKO, G., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Manual on the use of automobiles on collective farms] Posibnyk po  
ekspluatatsii avtomobiliv u kolhospakh. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo tekhn.  
lit-ry URSS, 1956. 370 p. (MLRA 10:2)  
(Collective farms) (Automobiles)

DATSENKO, L.I.

X-ray images of discrete dislocation lines without special fine-focus appliances. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.3:429-431 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN USSR, g. Kiyev.  
(Radiography)  
(Dislocations in crystals)

S/181/62/004/002/035/051  
B102/B138

AUTHOR: Datsenko, L. I.

TITLE: X-ray method of observing and determining small dislocation densities in germanium

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 2, 1962, 524-529

TEXT: The anomalous absorption of X-rays was used to detect and investigate dislocations in germanium crystal plates, 500 - 800  $\mu$  thick, out perpendicular to the axis of growth [111]. The dislocation lines were recorded on the X-ray devices YPC-25И (URS-25I) and YPC-70 (URS-70). The X-ray beam from a БСВ-3 (BSV-3) tube hit the crystal, mounted in the goniometric head of camera РКЦ (RKSO), which was fixed to the rotation axis of the crystal of the ГУР-2 (GUR-2) goniometer of the URS-25I. The quanta behind the crystal were counted (Fig. 1). Careful polishing of the crystal surface (mechanical and chemical) and right choice of photographic material are highly important. The latter must have high sensitivity and resolution. НИКФИ МК (NIKFI MK) emulsion plates were found very suitable. The X-ray tubes should have a narrow linear focal

Card 1/3



X-ray method of observing and ...

S/181/62/004/002/035/051  
B102/B138

point; BCB-1 (BSV-1) and BSV-3 tubes produced good results. The dislocation density was determined from X-ray data for seven different specimens (Borrmann effect, Z. Physik, 127, 297, 1950) and from a count of the etching pits. Agreement was good. In all cases (110) was the reflection plane. Dislocation density was  $\sim 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ . Ye. G. Miselyuk, V. N. Vasilevskaya, and S. P. Dich are thanked for interest and help. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 8 non-Soviet references: The three references to English-language publications read as follows: W. C. Dash. J. Appl. Phys. 27, 1193, 1956; A. R. Lang. J. Appl. Phys. 30, 1748, 1959; E. Billig. Proc. Roy. Soc. A 235, 37, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN USSR Kiyev (Institute of Semiconductors AS UkrSSR, Kiyev)

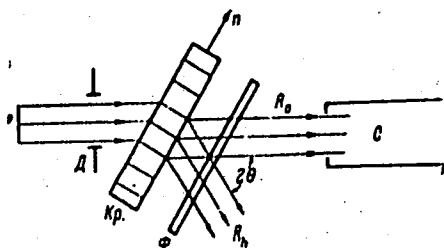
SUBMITTED: May 22, 1961 (initially) October 6, 1961 (after revision)

Card 2/3

X-ray method of observing and ...

S/181/62/004/002/035/051  
B102/B138

Fig. 1. Experimental arrangement. Legend:  $f$  - focal spot of the tube,  $Kp.$  - crystal,  $n$  - normal to the plane with anomalous absorption,  $R_o$  and  $R_h$  - splitting of the components of the transmitted radiation,  $\phi$  - photoplate,  $C$  - counter,  $\Pi$  - bounding diaphragm.



Card 3/3

36096

S/185/62/007/003/006/015  
D299/D301

24.7500

AUTHORS: Vasylevs'ka, V.M., Datsenko, L.I. and Miselyuk, O.H.  
TITLE: Study of structural imperfections in germanium single crystals  
PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 3, 1962, 278 - 286

TEXT: Methods are compared for revealing dislocations in germanium single crystals, as well as the bulk distribution of the dislocations as a function of various technological factors. Metallographic - and X-ray diffraction techniques were used. The most commonly used etchants were investigated: (I) CP-8 (a mixture of HF and HNO<sub>3</sub>), (II) -- a mixture of K<sub>2</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> + KOH + H<sub>2</sub>O, (III) -- a mixture of HF + HNO<sub>3</sub> + CH<sub>3</sub>COOH + KI + H<sub>2</sub>O. The etchants were compared by testing their effect on crystal surfaces with different crystallographic orientation. It was found that the density of the revealed dislocations depends to a large extent on the type of etchant. Etchant III revealed dislocations on the

Card 1/3

S/185/62/007/003/006/015

Study of structural imperfections ... D299/D301

(100)-, (110)- and (111)- planes, with a dislocation density by 2-3 orders of magnitude higher than that revealed by etchants I and II. Etchant III revealed, in addition to the edge dislocations revealed by etchant II, also smaller edge-dislocations, as well as screw- and mixed dislocations, of a total density of  $10^5 - 10^6 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ . Thereby the pronounced steplike structure of the etching figures is preserved. The bulk distribution of dislocations was studied in single crystals with the following structure: octahedral with (111)-faces, cubic with (100)-faces and polyhedral with (100)-, (110)- and (111)- faces; thereby the etchants II and III were used. No preferential orientation in the dislocation distribution was observed. This makes it feasible to determine the density of dislocations on one of the crystallographic planes, irrespective of its position with respect to the growth axis. The effect was studied of sharp changes in the crystallization process (due to changes in growth rate and introduction of impurities), on the density and distribution of dislocations; as a result of these changes, the distribution of the dislocations becomes very irregular. At the sites where the crystallization process has been disturbed, an

+

Card 2/3

Study of structural imperfections ... S/185/62/007/003/006/015  
D299/D301

accumulation of the impurities, injected in the melt, was observed. To these sites correspond maxima and minima of the curve  $n_d = f(r)$  (dislocation-density versus length of single-crystal). The angle of misorientation  $\theta$  increases at the edge of the single crystal. The above results show that disturbed crystallization conditions and the ensuing structural imperfections are responsible for the irregular impurity distribution in the single-crystal. There are 8 figures, 3 tables and 17 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 13 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: R.K. Mueller, J. Appl. Phys., 30, 2015, 1959; S.G. Ellis, Phil. Mag., 2, 1285, 1957; P. Pennig, Philips Techn. Rev., 19, 357, 1957/58; S.G. Ellis, J. Appl. Phys., 28, 1262, 1957. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Instytut napivprovidnykiv AN URSR (Institute of Semiconductors of the AS UkrRSR), Kyiv

SUBMITTED: May 22, 1961

Card 3/3

~~DATSENKO, L.I.~~

Quick determination of the orientation of Ge and Si single  
crystals on a URS-251 diffractometer. Ukr.fiz.zhur. 7  
no.1:67-71 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.  
(Crystal optics) (Germanium crystals) (Silicon crystals)

L 17183-63

EMP(q)/ENT(n)/EBS AFFIC/ASD JD

8/0185/63/008/005/0569/0574

ACCESSION NR: AP3000235

AUTHOR: Vasylov'ka, V. M., Datsenko, L. I.

58  
57

TITLE: Investigation of the effect of annealing on dislocations in germanium

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 5, 1963, 569-574

27

TOPIC TAGS: annealing, dislocation, germanium, etching, x-ray transmission, anomalous transmission, dislocation line, dislocation density, point defect

ABSTRACT: The effect of high temperatures on dislocations in germanium was investigated by employing both the etching method and the method of the anomalous transmission of X-rays, the latter making it possible to estimate both the change in density of the dislocations and the nature of their interactions. The specimens used were ground monocrystals of pure germanium with a density of dislocations  $10 \cdot 10^2 - 10 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-2}$ , as well as without dislocation, 0.8-1.0 mm thick. The specimens were annealed in vacuum  $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mm Hg, at the temperature of 800C for 2, 4, 8, and 16 hours, and cooled at the rate of 30C per hr to room temperature. Following the annealing, a certain decrease in the density of dislocations was observed. In a number of cases doubling of the dislocation line

Card 1/2

I 17183-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000235

was detected, as well as point defects which possibly are aggregates of vacant states. "The authors wish to express their gratitude to O. G. Miselyuk and V. I. Trefilov for their interest in this project and their valuable counsel." Orig. art. has: 4 photographs.

ASSOCIATION: Instytut napivprovidny\*kiy AN URSR (Institute of Superconductors AN URSR)

SUBMITTED: 12 Oct 62

DATE ACQ: 18 Jun 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2



ACCESSION NR: AP4024998

S/0070/64/009/002/0284/0287

AUTHORS: Datsenko, L. I.; Skorokhod, K. Ya.

TITLE: Application of crystal scanning for anomalous passage of x-rays

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 2, 1964, 284-287

TOPIC TAGS: crystal scanning, x ray, dislocation, germanium, silicon, single crystal, anomalous x ray transmission, transmitted ray, reflected ray

ABSTRACT: The authors' purpose has been to find a better method of studying defects in crystals. The technique they have employed entails the transmission of x-rays in crystals fulfilling Wulff-Bragg conditions, such that the x-rays on transmission are split into two interference rays: one transmitted, one reflected, the transmitted ray traveling straight through and emerging in a direction the same as the incident ray, the reflected ray emerging at some angle to this. The crystal is rotated during measurement, and a diaphragm cuts out the direct transmitted ray but allows the reflected wave to fall on a photographic plate. The area of a single crystal that may be photographed in a stationary position is determined by the focal length of the spots and by the divergence of the x-rays.

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4024998

The minimal distance between crystal and photographic plate produces maximal resolution of the dislocation image. The application of crystal scanning by means of anomalous transmission of x-rays permits one to obtain a clear image of dislocations in monocrystalline Ge and Si. The authors observed a noticeable expansion of the image of defects during scanning as compared with images of the same defects in the stationary position. In using this method one finds less rigid requirements in the precision of preparing the scanning mechanism and of adjusting the crystal than is required by the method of A. R. Lang (J. Appl. Phys., 30, 1748-1755, 1959; Acta crystallogr., 12, 249-250, 1959). "In conclusion, the authors express their thanks to A. M. Yelistratov and V. F. Miuskov for their valuable counsel and remarks." Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN USSR (Institute of Semiconductors AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08May63

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

1 49041-55 EEC(b)-2/EWA(c)/EWT(1)/EWT(2)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) Pu-4 IJP(c) GG/

ACCESSION NR: AFS006897 S/0181/65/007/003/0870/0876

AUTHOR: Vitrikhovskiy, N. I.; Datsenko, L. I.; Skorokhod, M. Ya.

TITLE: Investigation of imperfections in the structure of CdS single crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 3, 1965, 870-876

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, structural imperfection, x ray diffraction, single crystal growth

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out in the introduction that earlier investigations of imperfections in these crystals were based predominantly on metallographic methods and can therefore not give all the required information. The authors therefore attempted to study the real structure of CdS single crystals obtained by synthesis and sublimation from the vapor phase using an etchant and an x-ray diffraction method specially developed for the purpose. The liquid etchant consisted of 20% hydrochloric acid and zinc chloride. The x-ray method was based on the use of anomalous transmission of x-rays and photographing the crystal defects by means of the reflected beam. A special crystal holder made it possible to rotate the crystals in the vertical plane. The tests have disclosed the presence of two types of dis-

Card 1/2

L 49041.65

ACCESSION NR: AP9006897

locations with different Burgers vectors, parallel to the c-axis of the crystal (predominantly dislocations perpendicular to the crystal surface) and lying in the basal plane (dislocations parallel to the surface of the crystal). The tests have shown that the dislocations emerging to the surface of the crystal produce black-white contrast at the point of emergence, which is reversed when the inverted reflection ( $hkl$ ) is used. Dislocations lying parallel to the surface of the crystal are represented within the crystal by black lines. The proposed new selective etchant for displaying the dislocations on the  $(10\bar{1}0)$  and  $(0001)$  planes yielded good agreement with the results of metallographic methods, in the case of single crystals with  $(10\bar{1}0)$  surface. "The authors thank Academician V. Ye. Lashkarev of AN UkrSSR for interest in the work and A. M. Yelistratov for valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institute of Semiconductors)

SUBMITTED: 03Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2 CC

L 23003-66 -ENT(m)/T/ENP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6009653 SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/003/0740/0743

AUTHORS: Skorokhod, M. Ya.; Datsenko, L. I.; Tkalenko, A. D.

45  
44  
B

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: X-ray diffraction study of dislocations in single crystals of InSb and GaAs

18

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 740-743

TOPIC TAGS: x ray diffraction analysis, single crystal, crystal dislocation, indium compound, gallium arsenide

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the investigation was to check on the reliability of metallographic data on dislocation density in the investigated substances. To this end, the dislocation structure of single-crystal plates with surface parallel to (111) were cut from an ingot, the strained surface layer removed by etching, and the samples studied metallographically (MIM-7 microscopes) and by x-ray diffraction in copper  $K_{\alpha}$  radiation using a procedure described by R. L.

Card 1/2

L 23003-66

ACC NR: AP6009653

Petrusevich and Ye. S. Sollertinskaya (Kristallografiya v. 9, 722, 1964). The results have shown that the single-crystal structure defects can be measured by anomalous passage of x-rays, since the dislocation densities obtained by the metallographic and x-ray methods were  $2.3 \times 10^3$  and  $2.9 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-2}$  for InSb and  $2.3 \times 10^3$  and  $7.2 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-2}$  for GaAs. This also indicates that the investigated crystals had a near-perfect structure. In addition to linear dislocations, in the case of GaAs there were observed several dislocation loops which lie in one plane parallel to (111). It is deduced from this that the contrast of the dislocation image is determined not only by the orientation of the Burgers vector, but also by the disposition of the dislocation line relative to the diffraction plane, since different sections of the same loop had different contrasts in spite of the same direction of the Burgers vector. The authors thank A. M. Yelistratov for valuable advice and remarks. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 17Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005

Card

2/2 *pl*

L 22953-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) GG/JD

ACC NR: AP6009666

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/003/0809/0815

331  
25  
B

AUTHORS: Yelistratov, A. M. (deceased); Datsenko, L. I.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Influence of vacancies and of their coagulation on the anomalous passage of x-rays

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 3, 1966, 809-815

TOPIC TAGS: crystal vacancy, x ray study, germanium single crystal

ABSTRACT: The authors present <sup>(2)</sup>the results of experimental investigations of the influence of vacancies and their coagulations (formations of microvoids) on the integral characteristics of the anomalous passage of x-rays, which has been shown in earlier investigations by one of the authors (Yelistratov, with O. N. Yefimov, FTT v. 5, 2116, 1963 and earlier) to be related to the thickness of the sample. The investigations were made with dislocation-free samples of n-type germanium in which the amount of electrically active impurities was

Card 1/2

L 22953-66

ACC NR: AP6009666

negligible and could not exert any influence on the intensity of the anomalous passage of the x-rays. Two single crystal samples were used, both grown by the Czochralski method, one in an atmosphere consisting of a mixture of hydrogen and argon and the other in hydrogen only. The preparation of the samples is described in detail. The integral intensities of the anomalous passage were measured with a two-crystal spectrometer based on the URS-50I installation. The data reduction procedure is described in detail. The results show that two processes took place in the crystal, formation of distributed vacancies, and formation of vacancy coagulations. Both exert a smaller influence on the integral characteristics than impurities, although not enough data were obtained in the experiments to make a unique comparison possible. It is concluded that the results can be used to develop an independent method of checking the effect of vacancies on the properties of solids. The authors thank O. N. Yefimov for a discussion of the results, A. D. Belyayev, S.S. Malogolovets for help with the electric measurements, and also A. A. Kilimnik and N. F. Kogdenko for taking part in the measurements of the vibration curves. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 26Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 005

Card 20 2/2



L 26755-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(o) JD

ACC NR: AF6011472

SOURCE CODE: UR/0070/66/011/002/0300/0304

AUTHOR: Skorokhod, M. Ya.; Datsenko, L. I.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut poluprovodnikov, AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Structural defects arising during the growth and heat treatment of CdS single crystals

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 11, no. 2, 1966, 300-304

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium sulfide, single crystal growing, crystal defect, surface property, stoichiometry, crystal lattice dislocation, x ray diffraction analysis, crystal structure analysis

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the surface defects which are produced on single crystals of CdS when stoichiometry is violated, when impurities are segregated during the growth of the crystals, and also resulting from stacking faults and dislocations. The single crystals were grown by sublimation from the gas phase in the form of platelets with mirror surfaces and a small number of edges oriented predominantly along the c axis. The structure defects were detected by anomalous passage of x-rays in the  $\mu t$  interval from 2 to 27 ( $\mu$ --linear coefficient of absorption of x-rays,  $t$ -- thickness of the crystal). The investigation was made with URS-251 apparatus using both white and monochromatic copper  $K_{\alpha}$  radiation. In addition to x-ray diffraction, a metallographic method was also used to identify the defects unambiguously. An attempt was made to determine uniquely the appearance of segregations

Card 1/2

UDC: 548.4

L 26755-66

ACC NR: AP6011472

4  
of impurities and dislocations perpendicular to the surface. The observations (dis-  
closed stacking faults, helicoidal dislocations, dislocations with Burgers vector  
along the c axis, and also dislocations whose Burgers vectors lay in the basal plane.  
Most structure defects occurring in the thin crystals were dislocations with Burgers  
vector along the c axis and perpendicular to the surface of the crystal. In addition,  
the structure defects of certain single crystals heated to 700C in a nitrogen atmo-  
sphere with subsequent quenching was also investigated. In such crystals a stressed  
surface layer was produced, due to violation of the stoichiometric composition. The  
main lattice damage produced by heat treatment is localized in the surface layer of  
the crystal. The results demonstrate the possibility of investigating structure  
defects by means of a simple x-ray procedure. Dislocations parallel to the surface  
were also observed. The authors thank A. M. Yelistratov, Ye. G. Nikolayeva, V. N.  
Vasilevskaya, and N. Korsunskaya for advice and help with the heat treatment. Orig.  
art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 31Jan65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2 1/1

I 39938-66 EWT(m)/T/EWF(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW

ACC NR: AP8015456

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/005/1394/1401

AUTHOR: Datsenko, L. I.; Yefimov, O. N.; Yelistratov, A. M. (Deceased)

49  
483

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR);  
Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Study of defect interaction by the method of anomalous transmission of x-rays

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 1394-1401

TOPIC TAGS: crystal vacancy, crystal dislocation, crystal impurity, spectrometer, crystal defect

ABSTRACT: The intensity of the anomalous transmission of x-rays was measured on a two-crystal spectrometer in the Bragg-Laue position for the (220) reflections of dislocation-free Ge containing a small amount of impurities. Changes in the integral characteristics of the transmission were analyzed to study the interaction of vacancies with impurity atoms, vacancies, dislocations, and the interaction of defects during retrograde decomposition of the solid solution of  $Cu^1$  in  $Ge^2$ . When the crystal is heated to high temperatures, interaction of defects (vacancies, impurities, dislocations) takes place and appears as a change in the degree of crystal perfection, which can be evaluated quantitatively from  $\Delta\mu_i$  and  $\Delta y_i$ ; from an analysis of sufficiently large  $\Delta\mu_i$  and  $\Delta y_i$  for each specific case, it is possible to establish the nature of the defect in-

Card 1/2

DATSENKO, M. F.

23690.

TKANEVAYA TERAPIYA PO METODU PROFESSORA H. I. KRAUZE V STOMATOLOGII I ChELYUSTNO-LITSEVOY KHIRURGII. TRUDY SARAT. GOS. MED. IN-TA, T. VIII, 1949, s. 407-14.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

DATSENKO, M. F.

23691

KHIRURGICHESKIYE DOSTUPY DLYA U DALENIYA INORODNYKH TEL PRI SLEPYKH RANENIYAKH  
ChELYUSTNO=LITSEVOY OBLASTI. TRUDY SARAT. GOS. MED. IN-TA, T. VIII, 1949, s. 415-29.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

DAISENKO, N. F.

M. B. Fabrikant, Stomatologiya, No 2, 1952.

DATSENKO, M.F., dotsent, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannost' zaveduyushchego; GUZENKO, P.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; VLASENKO, P.V., direktor.

Pathogenic therapy of trigeminal neuralgia. Stomatologiya no.3:30-36 '53.  
(MLA 6:7)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (for Datsenko and Guzenko). 2. Khar'kovskiy meditsinskiy stomatologicheskii institut (for Vlasenko).  
(Trigeminal nerve) (Neuralgia)

VAYSBLAT, S.N., professor, zaslushennyy deyatel' nauki; ~~redaktor~~ DAFSENKO, M.F.,  
redaktor; RAYZ, A.L., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Conduction of anesthesia in dental and jaw surgery] Provodniko-  
voe obespolivanie v khirurgii subov i cheljustei. 6-o perer. i  
dop. izd. Kiev, Gos.med.isd-vo USSR, 1954. 288 p. (MIRA 8:5)  
(Anesthesia in dentistry)



DATSENKO, M.F., dotsent (Khar'kov); SIROTA, L.I., ordinator (Khar'kov)

Complications following anesthesia administered by injection in  
surgery of the oral cavity according to clinical data. Probl.  
stom. 3:239-244 '56 (MLRA 10:5)  
(ANESTHESIA IN DENTISTRY)

DATSMENKO, M.F., dotsent (Khar'kov)

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
Treating trigeminal neuralgia and preventing relapses. Probl. stom.  
3:267-272 '56 (MLRA 10:5)  
(NEURALGIA, TRIGEMINAL)

DATSENKO, M.F., dots. (Dhar'kov)

Nonspecific therapy in the over-all treatment of parodontosis.  
Probl.stom. 4:311-315 '58. (MIRA 13:6)  
(GUMS--DISEASES) (TISSUE EXTRACTS)

DATSENKO, Makar Fedorovich; FETISOV, M.V.

[Local anesthetics of the maxillo-facial areas]Mistseve  
obezboliuvannia v shchelepno-lyts'ovii diliantsi. Kyiv,  
Derzhmedvydav, URSR, 1959. 163 p. (MIRA 16:1)  
(LOCAL ANESTHESIA) (JAWS)

FETISOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; DATSENKO, Makar Fedorovich; SHOYMER, A.,  
red.

[Anesthesia in surgery on the maxillofacial region] Obezbo-  
lenie pri operatsiakh na cheliustno-litsevoi oblasti. Kishi-  
nev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1965. 241 p. (MIRA 18:11)

MERLICH, B.V.; SPITKOVSKAYA, S.M.; DATSENKO, N.M.

Classification of aggregate varieties of sulfur in the Rozdol  
deposit. Min. sbor. no.16:210-226 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.  
(Rozdol region—Sulfur)

MERLICH, B.V.; DATSENKO, N.M.

Character of the processes of the exogenetic disintegration of  
sulfur ores in the Rozdol deposit. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i  
razv. 6 no.10:60-67 0 '63. (MIRA 18:4)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv. Franko.

DATSENKO, N.M.

Composition and conditions governing the formation of the oxidizing products of sulfur ores in the Rozdol deposit. Min. sbor. no.17:96-104 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Franko, L'vov.



MERLICH, B.V.; DATSENKO, N.M.; KOROBAYNIKOV, N.S.

Time of the oxidizing disintegration of sulfur ores in the Rozdol  
deposit. Min. sbor. no.17:105-112 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Franko, L'vov.

MERLICH, B.V.; DATSENKO, N.M.

Lithological control of sulfur sedimentation in the Rásdol  
deposit. Vest. L'vov. un. Ser. geol. no.2:9-16 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

MERLICH, B.V.; DATSENKO, N.M.

Nature of the monomineral accumulations of cryptocrystalline sulfur in the Rozdol deposit. Min.sbor. 18 no.2:188-194 '64.  
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.

KUSHNAREV, A.S., inzh.; DATSENKO, N.V., inzh.

Experimental determination of the time of the stroke of elastic rods  
against a soil lump. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash. no.7:22-23 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Melitopol'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.

DATSENKO, O. G.

DATSENKO, O. G. "Microbial associations in various stages of tooth caries."  
Min Health Ukrainian SSR. Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner  
Medical Inst imeni Academician A. A. Bogomolets. Kiev  
Medical Stomatological Inst. Chair of Microbiology.  
Kiev, 1956.  
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Sciences)  
Medical

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 18, 1956

DATSENKO, O.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Kiyev)

Microbe associations in dental caries and pulpitis. Probl.  
stom. 3:53-58 '56 (MLRA 10:5)  
(TEETH--DISEASES) (MOUTH--BACTERIOLOGY)

DATSENKO, O.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Kiyev)

Antibacterial action of some chemical preparations on mixed  
cultures of micro-organisms of decaying dental and pulp cavities.  
Probl. stom. 3:63-67 '56 (MIRA 10:5)  
(TEETH--DISEASES) (DENTAL CHEMISTRY) (MOUTH--BACTERIOLOGY)

FLIS, Z.A., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev); DATSENKO, O.G., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev)

Agglutination reaction with blood serum and with the saliva of  
paradentosis patients in the process of treatment. Probl.stom.  
4:289-294 '58. (MIRA 13:6)  
(AGGLUTINATION) (SALIVA) (GUMS--DISEASES)



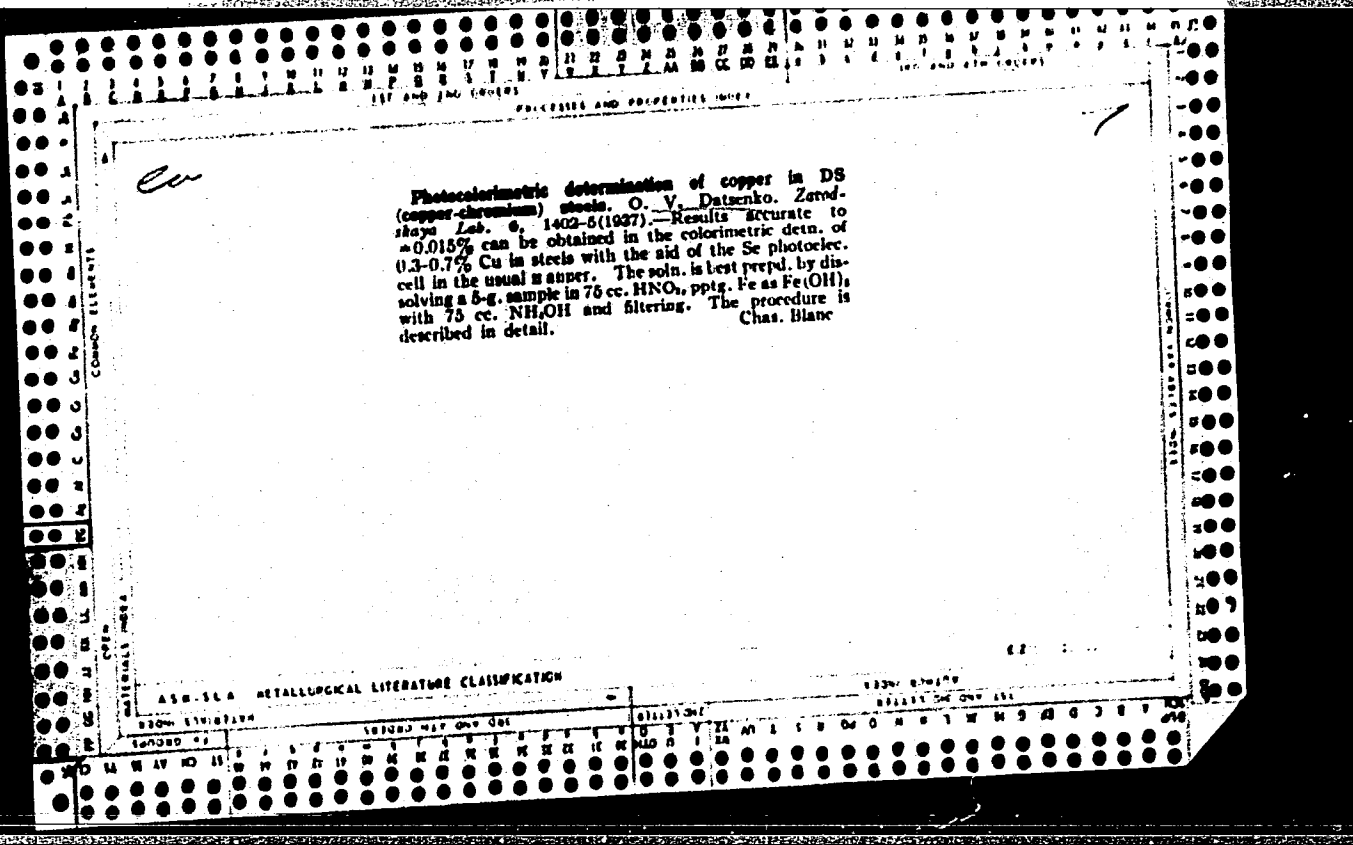
DATSHENKO, O.G., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev); FLIS, Z.A., kand.med.nauk  
(Kiyev)

Phagocytic reaction in treatment of patients with paradentosis.  
Probl.stom. 4:295-299 '58. (MIRA 13:6)  
(GUMS--DISEASES) (PHAGOCYTOSIS)

DATSENKO, O.G.

Phagocytosis reaction in the treatment of pyorrhea alveolaris by  
autohemotherapy. Probl. stom. 5:114-121 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kiyevskiy meditsinskiy institut.  
(PHAGOCYTOSIS) (GUMS\_\_DISEASES)  
(BLOOD\_\_TRANSFUSION)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

*CA*

Rapid determination of copper in steel without preliminary removal of iron. Yu. I. Usatenko and I. V. Kostin. *Zhurnal Fiziko-Khim. 13, 116-7(1947)* (in Russian). --

To the  $H_2SO_4 + HNO_3$  soln. of 1 g. of steel, reduced in vol. to about 20 ml., add  $NH_4OH$  until slightly ammoniacal. Dissolve the  $Fe(OH)_2$  ppt. in  $AcOH$  and add 5 ml. of 65%  $AcOH$  in excess. At  $60^\circ$  add 6-8 g. of powd.  $NaF$ . On cooling, most of the  $Fe$  is pptd. as  $3NaF \cdot 2FeF_2$ , and the rest probably remains as  $FeF_2$  which is not reduced by  $I^-$ . Add 5 ml. of  $AcOH$  and titrate with  $Na_2S_2O_8$  soln. N. Thon

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

CA

7

Rapid potentiometric determination of copper in non-ferrous and ferrous alloys. Yu. I. Usatenko and O. V. Datsenko. *Zvezdskaya Lab.* 13, 1000-12(1947).—For brass or bronze, dissolve 0.1 g. of metal in 20 ml. of 7.5 N HNO<sub>3</sub> and heat to remove nitrous fumes. To the soln. add 3 ml. of 0.5% AgNO<sub>3</sub> soln. and 20 ml. of a soln. (contg. 200 g. citric acid + 100 ml. concd. NH<sub>4</sub>OH per l.). Add 1 g. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and NH<sub>4</sub>OH to dissolve the AgCl ppt. + 5 ml. in excess. Titrate potentiometrically with approx. 0.2 N KCN soln. contg. 2-3 g. NaOH per l. until the galvanometer reads 0. From the vol. of KCN, subtract the vol. that was required for the added Ag<sup>+</sup>. For Fe alloys, proceed similarly but dissolve 1 g. of alloy in 25 ml. of an acid mist, which is 3 N in HNO<sub>3</sub> and 0.30 N in H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Use 25 ml. of the citrate soln. and very little excess NH<sub>4</sub>OH. M. Hosh

DATSENKO, O. V.

PA 64/497107

USSR/Minerals  
Analysis - Methods  
Organolithes

Nov 48

Determination of Calcium and Magnesium in Iron  
Ores With the Aid of a Cationite, Yu. I.  
Datsenko, O. V. Datsenko, Metal Factory Imeni  
Dzerzhinsky, 5 pp

Zavod Iab' Vol XIV, No 11

Subject new method involves the use of organolithes.  
Difficulty of the method is that the determined  
cationite is absorbed by volfatite R and in this  
manner becomes separated from iron and aluminum  
which remain in the solution in the form of

64/497107

USSR/Minerals

(Contd.)

Nov 48

complex anions. This method was tried on pure  
salts as a control and then used on various iron  
ores.

64/497107

DATSENKO, O. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Phosphorus  
Chemistry - Analytical

Feb 49

"Determination of Phosphorus in Copper Phosphide and Ferrophosphorus  
Using a 'Cationite,'" Yu. I. Usatenko, O. V. Datsenko, Metal Plant  
imeni Dzerzhinskiy, 2 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XV, No 2

Describes new method for phosphorus determination with the aid of  
organoliths. Difficulty of method is that copper, iron, and other  
cations are absorbed by "Vofatite" and are thus isolated from the  
phosphorus which occurs in the filtrate in the form of orthophosphoric  
acid. Latter is determined by volumetric means. Method was  
developed using pure salts, and confirmed by using various salts of  
copper phosphora and ferrophosphors.

PA 54/49T19

M

92

**\*Determination of Lead in Babbitt Alloys by the Permanganate Method.**  
Yu. I. Ustachenko and O. V. Datsenko (*Zavod. Lab.*, 1949, 18, (2), 238-239).  
[In Russian]. The Babbitt alloy (0.5 g.) is dissolved in 15 ml.  $\text{HNO}_3$  (1:20)  
to eliminate the Sn and Sb which hinder analysis and which are filtered off.  
The Pb in the filtrate is precipitated with hot ammonium oxalate, filtered off,  
and the excess oxalate in the filtrate titrated with 0.2N  $\text{KMnO}_4$  in dil.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .  
The presence of  $\text{HNO}_3$  or of Cu up to 10% does not affect titration. T. O. L.

Jan. 1957



1ST AND 2ND SECTIONS      3RD AND 4TH SECTIONS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

S

21

**Determination of Molybdenum in Ferromolybdenum Using a Cation-Absorbing Substance.** <sup>11</sup> <sup>12</sup> <sup>13</sup> <sup>14</sup> <sup>15</sup> <sup>16</sup> <sup>17</sup> <sup>18</sup> <sup>19</sup> <sup>20</sup> <sup>21</sup> <sup>22</sup> <sup>23</sup> <sup>24</sup> <sup>25</sup> <sup>26</sup> <sup>27</sup> <sup>28</sup> <sup>29</sup> <sup>30</sup> <sup>31</sup> <sup>32</sup> <sup>33</sup> <sup>34</sup> <sup>35</sup> <sup>36</sup> <sup>37</sup> <sup>38</sup> <sup>39</sup> <sup>40</sup> <sup>41</sup> <sup>42</sup> <sup>43</sup> <sup>44</sup> <sup>45</sup> <sup>46</sup> <sup>47</sup> <sup>48</sup> <sup>49</sup> <sup>50</sup> <sup>51</sup> <sup>52</sup> <sup>53</sup> <sup>54</sup> <sup>55</sup> <sup>56</sup> <sup>57</sup> <sup>58</sup> <sup>59</sup> <sup>60</sup> <sup>61</sup> <sup>62</sup> <sup>63</sup> <sup>64</sup> <sup>65</sup> <sup>66</sup> <sup>67</sup> <sup>68</sup> <sup>69</sup> <sup>70</sup> <sup>71</sup> <sup>72</sup> <sup>73</sup> <sup>74</sup> <sup>75</sup> <sup>76</sup> <sup>77</sup> <sup>78</sup> <sup>79</sup> <sup>80</sup> <sup>81</sup> <sup>82</sup> <sup>83</sup> <sup>84</sup> <sup>85</sup> <sup>86</sup> <sup>87</sup> <sup>88</sup> <sup>89</sup> <sup>90</sup> <sup>91</sup> <sup>92</sup> <sup>93</sup> <sup>94</sup> <sup>95</sup> <sup>96</sup> <sup>97</sup> <sup>98</sup> <sup>99</sup> <sup>100</sup>

(Zaviskaya Laboratoriya, 1949, vol. 16, July, pp. 775-781). [In Russian]. The determination of molybdenum in ferromolybdenum using a cation-absorbing filter of sulfonated coal is described. The solution of 0.1 g. of the alloy in HCl is passed through the filter, which retains all the molybdenum and a small part of the iron. The molybdenum is extracted with alkali, reduced in acid with bismuth amalgam, and titrated with permanganate. The method was developed using solutions of the pure salts and was tested with standard samples of ferromolybdenum, giving values in good agreement with those obtained by the usual method.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION      CATION-ABSORBING

FROM SYNOPTIC      FROM NOMINAT

SYMBOLS      10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 15000 16000 17000 18000 19000 20000 21000 22000 23000 24000 25000 26000 27000 28000 29000 30000 31000 32000 33000 34000 35000 36000 37000 38000 39000 40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000 51000 52000 53000 54000 55000 56000 57000 58000 59000 60000 61000 62000 63000 64000 65000 66000 67000 68000 69000 70000 71000 72000 73000 74000 75000 76000 77000 78000 79000 80000 81000 82000 83000 84000 85000 86000 87000 88000 89000 90000 91000 92000 93000 94000 95000 96000 97000 98000 99000 100000

ACB

*Chemistry & Physics*

**Rapid method of determining calcium and magnesium in dolomite, magnesite, and open-hearth slag.** YU. I. Ush-  
TENKO AND O. V. DAVYDOV. *Zashchita Lab.*, 16 [1] 94-96 No. 1  
(1960).—Precipitate the Ca with a titrated solution of Na acetate  
and then, without filtering, add a titrated solution of  $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ .  
In an aliquot portion of the filtrate, determine excess oxalate by  
titration with permanganate and excess phosphate by neutraliza-  
tion with  $\text{HCl}$ . Titration of phosphate is done in the presence  
of mixed indicator (0.1 gm. methyl orange in 100 ml. of water  
+ 0.06 gm. phenolphthalein in 50 ml. of alcohol + 0.05 gm. of  
methylene blue in 50 ml. of alcohol) until the color changes from  
violet through green to gray blue. This titration also includes  
excess Na acetate, which must be subtracted. Fe and Al should  
be precipitated first. The analysis takes 1.5 to 2 hr. B.Z.K.

DATSENKO, O. V.

166156

USSR/Metals - Ferrous  
Chemistry - Analysis, Ferrous Metals  
Jul 50

"Determination of Manganese by the Persulfate Method Using a Minimum Amount of Silver Nitrate," O. V. Datsenko, Metallurgical Plant Imeni Dzerzhinskii

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 7, pp 784-786

Establishes acidity which permits quantitative oxidation of Mn<sup>+2</sup> into Mn<sup>+7</sup> in presence of minimum quantity of silver nitrate in solution. Suggests titration with a solution containing thiosulfate and sodium nitrate, which makes

166156

USSR/Metals - Ferrous (Contd) Jul 50

possible using same titer for any manganese content. Describes analysis procedure for steels, cast irons, and slags. Determination by this method requires silver nitrate in amount 100 times smaller than that used in ordinary determination.

166156

DATSENKO, O. V.

FDD PA 169T30

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Sep 50

Chemistry - Analysis

"Method for Complete Analysis of Chrome Magnesite Bricks," O. V. Datsenko, Metallurgical Plant Imeni Dzerzhinsky

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 9, pp 1048-1053

Discusses method for analysis of chrome magnesite materials according to GOST 2963-45. Datsenko finds this method not quite satisfactory and suggests his own method

169T30

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Sep 50  
(Contd)

which gives more accurate results and considerably simplifies and accelerates analysis procedure.

169T30

DATSENKO, O. V.

137-58-5-11225D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 332 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Datsenko, O. V.

TITLE: The Employment of Ion-exchange Chromatography in Technical Analysis Under Metallurgical Shop Conditions (Primeneniye ionoobmennoy khromatografii v tekhnicheskoy analize metallurgicheskogo proizvodstva)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences, presented to the Novo-cherk. politekhn. in-t (Novo-cherkassk Polytechnic Institute), Novo-cherkassk, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Novo-cherk. politekhn. in-t (Novo-cherkassk Polytechnic Institute), Novo-cherkassk

1. Metallurgy    2. Chromatographic analysis    3. Ion exchange  
--Applications

Card 1/1

32-11-8/60

A Complexometric Method for the Determination of the Calcium and Magnesium  
Content in Iron Ore by Means of Cations

manganese oxidation with the oxygen in the air. The experiment is described and a table of results is added. The method described was tested with artificially prepared mixtures as well as with samples taken from material available in industrial plants.

ASSOCIATION: Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Institute imeni M.I. Arsenichev  
(Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy institut im. M.I.Arsenicheva)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

DATSENKO, O.V.

Rapid indirect method for determining silica in blast-furnace  
slags. Zav.lab. 28 no.3:279-280 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod -vtuz imeni  
M.I.Arsenicheva.

(Silica) (Slags)

CHECHEL', P.S.; DATSENKO, O.V.

Rapid method of determining the basicity of slags. *Izv.vys.ucheb.  
zav.;khim.i khim.tekh.* 5 no.3:367-370 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Dneprodzerzhinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod-vtuz imeni  
M.I. Arsenicheva, kafedra khimii.  
(Slag)



DATSENKO, P.F.

Changes in operating conditions of roll train frequency  
converters. Metallurg 6 no.12:35-36 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Krivorozhskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.  
(Rolling mills--Electric driving)

DATSENKO, P.F., inzh.

Fixing a hinged support bracket on coil removing machines.  
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.2:78 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Wire drawing--Technological innovations)

DATSENKO, P.F., inzh.

USSR

Changes in the technology of angle rolling on continuous  
small shape mills. Met. i gornorud. prom. no. 4:83-84  
JL-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Rolling (Metalwork))

DEMCHENKO, Anatoliy Tarasovich; YEVSEYEV, Anatoliy Ivanovich;  
DATSENKO, Petr Fedorovich

[Mechanical equipment of continuous small-section and wire-rod rolling mills] Mekhanicheskoe oborudovanie nepreryvnykh melkosortnykh i provolochnykh stanov. Moskva, Metallurgiya, 1965. 156 p. (MIRA 18:7)

DATSENKO, V.A.; LAZARENKO, N.P.

New data on the Cambrian stratigraphy of the northwestern Siberian Platform (Khanayka-Kulyumbe interfluve). Trudy NIIGA 114:55-61 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(Siberian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PEREL'DIK, D.L.; DATSENKO, V.P.

Use of epilin in the treatment of mycosis in children with a past history of central nervous system diseases. Vest. dermat. i ven. 38 no.3:53-56 Mr '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy oblastnoy kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach M.I.Prokhorenko).

DATSENKO, V.S.

Late results following palliative operations in malignant tumors of the head of the pancreas and Vater's ampulla. *Khirurgiia* 40 no.8:37-40 Ag '64. (IIFPA 18:3)

1. 1-ya kafedra klinicheskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. B.S. Rozarov) Tsentral'nogo inst. tute usovershenstvovaniya vrachev na baze Moskovskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnyy vrach - dotsent Yu.G. Antonov), Moskva.

85148

S/080/60/033/011/010/014  
A003/A001

15 8109

AUTHORS: Klimova, O. M., Datsenko, V. T.TITLE: The Phenyl Esters of Polyvinyl Alcohol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 33, No. 11, pp. 2582-2586

TEXT: The possibility was studied of synthesizing polyvinylphenyl esters with various degrees of substitution by introducing phenyl groups into the chain of polyvinyl alcohol. It was found that in the interaction of polyvinyltosyl with sodium phenolate in a medium of molten phenol (which is a solvent for both components) a complete substitution of tosyl groups by phenyl groups takes place at a temperature of 110-120°C in the course of 5 hours. For this purpose it is necessary to obtain first the tosyl esters of polyvinyl alcohol as intermediary products. The initial material was polyvinyl alcohol with a molecular weight of 24,000. It was preliminarily activated by swelling in pyridine and water or by heating a suspension of polyvinylchloride with an excess of pyridine anhydride. To the activated material a solution of paratoluenesulfochloride in pyridine was added. The reaction took place at 18°C during 3-5 days. The substance obtained was washed and dried at a residual pressure of 2-4 mm at a temperature of 30-40°C.

Card 1/3



85448

S/080/60/033/011/010/014

A003/A001

## The Phenyl Esters of Polyvinyl Alcohol

It was shown that the degree of adding tosyl groups to polyvinyl alcohol was determined by the ratio of the latter to paratoluenesulfochloride and the duration of the tosylation reaction. The tosyl esters obtained are well soluble in the cold in pyridine, acetone, phenol, and during heating or long standing in chloroform, dioxane, benzyl alcohol and aniline. The tosyl esters obtained were treated with sodium phenolate in the presence of molten phenol. Sodium phenolate was introduced in the amount of 5-7 moles per 1 mole of tosyl ester. The mixture was heated to 90°C until complete dissolution of all components, after which the temperature was raised to 115-120°C. The reaction took place at this temperature during 6 hours under continuous stirring. Several phenyl esters of polyvinyl alcohol were obtained with various degrees of substitution. Phenyl esters containing 31.0 and 88.4 molar % of phenyl groups were tested for resistance to alkaline and acidic solutions. They proved to be resistant to 0.1 n aqueous and alcohol solutions of KOH during boiling for 4.5 hours. A 25% aqueous solution of NaOH does not act on the phenyl ester of the polyvinyl alcohol in the cold. Concentrated sulfuric and nitric acids dissolve the polymer. Esters with a high content of phenyl groups melt at 130-150°C. From a chloroform solution of a polymer containing 48.3 molar % of phenyl groups hard, transparent, lustrous films were obtained which had a high adhesion to glass. The method described

Card 2/3

85448  
S/080/60/033/011/010/014  
A003/A001

The Phenyl Esters of Polyvinyl Alcohol

ensures the production of esters with a higher molecular weight than the polymerization of vinylphenyl ester. There are 3 tables and 5 references: 4 Soviet, 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: January 29, 1950

X

Card 3/3

BOBROY, P.S., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; DATSENKO, Ye.M., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; KLYYN, E.G., kand. med. nauk, polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; RATUSHNYI, Ye.A., polkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby.

Healing of intestinal wounds in acute radiation sickness; experimental morphological studies. Voen. med. zhurn. no.4:51-53 Ap '59.  
(INTESTINES, wds. & inj. (MIRA 12:8)  
healing of exper. wds. in radiation sickness (Rus))  
(RADIATIONS, eff.  
same)

DATSENKO, Ye.M. (Kiyev)

Changes in blood morphology in combined lesions. Vrach. delo no.9;  
45-48 S '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

DATE-SPSHTYIN, M.S.; SHOR, I.Ya.

Rare forms of chorea. Zdravookhranenie 4 no.6:45-46 N-D '61.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz detskoy bol'nitsy g. Bel'tsy (glavnyy vrach L.G.Gerekke).  
(CHOREA)

DATS-EPSHTEYN, M.S.; SHMEL'KIN, I.Kh.

Unusual case of a congenital monstrosity-phocomelia. Vop. okhr.  
materin. dets. 8 no.1:87 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Detskoy bol'nitsy goroda Bel'tsy.

DATSEV, A.

Problem of Stefan (i.e. problem of phase transition) in case of anisotropic bodies. In French, p. 185.

GODISHNIK. MATEMATIKA I FIZIKA. Sofia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50 No. 1 1955/56  
(Published 1957)

Monthly List of East Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

DATSEV, A.

18

Sofia, Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961

1. "Concerning the Life and Death of Charge Carriers in Cells of the Lattice of the Crystal of Potassium Permanganate," Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961, pp. 102-103.
2. "The Role of the Molecule of the Protein in the Reaction of the Oxidation of the Protein," Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961, pp. 104-105.
3. "On Stable Directions During the Reaction of Molecules in Phase Transitions," Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961, pp. 106-107.
4. "On the Formation of Liquid Crystals in the Adsorption of Foreign Substances," Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961, pp. 108-109.
5. "On the Influence of Temperature on the Adsorption of the D-Region of the Protein," Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961, pp. 110-111.
6. "Microscopic Analysis of the Protein and the Protein Complexes of the Protein," Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961, pp. 112-113.
7. "The Analysis of the Protein Complexes of the Protein," Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961, pp. 114-115.
8. "The Quantitative Determination of the Protein," Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961, pp. 116-117.
9. "The Quantitative Determination of the Protein," Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961, pp. 118-119.
10. "The Synthesis of the Protein," Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961, pp. 120-121.
11. "The Synthesis of the Protein," Biokhimiya Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961, pp. 122-123.



DATSEY, Asen

Modern physics as determinant of ideas for the world outlook. Fis  
mat spisanie BAN 4 no.3:161-176 '61.

DATSEV, Asen, akad.

Louis de Broglie on his 70th anniversary. Fiz mat  
spisanie BAN 5 no.3:229-231 '62.

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegia, "Fiziko-matematichesko  
spisanie".

DATSEV, A.

Stable directions at movements of molecules in flat rectilinear figures. Doklady BAN 14 no.6:571-574 '61.

DATSEFF, A [Datsev, A.]

Experimental verification of the restricted relativity.  
Doklady BAN 17 no.2:121-123 '64.