YENIKEYEV, S. G.

Beets and Beet Sugar

Treating sugar beet seed with alpha-naphthyl acetic acid before sowing, Sov. agron., 10.
No. 3, 1952.

1. ENIKEEV, S. G., CHIRKOV, I. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Growth (Plants)

7. On N. N. Ovchinnikov's article "Theory of cyclical aging and rejuvenescence of plants," Sel. i sem, 20 No. 2, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, ___May___ 1953, Uncl.

YENIKEYEV, S.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

A rare case of natural grafting. Priroda 41 no.7:110 Jl '53.   (MLRA 6:6)

1. Kirgizskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni K.I.Skryabina.
(Grafting)

YENIKEYEV, S.G.; OPARIN, A.I., akademik.

Mechanism of cavity development in sugar beet. Dokl.AN SSSR 92 no.2:431-434
S '53.   (MLRA 6:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Oparin). 2. Kirgisskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy
institut im. K.I.Skryabina (for Yenikeyev).   (Beets and beet sugar)

YENIKEYEV, S.G.

Characteristics of the pollination of alfalfa flowers. Trudy Inst.
bot.i rast. KirFAN SSSR no.1:125-132 '54.   (MLRA 10:1)
          (Alfalfa) (Fertilization of plants)

YENIKEYEV, S.G.

Multiple bulbs and other deviation from the normal in the roots of
sugar beet. Dokl.AN SSSR 96 no.3:649-651 My '54.   (MLRA 7:6)

1. Kirgisskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut im. K.I.Skryabina g. Frunse.
Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Kursanovym.
      (Sugar beets)

USSR/Biology - Plant anatomy

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 41/47

Authors : Enikeyev, S. G.

Title : About the anatomical structure of a sugar beet root head in connection with the formation of a double in it

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/5, 853-855, Oct 11, 1954

Abstract : The effect of double formation in a sugar beet root, on the physical and biochemical changes in the root and sugar accumulation in it, is explained. The formation of the double, which is closely connected with the character-istics of the anatomical structure of the beet root head, is described. One USSR reference (1953). Table; drawings; illutration.

Institution : The K. I. Skryabin Kirghiz Agricultural Institute

Presented by : Academician A. L. Kursanov, June 1, 1954

yɛ ᵃ⁄ ʌ ɛ yɛ ᵢ , S.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical, Oil, and Sugar Plants.   M-4

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 10920

Author   : Yenikeyev, S.
Inst   : /-
Title   : The Struggle with Hollowness in Sugar Beet.

Orig Pub : S. kh. Kirgizii, 1956, No 4, 18-19

Abstract   : Tuber hollowness is sometimes as high as 80%, which
              leads to reduction in the yield of more than 100 kilo-
              grams/hectare. On the plantations of the Chuysk Valley
              (Kirgiziya) hollowness increases if irrigation is not done
              at the correct times, if the plants are not evenly distri-
              buted in the rows, if the dates for applying mineral fer-
              tilizers are not adhered to, and if the correct proportion
              is not maintained between the various nutritive substances
              in the fertilizers. The hollowness can be eliminated by
              improving agricultural engineering methods and methods of
              seed production and also by development of hardy varieties.

Card 1/1

YENIKEYEV, S. G. Doc Agr Sci -- (diss) "Hollowness in sugar beets and means for its elimination." Voronesh, 1957. 17 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Voronezh Agr Inst), 100 copies (KL, 4-58, 84)

-46-

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use.   M
      Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25003

Author   : Enikeyev, S. G.
Inst   : Kirgizian Agricultural Institute
Title   : Concerning the Connection Between the Roots'
             Ramification of the Sugar Beet and Hollowness

Orig Pub   : Tr. Kirg. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, vyp 10, No 1,
             89-92

Abstract   : Origin of the ramified roots in the sugar
             beet is explained by shallow plowing, rocky
             soil and introducing unrotted manure in the
             soil. Ramified roots with rare exceptions
             are hollow. In 1954, in the Kant Sugar Beet
             State Farm, 5 centners of recently harvested
             beets, that had grown up on friable soil of

Card 1/2

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use.   M
      Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 25003

           well-plowed land with the application of
           mineral fertilizers, were examined. From
           1329 roots, 66 were ramified. All the rami-
           fied roots were hollow and were characterized
           by a lowered sugar content. These data
           indicate that the cause of the ramification's
           origin are not only soil conditions but also
           impairment of metabolism in the root's head
           in the process of the hollow's formation. --
           O. P. Plyusnina

Card 2/2

137

YENIKEYEV, S. G.

ZUBKOV, D.P.; OCHERETYANYY, V.A.; YENIKEYEV, S.G.

Summer planting of mother beets. Sakh. prom. 32 no.2:58-60 F '58.
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Kirgizskiy sveklosovkhoz imeni Frunze.
(Sugar beets)

YENIKEYEV, S.G.; SHOYKHET, L.Ye.; MASLENNIKOV, P.A.

Certain problems involved in the storage of sugar beets in Kirghizistan. Sakh.prom. no.4:13-14 Ap '60.   (MIRA 13:8)

1. Karabaltinskiy sakharnyy zavod.
      (Kirghizistan--Sugar beets--Storage)

YENIKEYEV, S.G.; DOBRONRAVOV, F.N.; KHAYBULLINA, M.Kh.

Comparative biochemical characteristics of hollow and solid sugar
beet roots. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;pishch.tekh. no.4:19-21 '60.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Kirgizskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Kafedra fiziologii
rasteniy.
                    (Sugar beets)

YENIKEYEV, S.G.; DOBRONRAVOV, F.N.; GERASIMOV, A.M.

Chemical composition and processing properties of Dzhangi-Dzher beets.
Sakh.prom. 34 no.10:43-44 O '60.   (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kirgizskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Yenikeyev).
2. Novo-Troitskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Dobronravov, Gerasimov).
            (Kirghizistan--Sugar beets)

S/044/62/000/010/009/042
B112/3102

AUTHOR: Yenikeyev, Sh.

TITLE: A case of stability of the solutions to differential equations
            in Hilbert space

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 10, 1962, 43, abstract
            10B185 (Tr. Mekhan.-matem. fak. Kazakhsk. un-t, v..1, 1960,
            22 - 28)

TEXT: The system

$$dc_k/dt = \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} p_{ks} c_k + \psi_k(t, c_1, c_2, \ldots), \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots \quad (1)$$

is considered, where the p_{ks} are functions such that the twofold series

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=1}^{\alpha} |p_{ks}(t)|^2$$ converge, and where the functions ψ_k contain terms which

are small of a higher order with respect to the c_k. Conditions are

derived for the spectrum σ of the eigenvalues of the unperturbed system

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A case of stability of the...

S/044/62/000/010/009/042
B112/B102

being contained in a certain interval $(-\infty, \alpha)$, and for the trivial solution of system (1) being uniformly and asymptotically stable for arbitrary perturbations γ_{η_k}. An example is considered. There are some printing errors which give rise to misunderstandings. Bibliography, 5 titles. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 13251-63   EWT(d)/FCC(w)/BDS   AFFTC   Pg-4   IJP(C)
                                              S/044/63/000/003/020/047

AUTHOR: Yenikeyev, Sh.   56

TITLE: On a case of stability of the solutions of a denumerable system of
           differential equations with constantly acting perturbations

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Matematika, no. 3, 1963, 48, Abstract
           3B228 (Tr. Mekhan.-Matem. Fak. Kazakhsk. Un-t, v. 1, no. 2,
           1960, 18-21).

TEXT: In the region $t \geq 0$, $|x_i| \leq$ R $(i = 1, 2, \ldots)$ the author
examines a denumerable system of differential equations:

$$\frac{dx_s}{dt} = P_{s1}(t)x_1 + P_{s2}(t)x_2 + \ldots + f_s(t, x_1, x_2, \ldots) +$$
$$+ \varphi_s(t, x_1, x_2, \ldots) \tag{1}$$

where the $P_{s1}(t)$ are continuous when $t \geq 0$ and

Card 1/3

L 13251-63

On a case of stability of the solutions S/044/63/000/003/020/047

$$P_s(t) - |P_{s1}(t) + P_{s1}(t) + \ldots| < P(t)$$
$$(s - 1, 2, \ldots),$$

where $P_s(t)$ and $P(t)$ are continuous when $t \geq 0$. The functions $f_s(t, x_1, x_2, \ldots)$ are terms of higher degree of smallness and the $\varphi_s(t, x_1, x_2, \ldots)$ are constantly acting perturbations. The linear part is represented in the form

$$\sum_k{}' P_{sk}(t)\, x_k + \sum_k{}^{\cdot} P_{sk}(t)\, x_k.$$

The following theorem is proved: If the solution $x(t, t_0, x_0)$ of the system
$$\frac{dx_s}{dt} = \sum_k{}' P_{sk}(t) x_k$$ satisfies the condition

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L 13251-63

S/044/63/000/003/020/047

On a case of stability of the solutions .....

$$\| x(t, t_0, x_3) \| < \| x_0 \| \cdot B e^{-r(t-t_0)}$$

when $t \geqq t_0$, $B \geqq 1$, $r > 0$ and is not a function of t_0, and if $\sum_k '' | P_{sk}(t) | \leqq \rho < r/B$, then the trivial solution of the system

(1) is uniformly stable.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Bykov, Yu. M.; Yenikeyev, Sh. G.; Rumnikov, Ye. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Statistical accuracy of information transformation in a hybrid system

TOPIC TAGS: statistic analysis, error statistics, mean square error, analog digital computer, Runge Kutta integration method

ABSTRACT: The author applies statistical techniques for computing the mean square error in the digital parts of hybrid systems. The first part of this work deals with derivation of normalized mean square error formulas which allow the calculation of the statistical accuracy of digital signal transmission. Starting with the correlation function of a random signal at the output of a digital system

$$R[m, \varepsilon] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |K^*(j\bar{\omega}, \varepsilon)|^2 S_{xx}^*(\bar{\omega}) e^{j\bar{\omega}m} d\bar{\omega},$$

an expression is obtained which separates the individual components of signal distor-

Card 1/4

L 09281-67

ACC NR: AT6029229

tion, the distortion of the input signal spectrum due to nonideal amplitude-frequency characteristics of the system, and the presence of additional signal components, absent in an ideal output signal

$$R[0] = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |K(j\bar{\omega})|^2 S_{xx}(\bar{\omega}) \, d\bar{\omega} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{\pm r=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |K[j(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0)]|^2 S_{xx}(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0) \, d\bar{\omega}.$$

The mean square error can then be written, accounting for the transmission delay,

$$\varepsilon_1^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |1 - K(j\bar{\omega})|^2 S_{xx}(\bar{\omega}) \, d\bar{\omega} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{\pm r=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |K[j(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0)]|^2 S_{xx}(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0) \, d\bar{\omega}.$$

eliminating the phase information of the delay

$$\varepsilon_2^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \{1 - |K(j\bar{\omega})|^2\} S_{xx}(\bar{\omega}) \, d\bar{\omega} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{\pm r=1}^{\infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |K[j(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0)]|^2 S_{xx}(\bar{\omega} + r\bar{\omega}_0) \, d\bar{\omega}.$$

ACC NR: AT6029229

These expressions can be normalized with respect to the full power ideal output

$$\eta_1^2(\alpha) = \frac{\int_{-an}^{an} |1 - K(j\overline{\omega})|^2 S_j(\overline{\omega})\,d\overline{\omega} + \sum_{r=1}^{an} \int_{-an}^{an} |K[j(\overline{\omega}+r\overline{\omega}_0)]|^2 S_a(\overline{\omega}+r\overline{\omega}_0)\,d\overline{\omega}}{\int_{-an}^{an} S_j(\overline{\omega})\,d\overline{\omega}};$$

$$\eta_j^2(\alpha) = \frac{\int_{-an}^{an} (1 - |K(j\overline{\omega})|^2) S_a(\overline{\omega})\,d\overline{\omega} + \sum_{r=1}^{an} \int_{-an}^{an} |K[j(\overline{\omega}+r\overline{\omega}_0)]|^2 S_n(\overline{\omega}+r\omega_0)\,d\overline{\omega}}{\int_{-an}^{an} S_j(\overline{\omega})\,d\overline{\omega}};$$

where S_2 is the equivalent spectral density. It follows from these expressions that an increase in the order of the restoring element does not lead to a significant improvement in transmission accuracy. Since the technical realization of higher order elements is difficult, in all but a few special cases, the use of zero order elements is advisable. In the second part of the paper, relations are obtained which make the statistical appraisal of the dynamic accuracy of the digital portion of the hybrid system possible with respect to the bandwidth of the input signal and the clock rate of the computer for different algorithms describing the linear operators. The comparative numerical evaluation of these relations permits the establishment of certain

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ACC NR: AT6029229

basic behavior tendencies of the mean square error with respect to the organization and complexity of the applied numerical method. It was determined that the greatest statistical accuracy is attained by the simplest numerical methods. During the operation of the computer in a closed loop system, the delay introduced by the digital portion of the system must be considered. The mean square error values caused by delay are substantially higher than those due to amplitude distortions alone. In a hybrid system for the realization of a dynamic operator, the function of the digital portion frequently is to perform numerical integration of a differential equation system. Comparison shows that the iterative methods (Runge Kutta) have higher statistical errors by an order of magnitude than methods of extrapolation. It should be noted, however, that the realization of the logic required for the extrapolation methods is more difficult than for iterative techniques. The author presents numerous plots of mean square errors for various algorithms. Orig. art. has: 11 figures.

SUB CODE: 12,09/   SUBM DATE: 12Feb66/   ORIG REF: 011/   OTH REF: 003

YENIKEYEV, Sh. M.

One Case of Stability of the Solutions of A Denumerable System of Differential
Equations at Constant Perturbations   p.20

TRANSACTIONS OF THE 2ND REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE ON MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS
(TRUDY VTOROY RESPUBLIKANSKOY KONFERENTSII PO MATEMATIKE I MEKHANIKE), 184
pages, published by the Publishing House of the AS KAZAKH SSR, ALMA-ATA, USSR, 1962

YENIKEYEV, Vadim Rakhmoyevich; PETROVA, Ye.A., vedushchiy red.;
       MUKHINA, B.A., tekhn.red.

[Automatic scrapers for dewaxing hoisting pipes] Avtoma-
ticheskie skrebki dlia ochistki pod"emnykh trub ot parafina.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1960. 81 p.   (MIRA 13:3)
        (Pipe--Cleaning)   (Paraffins)

ALEKSEYEV, O.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; YENIKEYEVA, F.G.

    Use of linear programming in determining the maximum yield of a quarry.
    Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 19 no.10:58-66 O '63.   (MIRA 17:1)

YENIKEYEVA, K.Sh.

Effect of electroluminescence on the dielectric properties of
ZnS-electroluminophors. Vest. AN Kazakh SSR 21 no.3:85-91 Mr
'65.

(MIRA 18:5)

L 4879-66   ENT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)   IJP(c)   JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5019835   UR/0181/65/007/008/2276/2278

AUTHORS: Vergunas, F. I.; Yenikeyeva, K. Sh.

TITLE: Residual dielectric effect of electroluminescence in ZnS electroluminors

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 8, 1965, 2276-2278

TOPIC TAGS: zinc compound optic material, electroluminescence, luminor, electron trapping, dielectric property, electric resistivity, temperature dependence/EL 460, EL 520, EL 580

ABSTRACT: The tests were made with electroluminors EL-460, -520, and -580. The tests have shown that after turning off the ac voltage that excited the electroluminescence of the sample, the luminor grains still retained a state corresponding to their excitation. This was manifest in the fact that in measurements in weak fields, the frequency dependence of the loss angle showed a maximum, and the capacity of the sample showed a corresponding dispersion. The investigations have shown that this effect is due to the conductivity maintained by

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L 4879-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019835

the traps which are filled during the electroluminescence process,
and not by localized electrons. That the effect is due to the traps
was demonstrated by an experiment in which the traps were depleted by
heating. The experiments have shown that the residual conductivity
exists in a small region of the luminor grain, the one in which the
electric field becomes concentrated during electroluminescence. The
tests have also shown that the residual conductivity of the electro-
luminescence increases with increasing voltage, passing through a
minimum, and also increases with frequency. The depth of the traps
participating in the electroluminescence processes is larger than that
in the case of photoluminescence. The results demonstrate that the
residual dielectric effect of electroluminescence yields information
on the processes accompanying the electroluminescence. Since this
information is not averaged over the entire volume but pertains to
local regions of the grain, the method is suitable for the investiga-
tion of inhomogeneous systems. The decrease in the residual resis-
tivity at large voltages can be attributed to the release of electrons
from the deep traps under the influence of the field during the time
of excitation. One of the causes of the increase in the residual

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L 4879-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5019835

resistance may be the redistribution of the voltage between the elements of the sample. The results are compared with those of others. Orig. art. has: 2 figures

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. I Lobachevskogo (Gor'kiy State University)

SUBMITTED: 19oct64   ENCL: 00   SUB CODE: SS, OP

NR REF SOV: 007   OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

L 26484-66   EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(a)/EWP(t)/ETI   IJP(c)   JD
ACC NR: AP6013064   SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/004/0614/0615

AUTHOR: Vergunas, F. I.; Yenikeyeva, K. Sh.

ORG: None

TITLE: Comparison of the optic and dielectric properties of powdered ZnS electro-
luminophors /Report, Fourteenth Conference on Luminescence held in Riga, 16-23
September 1965/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 4, 1966, 614-615

TOPIC TAGS: zinc sulfide, dielectric property, conductivity, optic property, lumino-
phor

ABSTRACT: In investigating the changes in the dielectric properties of powdered zinc
sulfide electroluminophors under the influence of high fields the authors discovered
what they term the residual dielectric effect of electroluminescence: after cutoff of
the electroluminescence-exciting voltage the frequency dependences of the weak-field
dielectric properties exhibit a peak of tan δ and a corresponding dispersion of the
capacitance C. Investigations have demonstrated that this effect is due to residual
conductivity, which is "fed" by traps that become filled in the process of electro-
luminescence and are located in the vicinity of the active regions of the ZnS grains.
Measurements of the effect showed that the residual conductivity at - 190° C differs
little from that obtaining at room temperature. The residual conductivity versus

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L 26484-66

ACC NR: AP6013064

exciting voltage curve goes through a maximum; the variation of the residual conduct-ivity parallels the variation of the light sum S stored in the phosphor during electro-stimulation, which is to be expected in view of the inference that the residual con-ductivity is "fed" by the stored energy. The observed results are juxtaposed with the data of A.N.Georgobiani and M.V.Fok (no reference given) on the depth of the traps in-volved in formation of brightness waves; it is concluded that some of the same traps participate in both effects. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 20/   SUBM DATE: 00/   ORIG REF: 000/   OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

YENIKEYEVA, Kh, Sh.

32790. Pozdnyaya infektsiya posle peresadki rogovitsy. Sbornik nauch. Trudov (Kirgiz. gos. Med. In-t), T. IV, 1949, s. 153-55

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44, Moskva, 1949

YENIKEYEVA, Kh.Sh.;KHASANOVA, N.Kh.;RAKHIMZHANOVA, M.T.

Condition of the vegetative nervous system in glaucoma. Vest. oft.,
Moskva 31 no. 5:24-29 Sept-Oct 1952.   (CLML 23:3)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Eye Clinic (Director --
Prof. O. A. Dur'nov), Kirgiz Medical Institute.

YENIKEYEVA, Kh. Sh.

Significance of lability test as one of provocation methods in
diagnosis of glaucoma. Vest. oft., Moskva 32 no.2:21-26 Mar-Apr 1953.
(CIML 24:4)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Eye Clinic (Director -- Prof.
O. A. Dudinov), Kirgiz Medical Institute.

S/169/62/000/012/005/095
D228/D307

AUTHORS: Isabayev, Ye.A., Cherdyntsev, V.V., Orlov, D.P. and
               Yenikeyeva, K.Sh.

TITLE: Determining radium isotopes from the alpha-spectrum
               of their active deposit

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1962, 10,
               abstract 12A79 (Sb. nauchn. rabot Kafedry optiki i
               Kafedry eksperim. fiz., Kazakhsk. un-t, no. 2, 1960,
               75-80)

TEXT: A method has been developed for determining the
radium isotopes of actinon (AcX), thoron (ThX), and radon (Ra) from
the alpha-spectrum of their active deposit.   It can be used to det-
ermine the Ac/Ra ratio of certain natural objects. The measuring
equipment is described; it consists of an ionization chamber, a
"Siren"-type amplifier, and a 19-channel pulse analyzer. The mea-
surement procedure is also described, as is the technique by which
the compound under study is prepared. The sensitivity of this meth-

Card 1/2

Determining radium isotopes ...   S/169/62/000/012/005/095
                                          D228/D307

od is $1.8 \cdot 10^{-16}$ g for AcX, $1.06 \cdot 10^{-17}$ g for ThX, and $6.8 \cdot 10^{-14}$ g
for Ra. It is noted that the sensitivity of the method can be
increased when determining the activation conditions.
/ Abstracter's note: Complete tr? slation_/

Card 2/2

24.3500

36904
S/048/62/026/004/006/014
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Bergunas, F. I., and Yenikeyeva, K. Sh.

TITLE: Photodielectric effect in electroluminescent zinc-sulfide
             phosphors

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26,
             no. 4, 1962, 475 - 479

TEXT: The nature of the sources of primary electrons producing lumines-
cence in an electric field was clarified by an investigation of the photo-
dielectric effect. ZnS-Cu specimens with blue emission bands were tested
for this purpose. Disk-shaped specimens 40 mm in diameter and 0.2 mm thick
were prepared with a Teflon filler. The dielectric properties at frequen-
cies of $(20-4.5) \cdot 10^6$ ops were investigated between 110 - 370°K. The
specimens were in a vacuum, and were excited with the 365-mμ Hg triplet.
The results indicate that in the case of zinc-sulfide phosphors, the
grains of the electroluminophor and photoluminophor have the same proper-
ties. The photodielectric effect is due to the photoconductivity in the
granular specimen. Electroluminophor and photoluminophors differ in that

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Photodielectric effect in...

S/048/62/026/004/006/014
B104/B102

a second phase exists at the periphery of each grain of the former. This
phase is a Cu_2S - CuS mixture, and exhibits metallic conduction in the
temperature range in question. The light which excites the photocon-
ductivity of the luminophor has virtually no influence upon the conduction
of the second phase. As there is no free charge exchange between the
luminophor grains and the second phase in weak fields, electroluminophors
possess two different sources of dielectric losses which, when excited,
produce two frequency maxima of tan δ and create two regions of dispersion
of C. Dark conductivity of the grain is attributed to the second phase.
There are 2 figures.

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041715   S/0181/64/006/007/2100/2106

AUTHORS: Vergunas, F. I.; Yenikeyeva, K. Sh.

TITLE: Dielectric and photodielectric properties of zinc-sulfide powdered electroluminophors

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 7, 1964, 2100-2106

TOPIC TAGS: luminor, zinc sulfide optic material, dielectric property, photoluminescence, capacitance

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the research was to develop a method for directly disclosing all the inhomogeneities (second phase and barrier layers in the grain itself) that distinguish electroluminors from photoluminors. A test procedure described by the authors elsewhere (Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz. v. 26, 475, 1962) was used to test electroluminors made of EL-460, EL-520, and EL-580 powders from the "Krasny*y khimik" plant and some electroluminors from GIPKh. The

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041715

powders were uniformly distributed in a teflon filler. The dielec-
tric characteristics were investigated in the temperature range
80--370K and the frequency range 20--4.5 x 10^6 cps at 1.5 volts. The
tests have shown that the conductivity causing the peak in the loss
angle is due to the presence of the second phase, and can be either
of semiconductor or metallic character, depending on the concentra-
tion of sulfur above stoichiometric. Exposure to ultraviolet causes
the dielectric properties to display several peaks, the number of
which depends on the number of inhomogeneous grain regions with
different conductivities and consequently different relaxation times.
It is shown that all three loss-angle maxima observed under ultra-
violet excitation are due to the conductivity in the inhomogeneous
sample. It is concluded that the study of the dielectric and photo-
electric effects by this method would be useful in the investigation
of inhomogeneous materials such as are used in the construction of
solid-state devices. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula.

Card   2/ 6

ACCESSION NR: AP4041715

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy*y universitet im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Gor'kiy State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Nov63

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: OP, EM

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 004

Card 3/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4041715

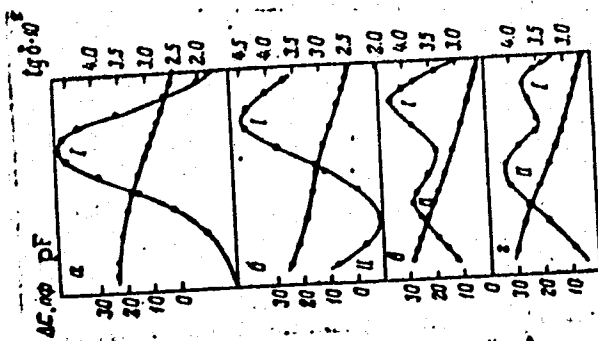Fig. 2

Frequency dependence of tgδ and C for luminor EL-460

a - 80K, b - 140K, c - 290K,
d - ultraviolet light, 290K,
f - ultraviolet + infrared light,
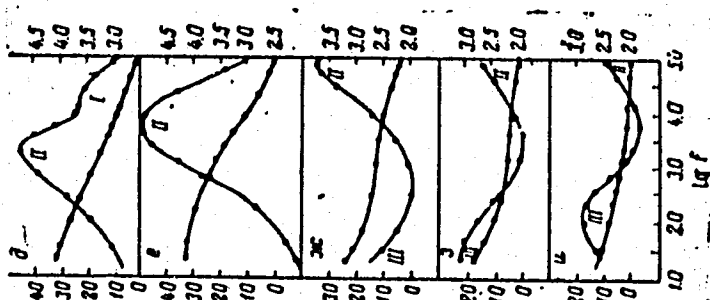290K

Card

4/: 6.
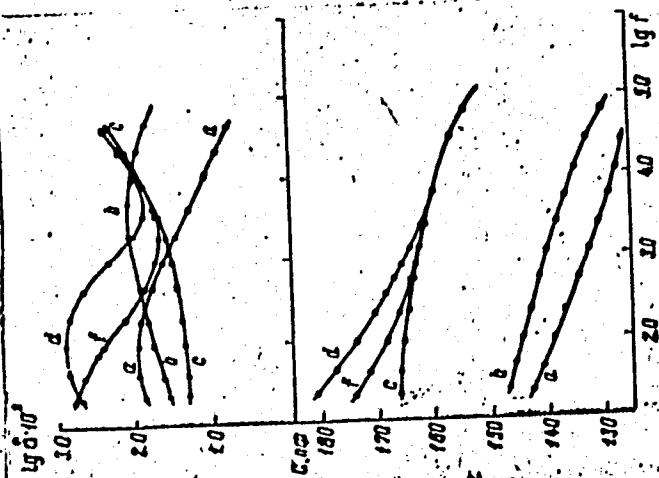
ACCESSION NR: AP4041715

(continued in enclosure #3)

Card 5/6

ACCESSION NR: AP4041715   ENCLOSURE: 03

Frequency dependence of $tg\delta$ and ΔC for luminor EL-460 at different temperatures:
T, °K: a - 80, b - 98, β - 108, ι - 113, ∂-118, e - 123, $\varkappa$ - 253, δ - 293, u - 328

(continuation of enclosure #2)

Card   6/6

YANIKEYEVA, M. A.

"Branching of the Pulmonary Artery by Area and Segment." Cand
Med Sci, Chair of General Surgery, Chair of Topographical Anatomy
and Operative Surgery, Samarkand Medical Inst imeni I. P. Pavlov,
Samarkand, 1955. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

YENIKEYEVA, M.A.

[Branching of the pulmonary artery by zones and segments] Vetvlenie legochnoi arterii po zonam i segmentam. Samarkand, 1955. 11 p.
(PULMONARY ARTERY)   (MIRA 11:10)

YENIKEYEVA, M.A.

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).   S-4
     Circulatory System.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12448

Author   : Yenikeyeva, M.A.
Inst   : -
Title   : Anatomy of the Pulmonary Artery (Ramifications According
              to Zones and Segments).

Orig Pub   : Sb. nauch tr. Samarkandsk. med. in-t, 1956, 75-83

Abstract   : A study was made on 158 lungs (with no pathologic changes)
              from 79 cadavers of both sexes and various age groups.
              It was determined that in the majority of cases the exter-
              nal structure of the lungs does not correspond to the in-
              ternal ramifications of the pulmonary artery, which is sym-
              metrically distributed in both lungs. In 155 cases the
              pulmonary artery branches broke up at each division into
              2 sub-branches, in only 3 cases was there a diffuse bran-
              ching. The average length of the main stem of the

Card 1/3

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).   S-4
          Circulatory System.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12448

pulmonary artery is 4-5 cm (in adults); it has a diameter
of 0.7-1cm. It was confirmed that each lung is divided
into 4 zones and 7 segments. The arteries of the third
order are irregularly divided into segments. In the upper
and lower zones 3 segmental artiries, and in each anterior
and posterior zones 1 segmental artery are encountered.
On two preparations the artery of the posterior zone had
an intersegmental anastomosis, and on one preparation had
an interzonal anastomosis. On 3 preparations of the left
lung, the arteries of the anterior zone were branching not
from the main stem, as it usually happens, but from the ar-
tery of the second order in the upper zone in a manner si-
milar to the bronchus. Accessory zonal vessels, especial-
ly in the right lung, were frequently encountered. There
were cases of an independent branching - directly from the
stem of the pulmonary artery - of the upper lateral and

Card 2/3

USSR/Morphology of Man and Animals - (Normal and Pathologic).   S-4
        Circulatory System.

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12448

       upper anterior arteries. The author surmises that the
       expedient surgical approach to the broncho-pulmonary
       pedicle would be through the interlobar fissure.

Card 3/3

KARLENKO, P.N., prof.; GUSEV, L.K., kand.med.nauk; YENIKEYEVA, M.A., kand.
med.nauk; OMIROV, R.Yu., aspirant; YUSUPOV, N.A.; ordinator;
AZAMATOV, N.A., ordinator; TAYTS, N.Yu.; ASHRIYANTS, N.G., ordinator;
BORUKHOV, S.A.; ordinator.

Some results of a study of goiter in Samarkand Province of the Uzbek
S.S.R. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.5:17-20 My '61.   (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii Samarkandskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova.
                (SAMARKAND PROVINCE—GOITER)

YENIKEYEVA, M. G.

"Soil Moisture and the Activity of Microorganisms," Sub. 26 Dec 47, Inst of Physiology of Plants imeni K. A. Timiryazez, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for degrees in science and engineering in Moscow in 1947.

SO: Sum.No.457, 18 Apr 55

Cand Biol Sci

YENIKEYEVA, M.G.

YENIKEYEVA, M.G.

Humidity of soil and its relation to the activity of microorganisms.
Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.2:130-138 '52.   (MLRA 5:12)
        (SOIL bacteriology,
            eff. of humidity)
        (BACTERIA,
            in soil, eff. of humidity)

YENIKEYEVH, ...

/Effects of woody plant debris on microflora in cherno-
zems of arid steppes   E. V. Runov and M. G. Enikeeva
... U.S.S.R., Moscow).

U.S.R

B-5

Venikeyeva, M.G.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Crystals.

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3670.

Author : S.V. Grum-Grzhimaylo, M.G. Yenikeyeva.
Inst   :
Title   : Absorption Spectrum Vibration "Structure" of Crystals, Colora-
          tion of Which is Caused by Isomorphous Admixtures.

Orig Pub: Kristallografiya, 1957, 2, No 1, 186-189.

Abstract: The studies (RZhKhim, 1956, 31784) of vibration structure of
wide admixture absorption bands of crystals in polarized light
were continued. At $100°K$, structure maxima are observed in
spectra of corundum containing up to about 2% of Cr_2O_3 only
in the ordinary wave, and their position does not depend on
the Cr_2O_3 concentration. No structure was revealed in spectra
of corundum with isomorphous admixtures of Ni, Mn and Ti. Two
wide bell-shaped absorption bands coinciding with Gauss's error
curve are observed in kyanite spectrum in case of light vibrat-

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Card   : 1/2

ing along n_β and n_γ. There are 5 strongly polarized equi-
distant narrow absorption maxima in the long wave branch of the
absorption band situated in the yellow spectrum range in case
of light vibrating along n_γ, these maxima belong possibly to the
vibration structure. But there are narrow but not equidistant
maxima in the blue spectrum range. The authors arrive to the
conclusion that the results obtained with corundum with Cr_2O_3
admixture confirm the theory of admixture absorption (RZh-Khim,
1955, 39590). The structure absence in spectra of a series of
minerals is attributed to the low admixture concentration.

Card   : 2/2

-23-

RUNOV, Ye.V.; YENIKEYEVA, M.G.

Rhizosphere microflora of woody plants growing in Chernozem
soils of the dry steppe. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no.11:
150-161'61   (MIRA 16:11)

1. Laboratoriya leuovedeniya AN SSSR.

SUKACHEV, V.N., akademik; MOLCHANOV, A.A.; DYLIS, N.V., doktor
biol. nauk; TSEL'NIKER, Yu.L.; KARPOV, V.G.; RAFES,
P.M.; DINESMAN, L.G.; PEREL', T.S.; YEGOROVA, S.A.;
YENIKEYEVA, M.G.; BOL'SHAKOVA, V.S.; ZONN, S.V.;
ALEKSANDROVA, V.D.; LEBEDEV, D.V., red.

[Fundamentals of forest biogeocenology] Osnovy lesnoi
biogeotsenologii. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 573 p.
(MIRA 18:2)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya lesovedeniya.

YENIKEYEVA, M.Z.(Ufa); KRIVOLAPOV, S.S.(Ufa); OBOLENTSEV, R.D.(Ufa);
ROZHDESTVENSKIY, V.P. (Ufa)

Reduction roasting of rich iron ores by mixtures of petroleum
gas and water vapor. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.tekh.nauk. Met.i topl.
no.5:19-24 S-O '60.   (MIRA 13:11)
          (Iron ores) (Ore dressing)

ASTAPENKO, M.G., prof.; YENIKEYEVA, N.B.

Functional state of the adrenal cortex in infectious nonspecific
polyarthritis and its change under the influence of hormonal
therapy. Terap.arkh. no.6:60-67 '62.   (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz otdeleniya infektsionnykh artritov Instituta revmatizma
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov) AMN
SSSR.
        (ADRENAL CORTEX) (ARTHRITIS) (HORMONE THERAPY)

YENIKEYEVA, N. G.

"Amylographic Investigation of the Staling Process in Wheat Bread." Cand Tech
Sci, Moscow Technological Inst of the Food Industry, Moscow, 1954. (RZhKhim, No 23,
Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher
Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

YENIKEYEVA, N.G.; AUERMAN, L.Ya.

Amylographic investigation of bread staling. Trudy MTIPP 4:
105-117 '56.   (MLRA 9:10)

(Bread) (Starch)

YENIKEYEVA, O.P.; ZUDAKINA, Ye.A.; KORSHIKOV, V.N.; SHKURAL', R.M. Prini-
    mal uchastiye PER'KOV, N.A., kand. geol.-miner. nauk; SHOROKHOVA,
    L.I., vedushchiy red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Album of standard geological and geophysical cross sections of
wells of petroleum areas in the Volga-Ural region] Al'bom tipovykh
geologo-geofizicheskikh razrezov skvazhin neftianykh raionov Volgo-
Ural'skoi provintsii. Pod red. N.A.Per'kova. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1961. 112 p.
                                            (MIRA 14:10)
1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizi-
cheskikh metodov razvedki. 2. Laboratoriya interpretatsii Vsesoyuz-
nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh metodov
razvedki (for Yenikeyeva, Zudakina, Korshikov, Shkural', Per'kov).
                (Volga-Ural region—Oil well logging)

YENIKEYEVA, R.A.; REMIDOVSKIY, M.R.

Combined PA^S and streptomycin therapy of osteoarticular tuber-
culosis in children. Prob.tub.no.4:51-56 Jl-Ag '55.(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz 4-y detskoy kostnotuberkuleznoy bol'nitsy Tashkenta
Inauchnyy rukovoditel'-dotsent S.L. Firer, glavnyy vrach Kh.M.
Munavarova)
  (TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, in inf. and child
    ther. PAS & streptomycin)
  (SALICYLIC ACID, ther. use
    tuberc.osteoarticular in child.,with streptomycin)
  (STREPTOMYCIN, ther.use
    tuberc.osteoarticular in child, with PAS)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Diseases.   T

Abs Jour   : Ref Zhur - Bioli, No 15, 1958, No. 70094

Author   : Mamish, R. M.; Yenikeyeva, R. I.
Inst   : Not given
Title   : The Use of Vitamin B_{12} in Anemias in Children

Orig Pub   : Vopr. okhrany materinstva i detstva, 1957, Vol 2, No 6,
              37-39

Abstract   : No abstract given

Card 1/1

YENIKEYEVA, R.I.

Folic acid and vitamin B^{12} treatment of children with nutritional anemia. Kaz.med.zhur. no.5:39-40 S-O '62.   (MIRA 16:4)

1. 1-ya kafedra pediatrii (zav. - dotsent R.M.Manish) Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstovaniya vrachey imeni V.I.Lenina.
    (DEFICIENCY DISEASES)   (FOLIC ACID)   (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

YENIKEYEVA, S.D., assistant

Arrhenoblastomas in the ovaries. Sbor. nauch. trud. Rost.
med. inst. no.21:89-95 '63.

Hyporrhea and amenorrhea in connection with hypogenitalism.
Ibid.:139-152

Histological picture of the endometrium in hyporrhea and
amenorrhea. Ibid.:245-259

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. I,Iu. Il'inskii)
Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

The mechanism of the action of adrenaline on the heart rhythm in the early stages of the postembryonal period. S. I. Emikova. Izb. su. biol. (U. S. S. R.) 46, No. 2, 102-9(in English, 100-101(1937). Chem. Zentr. 1939, II, 142. Intravenous injection of 0.5-1.5 cc. of adrenaline soln. (1:10,000) into young dogs with severed vagus nerves produced a pronounced bradycardia which remained when the sympathetic nerves were cut. The adrenaline soln. produced the usual inotropic and chronotropic effects on the isolated heart. According to E., the effect of the adrenalin must be regarded as sympathetically conditioned.   M. G. Moore

YENIKEYEVA, S.I.

Laboratory for Experimental ârsrkhy Growth Physiology and Pathology, VIEM

Lability of the Heart in Ontogeny

So: Fiziologicheskiy Zhurnal Vol 30, No 3, 1941

YENIKEYEVA, S.I.

Lab of Experimental Growth Pathology and Physiology, VIEM

Role of Innervation Mechanisms in changes of lability if the heart at various states of ontogeny

So: Fiziologicheskiy Zhurnal Vol 30, No 3, 1941

Conditions leading to emphysema in young kittens in diphosgene poisoning. S. I. Esikeeva. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 6, No. 6, 54–5(1943).—Acid or alk. irritation of tracheal and bronchial mucosa causes emphysema in adult dogs but not in young puppies. Tests for a similar difference in reaction of cats to diphosgene poisoning show that kittens up to 2 weeks of age are sensitive to diphosgene (0.2 mg./l.); restlessness appears in 3–4 min. usually followed by copious salivation. All the kittens died on the 4th, 5th or 6th day after exposure. Autopsies revealed no emphysema whatever; only general symptoms of poisoning were found. Older kittens (2 weeks to 2 months) were still more sensitive. They died in 2 or 3 days. The frequency and severity of emphysema increased as age increased. When the diphosgene dose was raised to 0.5–0.6 mg./l. the effects included emphysema even in day-old kittens. Since rate of pulmonary aeration per unit of body wt. is about 3 times higher in young kittens than in adult cats, and blood vol. depends directly on body wt., the diphosgene concn. in the blood is about 3 times higher in young kittens than in adult cats poisoned under like conditions.   Julian F. Smith

// H

Role of vagotomy in the mechanism of emphysema in diphosgene poisoning and in acid irritation of respiratory passages. S. I. Enikeeva. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 7, No. 5, 51-4(1943); cf. *C.A.* 39, 1470[1].—Irritation of tracheal or bronchial mucosa with 20-30% H_2SO_4 causes emphysema in dogs and cats, but not if preceded by vagotomy. In cats exposed to diphosgene (0.2 mg./l. for 15 min.) emphysema was not prevented by vagotomy, atropine block of the vagus nerve, nor respiratory narcosis with procaine. The mechanism of emphysema is not the same in acid irritation as in diphosgene poisoning.   J. F. S.

Peculiarities and mechanisms of the course of the yperite intoxication in early age. S. L. Epikeeva. *Byull. Eksptl. Biol. Med.* 17, No. 3, 52-5(1944).—Full-grown dogs die in 3-6 days after the application of yperite on their skin (50-60) mg./kg.). Puppies (up to 12-15 days old, and up to 1.5-2 months old) die in 3-6 days if 50-60 mg./kg. yperite is applied. The full-grown dogs show an increase in temp. of 1-2° on the 2nd day. Preceding death, the temp. may be subnormal; the content of hemoglobin is increased 10-15%. A sharp reaction of leucocytosis is apparent; it lasts 3-4 days and is followed by a reaction of leucopenia with a sharp decrease in the no. of neutrophils and in some cases is followed by complete agranulocytosis. The site of the yperite application was inflamed. Puppies did not show the same reaction. Leucopenia developed 3-4 days after the application of yperite, and the puppies died. They showed a reaction of leucocytosis when 100-300 mg./kg. yperite was applied. If introduced subcutaneously, 35 mg./kg. yperite is fatal to full-grown dogs, and 15-20 mg./kg. is fatal to puppies (up to 12-15 days old).

Sonya G. Machelson

11 H

Adrenaline shock and the mechanism of adrenaline bradycardia in young subjects (puppies and rabbits). S. I. Raikeeva. *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 8, No. 3, 11-15 (1945).—In puppies (age up to 6 weeks) and young rabbits, injections of adrenaline (I) sharply depress cardiac rhythm even if the vagus has been cut. Bradycardia due to I is a reversible reaction, attributed to sympathetic cardiac innervation in young animals. Irreversible shock from I requires 8-10 times, and death 20-30 times the dose which kills grown dogs or rabbits, but the shock lasts longer (up to 3 hrs.) and death is quicker in young animals. Large doses exert a 2-phase action on vasomotor and cardiac innervation centers (vagus innervation in grown, sympathetic innervation in young animals). Although some poisons such as diphosgene and chloramine can cause pulmonary edema in rabbits up to about 15 days old, I does not. Test concns. of I ranged from 10 to 10,000 p.p.m., given in doses of 0.5-5 mg./kg. Young rabbits are killed in 2-3 min. by a dose of 20-30 mg./kg.

Julian F. Smith

YENIKEYEVA, S. I.

USSR/Medicine - Immunology   Nov/Dec 51

"Characteristic Degree of Toxicity of Dysentery Toxin and Stability Against It of Isolated Rabbit Hearts at Different Age Periods," S. I. Yenikeyeva, Lab of Age Physiol [Physiol as Affected by Age], [Central] Pediatric Inst, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Arkh Patol" Vol XIII, No 6, pp 22-28

Extended perfusion of isolated rabbit hearts with dysentery toxin resulted in a 2-phased reaction: the 1st being an increased, the 2d a decreased lability (increase and decrease of amplitude and rhythm of heart contractions).

USSR/Medicine - Immunology   Nov/Dec 51
         (Contd 1)

The stability of the heart against a long-lasting toxin perfusion can be judged by the rate of transition to the 2d phase of the reaction. By comparing the degs of stability 2 age groups can be distinguished under 12-15 days and from 12-15 days to maturity. The 1st age group has a less pronounced stability against the toxin, less pronounced 1st phase, and faster transition to the 2d reaction phase. The 2d age group has a considerably higher stability, a more acute 1st phase when the heart has been perfused with 100 times the

202T77

ARSHAVSKIY, I. A., ARSHAVSKAYA, Ye. I., YENKEYEVA, S. I., OGANESYAN, A. A.

Mechanism of realization and physiologic significance of skeletal muscular motor reactions in mammals in the prenatal period. Fiziol. zh. SSSR 37 no. 4:468-474 July-Aug. 1951   (CLML 21:3)

1. Laboratory of Age-Group Physiology of the Institute of Pediatrics of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

YENIKEYEVA, S.I.

Functional stability of the isolated heart at different ages. Fiziol.zhur.
39 no.3:346-351 My-Je '53.
(MLRA 6:6)

1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii Instituta pediatrii Akademii meditsin-
skikh nauk SSSR, Moscow.
(Heart)

YENIKEYEVA, S. I. and V. D. Rozanova

"The Physiological Mechanisms of Reactivity upon the Action of Tetanus Toxin at Different Age Periods,"   p. 84

Problema Reaktivnosti v Patologii, Medgiz, Moscow 1954, 344 p.

(The Problem of Reactivity in Pathology)

YENIKEYEVA, S.I.; SHTAMLER, S.M.

Characteristics of neural regulation of the rhythm of cardiac
contractions in rabbits in various stages of ontogenesis. Biul.
eksp. biol. i med. 38 no.7:10-13 Jl '54.   (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii (zav. prof. I.A.Arshavskiy)
Instituta obshchey i eksperimental'noy patologii (dir. akad. A.D.
Speranskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
          (HEART, physiology,
               rhythm, neural regulation, age factor in rabbits)

USSR/Medicine - Physiology   FD-2458

Card 1/1   Pub 33-9/24

Author   : Yenikeyeva, S. I.

Title   : Respiratory arrythmia and changes of electrocardiographic deflections
               as an index for the development of vagal regulation of cardiac activ-
               ity in ontogeny

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 2, 227-232, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract   : Respiratory arrhythmia starts to develop in puppies at the age of
               about 2 1/2 months, and increases during the first year. The P and
               T wave is relatively high during the first two weeks, but beginning
               with 2 1/2 months, they gradually decrease in amplitude together
               with an increase of the R wave. The heart rate of 180 to 200 p.m.
               during the first 10 to 12 days declines to that of the adult dog
               (70-120 p. m.) within 11 to 12 months. Graphs. Ten references, 8
               of them USSR (3 since 1940).

Institution : Laboratory of Growth Physiology of the Institute of General and Ex-
               perimental Pathology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow

Submitted   : December 30, 1952

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.; YENIKEYEVA, S.I.

Characteristics of the development of thermoregulation re-
actions in newborn infants and the problem of the substan-
tiation of the temperature and humidity regime required for
them. Nauch. inform. Otd. nauch.med. inform. AMN SSSR no.1:
3-5 '61
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (direk-
tor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.V.Parin) AMN
SSSR, Moskva.

YENIKEYEVA, S.I.; ROZANOVA, V.D.

Mechanism of the development of coordinated (reciprocal)
inhibition in ontogeny (in correlation with the analysis
of some characteristics of the action of the tetanus toxin
and strychnine at different ages). Trudy Inst. norm. i pat.
fiziol. AMN SSSR 6: 54-56 '62   (MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. -
prof. I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy
fiziologii AMN SSSR.

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.; YENIKEYEVA, S.I.

Characteristic features of excitation of the alimentary center
in physiologically mature newborn children. Biul. eksp. biol.
i med. 54 no.8:7-12 Ag '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. - prof.
I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR.

YENIKEYEVA, S.I.

Characteristics of the cardiac component of the orienting re-
flex at various age periods. Bul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.7:
15-20 Jl'63   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz laboratorii vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. -
prof. I.A. Arshavskiy) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy
fiziologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin)
AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN
SSSR V.V. Parinym.

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.; VAKHIDOVA, O.T.; YENIKEYEVA, S.I.; ERMATOVA, D.U.

Analysis of the characteristics of the tonus of the vagal inner-
vation center of the heart in lower monkeys (Macaca). Biul. eksp.
biol. i med. 57 no.4:12-16 Ap '64.   (MIRA 18:3)

1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii i patologii (zav. - prof. I.A.
Arshavskiy) instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir. -
deyatvetel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.V. Parin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted
April 28, 1963.

ARSHAVSKIY, I.A.; YENIKEYEVA, S.I.

Characteristics of ontogenetic changes in the resistance of the
heart depending on variations in properties of the neural regu-
lation of its activity. Vop. geron. i geriat. 4:33-40 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya vozrastnoy fiziologii instituta normal'noy i
patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR, Moskva.

TENIKEYEVA, U. S.

USSR / Virology. Human and Animal Viruses.   E-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 10, 1958, 43046.

Author : Enikeeva, U. S., Dobrovolskaya, G. N., Chernova, E.V.
Inst   : Not given.
Title   : Content of Poliomyelitis Virus Antibodies in Sera of
          Donors and of Gamma-Globulin by Neutralization Re-
          action under AVB Control.

Orig Pub: Tr. Ufimsk. n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1957,
          No 4, 211-216.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

YENIKEYEVA, U. S.

"Titration of Antimeasles Serums by Way of an AVB-Controlled Neutralization Reaction, and the Efficacy of Their Use." Bashkir State Medical Inst imeni 15th Anniversary of VLKSM (Vsesoyuznyy Leninskiy Kommunisticheskiy Soyuz Molodezhi -- All-Union Lenin Communist Youth League), Ufa, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences.

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 22, 1955, pp 93-105

YENIKEYEVA, V.I.

Pathogenic properties of streptococci from the gangrenous pulp
of milk teeth with caries. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos. med. inst.
14:165-166 '64.   (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra khirurgicheskoy stomatologii (zav. - prof. Ye.A.
Domracheva) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta i kafedra
mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. S.M.Vyaseleva) Kazanskogo in-
stituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

ARSEN'YEVA-GEYL', A.N.; YENIKHE, G.; LEBEDEVA, Ye.N.

Photoemission from F-centers in NaCl and KCl crystals. Izv. AN SSSR.
Ser.fiz. 29 no.3:463-465 Mr '65.   (MIRA 18:4)

YENIKOLOPOV, B.M.

We have built our own rectifiers. Avtom. telem. i sviaz' 8 no.1:
30 Ja '64.   (MIRA 17:3)

1. Starshiy elektromekhanik Tbilisskoy ditantsii signalizatsii i
svyazi Zakavkazskoy dorogi.

YENIKOLOPOV, I.

M.IU. Lermontov in Azerbaijan. Dokl.AN Azerb.SSR 12 no.2:147-151
'56.   (MLRA 9:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydshanskoy SSR A.O. Makovel'skim.
            (Lermontov, Mikhail IUr'evich, 1814-1841)

YENIKOLOPOV,I.K.

The well-known Ukrainian educator and author N.I.Gulak on Azerbaijani culture. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 10 no.7:515-520 '54.   (MLRA 8:10)

1. Predstavleno deystvitel'nym chlenom Akademii nauk Azerbay-dzhanskoy SSR Samedom Vurgunom.
    (Gulak, Nikolai Ivanovich) (Azerbaijani literature)

YENIKOLOPOV, N. S.,   Doc of Chem Sci -- (diss)   "Kinetic Characteristics

of Complex Chain Reactions of the Oxidation of Dydrocarbons,"   Moscow,

1959, 21 pp (Institute of the Chemistry of Physics, Acad Sci USSR)

(KL 4-60, 114)

S/191/62/000/004/017/017
B110/B138

AUTHOR: Lukovnikov, A. F.

TITLE: Conference on the ageing and stabilization of polymers

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1962, 76-78

TEXT: The pervoye vsesoyuznoye Soveshchaniye po stareniyu i stabilizatsii polimerov (First All-Union conference on the ageing and stabilization of polymers) was held in Moscow 14-17 November, 1961 by the Uchenyy sovet po polimeram pri Prezidiume Akademii nauk SSSR (Polymer Research Council at the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences USSR), the Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po khimii (State Committee for Chemistry of the Council of Ministers USSR), and the Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya (Ministry of higher and Secondary Specialized Education). 200 specialists from scientific institutes, universities, and central industrial laboratories in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiyev, Gor'kiy, Voronezh, Yaroslavl, Tambov, Kazan' etc, attended and 58 reports were given. The destruction of polyolefins by high temperature oxidation follows the radical chain mechanism with branches formed by thermal decomposition of

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hydrogen peroxide. Their decomposition yields other products containing
oxygen (water, aldehyde, acids, ketones, etc). Ye. N. Matveyeva,
S. S. Khin'kis found the following decreasing order of heat resistance:
high-pressure polyethylene, copolymer of ethylene with propylene, low-
pressure polyethylene, polypropylene. Using paramagnetic electron
resonance it was found that slightly active inhibitor radicals which only
initiate oxidation at high temperatures are formed by inhibitor - radical
reaction as a result of the rupture of kinetic chains (IKhP AS USSR).
Phenol derivatives with aliphatic or aryl substites in positions 2, 4, and
6, biphenols, certain phenol sulfides, and secondary amines stabilize
polyolefins. Additional stabilizers are being developed in the
NIIKhimpolimer institute. Studies on atmospheric ageing, conducted in the
NIIPP institute, showed that the destruction of polymers is especially high
under intensive solar radiation. Benzotriazole and benzophenone are good
photostabilizers. The heat resistance of PVC depends on the conditions of
production (purity of starting materials, emulsifier, initiators, etc).
Dehydrochlorination was found to be the basic mechanism in the thermal
decomposition of PVC. Separated HCl catalyzes subsequent PVC decomposition.
Stabilizers are therefore HCl acceptors. C. Ye. Cordon succeeded in raising

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the decomposition temperature by $60^{\circ}C$ during the copolymerization of vinyl chloride with 10 % glycidyl methacrylate. A. A. Berlin proposed stabilization of PVC polymers with a system of conjugate bonds. R. A. Sorokina, G. N. Chelnokova and S. F. Rafikov reported on the decomposition mechanism of heterochain polyamides under the action of heat, light, and oxygen. N. V. Mikhaylov, A. C. Tokareva found that some organophosphorus compounds have stabilizing properties. N. S. Yenikolopov, P. A. Dudina, and L. V. Karmilova reported on the thermal and high temperature oxidation decomposition of polyformaldehyde. A. A. Berlin, N. B. Baranovskaya, A. P. Mizinin, and S. S. Sukhov showed that the polymer structure is rearranged and heat resistance increased by the action of heat. Improvement of the work of some laboratories and the construction of pilot plants for the production of heat and photostabilizers for polyolefins were recommended by the Mezhduvedomstvennyy koordinatsionnyy sovet po stareniyu i stabilizatsii polimerov (Interdepartmental Coordination Council for the ageing and stabilization of polymers) convened immediately after the above conference. The second meeting is scheduled for 1963.

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B101/B186

AUTHORS: Barkalov, I. M., Gol'danskiy, V. I., Corresponding Member
             AS USSR, Yenikolopov, N. S., Terekhova, S. F., Trofimova, G.M.

TITLE: Peculiarities of solid-phase radiation polymerization during
             irradiation

TEXT: To eliminate the aftereffects liable to falsify the results when the
solid-phase irradiated monomer is analyzed after thawing, the radiation
polymerization of acrylonitrile (AN) and of vinyl acetate (VA) was studied
in an apparatus whereby thermal effects and e.p.r. signals during and after
irradiation with 1.6-Mev electrons at -196 to 0°C could be recorded
simultaneously. Details of procedure and analysis will be published
separately (Vysokomolek. soyed., now printing). Results: With AN, the
polymerization was limited below - 140°C (4% polymer yield at -196°C).
After repeated irradiation with 8 Mrad in each case, thawing and freezing
the sample intermediately, the polymerization limit increased proportionally
with the number of irradiations. At -196°C, the molecular weight dropped

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with increasing dose (8-20 Mrad) from $\approx 3.5 \cdot 10^5$ to $\approx 7 \cdot 10^4$. After-polymerization occurred at -140, -120, and -90°C, but not at lower temperatures. At -90°C, the molecular weight then rose to $\approx 10^6$ within 10 hrs. The activation energy of afterpolymerization was equal to that for liquid-phase polymerization: ≈ 3 kcal/mole. The e.p.r. signals of AN remained unchanged during and after irradiation. The heat of fusion of AN samples irradiated at low temperatures remained constant within the errors of measurement: 35 ± 1 cal/g. The polymerization of AN thus proceeds at $t^0 < -140°C$ completely in solid phase, whereas slight, slow aftereffects occur at $t^0 > -140°C$. The polymerization of VA was not limited. The rate of polymerization of glassy VA was one order of magnitude higher than that of crystalline VA. The molecular weight of glassy VA (at -150°C) decreased with increasing dose from $3 \cdot 10^4$ to $7 \cdot 10^3$. The molecular weight of crystalline VA was only a fr?tion of that of glassy VA. Afterpolymerization did not occur. When irradiated VA was thawed, the e.p.r. signal disappeared at -129°C, the point of phase transition from glassy to crystalline state. The loss of heat in the phase transition (34 ± 1 cal/g) and the heat absorption (33 ± 2 cal/g) in melting were recorded thermographically. Thus, the polymerization of VA also occurred in

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the solid phase. The following causes are assumed for solid-phase radiation polymerization: (a) formation of short-lived excited molecules; (b) loosening of substance along the tracks of primary particles and δ-electrons, which imparts properties to the substance similar to those that occur near phase transitions and near the melting point. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: August 3, 1962

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