

VEL'YASHEV, L.

~~VEL'YASHEV, L.~~
In the typewriter department. Prom.koop. no.7:58-59 J1'55.
(MIRA 8:11)

1. Nachal'nik tsekha mashinopisi arteli imeni 800-letiya Moskv
(Typewriting)

VEL'YASHEV, Lev Nikolayevich; KRAVCHENKO, Semen Mikhaylovich;
BARINOVA, O.N., red.; TRUSCV, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Design and repair of office typewriters] Konstruktsia i
remont kantseliarskikh pishushchikh mashin. Moskva, Gos-
bytizdat, 1963. 198 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Typewriters)

VELYAVSKIY, A.M.

Increasing the mechanical resistance of iron castings and reducing machine weight. Proizv.-tekh.inform. no.5:3-22 '52.

(MLRA 10:3)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii Shcherbakovskogo zavoda poligraficheskikh mashin. (Cast iron) (Machinery--Design)

VELYAYEVA, Z.V.

Functional state of the vegetative nervous system in peptic ulcer.
Ter. arkh., Moskva 24 no. 5:50-57 Sept-Oct 1952. (CJML 23:3)

1, Of the Therapeutic Sector (Head -- Prof. M. V. Chernorutskiy, Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR), Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov (Director -- Academician K. M. Bykov), Academy of Sciences USSR and of the Hospital Therapeutic Clinic, First Leningrad Medical Institute imeni I. P. Pavlov.

VELYCHKO, Mykola

Makivka; a speech delivered in New York on the 35th anniversary of the battle on Makivka
Niu-Iork, Stanytas USS, 1951. 32 p.

VELYCHKO, Samiilo.

Skazanie o voinie kozatskoi z poliakamy. U Kyivi, 1926. 268 f. (Pamiatky ukrains'koho
rys'menstva, t. 1)

CYr.4 DK1385

VELYKA, Z., arhitektor

Houses for dairy workers on collective-farm dairy farms in
Dneprometrovsk Province. Sil'.bud. 7 no.12:12-14 D '57.
(MIRA 13:5)
(Dneprometrovsk Province--Farm buildings)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS

77

CO

Investigating the demulsification action of cracked residues on the Baku crude-oil emulsions. V. N. Kurnilova and T. A. Yelyuga. *Grazenishil Neftyanish 6*, No. 1-3, 65-8(1936).—The emulsions were completely broken after treatment of the Baku crude oil with 4.0% of cracked residues at 65-80° for 12-36 hrs. The heating temp. depends on the initial b. p. of the crude oil and should not be higher than this temp. A. A. B.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1936-1940

1941-1945

1946-1950

1951-1955

1956-1960

1961-1965

1966-1970

1971-1975

1976-1980

1981-1985

1986-1990

1991-1995

1996-2000

2001-2005

2006-2010

2011-2015

2016-2020

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2101-2105

2106-2110

2111-2115

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3956-3960

3961-3965

3966-3970

3971-3975

3976-3980

3981-3985

3986-3990

3991-3995

3996-4000

VEL'YASHEV, Lev Nikolayevich; KRAVCHENKO, Semen Mikhsylovich; SHEL'YUTTO,
Ye.P., red.; ZAYTSEVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Repairing calculating machines] Remont arifmometrov. Moskva,
Vses.koop.izd-vo, 1960. 77 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Calculating machines--Maintenance and repair)

VEL'YASHEV, Lev Nikolayevich; KRAVCHENKO, Semen Mikhaylovich; SHELYUTTO,
Ye.P., red.; OVCHINNIKOVA, G.I., red.; ZAYTSEVA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance and repair of typewriters] Remont pishushchikh mashin.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo mestnoi promyshl. i khudozh. promyslov RSFSR,
1961. 169 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Typewriters—Maintenance and repair)

VEL'YASHEV, Lev Nikolayovich; KRAVCHENKO, Semon Mikhaylovich;
KOMAROVA, V.V., red.; TRUSOV, N.S., tekhn. red.

[Repair of typewriters] Remont portativnykh pishmushchikh ma-
shin. [n.p.] Gosmestpromizdat, 1962. 139 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Typewriters--Repairing)

VELIKAYA, R.R. [Velyka, R.R.]

Electric activity of neurons of the visual cortex in rabbits.
Fiziol.zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.4:450-459 J1-Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Otdel nevrologii i neyrofiziologii i laboratoriya obshchey
fiziologii Instituta fiziologii im. A.A.Bogomol'tsa AN UkrSSR,
Kiyev.

VELYUGO, V.

Training instructors of the Society for "Ready for antiaircraft
Defense." Voenn. znan. 34 no. 6:18 Je '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Inspektor Tsentral'nogo Komiteta Dobrovol'nogo obshchestva
sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu SSSR.
(Air defenses)

VELYUGO, V.

Training in the use of personal means of protection. Vcen. znan.
39 no.6:34-35 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Clothing, Protective)

BABKIN, I.A.; VELYUGO, V.M.; DIVAKOV, P.D.; ZAPOL'SKIY, G.M.; KIPRIYAN, K.M.; KISELEV, M.G.; KORABLEV, M.D.; SILKOV, G.A.; SMORODIN, I.Ya.; KANEVSKAYA, M.D., red.; GERASIMOVA, V.N., tekhn.red.

[Manual for training and testing for a first-class rating in the organization "Ready for Antiaircraft Defense."] Uchebno-metodicheskoe posobie po provedeniiu trenirovok i priemu norm "Gotov k PVO" 1-i stupeni. Moskva, Izd-vo DOSAAF, 1959. 110 p.

(MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznoye dobrovol'noye obshchestvo sodeystviya armii, aviatsii i flotu.

(Civil defense)

BEZGINOV, I.P., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; VELIUGO, V.M., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; GERASIMOV, A.I., professor-polkovnik, polkovnik,; LEBEDEV, A.I., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; MILYUTENKOV, D.M., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; PROKHORKOV, I.I., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; SEKACHEV, V.I., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; SOROKIN, V.N., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; UKHOV, N.E., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; FEDOTOV, B.I., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; SHIRYAKIN, N.V., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; SHOKLEV, M.S., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; ANISIMOV, N.I., professor-prepodavatel', polkovnik,; BULATOV, A.A., professor-prepodavatel', podpolkovnik,; SIDORENKO, A.A., professor-prepodavatel', podpolkovnik,; SHKODUNOVICH, N.N., general-leytenant, glavnyy red.; BANNIKOV, M.K., polkovnik, red.; DAVYDOV, F.M., polkovnik, red.; LOZOVYI-SHEVCHENKO, V.M., general-mayor-aviatsii, red.; SHIPOVA, B.V., polkovnik, red.; MOROZOV, B.N., polkovnik, red.; VOLKOVA, V.E., tekhn. red.

[Concise dictionary of operational-tactical and general military terms] Kratkii slovar' operativno-takticheskikh i obshchevoennykh slov (terminov). Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obr. SSSR, 1958. 323 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Moscow. Voenaya akademiya imeni M.V.Frunze. 2. Krasnoznamennaya, ordena Lenina i ordena Suvorova 1-y stepeni Voenaya akademiya imeni M.V.Frunze (for all except Shkodunovich, Bannikov, Davydov, Lozovoy-Shevchenko, Shipova, Morozov, Volkova).
(Military art and science--Dictionaries)

VELYUKHANOVA, G.A.; PASYNKOV, R.Ye.; POZERN, V.I.; EL'GARD, A.M.

Piezoelectric properties of polarized ceramics in strong variable
electric fields. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. Fiz. 24 no.11:1362-1365 N '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Ceramics—Electric properties)
(Piezoelectricity) (Electric fields)

45343
S/181/63/005/002/019/051
B104/B102

24,2800
24,7500
AUTHORS:

Valyukhanova, G. A., Pasyukov, R. Ye., Pozern, V. I., and Popov, V. P.

TITLE:

Study of the mechanical nonlinearity of a series of polycrystalline ferroelectrics

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 2, 1963, 506-512

TEXT: The mechanical properties of the following five piezoceramic materials are studied: BaTiO₃ (I); 95%BaTiO₃ + 5%CaTiO₃ (II); 95%BaTiO₃ + 5%CaTiO₃ + 0.75%CoCO₃ (III); 40% BaNb₂O₆ + 60%PbNb₂O₆ (IV); Pb_{0.95}Sr_{0.05}(Zr_{0.63}Ti_{0.47})O₃ + 1%Ta₂O₅ (V). Young's modulus E was determined from the resonance frequencies of the longitudinal oscillations of rods. The mechanical Q factor, Q_M, was determined from the experimental frequency characteristics of the total current. The absolute magnitudes of the mechanical stresses with small oscillation amplitude are determined from the relations between mechanical stresses σ, the oscillation velocities and the active current passing through the transducer.

Card 1/2

Study of the mechanical nonlinearity ... S/181/63/005/002/019/051
B104/B102

Results: $Q_M(\sigma)$ and $E(\sigma)$ remain virtually constant in the frequency range from 10 to 40 kc/sec. The qualitative agreement between the changes of the real and the imaginary part of E indicates a close connection between elastic deformations and the attendant losses of mechanical energy. The relations between the mechanical properties ($E(\sigma)$, $\tan \delta_M = 1/Q_M$) and the electrical properties ($\epsilon(E)$, $\tan \delta(E)$) which had been reported earlier (R. Garson, J. Appl. Phys., 31, 1, 188, 1960; J. Acoust. Soc. Am., 32, no. 10, 1297, 1960) are confirmed. There are 8 figures and 2 tables. ✓

SUBMITTED: August 27, 1962

Card 2/2

VELYUKHANOVA, G.A.; PASYNKOV, R.Ye.; POZARN, V.I.; POPOV, V.P.

Study of the mechanical nonlinearity of certain polycrystalline
ferroelectrics. Fiz. tver. tela 5 no.2:506-512 F '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Ferroelectric substances--Testing)

8 5879

9.2181 (3203,2303)
24.7800 (1144,1162)

S/048/60/024/011/015/036
B006/B056

AUTHORS: Velyukhanova, G. A., Pasynkov, R. Ye., Pozern, V. I.,
El'gard, A. M.

TITLE: The Piezoelectric Properties¹ of Polarized Ceramics in
Strong, Variable Electric Fields¹

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960,
Vol. 24, No. 11, pp. 1362 - 1365

TEXT: The present paper is a reproduction of a lecture delivered on the
3rd Conference on Ferroelectricity, which took place in Moscow from
January 25 to 30, 1960. Under the same assumptions as made in Ref.1, the
authors calculated the dependence of the piezomoduli d_{33} and d_{31} upon
electric field strength; for the case of tetragonal symmetry, they obtain
 $d_{33}^{(1)}(E_z) = \frac{2\nu_{33} P_{oz}}{4\pi} \epsilon_{zz}^{(1)}(E_z)$; $d_{31}^{(1)}(E_z) = \frac{2\nu_{31} P_{oz}}{4\pi} \cdot \epsilon_{zz}^{(1)}(E_z)$; the super-
script (1) denotes that the first harmonic is investigated; the ν_{ik} are

Card 1/3

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The Piezoelectric Properties of Polarized
Ceramics in Strong, Variable Electric Fields

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the electrostriction coefficients, P_{oz} the components of polarization.

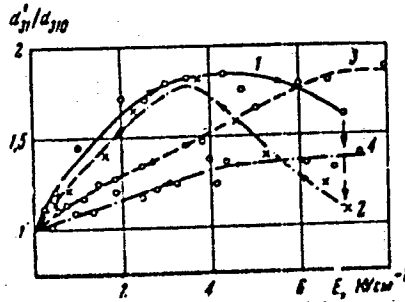
It further holds that $\epsilon_{zz}^{(1)}/\epsilon_{zz0} \approx d_{33}^{(1)}/d_{330} = d_{31}^{(1)}/d_{310} = f(e_z)$. The third subscript 0 means that the moduli have been measured in the case of very weak fields. The field strength dependence of the piezo-moduli was measured on cylindrical samples which were radially and tangentially polarized, viz. for the following substances: 1) BaTiO_3 , 2) $95\% \text{BaTiO}_3 + 5\% \text{CaTiO}_3$, and 3) $\text{BaTiO}_3 + 0.75\% \text{CoCO}_3$. To the sample (which was in the air), pulses with 8 kc/sec were applied with a pulse duration of 5 msec; the mechanical resonance frequency was about 15 kc/sec. The temperature of the samples, which practically did not change either at ~ 8 kv/cm, was controlled by means of thermocouples, and could be varied between -20 and $+40^\circ\text{C}$. The results obtained, which are shown in diagrams, may be summarized as follows: 1) the ratio $d_{ik}^{(1)}/d_{iko}$ in all samples increases with the field strength (up to ~ 4.5 kv/cm), 2) in fields of more than 4.5 kv/cm, $d_{ik}^{(1)}/d_{iko}$ decreases rapidly for BaTiO_3 , and less rapidly for

Card 2/3

The Piezoelectric Properties of Polarized
Ceramics in Strong, Variable Electric Fields

1957
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B006/B056

the second composition, and increases further for the third composition of the samples. 3) The behavior of $d_{33}^{(1)}$ and $d_{31}^{(1)}$ agrees qualitatively. 4) The curves (in both directions) $d_{ik}^{(1)}/d_{iko} = f(E_{\omega})$ recorded at 8 kv/cm in the course of 30 min, take a completely equal course for compositions 2 and 3 (Curves 3 and 4), and for 1 the curves recorded in the two directions (Curves 1 and 2) deviate from each other (cf. the attached figure). There is qualitative agreement with the theory. There are 4 figures and 6 references: 4 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 Canadian.



Card 3/3

VIYSKROV, G.I.A., Professor, U.S.S.R.

Production of large neutron beams with energies of 2.5 and
14 Mev. *Pril. 1 tekhn. dokp. 9 no.4:12-16 11-Ag '64.* (MIRA 17:12)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskty Institut AN SSSR.

VELYUKHOV, G.Ye.; PROKOF'YEV, A.N.

Interaction of 14.1 Mev. neutrons with tritium. Izd. fiz. 1
no.6:1009-1013 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut imeni Ioffe AN SSSR.

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S/638/61/001/000/017/056
B104/B138

24.6600

AUTHORS: Velyukhov, G. Ye., Prokof'yev, A. N., Starodubtsev, S. V.

TITLE: Study of capture reactions of light nuclei with 14.1-Mev neutrons

SOURCE: Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomy ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Tashkent, 1959. Trudy. v. 1. Tashkent, 1961, 129 - 134

TEXT: The reaction $T(d, n)He^4$ was the neutron source for studying the reaction (n, d) with 14.1-Mev neutrons on a number of isotopes. The deuterons were accelerated to 260 Mev in a Cockcroft-Walton generator. The neutron yield was determined with a CsI(Tl) monitor measuring the α -particles from reaction $T(d, n)He^4$. The telescope consisted of a single chamber into which was placed the target of the test substance, the boron counters, the unseparated foils and the NaI(Tl) crystal. To study angular distributions the whole chamber could be rotated about an axis running vertically through the target. The chamber was filled with a gas mixture
Card 1/3 X

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B104/B138

Study of capture reactions ...

composed of 95% K₂, 5% CH₄, pressure 150 mm Hg. Three reactions were studied: $F^{19}(n, d)O^{18}$; $P^{31}(n, d)Si^{30}$; $S^{32,34}(n, d)P^{31,33}$. Teflon (CF₂-CF₂) targets with a density of 5.1 mg/cm² were used for the first reaction. The neutron flux was $2 \cdot 10^9$ neutrons/cm². Red phosphorus deposited onto a platinum backing was used for studying reaction $P^{31}(n, d)Si^{30}$. Density was 4.45 mg/cm², neutron flux $2 \cdot 10^9$ neutrons/cm². The natural isotope mixture was used for studying reaction $S^{32,34}(n, d)P^{31,33}$. The target was made by depositing sulfur onto a tantalum backing. Results are tabulated. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 14 non-Soviet references. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Thomas R. G., Phys. Rev., 97, 224, 1955; Glenn, Frye, Phys. Rev., 93, 1087, 1957; Carlson R., Phys. Rev., 107, 1094, 1957; Ribe F. L. Phys. Rev., 106, 769, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR (Leningrad Physicotechnical Institute AS USSR)

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33094

S/638/61/001/000/017/056
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Study of capture reactions ...

Table. Measurement results.

Legend: (1) Reaction, (2) $\sigma(\theta) \cdot 10^{27}$, cm²/sterad, (3) Q, Mev, (4) θ - angle at which the energy spectrum of the reaction products was taken, (a) authors' data, (b) data obtained by F. L. Ribe (Phys. Rev., 106, 769, 1957).

Тип реакции (1)	$\sigma(\theta) \cdot 10^{27}$ (2) см ² /стерад		Q, Мэв (3)		θ (4)		I _p
	наши дан-ные (a)	рабо-та [10] (b)	наши дан-ные (a)	рабо-та [10] (b)	наши дан-ные (a)	рабо-та [10] (b)	
F ¹⁹ (n, d) O ¹⁸	26,2	24	- 5,9 ± 0,08	- 5,79 ± 0,08	0,039	0,036	S
P ³¹ (n, d) S ³⁰	32,5	—	- 5,2 ± 0,2	—	0,051	—	S
S ^{32,34} (n, d) P ^{31,33}	—	—	- 7,7 ± 0,1	—	—	—	S
S ^{32,34} (n, d) P ^{31,33}	—	—	- 10,1 ± 0,1	—	—	—	S

Card 3/3

X

VELYUKHOV, G. YE., CAND PHYS-MATH SCI, "INVESTIGATION
OF ~~GROUND~~ ^{base} STATE^s OF NUCLEI ^{of} F¹⁹, NE²⁰, P³¹, AND S³² IN REAC-
TIONS OF ^{the} PICKUP ^{type} ~~TYPE~~ (N, D). LENINGRAD, 1960. (ACAD SCI
USSR, RADIUM INST IM V. G. KHLOPIN). (KL, 3-61, 202).

Velyukhov, G. Ye.

S/166/60/000/03/04/011
C111/G222

AUTHORS: Velyukhov, G. Ye., Prokof'yev, A.N., Academician AS Uz SSR, and Starodubtsev, S.V.

TITLE: A Method for Identifying Charged Particles From Reactions With Quick Neutrons 19

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 3, pp. 24 - 31

TEXT: For the investigation of the nuclear reactions (n,p) , (n,d) , (n,α) the charged particles appearing during the configuration interaction must be identified ; that leads to several difficulties. The authors propose a method basing on the measurement of

$E \cdot \frac{dE}{dx}$ while usually $\frac{dE}{dx}$ is measured. The

proposed method permits to identify dependably the charged particles in a large energy interval. The scheme of devices used for the application of the method is described in detail. ✓B

Card 1/2

A Method for Identifying Charged Particles
From Reactions With Quick Neutrons

S/166/60/000/03/04/011
C111/C222

There are 4 figures and 1 non-Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Leningrad Physical-Technical Institute AS USSR)

Institut yadernoy fiziki AN Uz. SSR
(Institute of Nuclear Physics AS Uz SSR)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1959

VB

Card 2/2

VELYUKHOV, G.Ye.; PROKOF'YEV, A.N.

Neutron-neutron scattering. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 26 no.3:
1113-1115 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskij institut imeni A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR.
(Neutrons--Scattering)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859320017-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859320017-5"

~~T-Ti. The above heat-removal techniques made possible neutron yields of~~

84961

S/056/60/039/003/047/058/XX
3006/B070

24,600

AUTHORS:

Velyukhov, G. Ye., Prokof'yev, A. N., Starodubtsev, S. V.

TITLE:

Capture Reaction on F^{19} , P^{31} , and S^{32} Nuclei

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki. 1960,
Vol. 39, No. 3(9), pp. 563 - 565

TEXT: The authors had established in Ref. 1 that the differential cross sections of the reactions $F^{19}(n,d)O^{18}$ and $P^{31}(n,d)Si^{30}$ coincide if the transitions to the ground levels of O^{18} and Si^{30} take place at $E_n = 14.1$ Mev. If it is assumed that this is due to the last protons of F^{19} and P^{31} being in the same state, a similar result should be expected for the reactions $Ne^{20}(n,d)F^{19}$ and $S^{32}(n,d)P^{31}$, since also in this case the last protons of Ne^{20} and S^{32} are in the same state ($2S_{1/2}$). To clear up this, the authors studied simultaneously the (n,d) reactions on F^{19} ,

Card 1/3

84961

Capture Reaction on F^{19} , P^{31} , and S^{32}
Nuclei

S/O56/60/039/003/047/058/XX
BC06/B070

P^{31} , and S^{32} . For this purpose a new method was used, which is described in Ref. 1, and which makes possible a better separation of the deuteron group. The reaction $S^{32}(n,d)P^{31}$ was investigated on a target with natural isotopic composition and the deuteron energy spectrum determined. Fig. 1 shows this for an angle of emission of 0° in the laboratory system. Q was found to be equal to (-7.7 ± 0.1) Mev, and the differential cross section at 0° was $(20.4 \pm 1.5) \cdot 10^{-27}$ cm²/steradian. The differential cross section of the reaction $F^{19}(n,d)O^{18}$ at 0° was found to be $(21.4 \pm 1.1) \cdot 10^{-27}$ cm²/steradian, and $Q = (-5.9 \pm 0.3)$ Mev. The cross section of the reaction $S^{32}(n,d)P^{31}$ was found to be $(21.8 \pm 1.2) \cdot 10^{-27}$ cm², and $Q = (-5.2 \pm 0.2)$ Mev. The deuteron angular distributions of these three reactions for $0-30^\circ$ are shown in Fig. 2. The reaction cross sections decrease rapidly with increasing angles. Finally, the authors discuss a calculation of the reduced transition widths according to Butler's theory. The angular distributions calculated theoretically agree with the experimental results for all of the three reactions at an interaction

Card 2/3

Capture Reaction on F^{19} , P^{31} , and S^{32}
Nuclei

84961

S/056/60/039/003/047/058/XX
B006/B070

radius of $5.1 \cdot 10^{-13}$ cm. The authors thank A. F. Pulin and A. M. Tavetkov
for assistance. There are 2 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet, 1 US,
and 1 British.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii
nauk SSSR (Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology
of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1960

X

Card 3/3

SOV/20-127-4-14/60

21(5)
AUTHORS: Velyukhov, G. Ye., Prokof'yev, A. N., Starodubtsev, S. V.,
Academician of the UzbSSR

TITLE: Investigation of the Reactions $F^{19}(n,d)O^{18}$ and $P^{31}(n,d)Si^{30}$ at
a Neutron Energy of 14.1 Mev

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 4, pp 781-783
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper investigates the pick-up reaction (n,d)
proceeding without the formation of a compound nucleus of the
reactions mentioned in the title. The reaction $T(d,n)He^4$ was
used as a neutron source at deuteron energies of 260 kev. A
proportional counter was used as a monitor; the absolute
measurement was carried out with the α -particles originating
from the source reaction and recorded by means of a
scintillation counter with CsJ(Tl)-crystal. A telescope
consisting of two proportional scintillation counters was used
for investigating the reaction products; the telescope was
placed in the same chamber as the reaction target. One of the
proportional counters was used for measuring the losses, the
other one for determining the reaction energy which made it

Card 1/3

Investigation of the Reactions $F^{19}(n,d)O^{18}$ and
 $P^{31}(n,d)Si^{30}$ at a Neutron Energy of 14.1 Mev

SOV/20-127-4-14/60

possible to determine these two factors at the same time. The results on the reaction energies agreed with those found by Wolfe et al (Ref 6). The differences in the energy losses for protons and neutrons of the same energy amounted to $\sim 75\%$. Therefore, both particles could be reliably identified. The angular distribution of the secondary particles was determined from the change in the angle between the telescope axis and the direction in which the neutrons escaped. The background was determined under all angles under which the investigations were carried out. The energy spectra of the deuterons of the two reactions for the angle $\theta=0$ are indicated in figures 1 and 2. Figure 3 shows the energy spectra of the deuterons of both reactions under $\theta = 20^\circ$, and figure 4 the deuteron angular distribution of both reactions (transition into the ground state); besides the experimentally determined values, all diagrams also contain the theoretical curves (Butler et al).

Card 2/3

Investigation of the Reactions $F^{19}(n,d)O^{18}$ and
 $P^{31}(n,d)Si^{30}$ at a Neutron Energy of 14.1 Kev

SOV/20-127-4-14/60

The value -5.9 ± 0.3 Mev was obtained for the Q of the first reaction, and $Q = -5.2 \pm 0.2$ Mev was found for the second reaction. In the first case, besides the transition into the ground state, transitions to higher energy levels take place. The angular distribution was in good agreement with the theoretical values found by Butler (Ref 9). Finally, the authors thank A. P. Pulin and A. M. Tsvetkov for their assistance in the experiment. There are 4 figures and 12 references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics and Technology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 23, 1959

Card 3/3

VELYUKHOV, G.Ye.; PROKOF'YEV, A.N.; STARODUBTSEV, S.V., akademik

Method of identification of charged particles from reactions with fast neutrons. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk no.3:24-31 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tehnicheskoy institut AN SSSR i Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR. 2. AN UzSSR (for Starodubtsev).

(Neutrons)

(Nuclear reactions)

(Particles (Nuclear physics))

24,6500

40106
S/048/62/026/008/028/028
B181/B102

AUTHORS: Velyukhov, G. Ye., and Prokof'yev, A. N.

TITLE: Scattering of neutrons on neutrons

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26,
no. 8, 1962, 1113 - 1115

TEXT: In theoretical papers (K. M. Watson, Phys. Rev., 88, 1163 (1952); V. V. Komarov, A. M. Popova, Zh. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 38, 1559 (1960)) it was suggested that the interaction of neutrons should be investigated in nuclear reactions such as $d+n \rightarrow p+2n$, the final product of which contains two interacting neutrons in the singlet state with a low energy with respect to the center-of-mass system. A target of deuterium polyethylene based on tantalum was bombarded with 14.1-Mev neutrons from the reaction $T+d \rightarrow \alpha+n$. The theoretical maximum energy E_p^m of the resulting protons is 11.8 Mev. According to Refs. 2 and 3, the neutron interaction leads to a maximum of the proton energy distribution at E_p^m , which is given by

Card 1/2

Scattering of neutrons...

S/048/62/026/008/028/028
B181/B102

$f(E_p) \sim \frac{\sqrt{E_p^m - E_p}}{E_p^m - E_p + 2/3E}$, where E is the interaction energy. The true

principal maximum of the proton energy spectrum recorded in the direction of the primary neutrons is found at 11.7 ± 0.2 Mev. The maximum occurring at 14.1 Mev is due to elastic collisions with the 5% hydrogen in the target. Because of losses in the target and the counters the principal maximum is, however, so indistinct that the interaction energy of neutrons in the singlet state cannot be exactly determined. However, the experiment shows that the reaction under consideration can be used to determine the interaction parameters of two neutrons. There are 2 figures. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR
(Physicotechnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe AS USSR)

Card 2/2

KORZH, P.D.; VELYUS, L.M.

Lead determination by the absorption of radioactive rays in
lead ore concentration products. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsfst.
met. 5 no.6:35-40 '62. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra
fiziki.

(Lead ores—Analysis)

(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)

VELYUS, L.M.; USTINOV, A.M.

Radiometric determination of lead in lead production
materials. Sbor.trud. VNIITSVETMET no.9:132-135 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

VBLAUS, L.M.; KORN, F.D.

Selecting the optimal parameters for the radiometric determination of lead in beneficiation products. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
tavet. met. 7 no. 4:39-46 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Magnitogorskiy gornometallurgicheskiy institut, kafedra fiziki.

SOV/61-7-3-6/21

AUTHORS: Cherkasov, M.S. and Verber, T.M.

TITLE: On the Effect of n-Toluidine on the Quantum Yields of Photo-Oxidation and Photo-Dimerization of Certain Anthracene Derivatives.

JOURNAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1961, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 321-325 (USSR)

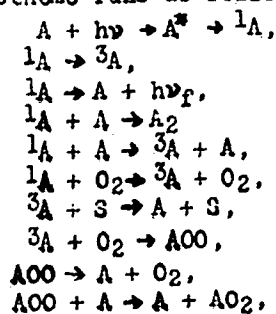
ABSTRACT: The authors studied the effect of n-toluidine (which quenches fluorescence) on the quantum yields of fluorescence, photo-oxidation and photo-dimerization of 9-methyl-10-methoxymethylanthracene (I), which forms only a photo-oxide, and 9-methylanthracene (II), which forms only a photo-dimer in oxygen-free solutions. The experimental technique was the same as used earlier (Ref 3). The values of the quantum yields of fluorescence, photo-oxidation and photo-dimerization of the substances I and II obtained at various concentrations of n-toluidine are shown in Figs 2 and 3. Figs 2a, 2b and 3 show that n-toluidine quenches strongly fluorescence of alcohol solutions of I and II. In the range of concentrations used the reciprocal of the quantum yield of fluorescence is proportional to the concentration of n-toluidine. The quantum yields of the photo-chemical reactions are also reduced in the presence of n-toluidine, photo-oxidation being affected more strongly. For example, the quantum yield of photo-dimerization of the substance II, present in an oxygen-free solution to the extent of 6×10^{-3} mole/litre, was 0.12 in

Card 1/4

SOV/51-7-3-6/21

On the Effect of n-Toluidine on the Quantum Yields of Photo-Oxidation and Photo-Polymerization of Certain Anthracene Derivatives.

the absence of n-toluidine and 0.05 when 3×10^{-2} mole/litre of n-toluidine was added to the solution. The quantum yield of photo-oxidation of the substance I present to the extent of 6×10^{-3} mole/litre in an air-saturated ethanol solution, falls from 0.16 in the absence of n-toluidine to 0.015 when 3×10^{-2} mole/litre of n-toluidine was present. The authors compared the results obtained with a scheme which shows the successive stages of the photo-chemical reactions (Refs 1, 2). This scheme runs as follows:



Jard 2/4

SOV/51-7-3-6/21

On the Effect of n-Toluidine on the Quantum Yields of Photo-Oxidation and Photo-Dimerization of Certain Anthracene Derivatives

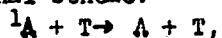
where A, A*, 1A, 3A represent molecules which are non-excited, initially excited and excited into singlet and triplet states, respectively; S represents a molecule of the solvent; O₂ are oxygen molecules; A₂ are photo-dimer molecules; AOO is an intermediate photo-oxide; AO₂ are photo-oxide molecules. From the above scheme it follows that a decrease in the quantum yield of photo-dimerization should be proportional to a decrease in the quantum yield of fluorescence in the case of deactivation of the excited molecules by an external quenching agent. Fig 3 shows that the results obtained for photo-dimerization of II agree well with this prediction. The quantum yields of photo-oxidation of I are, however, smaller (Fig 2e) than those predicted on the basis of the scheme given above. It is shown that to make the theory agree with the experimental data it is necessary to assume that the quenching agent interacts with molecules excited to the singlet state, deactivates them completely and it also decomposes the intermediate photo-oxide producing

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SOV/51-7-3-6/21

On the Effect of n-Toluidine on the Quantum Yields of Photo-Oxidation and Photo-Dimerization of Certain Anthracene Derivatives

the original substance A. This can be represented by the following additional scheme:



$AOO + T \rightarrow A + TOO$, where T is the quenching agent.

There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 1 French.

SUBMITTED: December 4, 1958

Card 4/4

YEMBER, T.M.; CHERKASOV, A.S..

Effect of certain fluorescence quenchers on quantum yields
of photochemical transformations of 9-methylanthracene and
9-methyl-10-methoxymethylanthracene. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz.
24 no.5:577-581 My '60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Anthracene) (Fluorescence)

CHERKASOV, A.S.; VENBER, T.M.

Absorption and luminescence of the mesoderivatives of anthracene
with oxygen containing substitutes. Opt. i spektr. 1 no.5:663-671
S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Anthracene--Spectra)

MEMBER, T.M.; CHERKASOV, A.S.

Mutual effect of some 9-monoderivatives of anthracene on quantum yield of their photochemical conversions and on quantum yield of fluorescence. Opt. i spektr. 6 no.2:232-234 F '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Anthracene)

(Fluorescence--Spectra)

VENBER, T.M.

Mechanism of the effect of aromatic amines on the
fluorescence and photochemical oxidation of anthracene
compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.1:123-126 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.N. Tereninym.
(Anthracene) (Fluorescence) (Amines)

CHERKASOV, A.S.; VEMBER, T.M.

Effect of p-toluidine on the quantum yields of photooxidation
and photodimerization of some anthracene derivatives. Opt. i
spektr. 7 no.3:321-325 S '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Anthracene) (Photochemistry) (Toluidine)

CHERKASOV, A.S.; VEMBER, T.M.

Effect of oxygen on photochemical conversions and concentration
quenching of the fluorescence of some anthracene derivatives.
Opt. i spektr 6 no.4:503-511 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Anthracene) (Oxygen) (Fluorescence)

CHERKASOV, A.S.; VEMBER, T.M.

Kinetics of photochemical transformations and concentration
quenching of fluorescence of 9-monoalkylsubstituted anthracene.
Opt. i spektr. 4 no.2:203 F '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1.Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut im. S.I. Vavilova.
(Anthracene) (Fluorescence) (Photochemistry)

SOV/51-6-2-17/39

AUTHORS: Vombar, T.M. and Cherkasov, A.S.

TITLE: On Mutual Influence of Certain 9-Monoderivatives of Anthracene on Quantum Yields of their Photochemical Transformations and on Quantum Yields of Fluorescence (O vzaimnom vliyaniy nekotorykh 9-monoproizvodnykh antratsena na kvantovye vykhody ikh fotokhimicheskikh prevrashcheniy i kvantovyye vykhody flu-restsentsii)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 2, pp 232-234 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors reported earlier (Refs 1, 2) that monomesalkyl derivatives of anthracene undergo photochemical reactions in solution, producing, in the presence of oxygen, two stable products: a photo-oxide and a photo-dimer. The authors also reported that increase of the concentration of the anthracene derivatives in solution increases the quantum yields of the photochemical reactions and decreases the quantum yield of fluorescence. The present paper deals with the situation when two or more anthracene derivatives are present in a solution. The question was whether (i) any one compound would behave simply as a foreign absorbing impurity or whether (ii) a mutual influence of one compound on another would be observed. the quantum yields of photo-oxidation,

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20V/51-8-2-17/39

On Mutual Influence of Certain 9-Monoderivatives of Anthracene on Quantum Yields of Their Photochemical Transformations and on Quantum Yields of Fluorescence

photo-dimerization and fluorescence were determined for alcohol solution of the following mixtures: (1) 3×10^{-3} mole/litre of 9-methylanthracene (MeA) and 3×10^{-3} mole/litre of 9-ethylanthracene (EtA); (2) 6×10^{-3} mole/litre of MeA and 6×10^{-3} mole/litre of EtA; (3) 3×10^{-3} mole/litre MeA, 3×10^{-3} mole/litre EtA and 3×10^{-3} mole/litre 9-n-propylanthracene (PrA); (4) 6×10^{-3} mole/litre MeA, 6×10^{-3} mole/litre EtA and 6×10^{-3} mole/litre PrA; (5) 3×10^{-3} mole/litre MeA and 9×10^{-3} mole/litre 9-acetoxyanthracene (AcA); (6) 6×10^{-3} mole/litre MeA and 6×10^{-3} mole/litre AcA; (7) 3×10^{-3} mole/litre MeA and 3×10^{-3} mole/litre AcA. These solutions were illuminated with light of 365 m μ wavelength. At the concentrations used all incident light was absorbed in the solutions. These experiments were carried out at 20°C; they are described in greater detail by the authors in Ref 1. The experimental values of the quantum yields of photo-oxidation (φ_{p}), photo-dimerization (φ_{d}) and fluorescence (B) obtained by the authors are given in a table on p 233. This table quotes also the values of the three quantum yields calculated assuming either conditions (i) or

Card 2/3

On Mutual Influence of Certain 9-Monoderivatives of Anthracene on Quantum Yields
of Their Photochemical Transformations and on Quantum Yields of Fluorescence

SOV/51-6-2-17/39

(ii). The data given in the table show clearly that, when more than one anthracene derivative is present in an alcohol solution, the quantum yields of the photochemical reactions increase and the quantum yield of fluorescence decreases, i.e. addition of one of these compounds to a solution is equivalent to increase of concentration of the original solute. This behaviour is due to formation of mixed dimers consisting of molecules of two different compounds, as well as dimers consisting of two identical molecules. A similar interaction between molecules of different substances and between molecules of the same substance is observed in the fluorescence spectrum. In concentrated solutions of mixtures of anthracene derivatives a new fluorescence band (shown in a figure on p 233) appears, similar to a band which appears in single-component concentrated solutions. There are 1 table, 1 figure and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1958

Card 3/3

L 01268-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(c)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) ASAC

ACCESSION NR: AP5020806

UR/0048/65/022/SP/1391/1393

AUTHOR: Vember, T. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the kinetic scheme of photochemical transformations of anthracene compounds in solutions [Report, 13th Conference on Luminescence held in Khar'kov 25 June to 1 July 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 8, 1965, 1391-1393

TOPIC TAGS: anthracene, solution property, luminescence, luminescence quenching, photochemistry, oxidation kinetics

ABSTRACT: This short paper is devoted to a discussion of experimental data in the literature (in the accumulation of many of which the author participated) concerning fluorescence and photo-oxidation of anthracene compounds in solution. The principal theses that the author defends in this discussion are that excited triplet molecules participate in the photo-oxidation, and that triplet molecules are formed in the course of concentration quenching of the luminescence. Among the experimental facts adduced in support of these theses are the following: The quantum fluorescence efficiency of 9-methyl-10-methoxymethylantracene in alcohol solution depends less strongly on the oxygen concentration than does the quantum

Card 1/2

L 01268-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020806

yield of photo-oxidation. Potassium iodide quenches the fluorescence of anthracene compounds much more strongly than it depresses the photo-oxidation yield, and carbon disulfide, which strongly quenches the fluorescence, actually increases the quantum yield in photo-oxidation of 9-10-di-n-propylanthracene. The ratio of the quantum yield of fluorescence to that of photo-oxidation in the presence of a quenching agent depends linearly on the concentration of the latter. Experimental data on photo-oxidation and luminescence quenching by oxygen in 9-methyl-10-methoxymethylanthracene indicate that the process of concentration quenching of the fluorescence involves excitation of triplet states. The author closes by noting that there are many data which indicate that excited dimers (excimers) are formed in the concentration quenching of the fluorescence of complex organic compounds, and that Th. Förster (Pure and Appl. Chem., 4, 121, 1962) has concluded that the excited dimers are deactivated by transition to the triplet state and subsequent decomposition into a triplet monomer molecule and a monomer molecule in the ground state. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, GC

NO REF SOV: 006
Card 2/2 *ny*

OTHER: 007

VEMBER, T.M.; KIYANSKAYA, L.A.; CHERKASOV, A.S.

Relative rates of the photochemical transformations of anthracene derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2342-2347 J1 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Anthracene) (Photochemistry)

24(7), 5(4)

AUTHORS: Cherkasov, A.S. and Vember, T.M.

SOV/51-6-4-15/29

TITLE: On the Effect of Oxygen on Photochemical Transformations and on Concentration Quenching of Fluorescence in Certain Derivatives of Anthracene (O vliyanii kisloroda na fotokhimicheskiye prevrashcheniya i kontsentratsionnoye tusheniye fluorestsentsii nekotorykh proizvodnykh antratsena)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 4, pp 503-511 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors showed earlier (Ref 1) that concentration quenching of fluorescence of mesomonoalkyl derivatives of anthracene is due to interaction of excited molecules with non-excited ones, as a result of which stable photo-dimers may be formed. In order to study further the processes of absorption of light energy by such substances, the authors investigated the effect of oxygen on the quantum yields of fluorescence and the quantum yields of photo-dimerization and photo-oxidation to 9-methylantracene, 9-ethylantracene, 9-n-propylantracene and 9-methyl-10-methoxymethylantracene. The experiments were carried out at 20°C. Ethyl alcohol was used as the solvent. The solutions were illuminated with light from a mercury lamp SVD-120 of wavelength ~ 365 m μ .

Card 1/4

SO7/51-6-4-15/29
On the Effect of Oxygen on Photochemical Transformations and on Concentration
Quenching of Fluorescence in Certain Derivatives of Anthracene

Various amounts of oxygen were introduced into the solutions by saturating them with oxygen, air or a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen at atmospheric pressure. Oxygen was removed from the solutions by blowing of pure nitrogen through them, boiling and eventual cooling or by pumping air out of them (after freezing the solutions with liquid air). The monoalkyl derivatives of anthracene in alcohol solutions form simultaneously photo-oxides and photo-dimers in the presence of oxygen and under the action of light. In contrast to these compounds, 9-methyl-10-methoxymethylanthracene forms only a photo-oxide. On increase of concentration of the studied substances the quantum yield of fluorescence decreases and the quantum yields of photo-dimerization and photo-oxidation increase. The values of the experimentally determined quantum yields of fluorescence (Φ_f) and of photo-oxidation (Φ_o) and photo-dimerization (Φ_d), on various concentrations of the studied substances ($[A]$) and oxygen ($[O_2]$) are given in Table 1. This table shows that oxygen quenches fluorescence whose yield falls with increase of the amount of oxygen in solutions. The oxygen quenching effect decreases on increase of concentration of the studied substance and the concentration quenching decreases on increase of the amount of dissolved

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SOV/51-8-4-15/29

On the Effect of Oxygen on Photochemical Transformations and on Concentration
Quenching of Fluorescence in Certain Derivatives of Anthracene

oxygen. This suggests that the two processes compete with one another. Dependence of the reciprocals of the quantum yields of fluorescence on the concentration of oxygen (Fig 1a) and on the concentration of the substance (Fig 1) are very nearly straight lines, which suggests a diffusion nature of these two quenching processes. The authors explain the results as follows. The solute molecules excited by photons interact with the solvent and become singlet-excited or triplet-excited molecules. The singlet-excited molecules are de-excited by photon emission (i.e. fluorescence) or by interaction with non-excited solute molecules (concentration quenching of fluorescence) to form photo-dimers. Alternately, the singlet-excited molecules may interact with O_2 (oxygen quenching of fluorescence) or with non-excited solute molecules (concentration quenching of fluorescence) to form triplet-excited molecules. The triplet-excited molecules interact with O_2 to produce photo-oxides. The above scheme is confirmed by the agreement between the theoretical (continuous) curves deduced from this scheme and the experimental points (dots, crosses, circles and triangles) shown in Figs 2 and 3.

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SOV/51-C-4-15/29

On the Effect of Oxygen on Photochemical Transformations and on Concentration
Quenching of Fluorescence in Certain Derivatives of Anthracene

Fig 2 gives the dependence of the quantum yield of fluorescence on the concentration of the substance. Fig 3a gives the quantum yield of photo-oxidation of 9-methyl-10-methoxymethylanthracene on the amount of oxygen. Fig 3b gives the dependence of the quantum yields of photo-oxidation and photo-dimerization on the concentration of the substance. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 15 references, 6 of which are Soviet, 3 German and 6 English.

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1958

Card 4/4

MEMBER, T.M.; CHERKASOV, A.S.

Effect of *p*-toluidine and potassium iodide on the fluorescence
and photooxidation of 9,10-di-n-propylanthracene. Opt. i spektr. 10
no.4:544-546 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Anthracene) (Toluidine)
(Potassium iodine)

T. M. VEMBER

B-4

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Molecule, Chemical Bond.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 95

Author : A.S., Cherkasov, T.M. Vember.

Inst : -
Title : Absorption and Luminescence of Mesoderivatives of Anthracene with Oxygen Containing Substitutes.

Orig Pub : Optika i spektroskopiya, 1956, 1, No 5, 663-671

Abstract : The ultraviolet absorption spectra (AS) and fluorescence spectra (FS) of solutions of anthracene, 9-acetylanthracene, 9-benzoylanthracene, 9-anthracenecarboxylic acid, 9-acetoxyanthracene, 9-metoxyanthracene, 9-chloro-10-anthracenecarboxylic acid, 9-bromo-10-anthracenecarboxylic acid, 9, 10-diacetoxyanthracene, 9,10,-dimetoxyanthracene, 9-methyl-10-metoxyanthracene, 9-chloro-10-metoxyanthracene and 9-bromo-10-metoxyanthracene in ethyl alcohol were studied. The absorption spectra have the appearance characteristic of anthracene. The influence of substitutes

Card 1/3

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Molecule, Chemical Bond.

B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 95

is expressed in a certain diffusion of the vibration structure of the long-wave band and in the shift of spectra to the lower frequency side. The fluorescence spectra are more sensitive of substitutes. The diffusion of the vibration structure of bands is the greatest, if there were no steric hindrances for the rotation of the substitutes. It is obvious that the position of the substitute with reference to the ring in such a case is such that its interaction with the ring is the greatest. The shift of AS and FS of di-replaced anthracene is approximately equal to the sum of shifts caused by each substitute separately. The introduction of electron-acceptor substitutes (CH_3CO , $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}$, COOH) results in a complete or nearly complete disappearance of fluorescence. Substitutes of the electron-donor character decrease the fluorescence emission considerably less. As compared with the

Card 2/3

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Molecule, Chemical Bond.

B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 95

monoderivatives, the fluorescence emission of diderivatives is greater as a rule, if both the substitutes were of the same type with reference to their influence on the distribution of electrons in the anthracene nucleus. The oscillator forces were computed for all compounds. See also RZhKhim, 1956, 53634.

Card 3/3

USSR/Physical Chemistry, Photo Chemistry, Radiation Chemistry,
Theory of Photographic Process.

B-10

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22450.

Forster (Forster T. Fluoreszenz organischer Verbindungen,
Gottingen 1951, S.158) than by usual formula of Kravz-Einstein.
 τ_a and $\tau_{e,n}$ (n concurs well in case of derivatives at which
 n is greater than at Λ). The diminishing of the value of τ ,
 $\tau_{e/n} > \tau_a$ in case of substitutes is explained in this case by
the presence of damping, not related to the decrease of τ .

Card 2/2

-152-

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859320017-5"

L 24267-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/EMP(1) IJP(c) DS/RM
ACC NR: AP6007014 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/002/0347/0349

44
42
B

AUTHOR: Vember, T. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Quenching of the fluorescence of mesodisubstituted anthracene derivatives by anthracene and the formation of mixed photodimers

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 2, 1966, 347-349

TOPIC TAGS: anthracene, photochemistry, fluorescence quenching, absorption band, light excitation, nonmetallic organic derivative, quantum yield

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work by the author (with A. S. Cherkasov, Opt. i spektr. v. 6, 323, 1959) dealing with the mutual fluorescence quenching and the mixed dimers which occur when solutions of mixtures of several anthracene derivatives are irradiated in the region of their absorption bands. To check whether fluorescence quenching of the derivatives and formation of mixed photodimers might also occur when anthracene molecules interact with excited molecules of their meso-disubstituted derivatives, the author studied two mixtures, anthracene and 9,10-dipropyl-anthracene, and anthracene and 9-methyl-10-methoxymethyl-anthracene. Excitation was with the 405 nm line from a mercury vapor lamp. The quantum yield was determined as a function of the anthracene concentration. The measurements showed that as the concentration of the anthracene in the solution increased, the fluorescence quantum yield of the mesodisubstituted derivative decreased so that the reciprocal quantum yield was a linear function of the anthracene concentration. The

UDC: 535.370 + 535.217

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ACC NO: AF6007014

rate constants of the fluorescence quenching of the mesodisubstituted anthracene were found to be 2.1 and 6.0×10^9 liter-mole⁻¹ sec⁻¹ for the 9,10-di-n-propyl-anthracene and 9-methyl-10-methoxymethyl-anthracene, respectively. The quantum yields of the photochemical reactions were determined and were found to be 0.05 for I and 0.08 for II, containing anthracene at a concentration of 10^{-2} mole/liter and the mesodisubstituted derivatives at a concentration of 5×10^{-3} mole/liter. The quantum yields for the fluorescence quenching of the mesodisubstituted derivatives by the anthracene for these solutions was 0.23 and 0.41 respectively. This shows that only about 20% of the energy of the anthracene singlet state is transferred to the mesodisubstituted derivatives.

VEL(TSKIY, A.P. (Leningrad)

Effect of vitamin C content of blood and tonsillar tissue on
hemorrhages following tonsillectomy. Vest. oto-rin. 16 no.4:62-64
Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

(VITAMIN C, metabolism,

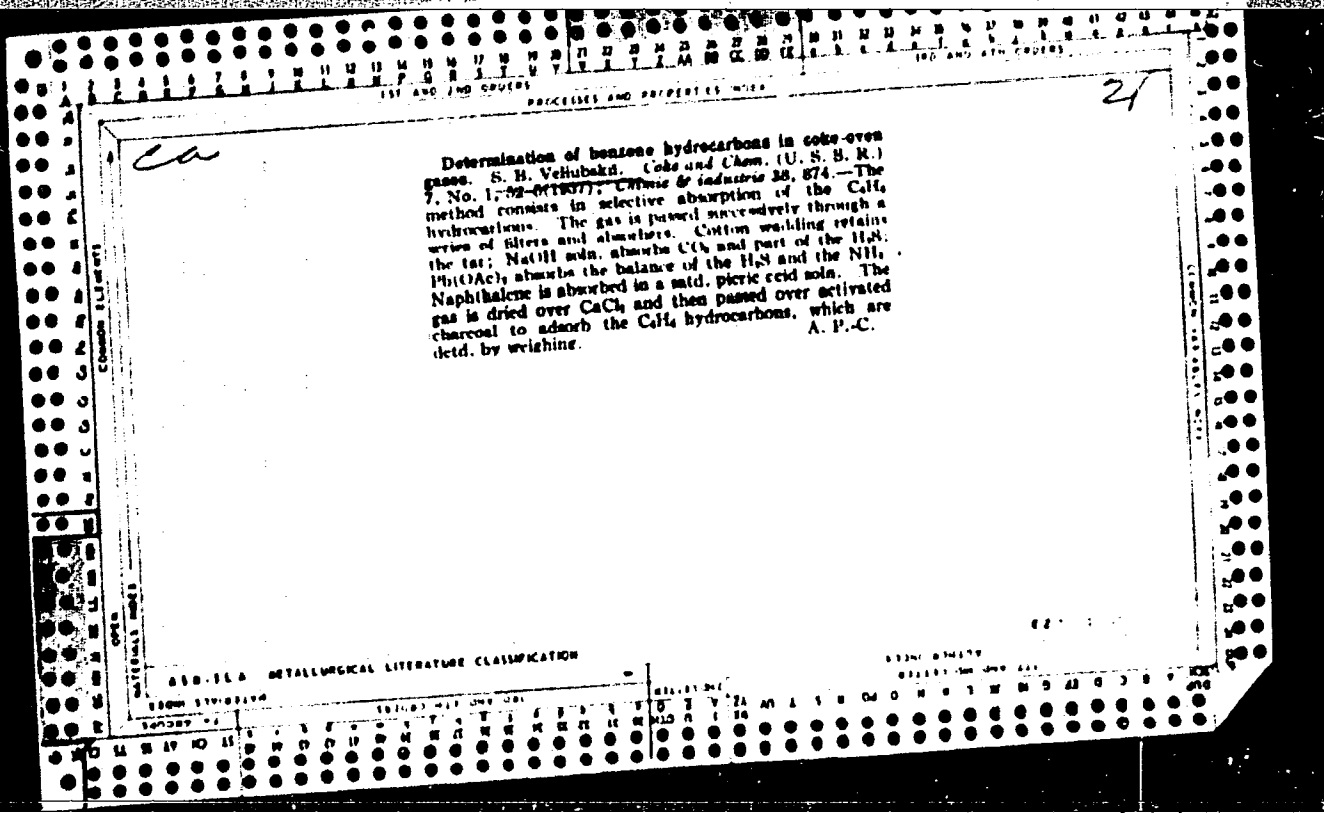
*relation to hemorrh. after tonsillectomy)

(TONSILS, surgery,

*postop. hemorrh., relation to vitamin C metab.)

(HEMORRHAGE,

*in tonsillectomy, relation to vitamin C metab.)



551.508.58

3.9-56

Vemic, M. Jedan novi neformator. (A new Ne-noscopes.) Yugoslavia. Hidrometeor-
oloska Sluzba. Hidrometeoroloski Glasnik, 2(1/2): 27-43, 1949. 6 figs., 2 graphs
29 equations. In Serbian, Russian and French summaries. 19-41. DWH-Permittibility.
Its operation and convenience are with advantages of the instrument, which
is claimed to have an accuracy superior, for example, to that of Besson's
nephoscope. The instrument is shown in a photo, its technical description given
and its operation explained in detail. Equations are developed for calculating
velocity and direction of the movement of clouds from nephoscope readings. The
accuracy of the instrument is discussed with particular attention to the case
in which clouds move in a nonhorizontal plane. Subject headings: 1. Nephoscopes.
---G.T.

VEMIC, M.

PA 162191

YUGOSLAVIA/Meteorology - Clouds 1949
Meteorological Instruments

"A New Nephoscope," M. Vemic

"Hidrometeoroloski Glasnik" Vol II, No 1/2, pp 27-43

Describes new nephoscope distinguished by many advantages, e.g., portability, easy regulation, in comparison with previous instruments. Claims accuracy exceeds that of comb nephoscope.

FDD

162191

VEMLOV, I. P.

PA 237T63

USSR/Geophysics - Isotherms

Dec 52

"Variation of the Thermal Field With Height," Cand
Phys-Math Sci I.P. Vemlov, Moscow Central Inst of
Forecasting

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 12, pp 23-25

Discusses rules governing changes of direction and
concn of isotherms with height, which changes are
reduced to the horizontal surface, as a function
of distribution of vertical temp gradients.

237T63

VEL'TMAN, R.P.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.I.; PONOMAREV, L.Ye.; VEMYAN, A.Zh.;
BENENSON, M.P.; ZALMANENOK, V.S.; KRUPENKO, T.I.; BABICH, Z.Ye.;
GUTMAN, L.B.; ALIMOV, T.U.; YAKUNIN, P.N.; KRYZHANOVSKAYA, N.L.;
AKSEL'DORF, A.L.; MUSINA, S.A.; KLEYF, A.D.; LUTSEVICH, F.V.;
LEVINSON, O.S.; TURBINA, N.S.

Brief reports. Sov. med. 28 no.10:144-148 O '65.

1. Kiyevskiy institut tuberkuleza i grudnoy khirurgii (for Vel'tman, Zhukovskiy). 2. 3-ya kafedra khirurgii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey, Moskva (for Ponomarev, Vemyan, Benenson). 3. Kafedra propedevticheskoy terapii Grodnenskogo meditsinskogo instituta i 1-ya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa imeni Solov'yeva, Grodno (for Zalmanenok, Krupenko).
4. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut okhrany materinstva i detstva imeni Buyko, Kiyev (for Babich, Gutman).
5. Klinika gospital'noy khirurgii Andizhanskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Alimov). 6. Kafedra voyenno-nolevoy terapii Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova, Leningrad (for Mitropol'skiy, Latysh, Murchakova). 7. Kafedra urologii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta (for Aksel'dorf).
8. 4-ya infektsionnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa Ufy (for Musina).
9. Chernovitskaya detskaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa (for Kleyf). 10. Klinika obshchey khirurgii lechebnogo fakul'teta I Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova i patologoanatomicheskoye otdeleniye klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.23 imeni Medsantrud, Moskva (for Lutsevich, Levinson).

(Cont. next card)

VEL'TMAN, R.P.; (Continued) Card 2:

11. Gematologicheskaya klinika Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina
instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi, Moskva (for Turbina).

VEN, Mihaly; SZANYI, Andras

Report by the Work Committee on Industrial Installations of
the Hungarian Electrotechnical Association. Villamossag 13 no.4:
117-118 Ap '65.

1. Head, Work Committee on Industrial Installations of the
Hungarian Electrotechnical Association (for Ven). 2. Secretary,
Work Committee on Industrial Installations of the Hungarian
Electrotechnical Association (for Szanyi).

VENBRIN, A.Z.; TITOV, P.S., prof.

Investigating the cathodic process during the electrodeposition of copper-lead alloys from pyrophosphate electrolytes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 8 no.4:140-144 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra korrozii metallov Moskovskogo instituta stali i splavov.

VENBRIN, A.Z.; TROV, P.S.

Cyanide-tartrate electrolytes for the preparation of copper-lead alloys. Izv. vys. uchob. zav. i tsvet. met. 8 no. 34:155-157 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut stal' i splavov, kafedra korrozii i zashchity metallov.

VENCELJ, Mari

The library of subprograms of the Computing Center. Obz mat
fiz 11 no.4:154-162 D '64.

VENCHIKOV, A.I.

Physiologically active concentrations of certain heavy metals and of iodine [with summary in English]. *Farm.* 1 toks. 21 no.4:90-93

(MIRA 11:11)

1. Kafedra fiziologii Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.

(METALS,

heavy metals, physiol. active concentrations (Rus))

(IODINE,

physiol. active concentration (Rus))

VENCHUROV, N. I.

178T37

USSR/ Electricity - Cables Books

Feb 51

"Review of I. I. Grodnev and B. F. Miller's Book 'Communications Cables,' " E. F. Martin, K. A. Lyubimov, N. I. Venchurov, Engineers, State Sci Res Inst of Cable Ind.

"Elektrichestvo" No 2, pp 94, 95

Favorable review of subject book, in which are investigated the principles of communications cable theory, principles of their elec calculation and constr, and problems involving production technol of sym and coaxial cables. Special attention is given to the theory of influence in cable circuits, constr of coaxial cables, and shielding. Published by "Gosenergoizdat," 480 pp, R 15:65

178T37

VEMOLA, L., MUDr.

10 anniversary of the Svitavy general hospital. Cesk. zdrav.
11 no.7/8:294-298 '63.

(HOSPITALS)

VEMOLA, L., MUDr.

10 anniversary of the Svitavy general hospital. Cesk. zdrav.
11 no.7/8:294-298 '63.

(HOSPITALS)

MEMOIA, Leopold, MUDr.

Basic problems in ambulatory care. Cesk. zdravot. 6 no.2:65-72
Mar 58.

(OUTPATIENT SERVICES,
in Czech., basic issues (Cz))

YEMOIA, Leopold

Primary carcinoma in a diverticulum of the urinary bladder.
Rozhl. chir. 38 no.10:712-715 0 '59.

1. Chirurgické oddelení ČUNZ ve Svitavách, přednosta MUDr. L.
Vemola.

(BLADDER neopl.)

(CARCINOMA case reports)

VEMLA, Leopold, MUDr.

Practical experiences for organizers at the base of the
Institute of Postgraduate Training in Svitavy. Cesk.
zdravot. 4 no.6:342-344 June 56.

1. Reditel Okresniho ustavu narodniho zdravi ve Svitavach.
(PUBLIC HEALTH, education,
in Czech., pub. health organizers (Cz))

MEMOLA, Leopold

Primary carcinoma in a diverticulum of the urinary bladder. Rozhl.
chir. 38 no.10:712-715 0 '59

1. Chirurgické oddelení OUNZ ve Svitavách, přednosta MUDr. L. Memola
(BLADDER, neopl.)
(CARCINOMA, case reports)

PALEC, R., MUDR.; STICH, ZA., MUDR.; SKRIBKOVA, E., MUDR.; VEMOLA, L., MUDR.

United hospitals in Czechoslovakia. Cesk. zdravot. 5 no.1:
21-28 Jan 57.

(HOSPITALS,
in Czechoslovakia, united hosp. system (Cz))

KERTAY, Nandor, dr.; VEN, Ferenc, dr.; HORVATH, Jozsef, dr.

Isolation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis bovin in human tuberculosis
in the Kiskoros Region. Nepegeszegugy 42 no.2:41-43 F '61.

1. Közlemény az Országos Koranyi Tbc. Intézet (igazgató-őorvos:
Boszormenyi Miklos dr. kandidatus, tudományos vezető: Foldes Istvan
dr. kandidatus) mikrobiológiai osztályáról (vezető: Kertay Nandor
dr. kandidatus), a kiskorosi járási tbc. gondozó intézetből
(vezető: Ven Ferenc dr. őorvos) és a járási állatorvosi invetárból
(vezető: Horvath Jozsef dr. főállatorvos).
(MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS)

ANDO, Jenó; MATEFFY, Sándor; VEN, Mihály; SEVESTYEN, Endre;
FELKAI, Aurel; GERVAI, Zoltán; MAYR, László; GREGOR, Aladar;
RASCHOVSZKY, Lajos; SZÉLES, Lajos; BEKE, Gyula

Remarks on the article "The most important problems of technical development of electric installations in industrial plants and tasks for the manufacturing industry related to this. Villamosag 9 no.1/3:42-46 Ja-Mr '61.

1. A Villamos Eloszerelo Vallalat formernoke (for Ando).
2. A Koho-es Gepipari Miniszterium Tervezo Irodai villamos tervezesi osztalyanak vezetője (for Mateffy).
3. A Villamos Allomasszerelo Vallalat formernoke (for Ven and Felkai).
4. Vegyimuveket Tervezo Vallalat (for Sebestyen).
5. Konnyuipari Tervezo Iroda (for Gervai).
6. E.M. Tipustervezo Intezet (for Gregor).
7. E.M. Ipari es Mezogazdasagi Tervezo Vallalat (for Raschovszky).
8. Orszagos Villamosenergia Felugyelet (for Szeles).
9. Orszagos Villamosenergia Felugyelet (for Beke).

ANDO, Jeno; MATEFFY, Sandor; VEN, Mihaly; SEVESTYEN, Endre; FELKAI, Aurel;
GERVAI, Zoltan; MAYER, Laszlo; GREGOR, Alder; RASCHOVSKY, Lajos

Remarks on the article "The most important problems of technical development of electric installations in industrial plants and tasks for the manufacturing industry related to this. Villamosag 9 no.1/3:42-46 Ja-Mr '61.

1. A Villamos Eloszerelo Vallalat formernoke (for Ando). 2. A Koho-es Gepipari Miniszterium Tervezo Irodai villamos tervezesi osztalysnak vezetója (for Mateffy). 3. A Villamos Allomasszerlo Vallalat formernoke (for Ven and Felkai). 4. Vegimuveket Tervezo Vallalat (for Sevestyen). 5. Kompiipari Tervezo Iroda (for Gervai). 6. E.M. Tipustervezo Intezet (for Gregor). 7. E.M. Ipari es Mezogazdasagi Tervezo Vallalat (for Raschovsky).

VEN, Mihaly, okleveles gepeszmernok, tanacsado fomernek

~~Up-to-date~~ development of Hungarian-made low-voltage switchgears.
Villamosag ll no.6:162-163 Je '63.

1. Villamos Allamasszerelo Vallalat.

VENATOVSKAYA, S.

Important link. Okhr.truda i sots.strakh. 4 no.11:30 N '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Doverennyy vrach Kemerovskogo oblsovprofa.
(Kemerovo Province--Medicine, Industrial)