

SOLOV'YEV, Yuriy Ivanovich; STAROSEL'SKIY, Pavel Isaakovich;  
ZAYTSEVA, A.V., red.izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, G.N., tekhn. red.

Vladimir Fedorovich Luginin, 1834-1911. Moskva, Izd-vo  
Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 143 p. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Luginin, Vladimir Fedorovich, 1834-1911)  
(Chemistry, Organ~~ic~~)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.I., otv. red.; BABUSHKINA, S.I., red.izd-va; POLENOVA,  
T.P., tekhn. red.

[Essays on the history of chemistry] Ocherki po istorii khimii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 425 p.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut istorii yestestvoznaniya i tekhniki.

(Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.I.; STAROSEL'SKIY, P.I.

From the history of physical chemistry (Principal of maximum  
work). Trudy Inst.ist.est.i tekhn. 39:24-28 '62. (MIRA 16:2)  
(Thermochemistry)

SOLDV'YEV, Yuriy Ivanov'ich; TRIFONOV, D.N., red.

[Outline history of physical chemistry] Ocherki po istorii  
fizicheskoi khimii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 341 p.  
(MIRA 17:6)

KIPNIS, Aleksandr Yakovlevich; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.I., doktor khim. nauk,  
otv. red.; SUVOROV, I.V., red.izd-va; BOCHEVER, V.T.,  
tekh. red.

[Development of chemical thermodynamics in Russia] Razvitie  
khimicheskoi termodinamiki v Rossii. Moskva, Izd-vo  
"Nauka," 1964. 345 p. (MIRA 17:2)

GRABETSKIY, A.A.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.I.

Ways to acquaint the pedagogical institute students with the  
history of chemistry. Uch.sap. MGU no.225:265-269 '64.  
(MIRA 18:12)

ALEKSANDROV, A.Ya. (Novosibirsk); SOLOV'YEV, Yu.I. (Novosibirsk)

Solution of a three-dimensional axisymmetric problem in the theory of elasticity with the aid of contour integrals. Prikl. mat. i mekh. 28 no.5:914-919 S-0 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.K. (Stahislev)

Prospects for making services of medical specialists available  
to the rural population. Vrach.delo no.2:185-187 F '57.  
(MEDICINE, RURAL) (MLRA 10:6)



Solov'yev, Yu. N.

Impregnation method of the bone and bone marrow nerve fibers. L. L. Vannikov and Yu. N. Solov'yev. *Bull. Eksp. Biol. i Med.* 40, No. 10, 70-1(1955).—The bone tissue is completely decalcified by using in order for definite periods 12% neutral HCHO, 10% HCOOH, 5% Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and 12% HCHO solns. It is then rinsed for a prolonged period in distd. water, placed in 20% AgNO<sub>3</sub>, subjected for 2 min. to ultrasonic waves, washed with distd. water, immersed for 20-30 sec. in 1% HCHO, dried on filter paper, placed for 5-16 sec. in 20% ammoniated AgNO<sub>3</sub>, transferred to 0.5% acidic HCHO, fibers examd. under the microscope to note beginning impregnation, removed before the appearance of brown coloration, and placed subsequently in water, phenol-xylene, xylene, and Canadian balsam. The method is 100% effective. A. S. Mirkin

MD

VANNIKOV, L.L.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.N.; TATARINOV, V.O.

Innervation of the jaws and teeth. Report No.1. Stomatologiya  
35 no.6:20-25 N-D '56 (MIRA 10:4)

1. Iz Instituta Ministerstva Isdravookhraneniya SSSR i iz  
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir.-dotsent  
G.N. Beletskiy)  
(JAWS--INNERVATION) (TEETH--INNERVATION)

30 L... 1958, Yu. V.

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. Pt. Geneva, 1958

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; radiobiologiya i radiatsionnaya medicina (Reports of Soviet Scientists; Radiobiology and Radiation Medicine) Moscow, Izdatel'stvo Gosizdatatomekhizdat, 1958. 429 p. 8,000 copies printed. (Series: Vtoraya Mezhdunarodnaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'sovaniiu atomnoy energii. Troiye, tom 5)

General Ed.: A.V. Lebedinskiy, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Ed.: I.S. Shirokova; Tech. Ed.: Yu.I. Masel'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicians, scientists, and engineers as well as for professors and students at viases where radiobiology and radiation medicine are taught.

COVERAGE: This is Volume 5 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held on September 1-13, 1958, in Geneva. Volume 5 contains

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CONTENTS

32 reports edited by Candidates of Medical Sciences S.V. Levinichiy and V.V. Sedov. The reports cover problems of the biological effects of ionizing radiation, future consequences of radiation in small doses, genetic effects of radiation, treatment of radiation sickness, uses of radioactive isotopes in medical and biological research, uses of atomic energy for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, soil absorption of uranium fission products, their intake by plants, and their storage in plants and foodstuffs. References accompany each report.

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Lebedinskiy, A.V., Yu.S. Orlov's'ev, and G.S. Dumirchaklyan. Biological Effect of Ionizing Radiation in Small Doses (Report No. 2056)	5
Burykina, L.S., D.I. Zolotarevskiy, S.A. Kravtchik, S.B. Kuznetsova, S.B. Litvinov, Yu.I. Masel', A.F. Novikova, Yu.S. Orlov's'ev, and I.S. Shirokova. Remote Aftereffects of Injury by Small Doses of Radioactive Substances in Chronic Exposure (Report No. 2077)	17
Seritskiy, E.B. Problem of Pathogenesis of Acute Radiation Sickness in the Pathophysiological Phase (Report No. 2316)	43

SOLOV'YEV, Yu. N.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "On the afferent innervation and changes in the vascular-nervous elements of bone in strontium-90 injury (Experimental-morphological investigation)". Moscow, 1959. 13 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR), 250 copies (KL, No 17, 1959, 111)

BURYKINA, L.N.; ZAKUTINSKIY, D.I.; KHAYBYSKIY, N.A.; KURLYANDSKAYA, E.B.; LITVINOV, N.N.;  
MOSEKALEV, Yu.I.; NOVIKOVA, A.P.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu. N.; STREL'TSOVA, V.E.

Late sequelae of lesions induced by radioactive substances in small doses  
applied in a chronic experiment. Med. rad. 4 no.3:3-6 Apr '59. (MIRA 12:7)

(ISOTOPES, effects,

remote seq. of inj. by small doses of radioactive substances  
in animals (Rus))

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.N. (Moskva)

Afferent innervation of the bone. Arkh.pat. 21 no.5:63-69 '59.  
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.  
N.A. Krayevskiy.

(BONE AND BONES, innervation,  
afferent nerves (Rus))

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.N.; DEMINA, D.M. (Moskva)

Effect of cold and ultraviolet radiation on the system of mast  
cells. Arkh. pat. 26 no.8:63-68 '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny imeni A.N. Sysina  
(dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V.A. Ryazanov) AMN  
SSSR.

ABSTRACT . . . . . POLOV'YEV, Yu.N. (Moskva)

in: Reviews. Arkh. Est. 27 no.8:82-84 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Krayevskiy).



SOLOV'YEV, Yu.N., inzh.

Determining with increased accuracy the shoulders of  
electrical balancing machines for measuring torque  
moment. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.10:44-45 0 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.N., inzhener.

Build automatic concrete conveyors. Gidr. stroi. 26 no.5:49 My '57.  
(Conveying machinery) (MIRA 10:6)

7(6)

AUTHOR:

Solov'yev, Yu. N., Engineer

SOV/119-59-5-16/22

TITLE:

A Rotoscope for Spatial Objects (Rotoskop dlya prostranstvennykh ob'yektov)

PERIODICAL:

Priborostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 5, pp 28-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In some branches of scientific research work it is necessary to observe the rotating objects visually. Two principally different devices - the stroboscope and the rotolescope - are suitable for this purpose. At first, the author gives a very short report on the general advantages and disadvantages of the stroboscopes and rotolescopes. The rotolescope suggested by the author for the observation of spatial objects provides an unmoved picture of the rotating object, not only from its frontal surface (observation along the axis of rotation) but also from the lateral surface. Both pictures are projected on the same plane, which facilitates an easy determination of the spatial coordinates of every point of the object. The optic system of the device consists of 3 main elements - 2 annular prisms and one singly inverting prism. The mode of operation of the individual prisms is explained in short. The completion of the optic system of the prisms by an ordinary system of telescopes facilitates the transmission of the unmoved

Card 1/2

A Rotoscope for Spatial Objects

SOV/119-59-5-16/22

picture to a place suitable for observation or photographic recording. The considerable technical difficulties in the making of such device are greatly compensated by the possibilities of application of the new device. Cinematographic recordings can also be carried out. The investigation of operation of hydromachines by the roscope discussed here offers new possibilities and ensures the establishment of results which have been considered inaccessible for experimenters up to date. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

S/263/62,000,011-008,022  
1007,1207

AUTHOR Kirnos, D. P. and Solov'yev, U. N.  
TITLE Seismograph for optical recording of strong, destructive earthquakes  
PERIODICAL Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1962, 22, abstract 32.11.164 "Tr. In-ta fiz. Zemli, AN SSSR", no. 19 (186), 1961, 25-36

TEXT Soviet and foreign devices for recording vibrations of soil and structures during strong earthquakes are critically examined and it is shown that certain deficiencies in the method of measurement-recording do not permit these devices to be used as standard recorders at seismographic stations. Description is given of a new type of seismograph designed by the Institut Fiziki Zemli AN SSSR (Institute of Geophysics of the AS of the USSR), having an improved automatic recording system. The seismograph records different components of acceleration, velocity and displacement of soil. The sensing device of the seismograph is an elastic pendulum made of an aluminum plate located in the air gap of a permanent magnet and fastened to a steel wire that forms the rotation axis of the pendulum. The latter is provided with a flat mirror for beaming the light of a special lamp through a focusing lens, to the photographic paper fixed to a rotating drum. The rotational speed of the drum driven by a spring gear is 5 or 10 mm/sec. An electrical, battery-fed device ensures connection or disconnection of the seismograph at the beginning of an earthquake and the end of recording. There are 6 figures and 7 references.

[Abstracter's note. Complete translation.]

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042482

S/0240/64/000/007/0020/0024

AUTHOR: Solov'yev, Yu. N. (Candidate of medical sciences);  
Demina, D. M. (Candidate of biological sciences)

TITLE: Reaction of loose connective tissue to cold and ultraviolet radiation

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 7, 1964, 20-24

TOPIC TAGS: ultraviolet radiation, connective tissue, PRK 4 lamp, EUV 15 lamp, short wave, long wave, rat, cytography, low temperature

ABSTRACT: Data are presented on changes developing in cytograms of subcutaneous loose connective tissue of rats under the effect of cold (2-5C), ultraviolet radiation of various wavelengths, and the combined effects of the two factors. Ultraviolet sources were an EUV-15 lamp (wavelength — 280 to 380 millimicrons) and a PRK-4 lamp with both near and far ultraviolet light (about 26% shorter wavelength than 254 millimicrons). The experimental animals were in seven groups: control; exposed to cold; exposed to cold plus EUV-15 light, total dose 3160 microwatts-min/cm<sup>2</sup>; exposed to EUV-15 light, dose 790

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042482

microwatts-min/cm<sup>2</sup>; exposed to EUV-15 light, dose 3160 microwatts-min/cm<sup>2</sup>; exposed to PRK-4 light, dose 590 microwatts-min/cm<sup>2</sup>; and exposed to PRK-4 light, dose 1960 microwatts-min/cm<sup>2</sup>. Exposures were carried out for 3 weeks. When used in suberythematous doses, the near ultraviolet light (EUV-15) was found to have a stimulating effect on the cellular content of loose connective tissue, particularly on young fibroblasts and histiocytes. Exposure to cold, which produced a stress effect, had a depressing effect on loose connective tissue. Radiation from the PRK-4 lamp, which included shorter ultraviolet wavelengths, tended to have a depressing effect on connective tissue. The combined application of cold and near ultraviolet radiation caused an additive effect, the action of the cold being somewhat suppressed.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i kommunal'noy gigeny im. A. N. Sysina AMN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of General and Municipal Hygiene, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Mar63

SUB CODE: LS  
Card 2/2

NO REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.

Oscillographic method for measuring currents and voltages using  
tunnel diode characteristics as a basis. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 8  
no.1:175-177 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Oscillography) (Electric measurements)



SOLOV'YEV, Yuriy Pavlovich; MYAKISHEV, I.S., red.; SHIROKOVA, M.M.,  
tekh. red.

[Heat calculations of industrial steam-turbine electric power  
plants] Teplovye raschety promyshlennykh paroturbinnykh elektri-  
cheskikh stantsii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1962. 157 p.  
(MIRA 15:9)

(Steam turbines--Design and construction)  
(Steam power plants)

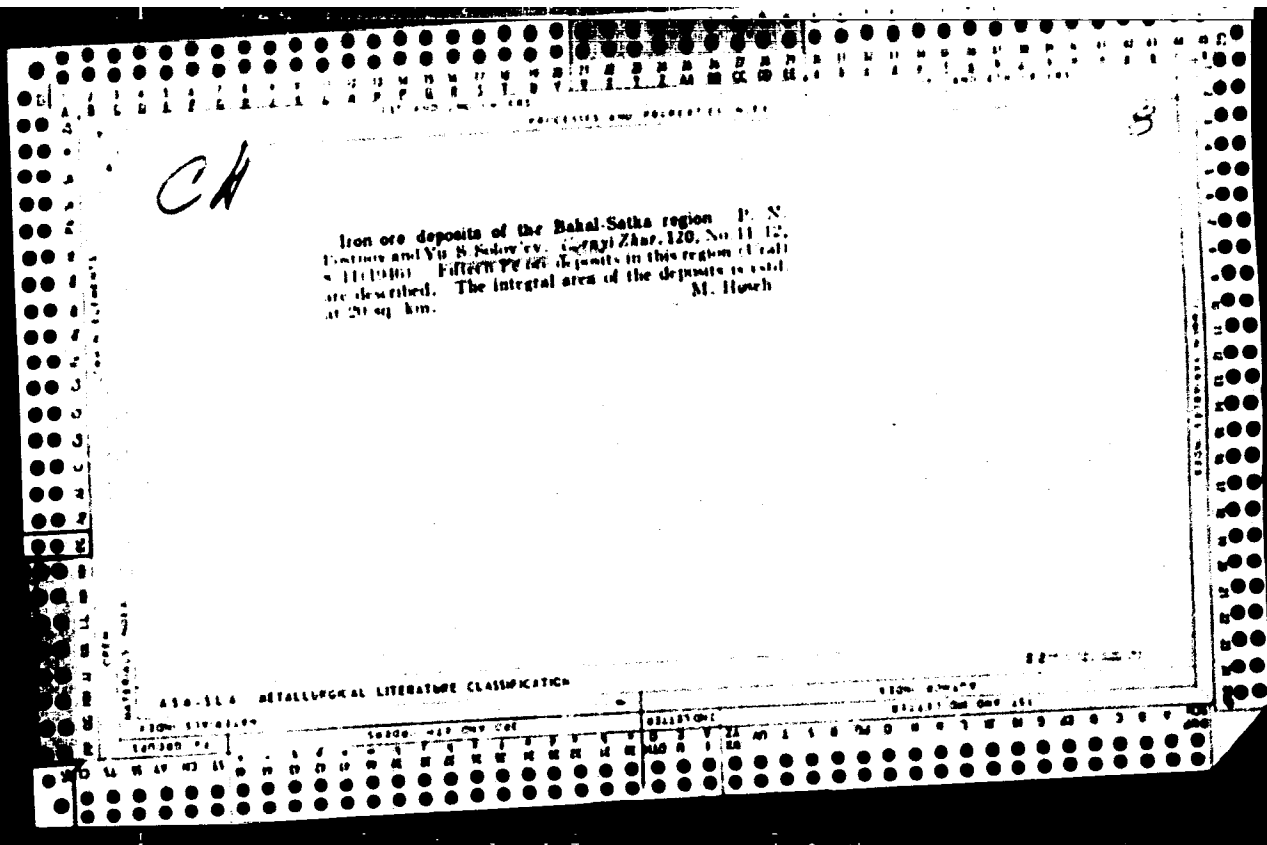
TATISHCHEV, S.V., prof.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.P., inzh.; SIDOROV, V.N., inzh.,  
retsenzent; ROZANOV, M.S., red.; BOHUNOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Designing of medium-size and large industrial steam power plants]  
Proektirovanie promyshlennykh parovykh energoustanovok srednei i  
maloi moshchnosti. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 143 p.  
(Steam power plants) (MIRA 1):7)

DOBROSKOK, I.I.; SURIN, Ye.V.; BROVMAN, M.Ya.; MIKHAYLOV, G.M.;  
KRULEVETSKIY, S.A. Primalni uchastiye: ASFANDIYAROV, R.F.;  
BELOV, Ye.M.; IVANOV, V.I.; MARKOV, V.I.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.P.;  
PIMENOV, F.A.; TUROMSHEV, A.F.; KHVES'KO, V.A.; NIKITSKIY, N.V.

Investigating the power parameters of a continuous steel casting  
plant. Stal' 22 no.3:223-225 Mr '62. (MIFA 15:3)

1. Yuzhnoural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Asfandiyarov, Belov,  
Ivanov, Markov, Solov'yev). 2. Novolipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod  
(for Pimenov, Turomshev, Khves'ko). 3. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel-  
skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Nikitskiy).  
(Continuous casting—Equipment and supplies)



CA

9

Listvenites from the ore deposits of Pyshma. Kiyuchevsk  
 Yu. S. Shubnyy, *Zapiski Vostochn. Mineral. (Mosc. Univ.)*  
 (1947), ser. Russ. mineral. [2], 70, 191-201 (1947).  
 Listvenites are important as country rocks accompanying  
 the ores of Pyshma and Kiyuchevsk, Ural. They are of  
 metamorphic origin, and are characterized by the presence  
 of much talc and dolomitic carbonates. S. gives a de-  
 tailed description of the gneiss, conditions of the occurrence  
 of listvenites in ultrabasic metamorphic eruptive rocks.  
 Discussion is given of 26 analyses. Their origin is ascribed  
 to metamorphic change of ultrabasic, basic, and interme-  
 diate eruptive rocks, but also of sedimentary and meta-  
 morphic rocks accompanying them, by the action of CO<sub>2</sub>,  
 rich bearing thermal waters. W. 1101

Chair Geology Ore Deposits, Sverdlovsk Mining Inst. in V.V. Vakhovskiy

AND SER. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SOLOV'YEV, Yu. S.

PA 29/49T39

USSR/Geology  
Iron Ore  
Caverns

1948

"Observations on Stalactites of Brown Iron Ore in the  
Bakal' Deposits of the Urals," Yu. S. Solov'yev, Chair  
of Geol of Ore Deposits, Sverdlovsk Mining Inst imeni  
V. V. Vakhrushev, 4 pp

"Zapiski v-s Mineral Obshch" No 4

Studies stalactites in south Ural caves and tunnels  
from standpoint of determining the action of gravita-  
tional forces on the formation of these mineral phe-  
nomena. Sketches show various type stalactites formed  
of different minerals.

29/49T39

CH P

Stalactites of limonite in the Bakal deposit, Ural  
Yu. S. Sobolev (Sverdlovsk. Geol. Inst.) *Geol.  
Tselozna. Ural'sk. kuzn. (Mém. sci. Mus. minéral.)*  
77, 316-327 (1949). The stalactites occur in cavernous cav-  
ities in the oxidation zone above the primary siderite ore.  
Ground waters with a high O potential in the circulating  
wells set the change of the FeCO<sub>3</sub> ore to limonite, celest-  
ine, and earthy products. The cavities reach 10 and  
more meters in diam., of very variable shape. The  
velvety surface is sometimes coated with thin films  
of Mn oxides. Goethite and hydrogoethite are abundant,  
the stalactites attain 10 to 12 cm. length, mostly with a  
smooth surface, but sometimes rough with Mn oxide  
films. Finely crystalline aragonite aggregates are locally  
associated. While most of the stalactites have the ordinary  
vertical orientation, some particular cavities contain  
stalactites which had changed their direction during  
growth, once or even repeatedly, with an angle of the  
axes up to 90°. The red. reduction in the oxidation zone  
of the primary siderite ore is responsible for the cavity  
structure of the limonite zone, and the growth of the  
stalactites in the gravity field. W. Rittel

Galena detected in Bakal, Ural. *Ku. S. Solov'ev*.  
(Sverdlovsk Gornii Inst. im. V. V. Bekhrasheva).  
*Zapiski Vostochno-Mineral. Obshchestva (Mém. soc. russ. minéral.)* 77, 322-3 (1948). —Galena was previously un-  
known in Bakal as an ore deposit, and only occasionally  
observed as a hypogenic formation. The newly found  
galena bodies are embedded in Fe-rich and brown limonite,  
combined with a particular diabase breccia, with  
strongly changed metamorphic dolomite-limestones.  
Quartz is associated with the galena in the rich parts;  
is an oxidation product of the Pb ores, anglesite and  
cerussite are crystals, particularly formed on cleavage  
faces of the galena. Microscopic examn. of the ore  
shows after etching with HNO<sub>3</sub> typical exsolv. phenomena  
of argentite in galena. W. Pfitel



EH 8

**Azinite from Dolomiti (Bologna). Yu. S. Dubov's**  
(Kafedra Geol. Rudnykh Mestorozhdenii Sverdlovsk.  
Gornogo Inst. im. V. V. Vokhushcheva). *Zapiski Vosto-  
chn. Mineral. Obshchestva* (Mem. ser. russ. mineral.) 79,  
151-3 (1930). -- The azinite is observed in the contacts of  
a highly decomposed diabase dike, in dolomitized limestones,  
chlorite, serpentine, foliated antigorite, quartz, and ep-  
idote are associated minerals. Typically  $2E = 60^\circ$ ,  
 $\alpha = 1.678$ ;  $\gamma = 1.667$ , nonpleochroic. Azinite is often  
replaced along cracks by epidote, fine waxy chlorite, and  
calcite. Spectrographic study showed the presence of V.  
W. Ford

30167/VV 10. 3.

Correlations of diabases to ore deposition in Bakal, Ural  
 (Mém. soc. russe minéral.) 80, 273-82 (1951).--The Fe ores of Bakal (SW from Zlatoust) occur in dolomites, dolomitized limestones, and clayey quartz schists of Algonkian age. Diabase dikes (up to 80 m. thick) or apophyses in the faulted rock complex are abundant. The olivine diabase is widely serpentized; rarer are picrite types. The marginal parts are distinctly aphanitic, on the contacts porphyritic. Typical minerals are enstatite-augite, olivine, labradorite, quartz, micropegmatite, apatite, ilmenite, and magnetite. Quartz and micropegmatite make the rocks very similar to Kunga diabases. Secondary minerals are amphibole, biotite, sericite, albite (in albitized plagioclase), brucite, chrysotile asbestos, chlorite, talc, serpentine, carbonates, pyrite, chalcopyrite, saussurite, and leucosene. Siderite and Fe hydroxide minerals of the ore body proper are intimately connected to the diabase, shown by the abundant residual inclusions of serpentine, chrysotile asbestos, chlorite, brucite, and talc. There are gradual transitions from the serpentized and carbonatized diabase to the pure ores. The carbonate rock has the type of listvenite, with interspersed pyrite. It is typical for the siderite and muscovite-chlorite-bearing contacts of the dolomite metasomatites. Also the diabase is in the contact interspersed with pyrite and chalcopyrite, intensely unaltered, with magnesite and brucite, antigorite-contg. aggregates. Goethite and siderite occur on banded zones indicating the Fe metasomatism in hypogenic mineralization. The sulfide

ores are in this process younger than siderite, and often replace it. Galena and pyrrhotite are generally scarce in Bakal, although masses up to 500 kg. are occasionally observed. Anglesite and cerussite are typical oxidation ores. Simultaneous intergrowths of galena and argentite are observed in the polished sections. An extreme metasomatic change of the diabase is indicated in the ore body of Verkhne-Bulan'ska, forming schistose quartz-chlorite-sericite rocks, with interspersed lenses of pyrite and chalcopyrite. W. E.

SOLOV'YEV, YU.S.

USSR .

Mineralogy of the oxidation zones of the copper ore deposits. Yu. S. Solov'ev, *Trudy Geol.-Gor. Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* No. 20, *Mineralog. Sbornik* No. 2, 87-100(1983).—The conditions of circulation of surface water and migration of Cu in the zones of oxidation are considered. S. concludes that the deposit has not received sufficient study and that there still exists the possibility of discovery of new ores. 25 references. O. S. Macy

25

СОЛОВ'ЯН, Ю.В.

✓ Crystals of barite from the Bakal iron ore deposits.  
~~Yu. S. Solov'yev, *Trudy Gorno-Geol. Inst., Akad. Nauk*  
*S.S.S.R. Ural. Filial No. 20, Mineralog. Sbornik No. 2,*  
*118-9(1953); cf. C.A. 47, 5314z.*~~ Barite crystals in the  
Urals are very rare. However, at the Lenin Mine, among  
the siderites and oxide ores were found small cavities on the  
walls of which S. observed cryst. aggregates of fine crystals  
of calcite, unkerite, quartz, disseminated pyrite, and  
crystals of barite up to 0.5 cm. long. The  $n_s$  were:  $\gamma'$   
 $1.848 \pm 0.001$ ;  $\alpha'$   $1.635 \pm 0.001$ ;  $\gamma - \alpha$  0.011-0.012. The  
barite at Bakal accompanies a no. of hypogene vein minerals  
and is closely connected with primary sideritic mineraliza-  
tion. Gladys S. Macy

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S., deystvitel'nyy chlen.

Observation of hematite crystals in the Shabrovskiy formation of  
talc-magnesite stone in the Urals. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 83 no.1:60-61  
'54. (MLRA 7:3)  
(Ural Mountains--Hematite) (Hematite--Ural Mountains)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu. S.

4

Occurrence of axinite in the magnesite deposits of Sak-  
 linsk. Yu. S. Solov'ev. *Trudy Gorno-Geol. Inst. Akad.*  
~~*Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial* 1955, No. 20, 232-3; cf.~~  
~~*C.A. 44, 7722b.*~~—The occurrence of Mt. Karagal is char-  
 acterized by contacts of gabbro-diabase veins with dolomite.  
 It contains metamorphic crystals of chlorite, talc, serpen-  
 tine, calcite, quartz, and axinite. The latter mineral is  
 observed in grains of 2-5 mm. in size, or aggregates up to  
 3 cm. in diam. of chocolate-brown color with a violet tint.  
 $2V = 73^\circ$ , optically neg.;  $\mu = 1.677$ ;  $\gamma = 1.688$ . Micro-  
 scopic examn. shows distinctly the replacement of axinite  
 by calcite and epidote along cracks. The genetic relation  
 of this axinite with other B-contg. minerals in the hypa-  
 byssal diabase intrusions is discussed. W. Eitel

1.  
 [Handwritten initials and scribbles]

SEARCHED, Y.U.S.

The mineralogy of the iron ore deposits of Bakal, of S. Ural. Yn. S. Solov'ev. Trudy Gorno-Geol. Inst., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ural. Filial 1955, No. 26, 234-40.—Pyrrhotite was detected in pyrite-chalcopyrite-magnetite-chlorite aggregates related to a decomposed gabbro-diorite rock as hydrothermal-postmagmatic products. Earthy native S was found amidst oxidized cavernous Fe ores of the S. Verkhne-Balau k Mine, together with cuprite, wad, and clayish material filling the pores. Optical properties:  $2F = 30^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 2.25$ ,  $\alpha = 1.95$ . Ankerite was detected in coarse cryst. aggregates or in excellent transparent single crystals of rhombohedral type (up to 3 cm. in size) on the walls of cavities in the siderite ore of the OGPU Mine.

1

Cal

associated with rock crystal, barite, and pyrite, the latter with the forms {210} {100}. Interesting regular intergrowths of quartz with ankerite (on its faces R) are described. Also chalcopyrite shows a regular intergrowth on the quartz and overgrowths of hematite and tabular barite on ankerite. The mineral succession: siderite-ankerite-quartz-barite-hematite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and even some galena is very characteristic. Chrysotile asbestos forms veinlets in the serpentinized diorite, associated with antigonite and magnetite. The fibers are not longer than 5-19  $\mu$ m, but are highly elastic. W. Engel

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S., deystvitel'nyy chlen.

New discoveries of malachite in high-altitude iron-ore mines.  
Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 84 no.1:95-96 '55. (MLRA 8:5)  
(Malachite)



SOLOV'YEV, Yu S.

Axinite from igneous deposits of Central Kazakhstan. Yu. S. Solov'yev. *Voprosy Mineralogii* (Obshchestvo 85, 429-23 (1956)). The ultrabasic rocks of the Chu-Balkhash Belt, especially of the Kokchetav Hill, contain abundant amphibole-carbonate veins with a remarkable content of axinite, associated, e.g., in the area of Ferdim, with pyroxene-plagioclase porphyrites, amygdaloids, and tufts. Characteristic is the occurrence of axinite aggregates (up to 5-10 cm. in diam.) in actinolite-sbestos veins, with epidote and calcite, or in fine-cryst. nodules. The axinite crystals have chocolate-brown or violet color. The actinolite shows  $\alpha: \gamma = 19-19^{\circ}$ ;  $\gamma = 1.642$ ;  $\alpha = 1.618$ ; pectolite and quartz are accessories. Quartz-carbonate veins with axinite are well developed in the landmark Tarlanat (Makhtarylgan Mts.), associated here with ultrabasics, sandstones, and schists. The axinite occurs in aggregates to 1-3 cm. in diam., together with epidote, chlorite, quartz, and calcite. In the northern Sara-Bulak, axinite is observed in quartz-carbonate boulders of conglomerates, usually in small-cryst. nodules, together with epidote and chlorite. Axinite from Tarlanat contains  $\text{SiO}_2$  41.82,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  17.55,  $\text{MnO}$  7.03, ignition loss 1.41,  $\text{TiO}_2$  0.02,  $\text{FeO}$  0.47,  $\text{MgO}$  0.91,  $\text{CaO}$  19.28,  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$  6.45, and  $\text{FeO}$  5.12%, corresponding to the formula  $\text{H}(\text{Fe}(\text{II}), \text{Mn}(\text{II}), \text{Mg})\text{Ca}_2\text{Al}_2\text{BSi}_2\text{O}_{10}$ , with  $\text{Fe}(\text{II}): \text{Mn}(\text{II}): \text{Mg} = 2:3:1$ . The axinite from Kokchetav is lower in  $\text{MnO}$  (4.87%), with the ratio  $\text{Fe}(\text{II}): \text{Mn}(\text{II}): \text{Mg} = 2:2:1$ . The phys. consty. are tabulated for both occurrences.

- W. Eitel

SOLOV'EV, Yu. S.

71 27 4  
✓ The crystallization of aragonite in the iron mines. Yu. S.  
Solov'ev. Priruchn. No. 2, 81-3(1937).—The formation  
of cryst. aragonite slaters in Bakal iron mines is described.  
M. Charmandarian

JR MT

MALAKHOV, A.A., prof.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S., inzh.

Ural amphibole-asbestos. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.11:  
37-47 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut (for Malakhov). 2. Ural'skoye  
geologopravleniye (for Solov'yev). (Asbestos)  
(Ural Mountains--Amphibole)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S.

Ornamental listvenites in the Urals. Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN  
SSSR no. 35:297-303 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Ural Mountains--Listvenite)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S.; LALOMOV, V.A.

Ophicalcite as a ornamental and functional stone. Trudy Ver.-  
geol. inst. UZAN SSSR no. 35:305-308 '60. (MIRA 14:1)  
(Ophicalcite)

KRUTSKO, H.S.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.S.

Serpentines of the Bazhenovo asbestos-bearing region as a decorative and dressing stone. Trudy Gor.-geol.inst. UFAN  
SSSR no.56:149-150 '61. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Ural Mountains--Serpentine)

BELOV, S.V.; YEROKHIN, V.M.; ANOKHINA, L.M.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.

Accounting for self-absorption and self-scattering in measuring  
absolute activity of thick-layer specimen. Prib.i tekhn.eksp.  
6 no.5:56-61 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Nuclear counters)

S/064/61/000/011/006/007  
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Reznikov, I. L., Solov'yev, Yu. V., Dolzhenkov, G. S.

TITLE: New method of purifying gases from chlorine in magnesium production

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 11, 1961, 74 - 76

TEXT: The authors study chlorine binding in rotary furnaces with synthetic carnallite (31.5%  $MgCl_2$ ), and the effect of gases containing chlorine on the hydrolysis of  $MgCl_2$ . The content of gases introduced in heating and mixing chambers was  $Cl = 1.5 - 16$  mg/liter,  $HCl = 0.5 - 3.0$  mg/liter,  $H_2O \sim 5.0$  mg/liter. The mixing chamber was heated to  $680 - 750^\circ C$ .


When adding  $Cl$  at the rate of 60 and 100 kg/hr, 99 and 60%  $Cl$  ( $\sim 60$  kg/hr) was bound, independent of the amount of chlorine added. The bulk of chlorine is bound in the heating and mixing chambers before entering the furnace drum. The reaction largely depends on the gas temperature in the mixing chamber whereas the amount of chlorine has no effect. Chlorine was bound at a rate of 60 kg/hr at  $700^\circ C$ , and 130 kg/hr at  $800^\circ C$ . Maximum  
Card 1/3



New method of purifying gases...

S/064/61/000/011/006/007  
B110/B101

during the reaction promotes the dehydration of carnallite and reduces  $MgCl_2$  losses during hydrolysis by 1.1% V. N. Perevozov, P. B. Fadin, N. D. Khelemendik, G. S. Knyazev, A. N. Tatakina, K. D. Amrenov, L. N. Sysoyev, V. G. Ovcharenko, and Yu. D. Perevoshchikov assisted with experiments. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: US Patent 2665193, 1954; Supplement to Mellor's Comprehensive Treatise on Inorganic and Theoretical Chemistry, Supplement II, Part 1, 1956.



Card 3/3

REZNIKOV, I.L.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.; DOLZHENKOV, G.S.

New method of removing chlorine from gases in the production of  
magnesium. Khim.prom. no.11:816-818 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Magnesium) (Chlorine)

REZNIKOV, I.L.; POLYAKOV, Yu.A.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.; PEREVOZOV, V.N.

Chlorine binding from gases of magnesium production in the  
combustion of a hydrogen-bearing fuel spray. TSvet.met. 35  
no.8:49-53 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Magnesium--Metallurgy) (Chlorine)

S/120/63/000/001/053/072  
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Solov'yov, Yu.V.

TITLE: Oscillographic method of measuring currents and voltages on the characteristics of tunnel diodes

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963, 175 - 177

TEXT: The current-voltage characteristics of tunnel diodes can easily be displayed oscillographically but there is some difficulty in measuring the actual currents and voltages at various points of such a characteristic. An instrument has therefore been designed by means of which it is possible not only to display the characteristics but also to provide two variable coordinate axes. The system is illustrated in the block diagram of Fig. 1. The coordinate axes are "generated" by polarized relays,  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  which, together with the measurement bridge, are fed from the 50 c.p.s. mains. The signals proportional to the voltage and current of the diode  $U_x$  and  $U_y$ , taken from the measuring bridge (see the figure), are applied to X and Y plates.

Card 1/3

S/120/63/000/001/053/072  
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Solov'yev, Yu.V.

TITLE: Oscillographic method of measuring currents and voltages on the characteristics of tunnel diodes

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 1, 1963,  
175 - 177

TEXT: The current-voltage characteristics of tunnel diodes can easily be displayed oscillographically but there is some difficulty in measuring the actual currents and voltages at various points of such a characteristic. An instrument has therefore been designed by means of which it is possible not only to display the characteristics but also to provide two variable coordinate axes. The system is illustrated in the block diagram of Fig. 1. The coordinate axes are "generated" by polarized relays,  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  which, together with the measurement bridge, are fed from the 50 c.p.s. mains. The signals proportional to the voltage and current of the diode  $U_x$  and  $U_y$ , taken from the measuring bridge (see the figure), are applied to X and Y plates  
Card 1/5

Oscillographic method ....

S/120/65/000/001/055/072  
E192/E582

of the oscillograph by the normally closed contacts of the relays  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ . The voltage to the X input is applied through a phase-inverter. The supply voltage to the bridge is produced by a full-wave rectifier circuit so that the characteristic is traced on the screen four times per cycle. The winding of  $P_1$  is connected to the mains through a large reactance and that of  $P_2$  through a resistance so that the current and the operating instant of  $P_1$  are shifted by approximately  $90^\circ$  relative to the supply voltage of the bridge. Thus during the first-quarter period the current-voltage characteristic of the diode is traced while during the second quarter a direct voltage  $E_1$  is applied to the X input and an alternating voltage from the measuring bridge is fed to the Y input; a horizontal straight line is thus traced on the screen, its position being dependent on  $E_1$ . Similarly, a horizontal straight line whose position is dependent on the direct voltage  $E_2$  (see the figure) is traced during the fourth-quarter period. The two straight lines can be made to intersect at any required point of the characteristic by changing  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ . There are 5 figures.  
Card 2/3

Oscillographic method ....

S/120/63/000/001/053/072  
E192/E582

of the oscillograph by the normally closed contacts of the relays  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ . The voltage to the X input is applied through a phase-inverter. The supply voltage to the bridge is produced by a full-wave rectifier circuit so that the characteristic is traced on the screen four times per cycle. The winding of  $P_1$  is connected to the mains through a large reactance and that of  $P_2$  through a resistance so that the current and the operating instant of  $P_1$  are shifted by approximately  $90^\circ$  relative to the supply voltage of the bridge. Thus during the first-quarter period the current-voltage characteristic of the diode is traced while during the second quarter a direct voltage  $E_1$  is applied to the X input and an alternating voltage from the measuring bridge is fed to the Y input; a horizontal straight line is thus traced on the screen, its position being dependent on  $E_1$ . Similarly, a horizontal straight line whose position is dependent on the direct voltage  $E_2$  (see the figure) is traced during the fourth-quarter period. The two straight lines can be made to intersect at any required point of the characteristic by changing  $E_1$  and  $E_2$ . There are 5 figures.

Card 2/3

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.; REZNIKOV, I.L.; TANAYEV, A.F.

Dehydration of carnallite in industrial fluidized bed  
furnaces in a stream of furnace gases containing hydro-  
gen chloride. TSvet. met. 37 no.11:70-74 N '64. (MIRA 13:4)



REZNIKOV, I.L.; TANAYEV, A.F.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.V.

Material and heat balance of kilns for the dewatering of  
carnallite in a fluidized bed. TSvet.met. 38 no.10:53-58  
O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.Ya.

Paleographic study of continental formations by Russian geologists  
in the 19th century. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. geol. 29 no.7:70-84 JI '64  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

15-57-2-1201

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,  
p 3 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Tikhomirov, V. V., Solov'yev, Yu. Ya.

TITLE: Geology in the Works of Agricola (Geologiya v trudakh  
Agrikoly)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Vopr. istorii yestestvozn. i tekhn. Nr 1, Moscow,  
AN SSSR, 1956, pp 146-150.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.Ya.

Actualism and problems of paleogeography in K.F. Kul'e's works.  
Och. po ist. geol. znan. no. 9:166-182 '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Kul'e, Karl Frantsevich, 1814-1858)  
(Paleogeography)

SOLOV'YEV, Yu.Ya.

Ancient seacoast lines in the Russian geology in the second part  
of the 19th century. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 28 no.6:58-72  
Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Geologicheskly institut AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Shorelines)

SOLOV'YEV, Z.A.; ABRAROV, O.A.

Effect of solution acidity on cathodic polarization during the electrodeposition of cobalt and nickel [with English summary in insert]. Zhur.fiz.khim. 30 no.7:1572-1578 J1 '56. (MLBA 9:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii, Moskva.  
(Nickel plating) (Cobalt plating)

BLYUGER, F.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOLOV'YEV-KHOLMOGOROV, V.V., inzh.

Strength and deformation of spherical joints of reinforced concrete  
columns. Prom. stroi. 42 no.4:25-29 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

MATUSCVSKIY, M.; SCLCV'YEV-SEDCY, V.

Thus a song was born. Starsh.-serzh. no.2:25 F '6i. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Songs)



SOLOV'YEV-YAVITS, G.B., inzh.; GERSHKOVICH, D.L., inzh.

Construction of screen-shielded chamber. Vest.elektroprov. 31  
no.1:59-61 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Radio--Interference)

Investigation of Cathodic Polarization with Simultaneous  
Discharge of Ions of Iron and Tungsten. A. Eulov'eva and  
A. T. Vagramyan. (*Izvest. Akad. Nauk, S.S.S.R., Otdelenie  
Khim. Nauk*, 1964, Mar.-Apr., 230-235). The potential for  
alloy deposition is lower than for either pure metal and  
periodic variations of potential are absent.



SOLOV'YEVA, A.A.

Role of the nervous system in the pathogenesis of tumors and  
the basic factors in the development of this question. Vop.onk.  
6 no.1:3-13 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(TUMORS)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

SOLOV'YEVA A A

~~The effect of gases on the formation processes of some crystal phosphors. E. D. Klement, A. P. Malysheva, I. S. Nikova, and A. A. Solov'yeva. *Trudy Inst. Fiz. i Astron.*~~

*Ibid. Nauk. Rezon. S.S.R.* 1956, No. 6, 80-81.—The investigated phosphors were halogen salts of some metals of the 2nd group, activated with halogen salts of Cu, Pb, and Mn. The selected gases were Cl and F because of the small size dimensions and the large electronegativity. The substance and the activator were deposited in layers in vacuo and the transformation of the 2-layer system into a phosphor was directly observed by the appearance of a luminescence under ultraviolet irradiation. Cl produces luminescence immediately in CaCl<sub>2</sub> + CuCl and CdCl<sub>2</sub> + PbI<sub>2</sub> (or PbBr<sub>2</sub>). It takes 3-4 min. to transform KCl + CuCl into a phosphor. It also decreases to 60-100° the formation temps. of CdCl<sub>2</sub> + MnCl<sub>2</sub>, CdBr<sub>2</sub> + MnCl<sub>2</sub>, CaCl<sub>2</sub> + TiCl<sub>4</sub> in vacuo, which are 200-10°, 160-70° and 150-60°, resp. F has a still more intensive action, since it transforms CaCl<sub>2</sub> + TiCl<sub>4</sub> at room temp. instantaneously and CdCl<sub>2</sub> + MnCl<sub>2</sub> after short heating only. Gases increase the diffusion of the activator into the base material. The activator concn. in the surface layer generally decreases. Introduction of F changes the crystn. of certain layers. This is explained by "catalytic" action due to the formation of intermediate unstable products.  
S. Pakser

*Handwritten initials/signature*

5(4)  
AUTHORS: Ryskin, Ya. I., Zemlyanukhin, V. I., Solov'yeva, A. A.  
Derbeneva, N. A. SOV/78-4-2-23/40

TITLE: Investigation of the State of Water in Anhydrous Solutions of Uranyl Nitrate by the Method of Infrared Spectroscopy  
(Izucheniye sostoyaniya vody v nevodnykh rastvorakh uranil-nitrata metodom infrakrasnoy spektroskopii)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 2, pp 393-396 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper under discussion describes the investigation of the state of water in anhydrous solutions of uranyl nitrate by infrared spectroscopy. The following frequencies of the water spectrum were used in the determinations: frequency of the deformation vibration  $\nu_2 = 1645 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\lambda = 6.1\mu$ ),  $(\nu_1 + \nu_3) = 6882 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\lambda = 1.45\mu$ ) and  $(\nu_2 + \nu_3) = 5110 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $\lambda = 1.96\mu$ ).  $\nu_1$ ... frequency of the symmetrical valence vibration of the water molecule;  $\nu_3$ ... frequency of the asymmetrical valence vibration of the water molecule.

Card 1/2

SOV/78-4-2-23/40

Investigation of the State of Water in Anhydrous Solutions of Uranyl Nitrate  
by the Method of Infrared Spectroscopy

The spectra were recorded on the infrared spectrometer D-209 by quartz and NaCl-prisms. The solutions to be examined were produced by the dilution of hexa, tri, and dihydrates of uranyl nitrate in suitable solvents, as ether, acetone, and methylethylketone. The infrared absorption spectra of the hexa, tri, and dihydrates of uranyl nitrate in ether were recorded in the zone  $1.3-2.2\mu$ . The results show that two molecules of water are complexly bound in uranyl nitrate and are considerably deformed. The deformation degree depends on the nature of the solvent. The remaining water molecules of uranyl nitrate in organic solvents are bound less complexly to uranyl nitrate and show a comparatively slight degree of deformation. The spectra of uranyl nitrate in acetone and methylethylketone show analogous phenomena. There are 4 figures and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1957

Card 2/2

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Ryskin, Ya. I., Shvedov, V. P., Solov'yeva, A. A. SOV/78-4-10-16/40

TITLE:

Infrared Absorption Spectra of Solutions of Uranyl Nitrate in Ethers and Ketones

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 10, pp 2268-2275 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper the IR-spectrum region of the inner vibrations of the  $\text{NO}_3^-$ -ion in nonaqueous solutions of hydrated uranyl nitrates is discussed. The analysis of the absorption bands of the crystal water in such solutions was dealt with in reference 10. The absorption spectra were taken by means of the D-209 spectrometer of the firm Hilger under assistance of N. D. Delektorskaya. The spectra of the concentrated solutions of  $\text{UO}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $n = 2, 3, 6$ ) in diethyl ether, acetone and methyl-ethyl ketone are presented in figures 1-4, the frequencies of the absorption maxima in table 1. In the discussion of the results the authors point out the contradictory data in publications (Refs 11, 13-16, among them A. N. Sevchenko and B. I. Stepanov, Refs 14, 15). The maxima lying between

Card 1/2



SOV/78-4-10-16/40  
Infrared Absorption Spectra of Solutions of Uranyl Nitrate in Ethers and  
Ketones

1000 and 1515  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  are interpreted as vibrations of the anion and this assumption is confirmed by comparison with the spectrum of the thorium nitrate (Table 3). From this the following characteristic features of the structure of nonaqueous solutions of uranyl nitrate are derived: Irrespective of the content of water of hydration the ions  $\text{UO}_2^{2+}$  and  $\text{NO}_3^-$  are in direct contact with one another whereat the anion is noticeably deformed. The stability of the bonding of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  to the cation was also found in other nitrates, e.g. by Ye. F. Gross and V. A. Kolesova (Ref 20) in calcium nitrate. In the inner coordination sphere of the  $\text{UO}_2^{2+}$  ion two water molecules are retained irrespective of the degree of hydration. The central uranium atom is combined with two molecules of the solvent by way of the oxygen atoms. The authors express their gratitude to Yu. S. Samoylova for assisting in the experiments and to V. I. Zemlyanukhin and N. A. Derbeneva for advice and production of the preparations. There are 6 figures, 3 tables, and 21 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:  
Card 2/2

June 27, 1958

KASSIL', G. N., ORDYNETS, G. V., SOLOV'YEVA, A. D., GURSKIY, Yu. N.

"Functional State of the Suprarenal Cortex in Lesions of the Diencephalic Area."

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

From the Laboratory of Clinical Neurophysiology of the Academy of Sciences USSR  
at the Clinic of Nervous Diseases (Head--Professor N. I. Grashchenkov, active member  
of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR) of the First Moscow Order of Lening Medical  
Institute.

SOLOV'YAYA, A. D.; GRASHCHENKOV, N. I.; LATASH, L. P. (Moskva)

O klinicheskikh i elektroentsefalograficheskikh proyavleniyakh  
paroksizmal'nykh narusheniy bodrstvovaniya pri porazhenii gipotalammez-  
entsefal'noy oblasti u cheloveka

report submitted for the First Moscow Conference on Reticular Formation,  
Moscow, 22-26 March 1960.

VEYN, A.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.D.

Pathogenesis of Buschke's scleroderma. Vest.derm.i ven. <sup>34</sup>  
no.10:48-52 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN  
SSSR N.I. Grashchenkov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo  
instituta.

(SCLERODERMA)

VAYSFEL'D, I.L.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.D.

Influence of the adrenaline load on histamine metabolism under normal conditions and in diencephalic pathology. *Biul. eksp. i biol. med.* 50 no. 8:62-67 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz gruppy chlena-korrespondenta AN SSSR N.I. Grashchenkova pri otdelenii biologicheskikh nauk AN SSSR na baze kliniki nervnykh bolezney I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta. Rukovoditel' raboty - prof. G.N. Kassil'. Predstavlena deystv. chlenom AMN SSSR S.Ye. Severinym.  
(ADRENALINE) (HISTAMINE) (BRAIN--DISEASES)

KASSIL', G.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.D.

Adrenaline test under normal conditions and in certain forms of  
diencephalic pathology. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 61 no.2:256-264 '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Laboratoriya neyro-gumoral'noy regulyatsii Instituta vysshey  
nervnoy deyatel'nosti AN SSSR na baze kliniki nervnykh bolezney  
(zav. - prof. N.I.Grashchenkov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina  
meditsinskogo instituta.  
(ADRENALINE)

(DIENCEPHALON--DISEASES)

GRACHENKOV, N.I.; YEM, A.M.; KLOV'YEV, I.D.; MAL'TSEVA, V.S.

Periodical disease (clinical aspects and pathogenesis). Zhur.  
nevr. i psikh. 64 no.9:1522-1526 '64. (MIR 17:12)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii AMN SSSR  
(zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.I. Grachenkov), Moskva.

KASSIL', G.N.; GEKHT, B.M.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.D.; UGOLEVA, S.V.

Insulin test in the clinical aspects of diencephalic pathology.  
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.9:1327-1333 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Laboratoriya neyro-gumoral'noy regulyatsii AN SSSR i  
laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii (zaveduyushchiy - prof.  
N.I. Grashchenkov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.



GRASHCHENKOV, N.I.; GERSHI, B.N.; ZHUKOVICH, N.I.

Diagnosis of hypothalamus lesions. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.8:  
1121-1126 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya klinicheskoy neyrofiziologii AMN SSSR i laboratoriya  
neyro-gumoral'noy regulyatsii (zav. - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov) AN  
SSSR, Moskva.

BOCHAROV, A.P.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.F.

Occupational diseases in natural silk production. Med. zhur. Vzb.  
no.12:46-48 D '61. (MIRA 1962)  
(TEXTILE WORKERS...DISEASES AND HYGIENE)  
(SILK MANUFACTURE...HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

BOCHAROV, A.P.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.F. (Fergana)

Bombyx mori toxins and their effect on the human body. Cig.  
truda i prof.zhb. no.11:47-49 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Oblastnoy kozhno-venerologicheskoy dispensar, 2-ya polikli-  
nika 2-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy.  
(SILKWORMS—TOXICOLOGY)

KUDRYAVTSEVA, F.A.; SHABASHOVA, Z.N.; GOLUBEVA, Kh.A.; YABLOKOVA, Z.I.;  
MOROZOV, P.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, A.G.

Using direct white dyes for the finishing of underwear cotton  
fabrics. Tekst.prom. 21 no.9:57 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)  
(Cotton finishing)

SOLOV'YEVA, Anna Grigor'ievna; LEZERSON, V.K., otv. red.; BELIKOV, V.S., red.;  
MAZEL', Ye.I., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of telephony and telephone central offices using  
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[Geographical studies] Geograficheskie raboty. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
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Rapid method of complete patho-morphological examination of semiliquid and liquid tissue preparations. Arkh. pat., Moskva 14 no.6:87-88 Nov-Dec 1952.  
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L 19580-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 IJP(c)/AFWL JD/JO

ACCESSION NR: AP4044652

S/0048/64/028/008/1346/1353

AUTHOR: Shul'man, A.R.; Kirsanova, T. S.; Solov'yeva, A. I.; Matadze, D. L.

TITLE: Evaporation of barium oxide from tungsten and molybdenum substrates (Report, 11th Conference on Cathode Electronics held in Kiev, 11-18 Nov. 1963)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 28, no. 8, 1964, 1346-1353

TOPIC TAGS: oxide cathode, barium inorganic compound, cathode coating

ABSTRACT: In view of the fact that the service life of many thermionic cathodes is largely determined by the rate of evaporation of the active coating, in the present paper there was investigated the evaporation of the conventional coating - barium oxide - from tungsten and molybdenum substrates. An earlier study (Yu.G.Ptushinskiy and B.A.Chuykov, Radiotekhnika i elektronika 7,687,1962) indicated that the vaporization process may be a two-stage one. The procedure employed was similar to that used by other investigators: the barium oxide was coated on a tungsten (molybdenum) ribbon which was heated and its thermionic emission (work function) measured; parallel to the specimen ribbon and at a distance of 2-2.5 mm from it there was a "collector" ribbon onto which some of the evaporated material settled. The emission from this was also measured. The possibility of chemical reaction of the barium oxide with the substrate is discussed. The heating temperatures ranged from about 900

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to 2000°K. The results are presented in the form of curves giving the temperature and heating time dependences of the emission current, the rate of vaporization and the heat of evaporation. It was found that determination of the parameters characterizing the evaporation of barium oxide films adsorbed on W and Mo is more complicated than analogous measurements for alkali and alkaline earth coatings. The difficulty stems in part from the fact (demonstrated in the present experiments) that the deactivation curve for an oxide coating does not agree with the true desorption curve. The heat of evaporation appears to depend on the temperature and on the degree of coating. Consequently, the rate of vaporization and the effective service life of the coating should also depend on both these factors. Orig.art.has: 2 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: EC, EM

NR REF SOV: 007

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

2/2

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1. Institut virusologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

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So: Sira-Si-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

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So: SIRA - 81-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

Admiral, A. I.

Solov'yeva, A. I., and Ioyarkova, L. V. Fusarium Wilt (F. vasinfectum) of Egyptian Cotton,  
State Publishing House of Uzbek SSR, Tash-kent, 1983, 87 pp. 14x21cm 50k

So: SIRA - 81-90-85, 15 Dec 1983



С. А. М.  
СОЛОНЬЕВА, А. И.

SOLONIEVA (Miss A. I.) & POLYARKOVA (Miss L. V.). BILIT XAOMYATSHUKA. [Wilt of Cotton.] Tashkent Agricultural Publishing Department, Uzbekistan Soviet Republic, 63 pp., 12 figs., 5 graphs, 1940. [Received January, 1947.]

In this study on cotton wilt (*Verticillium dahliae*) [R. A. M., xvii, p. 814; xxvi, p. 640] the authors state that the widespread and increasing occurrence of the disease causes serious damage to the cotton crops of the U.S.S.R., the losses in the non-resistant varieties being as high as 40 to 60 per cent. Examinations showed that *V. dahliae* inhabits the soil, living on organic matter. Temperatures of - 30° and 80° C. did not inactivate the fungus, while growth and germination of the microsclerotia were observed at temperatures ranging from 7° to 32° at 20 per cent. soil humidity, though increased moisture greatly stimulated their growth. *V. dahliae* attacks 27 different plants in Central Asia; cereals were found to be immune. The transmission of the disease by seeds appeared to be negligible.

Investigations during 1933-4 showed that lucerne is an extremely powerful wilt-reducing factor. Cotton grown in fields previously planted with lucerne showed only 6.2, 2.56, and 3 per cent. infection, whereas the controls showed 57.3, 50.6, and 43.8 per cent., respectively. In 1937 the variety 36M2 showed 27.5 per cent. infection after the use of fertilizers compared with 48 per cent. for the control. Dung had no marked effect on resistant varieties, non-resistant ones showed some increase of wilt after its application. The varieties Vakkona, 0208, 8797, 0214, and 4268 are resistant.

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"The Withering of Cotton." *Dr Biol Sci, Inst of Botany*  
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SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical  
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tions (14).

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The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr. 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
<u>Solov'yev, A. I.</u>	"Cotton Growing" Textbook	Ministry of Agriculture Uzbek SSR

80: W-30604, 7 July 1954

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Fodder Grasses and Edible  
Roots. //

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24931

Author : Solov'yeva, A. I.; Demina, A. A.

Inst : Not given

Title : Treatment of the Perennial Lupine Seedlings  
with Mineral Fertilizers

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchn.-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-1.  
in-t udobr. i agropochvoved., 1956, No 2,  
12-14

Abstract : Treatment of the perennial lupine with F<sub>8</sub>  
and K<sub>2</sub>h at the rate of 40 kg/ha by the active  
agent on sandy and sand-loamy podzol soils  
secured an addition to the green-mass  
harvest of 4.8 t/ha in the 1st year and 3.7  
t/ha in the 2nd year; addition to the seed

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24931

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652320018-3"  
c/ha in the 2nd year. Subsequently, addition  
to the winter rye harvest attained 3.6 c/ha.  
Tests were conducted by the Sudogorod  
Experimental Field in Vladimirskaya Oblast'. --  
S. A. Nikitin

Card 2/2

USSR / Plant Diseases--Cultivated Plants

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 16, 1958, 73326