

ACC NR: AT6028989

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0212/0215

AUTHORS: Nemtsov, M. V.; Shamayev, Yu. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement of static characteristics of miniature cores

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po ferritam. 4th, Minsk. Fizicheskiye i fiziko-khimicheskiye svoystva ferritov (Physical and physicochemical properties of ferrites); doklady soveshchaniya. Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 212-215

TOPIC TAGS: memory core, magnetic core, electronic test equipment, millivoltmeter, ferrite/ MVI-1M millivoltmeter, K-222 memory core

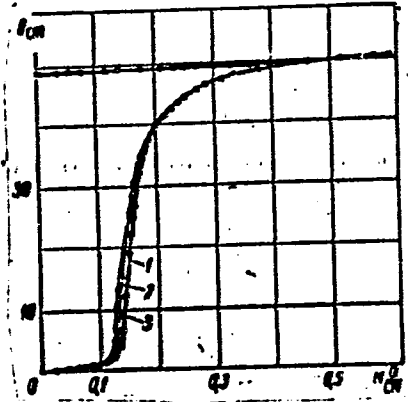
ABSTRACT: The static characteristics of miniature memory cores were measured using a pulse method. In a time interval  $t = 1/f$  information is recorded in the field  $H_m = H_{CT}$ , where  $H_m$  is the information recording field generated by a constant current source. The readout appears in the field  $H_R$  created by a pulse generator whose amplitude remains constant during the measurement process. The induction change of the core is then given by  $\Delta B_s = B_{cr}(H_m) - B_s = -\Delta B_{cr}$ . An RC-circuit is used to integrate the short-duration voltage pulse whose amplitude is measured by an MVI-1M millivoltmeter. The RC-circuit and the millivoltmeter are carefully calibrated for

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$f = 50, 100, \text{ and } 500 \text{ cycles.}$  The "static" characteristic of a K-222 core is shown on Fig. 1.

Fig. 1. Dynamic characteristic of ferrite ( $3 \times 2 \times 1.5 \text{ mm}$ ), obtained by the pulse method at various frequencies: 1 - 500 cycles, 2 - 100 cycles, 3 - 50 cycles ( $T = 290\text{K}$ )



Maximum errors in the induction measurement do not exceed  $\pm 10\%$ . Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09, 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Dec65/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

МММСОВ, Н.

A useful substitution. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. no.6:81-82  
D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Tekhnicheskiy inspektor Stalinskogo oblsovprofa.  
(Diesel locomotives)

NEMTSOV, N.S.

135-9-20/24

**AUTHORS:** Yermolenko, N.P., Posyada, B.I., and Nemtsov, N.S., Engineers

**TITLE:** Health Protection During Electric Welding Operations (Ozdorovleniye usloviy truda pri elektrosvarochnykh rabotakh)

**PERIODICAL:** "Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo", 1957, # 9, p 37-39 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The article discusses the harmfulness of gases and dust containing quartz, manganese and iron compounds and describes the welder's masks employed by the plant imeni Il'ich. Description of several specific mask designs is given for work conditions inside closed vessels (RR tank cars), for external work, for work on large structures, and with air pre-heating for winter work. Forced air feed is used in three models while in one a 50 cm long hose hanging down into clean air is utilized. The description of all masks is detailed and illustrated. One half-mask model on a welder's shield provides complete protection against gas and dust. It is now series-produced at the plant concerned, and over 500 pieces have been handed out to workshops for use. It is stated that the masks constitute a certain inconvenience to the welder and cause comparatively high costs for the

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Health Protection During Electric Welding Operations

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plant, which could be eliminated by means of improving their design and by the production of masks at specialized factories.

The article contains 3 photographs, 2 sketches and 2 tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ZLOBINSKIY, B.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; NEMTSOV, N.S.

Radiation shielding in open-hearth furnace processes. Bezop,  
truda v prom. 5 no.7:7-8 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali (for Zlobinskiy). 2. Zhdanovskiy  
metallurgicheskiy institut (for Nemtsov).  
(Shielding (Radiation))  
(Open-hearth furnaces)

ZLOBINSKIY, Boris Mikhaylovich; NEMTSOV, Nikolay Stepanovich;  
KHUTORSKAYA, Ye.S., red.izd-va; OBUKHOVSKAYA, G.P., tekhn.red.

[Labor protection in metallurgical shops using radioisotopes]  
Okhrana truda pri ispol'zovanii radioaktivnykh isotopov v me-  
tallurgicheskikh tsekhakh. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 61 p.  
(MIRA 16:3)

(Radioisotopes--Safety measures)

ZLOBINSKIY, Boris Mikhaylovich; NEMTSOV, Nikolay Stepanovich; KULIKOV,  
I.S., red.; KHUTORSKAYA, Ye.S., red. izd-va; OBUKHOVSKAYA,  
G.P., tekhn. red.

[Radioactive isotopes in blast-furnace practice; methods of  
use and safety problems] Radioaktivnye izotopy v domennom  
proizvodstve; metodika primeneniia i voprosy bezopasnosti.  
Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 94 p. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Blast furnaces)  
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)



NEMTSOV, N.S.

Distribution of radioisotopes in blast furnace smelting. Izv.  
vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 6 no.9:20-27 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy inatitut.

RASPOPOV, I.V.; LUKASHOV, G.G.; PLESKANOVSKIY, S.T.; ARTYUKHOV, B.N.;  
TARASOV, D.A.; ARIKHBAYEV, V.V.; Primali uchastiyes: ZENYUKOV,  
V.P.; NEMTSOV, M.S.; GODLEVSKIY, A.I.; LEVCHENEO, G.F.;  
DEGTYAREVA, Z.I.; GORLACH, A.A.; YAKUSHECHKIN, Ye.I.

Intensifying the sintering process by air preheating and by  
improving the performance of exhaust fans. Stal' 23 no.8:  
679-682 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i metallurgicheskiy  
zavod "Azovstal'."

(Sintering)

NEMISOV, N.S.; RASPOPOV, I.V.; BRAGIN, I.I.

Evaluating the durability of blast furnace charging units.  
Stal' 24 no.12:1078-1079 D '64. (MIRA 18r2)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

*NEMTSOV, N. Yu.*

GUSAROV, V.V., inzhener, redakter; VORONOVA, N.S.; GARBNER, D.G.;  
NEMTSOV, N.Yu.; FRIDLYANSKIY, G.V.; MARTEHS, S.L., redakter;  
WODEL', B.I., tekhnicheskly redakter.

[Electric heating apparatus and equipment for the laboratory;  
a catalog and manual] Laboratornye elektrenagrevatel'nye  
pribory i ustanovki; katalog-spravochnik. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-  
tekhn.isd-vo mashinostroitel'noi lit-ry, 1955. 147 p.

(MLRA 9:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R) Ministerstvo mashinostroyeniya i pri-  
berestroyeniya.

(Electric furnaces)

*Wodele, B. I.*

*NEMTSOV, N. Yu.*

NEMTSOV, N.Yu., inzh.

Measuring the temperature of a moving surface. Bum.prom.32  
no.9:13-14 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskij institut im. M.I.Kalinina.  
(Paper industry--Equipment and supplies) (Temperature--Measurement)

*NEMTSOV, N.Yu.*

ANDERS, Vasily Rudol'fovich; SHCHEPKIN, S.I., prof., retsenzent; NEMTSOV,  
N.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; GOR'KOVA, A.A., vedushchiy red.;  
TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Control and measuring devices; introductory course] Kontrol'no-  
izmeritel'nye pribory; vvodnyi kurs. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 143 p. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Measuring instruments)

BELOV, A.N.; DEMENT'YEVA, M.I.; NEBTSOV, N.Yu.; KHLAMOVA, S.A.

Automatic apparatus for adsorption analysis of hydro-  
carbon gases. [Trudy] LO NTO Prihorprom no.4:168-180  
'59. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Hydrocarbons--Analysis)

KHOROZHAYLOV, V.G.; NEMTSOV, S. Yu.

Using commercial nitrogen for the preparation of a controlled atmosphere. Trudy LPI no. 251:31-34 '65 (MIRA 19:1)



BIBICHKOV, Zinoviy Grigor'yevich; NEMTSOV, P.F., red.

[Production of sliced veneer] Proizvodstvo stroganci fa-  
nery. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost', 1965. 166 p.  
(MIRA 18:9)

**NEMLISOV, V.** student

Application of elements of the matrix theory to some problems in the theory of the mathematical processing of observation data. Trudy MII GAIK no.30:53-71 ' 58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Kafedra geodezii Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.  
(Matrices) (Mathematical statistics)

NEMTSOV, V.B.

Calculation of cylindrical shells. Dokl. AN BSSR 8 no.10:627-631  
0 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Belorusskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

NEMTSOV, V.B., aspirant

Investigating the contact between the brake shoes and the drum.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.2:78-88 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

NEMTSOV, V.D.; SKIBINSKIY, G.V.; ZOSIMOVICH, D.P.

Oscillograph for electrochemical measurements. Ukr. khim.  
zhur. 29 no.10:1113-1115 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4039403

S/0070/64/009/003/0416/0416

AUTHOR: Nemtsov, V. D.

TITLE: Electron diffraction investigation of the perfection of structure in the surface layer of silicon

SOURCE: Kristallografiya, v. 9, no. 3, 1964, 416 and insert facing p. 416

TOPIC TAGS: electron diffraction, impurity content, crystal surface, crystal structure, surface layer

ABSTRACT: The properties of single crystals of Si and Ge depend not only on negligibly small quantities of impurities but also on the degree of perfection of the structure in the surface layer. During sputtering, the monocrystalline structure in the surface layer may be strongly disturbed. Removal of this deformed layer by polishing and etching may introduce defects the nature and penetration of which is not fully understood. The author used electron diffraction techniques to study the surface of polished and etched single crystals of Si in a manner similar to that of S. A. Semiletov and Z. G. Pinsker on Ge (Kristallografiya, 1, 2, 1956). Against a strong background of point reflections, many of the electron diffraction pictures showed short and weak Kikuchi lines. This leads to the conclusion that during sputtering individual and rather large blocks ( $\sim 10^{-5}$  cm)

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039403

develop, turned (in relation to each other) from their original position in the single crystal. The diffraction pictures indicate the presence of polycrystalline grains on the surface. On polishing silicon, in addition to the development of mosaic structure, the removal of small crystallites of silicon ( $\sim 10^{-6}$  cm) from the surface may be detected. The diffraction photographs showed no reflections from the oxide film on the silicon surface, and this may be considered supplementary support for the idea that the  $\text{SiO}_2$  film on the surface of a single crystal is amorphous.

"I express my sincere thanks to S. A. Semiletov for consultation and for his aid in the work." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 07Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, SS

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4011975

S/0073/64/030/001/0059/0062

AUTHORS: Zosimovich, D.P.; Nemtsov, V.D.

TITLE: Cathodic polarization of the silicon electrode during the electro-deposition of tin and nickel

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 30, no. 1, 1964, 59-62

TOPIC TAGS: tin electrodeposit, nickel electrodeposit, silicon electrode, silicon semiconductor electrode, polarization, rectifying contact, ohmic contact, p-type silicon, n-type silicon, hole conductor, electron conductor, cathode polarization

ABSTRACT: The polarization accompanying the electrodeposition of tin or nickel onto samples of silicon monocrystals, p- or n-type, both having the same (111) orientation, either polished with boron carbide or etched with SR-8, is shown in the enclosed figures. Greater polarization is used to deposit the metals onto a semiconductor electrode than onto the metal electrode. Polarization of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4011975

mechanically treated silicon is higher than in the etched electrode, apparently due to the presence of deformed layers, polycrystalline powders and oxide film. The hole-type (p-type) silicon is polarized more strongly than the electron type. In electrodepositing nickel onto the silicon electrode, polarization of the electrode with the etched surface is higher than of the polished. The character of the electrolytic contacts: for nickel on electron or hole type silicon--rectifying; for tin on n-type silicon--ohmic; for tin on p-type silicon--rectifying. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR  
(Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 04

SUB CODE: PH, ML

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 008

Card 2/62

ZOSIMOVICH, D.P.; NEMTSOV, V.D.

Cathodic polarization of a silicon electrode in the electro-  
deposition of tin and nickel. Ukr. khim. zhur. 30 no.6:  
59-62 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR.

REF ID: AFDJZ/189 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/65/039/010/2617/2619

AUTHOR: Nemtsov, V. D. *44, 55* *65*

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR  
(Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii, Akademiya nauk SSSR) *B*

TITLE: Photoelectrochemical study of the behavior of p-type silicon in chloride solutions *27* *27*

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 10, 1965, 2617-2619

TOPIC TAGS: silicon, photoelectric effect, cathode polarization, electrode potential, CHLORIDE, ELECTRODEPOSITION *1*

21  
44  
55

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the mechanism of cathodic reactions on silicon, the photoelectric effect was measured as a function of the electrode potential on p-type silicon with surfaces of variable finish and with the application of polarization. As expected, the photoelectric effect was observed when a cathodic polarization was applied, and was absent in the presence of anodic polarization. In the case of etched silicon in nickel and antimony electrolytes ( $\text{NiCl}_2 + \text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$ ;  $\text{KSbOC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 + \text{HCl}$ ), a distinct minimum of the photoelectric effect was observed at potentials close to -1.0 V; it is suggested that this minimum corresponds to surface recombination on the etched silicon surface. It was found that a sharp drop of the photoelectric effect was observed at potentials close to -1.0 V.

during the electrodeposition of indium, tin, antimony, and nickel and the magnitude  
Card 1/2 UDC: 541.17+541.14

2

L 10517-66

ACC NR: AP5027189

of the photoelectric effect as a function of the electrode potential; a sharp drop of the photoelectric effect corresponded to the deposition of the metal on the oscillograms of potential vs current density. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 07, 20 / SUBM DATE: 16Sep64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002

L 36875-66 EWT(m)/T DS  
ACC NR: AP6017651 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/032/001/0020/0023

AUTHOR: Zosimovich, D. P.; Nemtsov, V. D. 42  
15

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR  
(Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Polarization of a silicon electrode during the electrolytic deposition of indium and antimony

SOURCE: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, v. 32, no. 1, 1966, 20-23

TOPIC TAGS: indium, antimony, electrode, electroplating, silicon single crystal

ABSTRACT: Polarization of a silicon electrode during the electrolytic deposition of indium and antimony was studied in the 20°-60°C range as a function of the type of electrode conductivity and surface pretreatment. Indium was deposited from  $\text{InCl}_3$  (30 g/l) +  $\text{HCl}$  (10 g/l) electrolyte at pH = 1.5. Antimony was deposited from  $\text{KSbOC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$  (60 g/l) +  $\text{HCl}$  (4 ml/l) electrolyte at pH = 1.6. The silicon electrode (made of silicon single crystals) was polished and caustic treated. The effect of temperature on cathodic polarization and the oscillograms of cathodic polarization

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UDC: 541.13

L 36875-66

ACC NR: AP6017651

were graphed for In and Sb deposition on p- and n-type silicon electrodes. The potential of deposition of In and Sb on n-type silicon electrode is more negative than on p-type silicon electrode. Metal deposition on silicon electrode was found to be inhibited by the presence of silicon oxide layer on the electrode surface. In depositing In on a silicon electrode, electrode polarization increases with increasing temperature. On a silicon electrode, an indium deposit produces an ohmic contact in the case of n-type conductivity and a rectifying contact in the case of p-type conductivity. For both types of conductivity, the antimony deposits on silicon electrode produced a rectifying contact. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

*20,09,11*  
SUB CODE: *03* SUBM DATE: 16Sep64/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 008.

Card 2/2 *MLP*

L 02423-67 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EPI IJP(c) AT/AD

ACC NR: AP6031517

SOURCE CODE: UR/0073/66/032/009/0957/0960

AUTHOR: Zosimovich, D. P.; Nemtaov, V. D. 71  
B

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, AN UkrSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Photoelectric effect in polarization of silicon in solutions of metal chlorides 27

SOURCE: *m* Ukrainskiy khimicheskij zhurnal, v. 32, no. 9, 1966, 957-960

TOPIC TAGS: electrolytic deposition, indium, tin, antimony, electrode *polarization,*  
silicon, electrode, surface ionization, photoelectric method, *photoelectric effect*

ABSTRACT: The *property* silicon-electrolyte solution interface has been studied in solutions of indium, tin and antimony chlorides by recording variations in the surface photopotential of the silicon electrode versus its steady-state electric potential under different conditions of polarization. A difference was noted in the photoelectric effect on the n-versus p-type silicon and on the polished versus etched silicon surface in all solutions studied. The photopotential drop on p-type silicon in the metal chloride solutions was interpreted as determining the deposition potential of the metal. The photopotential of the etched n-type silicon in all metal-containing solutions decreased sharply with the electrode potential shift toward the region of anodic polarization. The photopotential versus steady-state electrode potential data

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UDC: 546.148+546.28

NEFTSOV, V1.

[Invisible routes; notes of a radio designer] Nezhimye puti;  
zapiski radiokonstruktora. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo detskoi lit-ry,  
1945. 109 p. (Voennaiia biblioteka shkol'nika) (MLRA 7:3)  
(Radio--Transmitters and transmission)



NEMTSOV, VI.

[Sixth sense] Shestoe chuvstvo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo detskoi  
lit-ry Narkomprosa RSFSR, 1946. 78 p. (MIRA 13:1)  
(Science--Juvenile literature)

NEMTSOV, VI.

AUTHOR: Nemtsov, Vl.

4-12-5/24

TITLE: High Over the Earth (Vysoko nad zemley)

PERIODICAL: Znaniye - Sila, 1957, # 12, p 13-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an excerpt from a science fiction novel "The Last Flag-Station" where the author describes the adventures of a boy, working in a meteorological research institute, who hid in a ground controlled flying laboratory in a disc-shaped aircraft containing a dog, mice, monkeys, etc, and took part in its flight into the stratosphere.

The author, a radio-engineer, dealt with technical problems from his youth and this interest has characterized his literary work.

There are 4 figures.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

NEMTSOV, V. F.

Nemtsov, V. F. and Chizhevskiy, M. G. "Fight against drought and problems of higher schools of agriculture," Vestnik vyssh. shkoly, 1949, No. 1, p. 27-30

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53 (Letopis 'Zhrunal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

NEMTSOV, V.F.

Nemtsov, V.F. "The introduction of the grass-rotation system of agriculture into the experimental study farms of higher technical schools", Vestnik vyssn. shkoly, 1949, no. 2, p. 9-10.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949)

*NEMTSOV, V.F.*  
NEMTSOV, V.F.

Higher agricultural education in the U.S.S.R. Nauka i pered. op. v  
sel'khoz. 7 no.12:37-38 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Agriculture--Study and teaching)

22(1)

SOV/3-59-5-2/34

AUTHOR: Nemtsov, V.F., Candidate of Economic Sciences,  
Docent

TITLE: A New Stage in the Development of Agricultural  
Education

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1959, Nr 5, pp 17-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reorganization of agricultural vuzes, which has just begun, will first of all be realized by combining the students' study with productive labor. Every student will, accordingly, from his first year of study participate in agricultural work and carry out a minimum of work required to acquire productional skill. This changes radically the part played by the training farms of agricultural vuzes. Formerly, students were assigned to mass work requiring little skill, while now they must carry out all the basic farm work. The 21st CPSU Congress presented another problem: To eliminate, during the

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A New Stage in the Development of Agricultural Education

7-Year Plan, hard manual work by introducing complex mechanization of production processes in industry, agriculture, building trade and transportation. The author points this out because some directors of agricultural vuzes regard the students as a working force, forgetting the basic problem - on-the-job training of the future specialists. The area of these farms has increased for the last 3 years and amounts now to about 4,000 hectares on the average. The live-stock of cattle, pigs, sheep and poultry has also increased considerably. The author points out the shortcomings in the geographical distribution of agricultural vuzes of which a great many are concentrated in the European part of the USSR, while the needs for agricultural specialists in the eastern districts, especially Kazakhstan, are considerably higher. To cope with these difficulties new vuzes

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A New Stage in the Development of Agricultural Education

have been established in Ussuriysk (using the agricultural institute transferred from Yaroslavl' as a base) and Akmolinsk, but the shortcomings have not been eliminated entirely. The author comments on the zonal trend in training agricultural specialists, stating that the zonal principle is already being introduced at some schools. The new curricula of these schools determine the composition of the basic subjects which depend on the natural, economic, climatic and national peculiarities of the zone in which the vuz is located. He opposes Docent A.V. Kuznetsov's proposal set forth in the article "For Establishing Zonal Agricultural Academies", pointing out the impossibility of uniting into one Volga region agricultural academy the agricultural institutes located in various natural zones, e.g. the Kuybyshevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Kuybyshev Agricultural

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A New Stage in the Development of Agricultural Education

Institute) situated in the south-east, and the Chuvash Institute stationed in the center of the European part of USSR. With the agricultural institutes in Akmolinsk, Alma-Ata, and the zoo-veterinary institutes at Semipalatinsk and Alma-Ata, which train specialists for various zones of Kazakhstan, it will now be possible to ensure a certain trend in the training of specialists for the individual zones of the republic. The author further expresses his opinion on the methods to be applied in improving the training of agricultural specialists combining the studies with productive labor. He also deals with an all-round improvement of correspondence education, which is at present carried out by the Vsesoyuznyy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut zaochnogo obrazovaniya (VSKhIZO) (All-Union Agricultural Correspondence Institute) and at the cor-

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SOV/3-59-5-2/34

A New Stage in the Development of Agricultural Education

respondence departments established almost at every agricultural vuz. There are 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR (Ministry of USSR Agriculture).

Card 5/5

HEMISOV, V., kand. ekonom. nauk; SABODA, V., inzh

Agricultural education in Czechoslovakia. Nauka i pered. op. v  
sel'khoz. 9 no.7:77-79 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)  
(Czechoslovakia--Agricultural education)

NOVAKOVA, D.I., dots., otv. red.; ERKHLOV, I.A., red.; KURNIN,  
I.P.' dots., red.; LEBEDEV, M.A., red.; NEMTSOV, V.I.,  
red.

[A conference on the results of scientific research in  
1962. Section of social sciences; abstracts of reports]  
Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiia po itogam nauchno-  
issledovatel'skikh rabot 1962 goda. Sektsiia obshche-  
stvennykh nauk; tezisy dokladov. Moskva, 1963. 28 p.  
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Moscow. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-tekhnicheskii institut.

HEMISOV, Yevgeniy Il'ich; ZAVOZIN, L.F., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ASTAKHOV,  
A.V., redaktor izdatel'stva; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy  
redaktor

[The bilge pump operator] Mashinist shakhtnogo vodootliva. Moskva,  
Ugletekhnizdat, 1956. 155 p. (MLRA 9:7)  
(Mine pumps) [Microfilm]

BELKIN, L.I.; GORELOV, L.R.; GORYACHYI, Ya.V.; ZILOV, A.L.;  
NEMTSOV, Yu.M.; TAPINSKIY, V.N.; YUTT, Ye.M.;  
ANDRONOV, A.F., inzh., red.

[Automobile "Moskvich" 403; design and maintenance] Avto-  
mobil' "Moskvich" modeli 403; konstruktsiya i tekhnicheskoe  
obslyuzhivanie. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 402 p.  
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Moskovskogo zavoda malolitrzhnykh  
avtomobiley (for Andronov).

NEITSOV, Z.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

Circuit for the switching-in of first-stage and principal water  
system heaters. Elek.sta. 31 no.6:85-86 Js '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Electric power plants--Equipment and supplies)

VOLKOV, Ye.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; STEPCHKOV, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; STRASHNENKO,  
Ye.S.; PYATIGORSKAYA, T.I.; PARAMONOVA, Ye.S.; KOTOVICH, A.G.; NEMTSOVA,  
A.S.

Production technology, testing and storage of hydrolyzates and protein  
enrichers from soya. Trudy VNIKOP no.11:66-76 '62. (MIRA 17:9)



SABALDIER, A.G.; TEREKHOV, S.M.; HEMISOVA, E.I.

Comparison of different methods of purification and concentration of diphtheria toxin and anatoxin. Mikrobiol.sbur. 14 10.2:47-54 '52. (MLBA 6:11)

1. Z Institutu biokhimii Akademii nauk USSR (direktor - akademik O.V.Palladin)  
ta. 2. Z Institutu epidemiologii ta mikrobiologii Ministerstva okhoroni zdorov'ya USSR (direktor - S.M.Terekhov). (Diphtheria antitoxin)

NEMPSOVA, E., inzhener.

Welding with an electrode bundle. Mor.i rech.flot 13 no.6:27-28 0 '53.  
(MIRA 6:10)  
(Electric welding)

ACC NR: AT6034607 SOURCE CODE: UR/3148/66/000/008/0005/0022

AUTHOR: Bazarzhanov, A. D.; Mishin, V. M.; Nemtsova, E. I.; Platonov, M. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method of analytical representation of instantaneous fields of magnetic variations

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdudedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. III razdel programmy MQG (Geomagnetizm i zemnyye toki). Sbornik statey, no. 8, 1966. Geomagnetnyye issledovaniya (Geomagnetic research), 5-22

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic field, spheric harmonic, universal time, algorithm, probable error, HARMONIC ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT: A geomagnetic field can be expressed by the spherical harmonic analysis completed by Legendre polynomials. This method was corrected and made independent of universal time. A special method was elaborated for the use for electronic computers by which instantaneous parameters of the variable magnetic field can be determined. This method is based on a special algorithm B in which components of the geomagnetic field  $X_1$ ,  $Y_1$ , and  $Z_1$  of selected stations are determined

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ACC NR: AT6034607

using the formula

$$X(\theta_i, \lambda_i) = \sum_{n=1}^M \sum_{m=0}^n (g_n^m \cos m\lambda_i + h_n^m \sin m\lambda_i) \left[ \frac{dP_n^m(\cos \theta)}{d\theta} \right]_{\theta=\theta_i}$$

$i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ , where  $N$  is the number of stations used. The system of equations can be solved analytically when  $N \leq M^2 + 2M$ . When  $N > M^2 + 2M$ , the system can be solved by the method of least squares applying the orthogonal system of functions. Coefficients of the function expansion are determined by introduction of auxiliary coefficients computed from recurrent formulas. A series of tests was carried out using algorithm B. The goal of the first test was to evaluate errors of all the coefficients. The second test dealt with an evaluation of the change of coefficients. The third test consisted of a comparison of the magnetic field during a quiet sun with that based on probable errors of coefficients. Functions of electric currents were computed using formulas of spherical expansion. The depth of the nonconducting layer of the earth and the conductivity of the earth's core were computed using approximate harmonics. Numerical values of these parameters differ markedly from results obtained by other investigators. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 9 tables, and 22 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUPM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6034609 SOURCE CODE: UR/3148/66/000/008/0031/0051

AUTHOR: Afraymovich, E. B.; Bazarzhapov, A. D.; Mishin, V. M.;  
Nemtsova, E. I.; Osipov, N. K.; Platonov, M. L.; Urbanovich, V. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Mean  $S_q$ -fields according to data for September 1958

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdovedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. III  
razdel programmy MGG (Geomagnetizm i zemnyye toki). Sbornik statey,  
no. 8, 1966. Geomagnitnyye issledovaniya (Geomagnetic research), 31-51

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic FIELD, algorithm, spheric harmonic,  
geomagnetic coordinate, geographic coordinate, electroconductivity

ABSTRACT: The nature of the geomagnetic  $S_q$ -variations is unknown. Previous investigations made by the same authors are continued here using the same methods as before. A comparison was made between various groupings of stations and the systems of coordinates used for studying the magnetic variations during a quiet sun. The algorithm B used in earlier publications was insufficient for the solution of the problem of  $S_q$ -variations. The algorithm A was introduced which is analogous to that of Gauss and Shuster. The  $S_q$ -field was assumed to be equal to the magnetic field potential, and its components were

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ACC NR: AT6034609

expressed by sums of spherical harmonics from which the coefficients of expansion were determined. Computations of coefficients were made from various combinations of stations according to longitudinal zones and global distribution. Numerical values were given in tables. Analysis of variations of the amplitude  $c_1$  of the computed first harmonic of the  $S_q$ -field and those of the observed field showed that errors obtained using geographic and geomagnetic coordinates differed very little. Approximate values of  $S_q$ -variations obtained using spherical functions expressed by geomagnetic coordinates of southern and low-latitude stations were nearer the observed values. The same effect was obtained for stations of northern middle latitudes using spherical functions expressed by geographical coordinates. A combination of stations by longitudinal zones yields better agreement between computed and observed values of  $S_q$ -variations. Different  $S_q$ -field values in longitudinal zones indicate that the electrical conductivity of zones is different. Maps of current whirls are given for both hemispheres. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 10 tables, and 11 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6034610

SOURCE CODE: UR/3148/66/000/008/0052/0062

AUTHOR: Nemtsova, E. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: UT-component in  $S_q$ -variations according to IGY data

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdudedomstvennyy geofizicheskii komitet. III razdel programmy MGO (Geomagnetizm i zemnyye toki). Sbornik statey, no. 8, 1966. Geomagnitnyye issledovaniya (Geomagnetic research), 52-62

TOPIC TAGS: geomagnetic field, quiet sun, geomagnetic variation, universal time, current density

ABSTRACT: Diurnal variations of the geomagnetic field during a quiet sun are characterized as changes of the magnetic vector in local time. The component of geomagnetic variations during a quiet sun  $S_q$  in universal time UT is studied from data obtained by a worldwide station network during the IGY. Deviations from the nocturnal values (22-02) of orthogonal components of the geomagnetic vector X, Y, and Z in local time were used. Variations in universal time relate to the density of  $S_q$ -currents and the configuration of the currents. Mean values by latitude of the phase amplitude of the first harmonic  $S_q(SF)$  in a geographic system of latitude and mean time and a geomagnetic

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ACC NR: AT6034610

system of latitude and geomagnetic time were determined and represented graphically. A phase change appeared during transitions from one longitudinal sector to another in both systems of coordinates. Phase changes of the amplitude of the first harmonic indicate the change of current density of  $S_q$  in UT. The focal latitude of diurnal whirls can be determined from coefficients of the first harmonic. A regular rate change of the phase in longitude makes it possible to assume that  $S_q$ -variations contain both local and universal time components. The universal time component has a mean value in spring and fall as compared with summer and winter. Amplitudes and phases can be divided into symmetric and asymmetric in relation to the equinox. Symmetric phases of the UT-component change with latitude while the asymmetric phases are independent of latitude. Symmetric phases can be caused by a constant magnetic field and the asymmetric phases and amplitudes by the solar wind which presses against the magnetosphere. Orig. art. has: 11 figures, 1 table, and 10 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2



MISHIN, V.M.; NEMTSOVA, E.I.

Some results of comparing magnetic disturbances in the Northern  
and Southern Hemispheres. Geomag. i aer. 1 no.3:404-407 My-Je  
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya  
radiovoln Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.  
(Magnetic storms)

MISHIN, V.M.; NEMTSOVA, E.N.

Diurnal variation of magnetic activity during the IGY. Part 1. The  
6<sup>h</sup>(T) component. Geomag. i aer. 4 no.6:1089-1093 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln  
Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AT6034611 SOURCE CODE: UR/3148/66/000/008/0063/0081

AUTHOR: Bazarzhapov, A. D.; Mishin, V. M.; Nemtsova, E. I.; Troshichev, O. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Diurnal rate of magnetic activity during the IGY

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy komitet. III razdel programmy MGO (Geomagnetizm i zemnyye toki). Sbornik statey, no. 8, 1966. Geomagnitnyye issledovaniya (Geomagnetic research), 63-81

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic activity, geomagnetic index, current system, magnetic field, solar zenithal distance, universal time ~~component~~, local time component, auroral zone, *GEOMAGNETISM*, geomagnetic disturbance

ABSTRACT: The diurnal rate of geomagnetic activity on perturbed days in 1957—1959 is studied using geomagnetic indices K of 92 observatories which followed the program of the IGY. The study is limited to the diurnal wave of geomagnetic variations and related to local time and universal time. Analysis of the diurnal wave of magnetic variations yielded the following results: 1.) The first harmonic of the diurnal wave of equivalent amplitudes of magnetic activity on perturbed

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ACC NR: AT6034611

days is of the fundamental value. 2) Diurnal variations of magnetic activity can be related to both local and universal time. The component of universal time plays an important role in geomagnetic activity of perturbed days at all latitudes. 3) Variations of the component of local time by latitude and season can be represented as a superposition of two waves with maxima at noon and midnight. Phases of these waves do not change with latitude. These waves are analogous to the current system of a disturbed magnetic field. The error amplitude of the local time component attains a maximum at two geomagnetic zones:  $\phi = 63^\circ - 67^\circ$  and  $\phi \approx 78^\circ$ . 4) The superposed waves are physically different. The level of disturbances is proportional to the square root of the cosine of the zenithal distance of the sun. The wave with a maximum at noon is predominant in equatorial and polar regions, and the wave with a maximum at midnight is predominant in the zone  $\phi = 63^\circ - 67^\circ$ . 5) The component of the universal time of variations consists of two parts, the symmetric and asymmetric, which differ from each other physically. The asymmetric part of the universal time component changes in phase by  $\pi$  in the transition from winter to summer of all latitudes. The error amplitude of the asymmetric part changes with latitude. The amplitude is near zero at middle latitudes and increases toward the auroral zone, being maximum at  $\phi = 78^\circ$ . The phase of the symmetric part of the universal time component is constant during the year, and the error

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ACC NR: AT6034611

amplitude of this part varies with the latitude like the change of the current system of the disturbed field. 6) The asymmetric part of the universal time component characterizes the magnetic activity during the rotation of the geomagnetic dipole and the distribution of the ionospheric conductivity. The symmetric part characterizes the dependence of the current system upon the eccentric rotation of the dipole. The authors thank V. S. Chesnokova for her help. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 9 figures, and 32 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 024/ OTH REF: 009

Card 3/3

RIDER, V.A.; POLYAKOV, M.A.; DROZDOVSKIY, E.M., kand. sel'skokhoz.  
nauk; NIKIFOROV, A.M.; NEMTSOVA, I.A., fitopatolog

Questions and answers. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8  
no.3:37,39 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nachal'nik Voronezhskoy stantsii zashchity rasteniy  
(for Rider). 2. Nachal'nik Verkhnekhavskogo otryada po  
bor'be s vreditselyami i boleznyami rasteniy (for Polyakov).

NEMTSOVA, I F.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.  
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62337

Author: Popil'skiy, R. Ya., Nemtsova, I. F.

Institution: None

Title: On the Composition and Appropriate Preparation of Clay Component  
Added to High Chamotte Content Pastes

Original

Periodical: Tr. Mosk. khim.-tekhmol. in-ta, 1956, No 21, 89-99

Abstract: Study of the effect of the clay component on density of high chamotte content paste. Experiments have shown that in press working high chamotte content pastes the clay component should be regarded as being primarily the finest fraction of the system which on proper dispersion permits an effective filling of minutest interstices between grains of pulverulent fraction of chamotte. Hence the trend of producing articles of the high chamotte content type entirely without a clay binder cannot be considered appropriate.

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.  
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62337

Abstract: Optimal ratio of clay to separately prepared fine fraction of chamotte is ~30:70, on the basis of actual volume of solid components. For a dense packing of press worked system it is very important to utilize such procedures, in preparing the paste, which ensure maximum dispersion and most uniform distribution of clay among pulverulent fractions of chamotte. Theoretical premises show that with large discontinuity in grain dimensions between small and large fractions of chamotte inclusion in the paste of any given amount of large fractions should have no substantial effect on the ascertained optimal ratio of clay component to fine fractions of chamotte.

Card 2/2



NEMTSOVA, L.A.

Treatment of persistent cervical erosions and cervicitis. Akush.  
i gin. 38 no.5:117-118 S-0 '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. L.A. Nemtsova) Mezhrayon-  
noy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach L.I. Gribkova) Kineshmy.

NEMTSOVA, L.G.

Homographic proof of some theorems. Uch.zap.MOPI 77:269-280  
'59. (MIRA 13:5)

(Homography (Mathematics))

16(1)

SOV/20-126-3-12/69

AUTHOR:

Hentsova, L.G.

TITLE:

Construction of Nomograms for Equations of the Third Nomographic Order

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 3, pp 505-507 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Similar to the papers of M.V.Pentkovskiy and G.Ye.Dzhems-Levi the author investigates the geometric meaning of the parameters of a non-projective transformation and he discusses the possibility to use the results for an improvement of nomograms of third order. The author mentions Gorodskoy. There are 4 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: February 9, 1959, by A.A.Dorodnitsyn, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1959

Card 1/1

WENTSOVA, L. G.

Homographing the equations of the third homographic order. Vych  
mat. no.6:100-113 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Homography (Mathematics))

NEMTSOVA, L. G.

Cand Phys-Math Sci - (diss) "Nomographic equations of the third  
nomographic series." Moscow, 1961. 8 pp; (Ministry of Education  
RSFSR, Moscow Oblast Pedagogical Inst imeni N. K. Krupskaya);  
200 copies; price not given; (KL, 6-61 sup, 194)

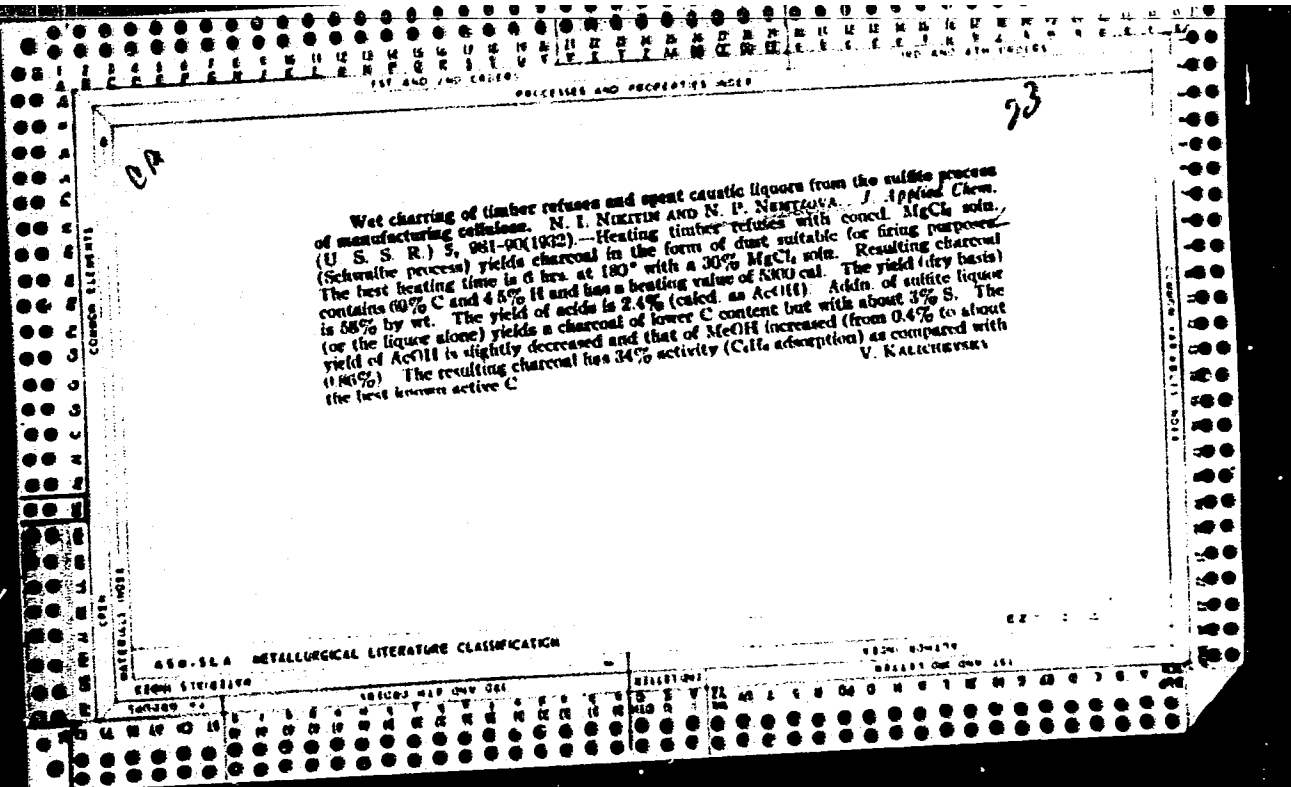
NEMTSOVA, M.; KOUZHILEK, K. [Kouzilek, K.]; ENGLISHOVA, M. [Engisova,

Electrophoretic study of the proteins of cna cerebrospinal  
fluid in mental patients. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.1:73-  
75 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

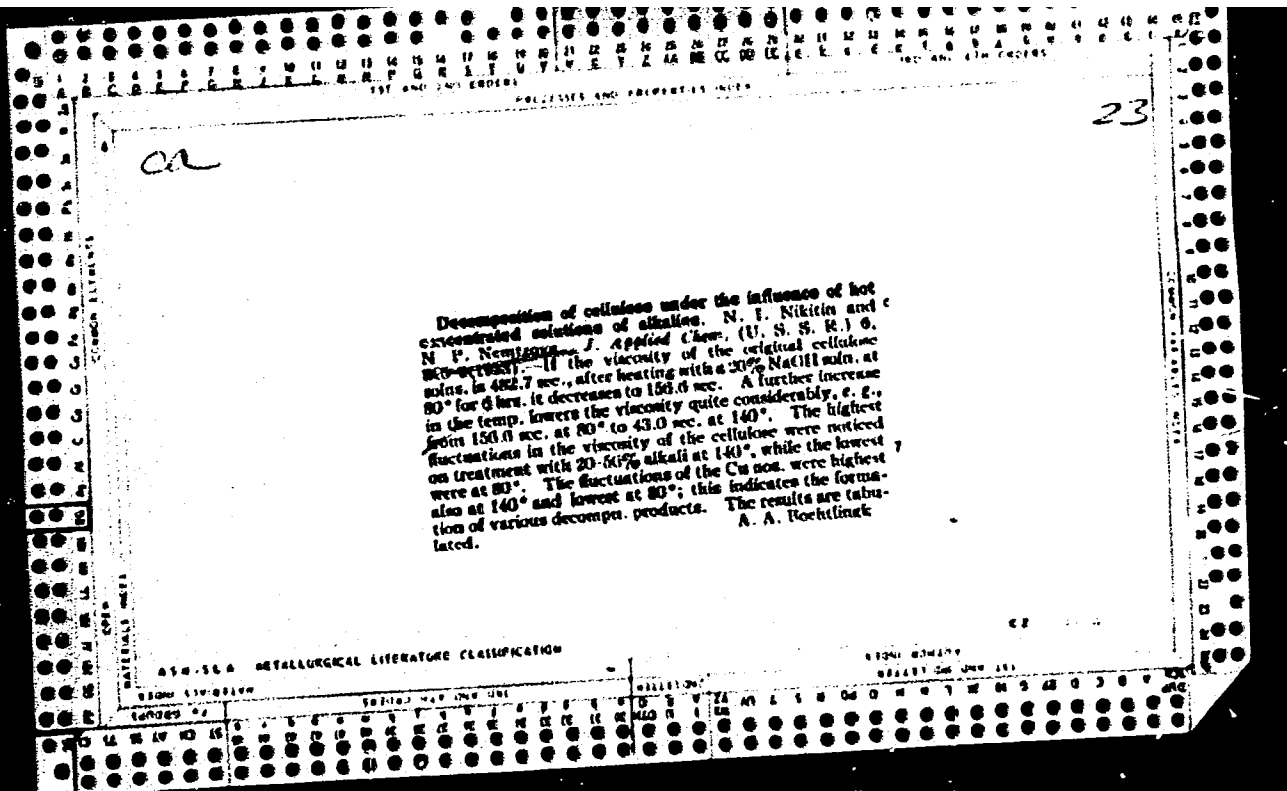
1. Psikhiatricheskoye otdeleniye (nachal'nik A. Para) i  
otdeleniye klinicheskikh laboratoriy (nachal'nik - kand. med.  
nauk A. Ariyent) Tsentral'noy voyennoy bol'nitsy, Praga.

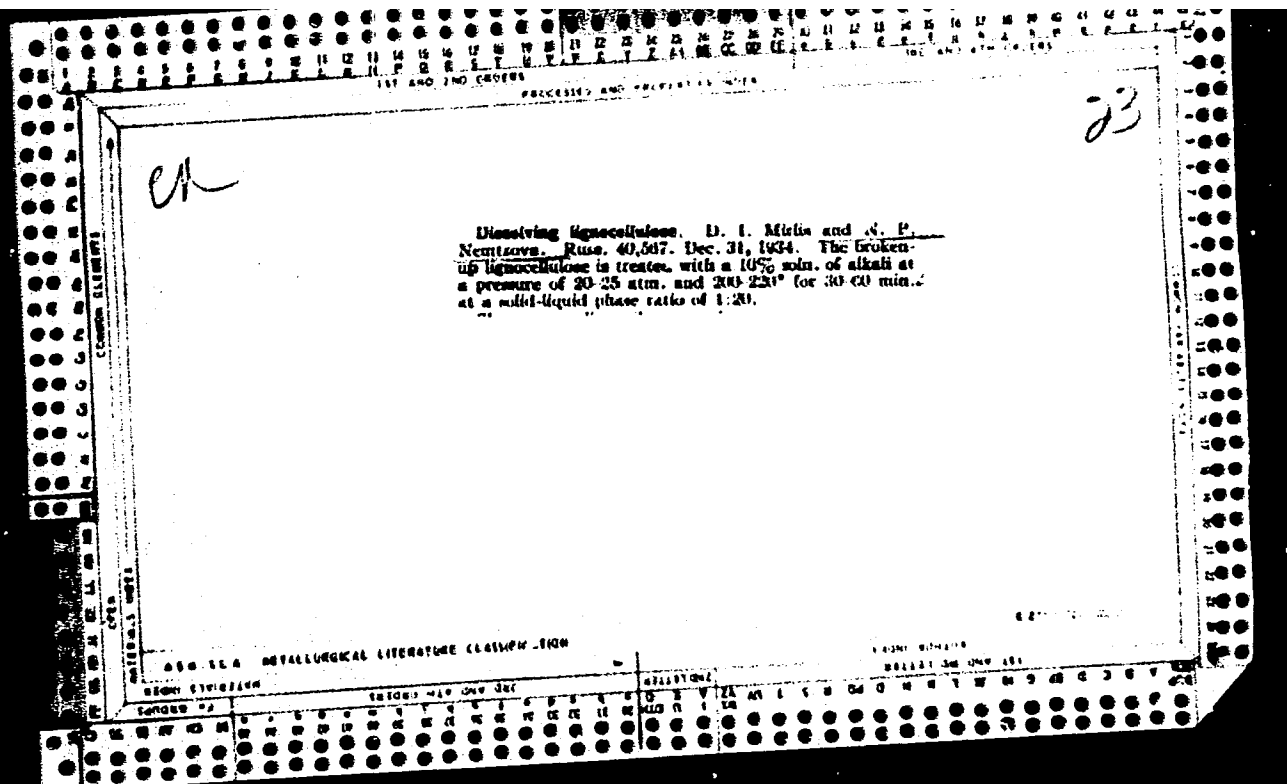
KOGAN, L.A.; SIS<sup>MEKOV</sup>, V.K.; NEMTSOVA, M.K.

Experimental study of cast iron flange connectors of  
hydraulic turbine joints. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst.  
no.102:132-145 '61. (MIRA 16:11)









1. KRYUCHKOVA, A.P. AND NEMTSOVA, N.P.
2. USSR (60%)
7. "The Utilization of the Components of Hydrolytic Vinasse by Pentose Yeasts", Sbornik Trudov Vsesoyuzn. Nauch.-Issled. In-ta Gidroliznoy i Sul'fitno-Spirtovoy Promyshlennosti (Symposium of Works of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of the Hydrolysis and Sulfite-Alcohol Industry), Vol 3, 1950, pp 110-120.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132.  
Unclassified.

**HEPISOVA, N.P.; ALYAMOVSKAYA, T.S.**

**Nutrient yeasts made of sunflower seed arils. Hidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 8 no.3:16-17 '55. (MIRA 8:9)**

**1. Moskovskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gidroliznoy i sul'fitno spirtovoy promyshlennosti (Sunflower seeds)**

NEMTSOVA, N.P.; KOROTCHENKO, F.Ye.

Use of the FEK-M electric photocolormeter in the determining of  
phosphorus. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim.prom.* 15 no.1:17-18 '62.  
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy  
i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

NEMTSOVA, O. L.

"Review of A. I. Makarychev's 'Law of Force in Studies of the  
Higher Nerve Activity'," Vest. Ak. Med. Nauk SSSR, No. 6, 1948.

NERYSOVA, O.L.

On the mechanism of the novocaine block in peptic ulcer. Vest. khir.  
71 no.2:74-75 1951. (GML 20:8)

NEMTSOVA, O. L.

Conditioned and non-conditioned vascular reflexes in gastric and duodenal ulcer. *Klin. med.*, Moskva 30 no.4:69-74 apr 1952, (CML 22:2)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Physiological Laboratory (Head -- V. G. Prokopenko), Institute of Surgery imen' A. P. Vishnevskiy (Director -- Prof. A. A. Vishnevskiy; Consultant -- Academician K. H. Bykov), Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.



NEMTSOVA, O. L.

NEMTSOVA, O.L., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Conditioned and unconditioned vascular reflexes in gastric and duodenal ulcers. Trudy ANU SSSR 24 no.2:71-81 '53. (MLBA 7:7)

(PEPTIC ULCER, physiology.

\*blood vessels, conditioned & unconditioned reflexes)

(BLOOD VESSELS, in various diseases.

\*peptic ulcer, conditioned & unconditioned reflexes)

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED.

\*blood vessels, in peptic ulcer)

(REFLEX.

\*unconditioned, vasc., in peptic ulcer)

NEMTSOVA, O. L.

NEMTSOVA, O.L., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Effect of a novocaine block on vascular and salivary conditioned reflexes in dogs. Trudy ANU SSSR 24 no.2:159-165 '53. (MIRA 7:7)

(PROCAINE, effects,

\*on conditioned reflexes, vasc. & salivary, in dogs)

(REFLEX, CONDITIONED,

\*salivary & vasc., eff. of procaine nerve block in dogs)

(BLOOD VESSELS, physiology,

\*reflex, conditioned, eff. of procaine nerve block in dogs)

NEMTSOVA, O.L.

AUTHOR: Piontkovskiy, I. A., Professor SOV/30-58-6-30/43

TITLE: Influence of Ionizing Radiation Upon the Higher Developed Parts of the Central Nerve System (Vliyaniye ioniziruyushchego izlucheniya na vysshiye otdeley tsentral'noy nervnoy sistemy) Transactions of the Conference in the Institute of the Activity of Higher Nerves (Konferentsiya v Institute vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 125 - 126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference was held from May, 8 - 10. It was attended by representatives of 31 scientific research institutes from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiyev, Khar'kov, and Gor'kiy. 26 reports were heard, which mainly dealt with the two following problems: The reaction of the activity of higher nerves of grown-up animals to an irradiation during their embryonal development, and the influence of small doses of ionizing radiation upon the activity of higher nerves of animals. The following lectures were held: V. Ye. Miklashevskiy and M.B. Gol'dberg on the influence on rats of irradiation during their embryonal development.

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Influence of Ionizing Radiation Upon the Higher  
Developed Parts of the Central Nerve System. Transactions of the Conference  
in the Institute of the Activity of Higher Nerves

SOV/30-58-8-30/43

- O.L.Nemtsova and Ye.I.Andreyeva, A.G.Yeliseyeva on the effects of irradiation on the 9th day of embryonal development.
- N.A.Artyukhina on phenomena occurring after birth in animals irradiated before birth.
- N.G.Mikhaylova on a considerable reduction of basic nerve processes.
- I.A.Volodina on considerable disturbances of nerve activity.
- I.A.Piontkovskiy on strong disturbances of the activity of higher nerves by gamma radiation.
- V.I.Semagin on the application of small doses of radiation in the course of the entire embryonal development.
- A.P.Chesnokova on the aftereffects of a single irradiation immediately after birth.
- A.M.Ivanitskiy on the investigation of the bioelectrical activity of animal brains.
- N.A.Rokotova and I.M.Gorbunova on the influence of small doses of ionizing radiation on the state of biological objects.
- L.Ye.Khozak showed that even small doses of irradiation cause functional modifications in the central nerve system.

Card 2/3

Influence of Ionizing Radiation Upon the Higher  
Developed Parts of the Central Nerve System. Transactions of the Conference  
in the Institute of the Activity of Higher Nerves

SOV/30-58-8-30/43

M.G.Ayrapet'yants showed that the greatest modification of  
the activity of the higher nerves can be found three days  
after irradiation.

Ye.S.Meyzerov, Kh.Kh.Yarullin and A.G.Khanin on experiments  
with dogs.

Card 3/3

EXCERPTA MEDICA Ser 2 Vol 12/2 Physiology Feb 59

872. DYNAMICS OF CONDITIONED REFLEX ACTIVITY IN PREGNANT ANIMALS  
(Russian text) - Nemtsova O. L., Morachevskaya E. V. and  
Andreyeva E. I. Physiol. Lab., Inst. of Obstet. and Gynaecol., USSR  
Ministry of Publ. Hlth, Moscow - ZH. VVSSII. NERV. DEYAT. 1958. 8/2  
(234-245) Graphs 4 Tables 3

The study of conditioned and unconditioned salivary and vascular reflexes in dogs during pregnancy has revealed regular changes which permit classification of 4 periods distinguished by differing relationships of nervous processes. There appears a general trend towards a decrease of conditioned reflexes and to an increase (at some periods) of unconditioned reflexes. The 2nd period of pregnancy (20th-45th days) is characterized by the maximum stability of conditioned reflex activity. The return to the initial level does not occur until 2 weeks after parturition. Three periods similar to those observed in dogs were found when studying conditioned reflexes in rats. Stabilization of the conditioned reflex activity, appearing in the 2nd period, should probably be regarded as the period of maximum adaptation of the organism during pregnancy and parturition.

NEMTSOVA, O.L., ANDREYEVA, Ye.I., NIKULIN, P.P.

Further study on the dynamics of higher nervous activity in animals  
[with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 34 no.5:30-34 S-O '58

1. Iz fiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. A.O. Dolin)  
Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. dots. L.G. Stepanov)  
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya RSFSR;

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.)

higher nerv. activity in pregn. white rats (Rus))

(PREGNANCY, physiol.)

higher nerv. activity in white rats (Rus))

NEMTSOVA, O.L., kand.med.nauk

Change in the reactivity of the nervous system in pregnancy;  
experimental study. Akush. i gin. 35 no.3:44-50 My-Je '59.  
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz fiziologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof.A.O.Dolin)  
Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - dotsent L.G.  
Stepanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(PREGNANCY, physiol.

NS reactivity changes in dogs (Rus))

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.

reactivity changes in dogs in pregn. (Rus))



KISELEVA, L.N. , NEMTSOVA, R.N.

Effect of corglycone on the electrocardiogram. Trudy LSGHI  
45:275-280 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy terapii Leningradskogo sanitarno-  
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. Kafedroy - prof.  
A.A. Kedrov).

(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES)  
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

~~NE~~ NEMTSOVA, V. G.

AUTHORS: Zabavin, V. I., and Nemtsova, V. G.      24-1-14/26

TITLE: Determination of the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the yield of water and of CO<sub>2</sub> during heating. (Opredeleniye stepeni okislennosti kamennykh ugley po vykhodu vody i uglekisloty pri nagrevanii ugley).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, No.1, pp. 107-112 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A method expressing correctly the degree of oxidation of hard coal must express the change taking place during oxidation in the entire organic mass of the coal. This requirement is met by methods based on determining the content in oxidized hard coal of oxygen containing functional groups; these methods include the new method described in this paper. The method was developed on the basis of the conception of the primary oxidation of the coal, namely, transformation of the fundamental organic mass of the coal into humic acid and as the limit of oxidation of coal its full transformation into such acid was considered. This assumption of the primary oxidation of coal permits comparison with the limit oxidation of lower stages of oxidation and to

Card 1/4      express the degree of oxidation by means of a relative

24-1-14/26

Determination of the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the yield of water and of  $\text{CO}_2$  during heating.

number. For developing the practical part of the method, the thermal instability of humic acids was applied. G. Stadnikoff et alii (Ref.8) have shown that humic acid separated from Ukrainian brown coal decomposed during heating, emitting water and  $\text{CO}_2$ , owing to breaking up of hydroxyl and carboxyl groups; heating of the acids to  $300-350^\circ\text{C}$  resulted in almost complete destruction of the carboxyl groups. Therefore, it could be assumed that the humic acids formed during oxidation of hard coal could also be decomposed during the heating of the coal to  $300-350^\circ\text{C}$ , accompanied by the formation of water and  $\text{CO}_2$ . The remaining coal substance, which did not yet become transformed into humic acid, will decompose in a similar manner due to the fact that functional groups form in it. On the whole, the separation of water and of  $\text{CO}_2$  from the coal will be the more pronounced the more intensive the oxidation of the coal. The greatest yield is obtained during full initial transformation of the organic mass into humic acids. If this assumption is correct, the quantitative determination of the yield

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of water and of CO<sub>2</sub> forming on heating of oxidized coal to 300-350°C permits expressing the degree of oxidation of the coal. The experiments described in this paper confirm these assumptions; they yield results which express satisfactorily the degree of oxidation of the coal and enable development of a simple and rapid method of determining the degree of oxidation. By means of the described method, the yield of the water and of CO<sub>2</sub> is measured, from which the yield of these products from the non-oxidized coal is deducted and the difference is related to the respective yield values from humic acids. A method was developed for determining the degree of oxidation of hard coal from the quantity of water and CO<sub>2</sub> produced by the coal on heating to 350°C. As a measure of the degree of oxidation of the coal, the ratio of the produced water and CO<sub>2</sub> to the quantities produced under equal conditions from coal oxidized in humic acid (and considered as being the limit of the primary oxidation of coal) is applied; the degree of oxidation being expressed in percent. This method produced results which express more accurately the degree

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of oxidation of the coal than other chemical methods. From the experimental point of view, the main feature of the method is its simplicity and ease and speed of execution.

There are 2 figures, 1 table and 9 references - 8 Russian, 1 German.

SUBMITTED: May 15, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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SOV/180-59-2-32/34

**AUTHORS:** Zabavin, V.I., and Nemtsova, V.G. (Moscow)

**TITLE:** Thermal Hydrolytic and Hydrolytic Dissociation of the Basic Organic Material of Brown Coals (Termogidroliti-cheskoye i gidroliticheskoye rasshchepleniye osnovnoy organicheskoy massy burykh ugley)

**PERIODICAL:** Izvestiya akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 2, pp 168-173 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** The brown coals tested were from the Podmoskovnyy (clarain), Chelyabinskiy (clarain) and Bogoslovskoye (vitrain, clarain and durain) reserves. The petrographic types are given in Table 1 and the analysis in Table 2. The bitumen contents and humic acid contents were found and the residues subjected to hydrolytic dissociation - heating with 5% KOH in alcohol and pyridine, or thermal hydrolytic dissociation - heating to 280 °C in  $\alpha$ -naphthol followed by treatment in KOH, alcohol and pyridine. The vitrain and clarain almost completely dissolved after a short thermal hydrolytic treatment, and durain after a hydrolytic treatment. Analysis for the elements present, the carboxyl and the phenolic hydroxyl groups was carried out. The molecular weight and equivalent weight were also found. Results

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are given in Table 3. Bitumin content was 1-5% in all, and humic acid content 4-19% in the first four samples and 73% in durain. Oxide content of the first four after thermal hydrolytic treatment was 62-79%, and that of durain after a hydrolytic treatment 8%. 30-49% of the oxygen is present as phenolic hydroxyl groups and 0.2-3% as carboxyl groups. The molecular weights of the products of brown coal of an oxide character were determined cryoscopically and were from 201-541. The equivalent weights from chemisorption data were 119-232.

Card 2/2 There are 3 tables and 12 references, 9 of which are Soviet, 2 English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1958

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PA 169T91

USSR/Physics - Laboratory Equipment

Aug 50.

"Simple Method of Making Steel Needles," K. V. Chmutov, V. V. Nemtsova.

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 8, p 1022.

Very thin steel needles are sometimes required in physicochemical laboratories, e. g., for finishing holes in specimen holders of electric microscope. Authors suggest simple and quick method for obtaining such steel needles by electrolytical dissolving of metal. Lead plate serves as one electrode and piece of steel wire is used for other electrode. Electrolyte - dilute sulfuric acid (1.8%), 1-3 ml to 50 ml of water. Alternating current from a lighting main line may be used through rheostat for electrolysis. Process of sharpening needle may be completed in 3-5 min.

PA 169T91.