LANG, I.G.; PASHABEKOVA, U.S.

Theory of long-wave optical oscillations in anisotropic crystals. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.12:3640-3645 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad, i Institut fiziki AN AzSSR, Baku.

L 18245-65 EWT(l)/T/EEC(b)-2 LJP(c)/AFMD(t)/AS(mp)-2/ASD(a)-5/BSD/ESD(dp)/ESD(gs)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP5000664 S/0181/64/006/012/3640/3645

AUTHORS: Lang, I. G.; Pashabekova, U. S.

TITLE: Theory of long-wave optical vibrations in anisotropic crystals

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 12, 1964, 3640-3645

TOPIC TAGS: crystal anisotropy, optical vibration, dielectric constant, uniaxial crystal, light reflection

ABSTRACT: The theory of long-wave optical vibrations, developed by Born and Huang Kun (Dynamical Theory of Crystal Lattices, Oxford, 1954) is extended to include the case of anisotropic crystals. The authors study the properties of the bands of total reflection from the surface of such crystals and calculate the dielectric constant of uniaxial crystals, with account of frequency dispersion. The position of the opacity bands of such crystals is determined as a

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000664

4

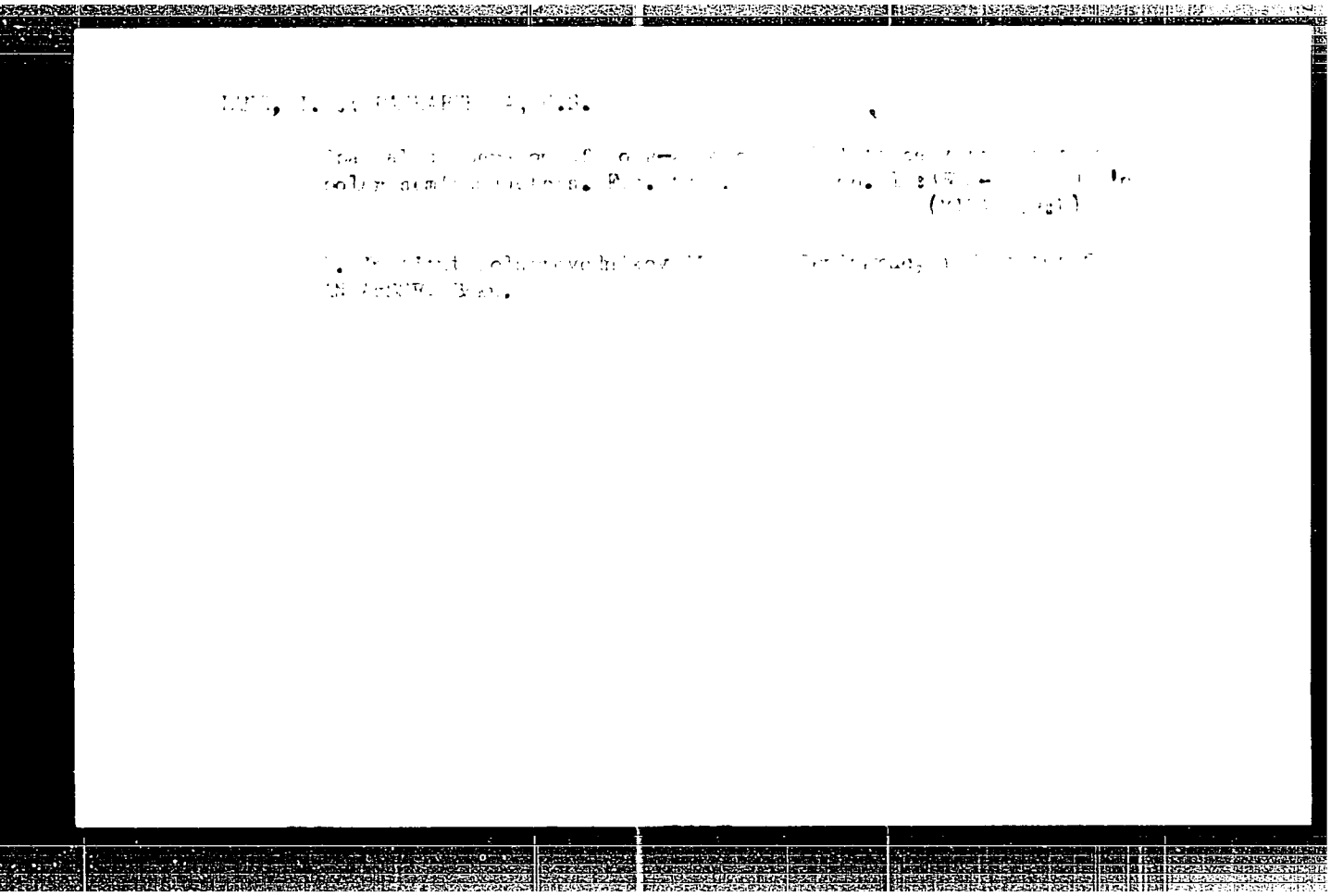
function of the orientation of the plane bounding the crystal surface, relative to the crystal axis. It is shown that there are two opacity bands, separated by a transparency interval. In the case of biaxial crystals with arbitrary orientation of the reflection surface relative to the two optical axes, there are three total-reflection bands. "In conclusion the authors thank V. L. Gurevich and Yu. A. Firsov for fruitful discussions." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 29 formulas.

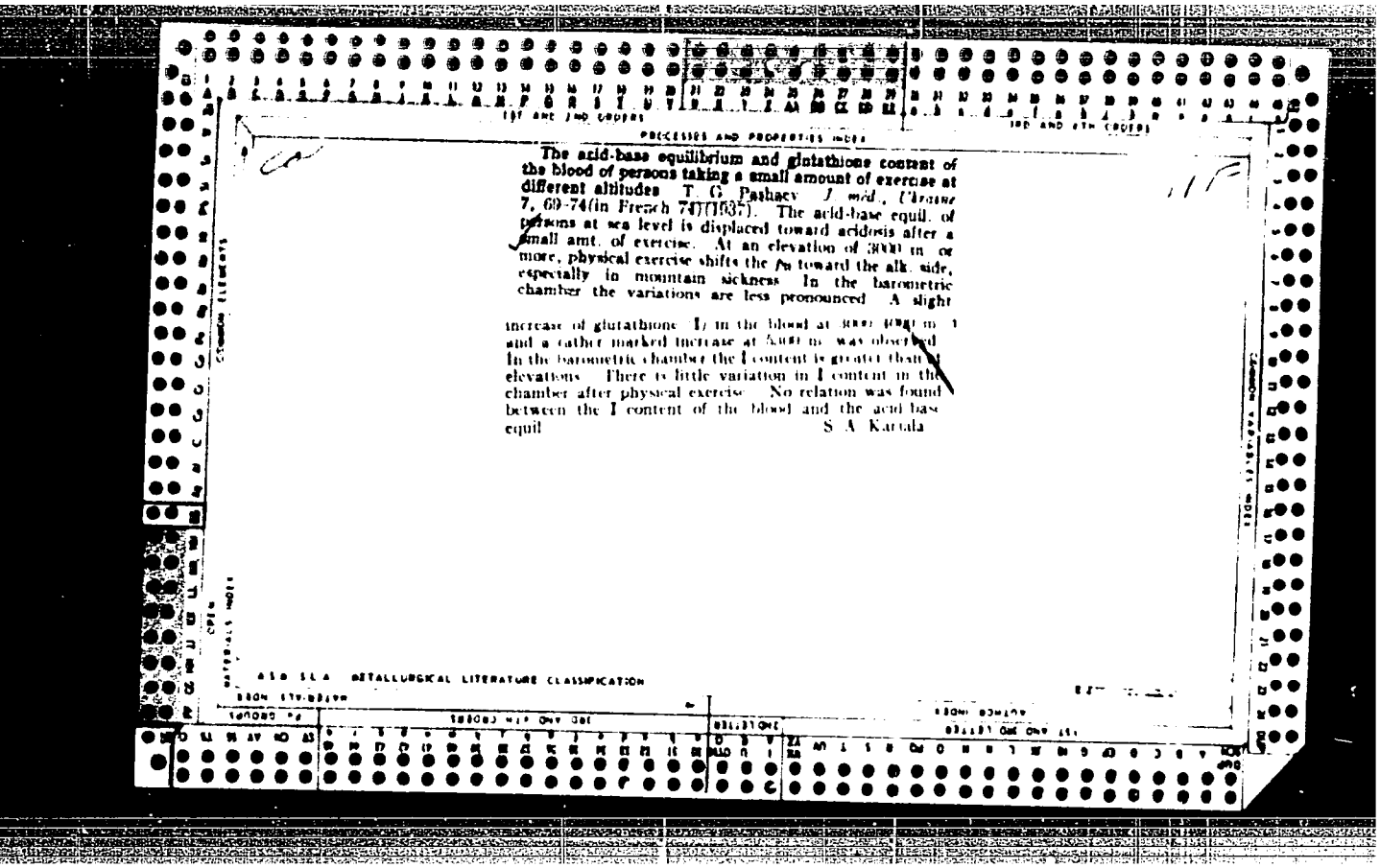
ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors AN SSSR); Institut fiziki AN AzerbSSR, Baku (Institute of Physics, AN AzerbSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Jul64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, OP NR REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2





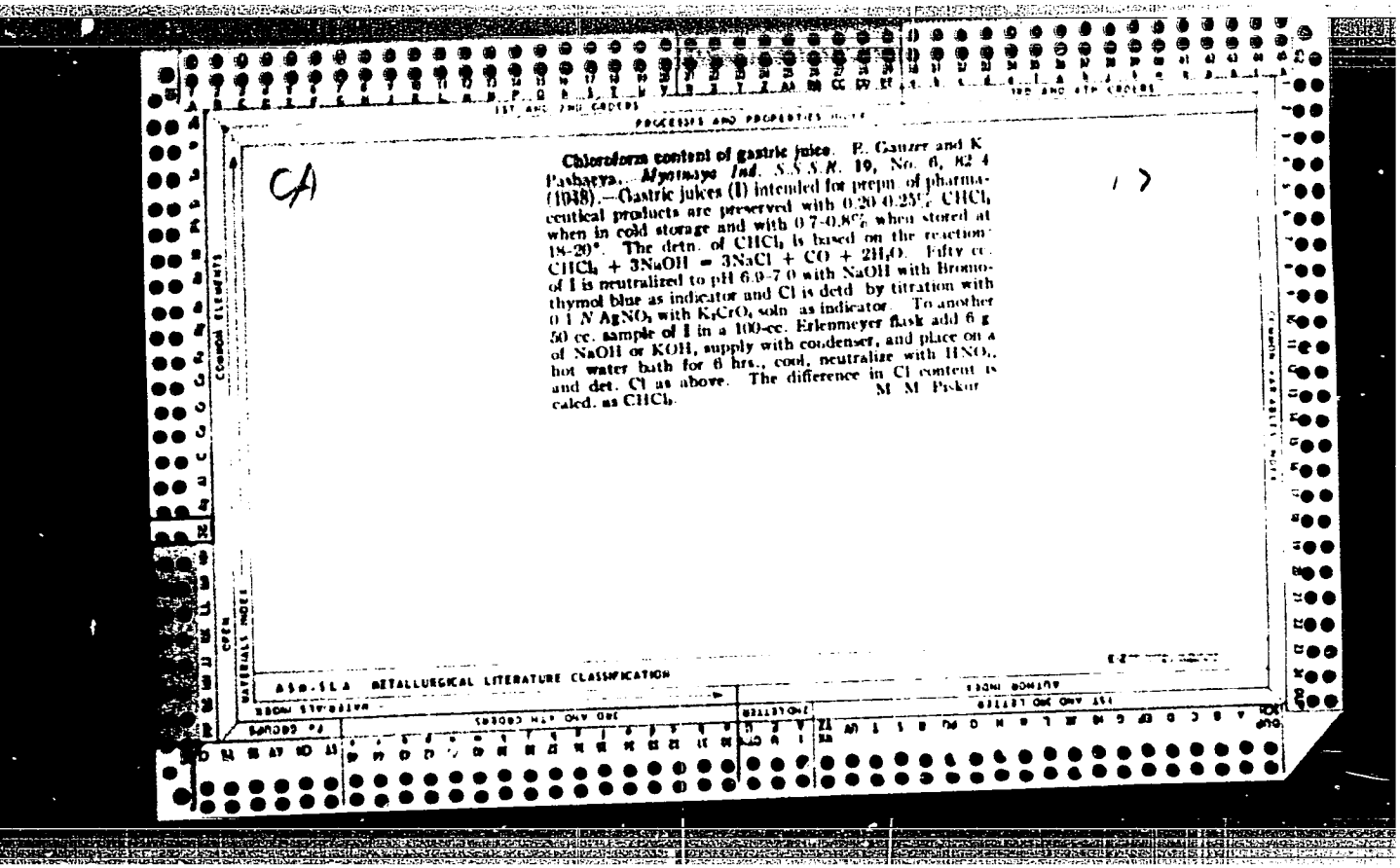
The acid-base equilibrium and glutathione content of the blood of persons taking a small amount of exercise at different altitudes T. G. Pashaev *J. méd., Ukraine* 7, 69-74(in French 74)(1937). The acid-base equil. of persons at sea level is displaced toward acidosis after a small amt. of exercise. At an elevation of 3000 m. or more, physical exercise shifts the *p*H toward the alk. side, especially in mountain sickness. In the barometric chamber the variations are less pronounced. A slight increase of glutathione (I) in the blood at 3000 meters and a rather marked increase at 5000 m. was observed. In the barometric chamber the I content is greater than at elevations. There is little variation in I content in the chamber after physical exercise. No relation was found between the I content of the blood and the acid-base equil. S. A. Kartala

PASHAEVA, Z. A.

1761

Optimal'nyye metody polucheniya vazelinovykh [illegible] masel iz nekotorykh neftenoproduktov Azerbaydzhana. Baku, 1954. 4s 21sm. (Azerb. vizh. tekh. Med. in-t.) 100 Ekz. Besspl.- (54-51[illegible])

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1955



Chloroform content of gastric juice. R. Gauzer and K. Pasharya. *Aptekarsk. Delo* [*Pharm. Ind. S.S.S.R.*] **19**, No. 6, 82-4 (1938).—Gastric juices (I) intended for prepn. of pharmaceutical products are preserved with 0.20-0.25% $CHCl_3$ when in cold storage and with 0.7-0.8% when stored at 18-20°. The detn. of $CHCl_3$ is based on the reaction: $CHCl_3 + 3NaOH = 3NaCl + CO + 2H_2O$. Fifty cc. of I is neutralized to pH 6.9-7.0 with NaOH with Bromothymol blue as indicator and Cl is detd. by titration with 0.1 *N* $AgNO_3$ with K_2CrO_4 soln. as indicator. To another 50 cc. sample of I in a 100-cc. Erlenmeyer flask add 6 g. of NaOH or KOH, supply with condenser, and place on a hot water bath for 6 hrs., cool, neutralize with HNO_3, and det. Cl as above. The difference in Cl content is calcd. as $CHCl_3$.

M. M. Piskur

PASHALISHVILI, T. N. DECEASED 1963/1

c. 1961

CONSTRUCTION

See ILC

PASHALISHVILI, V.N., inzh.

A simplified trignonmetrical leveling. [Trudy] VNIMI no.31:149-155 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Leveling)

PASHALOVA, Yu.A.

Importance of organic heart diseases in the outcome of pregnancy and labor complicated by obstetric pathology. Akush. i gin. 40 no.5:114-118 S-O '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kafedra akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. M.A.Romanov) Astrakhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

SULTANOV, R.G.; PASHALY, I.V.

Genetic conditions and features of the distribution of mineral springs in Kedabek District. Dokl.An Azerb. SSR 17 no.5:395-399 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut geografii AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Sh. F. Mekhtiyevym.
(Kedabek District--Springs)

PASHALY, N.V.

Authigenetic mineral formation in the Quaternary molasse formation of eastern Azerbaijan. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.4:21-27 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

PASHALY, N.V.

Coarse fragmental rocks of Quaternary sediments in eastern Azerbaijan. Uch. zap. AGU. Ser. geol. geog. nauk no.1:3-9 '61. (MIRA 16:8)

PASHALY, N.V.; VEKILOVA, F.I.; RAKITINA, L.S.

Volcanic ashes of Quaternary deposits in the southeastern part of the Kura Lowland. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 1? no.6:6??-686 '6?.

..Institut geologii Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, ... Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskov SSR, ...

Kura Lowland--Volcanic ash, tuff, etc.

PASHALY, N.V.; VEKILOVA, F.I.

Lithology of Quaternary clays in the Lenkoran region. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 15 no.3:235-240 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerSSR M.A.Kashkayem.
(Lenkoran Lowland--Clay)

PASHALY, N.V.

Lithology of Quaternary sediments in Lenkoran' Province.
Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.2:85-101 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)
(Lenkoran' Province--Sediments (Geology))

PASHALY, N.V.

Granulometric types and the composition of Quaternary [illegible]
Trudy GIN no.115:68-88 '65.

PASHALY, N.V.

Formation of deposits in the ancient Caspian Sea on the territory of Azerbaijan. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. geol.-geog. nauk i nefti no.6:45-53 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Caspian Sea—Deep-sea deposits)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PASHALY, N.V.

Formation of the Turkyany horizon in Azerbaijan. Dokl.AN Azerb. SSR 16 no.10:959-962 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Institut geologii AN AzerbSSR. Predstavleno akademikom AN AzerbSSR M.V. Abramovichem.
(Azerbaijan--Geology--Stratigraphic)

PASHALY, N.V.; DIGUROVA, T.M.

Distribution of organic matter in Quaternary sediments of the Mishovdag exploratory area. Azerb.neft.khoz. 37 no.12:8-10 D '58.
(MIRA 12:3)
(Kura Lowland--Organic matter)

PASHALY, N.V.

Distribution of organic matter in the Quaternary deposits of the Baku Archipelago. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR no.1:53-68 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Baku Archipelago--Petroleum geology)

SULEYMANOV, M.K.; PASHALY, N.V.

Lithology of Quaternary deposits in he northeastern region of the Baku Archipelago. Dokl. AN Azerb.SSR 12 no.7:471-478 '56.
(MIRA 9:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.A. Kashkayem.
(Baku Archipelago--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PASHALY, N.V.

Lithology of quaternary deposits of the Baku archipelago. Dok.. AN Azerb. SSR 11 no.4:255-265 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut geologii Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.A.Kashkayem.

(Baku--Petrology)

PASHALY, N. V.

PASHALY, N. V., and SULEYMANOV, D. M.

"Lithology of the Productive Stratum of the Baku Archipelago", Izv. AN Az SSR, No 12, 49-70, 1953 (Azerbaydzhani resume).

The authors study part of the cross section of the productive stratum, which part was uncovered by two Krelius wells drilled in one of the islands of the Baku archipelago. Four formations are distinguished; pyroxene-hornblende formation with hydromica and beydelite; mica-epidote formation with hydromica; mica-epidote formation with disthene-staurolite sillimanite and hydromica; pyroxene-hornstone formation again (these formations enumerated from botton to top). (RZhGeol, No 5, 1954) SO: Sum. No. 443, 5 Apr. 55

PASHAYEV, M. V. (Co-author)

See: AZIZBEKOV, S. A.

Azizbekov, S. A. and Pashayev, M. V. - "Materials on the south-western portion of the Kura-Araksinskaya lowland", Doklady (Azerb. fil. Akad. Nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR, [illegible], No. 3, [illegible], Resume in Azerbaydzhani.

SO: U-4730, 17 April 53 (Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 23, 1949).

Pashaly, N. V.

Lithology of Quaternary deposits in Baku Archipelago. N. V. Pashaly. *Doklady Akad. Nauk Azerbaidzhan. S.S.R.* 11, No. 4, 255–64(1955)(in Russian; Azerbaidzhan summary, 264–5).—Mineral deposits, which are mainly clay and alcurite sand, are described in detail; the ore-bearing materials decrease in concn. at greater depths. Kaolin-hydromica assocn. is the nature of the fine disperse components. Muscovite and biotite minerals show increased concn. with increased depth. Org. matter declines with increased depth.
C. M. Kuznetsoff

GP

PASHALY, Nina Vsevolodovna; SULTANOV, A.D., red.

[Lithology and conditions of formation of the Quaternary deposits of eastern Azerbaijan] Litologiia chetvertichnykh otlozhenii vostochnogo Azerbaidzhana i usloviia ikh obrazovaniia. Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerb.SSR, 1964. 214 p. (MIRA 17:4)

STARTSEV, V.T.; RAZMAKHANIN, S.L.; YEGOROVA, V.M.; PASHANOVA, L.D.; YEVSEYEV, V.R.; BASTIN, K.P.; BELOBORODOV, P.P.; DEDOV, M.D., red.

[Economy of Amur Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe khoziaistvo Amurskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Blagoveshchensk, Amurskoe knizhnoe izd-vo 1957. 111 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Amur (Province). Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye. 2. Statisticheskoye upravleniye Amurskoy oblasti (for all except Beloborodov, Dedov). 3. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Amurskoy oblasti (for Beloborodov)
(Amur Province--Statistics)

PASHARINA, T.; KUBRAK, P.

Long wished for friendship. Mast.prom. i khud.promys. 4 no.3:10-11 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Clothing industry)

[redacted]

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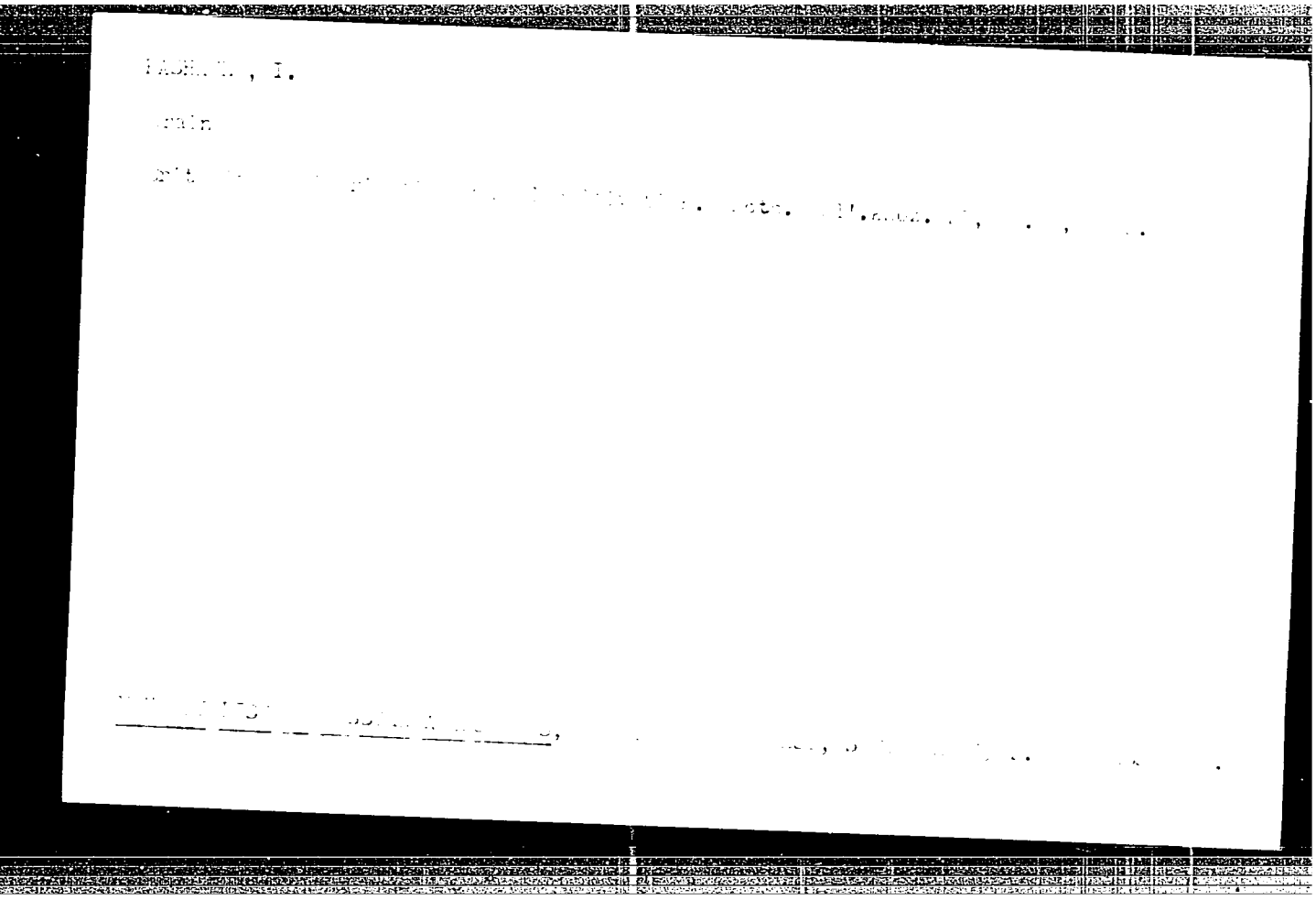

PASHAYEV, A.G.; DADASHEV, N.G.

Safety plates for pumps and compressors. Bezop.truda v prom. ? no.8:27-28 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po tekhnike bezopasnosti v neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Pumping machinery--Safety appliances)
(Compressors--Safety appliances)

PASHAYEV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Preventing the formation of hydrocarbon hydrates in operating gas wells. Bezop.truda v prom. 7 no.2:27-28 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po tekhnike bezopasnosti.
(Oil fields—Safety measures)

PASHAYEV, A.G.

Protective plates for circulating pumps and superchargers at a pressure up to 300 at. Trudy VNIITB no.11:25-34 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Oil well pumps--Safety appliances)
(Compressors--Safety appliances)

VAYNSHTEYN, G.R.; PASHAYEV, A.G.

Using synthetic washing solutions for cleaning the lines of oil-field air compressor systems. Trudy VNIITB no.11:68-77 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

(Air compressors—Cleaning)

PASHAYEV, A.G.; YERMAKOVA, A.S.

Safety problems in the construction and use of gas compressor stations of oil and gas refineries. Trudy VNIITB no.11:78-85 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

(Compressors--Safety measures)

PASHAYEV, A.G.

Cleaning out oil residues with sulfanol from air distributing banks of oil field compressor stations and pipeline air ducts. Trudy VNIITB no.13:36-39 60. (MIRA 14:12)
(Air compressors--Cleaning)

IGLITSYN, M.I.; [illegible], A.M.; [illegible], V.I.

Device for non-contact determination of the lifetime of current carriers in semiconductors. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh. i mat. nauk [illegible]

IGLITSYN, M.I.; PASHAYEV, A.M.

Contactless measurement of the active resistance of semiconductors at a high frequency. Izv. AN Azerb.SSR.Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh.nauk no.3:69-75 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Semiconductors--Electric properties)

PASHAYEV, A.M.; IGLITSYN, M.I.; SHUNYAYEV, V.G.

Measuring the specific resistance of silicon by a noncontact method at a high frequency. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk no.5:55-58 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

IGLITSYN, M.I.; PASHAYEV, A.M.; SHUNYAYEV, V.G.; VORONKOV, V.V.

Noncontact measurement of the specific resistance of semiconductors. Zav.lab. 29 no.11:1324-1326 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti.

PASHAYEV, A.M.; IGLITSYN, M.I.; VORONKOV, V.V.

Methodology of measuring the specific resistance of silicon bars using high frequencies. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekh. nauk no.3:139-142 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012597 S/0233/63/000/005/0055/0058

AUTHORS: Pashayev, A.M.; Iglitsyn, M.I.; Shunyayev, V.G.

TITLE: Measurement of the specific resistivity of silicon by the contactless method at high frequency

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izv. Ser. fiz.-matem. i tekhn. nauk, no. 5, 1963, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: specific resistivity, silicon resistivity, semiconductor, contactless resistivity measurements, solid state physics

ABSTRACT: The present paper desribes an adaptation of the contactless method of the specific resistivity measurement of silicon published earlier by other authors (see P.S. Olshefski, "Senisconductor product" December 1961). High frequency currents (from 20 to 25 MC) were produced in the specimens by capacitive coupling. The influence of the skin effect on measurements was negligible. The results are compared with those obtained by the twv-probe method. The precision was about ± 10%. The apparatus permits

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012597

measurements of specific resistivity over the range from 2 to 3000 ohm X cm. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 26Feb64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: PH, GE	NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

[illegible] ICV, [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] AYLV,

Photocon[illegible] [illegible] 16 [illegible]. 11:10[illegible]-
1057 '60. ([illegible] 14:8)

1. Institut [illegible] Akademikom [illegible]
AzerSS[illegible].
(Thallium [illegible] [illegible])

L 2337-65 EWI(d)/EWI(l)/EWG(k)/EEC(k)-2/EEC-4/T Pz-6/Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/
Pk-4/P1-4 IJP(c)/AFWL/AS(mp)-2/SSD/ESD(t)/RAEM(t) AT
ACCESSION NR: AP4044627 S/0233/64/000/002/0081/0084

AUTHORS: Iglitsy*n, M. I.; Pashayev, A. M.; Shunyayev, V. G.

TITLE: Instrument for contactless determination of the carrier lifetime in semiconductor

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964, 81-84

TOPIC TAGS: carrier lifetime, photoconductivity, measuring apparatus

ABSTRACT: The described instrument is based on the principle of measuring the lifetime by determining the decrease in photoconductivity, using a high-frequency carrier (10--20 Mcs) for a signal passing through a sample whose conductivity is modulated by means of light pulses. The modulation of the light is by means of a flash lamp and has a repetition frequency of 25 cps. The leading front of the pulse has a duration of less than 2 microseconds, and

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the trailing front has a duration less than 10 microseconds. The use of an oscilloscope with an exponential compensating signal from a special generator permits measurement of lifetimes longer than 10 microseconds for samples with specific resistivity $\geq$ 100 ohm-centimeters with an accuracy of 10%. An advantage of the method is that the samples need not be specially prepared for the tests and no contacts are used. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 002

L 2137-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044627

ENCLOSURE: 01

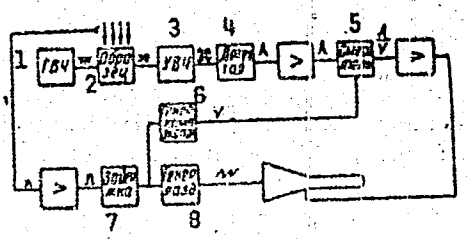

Fig. 1. Block diagram of instrument

1 - high frequency generator, 2 - sample, 3 - high frequency amplifier, 4 - detector, 5 - mixer, 6 - compensation exponential generator, 7 - delay, 8 - sweep generator

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L2036
S/233/62/000/003/003/010
I011/I211

AUTHORS: Iglitsyn, M.I., Pashayev, A.M.

TITLE: Contactless high-frequency measurements of the ohmic resistance of semiconductors

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no.3, 1962, 69-75

TEXT: All the proposed methods for a contactless high-frequency measurement of semiconductors are based on the use of Q-meters. Since ΔQ - the difference in the Q values of the tank circuit without the semiconductor and with it - is very small the Q-meter is not sensitive enough. An instrument based on the method of impedance measurements in tank circuits with a differential reading of the ΔQ is described in this paper. The Q of a series resonant circuit to which the investigated sample is capacitively coupled is measured. The operating frequency is chosen according to the following con-

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meter.

S/233/62/000/003/003/010
I011/I211

Contactless high-frequency measurements...

The sample is introduced into the holder. The output meter is balanced and then switched to a more sensitive range. The sample is then withdrawn and the circuit is re-tuned to the frequency f_1. Q is read directly on the output meter. Samples of germanium and silicon carbide were measured. The results showed a good consistency over all the frequency range. Further investigations should be aimed at finding out the possibilities of determining the resistivity of semiconductors by this method. The personalities mentioned are: Professor G.B. Abdullayev, Shunyayev, I.N. Turkin, O. Karagioz. There are 7 figures.

Card 3/3

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ACC NR: AP6028919 SOURCE CODE: UR/0233/66/000/001/0085/0089

AUTHOR: Pashayev, A. M.; Iglitsyn, M. I.; Turkin, I. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Instruments for the measurement of the resistivity of strongly doped semiconductors

SOURCE: AN AzerbSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizko-tekhnicheskikh i matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 85-89

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor conductivity, resistivity, silicon semiconductor, germanium semiconductor, electric measurement, Q factor

ABSTRACT: The operation of the described instruments is based on recording the change in Q of a tank circuit when the semiconductor sample is introduced into the field of a pickup. The eddy current induced in the sample change the Q of the high-frequency pickup, thereby introducing additional loss in the tank circuit. The change in the electric parameters of the pickups, which are fed with hf current, depends at a given frequency on the geometric dimensions and conductivity of the sample in the pickup field, and on the relative positions of the pickup and sample. The measurements were

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6028919

made on strongly doped silicon and germanium having resistivities in the range 0.0001 -- 10 ohm-cm. Two types of pickup, an inductance with brass core, and a torroidal inductance with ferrite core and air gap, were used to cover this resistivity range. The sample position relative to the coil was adjusted and fixed with a micromanipulator. The construction of the pickups and the diagrams and characteristics of the measuring circuits are given. Methods of confining the hf field to a narrow region in space and thus increasing the resolution of the measuring apparatus are described. A test of the effect of the surface finish on the measuring accuracy showed that some grinding or polishing of the sample is necessary for the results to be reproducible, but the degree of surface polish is not critical. The same calibration curves can be used for both silicon and germanium, in view of the equality of their permeabilities. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 2 tables. [02]

SUB CODE: 09, 14/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001/

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PASHAYEV, B. P.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 6
Mar. 25, 1954
General and Physical Chemistry

The diffusion of inorganic salts through porous media that are saturated with water. S. A. Abdurashitov and B. P. Pashaev. *Trudy Inst. Fiz. i Mat., Akad. Nauk Azerbaĭdzhan. S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 5, 54–8(1951)(in Russian).—The diffusion of 0.03*N* aq. solns. of KCl, $MgCl_2$, $CaCl_2$, $CaSO_4$, and $K_2CO_3.2H_2O$ through sand was measured according to an electrocond. method. The sand was satd. with water. A design is given of the app., which is capable of measuring very large resistances. The app. is kept in a thermostat at a const. temp. with no larger fluctuations than 0.3°. The measurements were extended as long as 30 days. The cond. curves plotted with respect to time show a point of inflection for KCl, $MgCl_2$, and $CaCl_2$, but not for $CaSO_4$, and K_2CO_3. The av. diffusion found for KCl is 1.6, for $MgCl_2$ 2.0, for $CaCl_2$ 6.2, for $CaSO_4$ 3.33, and for K_2CO_3 4.28 mm./day. Whereas these values depend on the dimensions of the app. chosen, they are nevertheless a definite proof that the diffusion of salts from water through argillaceous layers is the reason for the *occurrence of salts in petroleum.*

Werner Jacobson

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11 p 217 (USSR) SOV 137-58-11-23962

AUTHOR: Pashayev, B. P.

TITLE: Electrical and Thermal Conductivity of Metal During Phase Transformations (Elektroprovodnost' i teploprovodnost' metallov pr. fazovykh prevrashcheniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Uch zap Dagestansk un-t, 1957, Nr 1, pp 154-175

ABSTRACT: The Kohlrausch (Lavrovskov, V. Ye. Uch zap MGU 1944, Nr 74; Zavodsk laboratoriya, 1951 Nr 6) method was employed to measure the thermal and electrical conductivity of Sn (99.940% pure) and Pb (99.589% pure) at temperatures up to 250°C. It was established that pure Sn is capable of allotropic transformations at temperatures ranging from 150 to 160°. An anomaly in thermo conductive properties discovered in Pb at temperatures around 155° may be attributed to the presence of impurities. A break in the electrical conductivity curve is also observed in the vicinity of 155°. The Lorentz number of Pb and Sn is only slightly dependent on temperature, the only exception being the range in which struc tural changes take place. Bibliography: 27 references. D. B.

Card 1/1

[redacted]

"[redacted] in fusion."

[redacted]

18 8100 1138, 1418, 1115

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: The change in the thermal conductivity of tin, bismuth, and gallium during melting

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. [illegible], Oct., 1962, 2[illegible]-2[illegible]

TEXT: According to Academician A. F. Ioffe, the electron mobility depends essentially on the short-range order in the position and interaction of atoms; as the latter does not change much during melting, also electron mobility remains practically unchanged. This fact has repeatedly been experimentally confirmed via the Hall effect and via Lorentz relation. The theoretical bases and interrelations themselves, however, appear to be as yet not sufficiently checked and divergencies occur for some metals (as e.g. for Sn, Zn, Bi). Therefore, investigations of the thermal conductivity [illegible], as one of the most important structure-sensitive properties, are of interest. The present paper gives a report on measurements of the [illegible] curves carried out for some metals and alloys by means of the compensation method developed by

Card 1/5

The change in the therma[illegible]

Kh I Amirkhanov The specimen is placed in an asbestos-cement tube between heater and cooler The main heater is surrounded by two auxiliary heaters, which compensate the heat losses Compensation is controlled by differential thermocouples connected with a galvanometer Water of an ultrathermostat circulates round the entire system The specimen temperature and the furnace power is measured by means of a potentiometer of the type [illegible]-48 [illegible]-48 ; the error in d-determination was not more than ± [illegible] The following results were obtained Tin the T(t)-course was in good agreement with the results obtained by other authors (Refs [illegible], see Bibliography) ; during melting [illegible] atomic packing The number of [illegible] decreases by [illegible] at melting point to 310°C (decrease of number of [illegible] at melting point to 8.9 at 390°C) Herefrom it follows that liquid Tin near melting point has an atomic binding, which equals that of the crystal state With a further increase in temperature [illegible] of a normal liquid Bismuth The results obtained for Bismuth deviate from those obtained by other authors partly by [illegible] increases with rising temperature

Card 2/5

The change in the ...

only little, rises somewhat near melting [illegible] attained, it continues to rise somewhat, and with a further temperature rise it increases sharply. The [illegible] rate grows from [illegible] 7-8, and density increase during melting by [illegible] conditions, which are unusual for metals. Silicon [illegible] was investigated in the range of from [illegible] Fig. [illegible] shows [illegible] melting [illegible] a peak is observed, from [illegible] there follows a sharp drop, [illegible] after which it again rises. [illegible] peculiar course is due to the structure of Si: in the solid state it is made up of, mainly, [illegible] crystallized; the [illegible] and [illegible] changes (at 250°) a similar irregularity in the temperature dependence of electric conductivity is observed. The [illegible] taken by [illegible] and other curves indicate that during melting structural changes occur; the changes occur, however, at about [illegible] slowly and nearly continuously. The results are partly in contradiction to those obtained by other scientists. Thus, in the [illegible] and [illegible], for which [illegible] Asmayev measured [illegible] metals, [illegible] keeping with the data [illegible] the author [illegible]

Card 3/5

20117

The change in [illegible]

thanks Kh [illegible] suggesting the [illegible] and for [illegible] and 19 referen[illegible]

ASSOCIATION: [illegible]

SUBMITTED: [illegible]

Card 4/5

20117

The change in the thermal ...

S/181/61/003/002/015/050
B102/B204

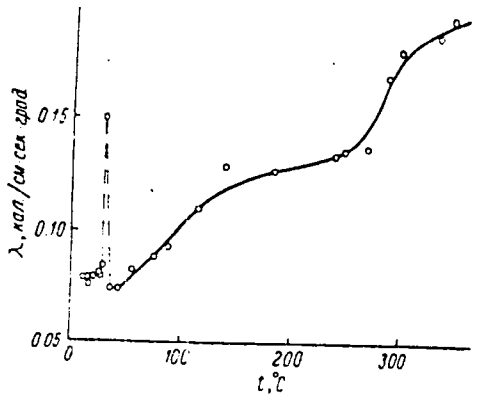

Рис. 3.

Card 5/5

27296
S/181/61/003/008/026/034
B109/B202

18 8100

AUTHOR: Pashayev, B. P.

TITLE: Change of the thermal conductivity of some alloys Cd-Sn and Bi-Sn on melting

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 8, 1961, 2442-2444

TEXT: The author measured the change of the thermal conductivity of the alloys 4.3% Cd + Sn, 42.8% Cd + 42.83% Sn, 70% Cd + 29.7% Sn and 50% Bi + 50% Sn (wt%) as a function of the temperature in a range including the melting point. The measurement results obtained for alloys that had been produced from tin (99.94%), cadmium (p.a.), and bismuth (ТУ МХП 3125-54 (TU MKhP 3125-54)) were in good agreement with the relation $\lambda_s / \lambda_f = \exp(2r / 3kT)$, which had been theoretically found by R. W. Powell (Proc. Joint Conf. Thermodyn. and Transp. Properties Fluids, London, Inst. Mech. Engrs, 182-187, 1958). λ_s is the thermal conductivity in solid state, λ_f in liquid state, T - melting temperature, r - atomic heat of the alloy. r was calculated from the heats of fusion of the corresponding alloy

Card 1/4

components r_1, r_2, and their concentrations p, q. A value of $r = r_1 p + r_2 q$ was obtained. The experimental and theoretical values of the conductivity ratio are given in Table 1. Fig. 1 shows the thermal conductivity as a function of temperature. It is striking that when melting the alloy Bi-Sn, the structure of the short-range order in both these metals changes with respect to their coordination numbers: for Sn from 6 to 10, and for Bi from 3 to 7 or 8. The increase of the coordination number of Sn is accompanied by an increase of the interatomic distances. Thus, when melting the alloy Bi-Sn the lower compactness of tin is compensated by the higher compactness of bismuth which explains the similar conductivity of the solid and liquid states. With the Cd-Sn alloy, the change of the short-range order becomes clearly manifest. The rearrangement occurring during the melting process is related to the increase in the free-electron concentration of cadmium. According to the author, this may be related to the increase in the thermal conductivity of the alloy. Besides, such an increase can be expected from the occurrence of holes. At high temperatures the hole mobility of a p-type conductor is sufficiently high to promote conductivity. The author thanks Academician AS Azerb. SSR

Change of the thermal conductivity ...

Kh. I. Amirkhanov for valuable advice. F. Gaybulayev and A. R. Regel' (ZhTF, XXVII, 10, 1957) are mentioned. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 10 references: 9 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dagestanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Dagestan State University imeni V. I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1961

$\frac{\lambda_{тв.}}{\lambda_{ж.}}$	4.5% Cd + Sn	49.8% Cd + + 49.8% Sn	70% Cd + + 29.7 Sn	50% Bi + + 50% Sn
опытные (1)	2.24	2.57	2.68	1.15
вычисленные (2)	3.02	2.99	2.59	4.85

Table 1: ratio of thermal conductivities of the alloys with melting. Legend: 1) experimental, 2) theoretical.

Card 3/4

PASHAYEV, B. P.

Variation of the heat conduction of certain metals and alloys due to melting. Teplo- i massoper. 1:126-130 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Dagestanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, g. Makhachkala.

(Metals—Thermal properties)
(Alloys—Thermal properties)

S/862/62/001/000/007/012
E202/E492

AUTHOR: Pashayev, B.P.

TITLE: Measurement of thermal conductivity of certain metals and alloys at their melting

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t.1: Teplofizicheskiye kharakteristiki materialov i metody ikh opredeleniya. Ed. by A.V.Lykov and B.M.Smol'skiy. Minsk, Izd-vo AN BSSR, 1962, 126-129

TEXT: Two methods suitable for the above measurements are described: the compensated Amirkhanov method (Izv. AN AzSSR, v.4, 1946) and the method described by V.Ye.Mikryukov (Teploprovodnost' i elektroprovodnost' metallov i splavov (Thermal and electrical conductivity of metals and alloys) GNTI, Moscow, 1959) but modified by the author. In the first method the sample in the shape of a disc is placed between a heater and a cooler. In the second the sample is in the form of a cylindrical rod which is placed (or poured) into a ceramic holding tube. The author studied the thermal conductivities of Sn, Bi and Ga over the temperature ranges of 64 to 337, 40 to 356 and 9.8 to 348.1°C respectively.

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Measurement of thermal ...

Measurement of the Cd-Sn thermo-conductivities for the 4.79, 7.71, 15 and 24.24% Cd content as well as for the Wood metal is also included. Rao's formula relating the ratio of the solid/liquid thermal conductivity values was calculated and compared with the experimental values. It is concluded that both methods give satisfactory and equally good results in the solid and liquid phases. The accuracy of measuring thermoconductivity was of the order of 4 to 5%, while when used to determine the specific resistance its accuracy was 1.3%. There are 2 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dagestanskiy gosuniversitet g. Makhachkala
(Dagestan State University, Makhachkala)

Card 2/2

PASHAYEV, D., master

Using glass tiles in facing bricks. Sel'.stroi. 14 no.6:27 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Dashkesanskoye rudnichnoye stroyupravleniye Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.

(Bricks)

TSLAF, N.Z. uchitel'; GONCHARENKO, [illegible]. (Alma-Ata); GAPONENKO, I.M. (Novozybkov); SHEVCHENKO, T.T., uchitel'; PASHAYEV, E., uchitel' khimii; FEDYAKIN, M.V., (Omsk)

Editor's mail. Khim. v shkole 18 no.1:81-83 Ja-F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.5, Moskva (for TSlaf). 2. Srednyaya shkola No.1, g. Bolekhov, UkrSSR (for Shevchenko). 3. Kurkenskaya shkola Dagestanskoy ASSR (for Pashayev).
(Chemistry--Experiments) (Chemical apparatus)

PASHAYEV, G.S.

Case of lymphogranulomatosis. Azerb. med. zhur. no. 7:52-54 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Dashkesanskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavvrach S.S. Asadov).
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE)

PANKOV, N.V.; PASHAYEV, M.G.

Culturability of pathogenic serotypes of Escherichia coli in children with intestinal disorders. Zdrav. Turk. 5 no.1:6-8 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz respublikanskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavvrach - V.I. Mamayev), Turkmenskaya SSR.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

TAIROV, N.D.; PASHAYEV, N.G.

Exclusion of bottom waters. Neftepром. delo no.11:5-7 '5..
(MIRA 18:3)

PASHAYEV, P. A.

PASHAYEV, P. A. -- "Investigation of the Surface Tension of Fractions of Various Petroleums from Azerbaydzhan." Min Education Azerbaydzhan SSR. Azerbaydzhan State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin. Baku, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

ABAS-ZADE, A.K.; PASHAYEV, P.A.

Dearomatization of certain petroleum fractions and a study of their surface tension. Trudy [illegible] 12:18-23 '60. (MIRA 15:6)
(Hydrocarbons) (Surface tension)

S/081/61/000/019/062/085
B117/B110

AUTHORS: Abas-zade, A. K., Pashayev, P. A.

TITLE: Dearomatization of some petroleum fractions and study of their surface tension

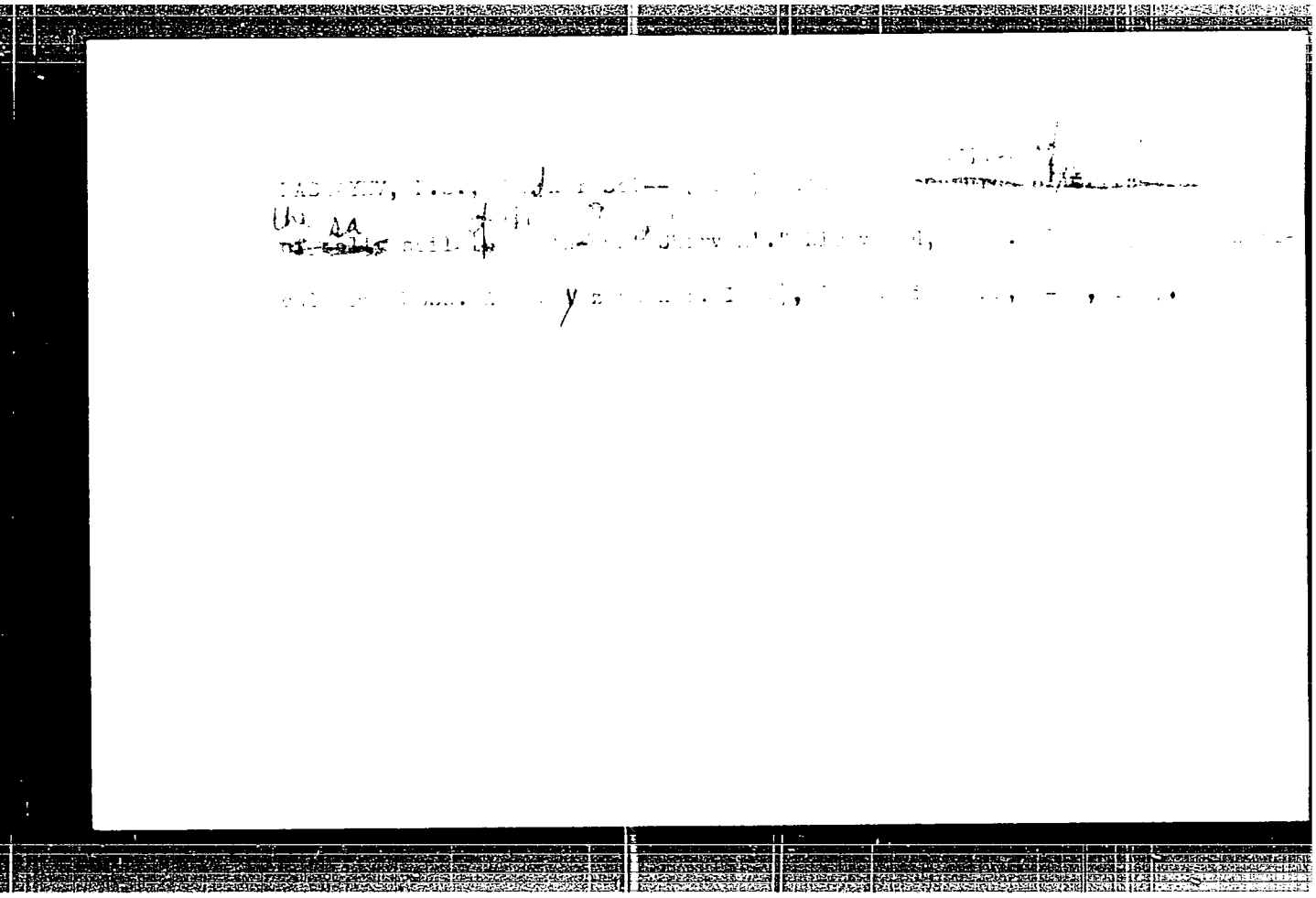
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 418 - 419, abstract 19M131 (Tr. Azerb. gos. ped. in-ta, v. 12, 1960, 18 - 23)

TEXT: Fractions with boiling intervals of 10°C of Surakhany selected oil and Balakhany heavy oil were dearomatized with 98.9% H_2SO_4. Surface tensions of the fractions obtained were determined according to Rebinder before and after sulfiding, the content of aromatics was determined according to Kattwinkel and by measuring the specific gravities, refractions and aniline points. It was shown that the fractions mainly consist of naphthenes and paraffins, and that their contents of aromatic hydrocarbons increase as the boiling point is elevated. Dearomatization of the fractions studied causes a depression in the surface tension. This is in close relation with the composition change, and with the orientation

Card 1/2

ZEYNALOV, B.K.; PASHAYEV, P.P.

Development of methods for the separation of oxidized paraffine-base distillate into its components. Trudy Inst. Khim. AN Azer. SSR 16:81-107 '57. (MIRA 12:9)
(Paraffins--Analysis)



MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; PASHAYEV, T.A.; ISEYEVA, F.A.

Sulfuric acid alkylation of aromatic hydrocarbons by cyclohexene.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.5:41-47 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Hydrocarbons) (Alkylation) (Cyclohexene)

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; PASHAYEV, T.A.

Hydrogenation of cyclohexyl-substituted aromatic hydrocarbons.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.6:51-56 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

MEKHTIYEV, S.D.; PASHAYEV, T.A.

Catalytic cycloalkylation of aromatic hydrocarbons by cyclohexene. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.2:39-47 '59.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Hydrocarbons) (Cyclohexene)

S/081/61/000/019/068/085
B117/B110

11.0132

AUTHORS: Mekhtiyev, S. D., Sharov, V. V., Pashayev, T. A.

TITLE: Calorific value of some aromatic cyclohexyl and dicyclohexyl hydrocarbons

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 424, abstract 19M182 (Azerb. neft. kh-vo, no. 2, 1961, 40-42)

TEXT: Data are given concerning the calorific value of aromatic cyclohexyl and dicyclohexyl hydrocarbons per weight and volume. These data were calculated starting from molar combustion heats and molar hydrocarbon volumes according to the method developed by V. M. Tatevskiy. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

B

Card 1/1

PASHAYEV, T.H.

Biological effect of naphthalene and improvement of naphthalene therapy. Medych.zhur. 22 no.6:87-90 '52. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Azerbaydzhans'kiy instytut kurortologiyi i fizychnykh metodiv likuvannya im. S.M.Kirova.
(Naphthalene)

PASHAYEV, T.G. prof.

First republic conference on problems in pathophysiology. Arkh. pat. 18 no.2:137-138 '56 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Predsedatel' Azerbaydzhanskogo filiala Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva patofiziologov.
(PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL)

PASHAYEV, T.G., prof.; ORLOVA, N.L.

First Conference of Caucasian Republics on Problems in Pathological Physiology. Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 2 no.6:60-61 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

(Physiology, Pathological--Congresses)

PASHAYEV, T.G., prof.

First Conference of the Caucasian Republics on Problems in Pathophysiology. Azerb.med.zhur. no.7:124-126 Jl '58 (MIRA 11:8)
(PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL--CONGRESSES)

PASHAYEV, T.G., prof.; ORLOVA, N.L., kand.med.nauk

First Caucasian interrepublic conference on the problems of pathological physiology. Arkh.pat. 20 no.11:94-96 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

(PHYSIOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL--CONGRESSES)

PASHAYEV, T. G.

"The Desensitizing Properties of Petroleum and Petroleum Derivatives."

report presented at the Fourth European Congress of Allergy, London, 1-4 Sep 1959.

PASHAYEV, Tagi Gadzhy-ogly

[Naftalan petroleum and its therapeutic use] Naftalanskaia neft' i ee lechebnoe deistvie. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 147 p.
(PETROLEUM--THERAPEUTIC USE) (MIRA 13:10)

PASHAYEV, T.G., prof. (Baku)

Naftalan petroleum. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.10:24-27 O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)
(Naftalan--Petroleum--Therapeutic use)

TIMAKOV, V.D., otv. red.; AGAYEV, B.M., red.; ALIYEV, A.I., prof.,(Baku), GUSEYNOV, D.Yu., red.; VASYUKOVA, Ye.A., prof., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, M.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotr., red.; POSPELOVA, G.N., dotsent, red.; POD"YAPOL'SKAYA, prof.(Moskva), red.; PASHAYEV, T.G., prof. (Baku), red.; POGOSKINA, M.V.,tekhn. red.

[Transactions of an out-of-town session of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in Baku] Trudy Vyezdnoi sessii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR v Baku. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry, Medgiz, 1961. 335 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. 2. Vitse-prezident AMN SSSR (for Timakov). 3. Ministr zdravookhraneniya Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Agayev). 4. Chlen-korrespondent AN Azerbaidzhanskoy SSR (for Guseynov). 5. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Pod"yapol'skaya)

(GOITER) (WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)
(HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)
(PETROLEUM WORKERS—DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

PASHAYEV, T.G., prof.

Naftalan petroleum and its therapeutic action. Med. sestra no.5: 34-37 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' kurorta Naftalan AzerbSSR.
(PETROLEUM--THERAPEUTIC USE)

PASHAYEV, T.G., doktor med.nauk, prof. (g.Baku)

Naftalan petroleum. Neftianik 6 no.4:28-29 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Naftalan—Petroleum—Therapeutic use)

PASHAYEV, T.G.

Pathogenic and therapeutic significance of desensitization. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no. 3:243-246 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Azgosmedinstitut. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR A.I. Karayevym.

(ALLERGY)

PASHAYEV, T.G., prof.

Characteristics of the course of some pathological processes under various conditions of acclimatization to a high-mountain region. Sbor.trud.Azerb.nauch.-issl.inst.kur.i fiz.metod. lech. no.3:46-51 '59. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kafedry patofiziologii Azerbaydzhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. N.Narimanova i patofiziologicheskoy laboratorii Azertaydzhanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii i fizicheskikh metodov lecheniya im. S.M.Kirova.

(ALTITUDE, INFLUENCE OF) (ACCLIMATIZATION)

PASHAYEV, T.G., prof.; YAGODZINSKAYA, Ye.M.

Treatment of some childhood diseases in the health resort of Naftalan. Azerb.med.zhur. no.2:43-48 F '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(NAPHTHALAN) (CHILDREN—DISEASES)

PASHAYEV, T.G., prof.; ORLOVA, N.L., kand.med.nauk

Effect of the climate and the mineral waters of the Istisu health resort springs on the course of experimental hepatitis. Sbor.trud.Azerb.nauch.-issl.inst.kur.i fiz.metod. lech. no.3:40-45 '59. (MIRA 16:4)
(ISTISU--HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING PLACES, ETC.)
(LIVER--DISEASES)

PASHAYEV, T. N.

82050

S/058/60/000/03/08/030

5.4600(A)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 3, p. 143, # 5955

AUTHORS: Kocharli, K. Sh., Pashayev, T. N.

TITLE: On the Dielectric Properties of Polymers

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t. Fiz.-matem. i khim. ser., 1959, No. 2, pp 59-64 (Azerbaydzhanian; Russian summary)

TEXT: The results from experimental investigations of the dielectric properties of 10 polymers of isobutylene and isoamylene were presented. The dielectrical constant ε and the tangent of dielectrical loss angle tg δ were measured with the aid of a Q-meter within the frequency range of 1 5-12 Mc, and the electric conductivity σ was measured by a special galvanometric device. All measurements were carried out within the temperature range from 20 to 150°C. As a result of the investigation the following preliminary conclusions can be drawn. 1. The polymers of isobutylene and isoamylene are basically nonpolar polymers. Only the I and II polymers of isoamylene can be considered as weakly polar polymers. 2. ε of the polymers of isobutylene and isoamylene, in the case of low-frequency, does not depend on the frequencies. 3 tg δ for some polymers

Card 1/2

KOCHARLI, K.Sh.; PASHAYEV, T.N.

Dielectric properties of polymers. Uch.zap. AGU. Fiz.-mat. i khim.ser. no. 2:59-64 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Polymers--Electric properties)

PASHAYEV, V.N.

Freshly harvested winter wheat seeds. Zemledelie 25 no.6
80-81 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Azerbaijan--Wheat)
(Azerbaijan--Seed production)

PASHAYEV, V.N.

Yield and economic and biological qualities of winter wheat varieties in the mountain zone as related to the place of reproduction. Sbor. trud. asp. i mol. nauch. sotr. VIR no.5: 33-41 '64. (MIRA 18:3)