POPOVA, V. M. (Omsk Veterinary Institute), Veterinary Surgeon - Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR
Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 6, June 1962 p. 10

ADAMOVICH, M.I.; GORZHEVSKAYA, E.G.; LARIONOVA, V.G.; PANOVA, N.M.; POPOVA, V.M.; KHARLAMOV, S.P.; YAGUDINA, F.R.

Energy dependence of the cross section for the photoproduction of π^+-mesons on hydrogen near the threshold. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 41 no.6:1811-1817 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.
(Photonuclear reactions) (Mesons) (Hydrogen)

POPOVA, V.M.

S/056/61/041/006/023/054
B102/B138

AUTHORS: Adamovich, M. I., Gorzhevskaya, E. G., Larionova, V. G., Panova, N. M., Popova, V. M., Kharlamov, S. P., Yagudina, F.R.

TITLE: The energy dependence of the photoproduction cross section of π^+ mesons on hydrogen near the threshold

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 6(12), 1961, 1811-1817

TEXT: The paper gives results of π^+ photoproduction cross section measurements made in the photon energy range from 167 to 212 Mev at an angle $\theta = \arccos(k - 0.93)/kq$, i. e. the angle in the c. m. s. at the contribution of the non-physical region to the dispersion integral vanishes. k denotes the photon momentum, 0.93 is its threshold, q and ω are momentum and total energy of the pion, θ the angle of emission of the meson; $\hbar = c = \mu = 1$. The energy range was chosen so as to satisfy the relation $k\omega - kq \cos\theta = 0.93$; it holds exactly for 195-Mev photons, for 167 and 212 Mev it is 0.88 and 0.99, which are both close to the threshold value. The photon ray from the synchrotron of the FIAN with a maximum

Card 1/2 4

The energy dependence of the ...

energy of 250 Mev was collimated and directed on to the hydrogen target, a brass cylinder of 17μ wall thickness, placed in a vacuum chamber. The detector was a stack of 50 layers of [illegible]-400 (NIKFI BK-400) emulsion plates. It was placed between two 2cm-thick emulsion blocks and fixed so that the mesons struck its end. The emulsions were evaluated as usual, by [illegible]-1 (MBI-1) microscopes. All π-μ decay events were selected. An area of 340 cm^2 yielded 3322 π-μ decays and 64 π^- decays. The differential photoproduction cross sections were plotted after applying corrections for energy loss, scattering meson decay and background (Fig. 3). The results are in good agreement with dispersion theory, where the imaginary part of the resonance amplitude is determined empirically. The experimental results were treated by the method of least squares to find the threshold value of the matrix element of π^+ photoproduction $\chi^{-1}d\sigma/d\Omega$ and its dependence on q^2;

$\chi = (q/k)(1+\omega/M)^{-2}$, M - nucleon mass. For $0.17 < q^2 < 0.74$

$$\frac{1}{\chi}\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\left[10^{-28}\frac{cm^2}{cm\,rad}\right] = (1{,}90\pm0{,}15)-(0{,}34\pm0{,}22)\,q^2, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{1}{\chi}\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}\left[10^{-28}\frac{cm^2}{cm\,rad}\right] = (2{,}39\pm0{,}21)-(2{,}87\pm0{,}93)\,q^2+(2{,}80\pm1{,}0)\,q^4, \quad (6)$$

Card 2/3 4

S/056/61/041/006/023/054
B102/B138

The energy dependence of the ...

was found. The threshold value was determined from power expansions of the squares of the matrix elements, $a_o = (1.90 \pm 0.15) \cdot 10^{-29}$ cm^2/steradian, which is in good agreement with the theoretical value, $a_o = 2.04 \cdot 10^{-29}$ cm^2/steradian. Experimentally, $\sigma^-/\sigma^+ = 1.34 \pm 0.11$ was found. Using the theoretical a_o value, the calculated value is $\sigma^-/\sigma^+ = 1.28$. The pion photoproduction cross section as a function of the photoproduction amplitudes is given by

$$d\sigma/d\Omega = (q/k)\{|F_1|^2 + |F_2|^2 - 2\mathrm{Re}\,F_1^* F_2 \cos\theta + \tfrac{1}{2}\sin^2\theta\,[|F_3|^2 + |F_4|^2 + 2\mathrm{Re}\,F_3^* F_4 + 2\mathrm{Re}\,F_1^* F_4 + 2\mathrm{Re}\,F_2^* F_4 \cos\theta]\}; \quad (9)$$

with

$$F_1 = \sqrt{2}F_{10} - \sqrt{2}F_{11}\cos\theta, \qquad F_2 = \sqrt{2}F_{10},$$
$$F_3 = \sqrt{2}F_{20} + \sqrt{2}F_{21}/(1-\beta\cos\theta), \qquad F_4 = \sqrt{2}F_{21}/(1-\beta\cos\theta);$$

Card 3/B 4

The energy dependence of the ...

β denotes pion velocity. From experimental data for 15 and 165° in the c. m. s. the amplitudes were calculated for 105-Mev photons:

$$|(F_{10})_1| = (1{,}81 \pm 0{,}034)\cdot 10^{-1}, \qquad (F_{11} + F_{10})_1 = -(0{,}105 \pm 0{,}034)\cdot 10^{-1},$$
$$(F_{10})_2 = -(1{,}81 \pm 0{,}034)\cdot 10^{-1}, \qquad (F_{11} + F_{10})_2 = (0{,}105 \pm 0{,}034)\cdot 10^{-1}.$$

The authors thank Professor P. A. Cherenkov for help, A. M. Baldin and A. I. Lebedev for discussions and A. A. Svetlov, Engineer, for assistance. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references: 3 Soviet and 12 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: J. Hamilton, W. S. Woolcock. Phys. Rev. 118, 291, 1960; N. P. Samios. Phys. Rev. Lett., 4, 470, 1960; M. Derrick et al. Phys. Rev. Lett., 5, 230, 1960; A. F. Dunaitsev et al. Proc. 1960 Ann. Intern. conf. on high energy physics at Rochester, Publ. Univ. Rochester 1961, p. 181.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1961
Card 4/4

21(7)
AUTHORS: Popova, V. M., Semashko, N. G., Yagudina, F. R.

SOV/56-36-5-5/76

TITLE: The Photoproduction of Charged π-Mesons of Low Energy on Composite Nuclei (Fotorozhdeniye zaryazhennykh π-mezonov maloy energii na slozhnykh yadrakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 5, pp 1357-1359 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the yield of positive and negative photomesons with energies between 0 and 3 Mev at the angles $90^{\circ}\pm20^{\circ}$ (laboratory system) to the direction of the photons. Work was carried out on the synchrotron of the FIAN with a maximum photon energy of 265 Mev. Collimation of the γ-beam was carried out by means of a lead block with a 3.21 mm^2 cleft; a magnetic field of 7000 oe eliminated the charged particles. The following foils were used as targets: Be - 0.0659 g/cm^2, C - 0.0446 g/cm^2, Al - 0.0377 g/cm^2, Cu - 0.141 g/cm^2. In the case of simple Coulomb scattering

Card 1/4

the average angle in these thin foils was not greater than 5°, the energy losses amounted to 0.1 Mev for 3 Mev mesons; the targets were fastened to fine caprone fibers (0.0015 mm thick), which were located outside the beam. Mesons were recorded by means of NIKFI-K plates with an emulsion layer of 400 μ thickness. During irradiation the target and the plate were in a vacuum chamber which was surrounded by a lead- and graphite protective shield (cf. Fig 1). Evaluation of the plates with respect to pion stars (negative pions) and $\pi - \mu$ decays (positive pions) was effected with a degree of efficiency of 96 - 98 %. Energy measurements were carried out with an accuracy of $\pm$ 3 %. When calculating the meson production cross sections, charge exchange and inelastic meson nucleon scattering were not taken into account; for slow mesons these effects are, however, small. Results are shown by figure 2 in form of a diagram, which shows the pion yield in dependence of Z. Curve 1 corresponds to the meson production on the surface nucleons of the nucleus, and curve 2 corresponds

to the production on all nucleons of the nucleus. [Abstracter's note: The text given in connection with figure 2 says exactly the contrary, so that probably the authors committed an error]. Figure 3 shows the ratio between the yields of positive and negative mesons as a function of Z. The curve $\sigma^+/\sigma^-(Z)$ shows a steep decline with growing Z, which may be explained as being due to the interaction between the departing mesons and the Coulomb field of the nucleus. A comparison between experimental results and the theoretical calculations by A. M. Baldin and A. I. Lebedev (Ref 8) shows that meson production apparently occurs on the surface nucleons of the nucleus. The authors finally thank V. I. Veksler for supervising the work, and they also thank A. M. Baldin and A. I. Lebedev for discussions. There are 3 figures and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

POPOVA, V.M.; ROZENTAL', M.D.; SADYRIN, M.M.; TROP, I.Ye.; CHULOVSKIY, I.K.

Group poisoning with spring honey and a method for determining toxicity by the biological testing and pollen analysis. Gig. i san. 25 no. 6:92-94 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz Omskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny, Omskogo veterinarnogo instituta i Omskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(HONEY--TOXICOLOGY)

GORZHEVSKAYA, E.G.; POPOVA, V.M.; YAGUDINA, F.R.

Photoproduction of π^+-mesons on hydrogen near the threshold. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 38 no.1:276-278 Jan '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.
(Mesons) (Photonuclear reactions) (Hydrogen)

88430
S/056/60/039/006/018/063
B006/B056

24.6900

AUTHORS: Adamovich, M. I., Panova, N. M., Popova, V. M., Yagudina, F.R.

TITLE: Ratio of the Cross Sections of Negative and Positive Photomeson Production on Beryllium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 6(12), pp. 1585 - 1588

TEXT: The yield of charged photomesons is, in general, proportional to $A^{2/3}$, but the ratio for high-energy pions π^-/π^+, denoted by N^-/N^+, shows a considerably higher value for some nuclei, thus also for beryllium. Thus, N^-/N^+, for 56-Mev mesons produced by photons of E_{max} = 256 Mev, is equal to 3.3±0.3, whereas, according to the $A^{2/3}$ law, it ought to amount to only 1.51. For slow mesons, the law is, however, correct. To explain this discrepancy, the authors measured the ratio σ^-/σ^+ for pions of medium energies on beryllium. By means of the 250-Mev photon beam from the synchrotron of the FIAN, a 3-mm thick beryllium target was irradiated; the mesons leaving the target under an angle of 90° to the photon beam

Card 1/3

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Ratio of the Cross Sections of Negative and Positive Photomeson Production on Beryllium

S/056/60/039/006/018/063
B006/B056

were recorded in a НИКФИ-Р (NIKFI-R) 400μ thick emulsion. Of all tracks of pions stopped in the emulsion, those within the energy interval of 12 - 40 Mev were selected, for which the correction for Coulomb interaction between pion and residual nucleus is negligible, and in addition, the ratio σ^-/σ^+ for free nucleons is known. Altogether, 981 π^- - and 370 π^+ mesons were recorded; it was found that $N^-/N^+ = 2.65\pm0.22$, and that the pion yields are practically independent of E_π. The yields may be described by the equations $N^-(E_\pi,\theta) = \int_{E_n^-}^{E_{max}} C\sigma^-(E_\pi,\theta)f(E_\gamma)dE_\gamma$ and

$N^+(E_\pi,\theta) = \int_{E_n^+}^{E_{max}} C\sigma^+(E_\pi,\theta)f(E_\gamma)dE_\gamma$, where C denotes the number of nuclei per cm^2 of the target, $\sigma^\pm(E_\pi,\theta)$ the pion production cross section for E_π and the angle θ, $f(E_\gamma)$ is the photon spectrum $\sigma^-/\sigma^+ = k(N^-/N^+)$; for $E_{max} = 250$ Mev, $\overline{E}_\pi = 26$ Mev, $\theta = 90^\circ$ one obtains $k = 0.68$. N^-/N^+ was

Card 2/3

Ratio of the Cross Sections of Negative and Positive Photomeson Production on Beryllium

S/056/60/039/006/018/063
B006/B056

experimentally determined as 2.65 ± 0.22; thus, one obtains $\sigma^-/\sigma^+ = 1.8 \pm 0.15$ as a ratio of the mean cross sections in the photon energy interval of from $E_n^{\pm}$ to E_{max} and in the meson energy interval of 12 - 40 Mev. This value agrees well with those found by other authors. The anomalous behavior of the yield ratio N^-/N^+ may be explained by the fact that the π^- and π^+ mesons have different production thresholds. The authors thank Professor P. A. Cherenkov, Professor V. I. Gol'danskiy, E. G. Gorzhevskaya, and S. P. Kharlamov for discussions. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 10 references: 3 Soviet and 7 US.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 12, 1960

ADAMOVICH, M.I.; GORZHEVSKAYA, E.G.; POPOVA, V.M.; YAGUDINA, F.R.

Method for measuring the photoproduction cross section of π^+ -mesons on hydrogen near the threshold. Zhur.eksp.i teor. fiz. 40 no.3:974-976 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Levedeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Mesons) (Ionization chamber) (Photonuclear reactions)

ADAMOVICH, M.I.; PANOVA, N.M.; POPOVA, V.M.; YAGUDINA, F.R.

Ratio of cross sections for positive and negative photomeson production from beryllium. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 39 no. 6:1585-1588 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Mesons) (Beryllium)

POPOVA, V.M.

Veterinarian as a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.
Veterinariia 39 no.6:10-12 Je '62 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Omskiy veterinarnyy institut.

POPOVA, V.M., BELOUSOV, A.S., SEMASHKO, N.G., SHITOV, E.V., TAMM, Ye.I., Veksler, V.I., YAGUDINA, F.R.

"Photoproduction of Pions Complex Nuclei," paper presented at CERN Symposium, 1956, appearing in Nuclear Instruments, No. 1, pp. 21-30, 1957

NAGIRNYAK, F.I.; POPOVA, V.N.

Over-all utilization of ores of the Gaiskoye deposits. Biul.TSIIN tsvet.met. no.10:10-13 '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Ural Mountain region--Copper mines and mining)

POPOVA, V.N., inzh.; YUDIN, Ye.A., inzh.

Delinting cotton seeds and their physicomechanical properties.
Masl. - zhir. prom. 27 no.8:19-22 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Sredneaziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov (for Popova). 2. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po khlopkoochistke (for Yudin).
(Cottonseed) (Linters)

POPOVA, V.N.; NAGIRNYAK, F.I.;

Improvements in the production of barite concentrates. TSvet.met. 29 no.1:76 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1.Uralmekhanobr.
(Barite) (Flotation)

POPOVA, V. N.

POPOVA, V. N. "On the clinical treatment of acute epidemic encephalitis, based on material from 1945 and 1946", Trudy Voronezhsk. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. XVIII, 1948, p. 34-40.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

KATS, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; POPOVA, V.N., inzh.

Preservation of cottonseed phosphatide concentrate. Masl.-zhir.prom. 29 no.2:37-39 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Sredneaziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zhirov.
(Cottonseed products as feed—Preservation)

AFANAS'YEV, N. V.; POPOVA, V. N.; METSIK, M. S.

Dielectric properties of phlogopite crystals along the joint. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no.6:64-71 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

(Phlogopite crystals)

45007

S/139/62/000/006/011/032
E194/E155

AUTHORS: 'Afanas'yev, N.V., Popova, V.N., and Metsik, M.S.

TITLE: Dielectric properties of phlogopite mica crystals in the direction of cleavage

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no.6, 1962, 64-71

TEXT: The dielectric properties of phlogopite mica were studied in the direction of cleavage to provide application data and because nearly all previous measurements have been made across the cleavage direction. The specimens were from mica crystals about 4 cm thick held in clamps and cut to 0.25 cm thick in the direction of cleavage. The ends of the specimens were polished and silvered electrodes of 2.44 cm diameter were deposited on them. With the specimens held in moist air and in vacuum at various temperatures in the range -100 to +350 °C, the permittivity ε' and the loss factor $\varepsilon'' = \varepsilon' \tan \delta$ were measured in the frequency range 50 c/s to 1.6 Mc/s using a Schering bridge or Q-meter, and resistivity ρ was also measured. A dispersion region occurs in the low frequency range and is attributed to the presence of

Card 1/2

NAGIRNYAK, F.I.; POPOVA, V.N.

Increasing the recovery and the quality of concentrates in the flotation of Blagodatnoye deposit ores. Trudy Uralmekhanobra no.5:31-52 '59. (MIRA 15:1)
(Blagodatnoye (Bashkiria)—Gold ores)
(Flotation)

BILIBIN, A.F., KONSTANTINA, I.N.; KORNILOVA, I.A.; ANICHKOVA, I.A.; ZAKHARINSKIKH, E.M.; LACHASHVILI, I.K., TSIRKIN, G.G., GARBUZ, I.E., POPOVA, V.N., POLSHKEYN, I.L.

Results of the treatment of acute dysentery at home; preliminary report. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.6:61-64 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. II Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Pirogova, Kafedra Klinicheskaya infektsionnaya bol'nitsa i poliklinika Leningradskogo i Frunzenskogo rayona Moskvy.

POPOVA, V. N.

POPOVA, V. N. "A case of a tumor of the third ventricle", Trudy Voronezhsk. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. XVIII, 1949, p. 114-15.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

POPOVA, V. N.

POPOVA, V. N. "Neural complications in treating with sulphanilamide preparations", Trudy Voronezhsh. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. XVIII, 1949, p. 210-17.

SO: U-4631, 16 Sept 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 24, 1949).

L 04256-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) GG

ACC NR: AR6010516 SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/65/000/010/B014/B014

AUTHOR: Afanas'yev, N. V.; Metsik, M. S.; Popova, V. N.

TITLE: Interlayer polarization and dielectric losses in crystals of phlogopite mica

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhnika i energetika, Abs. 10B72

REF SOURCE: Sb. Proboy dielektrikov i poluprovodnikov. M.-L., Energiya, 1964, 346-351

TOPIC TAGS: dielectric material, dielectric property, dielectric loss, dielectric crystal, mica

ABSTRACT: The specific inductive capacitance, loss factor, and resistance of phlogopite of different hardnesses are studied. Experimental data obtained indicate that in phlogopite crystals there are two types of foliations: open (communicating with the atmosphere) and closed. Because of surface conductivity, these foliations lead to interlayer polarization, causing a deterioration in the dielectric properties of the mica. Open foliations determine the field of dispersion and absorption, which is located basically in the range of sonic and radio frequencies. The specific inductive capacitance and the loss factor, determined by open foliations in the direction of a cleavage at 50 cps, may reach 10^2 for hard phlogopite and 10^4 for soft phlogopite. The drop in specific inductive capacitance as a direct function of frequency and the frequency

UDC: 621.315.613.1.011.5

Card 1/2

maximum of the loss factor in the direction of cleavage increases from several units for hard phlogopite to several hundred units for soft phlogopite. The foliations cause a deterioration in the electrical properties of the phlogopite also in a direction perpendicular to the planes of cleavage. In this direction, the specific inductive capacitance does not essentially depend upon hardness and is close to six, and the frequency maximum of the loss factor associated with closed foliations is of the order of 10^{-2} and is determined chiefly by the transverse dimension of the foliations rather than by hardness. The swelling of phlogopite when heated and the deterioration in dielectric properties associated with it may be eliminated by pressure greater or equal to the pressure of saturated water vapor at the working temperature. The concentration of closed foliations for phlogopite of average hardness is of the order of $10^6 cm^{-3}$, and the thickness of electrolytic water films in closed foliations is of the order of 10^2-10^3 monolayers, while the specific resistance of the films at room temperature is 10^4-10^5 ohm/cm. Translation of abstract 5 illustrations and bibliography of 5 titles. Irkutsk State University (Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy un-t) A. Petrashko

SUB CODE: 11,20

S/064/63/000/002/003/005
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Mushiy, R. Ya., Moshkovich, F. B., Pechenezhskaya, V. N., Popova, V. P., Mogilevskaya, L. N.

TITLE: Explosive decomposition of diacetylene and its mixtures

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1963, 29 - 31

TEXT: Diacetylene obtained from dichlorobutyne by a method described earlier (Ukr. khim. zh. (in press)) was used to study the explosiveness of pure diacetylene and its mixtures with other gases. The experiments were made in a glass device (B. B. Brandt, L. A. Matov, A. I. Rozlovskiy, V. S. Khaylov, Khim. prom. no. 5, 419 (1960)) at 20 - 25°C and 1 at. Ignition was made either with an electric spark or by burning through a nichrome wire. It was found that diacetylene purified chromatographically explodes at a lower pressure than doubly distilled diacetylene which apparently contains chlorine derivatives. The critical pressure for the explosive decomposition of pure diacetylene is 30 - 33 mm Hg, irrespective of the type of initiation. Studies of a diacetylene mixture with acetylene showed that an increase of the total pressure is of little effect and may even decrease the critical diacetylene content due to the simultaneous

Card 1/2

Explosive decomposition of...

decomposition of acetylene. Limits of the diacetylene content in other gas mixtures at a total pressure of 700 mm Hg are (in % by volume): for nitrogen 22% with nichrom wire ignition and 25% with electric-spark ignition for hydrogen and carbon oxide 30%; for ammonia 37%; for carbon dioxide 35%, and for natural gas 39% which among the gases studied has the highest stabilizing effect. The lowest critical diacetylene content was found in the mixture with acetylene. At 700 mm Hg it was 16.5 - 17 % by volume. When the total pressure was further increased the critical diacetylene content became lower in contrast to other mixtures where it remained almost constant beginning from 500 to 600 mm Hg. The small stabilizing effect of acetylene and the decrease of the critical diacetylene content with increased pressure, apparently is related to the decomposition of acetylene initiated by the decomposition of diacetylene. There are 7 figures.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Popova, V.P., Fedotov, L.N. S/776/62/000/025/002/025

TITLE: The dependence of the electrical resistance of Iron-Nickel alloys on the magnetic field and mechanical stresses.

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov. no.25. Moscow, 1962. Pretsizionnyye splavy. pp. 41-52.

TEXT: The purpose of the present experimental investigation is a determination of the change in electrical resistance (ER), as determined both on direct and on alternating current, as a function of the magnetic field and the stress imposed on specimens of Fe-Ni alloys with 79% Ni alloyed with Mo, Re, and Mn. The ultimate objective of this investigation is the development of magnetic-field and stress transducers with the use of binary Fe-Ni alloys. The galvanomagnetic and galvanoelastic effects under DC (ohmic resistance) were measured by the potentiometric method with an accuracy of 0.05%. The active resistance under AC was measured on a bridge circuit (illustrated). Accuracy: 0.1%. The tensile specimens, wires 0.2-mm diam, were tested in the same quartz tubes in which they had undergone heat treatment for uniformity. A tensile load was applied to each specimen, and the measure-

Card 1/2

ment was repeated with intermediate demagnetizations of the specimens. The chemical composition of the 11 specimens tested is tabulated. 3 alternative heat-treatment methods were employed; details are specified. The galvanomagnetic and galvanoelastic effects of the various specimens are shown graphically as functions of the magnetic field and the stress. Both the longitudinal galvanomagnetic and the galvanoelastic effects change in the same sense: The effects are increased with an increase of the field strength H and the stress σ, respectively. With increasing tensile stress, the magnetic effect (vs. H) decreases. Graphs of the changes of the respective effects, as functions of the content of an alloying element, show that alloying of the alloy with Re, Mo, and Mn (up to 3%), decreases the magnitude of the galvanomagnetic effect. The effect of the anneal is discussed separately for the 3 alloying elements. The dependence of the properties of the various alloys on the heat treatment permits the finding of an optimal heat-treatment regime to obtain a prescribed value of the galvanomagnetic effect. The investigation of the dependence of the active resistance under AC on the magnetic field is not yet completed. It can only be stated that alloys with small Re content have a satisfactory linear relationship between the ER and the field in the region of 0.1 to 0.7 ϕ. There are 15 figures, 1 table, and 6 references (3 Russian-language Soviet, 1 German, and 2 English-language, of which 1 is in Russian translation).

MUSHIY, R.Ya.; MOSHKOVICH, F.B.; PECHENEZHSKAYA, V.N.; POPOVA, V.P.; MOGILEVSKAYA, L.N.

Explosive decomposition of diacetylene and its mixtures. Khim. prom. no.2:109-111 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Butadiyne) (Explosions)

POPOVA, V.P.

Studying properties and structure of magnetically soft alloys of various thickness. Sbor.trud.TSNIICHM no.23:66-79 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Alloys—Magnetic properties)
(Metallography)

POPOVA, V.P.; FEDOTOV, L.N.

Longitudinal galvanomagnetic effect in iron-nickel alloys.
Sbor.trud.TSNIICHM no.23:129-138 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Iron-nickel alloys—Electric properties)

S/048/61/025/012/021/022
B125/B112

AUTHORS: Fedotov, L. N., Popova, V. P., and Molotilov, B. V.

TITLE: Influence of mechanical action on the magnetic structure and on the properties of alloys

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25, no. 12, 1961, 1518-1523

TEXT: The influence of mechanical stresses and the conditions of stabilization of the magnetic properties are studied. According to Ye. I. Kondorskiy (Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 37, 1110 (1959)) the degree of the stability of magnetization of a ferromagnetic, placed in a field of elastic stresses, can be changed by choosing an adequate magnetizing procedure. The influence of compressing stresses directed perpendicular to the magnetic flux on the permeability in different fields in case of magnetization on the principal curve and on the ideal curve of the alloys 79HMA (79NMA) and 76HXA (76NKhD) (magnetostriction $\lambda_s \sim 0.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$) was studied. The boundaries of the principal domains are less displaced under the action of external stresses than the boundaries of subdomains and of additional

Influence of mechanical action ...

domains. Simplifying the magnetic structure (by adequate processing) of an alloy by converting it completely into 180°-domains, increases the stability of the magnetic properties, impair, however, the quality. Simplifying the magnetic structure can most easily be achieved by diminishing the thickness of the material. Since the internal field acting on the 180°-boundaries is equal to zero, the 180°-boundaries are much less displaced by elastic stresses than the 90°-boundaries. In searching magnetically stable materials, special attention should be paid to such materials as have a suitable optimum amount of defects. The alloys tending to brittleness (such as iron with high silicon content, iron containing 16% Al and iron alloyed with Si and Ni) are magnetically more stable. Magnetic stability may be diminished by inclusions acting as stress concentrators. Due to considerable irreversibility, the fixation of the 180°-boundaries of the domains by inclusions must be avoided in plastic alloys and is applicable only in case of brittle alloys. The dependence of the a-c resistance on alloys 68H (68N), 79NMA, subjected to thermal pre-treatment in vacuum, and on an alloy containing 79% Ni, 3% Re, 18% Fe has also been determined by the method assumed by the authors' Institute to be the optimum method. The resistivity of alloyed specimens

FEDOTOV, L.N.; POPOVA, V.P.; MOLOTILOV, B.V.

Effect of mechanical action on the magentic structure and properties of alloys. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.12:1518-1523 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut pretsizionnykh splavov TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii.
(Strains and stresses)
(Iron alloys--Magnetic properties)

POPOVA, V.P.; FEDOTOV, L.N.

Dependence of the electrical resistance of iron-nickle alloys on magnetic fields and mechanical stresses. Sbor. trud. TSNIICHM no.25:41-52 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Iron-nickel alloys--Electric properties)
(Magnetic fields)

POPOVA, V.P.

137-58-2-3857

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 226 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gurvich, Ye.I., Kondorskiy, Ye.I., Popova, V.P.

TITLE: The Permeability and Losses of Magnetically Nonretentive Alloys of Various Thickness in Alternating Fields (Pronitsayemost' i poteri magnitomyagkikh splavov raznykh tolshchin v peremennykh polyakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Nr 15, pp 131-151

ABSTRACT: Measurement of the magnetic permeability and loss (L) was performed by a bridge circuit in accordance with a method previously suggested (RzhMet, 1957, Nr 12, abstract 25220K), and at induction values attaining 80% of the saturation level in the frequency interval of 400-300 kc. 0.2-0.02 mm gage strips of the following commercial alloys were investigated: 50N, N79MA, 80NKhS, 50NKhS, and 79NM. The L of high-nickel alloys drops invariably with a diminution in the thickness of the strip, since in the case of these alloys the L are fundamentally determined by eddy currents. In the case of low-nickel alloys a significant portion of the L are

Card 1/2

The Permeability and Losses of (cont.)

hysteresis losses, increasing as the thickness of the strip diminishes. Therefore, in the case of these alloys, each frequency value corresponds to an optimum thickness of the strip at which L is minimal. Recommendations are made for the employment of various alloys in different frequency intervals, and the optimum strip thickness for the various frequencies is indicated.

P.S.

1. Nickel alloys--Magnetic properties--Measurement

Card 2/2

POPOVA, V.P.

Some biochemical indicators in rheumatism. N. I. Mesh..kina, V. P. Popova, and V. N. Zakho. *Voprosy Revmatizma v Gor'kom. Oblasti* (Knigoizdatel. Gor'kii) 1954 83-6; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 4091.—Protein, sugar, K, and Ca in the blood of 77 patients with rheumatic carditis in various stages and with circulatory deficiency were found to be within normal limits. As the conditions progressed these blood constituents dropped to the lower normal level. Sugar curves following double administration of glucose differed from the normal during the active period of the disease, especially in patients having marked circulatory insufficiency. B. S. Levine

MD

(2)

POPOVA, V. P., Master Biolog-Sci — (diss) "The biology and industrial processing of the plaice-flatfish." Moscow, 1957. 11 pp, (Moscow Mikoyan Tech. Inst of Fishing Industry & Agriculture), 110 copies (KL, No 39, 1957) 9

POPOVA, V.P.

Nutrition of brill in the Black Sea. Vop. ikht. no.11:124-128 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1.Azovsko-Chernomorskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii - AzChernIRO Gosplana USSR.
(Black Sea--Flatfishes) (Fishes--Food)

REYSH, B.E. (Taldy-Kurgan, Kazakhskoy SSR, ploshchad' Parka, 61); POPOVA, V.P.

Pancreatic cyst treated by internal drainage. Vest.khir. 78 no.6: 128-129 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Alakul'skoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy (gl. vrach - O.G.Yakovleva) Taldy-Kurganskoy oblasti
(PANCREAS, cysts
surg., internal drainage)

PAVLENKO, L.I.; POPOVA, V.S.

Spectral determination of tin, lead, and boron in silicate rocks and minerals. Zav. lab. 30 no.6:699-702 '64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni Vernadskogo AN SSSR.

SOV/19-58-6-532/685

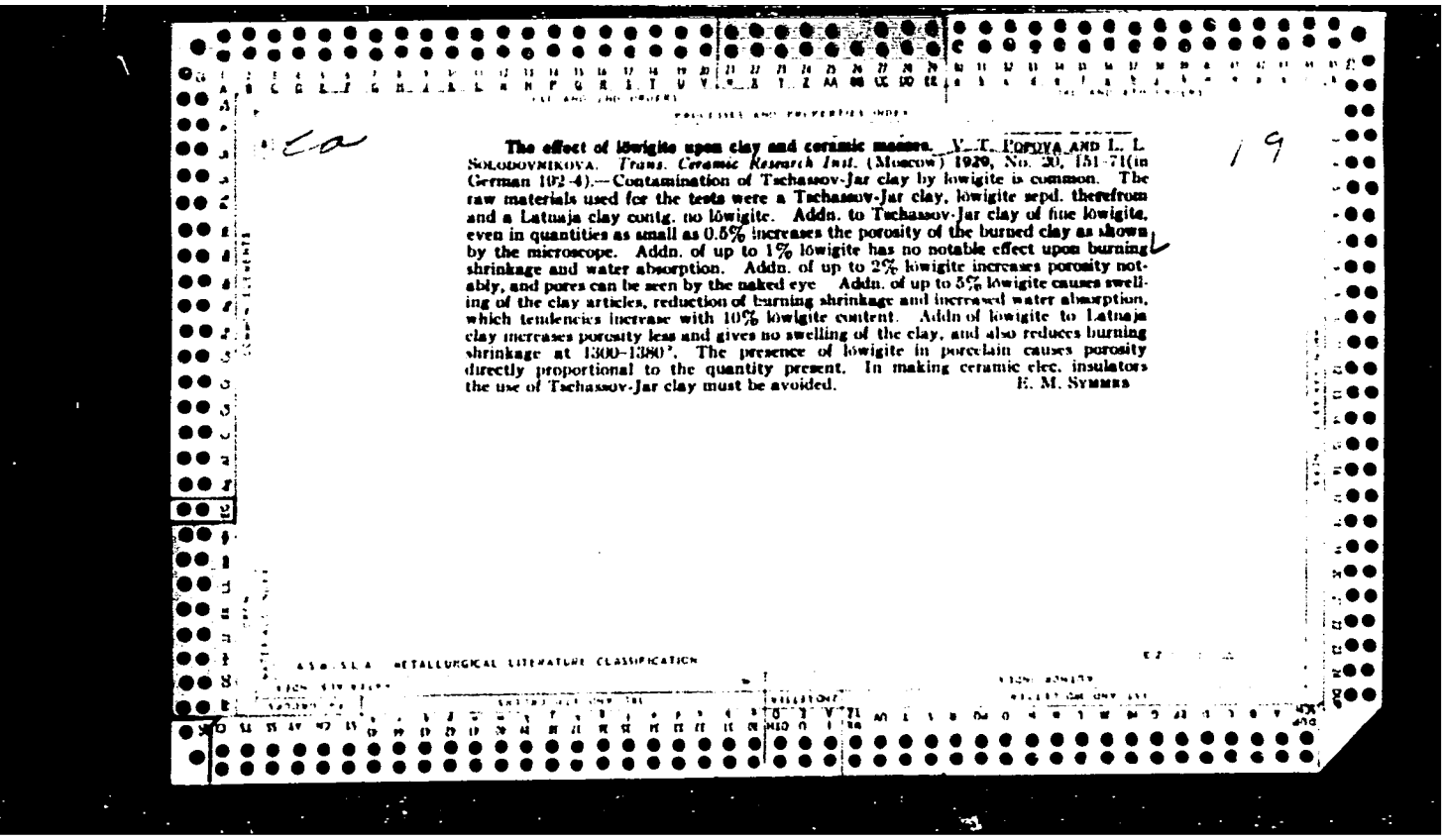
AUTHORS: Uchurkhanov, M.M., Syumak, P.L., Prokof'yev, N.I., and Popova, V.S.

TITLE: Copper-Zinc Solder (Pripoy medno-tsinkovyy)

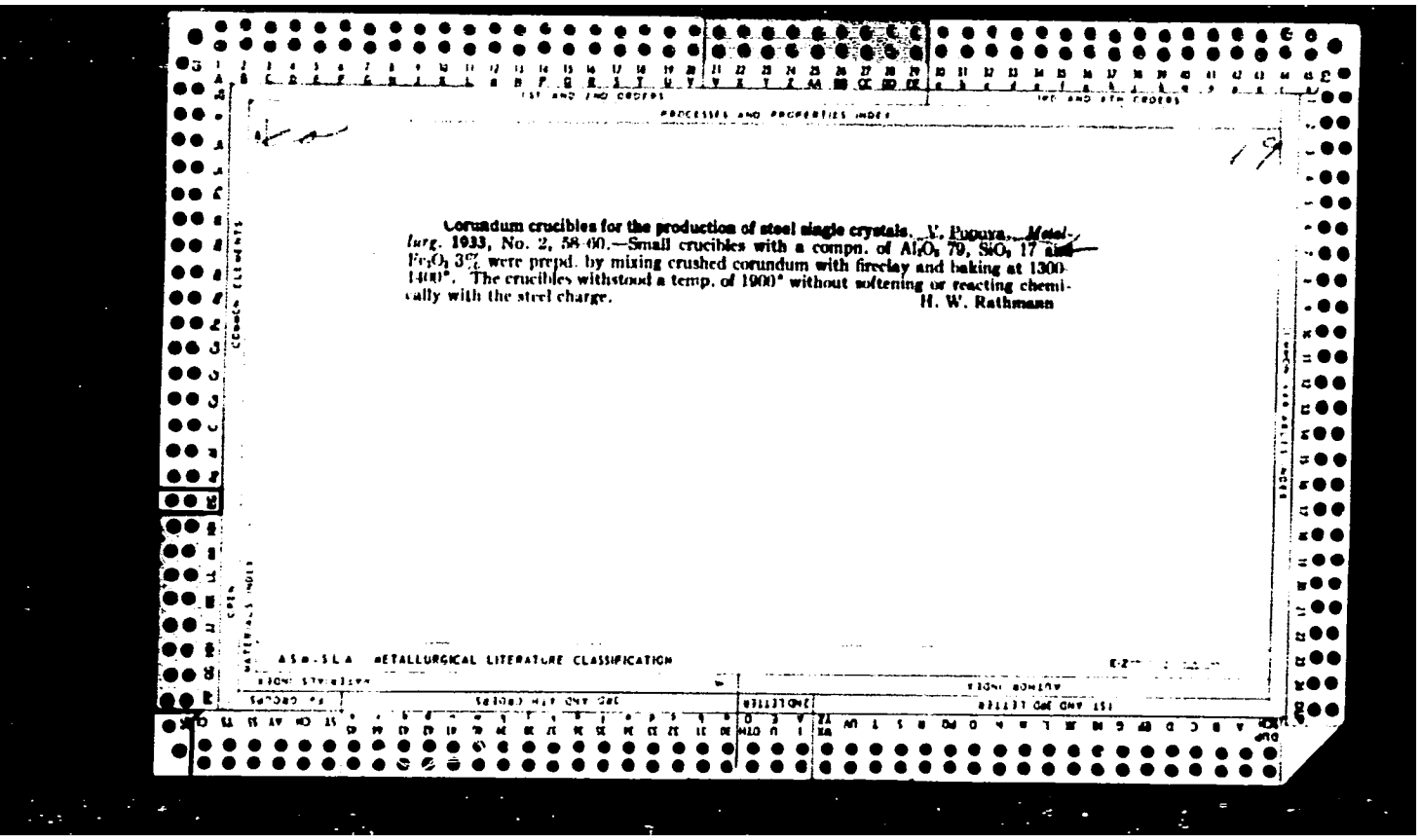
PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 6, p 116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Class 49h, 26. Nr 113476 (567432 of 1 Feb 1957). Submitted to the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries at the Ministers Council of USSR. Solder improving the mechanical and anti-corrosion properties of soldered joints; composed of 53-58% copper, 33-36% zinc, 2-3% tin, and 4-6% cadmium.

Card 1/1

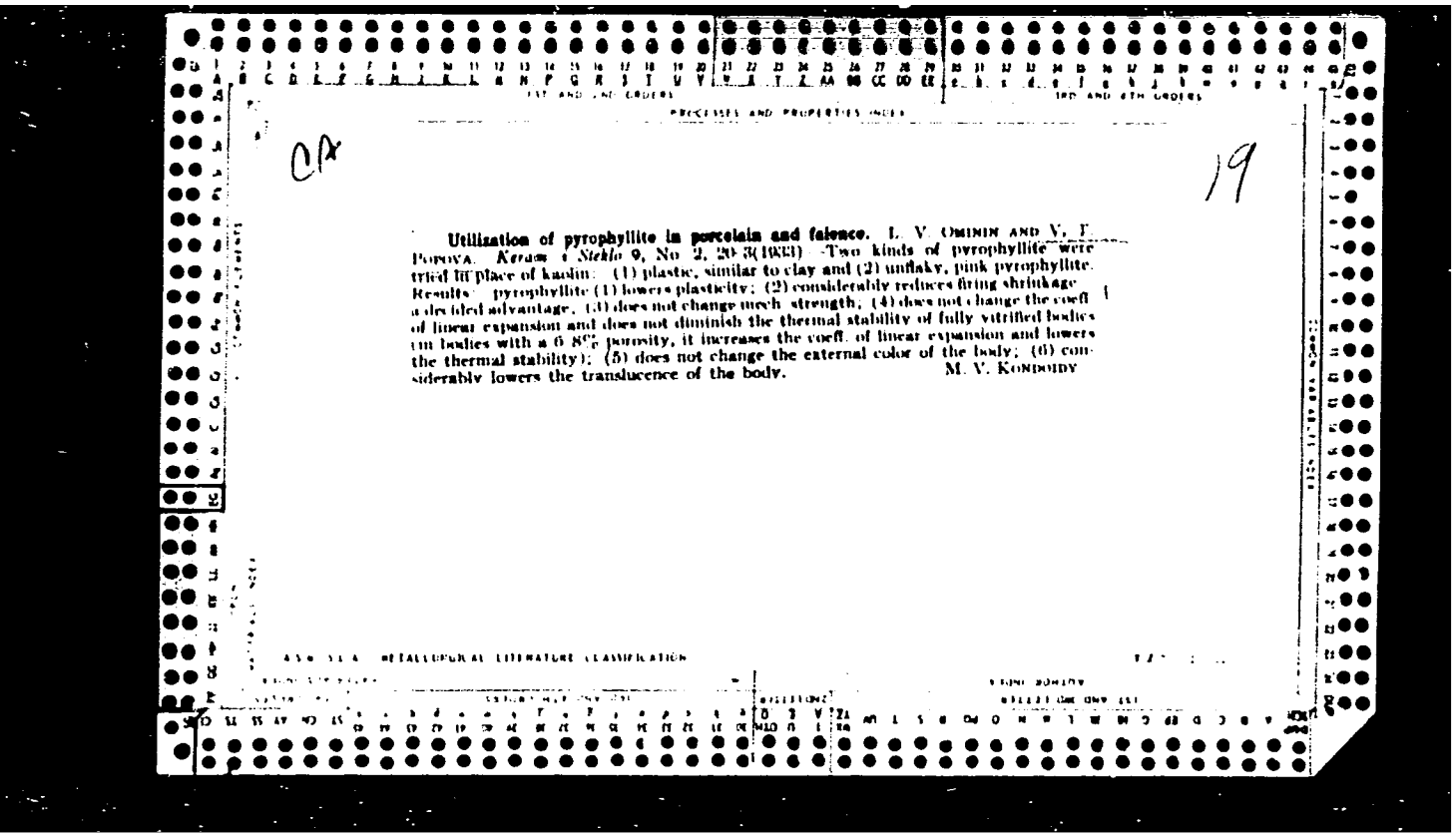


The effect of löwigite upon clay and ceramic masses. V. T. Popova and L. L. Solodovnikova. *Trans. Ceramic Research Inst.* (Moscow) 1939, No. 20, 151–71(in German 192–4).—Contamination of Tschassov-Jar clay by löwigite is common. The raw materials used for the tests were a Tschassov-Jar clay, löwigite sepd. therefrom and a Latnaja clay contg. no löwigite. Addn. to Tschassov-Jar clay of fine löwigite, even in quantities as small as 0.5% increases the porosity of the burned clay as shown by the microscope. Addn. of up to 1% löwigite has no notable effect upon burning shrinkage and water absorption. Addn. of up to 2% löwigite increases porosity notably, and pores can be seen by the naked eye. Addn. of up to 5% löwigite causes swelling of the clay articles, reduction of burning shrinkage and increased water absorption, which tendencies increase with 10% löwigite content. Addn of löwigite to Latnaja clay increases porosity less and gives no swelling of the clay, and also reduces burning shrinkage at 1300–1380°. The presence of löwigite in porcelain causes porosity directly proportional to the quantity present. In making ceramic elec. insulators the use of Tschassov-Jar clay must be avoided. E. M. Symmes



Corundum crucibles for the production of steel single crystals. V. Pupuva. *Metallurg.* 1933, No. 2, 58-60.—Small crucibles with a compn. of Al_2O_3 79, SiO_2 17 and Fe_2O_3 3% were prepd. by mixing crushed corundum with fireclay and baking at 1300-1400°. The crucibles withstood a temp. of 1900° without softening or reacting chemically with the steel charge.

H. W. Rathmann

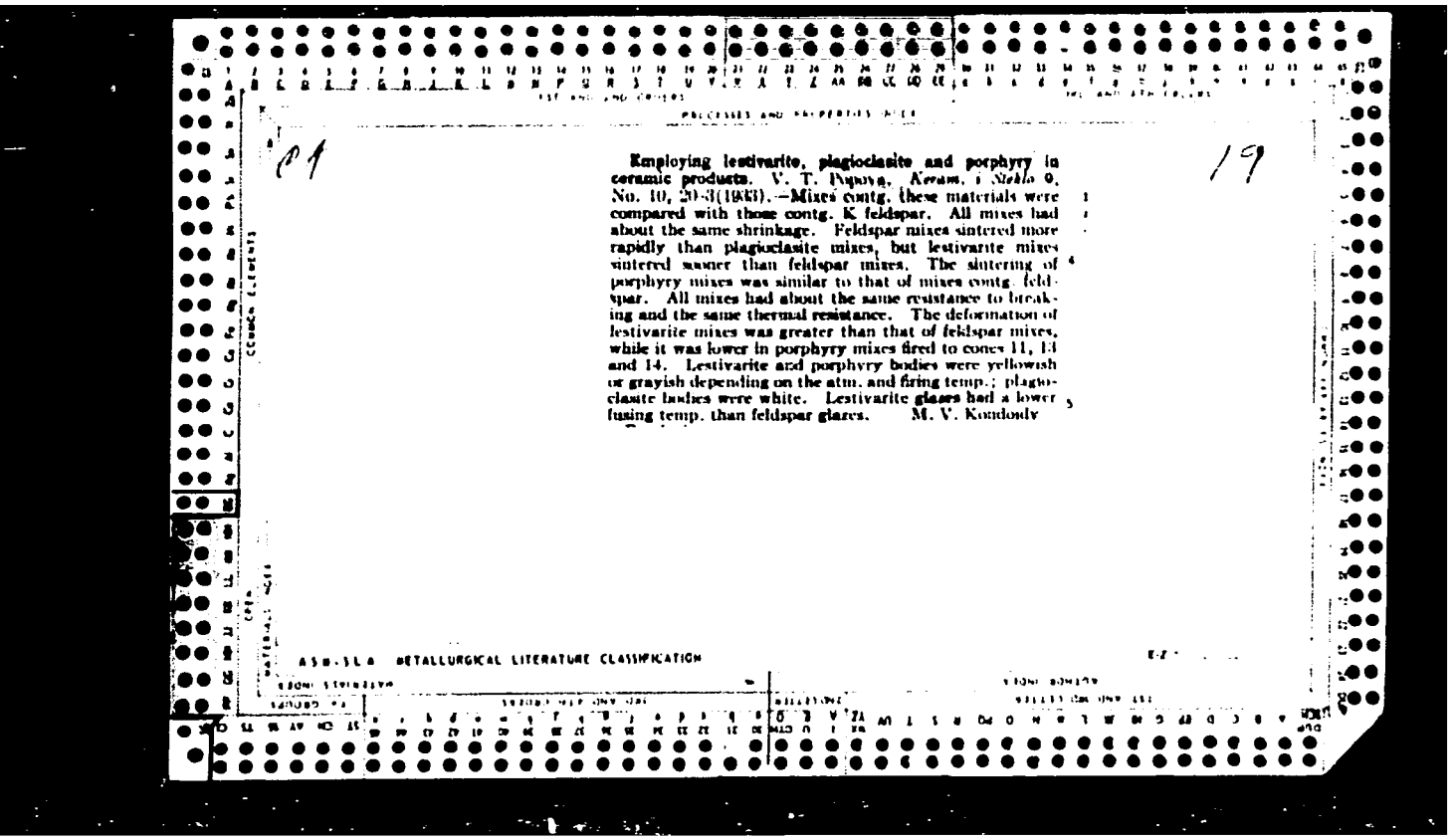


CA

19

Utilization of pyrophyllite in porcelain and faience. L. V. Obinin and V. I. Porova. *Keram. i Steklo* 9, No. 2, 29-33(1932).—Two kinds of pyrophyllite were tried in place of kaolin: (1) plastic, similar to clay and (2) unflaky, pink pyrophyllite. Results: pyrophyllite (1) lowers plasticity; (2) considerably reduces firing shrinkage a decided advantage; (3) does not change mech. strength; (4) does not change the coeff. of linear expansion and does not diminish the thermal stability of fully vitrified bodies (in bodies with a 6.8% porosity, it increases the coeff. of linear expansion and lowers the thermal stability); (5) does not change the external color of the body; (6) considerably lowers the translucence of the body.

M. V. Kondoidy



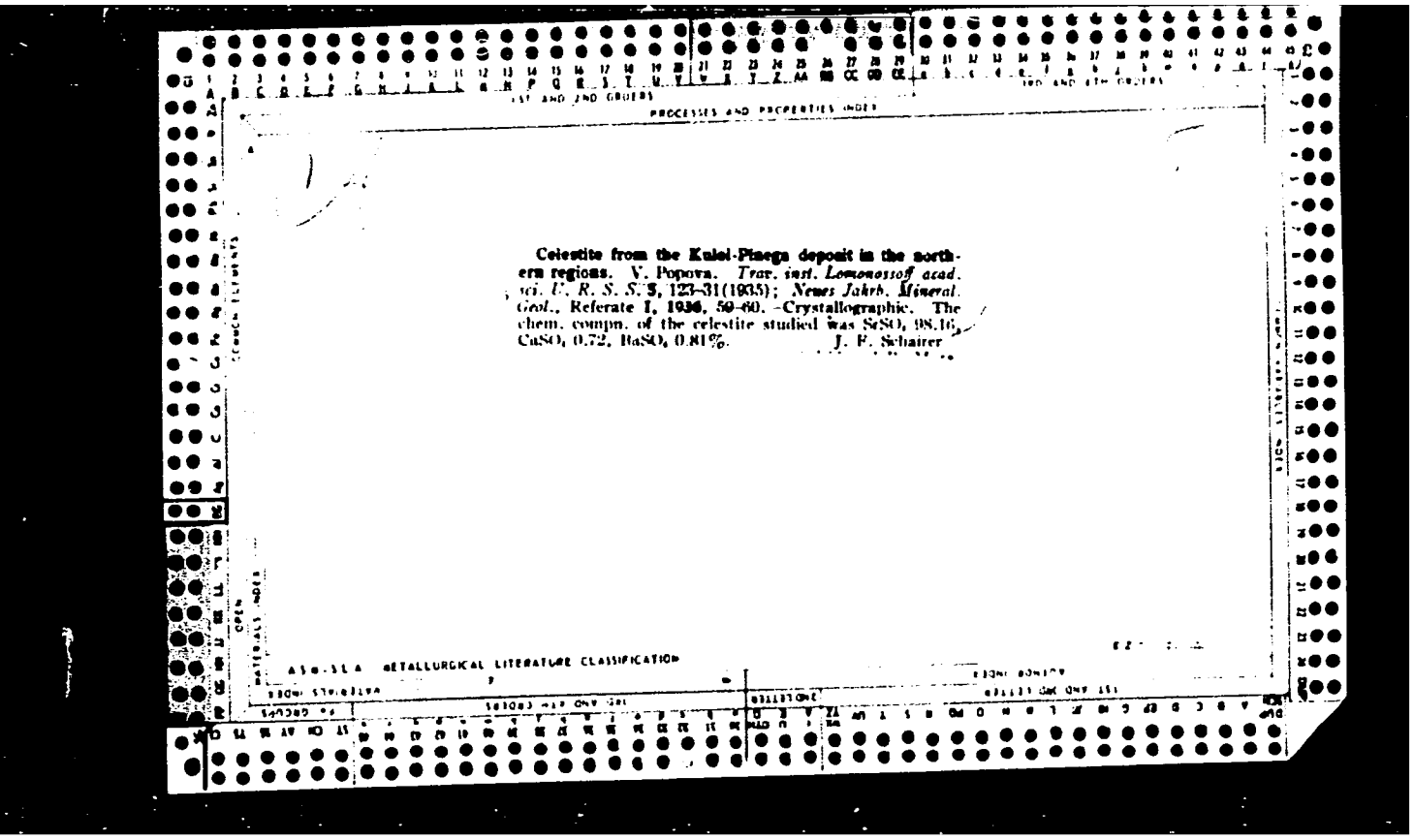
Employing lestivarite, plagioclasite and porphyry in ceramic products. V. T. Popova, *Keram. i Steklo* 9, No. 10, 20-3(1953).—Mixes contg. these materials were compared with those contg. K feldspar. All mixes had about the same shrinkage. Feldspar mixes sintered more rapidly than plagioclasite mixes, but lestivarite mixes sintered sooner than feldspar mixes. The sintering of porphyry mixes was similar to that of mixes contg. feldspar. All mixes had about the same resistance to breaking and the same thermal resistance. The deformation of lestivarite mixes was greater than that of feldspar mixes, while it was lower in porphyry mixes fired to cones 11, 13 and 14. Lestivarite and porphyry bodies were yellowish or grayish depending on the atm. and firing temp.; plagioclasite bodies were white. Lestivarite **glazes** had a lower fusing temp. than feldspar glazes. M. V. Kondodv

A58-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

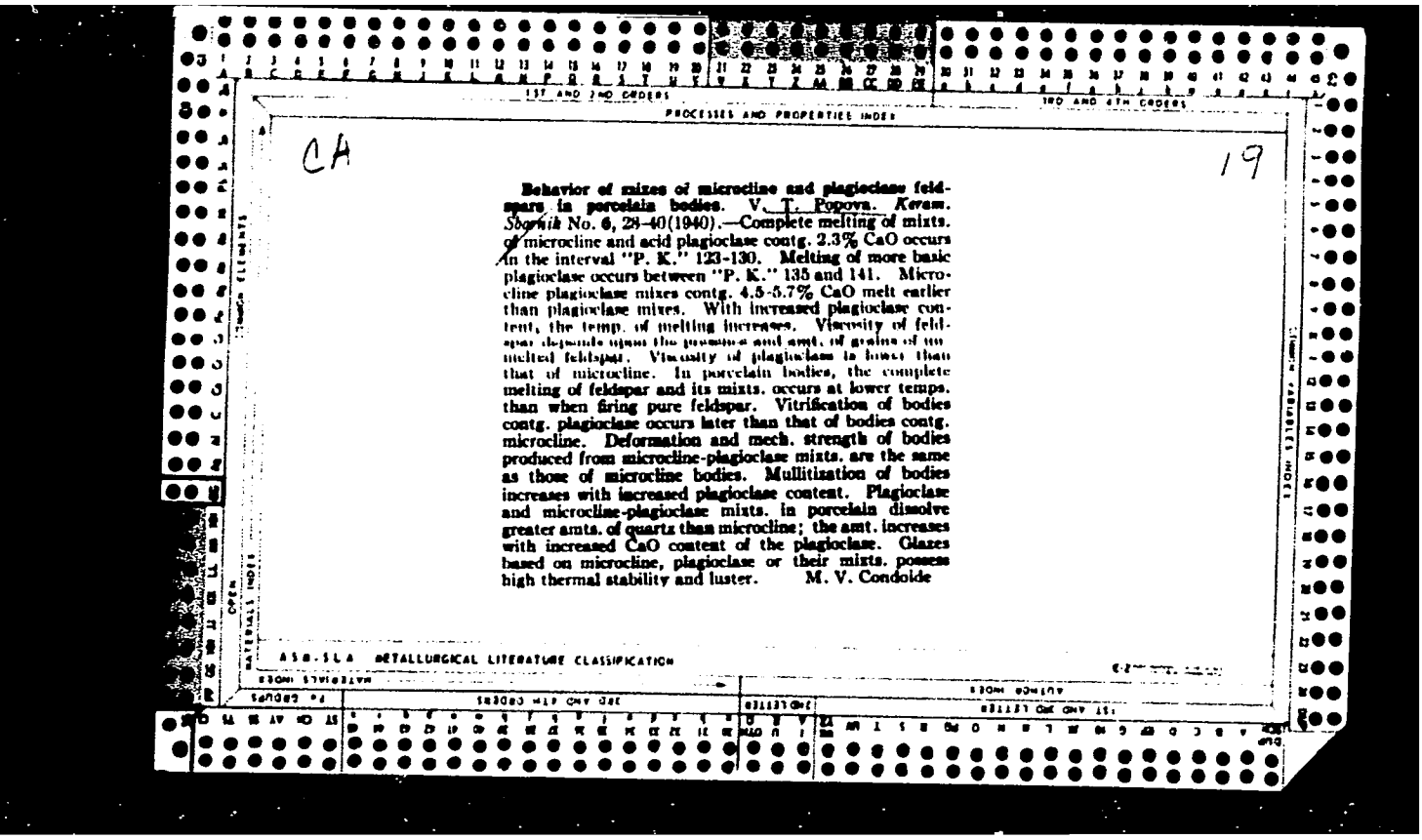
POPOVA V.

Plagioclase feldspars in the ceramic industry. K.Keler and V. Popova. Trans. State Ceram. Research Inst. (Leniugrad) No. 39, 1-34(1933).--There is no difference between plagioclase and microcline bodies fired to cone 12, with regard to shrinkage, melting temp. and deformation under load at high temp. The densening of plagioclase bodies occurs later than that of microcline bodies, but proceeds more rapidly; sintering in plagioclase bodies is similar to that in microcline bodies. Bodies fired to cone 12 and composed of acid plagioclase have greater crushing strength and are more transparent than bodies contg. K feldspar. The mech. strength and transparency of feldspar bodies decrease with increasing CaO content. Plagioclase and microcline bodies are similar in linear expansion; the microstructure of porcelain bodies contg. acid plagioclase is similar to that of bodies contg. microcline; they show the same deformation when fired to cone 12. With an increased CaO content in feldspar, the deformation decreases. Plagioclase bodies fired to higher temps. than cone 12 have a lower mech. strength and a greater deformation. Tests with microcline and plagioclase glazes show that their m. ps. and hardnesses are similar when fired to cones 12 and 13; when fired to cone 14, the plagioclase glaze is harder and has a better luster.

M. V. Kondoidy



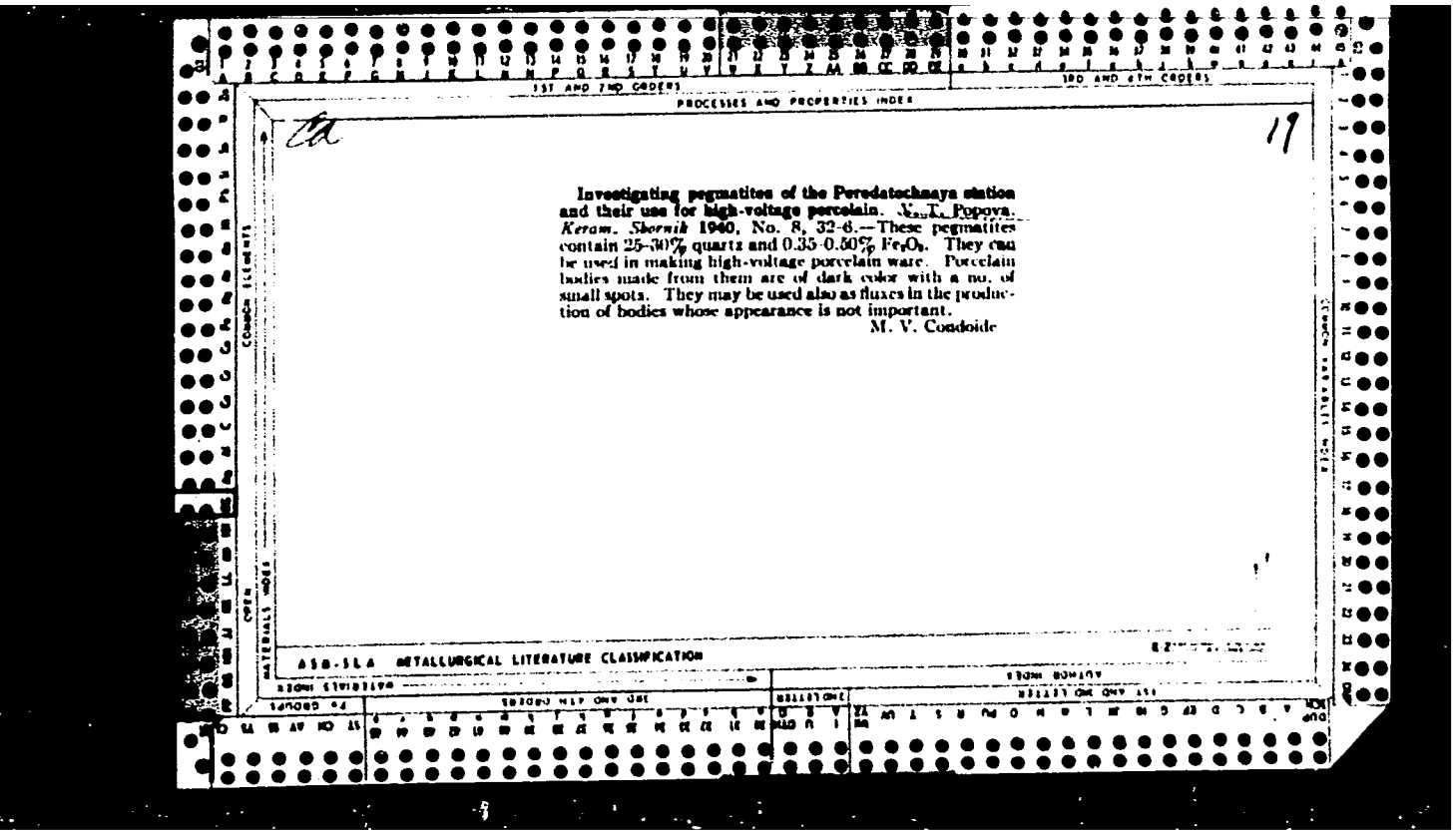
Celestite from the Kulei-Pinega deposit in the northern regions. V. Popova. *Trav. inst. Lomonossoff acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* **5**, 123–31(1935); *Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol.*, Referate I, **1936**, 59–60. –Crystallographic. The chem. compn. of the celestite studied was SrSO, 98.16, CaSO, 0.72, BaSO, 0.81%. J. F. Schairer



CA

19

Behavior of mixes of microcline and plagioclase feldspars in porcelain bodies. V. T. Popova. *Keram. Sbornik* No. 6, 28–40(1940).—Complete melting of mixts. of microcline and acid plagioclase contg. 2.3% CaO occurs in the interval "P. K." 123–130. Melting of more basic plagioclase occurs between "P. K." 135 and 141. Microcline plagioclase mixes contg. 4.5–5.7% CaO melt earlier than plagioclase mixes. With increased plagioclase content, the temp. of melting increases. Viscosity of feldspar depends upon the presence and amt. of grains of unmelted feldspar. Viscosity of plagioclase is lower than that of microcline. In porcelain bodies, the complete melting of feldspar and its mixts. occurs at lower temps. than when firing pure feldspar. Vitrification of bodies contg. plagioclase occurs later than that of bodies contg. microcline. Deformation and mech. strength of bodies produced from microcline-plagioclase mixts. are the same as those of microcline bodies. Mullitization of bodies increases with increased plagioclase content. Plagioclase and microcline-plagioclase mixts. in porcelain dissolve greater amts. of quartz than microcline; the amt. increases with increased CaO content of the plagioclase. Glazes based on microcline, plagioclase or their mixts. possess high thermal stability and luster. M. V. Condoide

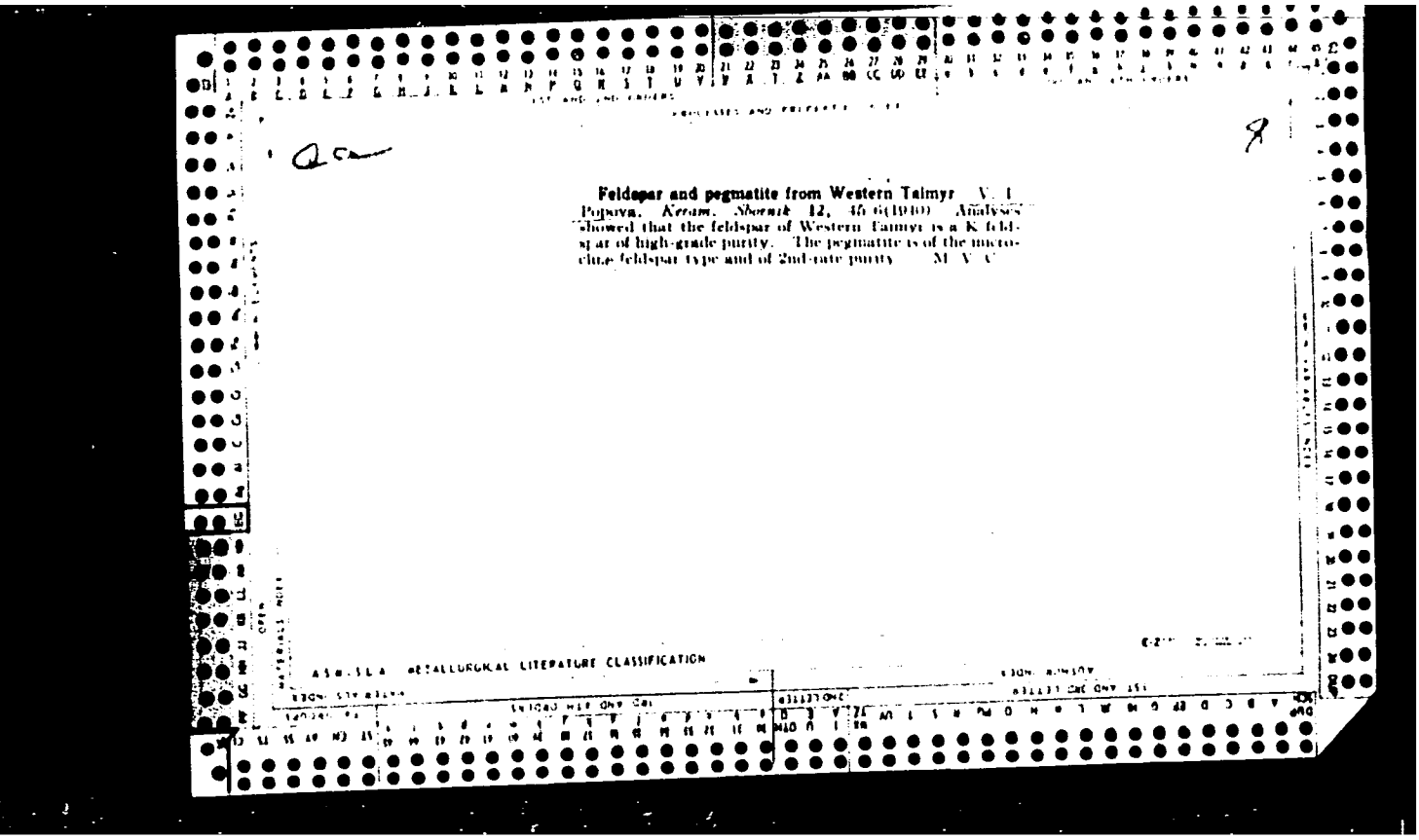


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

19

Investigating pegmatites of the Peredatochnaya station and their use for high-voltage porcelain. V. T. Popova. *Keram. Sbornik* **1940**, No. 8, 32-6.—These pegmatites contain 25–30% quartz and 0.35–0.50% Fe_2O_3. They can be used in making high-voltage porcelain ware. Porcelain bodies made from them are of dark color with a no. of small spots. They may be used also as fluxes in the production of bodies whose appearance is not important.
M. V. Condoide

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Feldspar and pegmatite from Western Taimyr V. I. Popova. *Kream. Sbornik* **12**, 46-9(1940). Analyses showed that the feldspar of Western Taimyr is a K feldspar of high-grade purity. The pegmatite is of the microcline feldspar type and of 2nd-rate purity. M. V. C.

A.S.M.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5595

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
Institut pretsizionnykh splavov

Pretsizionnyye splavy (Precision Alloys) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 283 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik trudov, vyp. 23) Errata slip inserted. 2,525 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya.

Ed.: D.I. Gabrielyan; Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.I. Levit; Tech. Ed.: Ye.B. Vaynshteyn.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and scientific personnel in the metallurgical, instrument-production, and electrical-equipment industries, as well as for industrial personnel engaged in the production of precision alloys. It may also be useful to students attending technical schools.

COVERAGE: The articles in this collection present the results of investigations conducted in recent years by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii). The articles deal with industrial techniques of producing soft magnetic alloys, properties and structure of the alloys at extremely low temperatures and in high-frequency magnetic field, deformation textures, magnetostriction, the galvanomagnetic effect, volume changes, etc. Some articles are concerned with the investigation of deformed hard magnetic alloys. No personalities are mentioned. The articles are accompanied by references, both Soviet and non-Soviet.

SEREBRENNIKOV, V.V.; POPOVA, V.T.

Periodic number of rare earth element selenites of the cerium group as related to their solubility. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Fiz. no.1: 173-174 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Tomskiy gosuniversitete imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Solubility) (Rare earth selenites)

TOVBIN, M.V.; POPOVA, V.V.; TOVBINA, Z.M.; RADOVSKIY, B.S.; MARKOVA, G.P.

Dynamics of the diffusion extraction of substances from alumina gel. Koll. zhur. 25 no.4:472-477 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Kiyevskiy universitet, kafedra fizicheskoy i kolloidnoy khimii.

ALEKSANDROVICH, Yu.B., inzh., red.; CHERNIN, L.A., inzh., red.; NAYDICH, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BELYAYKINA, I.V., inzh., red.; NIKOLAYEV, A.A., inzh., red.; SOSHNIKOV, G.F., inzh., red.; FILIMONTSEV, A.V., inzh., red.; POPOVA, V.V., inzh., red.; IFTINKA, G.A., red.izd-va; RODIONOVA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Construction specifications and regulations] Stroitel'nye normy i pravila. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Pt.1.Sec.G.ch.7[Heating systems; materials, equipment, fixtures, elements, and structures] Teplovye seti; materialy, oborudovanie, armatura, izdeliia i stroitel'nye konstruktsii (SNiP I-G.7-62). 1963. 22 p. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Gosstroy SSSR (for Aleksandrovich). 3. Mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po peresmotru Stroitel'nykh norm i pravil (for Chernin, Naydich). 4. Vsesoyuznyy Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu teplovykh elektrostantsiy (for Belyaykina, Nikolayev, Soshnikov, Filimontsev). 5. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po teplotekhnicheskim sooruzheniyam (for Popova).

POPOVA, V.V.

Prediction of phases of the development of corn under the conditions present in the foothills of the Northern Caucasus.
Trudy OGMI no.25:81-87 '61. (MIRA 16:6)
(Caucasus, Northern--Corn (Maize))
(Meteorology, Agricultural)

BALASHOV, A.I.; ARONOV, S.N.; YERESNOV, N.V.; MOSKVITIN, A.S.; NEMIROVSKIY, D.B. [deceased]; RUBINSHTEYN, S.L.; POPOVA, V.V.; KHASKIN, S.A.

"Handbook on water supply and sewerage." Reviewed by A.I. Balashov and others. Vod. i san. tekh. no.12:32-34 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Water supply)
(Sewerage)

1. POPOVA, V. Ya.

2. USSR (600)

4. Irrigation

7. Computing water discharge in irrigation. Dost. sel'khoz. No. 6, 1952.

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

POPOVA, V. Ya.

N/5
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Sooruzheniya dlya raspredeleniya i ucheta vody pri oroshenii (Constructions For The Distribution And Calculation Of Water Used In Irrigation) Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1954.

101 p. diagrs., tables.

POPOVA, V.Ya.

BITYUKOV, Konstantin Kuz'mich, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MIKHAYLOV, M.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; POPOVA, V.Ya., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOREYSHO, Ye.G., redaktor; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The accumulation and the retention of moisture by soils] Nakoplenie i sokhranenie vlagi v pochve. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 173 p. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii (for Bityukov, Mikhaylov, Popova)
(Soil moisture)

ABRAMOVA, A.A.; POPOVA, V.Ya.

Emulsion drilling fluids. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.5:20-21 My '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

(Oil well drilling fluids)

SHAUMYAN, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., otv. red.; BOKHIN, F.I., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, zam. otv. red.; KOKOVIN, Ye.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KOP'YEV, Ye.I., inzh., red.; POPOVA, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SAMSONOVA, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; CHICHASOV, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RODIN, Ya.S., red. izd-va

[Mechanization of irrigation and drainage work and use of plastic materials in irrigation and drainage construction; materials]Mekhanizatsiia gidromeliorativnykh rabot i ispol'zovanie plastmass v gidromeliorativnom stroitel'stve; materialy Mezhdunarodnogo nauchno-metodicheskogo soveshchaniia. Moskva, Izd.VNIIGiM, 1962. 242 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-metodicheskoye i koordinatsionnoye soveshchaniye nauchno-issledovatel'skikh uchrezhdeniy sotsialisticheskikh stran po mekhanizatsii stroitel'nykh i ekspluatatsionnykh gidromelioratsionnykh rabot i ispol'zovaniyu plastmass v gidromeliorativnom stroitel'stve, Moscow, 1960. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii im. A.N.Kostyakova (for Shaumyan).

(Irrigation—Congresses) (Drainage—Congresses)

POPOVA, V.Ya.

Legal advice. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no. 6:31 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva USSR.
(Agricultural laborers)

POPOVA, V.Ya.

Legal advice. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no. 2:31 F '61.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Yuriskonsul't Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva USSR.
(Agricultural wages)

POPOVA, V. Ya.

New reagents for reducing the viscosity of clay-base drilling fluids. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.5:12-13 My '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Azerbaijan—Oil well drilling fluids) (Viscosity)

POPOVA, V.Ya., yuriskonsul't

Legal questions and answers. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 11 no.10:32 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Agricultural wages) (Agricultural laborers)

POPOVA, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Water meter for closed irrigation systems. Trudy VNIIGiM 42:52-72 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

BRATANOV, K.; DIKOV, V.; POPOVA, Y.

On the formation of autogermoantibodies in breed animals.
Doklady BAN 17 no.12:1117-1119 '64.

1. Institute of the Biology and Pathology of Reproduction of Domestic Animals. Submitted July 30, 1964.

POPOVA, Ya.; POPOV, Khr.; ILIYEVA, M.

Quantitative method of determining vitamin B12 by thin-layer chromatography. Prikl. biokhim. i mikrobiol. 1 no. 6:693-696 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vysshiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Plovdiv, Bolgariya. Submitted July, 1965.

1. POPOVA, Ya. G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Geography - Study and Teaching
7. Geography contest in the Leningrad Pioneer Palace. Geog. v. shkole no. 6. 1952.

9. Monthly Lists of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March, 1953. Unclassified.

POPOVA, Ya. G., BESHKOV, M. N., AGAIN, I., (USSR)

"Biosynthesis of Analogues of B_{12} Containing 5,6-Cimethylbenzimidazole Substituted on the Second Carbon Atom."

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

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POPOVA, Ya.G.

Study of vitamin B_{12} adsorption and desorption by activated clays. Vit. res. i ikh isp. no.5:112-118 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti, Plovdiv, Bolgariya.
(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (ADSORPTION) (BENTONITE)

POPOVA, Ye., OTLIVANCHIK, A.

USSR 600

Buildings, Prefabricated

Conveyor assembly of large panels for standardized houses. Les. prom 12 no. 2:28-3 of cover. F '52.

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POPOVA, Ye.

Let's fulfil the seven-year plan in six years. Prom.koop. 13 no.12:15 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Tekhnicheskiy rukovoditel' arteli imeni 15 let kooperatsii invalidov, g. Voronezh.
(Radiators)

PARUSNIKOV, V.N.; KAPLAN, A.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: POPOVA, Ye.; YEPIFANOVA, N.; DEYEVA, G.

Manufacture of slot-type fine structure masks for two-color electron-beam tubes using a photochemical technique. Sbor. mat. po elektrovak. tekh. no.28:32-40 '61. (MIRA 16:8)

MURASHOV, K.; POPOVA, Ye.

Training procurement specialists by correspondence courses in higher education. Muk.-elev. prom. 27 no.10:27-28 O '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesouznyy zaochnyy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.
(Produ[illegible]ade--Study and teaching)

POPOVA, YE. A.

PA 66T84

USSR/Medicine - Tumors
Medicine - Cancer

Mar/Apr 1948

"On the Modifications in Epithelial Differentiation in Induced Cancerous Tumors," Ye. A. Popova, Chair of Path Anat, First Leningrad Med Inst, 5 pp

"Arkhiv Patologii" Vol X, No 2

Describes experiments with mice and refers to Chepurin's work in tumor research. Results indicate that tumorous cataplasia is reversible, at least in some tumors. Submitted 1947.

66T84

POPOVA, Ye.A.

Correlation of hypertension and atherosclerosis according to clinico-anatomical and statistical data. Ter. arkh., Moskva 25 no.4:65-70 July-Aug 1953. (CLML 25:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Hospital Therapeutic Clinic (Director -- Prof. A. L. Myasnikov, Active Member AMS USSR), First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Institute.

SINITSKIY, A.; POPOVA, Ye., uchenyy sekretar'. (Reviewer)

"Epidemiological analysis." M.D.Metal'nikov. Reviewed by A.Sinitskii, E.Popova. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.4:86-90 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Zamestitel' direktora po nauchnoy chasti Instituta im. Pastera. (Epidemiology) (Metal'nikov, M.D.)

POPOVA, Ye. A.

Uterine and vaginal epithelium in experimental inflammation. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 37 no.6:59-64 Je '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. prof. M.A.Zakhar'yevskaya) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.
(VAGINITIS, experimental,
*epithelial pathol.)
(UTERUS, diseases,
exper. metritis, epithelial pathol.)
(EPITHELIUM, pathology
in exper. metritis & vaginitis)

POPOVA, Ye.A. (Moskva)

Some copillaroscopic data in endarteritis obliterans. Klin.med. 33 no.12:79 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz nervnogo otdeleniya (zav. professor bol'nitsy No.23 S.I. Rotenberg [deceased] imeni Medsantrud.
(NICOTINIC ACID) (BLOOD VESSELS--DISEASES)
(CAPILLARIES)

POPOVA, Ye.A., dotsent, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Necrotic lessions of organs following angiospasms. Khirurgiia no.5: 24-27 My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof1 V.G.Garshin) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(VASCULAR DISEASES, PERIPHERAL,
angiospasms with necrotic parivasc. lessions (Rus))

POPOVA, Ye.A.

Epithelium of uterine polypi; problem of metaplasia. Arkh. pat. 18 no.1:110-111 '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-prof. M.A. Zakhar'yevskaya) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(UTERUS, neoplasms,
polypi, histol. & carcinogenic aspects of epithelial metaplasia (Rus))
(POLYPI,
uterus, histol. & carcinogenic aspects of epithelial metaplasia (Rus))
(EPITHELIUM,
metaplasia in uterine polypi, histol. & carcinogenic aspects (Rus))

POPOVA, Ye.A.

Modifications in uterine and vaginal epithelium following the administration of synestrol in rabbits and rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 41 no.2:66-70 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav.-prof. M.A. Zakhar'yevskaya) 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ESTROGENS, effects,
synestrol on uterine & vaginal epithelium in animals (Rus))
(VAGINA, effect of drugs on,
estrogen synestrol in animals (Rus))
(UTERUS, effect of drugs on,
same)

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological) S-2
Digestive System
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, No 55045

Author : Popova, Yo. A.
Inst : Not Given
Title : Angiospastic Intestinal Necroses. (An Experimental Investigation).

Orig Pub : Arkhiv patologii, 1957, 19, No 8, 67-72

Abstract : In 80 rats, 13 rabbits and 11 guinea pigs spasms of the mesenteric arteries were induced by an instantaneous rhythmic compression or by an adrenalin injection into the mesentery. In the intestines of the dead and killed animals necrotic changes were discovered which included perforations and the development of peritonitis as well. These changes are analogous to the changes observed in clinical practice and in postmortem cases of focal necrotic enteritis, in pathogenesis of which vascular spasms play a decisive role.

Card : 1/1 Chr. Pathol. Anatomy, 1st Leningrad Med Inst im I. P. Pavlov

POPOVA, Ye.A.

Changes in the adaptation ot pain in patients with endarteritis obliterans. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. Supplement:46 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Gorodskaya bol'nitsa No.23 imeni Medsantrud (glavnyy vrach A.P.Timofeyeva), Moskva.
(ARTERIES--DISEASES) (PAIN)

POPOVA, Ye.A.

Histogenesis of congenital "erosions" of the cervix uteri; pathoanatomical investigations. Arkh.pat. 21 no.11:44-51 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

(UTERUS—DISEASES)

POPOVA, Ye.A.

Angiospastic nicrosis of the organs; autopsy data and experimental studies. Vest.khim. 84 no.3:88-96 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(NECROSIS) (ARTERIES—DISEASES)

POPOVA, Ye.A. (Leningrad)

Syphilitic lesions of the left auricle and pulmonary artery associated with diffuse aortitis. Arkh.pat. 23 no.4:72-76 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. M.A. Zakhar'yevskaya) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEART--SYPHILIS)

POPOVA, Ye.A. (Leningrad)

Variability of vaginal and uterine epithelium in rats in normal conditions and under the influence of testosterone. Arkh. pat. 25 no.8:48-57 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. M.A. Zakhar'yevskaya) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. etc. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15620

Author : L.N. Gorev, Ye.A. Popova
Inst : -
Title : Testing Cauliflower Varieties in Samarkandskaya Oblast'. (Ispytaniye sortov tsvetnoy kapusty v Samarkandskoy oblasti).

Orig Pub : Sots. s. kh. Uzbekistana, 1957, No 2, 73-74

Abstract : The testing results are reported on four cauliflower varieties at the training plot of the agricultural technical school in the city of Samarkand. The best results were yielded by the Shirokolistnaya [broad-leaved] variety.

Card 1/1

72