TARAN, Yu. N.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4344

Soveshchaniye po teorii liteynykh protsessov, 4th

Kristallizatsiya metallov; trudy soveshchaniya (Crystallization of Metals; Transactions of the Fourth Conference on the Theory of Casting Processes) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 325 p. 3,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya. Komissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya.

Resp. Ed.: B. B. Gulyayev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: V. S. Rzheznikov; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Tikhomirova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and scientific workers. It may also be useful to technical personnel at foundries.

COVERAGE: The book contains the transactions of the Fourth Conference (1958) on the Theory of Casting Processes. [The previous 3 conferences dealt with hydrodynamics of molten metals (1955), solidification of metals (1956), and shrinkage processes in castings (1957)]. General problems in the crystallization of metals, including the crystallization of constructional steels, alloy steels with special properties, cast iron, and of nonferrous alloys, discussed. Recognition is given to D. K. Chernov and N. T. Gudtsov a[illegible] [illegible]ir students, B. B. Gulyayev and A. G. Spasskiy, for their contributions to t[illegible] understanding of the basic problems involved in the theory of crystallization of ferrous and nonferrous metals and alloys. Academician A. V. Shubnikov is also mentioned in connection with his work on the planning of research on crystal formation. References accompany several of the articles.

III. CRYSTALLIZATION OF SPECIAL-PROPERTY STEELS AND ALLOYS

IV. CRYSTALLIZATION OF CAST IRON

V. CRYSTALLIZATION OF NONFERROUS ALLOYS

S/137/61/000/011/089/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Taran, Yu. N., Progrebnoy, E. N., Yasskiy, D. I.

TITLE: On the crystallization mechanism of cast iron in revolving crystallizer rolls

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 3-4, abstract 11I4 (V sb. "Polucheniye izdeliy iz zhidk. met. s uskoren. kristallizatsiyey". Moscow-Kiyev, Mashgiz, 1961, 197-210)

TEXT: The authors cite the results of an investigation devoted to the study of the influence of the forming parameters upon the structure and the characteristics of cast iron sheet. The structural base of the cast iron sheet is formed by a ramified lattice of austenite dendrites, ledeburite inclusions are comparatively rarely encountered also in the middle of the sheet. As one recedes from the central zone, the size of the dendrites increases and at the edge portions of the sheet it is possible to observe the formation of large giant crystals with perfect dendrite form. The nucleation and growth of such crystals occurs in a wedge of molten metal without connection with crystallization of the surface films. The completion of their growth occurs in those

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portions of the melt which, in flowing over the roller surface, maintain the contact with that surface for a long time. In the process of growing, the large, little ramified dendrites of austenite deplete the surrounding liquid solution of Fe and in the interdendritic spaces ledeburite inclusions with fine structure are formed. Under high forming pressures, there is formed a nonuniform (over the sheet length) three-layered structure, which has a deleterious effect upon the characteristics of the sheet. It was established that the optimal interval of the roll pressure magnitude is from 60 to 130 kg/running cm of the sheet width. Forming of the sheet in this interval guarantees the sufficiently homogeneous structure and satisfactory mechanical characteristics of the sheet.

A. Savel'yeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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CHERNOVOL, A.V. [Chornovol, A.V.]; TARAN, Yu.N. [Taran, IU.M.]; PANCHINA, T.A. [Panchyna, T.O.]

Effect of calcium on the form of graphite inclusions in Fe-C-Si alloys. Dop.AN URSR no.7:911-914 '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN USSR i Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR V.N.Svechnikovym [Sviechnykov, V.M.].
(Iron-carbon-silicon alloys) (Calcium)

KRIVOSHEYEV, A. Ye.; TARAN, Yu. N.

Characteristics of the structure of high-strength two-layer rolls of chromium-nickel cast iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 5 no.12:131-137 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

(Rolls(Iron mills)
(Iron-nickel-chromium alloys—Metallography)

CHERNOVOL, A.V.; TARAN, Yu.N.

Inoculation of cast iron by zinc. Lit.proizv. no.4:19-20 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Cast iron—Metallurgy) (Zinc)

"AKAN, Yu.N.; CHERNOVOL, A.V.

Effect of the rate of cast iron cooling on the efficiency of inoculants. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.9:181-184 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

CHEKMAREV, A.P., adademik; GRUDEV, A.P., kand. tekh.nauk; TARAN, Yu.N., kand. tekhn.nauk; ZIL'BERG, Yu.V., inzh.; KURILENKO, V.Kh., inzh.; DERGACH, A.Ya., inzh.; LITINSKIY, D.M., inzh.; NUSTEROVA, G.V., inzh. SAMOYLENKO, V.D., inzh.

Reducing metal sticking on the rolls during the hot rolling of stainless tubes. Stal' 23 no.7:631-635 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. AN UkrSSR (for Chekmarev).
(Pipe mills) (Steel, Stainless)

TARAN, Yu.N. [Taran, IU.M.]; CHERNOVOL, A.V. [Chornovol, A.V.]

Formation of spherulitic graphite. Dop. AN URSR no.11:1486-1489 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Institut problem lit'ya AN UkrSSR.

KRIVOSHEYEV, A.Ye.; TARAN, Yu.N.

Characteristics of the microstructure of rolls made of nickel-manganese cast iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 7 no.2:147-152 '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

SUNINA, Yu.K.; ZARAN, Yu.N.

Use of polarized light during the micronanalysis of alloyed cast iron. Zav.lab. 30 no.4:463 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

TARAN, Yu.N. (Dnepropetrovsk); LEV, I.Ye. (Dnepropetrovsk); YATSENKO, A.I. (Dnepropetrovsk); BELAY, G.Ye. (Dnepropetrovsk); Prinimali uchastiye: GERASIMCVA, T.I., inzh.; KURASOV, A.N.

Specific features of the eutectic crystallization of cast iron inoculated with cerium. Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.3:131-139 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

KRIVOSHEYEV, A.Ye., doktor tekhn.nauk; TARAN, Yu.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; [illegible], Yu.K., inzh.

Investigating the isothermal decomposition of austenite in white chromium-nickel cast iron. Lit. proizv. no.7:22-24 Jl '45. (MIRA 18:8)

BUNINA, Yu.K.; TARAN, Yu.N.

Kinetics of the isothermal transformations of austenite in white chromium-nickel cast iron. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.6: 151-155 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

KRIVOCHEYEV, A.Ye.; TARAN, Yu.N.; KALININA, L.T.; NIKOLAYEV, N.A.

Effect of anomalous structure on the properties of chilled magnesium cast iron. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.7:169-174 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

BUNIN, K.P.; LEV, I.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; SNAGOVSKIY, V.M., inzh.; TARAN, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Structure of white chromium cast iron. Lit. proizv. no.9:23-24 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UkrSSR (for Bunin).

TARAN, Yu.N.; NOVIK, V.I.

Exposure of the granular structure of cementite in white cast iron. Zav. lab. 31 no.9:1110-1111 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii imeni Bardina.

TARAN, Yu.N.; SNAGOVSKIY, V.M.; LEV, I.Ye.

Microscopic division of the carbide phases in Fe - C - Cr alloys.
Zav. lab. 31 no.9:1111-1112 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut chernoy metallurgii imeni Bardina.

LEV, I.Ye.; BELAY, G.Ye.; TARAN, Yu.N.; YAVSENKO, A.I.

Investigating the distribution of cerium in cast iron with the help of an electron probe. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 20 no.2:236-242 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii, Dnepropetrovsk.

TARAN, Yu. V.

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S/120/60/000/004/006/028
B032/B414

AUTHORS: Abov, Yu.G., Bobotov, V.A., Gal'ko, A.D., Yermakov, O.N., Krupchitskiy, P.A., Taran, Yu.V., and Shatlovskaya, N.S.

TITLE: Production of Polarized Neutrons by Reflection From a Cobalt Mirror

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.4, pp.51-55

TEXT: The method of obtaining polarized thermal neutrons by reflection from magnetic mirrors was described by Hughes and Burgy (Ref.1) and Akhiyezer and Pomeranchuk (Ref.2). In order to obtain neutrons with practically a single spin state it is necessary that the component of the induction B which is parallel to the surface of the mirror should be greater than a certain minimum value. When this condition is satisfied practically all the reflected neutrons will have spins parallel to B. In the case of pure cobalt it can be shown, using the data of Shull and Wollan (Ref.3), that B $\geqslant$ 11200 gauss. Strictly speaking, this is the condition for the quantity B - H where H is the magnetic field in the gap of the magnet. According to Bozort (Ref.4) the saturation value of B - H is 17900 gauss. As a result, the condition for complete polarization of neutrons reflected from a

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magnetized mirror of pure cobalt can be written down in the form

$$(B - H) \geqslant 63\% \, (B - H)_s \qquad (1)$$

The present authors have used these ideas to produce polarized neutrons. The apparatus employed is shown schematically in Fig.2. A narrow vertical neutron beam was formed by a collimator which was 1.2 m long and had a rectangular slot of 110 x 3 mm. The neutron flux at the exit of the collimator was 4×10^7 neutrons/cm^2 sec. The cobalt mirror-polarizer was fixed between the magnet poles. The magnet-mirror system could be adjusted to the required position and in order to obtain a definite separation between the direct and the reflected beams a special brass screen, which could be adjusted with the aid of a micrometer screw, was provided. The cobalt mirrors employed were 100 mm x 500 mm x 40 μ. The cobalt was deposited electrolytically on a 5 mm thick copper plate. The analyzing mirror was held in another magnet and was also adjustable.

Card 2/4

LUSHCHIKOV, V.I.; MANENKOV, A.A.; TARAN, Yu.V.

[Dynamic polarization of protons in hydrogen peroxides and tertiary butyl] Dinamicheskaia poliarizatsiia protonov v perekisiakh vodoroda i tretichnogo butila. Dubna, Ob"edinennyi in-t iadernykh issl., 1961. 7 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Protons) (Hydrogen peroxide) (Butoxy group)

/61/003/011/037/056
/B138

AUTHORS: Lushchikov, V. I., Manenkov, A. A., and Taran, Yu. V.

TITLE: Dynamic polarization of protons irradiated polyethylene

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 11, 1961, 3503-3508

TEXT: The authors investigated possibilities of producing targets with aligned protons. Some experiments with polyethylene are described with reference to work carried out by C. Hwang and T. M. Sanders (Ref. 3, see below). Fig. 1 shows the experimental arrangement by means of which simultaneous observations can be made of nuclear magnetic resonance and electron paramagnetic resonance at helium temperatures. 1.9300-Mcps vibrations (H_{102}-mode) were excited in the cavity. The amplitude of the primary oscillations were kept at a low (~0.005 v) and constant level by means of an automatic level trimmer. Various types of polyethylene were studied: (1) ПЭВП1 (PEVP1) - viscosity 3.2 poise, (2) ПЭВП2 (PEVP2) - viscosity 2.6 poise, (3) ПЭНП (PENP) - low viscosity. The specimens were bombarded by fast neutrons for 20 hours at 65°C. The rise in proton polarization was determined in terms of the dynamic amplification factor η

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Dynamic polarization of protons... S/181/61/003/011/037/056
B108/B138

which is the ratio of the nuclear magnetic resonance signal in the case of saturation of the electron resonance of the F-centers to the signal without saturation of the F-centers. This factor increased with the molecular weight of the polymer chains. Between 1.6 and 190°K, f was practically independent of temperature. Nuclear spinlattice relaxation time was determined from the drop in the nuclear magnetic resonance signal. Both build-up and decay of nuclear magnetic resonance are characterized by two time components, a long one and a short one, which is some 30 % of the long component. This is explained by the existence of two kinds of protons. Protons near the F-centers have a short relaxation time, protons far from the paramagnetic centers have a long relaxation time. The polarization of the second kind is due to spin diffusion. F. L. Shapiro, V. A. Milyayev, P. A. Krupchitskiy, and B I Kikoyev are thanked for their interest and assistance. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 5 non-Soviet references. The two most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: G. Hwang, T. M Sanders. Proceedings of the 7-th International Conference on Low Temperature Physics, University of Toronto, p. 98, 1960; O. S. Leifson, C. D. Jeffries. Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 6, no. 3, 1961.

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Dynamic polarization of protons... S/181/61/003/011/037/056
B108/B138

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR Moskva
(Institute of Physics imeni P. N. Lebedev AS USSR Moscow)

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1961

Legend to Fig. 1: Г1 - 900-kcps-generator, Г2 - nuclear magnetic resonance generator, Г3 - ЗГ-12 (ZG-12) audio-frequency oscillator, У1 - hf-amplifier, У2 - lf-amplifier, У3 - 860-cps resonance amplifier, У4 - automatic frequency control amplifier, Д - detector, Сд - synchronous detector, Кд - crystal detector, Пк - klystron supply, saturation clystron, Ат - attenuator, Сн - matched load, Фц - ferrite rotor, Гк - helium cryostat, Ад - nitrogen Dewar, К - coaxial cable, р. - resonator cavity, М.К. - modulator coils, М.Г.О. - water-cooled magnet, О - oscilloscope, Сп. - ЭПП-09 (EPP-09) recorder.

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GUL'KO, A.D.; TARAN, Yu.V.

Production and use of polarized resonance neutrons. Atom.energ. 10 no.5:506-508 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Neutrons)

S/181/63/005/001/036/064
B108/B180

AUTHORS: Lushchikov, V. I., Manenkov, A. A., and Taran, Yu. V.

TITLE: Dynamic polarization of protons in lanthanum-magnesium binary nitrate

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 1, 1963, 233 - 236

TEXT: Earlier work on the dynamic polarization of protons (FTT, 3, 3503, 1961) is continued here. $(La,Ce)_2Mg_3(NO_3)_{12}\cdot 24H_2O$ single crystals were grown from a saturated $La_2Mg_3(NO_3)_{12}$ solution with an appropriate addition of $Ce_2Mg_3(NO_3)_{12}$. The sample was placed in a resonator so that the hexagonal crystal axis was always perpendicular to H_0 the external magnetic field. In this position, $g_\perp = 1.83$ for the Ce^{3+} ion. The increase in the polarization of the protons in the crystal on saturation of the epr was determined from the increased amplitude of the nmr signal from the proton. With fixed epr frequency typical polarization peaks were observed at $H_0 \pm \frac{\Delta H}{2}$, which corresponds to the forbidden transition at the frequency

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$\nu_{exc} \mp \nu_{nucl}$. The greatest increase in polarization was found at 1.6°K in a field of 3700 oe for a crystal with 0.5% Ce. In this case, the proton polarization was 170 times greater than in thermal equilibrium. This decreases somewhat when the temperature falls to 1.5°K. Measurements of the coefficient of dynamical increase in polarization in dependence on the power of epr saturation showed good agreement with the simple phenomenological theory of spin diffusion (O. S. Leifson, C. D. Jeffries. Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 6, no. 3, 1960; Phys. Rev., 122, 1781, 1961). The same applies to the nuclear spin-lattice relaxation time in dependence on the Ce^{3+} concentration in the range 0.2 - 1% (at constant temperatures between 1.5 and 1.7°K). Between 1.5 and 1.7°K, the relaxation time is proportional $T^{-4\pm1}$ at any Ce^{3+} concentration. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR, Moskva
(Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1962

S/181/63/005/002/009/051
B104/B186

AUTHORS: Kessenikh, A. V., Lushchikov, V. I., Manenkov, A. A., and Taran, Yu. V.

TITLE: Proton polarization in irradiated polythene

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 443 - 454

TEXT: The aim is to find materials suitable for polarized proton targets, and to investigate the physical properties of irradiated polythene. To this end the studies of dynamic polarization in high-density polythene irradiated with fast protons (V. I. Lushchikov, A. A. Manenkov, Yu. V. Taran, FFT, 3, 3503, 1961) were continued. The dynamic nuclear polarization was measured at 77, 4.2 and 1.6°K in a magnetic field of ~3400 oe using a device described in a previous paper. The 17×9·6 mm test pieces were placed in the coil of an autodyne n.m.r pickup, with the axis of the coil perpendicular to the long side of the resonator. H_{102} oscillations with a frequency of 9440 Mc/s were set up in the resonator. The dynamic polarization factor of the protons was determined from the amplification factor of the n.m.r. signal at saturated e.p.r. of the free radicals formed when the

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S/181/63/005/002/009/051
B104/B186

polythene was irradiated. Results: In the He temperature range, the cross-relaxation under conditions of non-uniform e.p.r. line broadening plays an important part in the dynamic polarization of the nuclei. This can be used to explain the increase in the broadening of the dynamic nuclear polarization maxima as the temperature decreases, and the fact that the dynamic polarization factor does not depend on temperature. The time dependence of the n.m.r. lines is described as the sum of two exponents with relaxation times of T_1 and T_2. The nuclear relaxation depends linearly on T_1 and T_2, this result being contrary to theoretical predictions (O. S. Leifson, C. D. Jeffries, Phys. Rev., 122, 1781, 1961). It is explained on the assumption that the action zone of the paramagnetic centers is equalized at the expense of fast spin diffusion. The dynamic polarization coefficient depends linearly on the molecular weight of the initial material. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev AS USSR); Nauchno-issledovatelskiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova, Moskva. (Scientific Physicochemical Research Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Moscow)

Proton polarisation in...

S/181/63/005/002/009/051
B104/B186

SUBMITTED: August 6, 1962

Card 3/3

L 17999-63 EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pc-4/Pr-4
RM/ww/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3001284 S/0181/63/005/006/1640/1642 74

AUTHORS: Kessenikh, A. V.; Lushchikov, V. I.; Manenkov, A. A.; Taran, Yu. V. 68

TITLE: Relaxation and dynamic polarization of protons in polyethylenes

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 6, 1963, 1640-1642

TOPIC TAGS: proton, dynamic polarization, spin diffusion, nuclear magnetic resonance, polyethylene, molecular weight, ultra-high frequency

ABSTRACT: The authors started with data from V. I. Lushchikov, A. A. Manenkov, and Yu. V. Taran (FTT, 3, 3503, 1961) and A. V. Kessenikh, V. I. Lushchikov, A. A. Manenkov, and Yu. V. Taran (FTT, 4, 433, 1963) concerning the dependence of dynamic polarization in polyethylenes on the average molecular weight. They expected the coefficient of dynamic polarization to be about 60 when the molecular weight was 2.3×10^6. To test this view and to refine the results of the cited papers, they made this study on several samples of polyethylene bombarded by fast neutrons. Measurements were made on a setup described in the first of the above papers, at 77, 4.2, and 1.6K. These experiments have shown that within the limits of experimental accuracy the resolution of dynamic polarization at ultra-high-frequency output and restoration of nuclear polarization after removal of nuclear-

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L 17999-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001284

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magnetic-resonance saturation are described by exponents with identical value of the time of nuclear relaxation. This indicates that the theory of spin diffusion (G. R. Khutsishvili (ZhETF, 42, 1311, 1962)) is equally applicable to dynamic polarization. The measured values of dynamic polarization proved to be smaller than expected and the authors ascribe the difficulty of demonstrating dependence of this property on molecular weight to peculiarities in the technology of preparing the samples. "In conclusion the authors thank B. I. Kokorev for his aid in the work and they thank V. L. Karpov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, for a number of interesting discussions. They also take this opportunity to express their thanks to T. I. Terekhov and Yu. P. Vy*rskiy for determining the molecular weight of one sample and N. A. Slovokhotov for studying the infrared spectrum of the same sample." Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova, Moscow (Physical and Chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 21Jan63 DATE ACQ: 01Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, MA NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

TARAN, Yu.V.

Design of a neutron spin rotator. Atom. energ. 15 no.5:413-414 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

L 13849-63 EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3003158 S/0056/63/044/006/2185/2187 53 57

AUTHOR: Taran, Yu. V.; Shapiro, F. L. 79

TITLE: Some methods for polarization and analysis of polarization of intermediate energy neutrons

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiziki, v. 44, no. 6, 1963, 2185-2187

TOPIC TAGS: medium energy neutrons, polarization, analysis of polarization, compound nucleus spin

ABSTRACT: Some possibilities are discussed for the polarization and analysis of polarization of neutrons with resonant energies and higher, based on the spin dependence of the nuclear interactions. It is shown that a promising method is to use polarized He sup 3 as an analyzer of neutron polarization. The possible use of a polarization analyzer to measure the depolarization on resonance scattering of neutrons in an unpolarized target. The energies at which these methods can be used are discussed. The strong dependence of the depolarization of the neutrons on the spin of the compound nucleus makes it also possible to determine this spin with sufficient accuracy by measuring the polarization of the scattered neutrons. "In conclusion, the authors take

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L 13849-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3003158

this opportunity to thank V. N. Yefimov for valuable discussions." Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ob''yedinennyy institut yaderny'kh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 02Apr63	DATE ACQ: 23Jul63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: 00	NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 022

Card 2/2

L 16907-63 EPR/EWT(l)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/EPF(n)-2 AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C)/SSD
Pu-4/Ps-4 WW/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3005305 S/0056/63/045/002/0394/0396

AUTHOR: Neganov, B. S.; Parfenov, L. B.; Lushchikov, V. I.; Taran, Yu. V. 76

TITLE: Dynamic proton polarization at 0.5°K 74

SOURCE: Zhur. eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 45, no. 2, 1963, 394-396

TOPIC TAGS: dynamic proton polarization, proton spin lattice relaxation, electron proton resonance, lanthanum double nitrate, cerium impurity

ABSTRACT: Results are reported of preliminary experiments on dynamic proton polarization (DPP) in crystals of $La_2Mg_3(NO_3)_{12}.24H_2O$ with paramagnetic cerium concentration of 0.8% (relative to the lanthanum) at approximately 0.5°K; the experiments were intended to increase the polarization and check the dependence of the proton polarization amplification coefficient on the external magnetic field at fixed electron proton resonance (EPR) frequency, the dependence of the amplification coefficient on the microwave power used to saturate the EPR, and the temperature dependence of the proton spin-lattice relaxation time. The maximum positive value of the amplification coefficient was 129 ± 10, corresponding in a field of 3500 Oe to a proton polarization 8 ± 0.5%. It was found that 1mW of microwave power

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L 16907-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3005305

2

was sufficient to obtain the maximum amplification coefficient (with resonator Q of approximately 1000). The proton spin-lattice relaxation has a time dependence in the form $T_{1n}^{-1} \sim T^{1.65 \pm 0.15}$ with $T_{1n} = 920 \pm 80$ sec at $T = 0.32 \pm 0.03°K$. It is therefore concluded that at temperatures below 1°K no reduction occurs in the amplification coefficient when the temperature of the sample is substantially decreased. The use of higher magnetic fields should yield proton polarizations near 100%. "In conclusion, the authors take this opportunity to thank Prof. F. L. Shapiro for his great interest and attention to this work."

ASSOCIATION: Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 01 Jun 63 DATE ACQ: 06Sep63. ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 00757-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5014197 UR/0386/65/001/002/0021/0027

AUTHOR: Lushchikov, V. I.; Taran, Yu. V.; Frank, A. I.

TITLE: Dynamic polarization of deutrons in a lanthanum-magnesium nitrate crystal

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. Pis'ma v redaktsiyu. Prilozheniye, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 21-27

TOPIC TAGS: deutron polarization, single crystal, deuterium, heavy water, lanthanum, magnesium compound, nitrate

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to polarize deuterium nuclei by the dynamic method. The specimen was a single crystal of binary lanthanum-magnesium nitrate $La_2Mg_3(NO_3)_{12}\cdot 24(H_2O + D_2O)$ with a 1% Nd^{142} impurity. Part of the ordinary water of crystallization in this crystal has been replaced by heavy water. Mass spectroscopic analysis showed a deuterium content in the crystal of 42%. It was found that polarization in excess of 10% is possible in a magnetic field of 20,000 oersteds at a temperature of 1°K, which is much greater than the 1.2% polarization attainable in solid deuterium. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 010

Card 1/1

L 5331-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC/EWG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(m)-2 IJP(c)
RDW/JD/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5021099 UR/0056/65/049/002/0406/0409

AUTHOR: Lushchikov, V. I.; Neganov, B. S.; Parfenov, L. B.; Taran, Yu. V.

TITLE: Dynamic polarization of protons in a rotating lanthanum-magnesium nitrate crystal

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 49, no. 2, 1965, 406-409

TOPIC TAGS: proton polarization, lanthanum compound, spin relaxation

ABSTRACT: A new method of polarizing nuclei in anisotropic crystals is proposed, consisting of rotating the crystals in a stationary magnetic field and a weak radio frequency field. The method is based on the theoretical predictions of A. Abragam (Cryogenics v. 3, 42, 1963) and C. D. Jeffries (Cryogenics v. 3, 41, 1963), wherein the spin temperature is rapidly decreased via spin-spin relaxation accompanied by rapid cooling of the system. The authors verified this method with single crystal $(La, Ce)_2Mg_3(NO_3)_{12}\cdot 24H_2O$, and obtained an appreciable increase in polarization. The experiments were made in fields from 2 to 6 kOe at saturation frequencies from 60 to 170 Mc with the crystal rotating uniformly at 30--600 rpm. The experiments were made at 1.3K. Amplification coefficients up to ~70 were obtained. The ampli-

Card 1/2

L 5331-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5021099

4

fication coefficient increased with decreasing cerium concentration and with increasing speed. Only positive polarization was obtained. Advantages of the method are much less stringent magnetic-field uniformity and stability tolerances, and the use of radio frequencies in the meter range instead of ultrahigh frequencies. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Ob"yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy (Joint Institute of Nuclear Research)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar65 44,55 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: NP, SS

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2 hd

LEV, Isaak Yefimovich; TARAN-ZHOVNIR, Yu.N., otv. red.; LIBERMAN, S.S., ved. red.; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Carbide analysis of cast iron] Karbidnyi analiz chuguna. Khar'kov, Metallurgizdat. 1962. 180 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Cast iron—Metallography)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

RUMANIA/General Biology. Cytology. Plant Cytology. B-2

Abs Jou : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 16, 1958, 71526

Author : Taranavschi, Ion T.; Nitroiu, Natalia; Jitariu, Gabriela; Melber, Dorothea

Inst : C. I. Parhon University

Title : Cytological Research of Intergeneric Sexual Hybrids, Neo-Aegilotriticum, Neo-Secelotriticum and WheatxWheatgrass, As Well As Parental Forms.

Orig Pub : An. Univ. "C. I. Parhon". Ser. stiint. natur., 1957, No 14, 129-140

Abstract : The hybrids of Neo-Aegilotriticum [Triticum vulgare Vill. x T. durum Desf. (2n = 56) x Aegilops ovata (2n = 28)] possess 2n = 42. During meiosis, abnormalities are observed, which are characteristic for hybrids; however,

Card : 1/2

pollen mother cells are observed in which meiosis proceeds normally, which reflects restoration of the cystological equilibrium. Neo-Secalotriticum is a prolific amphidiploid (2n = 56) which developed from cross breeding. T. vulgare (n = 21) with Secale cereale (n = 28) and of subsequent doubling of the chromosome in F_1. The hybrid T. durum var. melanopus and Hordeiforme x Agropyron repens and intermedium ssp. glaucum, which is promising for future selection, possesses in F_1 2n = 42, and in F_3 2n = 56, which the author explains by the appearance of amphidiploid gametes which join with haploid gametes. Parental forms were also investigated.

KAL'MANOVICH, M.A., inzh.; TARANCHEV, V.V., inzh.

Experience in adjusting and operating high-frequency protection channels on a 400 kv. power transmission line. Trudy VNIIE no.7:226-243 '58. (MIRA 16:12)

TARANCHUK, M.L.

Means of increasing the oil content of sunflower seeds and the gross yield of oil. Masl.-zhir.prom. 21 no.3:8-10 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Voroneshskaya ZOSS maslichnykh kul'tur.
(Sunflowers)

TARANCHUK, M.V., polkovnik, kandidat filosofskikh nauk; LYALIKOV, B.S., polkovnik redaktor; SOLOMONIK, P.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Factors bearing constantly on the outcome of war] Postoianno deistvuiushchie faktory, reshaiushchie sud'bu voiny. Izd. 2-oe, dop. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo Ministerstva obor. SSSR, 1954. 133 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:4)

(Military art and science)

TARANCHUK, N., elektromekhanik

Electric cranes on ships of the "Ugleural'sk" type. Mor.flot 21 no.1:30-33 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Teplokhod "Urgench."
(Electric cranes) (Ships--Equipment and supplies)

TARANC[illegible]WSKI, B.

4150. APPARATUS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE EXPLOSIVE LIMITS OF VAPOR-AIR MIXTURES OF COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS. [illegible]

USSR/Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers. J-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24743.

Author : Tarandi, K.
Inst :
Title : The Phosphorus Fertilizers Requirement of the Soils of Norther Estonia.

Orig Pub: Sotsialistlik pollumajandus, 1957, No 4, 147-149.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

TARANDI, K. T.

TARANDI, K. T.: "On the content of easily soluble compounds of phosphorus and potassium in the arable layer of field soils of the Estonian SSR." Estonian Agricultural Academy. Tartu, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences)

Source: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 28 1956 Moscow

KITSE, E., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; PIHO, A., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ROOMA, I., TARANDI, K., dots., sel'khoz. nauk; REINTAM,L., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; ARAK, A., red.

[Soil science] Mullateadus. [By] E.Kitse ja teised. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1962. 406 p. [In Estonian] (MIRA 17:10)

(18.5200); 2208; 2308; 2508

83551
S/135/60/000/009/010/015
A006/A002

AUTHORS: Kipnis, I. S., Shklovskiy, S. M., Tarandushko, Ye. A., Engineers

TITLE: Semi-Automatic and Automatic Plasma Cutting of Aluminum Alloys and Stainless Steel

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proisvodstvo, 1960, No. 9, pp. 31-32

TEXT: Air-arc cutting or drilling-out of parts at a Soviet plant were replaced by mechanized cutting using the IMET-105 (IMET-105) plasma torch, designed by the Institut metallurgii imeni A. A. Baykova AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov, AS USSR). Optimum cutting conditions were set up using a specially modified semi-automatic gas-cutting machine (Fig. 1). As the IMET-105 torch heated up very rapidly during the tests its design was modified as follows: the tungsten electrode holder rod was made of copper to ensure a better elimination of the heat; the contact surface of the welding cable connection with the tungsten electrode rod was enlarged; the welding cables of 50 mm^2 cross section were replaced by cables of 70 mm^2. After the aforementioned improvements had been brought about, the torch operation was stable without excessive heating of the current conducting parts. Optimum cutting speeds

Card 1/2

83551
S/135/60/000/009/010/015
A006/A002

Semi-Automatic and Automatic Plasma Cutting of Aluminum Alloys and Stainless Steel

obtained as a result of the tests are given in Table 1 and the quality of cuts produced at these speeds is shown in Table 2. Simultaneously, the authors investigated the effect of the plasma jet heat on the structure of the metal to be cut. It was established that plasma cutting caused only slight changes in the structure of the metal in the zone of cutting and did not affect the strength of the weld. As the semi-automatic machine cannot be used for cutting parts of complicated configurations, as gas cutting machine of the coordinate type was modified (Fig. 3). The cutting of parts was performed using master form plates. The modified machine was brought into use. The introduction of plasma cutting at the plant reduced labor consuming operations and metal consumption although the economical effect was diminished by the use of expensive argon. It is recommended to design a plasma torch operating on a cheaper gas, as e. g. nitrogen. There are 2 tables and 3 figures.

Card 2/2

1. TARANENKO, A. D.

2. USSR (600)

4. Lumber

7. Calculating changes in linear dimensions and lumber volume due to moisture. Der. i lesokhim. prom.. 1 no. 7 1952

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

1. Taranenko, A.D.

2. USSR (600)

4. Hygrometry

7. Simplified psychrometer for distant measurements. Les. prom. 12 no.12, 1952.

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

TARANENKO, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

The mechanics of swelling and shrinkage in wood. Der.prom.5 no.7:12-14 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Giprolesprom.
(Lumber--Drying)

TARNENKO, A.

What is the cause of the shrinking and swelling of wood and how does it occur?

p. 22 (FATPAR) Vol. 7, No. 1, Apr., 1957

SO: Monthly Index of East European Acessions (AEEI) Vol. 6, No. 11 November 1957

KRECHETOV, Ivan Vasil'yevich; TARANENKO, A.D., red.; SEDOVA, Z.D., red. izd-va; VDOVINA, V.M., tekhn. red.

[Use of flue gases for wood drying] Sushka drevesiny topochnymi gazami. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 269 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Lumber—Drying)

TARANENKO, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Autoclave-type drying chamber for lumber. Der. prom. 10 no.7:4-6 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Giprolesprom.
(Lumber—Drying)

TARANENKO, A.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

High-capacity lumber dryer. Der. prom. 11 no.9:19-20 S '62. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy derevoobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.

TARANENKO, A.L.

Calculation of nonlinear transitions in a single-band transmitter in multichannel telegraph operation with frequency multiplex and frequency modulation. Elektrosviaz' 18 no.9:33-39 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

TARANENKO, A.D.

Portable frequency dividers used for checking audio-frequency oscillators. Izm. tekh. no.4:91-93 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Frequency measurements) (Electronic instruments)

SOV/115-59-9-23/37

9(2), 28(2)

AUTHOR: Taranenko, A.D.

TITLE: A Portable Device for Checking Tube Voltmeters

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 9, p 43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Kuybyshevskaya gosudarstvennaya kontrol'naya laboratoriya (Kuybyshev State Control Laboratory), a compact device was developed for testing tube voltmeters on power frequency. This device consists basically of a commutator and four nonreactive, bifilar resistors of 9,000, 900, 90 and 10 ohms which form a voltage divider with the factors 10, 100 and 1,000. The device is to be used with reference voltmeters ASTV and AMV, whereby an additional 1 kiloohm resistor is used for the latter. The resistors have been certified for an accuracy of ± 0.02%. Auxiliary tables of the permissible errors of tube voltmeters VKS-7, VLU-2, LV-9, MVL-1, MVL-2 with the voltage division factors 10, 100 and 1,000 are attached to the instructions 210-54 of the Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov (Committee of Standards,

Card 1/2

A Portable Device for Checking Tube Voltmeters SOV/115-59-9-23/32

Measures and Measuring Instruments), 1959 [illegible]
There is 1 diagram.

Card 2/2

SELEZNEV, I.I., dotsent; TARANENKO, A.D., inzh.

Methodology for controlling the quality of the operation of radio broadcasting transmitters. Vest. sviazi 22 no.12:5-7 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Radio--Transmitters and transmission)

4443
8/106/63/000/001/002/007
A055/A126

6.4500
6.4800

AUTHORS: Seleznev, I.I., Safin, M.S., Taranenko, A.D.

TITLE: Method and apparatus for measuring the power of spurious radiation from short-wave transmitters

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 17- no. 1, 1963, 13 - 16

TEXT: The new method described in this article is based on the formulae:

$$p = \frac{U_{max}\, U_{min}}{W_f}\,, \qquad (1)$$

or

$$p = I_{max}\, I_{min}\, W_f\,. \qquad (2)$$

where p is the measured power passing through the feeder, W_f is the wave-impedance of the feeder, and U_{max}, U_{min}, I_{max} and I_{min} are, respectively, the voltages and currents in antinodal and nodal points of the line. The quantities α''_{max} and α''_{min} (deviations of the pointer) determined by the expressions

$$I_{max} = C_2\, \alpha''_{max}\,, \quad I_{min} = C_2\, \alpha''_{min}\,, \qquad (4)$$

Card 1/3

Method and apparatus for measuring the power of ....

where C_2 is a proportionality coefficient, are measured in the method, and the spurious radiation power is calculated with the aid of formula:

$$P = B_2 W_f \alpha''_{max} \alpha''_{min} , \quad (6)$$

B_2 ($B_2 = C_2^2$) and W_f being known. The measuring apparatus (Fig. 1) contains a single wire-loop 1 (75 mm in diameter) placed in an electrostatic shield. The distance between loop and feeder is 250 mm. The selective properties of the loop are used for separate measurement of antiphase and cophase wave power. The emf induced in the loop is applied, through the symmetrical h-f cable 2 and the active matching four-pole 3, to the h-f filter 4, which is a type "mk" iterative filter serving to suppress the fundamental frequency voltage. (The circuit diagram and the frequency response of the filter are reproduced in the article.) The voltage is next applied, through the balancing h-f transformer 5, to the frequency-selective microvoltmeter 6, which contains a sensitive receiver with calibrated amplification. The devices 3, 4, 5 and 6 are placed inside a grounded iron housing. The values of α''_{max} and α''_{min} are read on the scale of the microvoltmeter tuned to a determined harmonic-component frequency. In an experimental apparatus, the range of the harmonic-component frequencies was 30 to 140 Mc/s (adequate alterations permit reducing it to 3 Mc/s); the limits of the measured pow-

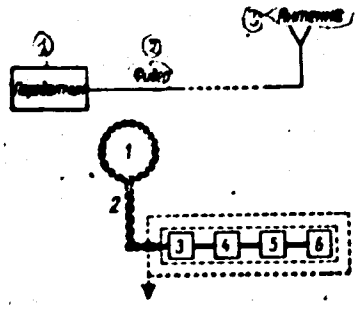
Card 2/3

Method and apparatus for measuring the power of ....

er were 1 μw and 50 w; the measurement precision was not less than ±25%. The determination of the proportionality coefficient B_2 is briefly described on a practical example at the end of the article. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1962

Figure 1: (1) - transmitter
(2) - feeder
(3) - antenna



Card 3/3

TARANENKO, A. F. Cand. Med. Sci.

Dissertation: "Comparative Pathologico-Histological Data on Guinea Pig Typhus Caused by Intercerebral Injection of the Virus, Rickettsia Prowazekii." Central Inst. for Advanced Training of Physicians. 10 Jun 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1947 (Project #17836)

MASHKOV, A.V.; TARASENKO, A.F.

Studies on pathogenesis of tularemia in experimental animals. Report No.3: Dynamics of multiplication of the causative agent and development of morphological changes in organs of white mice following subcutaneous administration of Pasteurella tularensis. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.8:122-125 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta vaktsin suborotok imeni Mechnikova.
(TULAREMIA, experimental,
multiplication of pathogens & morphol. changes after subcutaneous admin. of cultures (Rus))

TARANENKO, A.F.

Case of agraunlocytosis fillowing butadione therapy of rheumatic heart disease. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 4 no.5:48-50 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.S. Nesterov) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE, ther.
phenlbutazone causing agranulocytosis (Rus))
(AGRANULOCYTOSIS, etiol. & pathogen.
phenylbutazone ther. of rheum. heart dis. (Rus))
(PHENYLBUTAZONE, inj. eff.
agranulocytosis in ther. of rheum. heart dis. (Rus))

VORONKOVA, O.I.; NAUMOVA,A.A.; TARANENKO,A.F.; YUDIN. Yu.G.

Morphological changes in the chorion-allantoid membrane of chick embryos in blood cultures from leukemia patients. Vop. klin. pat. no.2:263-271 '61 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz nauchno-eksperimental'nogo otdela (zav. - doktor med. nauk O.I.Voronkova) i patologoanatomicheskogo otdela (zav. prof. S.B. Vaynberg [deceased]) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo.

TARANENKO, A.F.

Agranulocytosis developing after implantation of autoclaved spleen and immune agranulocytosis with favorable effect from cortisone therapy. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi no.7:47-48 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.S. Nesterov) Voronezhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(AGRANULOCYTOSIS) (CORTISONE) (SPLEEN)

BURMISTROV, S.I.; TARANENKO, A.G.

Quinonemonoxime bisulfates. Ukr. khim. shur. 22 no.5:620-622 '56.
(MLRA 10:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Quinone)

TARANENKO, A. G. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Secretory and motor function of the empty stomachs of horses in cases of varying compositions of fodder rations." Len, 1957. 19 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Len Vet Inst), 130 copies (KL, 3-58, 96)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Digestion, Stomach. T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70260

Author : Taranenko, A. G.
Inst : Leningrad Veterinary Institute
Title : The Secretory-Motor Functions of the Empty Stomach of the Horse Following Feeding with Rations of Different Compositions

Orig Pub : Avtoref. dis. kand. biol. n., Leningr. Vet. In-t, Leningrad, 1957

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

80

KONDRATENKO, A.B.; TARANENKO, A.G.; MILYAYEVA, P.K.; SEREDKINA, Ye.P.

Change in the ethyl fraction supply network to the ethyl benzene department. Prom. energe. 16 no.2:16 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Benzene)

TARANENKO, A.G.

Effect of mammary denervation on the amino composition of goat milk casein. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.4:454-458 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. From the Laboratory of Farm Animal Physiology and the Scientific Experimental Station, Institute of Physiology, U.S.S.R.
(UDDER--INNERVATION) (AMINO ACIDS)
(CASEIN)

TARANENKO, A.G.

Effect of prolactin on the basic components of goat's milk.
Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.12:1490-1495 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. From the Laboratory of Physiology of Farm Animals and Experimental Station, I.P.Pavlov Institute of Physiology, Leningrad.
(PITUITARY HORMONES) (GOAT'S MILK)

TARANENKO, A.G.

Influence of the thyroid gland on the amount of casein in milk and on its amino acid composition. Fiziol.zhur. 48 no.6:742-747 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhivotnykh i Nauchno-opytnaya stantsiya Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

(THYROID GLAND) (MILK--COMPOSITION) (CASEIN)

TARANENKO, A.G.

Effect of chronic stimulation of the afferent nerves of the mammary gland on the synthesis of milk proteins in goats. Fiziol.zhur. 51 no.3:350-356 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i biokhimii laktatsii Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

DANILENKO, S.I., kand. med. nauk; TARANENKO, A.M.

Be careful in working with poisonous chemicals. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.5:32-33 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Doverennyy vrach TSentral'nogo komiteta professional'nogo soyuza rabochikh i sluzhashchikh sel'skogo khozyaystva i zagotovok.

ACCESSION NR: AP4034714 S/0064/64/000/004/0272/0272

AUTHOR: Taranenko, A. S.; Belousova, G. A.

TITLE: Improvement in the technology of producing di- -naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine.

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promy*shlennost', no. 4, 1964, 272

TOPIC TAGS: dinaphthyl p phenylenediamine, production, process, purification

ABSTRACT: The proposed method for preparing di-b-naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine of higher purity than previously attained comprises: pouring a fine spray of a molten reaction mass of b-naphthol and p-phenylenediamine into strongly agitated hot (150C) ethylene glycol to form a suspension of the product in ethylene glycol. The hot suspension is filtered, the precipitate washed with 150C ethylene glycol and with hot water, centrifuged and dried at 100-120C. A 95% yield of di-β-naphthyl-p-phenylenediamine, melting 228-229C is obtained. Orig. art. has: 1 equation.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 1/2

L 51427-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c) Pc-4/Pr-4 RPL JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015487 UR/0286/65/000/008/002../0021
66.095.82

AUTHOR: Taranenko, A. S.; Glushkova, L. V.

TITLE: A method for producing N,N'-dinitroso-N,N'-diphenyl-*n*-phenylendiamine. Class 12, No. 170064

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 8, 1965, 21

TOPIC TAGS: diamine, hydrochloric acid, acetone, sodium nitrite

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing N,N'dinitroso-N,N'-diphenyl-*n*-phenylendiamine by treating N,N'-diphenyl-*n*-phenylendiamine with sodium nitrite in the presence of an acid. The quality of the product is improved by carrying out the process in the presence of hydrochloric acid and acetone.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimikatov dlya polimernykh materialov (Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Polymer Materials)

SUBMITTED: 08Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: OC, GC

Card 1/2

L 51427-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015487

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KOKHANOVA, L.V.; REDNIKOVA, T.A.; STARKOV, S.P.; YEGIDIS, F M ; TARANENKO, A.S.; ZOLOTAREVA, K.A.

Ion-exchange resins as catalysts in organic synthesis. Part 2: Arylalkylation of n-cresol with styrene on KU-1 and KU-2 cation exchange resins. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no.4:648-649 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimikatov dlya polimernykh materialov i Tambovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

LEBEDEV, Konstantin Borisovich; TARANENKO, B.I., otv. red.; PUSHKINA, L.I., red.; ZHUKOVA, N.D., red; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn. red.

[Production of calcium molybdate] Proizvodstvo molibdata kal'tsiia. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1962. 119 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Calcium molybdate)

BRISKMAN, A.M.; TARANENKO, D.S.

Problem of myoclonus epilepsy. Zhur.nerv.i psikh. 59 no.7:833-835 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Nervologicheskoye otdeleniya (zav. A.M. Briskman) Cherkasskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach G.I. Ivakhno).
(EPILEPSY, case reports,
myoclonus epilepsy (Rus))

TARANENKO, G. A.

25875. TARANENKO, G. A. Zhitatel'nost' tsel'nogo moloka pri kormlenii telyat myasnykh porod. Trudy Vsesoyuz. nauch.-issled. in-ta zhivotnovodstva, t. XVII, 1949, S. 93-106.—Bibliogr: 10 Nazv.

So. Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

USSR/Farm Animals. Swine Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35697

Author : ~~Tarasenko~~ G.A.
Inst : Not Given
Title : The Utilization of Travertine in the Fattening of Pigs (Ispol'zovaniye travertinov pri otkorme podsvinkov)

Orig Pub : Tr. Kubansk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 3 (31), 169-174

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

TARANENKO, [illegible].; KOZLOV, Yu.P.; BURLAKOVA, Ye.V.

Study of free radical processes in the tissues of irradiated animals. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.1:[illegible]-86 '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy biofiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Submitted July 8, 1965.

KOZLOV, Yu.P.; TAMBIYEV, A.Kh.; TARANENKO, G.A.

Free-radical states of some antibiotics. Dokl. AN SSSR 154 no. 3:718-720 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Karginym.

L 28841-66 EWT(m)
ACC NR: AP6018652 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0325/66/000/001/0082/0086

AUTHOR: Taranenko, G. A.; Kozlov, Yu. P.; Burlakova, Ye. V.

ORG: Department of Biophysics, Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Kafedra biofiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: Study of free radical processes in tissues of irradiated animals

SOURCE: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Biologicheskiye nauki, no. 1, 1966, 82-86

TOPIC TAGS: free radical, copolymerization, mouse, radiation biologic effect, organic amide, radiation injury

ABSTRACT: The method of inoculated copolymerization of acryl amid labelled with C^{14} was used to study the kinetics of free radical processes in certain tissues of animals exposed to radiation in doses of 600 and 1,500 r Three series of experiments were conducted with white mice. Acryl amide was administered: 1) 30 minutes before irradiation; 2) immediately after exposure; and 3) at various intervals after irradiation and four hours before decapitation. The degree of copolymerization of AA-C^{14} was determined by radiometric and historadioautographic methods. From the results of the experiment tissues of irradiated animals can be divided into three groups with respect to the character of free radical processes: tissues in which the concentration of free radicals did not differ from the norm (brain, blood erythrocytes, and

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muscles), tissues in which it exceeded the norm (liver, kidneys, and blood plasma), and tissues in which it was lower than the norm (spleen). The character of free radical processes is disrupted in various forms of radiation injury. In the post-radiation period (600 r.) regulation of free radical reactions is observed in a number of tissues. This is apparently associated with the development of restorative processes. No such regulation occurs with lethal doses on the order of 1,500 r. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

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TARANENKO, G. N.

X-ray observations on atypically progressing metastases of the bones. Vrach. delo no.6:34-36 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Diagnosticheskiy otdel (rukovoditel' - kand. med. nauk A. I. Pozmogov) Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo i onkologicheskogo instituta.

(BONES--TUMORS) (BONES--RADIOGRAPHY)

TARANENKO, G.V., insh.

Relay for protection from single-phase short-circuits to ground in 6 kv. networks in open pit mines. Prom.energ. 19 no.7:36-38 Jl '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

ALIKAYEV, V.A.; TARANENKO, I.L., veterinarnyy vrach; NIKOLAYEV, P.Ya., veterinarnyy vrach; MIKHAYLETS, R.M., veterinarnyy vrach; ARTEMENKO, I.A., veterinarnyy fel'dsher; MOSKALENKO, A.N., veterinarnyy fel'dsher; AL'BERTYAN, M.P., veterinarnyy vrach; SKARBOVENKO, V.I., veterinarnyy vrach; MOROZOV, A.I., veterinarnyy fel'dsher; VESHCHEVAYLOV, V.T., veterinarnyy vrach; LUZHENKO, I.U., veterinarnyy fel'dsher; RUDOMETKIN, Ya.L., veterinarnyy vrach; PARSHUTKIN, I.M., veterinarnyy vrach; GOLOVANOVA, A.I., veterinarnyy vrach; SHIPILOVA, N.M., veterinarnyy vrach; SPIROV, V.D., veterinarnyy vrach; BONDARENKO, V.N., veterinarnyy vrach; KOVAL', P.K., veterinarnyy fel'dsher; ZHAMSUYEV, B.TS., veterinarnyy vrach; APALEV, Ye.M., veterinarnyy vrach; KOLOTIY, N.A., veterinarnyy vrach

Diseases of the young animal, their prevention and treatment; based on data received by the editors. Veterinariia 39 no.1:49-54 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Besedinskaya rayonnaya veterinarnaya lechebnitsa, Kurskoy oblasti (for Taranenko). 2. Bo'she-Sosnovskaya rayonnaya lechebnita, Permskoy oblasti (for Nikolayev). 3. Aleksandrovskiy veterinarnyy uchastok, Voznesenskogo rayona, Nikolayevskoy oblasti, Ukrainskoy SSR (for Mikhaylets, Artemenko, Moskalenko). 4. Kolkhoz "40 let Oktyabrya", Tarliyskogo rayona, Moldavskoy SSR (for Al'bertyan).

(Continued on next card)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Simultaneous determination of ammonia and hydrogen sulfide in dark and colored liquids. I. Latenenko. *Coke and Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 1936, No. 3, 65-6.—The 100-cc. sample was heated at 100-130° in a Kjeldahl flask (250 cc.) for 30-40 min. The resulted gases were led, through a trap and Schiff water condenser, into 3 flasks: (1) with standardized H_2SO_4; (2) with I and (3) with Na_2SO_3. NH_3 and H_2S were detd. by titration in the usual way.

A. Pestoff

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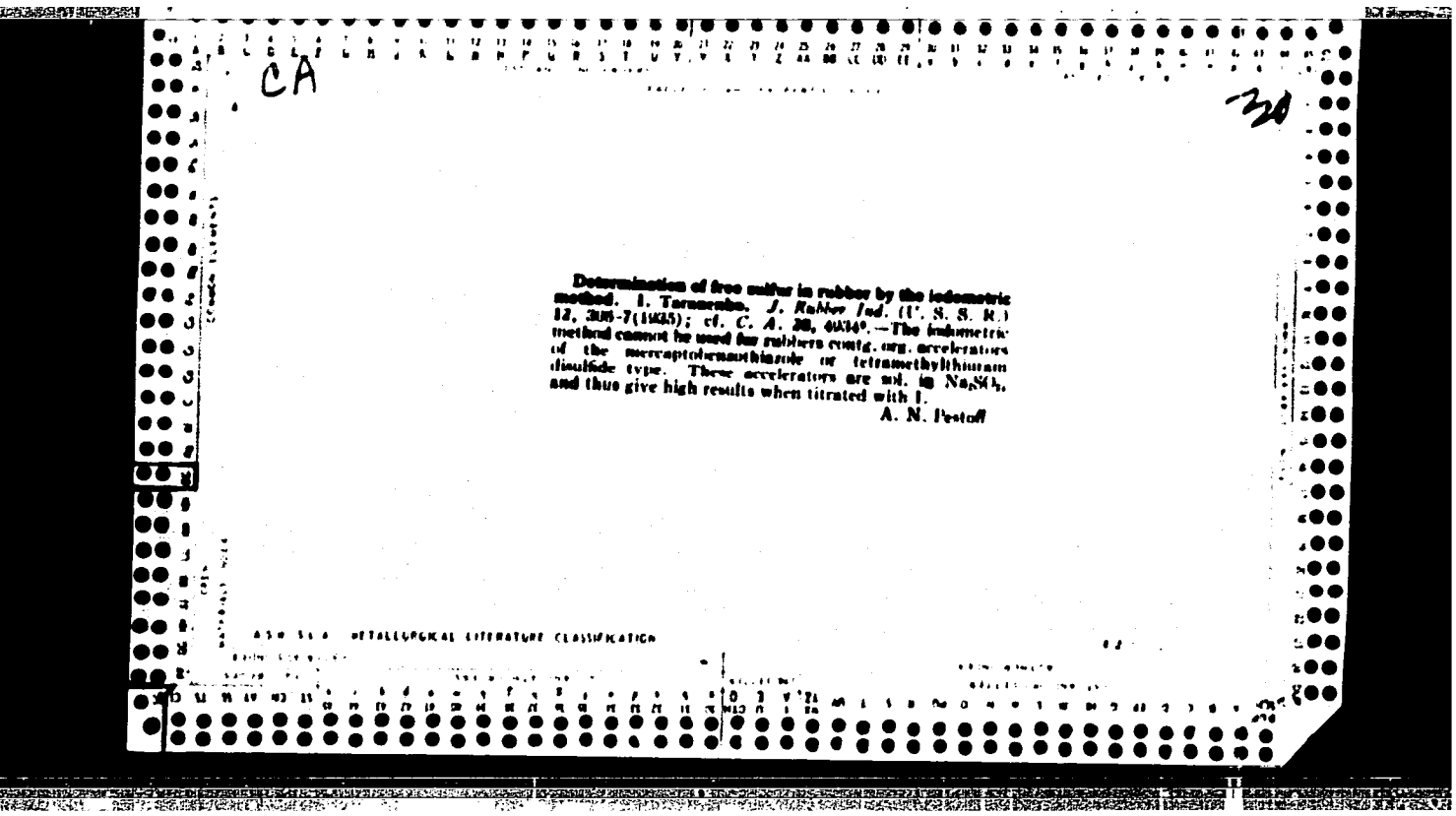

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Determination of free sulfur in rubber by the iodometric method. I. Tarumoto. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 308-7(1935); cf. *C. A.* 28, 6834⁹.—The iodometric method cannot be used for rubbers contg. org. accelerators of the mercaptobenzothiazole or tetramethylthiuram disulfide type. These accelerators are sol. in Na_2SO_3 and thus give high results when titrated with I.

A. N. Pestoff

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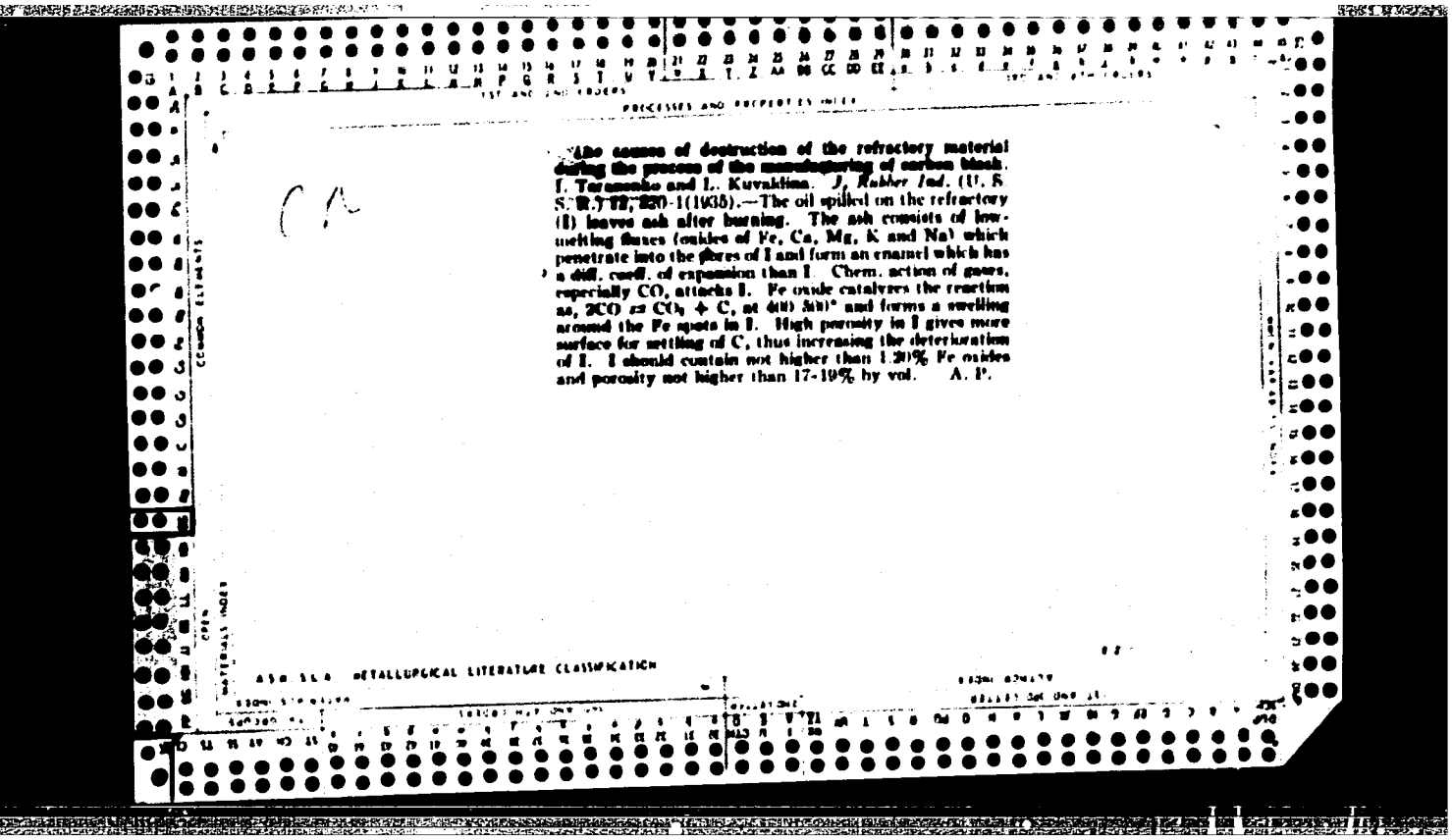

The causes of destruction of the refractory material during the process of the manufacturing of carbon black. I. Tarasenko and L. Kuvaldina. *J. Rubber Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 12, 220-1 (1935).—The oil spilled on the refractory (I) leaves ash after burning. The ash consists of low-melting fluxes (oxides of Fe, Ca, Mg, K and Na) which penetrate into the pores of I and form an enamel which has a diff. coeff. of expansion than I. Chem. action of gases, especially CO, attacks I. Fe oxide catalyzes the reaction as, $2CO \rightleftarrows CO_2 + C$, at 440–500° and forms a swelling around the Fe spots in I. High porosity in I gives more surface for settling of C, thus increasing the deterioration of I. I should contain not higher than 1.20% Fe oxides and porosity not higher than 17–19% by vol. A. P.