PAVLOVA, YE. B.

"Decrease of the "Goitrogenic" Action of Methylthiouracil upon Simultaneous Introduction of Potassium Iodide into the Organism," Dok. AN, 57, No. ', 1947.

PAVLOVA, YE B.

42667. PAVLOVA, YE. B. Vliyaniye Estrogenov Na Perednyuyu Dolyu Gipofiza Pri Vyklyuchenii Punktsii Shchitovidnoy Zhelezy Metiltiouratsilom. Byulleten' Eksperim. Biologii' Meditsny, 1948, No 12, s. 449-52.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

PAVLOVA, YE. B.

Aug 49

USSR/Medicine - Uracil
Animals, Experimental

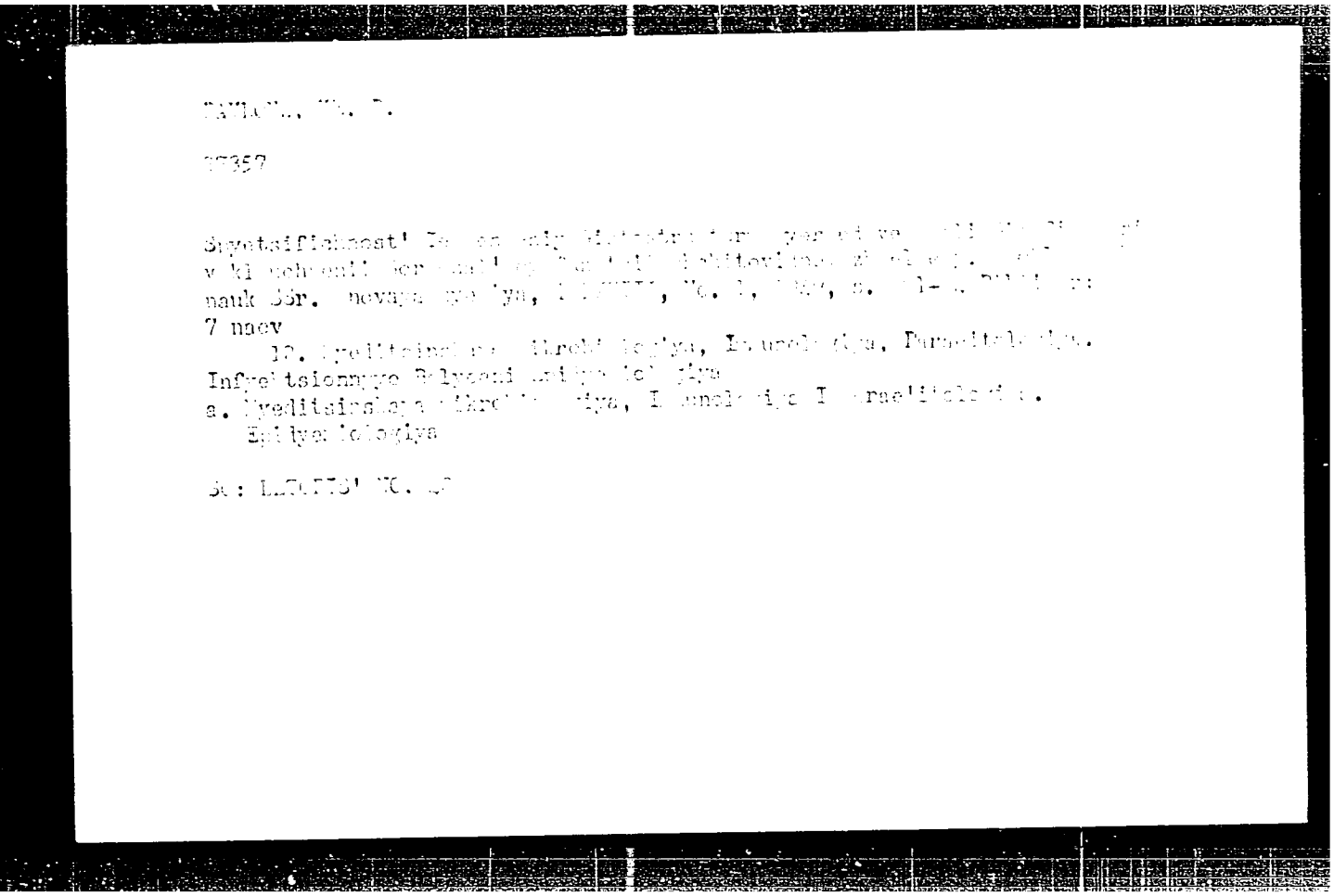
"Testing the Stimulated Development of Hypophyseal Extract in Rats Injected With Methylthiouracil," Ya. M. Kabak, Ye. B. Pavlova, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 5, 945-8

Rats fed on diet containing large amount of methylthiouracil showed inhibited growth. Further research several months after the start of treatments indicated all cells contained acidophilic granulation. Tests confirmed the theory that thyroid gland function in animals injected with methylthiouracil (as in animals which have been submitted to thyroidectomy) indicates a complete absence of growth-forming hormone development in hypophysis. Submitted by Acad A. D. Speranskiy 17 Jun 49.

PA 66/49T87

A-U. Inst Exptl. Endocrinology



Pavlova, Ye. B.

PAVLOVA, Ye.B., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk

Effect of the collapse of the higher nervous activity on sexual cycle and histology of ovaries. Probl.endok. i gorm. 1 no.1: 105-111 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz otdela morfologii (zav.--prof. Ye.I.Tarakanova) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir.--prof. Ye.A. Asyukova)

(ESTRUS CYCLE,
eff. of exper.neuroses in rats)
(OVARIES, physiology,
eff. of exper.neuroses in rats)
(NEUROSES, experimental
eff. of estrus cycle & ovarian histol. in rats)

PAVLOVA, Ye.B. (Moskva)

Effect of glands of internal secretion on the higher nervous function. Probl.endok. i gorm. 1 no.6:95-109 N-D '55. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz otdela morfologii (zav. - prof.Ye.I.Tarakanov) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova).

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology, relation to endocrine glands, review)
(ENDOCRINE GLANDS, physiology, relation to CNS, review)

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 34699

Author : Pavlova, Ye.B., Rabkina, A.Ye.

Inst :

Title : Some Data on the Functional State of the Adrenal Cortex After Irradiation.

Orig Pub : Probl. endokrinol. i gormonoterapii, 1957, 3, No 4, 3-9; 124.

Abstract : Adrenal cortex functions were studied in irradiated rats on the basis of water tests. After a 700 r irradiation, diuresis diminished to 60 percent of the norm, a fact which evidences disturbances of mineral-corticoidal functions of the adrenal cortex. As 2.5 mg doses of DOCA /desoxycorticosterone acetate/ were administered to irradiated animals, insignificant diresis increases resulted, but when 5 mg doses were used, distinct diuresis increases

Card 1/2

PAVLOVA, Ye.B.

Effect of a strong sound stimulus on the higher nervous activity in rats [with summary in English]. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 7 no.5:754-764 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Morfologicheskiy otdel Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
higher nervous activity, eff. of supraliminal noise in animals (Rus))
(NOISE, effects,
on higher nervous activity in animals, supraliminal stimulation (Rus))

PAVLOVA, Ye.B. (Moskva)

Changes in the anterior pituitary lobe under the influence of radiation and cooling. Probl. endok. i gorm. 9 no.3:3-7 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz otdela morfologii (zav. - prof. Ye.I. Tarakanov) i radiatsionnoy laboratorii (zav. D.E. Grodzenskiy) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye. A. Vasyukova).

PAVLOVA, Ye.B. (Moscow)

Histochemical study on glycoproteins in the anterior pituitary of rats following castration and thyroid block with methylthiouracil [with summary in English]. Probl.endok. i gorm. 4 no.1:13-20 Ja-F'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz otdela morfologii (zav. - prof. Ye.I. Tarakanov) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye. A. Vasyukova)

(PROTEINS, metabolism,
glyceproteins in anterior pituitary, eff. of castration & methylthiouracil in rats (Rus))
(CASTRATION, effects,
on anterior pituitary glycoproteins (Rus))
(THIOURACIL, related cpds.
methylthiouracil, eff. on anterior pituitary glycoproteins (Rus))
(PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR, metabolism,
glycoproteins, eff. of castration & methylthiouracil (Rus))

PAVLOVA, Ye.B. (Moskva)

Participation of acidophilic cells of the anterior pituitary in the synthesis of ACTH [with summary in English]. Probl.endok. i gorm. 4 no.6:3-7 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz otdela morfologii (zav. - prof. Ye. I. Tarakanov) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir. - prof. Ye.A. Vasyukova).
(PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR,
acidophilic cells, role in ACTH synthesis (Rus))

PAVLOVA, Ye. B.

"The Site of Formation of the Luteinizing Hormone in the Anterior Lobe of the Hypophysis."

Theses of the Proceedings of the Annual Scientific Sessions 23-26 March 1959 (All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology)

From the Department of Morphology (Head--Professor Ye. I. Tarakanov) of the All-Union Institute of Experimental Endocrinology (Director--Professor Ye. A. Vasyukova).

PAVLOVA, Ye.B.

Functional and morphological changes in the ovaries of white rats during experimental neurosis. Trudy Inst. vys. nerv. deiat. Ser. patofiziol. no.9:99-110 '61. (MIRA 15:4)
(OVARIES) (NEUROSES)

SLUTSKIY, V.A., nzh.; PAVLOVA, Ye.F., inzh.; KUCHERENKO, L.A., inzh.; RYBCHINSKIY, O.I., inzh.; VOLYAK, G.E., inzh.

Effect of the surface area on the linear dimensions of leather and application of the dependence in the establishment of technical norms. Nauch.-issl.trudy Ukr NIIKP no.13:216-221 '62.

(MIRA 18:2)

DANISHEVSKIY, S.K.; IPATOVA, S.I.; PAVLOVA, Ye.I.; SMIRNOVA, N.I.

Thermocouples from alloys of tungsten with rhenium for measuring temperatures up to 2500°C. Zav. lab. 29 no.9: 1139-1141 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya avtomatiki i Moskovskiy elektrolampovyy zavod.

L 38432-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JG/JD

ACC NR: AP6019579 SOURCE CODE: UR/0115/66/000/004/0050/0054

AUTHOR: Dankshevskiy, S. K.; Ipatova, S. I.; Oleynikov, P. P.; Oleynikova, L. D.; Pavlova, Ye. I.; Smirnova, N. I.; Trakhtenberg, L. I.

55

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Thermocouples made of molybdenum-rhenium alloys

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1966, 50-54

TOPIC TAGS: thermocouple, molybdenum containing alloy, rhenium containing alloy, temperature measurement

ABSTRACT: From a study of the phase diagram of the system it is evident that, with a high rhenium content in the alloy, there is formed a large grain chemical compound (α-phase) which makes mechanical working difficult. Therefore, the present investigation was limited to pure rhenium and to alloys with a rhenium content of not more than 50 weight percent rhenium. The starting materials for production of the alloys were molybdenum powder and ammonium perrhenate. A mixture of molybdenum with a calculated amount of ammonium perrhenate was reduced in a stream of hydrogen in two stages, at temperatures of 350 and 950°C. The powder obtained was pressed into tablets and sintered in a hydrogen medium.

UDC: 536.532

Card 1/2

L 30432-66

ACC NR: AP6019579

Mechanical working of the alloys containing up to 30% of the alloying additive was analogous to that commonly used for molybdenum. The dependence of the electromotive force of the thermocouples on temperature for different alloys of molybdenum and rhenium was determined up to 1800°C. A platinum-platinum rhodium thermocouple was used as a control. Results are exhibited in a series of curves. The thermoelectric and mechanical properties of the thermocouples are listed in several large tables. It is concluded that thermocouples made of molybdenum-rhenium alloys can be used for temperature measurements in hydrocarbon media, for a limited time, not exceeding 1 to 2 hours, at temperatures up to 1500°C. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 tables. [06]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003
09

Card 2/2

SAVITSKIY, Ye.M.; TYLKINA, M.A.; IPATOVA, S.I.; PAVLOVA, Ye.I.

Physicomechanical properties of tungsten-rhenium alloys. Trudy Inst. met. no.4:214-229 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Tungsten-rhenium alloys--Testing)

89639

18.1150

S/509/60/000/004/019/024
E021/E106

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, Ye.M., Tylkina, M.A., Ipatova, S.I., and Pavlova, Ye.I.

TITLE: Physico-Mechanical Properties of Tungsten and Rhenium

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Trudy, No.4, 1960. Metallurgiya, metallovedeniye, fiziko-khimicheskiye metody issledovaniya, pp.214-229

TEXT: Rhenium has been suggested as a possible alternative for tungsten for use in the electro-vacuum industry, but it is very expensive. Therefore an investigation of tungsten-rhenium alloys was carried out. Alloys were prepared in an arc furnace and by powder metallurgical methods. The complete range of alloys was studied by metallographic and X-ray analysis, by micro-hardness measurements and by measuring melting points. The formation of the compound W_2Re_3 (σ phase) in the region 48-65 wt.% rhenium and the formation of a eutectic between the σ phase and the rhenium solid solution at 75 wt.% rhenium and 2815 °C were confirmed. No eutectic between W_2Re_3 and tungsten was found.

Card 1/4

89639

S/509/60/000/004/019/024
E021/E106

Physico-Mechanical Properties of Tungsten and Rhenium

There was a wide range of solid solutions of rhenium in tungsten (up to 30%) at high temperatures, with decreasing solubility as the temperature was decreased. The compound W_2Re_3 formed by a peritectic reaction possessed a high hardness (about 2000 kg/mm^2) and was brittle. A method was developed for preparing wire of diameter 12 microns from alloys with a maximum rhenium content of 20 wt.%. The wire was prepared by hot-working samples prepared by powder metallurgical methods. The introduction of rhenium into tungsten raised the temperature of the beginning of recrystallization by 200-400 °C depending on the rhenium content. Grain growth of tungsten-rhenium alloys was less intensive than that of tungsten. The tungsten-rhenium alloys retained a high strength and possessed considerable ductility after annealing at 1400-1950 °C. The initial strength of 100 micron tungsten wire was 320 kg/mm^2 with an elongation of 1-5%. After heating at 1950 °C the strength decreased to 80 kg/mm^2, and elongation was 0. The alloy containing 21% rhenium in these conditions decreased in strength from 370 to 150 kg/mm^2 and the elongation increased from

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89639

S/509/60/000/004/019/024
E021/E106

Physico-Mechanical Properties of Tungsten and Rhenium

1.5 to 6-8%. After annealing at 1400-1500 °C, the strength of this alloy was 180-190 kg/mm^2 and its elongation 18-20%. The strength of wires of the alloys was higher than that of tungsten wires at all temperatures, although an increase in temperature resulted in a decrease in strength. At 1400 °C the U.T.S. of tungsten was 42 kg/mm^2 and that of an alloy containing 19% rhenium was 66.7 kg/mm^2. At 2600 °C the figures were 4 and 6.7 kg/mm^2 respectively. The limiting testing temperature of alloys containing 10 and 20% rhenium was 3000 °C, or 300° higher than the limiting temperature of tungsten or alloys containing 1 and 3% rhenium. The hardness of cast tungsten-rhenium alloys was tested in the range 20-1000 °C. At 800 °C alloys containing 10, 25 and 75% rhenium and pure rhenium had a hardness of about 200 kg/mm^2. Tungsten and alloys containing 10% rhenium had a hardness of 100 kg/mm^2. The electrical resistance of 50-micron wires of the alloys was measured at 20 to 1350 °C. At any given temperature the resistance was higher with higher rhenium contents.

Card 3/4

89539

S/509/60/000/004/019/024
E021/E106

Physico-Mechanical Properties of Tungsten and Rhenium

At 20 °C the resistance of tungsten was 0.056 ohm.mm^2/m, and that of the alloy containing 21% rhenium was 0.242 ohm.mm^2/m. At 1600 °C the resistances were 0.44 and 0.644 ohm.mm^2/m respectively. Thus the tungsten-rhenium alloys possessed several advantages over tungsten.
There are 11 figures and 23 references: 19 Soviet and 4 English.

Card 4/4

S/137/62/000/006/058/163
A052/A101

AUTHOR: Pavlova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Production of rhenium and its tungsten alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 18, abstract 6G142 (In collection: "Reniy", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 159 - 161)

TEXT: The methods of production of Re-W alloys and the technology of manufacturing Re sheet and wire are described in brief. To produce the alloy, the necessary quantities of Re were gradually introduced on stirring into W-powder in the form of ammonium perrhenate. The charge was mixed on a vibration screen during 2 - 4 hours. The reduction of the mixture to metal was performed in a tubular electric furnace 3 m long under the following conditions: the rate of H_2 supply = 3.5 m^3/hour, the speed of material travel in the furnace = 0.3 m/hour, the maximum temperature in the furnace = 480 - 500°C. The reduced powder was sifted through a 200 mesh screen and pressed in 8 x 8 x 280 mm moldings. After sintering in a hydrogen furnace at 1,100°C the moldings were welded in a hydrogen welding machine at a slow temperature increase to 2,400 - 2,500°C and 20 min.

Card 1/2

KORNILOV, B.A.; IL'INA, L.P.; PAVLOVA, Ye.I.

Forecast of changes in natural conditions in connection with reservoir construction; using the example of the Volkhov Hydroelectric Power Station. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no. 2: 50-59 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR.

PAVLOVA, Ye.I.

Using the counterflow movement of the current as energy dissipator in tubular outlet works. Trudy TIIIMSKH no.8:174-188 '57. (MIRA 15:5)

(Hydraulic engineering)

PAVLOVA, YE.I.

83240

9.4174
9.4100 9.2140

S/129/60/000/009/005/009
E193/E483

AUTHORS: Savitskiy, Ye.M., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Tylkina, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Ipatova, S.I. and Pavlova, Ye.I., Engineers

TITLE: The Properties of Tungsten-Rhenium Alloys

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, No.9, pp.20-25

TEXT: Following their earlier study of the constitution diagram of the tungsten-rhenium system (Ref.7), the present authors conducted a series of experiments to study the effect of rhenium additions (up to 20%) on various properties of tungsten. All tests were conducted on wire specimens, prepared by powder metallurgy technique. The following conclusions were reached: 1) The temperature of the beginning of recrystallization of tungsten was raised by 200 to 400°C by addition of rhenium, depending on the precise quantity added; 2) Strength and plasticity of tungsten, in the 20 - 3000°C temperature range, are increased by rhenium additions; 3) A wire, made of tungsten-rhenium alloy, is characterized by high strength and plasticity after annealing at 1400 to 1950°C. An alloy, containing 20% rhenium

Card 1/2

35088
S/697/61/000/000/014/018
D228/D303

18.1152

AUTHOR: Pavlova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Preparation of rhenium and its alloys with tungsten

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po redkim metallam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 159-161

TEXT: Previous research has shown that the addition of Re improves the properties of W, so the author decided to study the preparation of W alloys containing from 3 to 20% Re. The procedure followed by the author consisted of the initial redn. of powdered W and NH_4ReO_4, after which the mixture was successively compressed, sintered, welded and soaked. Full details about the requisite temperatures during these operations are given together with the rates of H_2 supply

Card 1/2

SOV/124-57-7-7893

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 61 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pavlova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Hydraulic Laboratory Investigation of High-pressure Water-discharge Outlets (O laboratornykh gidravlicheskikh issledovaniyakh vysokonapornogo vodovypuska)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tashkentsk. in-ta inzh. irrigatsii i mekhaniz. s. kh., 1956 Nr 2, pp 63-75

ABSTRACT: A description is given of the results of a hydraulic laboratory investigation of three various types of energy dissipators for water-discharge outlets designed for a full-scale discharge rate of from 14.4 to 55 m^3/sec, under pressure heads ranging from 9.65 to 29.1 meters at the bottom of the gate chamber. The scale of the models investigated was 1:25. The author considers that the best solution of the problem of excess-energy dissipation in tubular high-pressure water-discharge outlets is obtained either by introducing into the bottom jump zone a special spiral dissipator designed by L. A. Mashkovich or by means of a dissipator designed on the principle of the collision of opposing jets.

Card 1/1

M. F. Skladnev

SC''/112-57-9-18506D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 58 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pavlova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Special Problems of Energy Dissipation in Tubular Outlets (Spetsial'nyye voprosy gasheniya energii v trubchatykh vodospuskakh)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to Tashkentsk. in-t inzh. irrigatsii i mekhaniz. s. kh. (Tashkent Institute of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture), Tashkent, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Tashkentsk. in-t inzh. irrigatssi i mekhaniz. s. kh. (Tashkent Institute of Engineers of Irrigation and Mechanization of Agriculture)

Card 1/1

SOV/112-57-9-18480

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 56 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pavlova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Laboratory Hydraulic Investigations of High-Head Water Outlet (O laboratornykh gidravlicheskikh issledovaniyakh vysokonapornogo vodovypuska)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tashkentsk. In-ta inzh. irrigatsii i mekhaniz. s. kh., 1956, Nr 2, pp 63-75

ABSTRACT: The most difficult problem in designing high-head water outlets is that of energy dissipation of the stream flowing from under the gate. The most widely used energy-dissipating device is the stilling pool which, however, is inapplicable in case of high-head outlets because of its excessively large size. Nor are various baffle devices (such as blocks, piers, horizontal beams) applicable, because at a high velocity the stream shoots so far away from the first obstacle that all subsequent obstacles find themselves in the overshoot zone and do not affect the stream. Two high-head energy-dissipating devices were investigated: a spiral dissipator suggested by engineer L. A. Mashkovich, and a

Card 1/2

PAVLOVA, Ye.I.; KUZ'MINSKIY, S.B.

New types of footwear. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 2 no.4:31-32 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Glavnyy tekhnolog rizhskogo zavoda "Krasnyy kvadrat" (for Pavlova). 2. Nachal'nik eksperimental'nogo uchastka rizhskogo zavoda "Krasnyy kvadrat" (for Kuz'minskiy).
(Boots and shoes)

L 23887-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-4/
Ps-4/Pa-4 IJP(c) JD/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT5002765 S/0000/64/000/000/0117/0121

AUTHOR: Pavlova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Preparation of plastic rhenium

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po provleme reniya. 2d, Moscow, 1962. Reniy (Rhenium); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 117-121

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium, rhenium refining, rhenium plasticity, ammonium perrhenate, rhenium conductivity, rhenium mechanical property, rhenium oxide sublimation

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to find out whether it is possible to increase the plasticity of rhenium by additional purification of the source material, ammonium perrhenate, obtained from potassium perrhenate by dissolving welded rhenium bars in nitric acid. Ammonium perrhenate was additionally purified by three methods: (1) triple recrystallization in water, (2) sublimation of the rhenium oxides from which ammonium perrhenate was prepared, and (3) chlorination. The chemical composition of the initial ammonium perrhenate and of samples obtained by the above methods of additional purification is tabulated. The mechanical characteristics of rhenium bars prepared by reducing the above ammonium perrhenate batches are also tabulated. The purest ammonium perrhenate was obtained by the sublimation method; its content of

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L 23887-65

ACCESSION NR: [illegible]

[illegible] below the sensitivity of the methods used for their determination. "The content of admixtures in ammonium perrhenate was determined by our colleagues in the analytical chemistry laboratory; the residual resistance was measured in the laboratory of N. Ye. Alekseyevskiy; and the chlorination of the ammonium perrhenate was carried out in the laboratory of A. N. Zelikman." Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 23621-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWP(l) Pu-4 IJP(c)
MJW/JD/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT5002784 S/0000/64/000/000/0212/0215

AUTHOR: Danishevskiy, S. K.; Gurevich, A. M.; Smirnova, N. I.; Ipatova, S. I.; Pavlova, Ye. I.

TITLE: Development and industrial adoption of thermocouples for high-temperature measurements

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. 2d, Moscow, 1962. Reniy (Rhenium); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 212-215

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium alloy, tungsten alloy, thermocouple, temperature measurement, thermoelectrode wire, platinum electrode

ABSTRACT: Three rhenium-tungsten alloys, VR-5, VR-10, and VR-20 (containing 5, 10, and 20% Re, respectively), were used to make two types of thermocouples, VR-5/20 and VR-10/20, which can be used to measure temperatures between 1000 and 2500C. The thermocouples were found to have a high thermo-emf and sensitivity, and a satisfactory stability at temperatures on the order of 2500C in inert gases and hydrogen (both in the stationary state and at high flow rates) as well as under reduced pressures (10^{-4} mm Hg). The effect of different heat

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L 23621-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002784

treatments on the ultimate strength and elongation of the thermoelectrode wires was studied. The wires were found to be 5 - 15 times as strong as those of platinum and platinum-rhodium thermoelectrodes. All these characteristics make the rhenium-tungsten thermocouples very useful for industrial applications. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6034482 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0157/0163

AUTHOR: Pikunov, M. V.; Koroleva, N. P.; Marunova, K. V.; Pavlova, Ye. I.

ORG: GIREDMET

TITLE: Growing single crystals of rhenium by zone melting with an electron beam

SOURCE: Rost i nesovershenstva metallicheskikh kristallov (Growth and defects of metal crystals). Kiev, Naukova dumka, 1966, 157-163

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium, metal zone refining, single crystal growth, x ray diffraction study, crystal impurity

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of composition of the starting material, and of the speed and number of passes on the quality and purity of single crystals of rhenium obtained by zone melting with an electron beam. The total amount of impurities (some 26 elements), originally about 2×10^{-2}%, was reduced after three or four passes to about 3×10^{-3}%, the limit of detectability. The atmosphere (vacuum or hydrogen) had little effect on purification. Surprisingly, no direct connection was found between the degree of purification and the vapor pressure of the impurities. For instance, iron and molybdenum were removed at about the same rate, although their vapor pressures, at the temperature of rhenium melting, differ by a factor of 1000. After two or three passes, the rhenium rods became single crystals. Their

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/008/006/065
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Chikin, Yu. M., Pavlova, Ye. M.

TITLE: On the problem of increasing molybdenum extraction from sulfide ores

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 8, 1962, 11, abstract 8G79 ("Nauchn. tr. Irkutskiy n.-i. in-t redk. met", 1961, no. 10, 216 - 223)

TEXT: Results are presented of laboratory and industrial investigations which had been carried out to reveal methods of increasing Mo extraction from ores. The experiments were made with ore containing 0.065% Mo sulfide and 0.016% Mo oxide. Molybdenite was the basic mineral. It was established that Mo losses during the process of basic flotation occurred mainly because of the incomplete disclosure of MoS_2 grains in the coarse class (+2 mm) whose yield by crushing is ~ 20%. The authors show the main possibility of increasing Mo extraction by 2 - 3% on account of additional flotation concentration of refined products in a separate cycle with separation of 10 - 15% Mo products, suitable for hydrometallurgical conversion.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

A. Shmeleva

Card 1/1

PAVLOVA, VE. M.

Inst. for Theoretical Geophys., Acad. of Sci., USSR (-1942-)

Inst. of Physics, LGU, (-1942-)

"The Selective Transparency of the Atmosphere Aerosols,"

Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. i Geofiz. Ton. 1-6, 1942.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS — PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX — 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

AMS/A+B

14

APR 1951

2.4-93 551.521.1 551.521.63 551.510.4

*[illegible], S., [illegible], S., and [illegible], N., Izmerenie korotkovolnovogo kontsa [illegible]. [On the measurement of the short-wave end of the solar spectrum by means of the light counter.] (In Trudy El'brusskoi Ekspeditsii Akademii Nauk, SSSR, i Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noi Meditsiny 1934 i 1935. [Reports of the Elbrus Expedition 1934 and 1935.] Moscow, 1936. p. 61-88. 27 figs., 3 tables, 13 refs., 13 equations. English summary p. 88-89. [Akademiia Nauk, SSSR, Komissiia po izucheniiu stratosfery, Tom II.]) DLC—Experimental data are presented in graphic form to show systematically the results of optical measurements of ultraviolet band in the solar spectrum during 1933 and 1934 at 2200, 3000 and 4250 m. elevations on Mount Elbrus in the Caucasus. Diurnal variations in the region 2700 to 3100 Å indicated that at lower elevations the curve is normal but at 3000 and 4250 m. there is evidence of the presence of anomalous bands at 3080 Å and an anomalous max. during the morning hours in the ordinary bands. The thickness of the ozone layer in the atmosphere was calculated from the spectral energy curve according to the Lambert-Bouguer method using α of Fabry and Buisson. Although results are in agreement with theory; evidence of certain anomalous conditions must be accepted with reservation. *Subject Headings:* Solar radiation, Ultraviolet spectrum, Ozone measurements, Elbrus Expedition, U.S.S.R.—*M.R.*

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

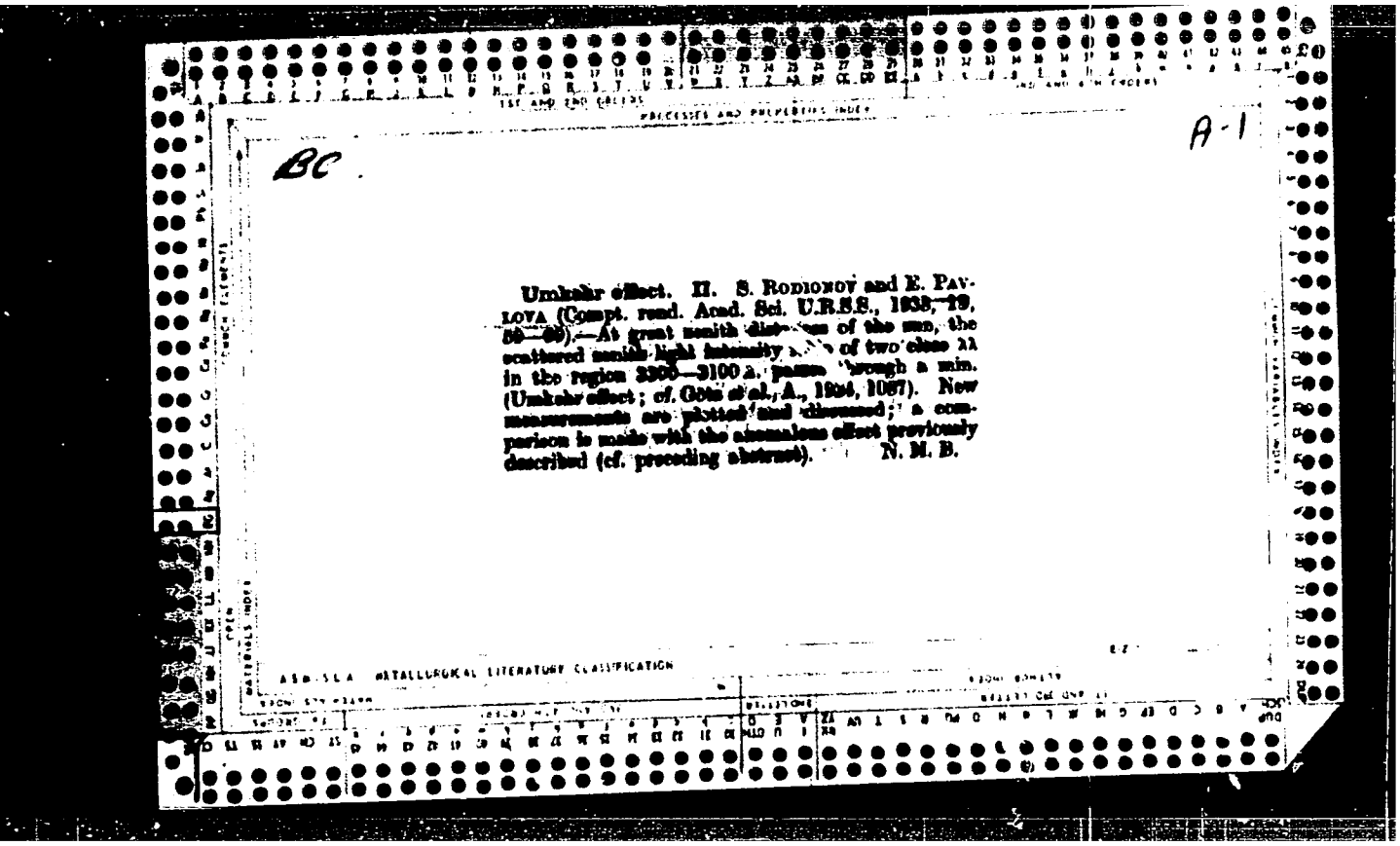
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A-1

BC

New anomalous effect in the short-wave end of the solar spectrum. I. A. [illegible], E. Pavlova, and N. [illegible] (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., [illegible], 19, [illegible]).—Curves for the intensity of the short λλ of the solar spectrum as a function of the length of a ray path through a layer of O_3 show anomalies for oblique morning and evening sunlight. It is suggested that the effect is due to anomalous refraction of short λλ in the O_3 layer. N. M. B.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BC

A-1

Umkehr effect. II. S. RODIONOV and E. PAVLOVA (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1935, 29, 88—89).—At great zenith distances of the sun, the scattered zenith light intensity [illegible] of two close λλ in the region 3000—3100 Å. passes through a min. (Umkehr effect; cf. Götz *et al.*, A., 1934, 1087). New measurements are plotted and discussed; a comparison is made with the anomalous effect previously described (cf. preceding abstract). N. M. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PAVLOVA, Ye. N.

"On the Question of the Natural Dark Background Count in Light Meters," Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret. Fiz. 8, 1939.

1. AKHMATOV, A.: PAVLOVA, Ye.

2. USSR (600)

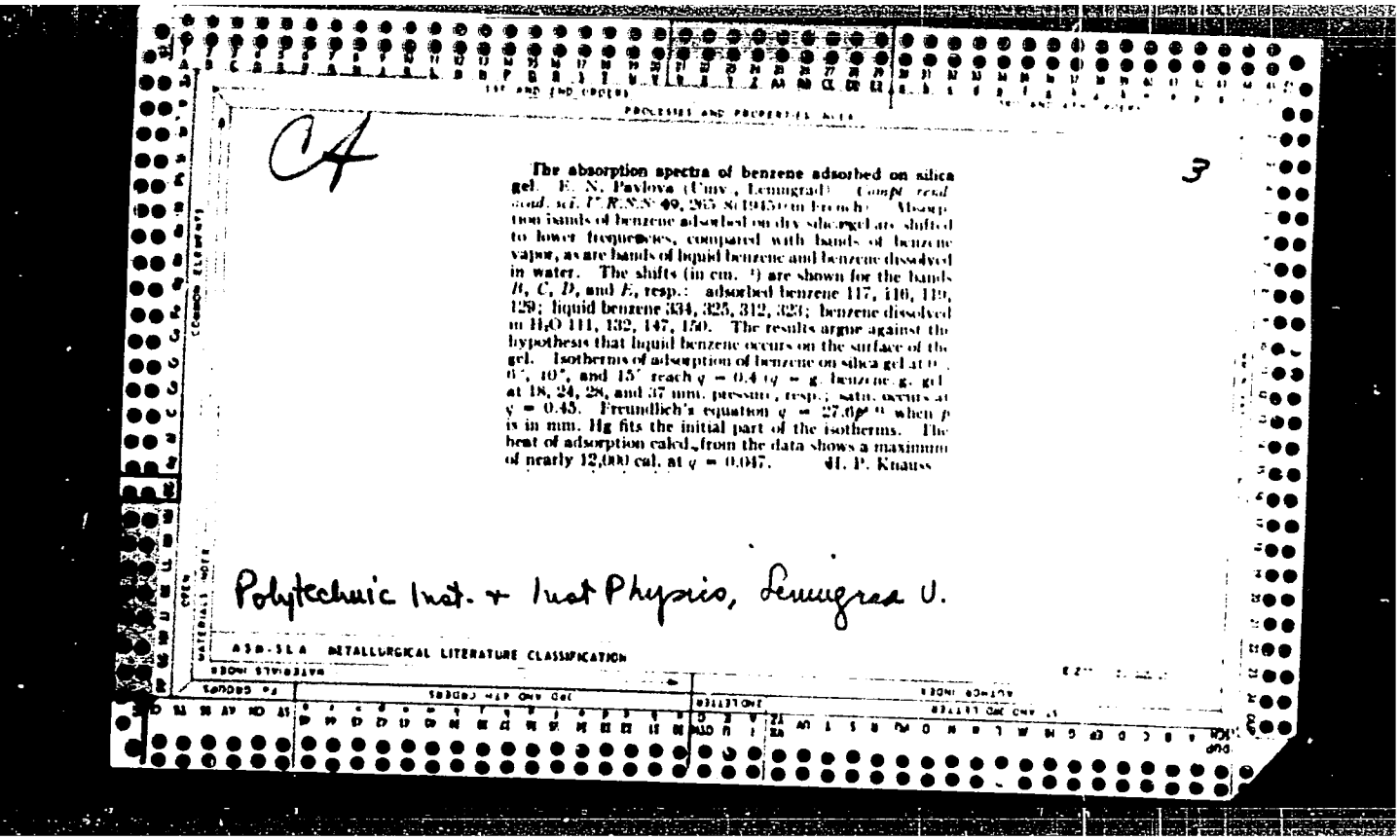
"The Change in Internhase Potential during the Photochemical Decomposition of Monolayers of Gliadin," Zhur. Fiz. Khim, 13, No. 11, 1939. Moscow, VIEM, Physico-Chemical Lab., Department of Photobiology. Received 26 June 1939.

9. [redacted] Report U-1615, 3 Jan 1952.

PAVLOVA, Ye. M. [N.]

"The Selective Transparency of the Atmosphere Aerosols," Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geograf. i Geofiz. Nos. 1-6, 1942.

Inst. of Theoretical Geophysics, Acad. of Sci. USSR; Inst. of Physics (LGU).



C4

3

The absorption spectra of benzene adsorbed on silica gel. E. N. Pavlova (Univ., Leningrad). *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* **49**, 265–8 (1945) (in French). Absorption bands of benzene adsorbed on dry silica gel are shifted to lower frequencies, compared with bands of benzene vapor, as are bands of liquid benzene and benzene dissolved in water. The shifts (in cm.$^{-1}$) are shown for the bands *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*, resp.: adsorbed benzene 117, 110, 119, 129; liquid benzene 334, 325, 312, 323; benzene dissolved in H_2O 111, 132, 147, 150. The results argue against the hypothesis that liquid benzene occurs on the surface of the gel. Isotherms of adsorption of benzene on silica gel at 0°, 6°, 10°, and 15° reach $y = 0.4$ (y = g. benzene/g. gel) at 18, 24, 28, and 37 mm. pressure, resp.; satn. occurs at $y = 0.45$. Freundlich's equation $y = 27.0p^{0.4}$ when p is in mm. Hg fits the initial part of the isotherms. The heat of adsorption calcd. from the data shows a maximum of nearly 12,000 cal. at $y = 0.047$. M. P. Knauss

Polytechnic Inst. + Inst Physics, Leningrad U.

PAVLOVA, YE. N.

Feb 49

USSR/Physics 7
Photometry
Lights - Measurements

"Photoelectric Photometry of Small Light Streams," A. L. Osherovich, Ye. N. Pavlova, S. F. Rodionov, L. M. Fishkova, Sci Res Phys Inst, Leningrad State U, 18½ pp

"Zhur Tekh Fiz" Vol XIX, No 2

Treats under: (1) sensitivity of a system consisting of a photoelectronic multiplier and a tube amplifier, (2) characteristics of certain types of photoelectronic multiplier which can be used to measure small light streams, (3) spectrum characteristics of some photoelectronic multipliers, (4) photometer circuit, (5) characteristics of photometer for measuring light streams to 10^{-10} light meters, (6) photometer for measuring light streams to 10^{-12} light meters, (7) photometer with a balance DC amplifier, (8) some applications of the photometer for measuring small illuminations, and (9) photon counter. Includes 16 diagrams. Submitted 19 Apr 48.

PA 40/49T104

PAVLOVA, Ye. N. and RODIONOV, S. F.

"The Radiation of Atmospheric Sodium", Dokl AN SSSR, Nov Ser, Vol LXIV, No 6, pp 251-255, 1949.

PAVLOVA, YE. N.

USSR/Physics - Infrared Radiation 21 Apr 49
Atmosphere Illumination

PA 156T83

"The Infrared Radiation of the Night Sky," S. F. Rodiznov, Ye. N. Pavlova, Sci Res Phys Inst, Leningrad State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 6 831-4

Discusses internal transitions of atomic and molecular nitrogen as explanation for intense infrared component. Graph of intensity 1 versus time shows maximum for infrared radiation at midnight, possibly explained by ultraviolet

156T83

USSR/Physics - Infrared Radiation 21 Apr 49
(Contd)

radiation of the sun exciting atmospheric nitrogen molecules at high altitudes. Submitted by A. N. Terenin 5 Mar 49.

156T83

PAVLOVA, YE. N.

USSR/Physics
Radiation May 49

"Measuring the Green-Radiation Line of the Nocturnal Sky Using a Photometer With a Secondary Electron Amplifier," G. F. Rodionov, Ye. N. Pavlova, Ye. V. Rakitovskaya, Sci Res Phys Inst, Leningrad State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, 2 3/4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVI, No 1

Gives data on subject measuring, recommended for simplicity of operation, sensitivity, and precision for studying stationary type of radiation in upper atmospheric strata.

Submitted by Acad Terenin, 2 Mar 49

PA 50/49T95

PAVLOVA, YE. N.

USSR/Geophysics
Atmosphere
Stratosphere

Jul 49

"The Radiation of Atmospheric Sodium," S. F. Rodinov, Ye. N. Pavlova, Sci Res Inst of Phys, Leningrad State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, El'brus Complex Sci Expedition, Acad Sci USSR, 3½ pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No 2

Made this study, of importance in problems on atmospheric structure and upward currents in the stratosphere by using a spectrometer consisting of an M-1 monochromator (Experimental Works of Leningrad State U Phys Inst) and a photometer with a photoelectric amplifier. Made measurements of twilight at an altitude of 2,200 meters at Adyl-su, Caucasus. Resultant data showed presence of sodium at altitudes of, or over, 60 km, and at considerably lower altitudes. Submitted by Acad A. N. Terenin 12 May 49.

PA 54/49T67

USSR/Geophysics - Radiation, Infrared 1 Jul 50
Night Sky

166T29

"Distribution of Brightness of Night-Sky Infrared Radiation Over the Celestial Arch," Ye. N. Pavlova, S. F. Rodionov, M. S. Sominskiy, S. M. Fishkova, Phys Inst, Leningrad State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov, and Mt El'brus Expedition of Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIII, No 1, pp 69-72

Infrared measurements of night sky in fall 1949 on Mt El'brus (2,200 and 4,200 m elevation) using photometers with secondary-electron electrostatic tube. Confirmed infrared radiation

166T29

USSR/Geophysics - Radiation, Infrared 1 Jul 50
(Contd)

maximum at midnight. Found intensities of 1.12 x 10-2 and 3.07 x 10-2 erg/sq cm sec sterad, respectively, for heights of 2,200 and 4,200 m. Found radiating layer to be 900 km high. Submitted 4 May 50 by Acad A. A. Lebedev.

166T29

PAVLOVA, Ye. N.

CA

3

A photon counter with an antimony-cesium cathode. S. F. Rodionov, E. N. Pavlova, and I. B. Karetnikova (Leningrad State Univ.). *Zhur. Eksptl. Teoret. Fiz.* 21, 657 8(1951). A counter with a plane Sb-Cs cathode and a loop anode, filled with a H_2 + A mixt., showed const. response for 30 days, red sensitivity limit at 5500 A., max. sensitivity at 3500 A. At the max., log σ (no. of impulses/incident photon) ~ −5.2. N. Thon

USSR/Geophysics - Night-Sky Illumination 21 Aug 51

Measuring the Ultraviolet Illumination of the Night Sky," S. F. Rodionov, Ye. N. Pavlova, Phys Inst, Leningrad State U imeni Zhdanov, and El'brus Expedition of Geophys Inst, Acad Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIX, No 6, pp 961-964

Purpose is to investigate the nocturnal variations and distribution, over the celestial arc, of the brightness of the ultraviolet radiation of the night sky. Such measurements in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum possess significance for the

222T40

explanation of the role of scattering of the sun's light at night, a problem considered by P. P. Dobrobravin and I. A Khvostikov (cf "Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" 23, 233, 1939). Submitted by Acad A. A. Lebedev 20 Jun 51. Indebted to B. A. Kizel' and S. A. Beverkhuy for their measuring.

222T40

PAVLOVA, YE. N.

PAVLOVA, Ye. N.

Milky Way

Infrared radiation of the Milky Way, Priroda 41 No. 4, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, July 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

PAVLOVA, E N

USSR/Geophysics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 19/47

Authors : Pavlova, E. N.; Rodionov, S. P.; and Sholokhova, E. D.

Title : Energy distribution in the luminosity spectrum of the nocturnal sky

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/5, 769-771, Oct 11, 1954

Abstract : The subjectivity and low accuracy of the visual and photo-methods, employed until now for the study of the luminosity of the nocturnal sky, are discussed. New electro-photometric methods, which make possible the study of energy distribution of the luminosity of the nocturnal sky, are described. Results obtained by measuring the luminescence intensity of the nocturnal sky (measurements conducted in the El'brus and southern regions of Georgian-SSR), are listed in detail. Thirteen references: 2-USA; 1-English and 10-USSR (1924-1951). Graph.

Institution : State University, Scientific Research Physics Institute, Leningrad

Presented by: Academician V. G. Fesenkov, April 19, 1954

PAVLOVA, E.N.

USSR/Geophysics

Card 1/1 : Pub. 22 - 19/44

Authors : Rodionov, S. F.; Pavlova, E. N.; Sholokhova, E. D.; and Zishkova, L. M.

Title : Yearly variations of infrared radiation of the night sky

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/6, 957-960, October 21, 1954

Abstract : The results of experiments with infrared radiation of the night sky, conducted on Mount Elbrus during 1948-1953, are presented. Four Russian references (1948-1951). Graphs.

Institution : Leningrad State University im. A. A. Zhdanov; Elbrus Complex Scientific Expedition of the Acad. of Scs. of the USSR

Presented by: Academician V. G. Fesenkov, April 19, 1954

PAVLOVA, YE. M.

AUTHOR: [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible]

SOURCE: [illegible]

ABSTRACT: [illegible]

Card 1/2

[illegible]

of the curve. [illegible] sensitivity is not [illegible] but a change [illegible] metallic layer. [illegible] cathodes evaporated [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] all give lower [illegible] 1 diagram, [illegible] Russian and English.

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University [illegible] A.A. [illegible] (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet [illegible] A.A. [illegible])

SUBMITTED: [illegible]

AVAILABLE: Library [illegible]

1. Photon counter-Sensitivity

SOV/51-6-3-13/28

AUTHORS: Naboykin, Yu.V., Pavlova, Ye.N. and Zadorozhnyy, B.A.

TITLE: Some Peculiarities of Luminescence of Ortho-Disubstituted Aromatic Hydrocarbons. I The Absorption and Fluorescence Spectra of Anilides of Salicylic and Ortho-methoxybenzoic Acids (Osobennosti lyuminestsentsii orto-dizameshchennykh aromaticheskikh uglevodorodov. I Spektry pogloshcheniya i spektry fluorestsentsii anilidov salitsilovoy i orto-metoksibenzoynoy kislot)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 3, pp 366-371, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The absorption spectra in the ultraviolet region were obtained using a spectrophotometer SF-4. The absorption spectra in the infrared region were recorded using a spectrometer IKS-11 with a LiF prism. The fluorescence spectra were obtained using a monochromator UM-2 and a photomultiplier FEU-17. Fluorescence was excited using a PRK-4 lamp. The substances studied were prepared by condensation of salicylic or ortho-methoxybenzoic acid with aniline. Ortho-methoxybenzoic anilide was also obtained by methylation of salicylic anilide. The

Card 1/3

Some Peculiarities of Luminescence of Ortho-Disubstituted Aromatic Hydrocarbons. I.

anilides prepared in these two ways had the same properties. The structural formulae of the two anilides show that formation of an intramolecular hydrogen bond is possible in the salicylic acid anilide, but not in the ortho-methoxybenzoic anilide. The absorption spectra of the two anilides dissolved in ethanol (curves 1) and heptane (curves 3) are shown in Figs.1-2. Fig.3 shows how the absorption spectrum of the salicylic anilide depends on the concentration of NaOH in the ethanol solution. Fig.4 shows the fluorescence spectra of the salicylic anilide dissolved in ethanol (curve 1), heptane (curve 2) and polystyrene (curve 3). From the results obtained the authors conclude that the long-wavelength fluorescence of salicylic acid anilide is due to intramolecular hydrogen bonds in this substance, the presence of which was predicted from its structural formula. The short-wavelength fluorescence of the same anilide in alcohols is related to ionisation of molecules and depends on the pH of the solution (Fig.5).

SOV/51-6-3-13/28

Some Peculiarities of Luminescence of Ortho-Disubstituted Aromatic Hydrocarbons. I.

There are 8 figures and 6 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 2 German and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: January 13, 1958

Card 3/3

24(7), 5(3) SOV/51-6-4-15/29

AUTHORS: Naboykin, Yu. V., Zadorozhnyy, B.A. and Pavlova, Ye. F.

TITLE: Some Peculiarities of Luminescence of Ortho-Disubstituted Aromatic Hydrocarbons. (Osobennosti lyuminestsentsii orto-dizameshchennykh aromaticheskikh uglevodorodov). II. Fluorescence of the Methyl Esters of 2,3-oxynaphthoic and 2,3-methoxynaphthoic acids. (II. Fluorestsentsiya metilovogo efira 2,3-oksinaftoynoy i 2,3-metoksinaftoynoy kislot)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 4, pp 492-495 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The structural formula of the methyl ester of 2,3-oxynaphthoic acid (I) suggests that an intramolecular hydrogen bond is possible. In the methyl ester of 2,3-methoxynaphthoic acid (II) such a bond is not possible. Bergman et al (Ref 1) used the electronic absorption spectra of I and similar compounds to show that there is an intramolecular hydrogen bond in I. To check Bergman's work the present authors obtained fluorescence spectra of I and II. The experimental technique and the apparatus were described in an earlier paper (Ref 4). A photomultiplier FEU-22 was used to record fluorescence spectra in the red region. Both esters were prepared by synthesis from 2,3-oxynaphthoic acid employing the usual method. Figs 2 and 3 show the fluorescence spectra of I in ethanol, benzene and in ethanol-alkaline solvents. Fig 5 shows the fluorescence spectrum of I in crystal form.

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Fig 6 gives the fluorescence spectra of II in benzene and ethanol. The appearance of three fluorescence bands in the spectra of the methyl ester of 2,3-oxynaphthoic acid confirms the presence of an intramolecular hydrogen bond in that substance. The methyl ester of 2,3-methoxynaphthoic acid has only one fluorescence band, which is hardly affected by the solvent used; this substance has no intramolecular hydrogen bond. The energy of the intramolecular hydrogen bond in I was estimated from its infrared absorption spectrum in the region of valence vibrations of the hydroxyl group (Fig 7). The OH valence vibration at 3280 cm^{-1} is seen to be displaced towards longer wavelengths compared with the valence vibrations of free hydroxyl. Using Shigorin's data (Ref 5) the intramolecular hydrogen bond energy was estimated to be 5.0 kcal/mole. There are 7 figures and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet, 3 German and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1958

Card 2/2

.24(7) SOV/48-23-1-2/36

AUTHORS: Naboykin, Yu. V., Zadorozhnyy, B. A., Pavlova, Ye.N.

TITLE: On Some Particular Features of the Luminescence of Ortho-Oxy-substituted Aromatic Hydrocarbons (O nekotorykh osobennostyakh lyuminestsentsii orto-oksizameshchennykh aromaticheskikh uglevodorodov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 1, pp 9-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the luminescence properties of organic molecules on their chemical structure is known. The influence exercised by hydrogen bonds upon the luminescence of organic substances has hitherto not yet been clarified or is still known very insufficiently. Mataga (Refs 3,4) found that fluorescence bands are shifted towards the long-wave range of the spectrum due to the production of intermolecular hydrogen bonds. In the present paper the absorption and luminescence spectra in various solvents were investigated with double-substituted derivatives of benzene and naphthalene. Hydrogen bonds were found in part of these substances. In the other part such bonds could not be produced. The data and the

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On Some Particular Features of the Luminescence of Ortho-oxy-substituted Aromatic Hydrocarbons

value calculated for the energy of the hydrogen bond are given in a table. The absorption and fluorescence spectrum of salicylic acid anilide in heptane and sodium ethanolate as well as that of 1-oxy-2-acetyl naphthalene in heptane and a concentrated alcoholic KOH solution are presented in figures. The former shows a distinct shift of the luminescence spectrum from the long-wave to the short-wave range during the transition from the neutral to the basic medium. A shift occurs also in the latter, to which an opposite one corresponds in the absorption spectrum. It indicates that it depends in a high degree on the pH-value of the solvent. If there is no free OH group contained in the substance, no shift takes place in the spectra by changing the solvent. Substances containing a carboxylic acid tend towards dimerization whereby a weak hydrogen bond is formed. For that reason, a shift of the fluorescence bands - which otherwise corresponds to the crystalline form - towards the long-wave range takes place in the weakly acid medium of a concentrated solution. This confirms the presence of a hydrogen bond. The authors tried to explain hypothetically the mechanism of the formation of a fluorescence-

On Some Particular Features of the Luminescence of Ortho-oxy-substituted Arcmatic Hydrocarbons

band shift towards the long-wave range. The excited molecule produces a hydrogen bond which is continuously destroyed and restored during the radiation. Thus, the energy of radiated quanta is reduced and the fluorescence bands are shifted towards the long-wave range of the spectrum. D. N. Shigorin offered a discussion on this lecture which was delivered on the occasion of the 6th Congress on Luminescence. D. N. Shigorin illustrated from the view of the electronic theory how the spectrum is influenced by the hydrogen bond.
There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

POGOSYAN, Khoren Petrovich. Prinimali uchastiye: UGAROVA, K.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHABEL'NIKOVA, M.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PAVLOVSKAYA, A.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PAVLOVA, Ye.N., inzh.; GOLOVUSHKINA, A.N., starshiy tekhnik; MOSYAGINA, Ye.M., starshiy tekhnik; SEMENOVA, A.V., starshiy tekhnik. ZUBYAN, G.D., otv.red.; BLINNIKOV, L.V., red.; YERSHOVA, T.S., tekhn.red.

[Jet streams in the atmosphere] Struinye techeniia v atmosfere. Moskva, Gidrometeor.izd-vo (otd-nie), 1960. 182 p.
(Jet stream) (MIRA 13:8)

S/051/60/008/005/010/027
E201/E491

AUTHORS: Naboykin, Yu.V., Zadorozhnyy, B.A. and Pavlova, Ye.N.

TITLE: Characteristics of Luminescence of Ortho-Disubstituted Aromatic Hydrocarbons. III. Fluorescence and Absorption Spectra of Some Carboxylic Acids

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol.8, No.5, pp.657-662

TEXT: Fluorescence of substances with internal hydrogen bonds, formed by a hydroxyl group attached directly to an aromatic ring, were dealt with in Parts I and II (Ref.1 and 2). The present paper deals with the effect of ionization, of internal hydrogen-bonds and of dimer formation on the electronic absorption spectra and on fluorescence of some substituted carboxylic acids. The experimental procedure and the apparatus used were the same as those described in Part I (Ref.1). Special attention was paid to the purity of substances. Some of the results obtained are presented in Fig.1 to 3 and a table on p.659. Fig.1 and 2 show respectively the absorption and fluorescence spectra of solutions of 2,3-oxynaphthoic acid (Fig.1a and 2a), 2,3-methoxynaphthoic acid (Fig.1b and 2b) and 1,3-oxynaphthoic acid (Fig.1B and 2B). The fluorescence spectra of solutions of ortho-methoxybenzoic acid are given in Fig.2B. Fig.3 shows the fluorescence yield of

Card 1/2

PAVLOVA, Ye.N.

To the editor of the periodical "Pribory i tekhnika eksperiments."
Prib. i tekh. eksp. 6 no.2:197 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Photons--Measurement)

42192
S/051/62/013/004/006/023
E039/E491

24.3500

AUTHORS: Vlasenko, N.A., Pavlova, Ye.N.

TITLE: On the role of additional impurities in the formation of luminescence centres in the phosphor ZnS-Cu

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.13, no.4, 1962, 550-553

TEXT: Samples of ZnS with various levels of impurities were prepared by evaporation in vacuo as described in an earlier paper. In order to facilitate diffusion and recrystallization, the condensed samples were heated to 550°C while still under vacuum. It is shown that the absence of luminescence in the case of ZnS-Cu without an additional co-activator is associated with the deposition of the copper in the form of colloidal particles. The effect of two types of additional impurity is studied: 1) impurities which compensate the surplus charge arising from the substitution of Zn^{2+} by ions of Cu^{+} (e.g. Cl); 2) impurities which have the same valency as the ions in the basic lattice (e.g. Mn). The addition of small quantities of Mn to ZnS-Cu stimulates the green Cu luminescence together with the orange Mn luminescence. The most intense green band is obtained for a Mn concentration of $\leq 10^{-5}$ g/g eq. and the

Card 1/2

Lastovskiy, R. P.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3910

Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh reaktivov

Veshchestva vysokoy chistoty i reaktivy; sbornik statey (High Purity Substances and Reagents; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1959. 186 p. (Series: Its:Trudy, vyp. 23) Errata slip inserted. 1,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Sovet Ministrov. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po khimii.

Ed.: Yu.V. Lyamin; Tech. Ed.: Ye.G. Shpak; Editorial Board of Series: V.G. Brudz', V.M. Dziomko, R.P. Lastovskiy (Resp. Ed.), A.M. Lukin, O.E. Malkiel', G.I. Mikhaylov, G.A. Pevtsov (Deputy Resp. Ed.), and V.G. Shafran.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel of chemical research and industrial chemical laboratories.

COVERAGE: The book contains 36 articles by affiliates of the Scientific Research Institute for Chemical Reagents (IREA) treating methods which may be adopted by different branches of industry in producing, analyzing, and studying inorganic and organic substances of high purity. Figures, tables, and references accompany each article. No personalities are mentioned.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

KAZARINOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; IZHEVSKIY, K.K., inzh.; FOKHT, L.G., inzh.; KOTSANDI, I.A., inzh.; ANUCHKINA, N.F., inzh.; POLYAKOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GLAZUNOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; PAVLOVA, Ye.N., inzh.; POLOSIN, M.D., inzh.; KROMOSHCH, I.L., inzh., nauchn. red.; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual on the mechanization of small-scale operations carried out on building sites remote from major construction points] Spravochnoe posobie po mekhanizatsii melkikh rassredotochennykh stroitel'nykh rabot. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 415 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.

L 18751-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AT3002231 S/2941/63/001/000/0261/0263

AUTHORS: Pavlova, Ye. N.; Shklyarevskiy, I. N. 57 1

TITLE: Preparation technique of ZnS-Mn sublimate phosphors

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya; sbornik statey. v. 1: Lyuminestsentsiya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 261-263

TOPIC TAGS: radiation, phosphor, optics

ABSTRACT: The dependence of optical characteristics of the sublimate-phosphor ZnS-Mn on the mode of preparation was studied. The rate of heating was considered as the essential parameter in preparing the specimen. The radiation intensities of ZnS-Mn specimens, heated at 490C in 3, 5, 10, and 30 min intervals, were obtained (Fig. 1 [see enclosure] - curves 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively). Maximum radiation intensities of specimens prepared at temperatures of 410, 450, 470, 490, 520, and 550 were also studied (Fig. 2 [see enclosure] - curves 1 to 6 respectively). It is shown that at high temperatures maximum intensity is attained in a relatively short heating time. "The author acknowledges the help of N. A. Vlasenko." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/1

VLASENKO, N.A.; PAVLOVA, Ye.N.

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(Phosphors)

SPENDIAROV, N.N.; DOBROKHOTOVA, V.K.; PAVLOVA, Ye.N.; NABOYKIN, Yu.V.; ALEKSANDROV, B.S.

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(HYPERTENSION) (ASTHENIA) (NICOTINIC ACID)

TUSHINSKIY, G.K., prof.; AVSYUK, G.A., prof., otvetstvennyy red.; PAVLOVA, Ye.P., red.

[No.6. Studying the snow cover; no.7. Observations on firns; No.8. Observing avalanches; No.9. Observing snow transport by snowstorms] No.6. Izuchenie snezhnogo pokrova; No. 7. Nabliudeniia na snezhnikakh; No.8. Nabliudenii za lavinami; No.9. Nabliudeniia za metelevym perenosom snega. Moskva, 1957 63 p. (Osnovnye metodicheskie ukazaniia po gliatsiologicheskim issledovaniiam) (MIRA 11:9)
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The reaction of the glandula mandibularis superficialis of the rabbit to the sex hormone. Yulie Pavlova. *Problemes endocrinol.* (U. S. S. R.) 3, No. 2, 43-50(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 3750.—The atrophied submaxillary gland of the castrated exptl. animal reacted in the same way to injection of male and female sex hormones, i. e., by regeneration and secretion. Its behavior can thus be used as a test for sex hormones. M. G. Moore

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[Road and building machinery and mechanized building tools; catalog-reference book] Stroitel'nye i dorozhnye mashiny i mekhanizirovannyi stroitel'nyi instrument; katalog-spravochnik. Moskva, TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii Vniistroidormasha, 1958. 471 p. (MIRA 13:3)

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Comparative indices of the complement fixation reaction and intracutaneous test in the diagnosis of toxoplasmosis. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 33 no.10:51-54 0'62 (MIRA 17:4)

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Trudy SBS 12:153-159 '59. (MIRA 14:10)
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PAVLOVA, Ye.V.

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AUTHOR: Pavlova, Yu.

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TITLE: Petrographic peculiarities of intrusion rocks north-east of Tvurditsa

SOURCE: Bulgarsko geologichesko druzhestvo. Spisanie, v. 27, no. 1, 1966, 74-84

TOPIC TAGS: petrology, physical geology

ABSTRACT: The petrographic peculiarities of intrusion rocks of monzodiorite, adamelli-type granodiorite, and biotitgranite found north-east from the Bulgarian village of Tvurditsa have been investigated. They are found to be K-alkaline and the tables and diagrams (quantitative mineralogic analysis, chemical composition, spectral analysis, variation diagrams, and lists of Niggli and Zavaricki numbers) presented in the paper describe their microchemical, petrochemical characteristics. The differentiation is a consequence of the assimilation of rock parts of the diabasphyllitoid formation by the intruded magma. The otherwise rarely encountered aplite and pegmatite veins indicate that the intrusion forming the kernel of the Tvurditsa anticline was hyposbyssal with low fluid content. The general occurrence of the Balkan Mountains plutonites is also discussed. The silicate analysis was done at the Chemical Laboratory, Scientific Research Institute for the Silicate Industry and Construction Materials. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 5 tables. [Based on author's German abst.] [JPRS: 36,844]

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PAVLOVA, Yu.N., aspirant

Decortication operation as a method of surgical treatment in rigid extrapleural pneumothorax and chronic tuberculous extrapleural empyema. Probl. tub. 41 no.6:19-24 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

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