NIKOLOV, I.; BAEV, I.; ROBEV, S.

On the radioprotective effect of the N-Phenylamidine of the Thiophene-2-Carboxylic acid depending on the radioprotector's dose used. Doklady Ban 14 no.5:551-554 '61.

1. Submitted by Academician D. Orahovats[D. Orakhovats]

(Phenols) (Carbolic acid) (Radiology)

BAEV, I.

(x)

Sofia, Doklady Bolgarskoy Akademii Nauk, Vol 14, No 6, 1961 (continued)

[illegible]iated with a Lethal Dose of X-Rays," I. Nikolov and I. Baev (In English with Russian summary): pp 647-[illegible].

23. "Electrophoretic Studies of Ascaris Suum Protein Fractions," G. Nachkova and L. Georgieva (In English with Russian summary): pp 651-654.

24. "Brynza (White Cheese) as a Means of Protection against Goitre in Rats," A. [illegible], M. Mochev and I. Vasilev (In Russian with French summary): pp 655-[illegible].

25. "An Investigation of the Radioprotective Effect of Certain Acridines on Rats Preliminarily Treated with Zymosan," I. Nikolov (In English with Russian summary): pp 659-662.

NIKOLOV, I.; BAEV, I.

An investigation of the combined radioprotective effect of radioprotectors of the cysteamine and amidine series in rats irradiated by a lethal dose of X-rays. Doklady BAN 14 no.6:647-650 '61.

1. Submitted by Academician D. Orahovats [D. Orakhovats].

ZOGRAFOV, D.; BAEV, Il.

Peripheral blood changes in acute radiation sickness in white rats protected with N-phenylamidine and thiophene-2-carboxylic acid. Khirurgiia(Sofia) 14 no.12:1109-1112 '61.

1. Institut za spetsializatsiia i usuvurshenstvuvane na lekarite - Sofiia, katedra po rentgenologiia i radiologiia. Zav. katedrata: prof. G. Tenchov [deceased]

(RADIATION PROTECTION exper)
(THIOPHENES pharmacol)
(AMIDINES pharmacol)
(BLOOD CELLS radiation eff)

41814
C/020/62/008/004/001/001
I026/I246

27.2400

AUTHORS: Zographov, D.G. and Baev, I.A.

TITLE: The influence of the protection by N-Phenylamidin of Thiophene-2-carbonic acid on myeloid changes in the case of acute radiation sickness

PERIODICAL: Acta biologica et medica germanica, v.8, no.4, 1962, 337-343

TEXT: White male rats were irradiated with 650 r, 5 min after administration of 5 mg/100g of a 1% solution of N-phenylamidine of thiophene-2-carbonic acid (TTC) in acetic acid. Controls were rats that were either only irradiated, or rats that received only TTC. 1,3,5,10,15, and 30 days after irradiation the rats were anaesthetized, about 1000 cells of bone marrow were removed from their tibias and examined in smear preparations. The mitotic index in PTC-protected animals was significantly higher than in irradiated controls. There were more immature granulocytes and erythroblasts in the protected rats one day after irradiation but there was no difference in lymphocytes or megakaryocytes. These findings indicate that radiation damage is smaller, and that there is a quicker recovery of all types of cells except lymphocytes in rats protected by PTC.

Card 1/2

The influence of...

G/020/62/008/004/001/001
I026/1246

ASSOCIATION: Der Radiobiologischer Abteilung des Onkologischen Forschungsinstituts, Sofia/Bulgarien (Direktor: Prof. W. Michailow)
(Department of Radiobiology of the Oncological Research Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria [Directed by Prof. W. Michailow])

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1961

Card 2/2

Radiology

BULGARIA

ZOGRAFOV, D., BAEV, I.A. and KESLEV, D., Institute of Radiology and Radiation Hygiene (Institut po radiologiya i radiatsionna khigiena) (Docent I. Nikolov, Director)

"Intraperitoneal Administration of a Bone Marrow Suspension in Acute Radiation Sickness"

Sofia, Rentgenologiya i Radiologiya, Vol 5, No 1, 1966, pp 32-40

Abstract: On irradiation of rats with X-rays in a dose $LD_{97.5}$, intraperitoneal administration of homologous bone marrow was less effective (35% survival) than intravenous injection (65% survival). Study of the peripheral blood, bone marrow, and inclusion of Fe^{59} in erythrocytes indicated that there was no significant difference in the regeneration of hemopoiesis between animals treated by the two methods. On transplantation by intraperitoneal injection of rat bone marrow to irradiated mice, granulocytes containing alkaline phosphatase (i.e., rat granulocytes) were not found in the bone marrow of the mice. This indicated that donor elements were not implanted in the bone marrow of recipient animals after intraperitoneal introduction. The rapid regeneration after intraperitoneal administration of bone marrow is explained by humoral stimulation, while the high therapeutic effect on intravenous administration is ascribed to development of donor cells in the bone marrow of recipient animals. The

BAEV, J.; ROBEV, S.

On the radioprotective characteristics of some nitro derivatives of aromatic monoaryl-substituted amidines. Dokl. bolg. akad. nauk 15 no.6:613-630 '62.

1. Note presentee par A. Spassov.
(RADIATION-PROTECTIVE AGENTS) (AMIDINES)

BAEV, K.

"Amol, Fireproof and Preservative Salt", P. 16, (RATSIONALIZATSIIA, Vol. 3, No. 10/11, Oct./Nov. 1953, Sofiya, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12, Dec. 1954, Uncl.

BAEV, K.

Acidproof cement. p. 26.

Vol. 2, no. 3, 1955
STROITELSTVO
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

BAEV, K.

Wood-fiber plates. p. 27.

Vol. 2, no. 9, 1955
STROITELSTVO
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: Eastern European Accession Vol. 5 No. 4 April 1956

BAEV, K.

BAEV, K. Sheets made from peat for heat insulation. p.30.

Vol. 2, no. 10/11, 1955
STROITEISTVO
TECHNOLOGY
Sofiya, Bulgaria

So: East European Accessions, Vol. 5, no. 5, May 1956

BAEV, K.

BAEV, K. Pneumatic transportation of concrete. p.16

Vol. 2, no. 12, 1955 STROITELSTVO Sofiia, Bulgaria

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

BAEV, K.

BAEV, K. Wood concrete. p. 27. Vol. 4, no. 8, Dec. 1955. TEKHNIKA. Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 4--April 1957

BAEV, KH.

BAEV, KH. Piaterm, material for heat and sound insulation, p.28.

Vol. 3, no. 1, 1956, STROITELSTVO, SOFIYA, BULGARIA.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 10, Oct. 1956.

HAEV, K.

HAEV, K. Linoleum. p. 26.

Vol. 3, No. 7, 1956
STROITELSTVO.
TECHNOLOGY
Sofiia, Bulgaria

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

BAEV, K.

Technical safety in using Gunite for water tunnels in our hydrotechnical construction. p. 36. ELEKTRONENERGIIA. Sofiya. Vol. 7, no. 3/4, Mar./Apr. 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List. (EEAL) Library of Congress. Vol. 5, No. 8, August 1956.

BAEV, K.

Highly porous concrete, p. 26
New Method of applying insulation to steel pipes p. 28
Mechanical cutting of cardboard for water pipes . p. 28.
Wire-reinforced scoriaceous cement between beams instead of subsurface ceilings. p. 29

Vol. 2, No. 2. 1955 STROITELSTROV, Sofiya, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of congress, Vol. 5, No. 1, January, 1956.

BAEV, K.

"Asphaltic roofing paper with addition of plastic synthetic material."

p. 21 (Stroitelstvo, Vol. 4, no. 10, 1957, Sofiia, Bulgaria.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 6, June 1958.

BAEV, Khristo

Construction and working of the automatic electric stoppers on the Tekstima drawing frames. Tekstilna prom 12 no.1:37-38 '63.

1. Sekts. maistor pri DIP "Angel Kunchev," Triavna.

BAEV, Kr. Khr.

Fireproof processing of wood with Amol. Tekhnika Bulg 3 no.1: 29-30 Ja '54.

IANKOV, Iv.; BAEV, S.

On differential diagnosis of Buerger's disease and arterio-sclerotic changes of vessels of the lower extremity. Khirurgiia 15 no.9/10:974-975 '62.

1. Iz Katedrata po fakultetska khirurgiia s urologiia pri VMI [Vissh meditsinski institut] - Sofiia.
(THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

BAEV, St.

Blood transfusion in the surgical ward in the Okruzhnata bolnitsa in Ruse. Khirurgiia, Sofia 13 no.2-3:114-117 '60.

1. Iz khirurgichnoto otdelenie pri Okruzhnata bolnitsa - Ruse.
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION)

TOMOV, V.I., prof.; VASILEV, Iv., dotsent; MILEV, M.; BAEV, St.

Acute cholecystitis in aged patients. Khirurgiia 17 no.2:220-222 '64.

1. Iz Katedrata po fakultetska khirurgiia pri VMI [Vissh meditsinski institut] - Sofiia.

BULGARIA

Lt. Col. V. HAEV, MC and Lt. Col. V. SERBEZOV, MC

"Etio-Pathological Diagnosis of the Influenza Epidemic of January - February 1962."

Sofia, Voenno Meditsinsko Delo, Vol 18, No 1, Feb 1963; pp 44-45.

Abstract: Virologic and serologic study methods are described which permitted diagnosing the influenza epidemic in question as being of an A_2 type. From 20 nasal washings of patients, 10 virus strains were isolated in embryonated eggs, diagnosed serologically. Best incubation temperature was suprisingly low, 32 to 34° centigrade; 37° was least conducive to virus multiplication. No references.

1/1

KUPENOV, N.; GOTEV, N.; SYMNALIYEV, M. [Symnaliev, M.]; TOMOV, A.; KHRISTOV, Iv.; BAYEV, V. [Baev, V.]; DOBREVA, Yev. [Dobreva, Ev.]; MICHEV, T.; CHEKHLAROV, V.

Natural tularemia focus in Bulgaria. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.4:124-131 Ap '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra voyennoy epidemiologii i gigiyeny Sofiyskogo vysshego voyenno-meditsinskogo instituta, Bolgariya.

Epidemiology

BULGARIA

KUPENOV, N., and PETROV, M., Colonels of the Medical Service; BAEV, V., and ELENKOV, G., Lieutenant-Colonels of the Medical Service.

"Epidemiology of Infectious Hepatitis in the People's Army"

Sofia, Voenno Meditsinsko Delo, Vol 21, No 1, Feb 66, pp 51-56

Abstract: The epidemiology of infectious hepatitis in the Bulgarian army in 1953-1964 was studied. During this period there was a slightly rising trend in the incidence of infectious hepatitis in the Bulgarian army and in Bulgaria in general. The study indicated that individual cases of the disease among military personnel, which were more frequent than those associated with localized outbreaks in the army, were due primarily to contacts with the civilian population. Investigation of sanitary conditions in detachments in which epidemic outbreaks occurred led to the conclusion that the principal mechanism of transmission was intestinal. The outbreaks generally occurred in the summer months, when intestinal diseases were prevalent. In some detachments, occurrence of infectious hepatitis preceded or accompanied outbreaks of dysentery. There were no indications that infectious hepatitis in the army was transmitted by the air droplet mechanism or by inoculation into the blood stream. Tables and graphs, 16 references(4 Bulgarian, 2 Western). Russian summary.

1/1

BAEV, Yanko Khr.
Surname (in caps); Given Names

Country: Bulgaria

Academic Degrees: not indicated

Affiliation: not indicated

Source: Sofia, Matematika i Fizika, No 2, Mar/Apr 61, pp 48-52

Data: "Auxiliary Mathematical Tables in Secondary Schools."

PETROV, Khr.; GIUROV, At.; DOBREVA, Ek.; BAEVA, V.

Electrolysis of potassium permanganate in an alkali medium with 40C c.p.s. alternating current. Godishnik mash elekt 12 no. 1: 115-124 '62 [publ. '63].

Electrolysis of potassium permaganate in an alkali medium medium with 50 c.p.s. alternating current. Ibid.:125-136.

ACC NR: AP6021339 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0009/66/000/003/0171/0172

AUTHOR: Bafrnec, Milan; Lodes, Antonín

ORG: Chair of Chemical Technology Processes and Equipment, Faculty of Chemistry and Technology, SVST, Bratislava (Katedra procesov a zariadení chemickej technológie, chemickotechnologicka fakulta SVST)

TITLE: Dependence of the coefficient of heat conductivity of rubbers on the content of additives

SOURCE: Chemický průmysl, no. 3, 1966, 171-172

TOPIC TAGS: heat conductivity, rubber, chemical composition

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a method of measuring the coefficient of heat conductivity of two types of rubber. A study is made of the influence of the composition of rubber on the coefficient of heat conductivity. Other authors found that materials with crystallic structure have a higher coefficient of heat conductivity than materials with an amorphous structure. The literature of the influence of additives or fillers on the coefficient of heat conductivity is fragmentary and worthless because the mean temperature of the measurements and the exact characteristics of the composition of the material are not given. The dependence of the coefficient of heat conductivity was studied in the case of cis-polyisoprene and copolymer of butadiene

UDC: 678.015
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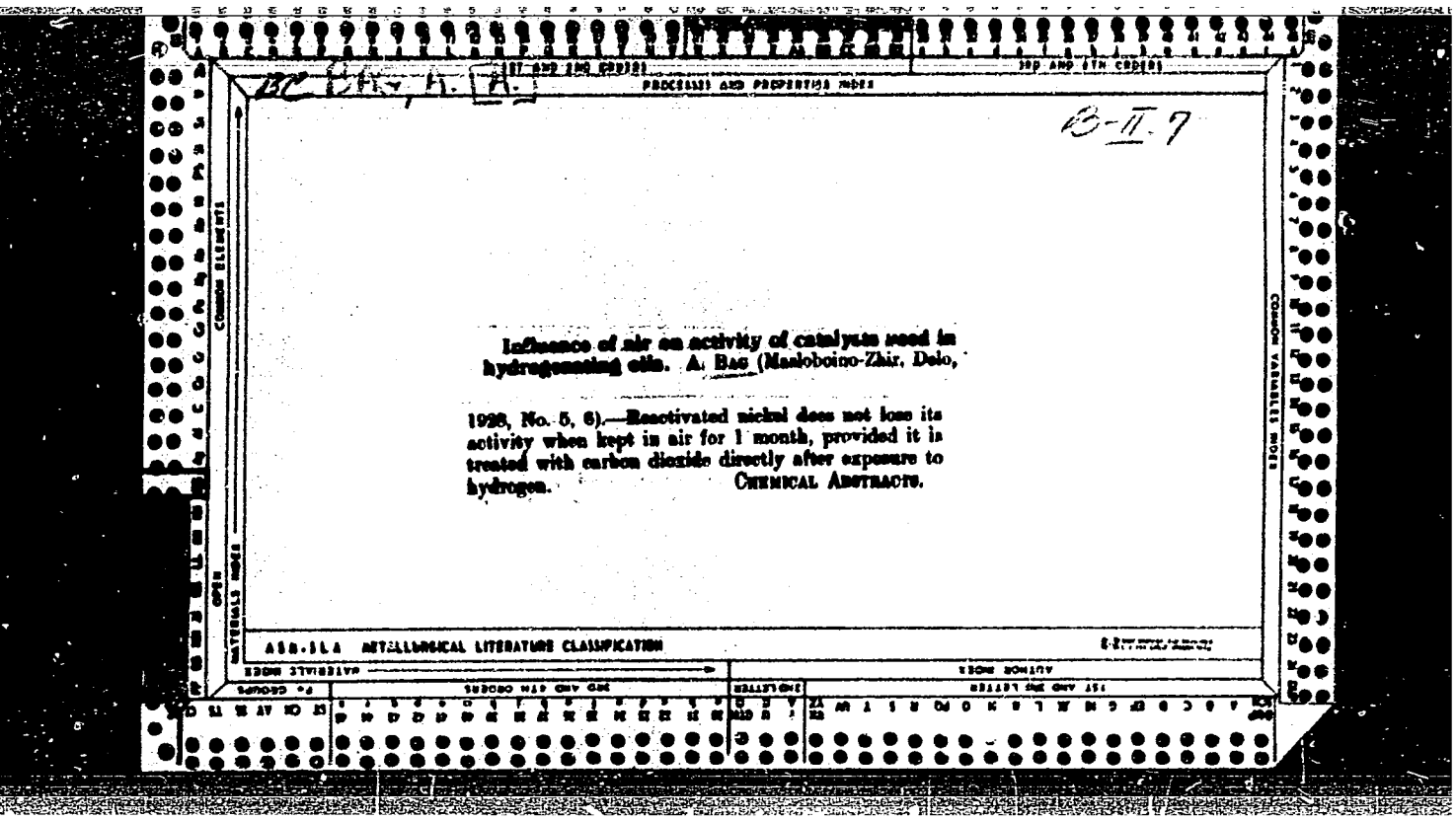
Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6021339

with acrylonitrile. The measuring instrument used was designed according to Dr. Bock, and based on the principle of the measurement of the coefficient of heat conductivity in a stationary thermal field formed between two plates. It is found that the value of the coefficient of heat conductivity in both cases depends on the content of activated carbon black or silicon oxide. With increased content of activated carbon black and silicon oxide the value of the coefficient of heat conductivity increases markedly. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 figure, and 4 formulas.

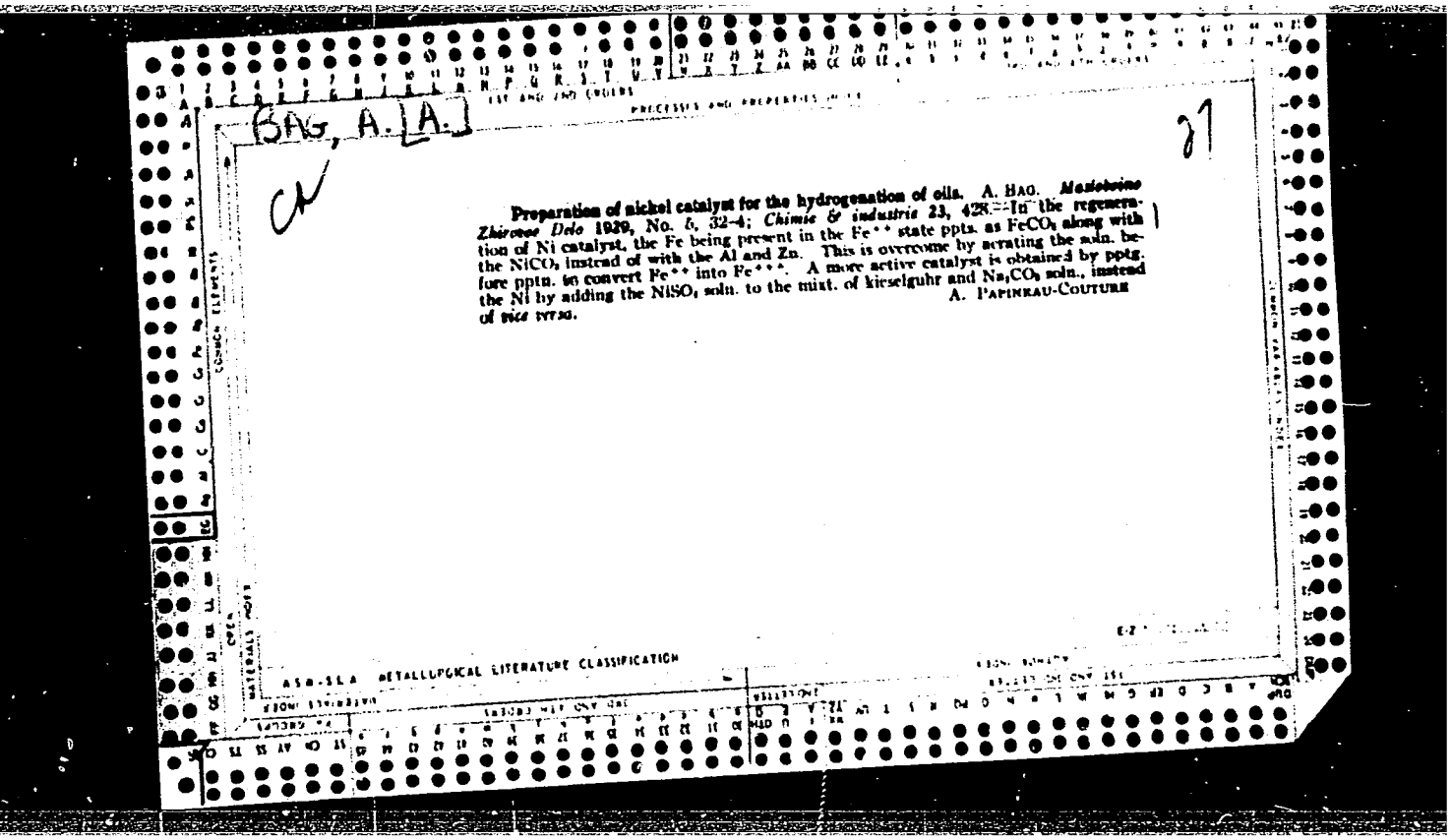
SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 15Jul65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2



B-II-7

Influence of air on activity of catalysts used in hydrogenating oils. A. Bag (Maslobolno-Zhir. Delo, 1938, No. 5, 6).—Reactivated nickel does not lose its activity when kept in air for 1 month, provided it is treated with carbon dioxide directly after exposure to hydrogen. CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS.



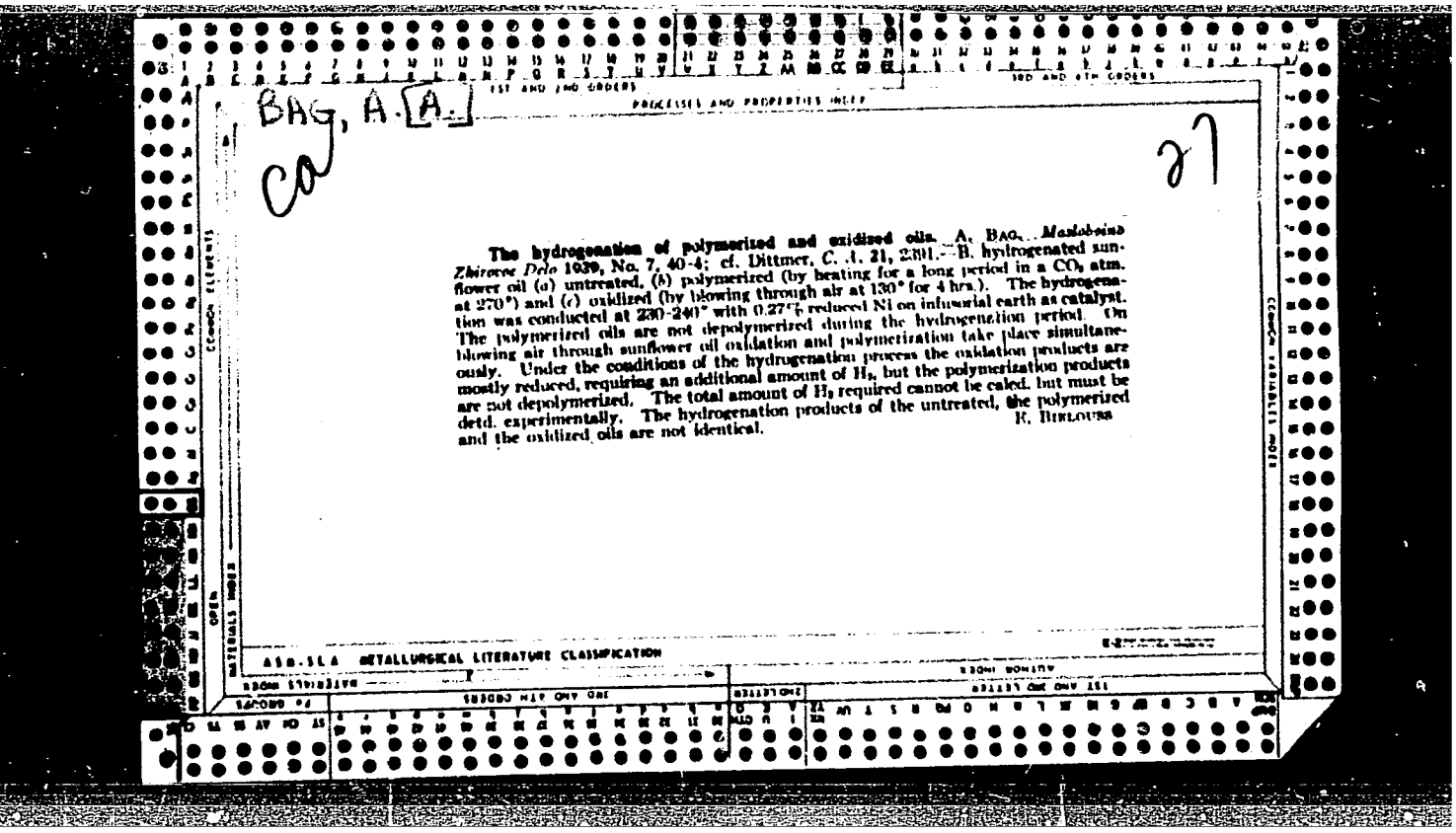
BAG, A. [A.]

CA

21

Preparation of nickel catalyst for the hydrogenation of oils. A. BAG. *Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo* **1929**, No. 6, 32-4; *Chimie & industrie* **23**, 428.—In the regeneration of Ni catalyst, the Fe being present in the Fe^{++} state ppts. as $FeCO_3$ along with the $NiCO_3$ instead of with the Al and Zn. This is overcome by aerating the soln. before ppta. to convert Fe^{++} into Fe^{+++}. A more active catalyst is obtained by ppta. the Ni by adding the $NiSO_4$ soln. to the mixt. of kieselguhr and Na_2CO_3 soln., instead of vice versa.
A. PAPINEAU-COUTURE

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



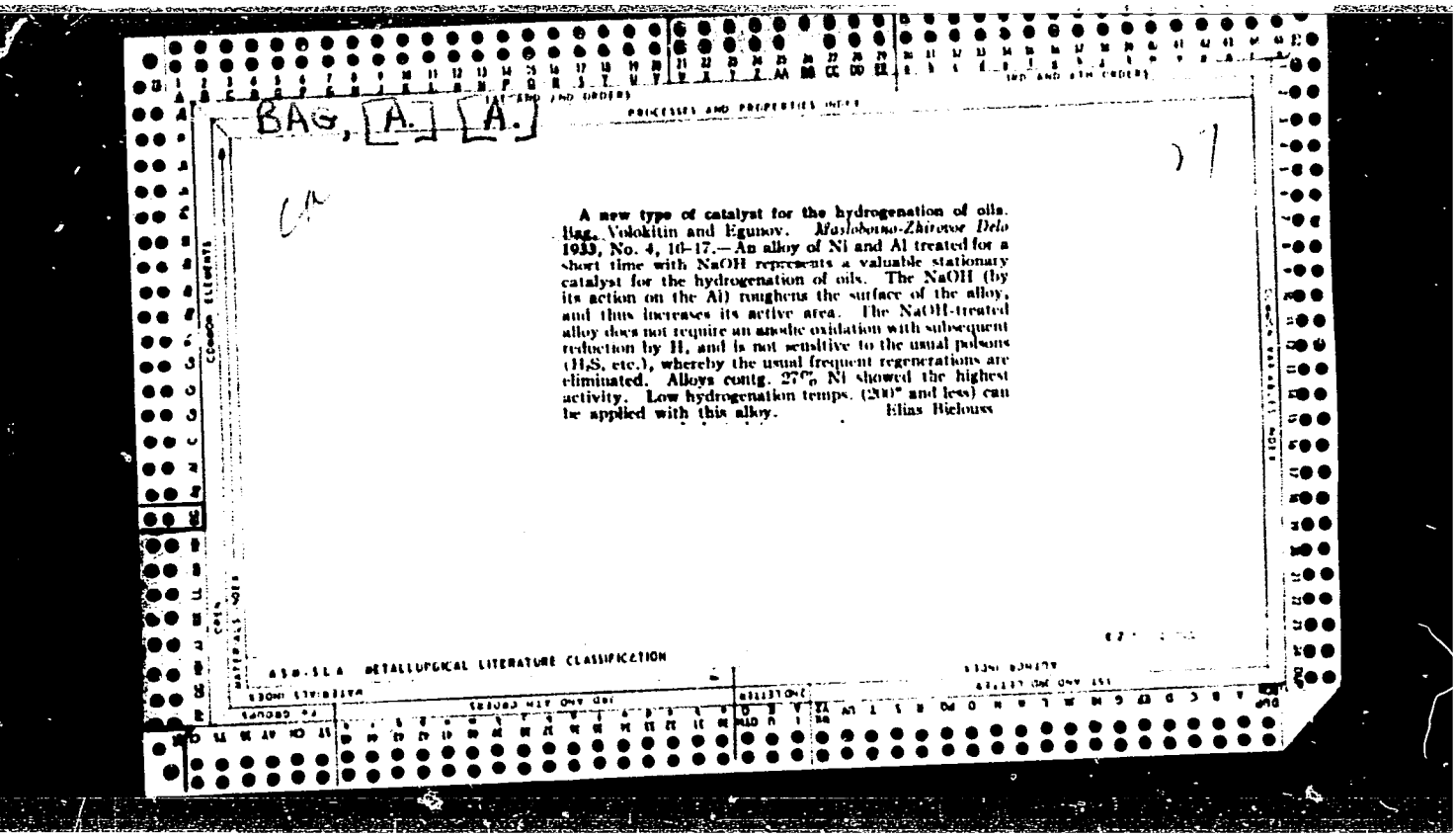
BAG, A. [A.]

CA

27

The hydrogenation of polymerized and oxidized oils. A. Bag. *Maslobeino Zhirovoe Delo* **1939**, No. 7, 40-4; cf. Dittmer, *C. A.* **21**, 2381.—B. hydrogenated sunflower oil (*a*) untreated, (*b*) polymerized (by heating for a long period in a CO_2 atm. at 270°) and (*c*) oxidized (by blowing through air at 130° for 4 hrs.). The hydrogenation was conducted at 230–240° with 0.27% reduced Ni on infusorial earth as catalyst. The polymerized oils are not depolymerized during the hydrogenation period. On blowing air through sunflower oil oxidation and polymerization take place simultaneously. Under the conditions of the hydrogenation process the oxidation products are mostly reduced, requiring an additional amount of H_2, but the polymerization products are not depolymerized. The total amount of H_2 required cannot be calcd. but must be detd. experimentally. The hydrogenation products of the untreated, the polymerized and the oxidized oils are not identical.

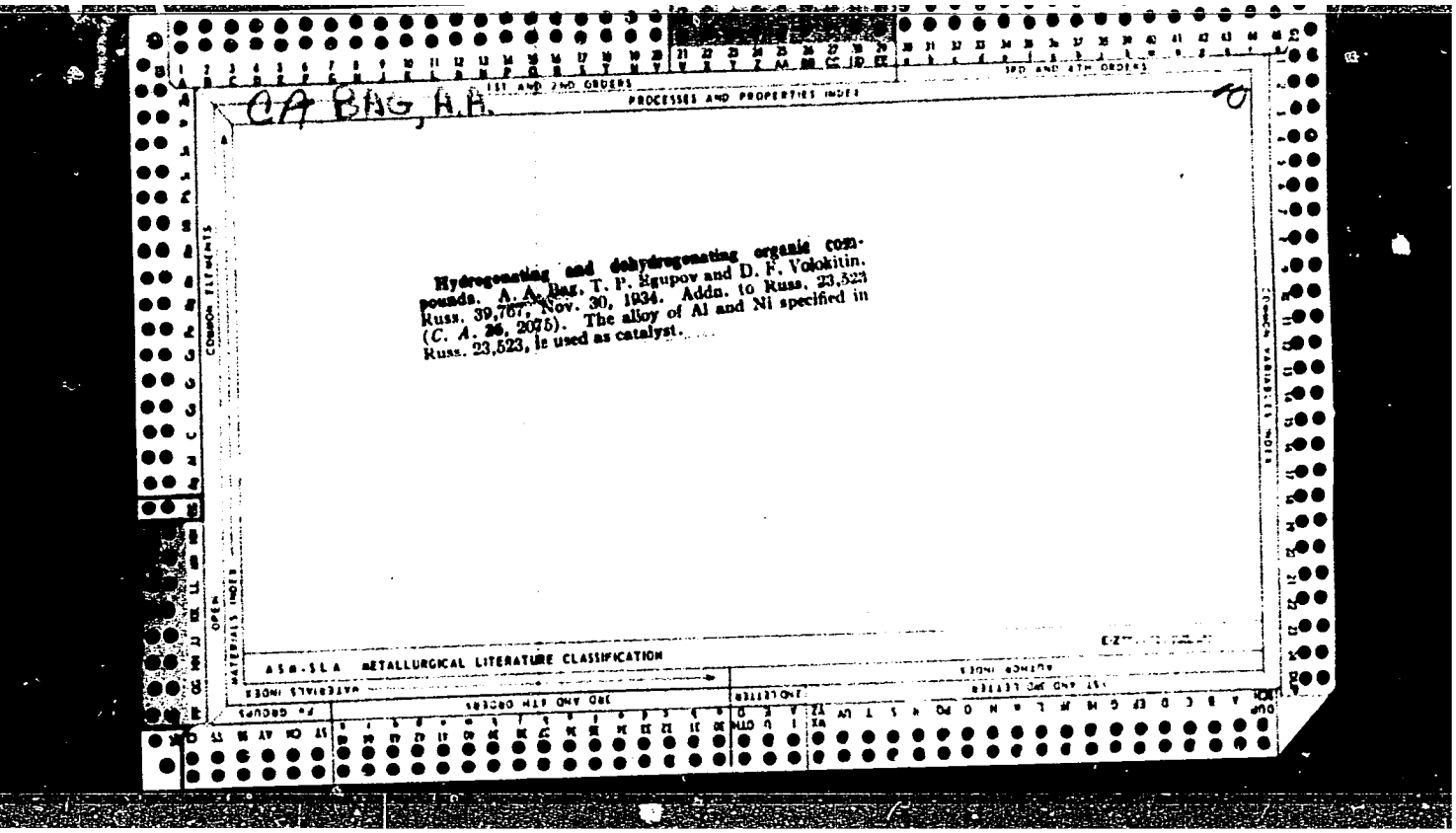
K. Berlowa

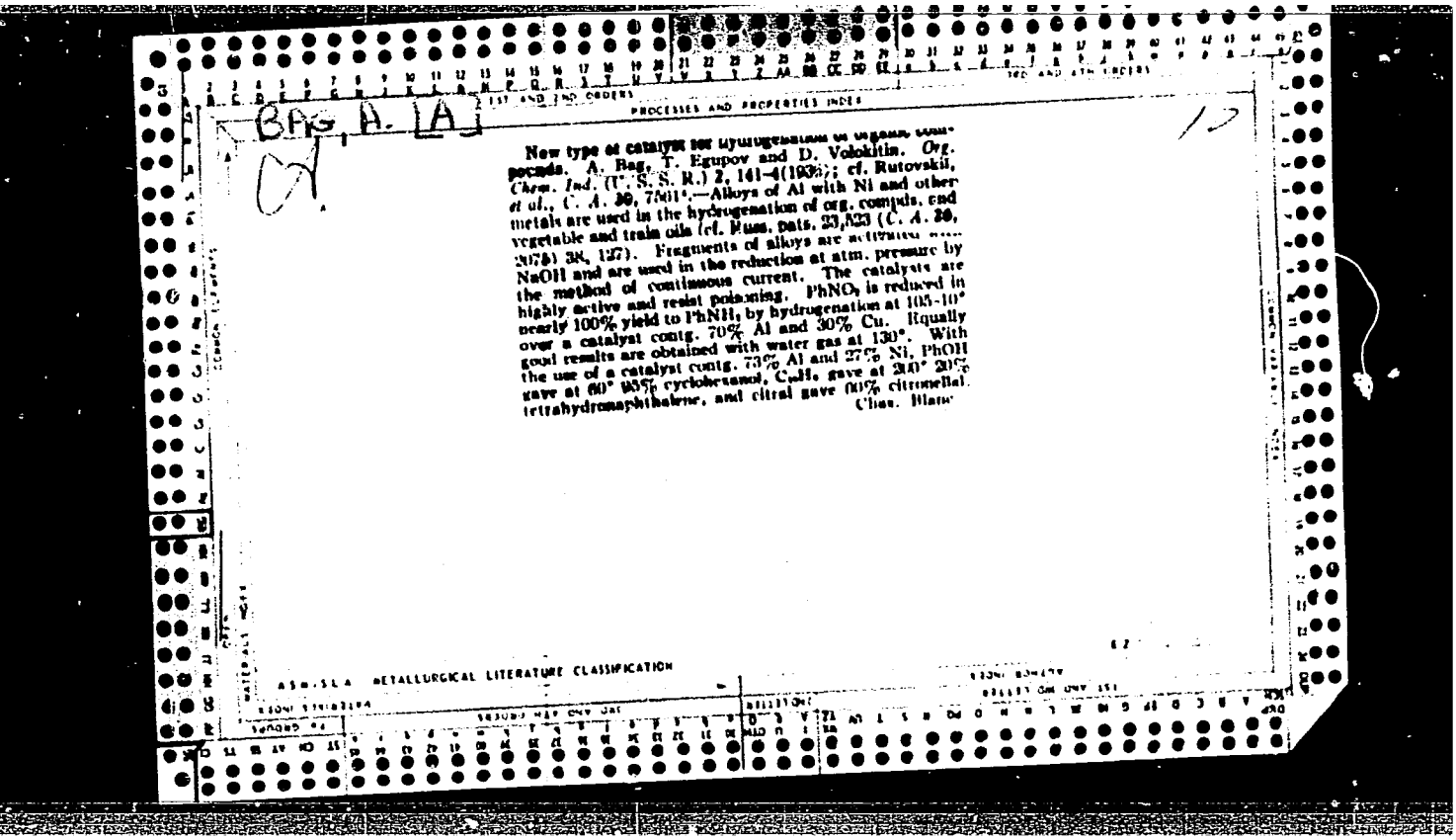


BAG, A. A.

A new type of catalyst for the hydrogenation of oils. Ilag. Volokitin and Egunov. *Maslobono-Zhirovoe Delo* 1939, No. 4, 10–17.—An alloy of Ni and Al treated for a short time with NaOH represents a valuable stationary catalyst for the hydrogenation of oils. The NaOH (by its action on the Al) roughens the surface of the alloy, and thus increases its active area. The NaOH-treated alloy does not require an anodic oxidation with subsequent reduction by H, and is not sensitive to the usual poisons (H_2S, etc.), whereby the usual frequent regenerations are eliminated. Alloys contg. 27% Ni showed the highest activity. Low hydrogenation temps. (200° and less) can be applied with this alloy. Elias Bielouss

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





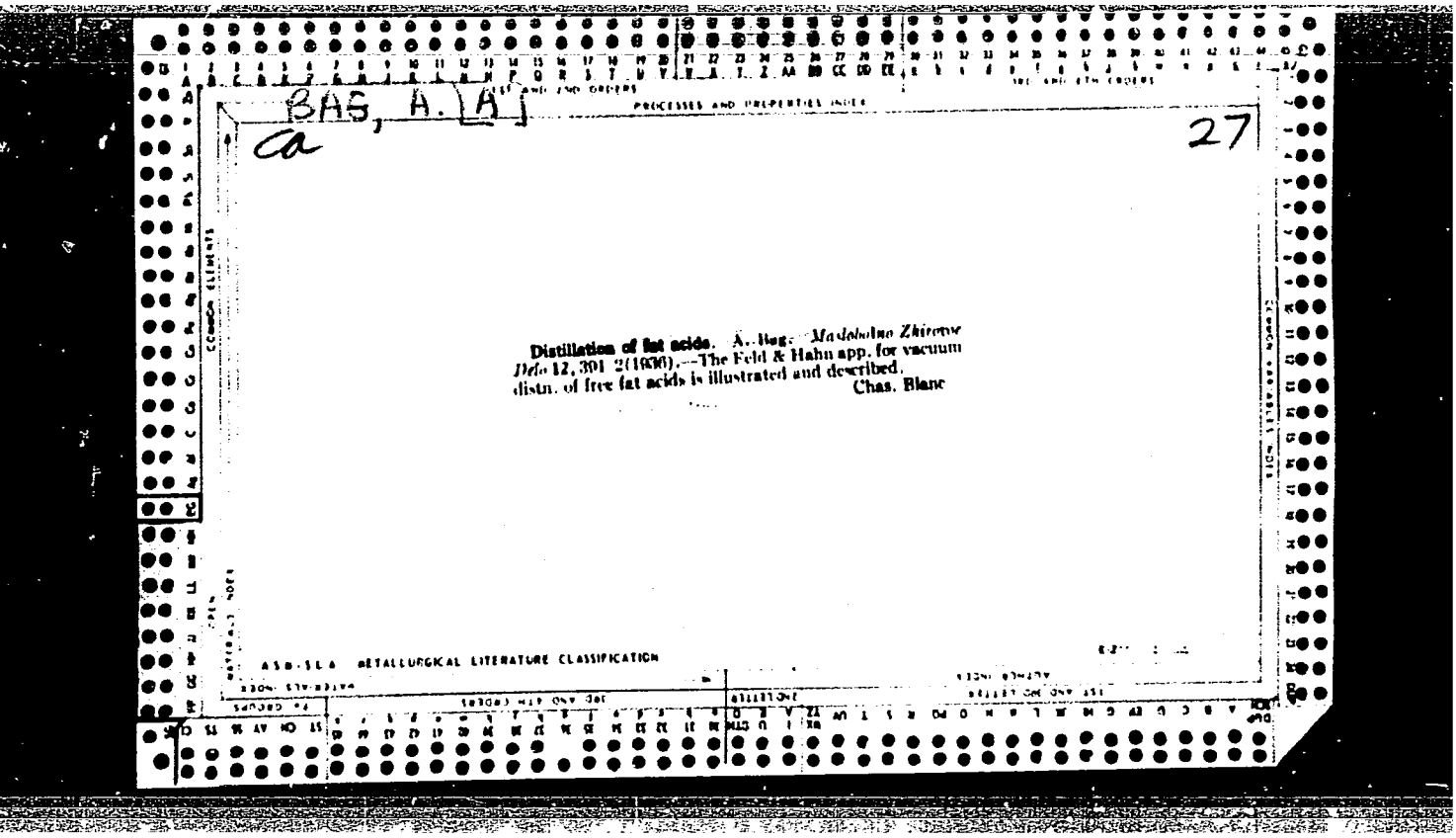
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

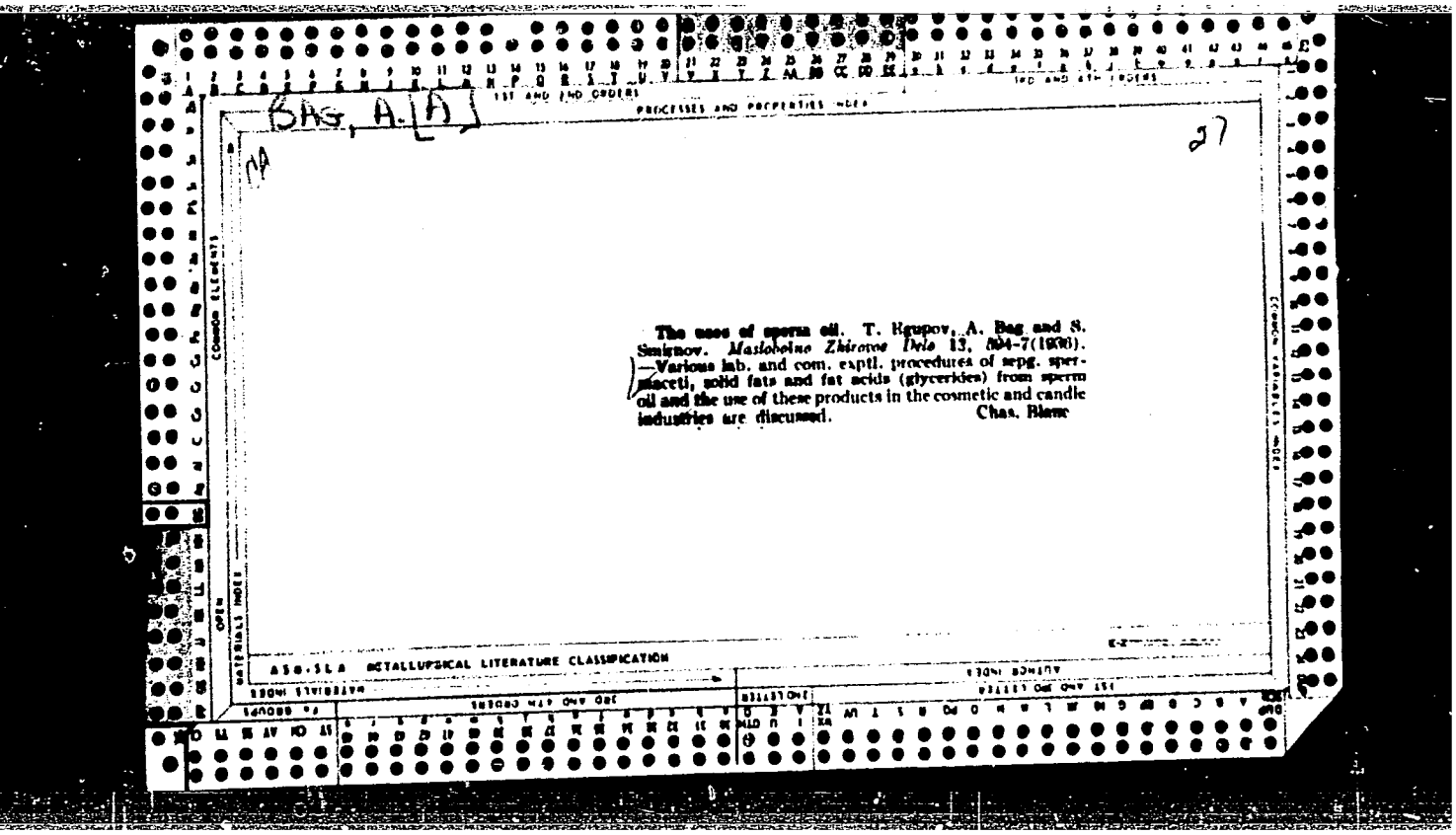
BAG, A. [A]

New type of catalyst for hydrogenation of organic compounds. A. Bag, T. Egupov and D. Volokitin. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 2, 141–4(1936); cf. Rutovskii, *et al.*, C. A. 30, 7501⁴.—Alloys of Al with Ni and other metals are used in the hydrogenation of org. compds. and vegetable and train oils (cf. Russ. pats. 23,823 (C. A. 30, 2078) 38, 127). Fragments of alloys are activated with NaOH and are used in the reduction at atm. pressure by the method of continuous current. The catalysts are highly active and resist poisoning. $PhNO_2$ is reduced in nearly 100% yield to PhNH, by hydrogenation at 105–10° over a catalyst contg. 70% Al and 30% Cu. Equally good results are obtained with water gas at 130°. With the use of a catalyst contg. 73% Al and 27% Ni, PhOH gave at 60° 95% cyclohexanol, C_6H_6 gave at 200° 20% tetrahydronaphthalene, and citral gave 60% citronellal.

Chas. Blanc

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



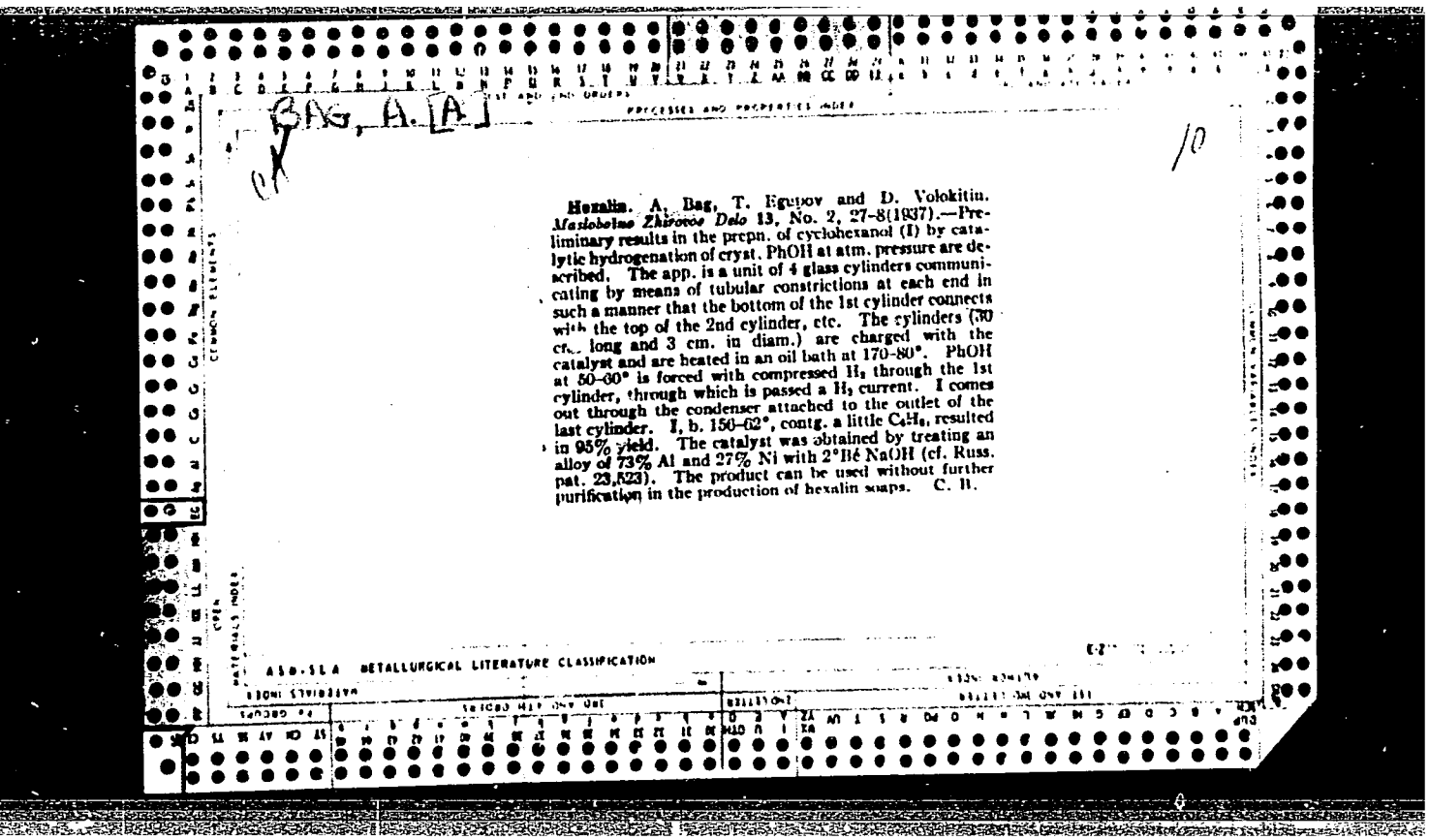


BAG, A. [A]

27

The uses of sperm oil. T. Krupov, A. Bag and S. Smirnov. *Maslobeino Zhirovoe Delo* 13, 804-7(1936). —Various lab. and com. exptl. procedures of sepg. spermaceti, solid fats and fat acids (glycerides) from sperm oil and the use of these products in the cosmetic and candle industries are discussed. Chas. Blanc

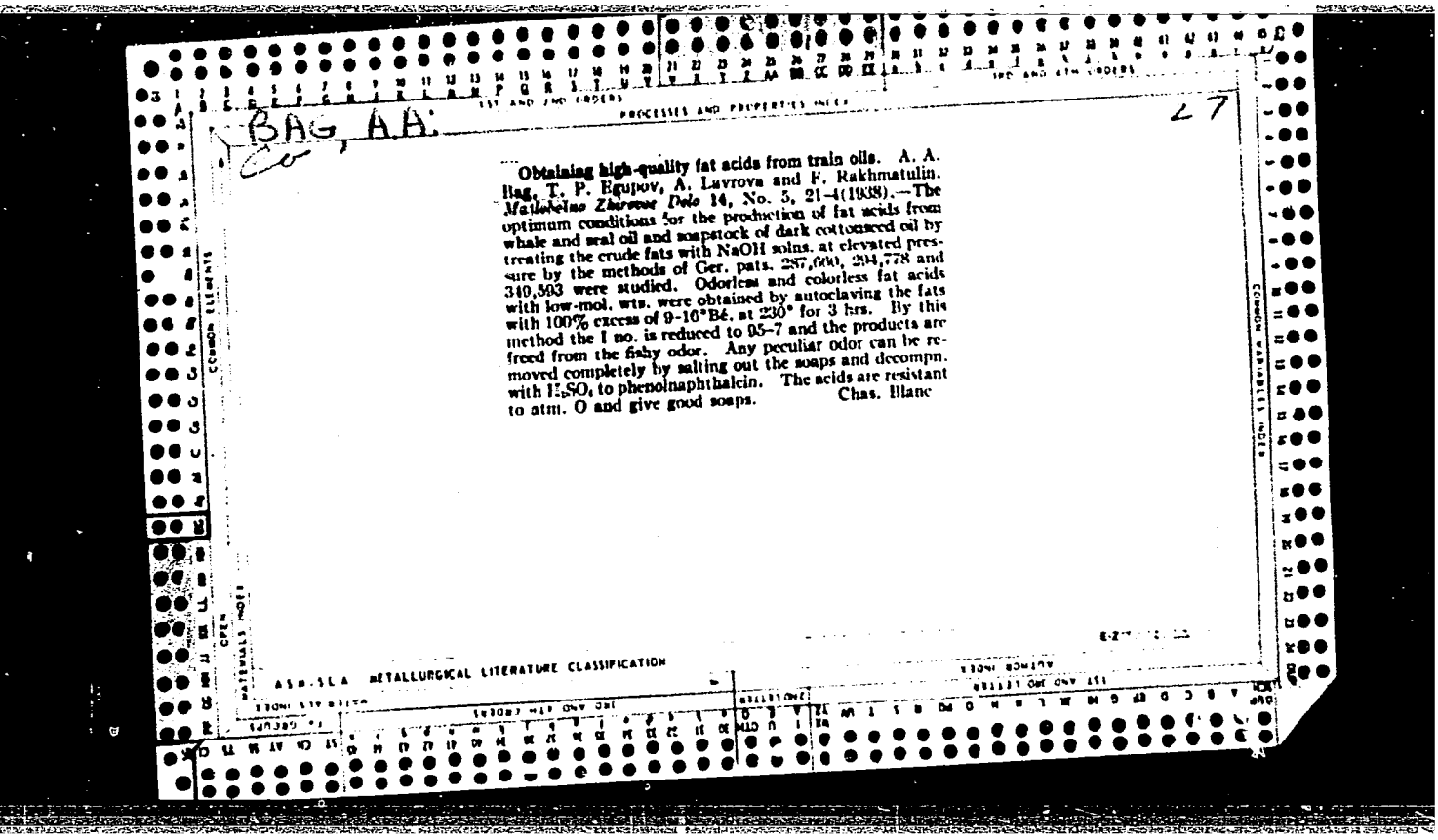
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BAG, A. [A]

10

Hexalin. A. Bag, T. Egupov and D. Volokitin. *Maslobelno Zhirovoe Delo* 13, No. 2, 27–8(1937).—Preliminary results in the prepn. of cyclohexanol (I) by catalytic hydrogenation of cryst. PhOH at atm. pressure are described. The app. is a unit of 4 glass cylinders communicating by means of tubular constrictions at each end in such a manner that the bottom of the 1st cylinder connects with the top of the 2nd cylinder, etc. The cylinders (30 cc. long and 3 cm. in diam.) are charged with the catalyst and are heated in an oil bath at 170–80°. PhOH at 50–60° is forced with compressed H_2 through the 1st cylinder, through which is passed a H_2 current. I comes out through the condenser attached to the outlet of the last cylinder. I, b. 150–62°, contg. a little C_6H_6, resulted in 95% yield. The catalyst was obtained by treating an alloy of 73% Al and 27% Ni with 2°Bé NaOH (cf. Russ. pat. 23,523). The product can be used without further purification in the production of hexalin soaps. C. H.

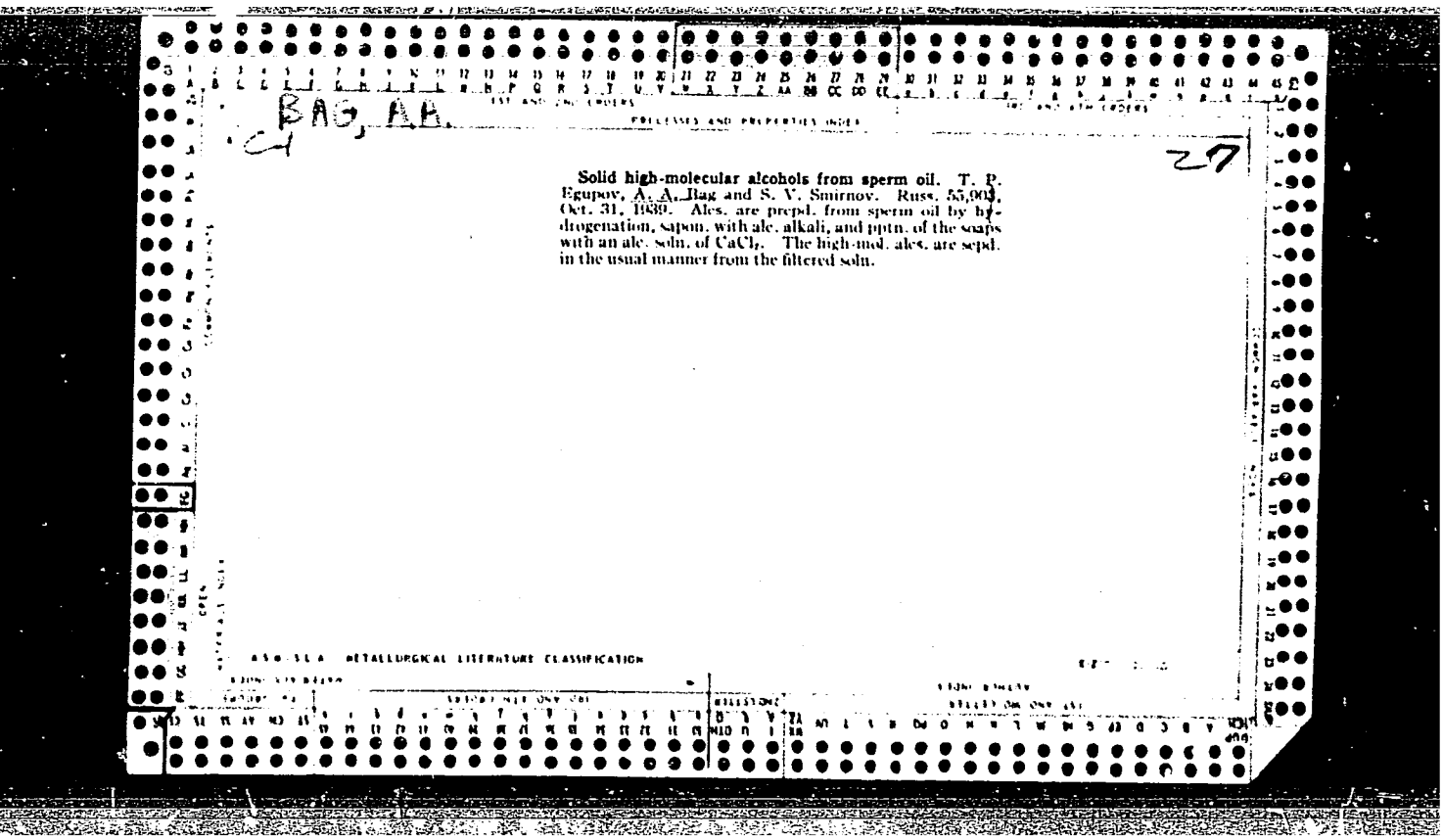


BAG, A.A.

27

Obtaining high-quality fat acids from train oils. A. A. Bag, T. P. Egupov, A. Lavrova and F. Rakhmatulin. *Maslobeino Zhirovoe Delo* 14, No. 5, 21–4(1938).—The optimum conditions for the production of fat acids from whale and seal oil and soapstock of dark cottonseed oil by treating the crude fats with NaOH solns. at elevated pressure by the methods of Ger. pats. 287,690, 294,778 and 340,593 were studied. Odorless and colorless fat acids with low-mol. wts. were obtained by autoclaving the fats with 100% excess of 9–10° Bé. at 230° for 3 hrs. By this method the I no. is reduced to 95–7 and the products are freed from the fishy odor. Any peculiar odor can be removed completely by salting out the soaps and decompn. with H_2SO_4 to phenolnaphthalein. The acids are resistant to atm. O and give good soaps. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

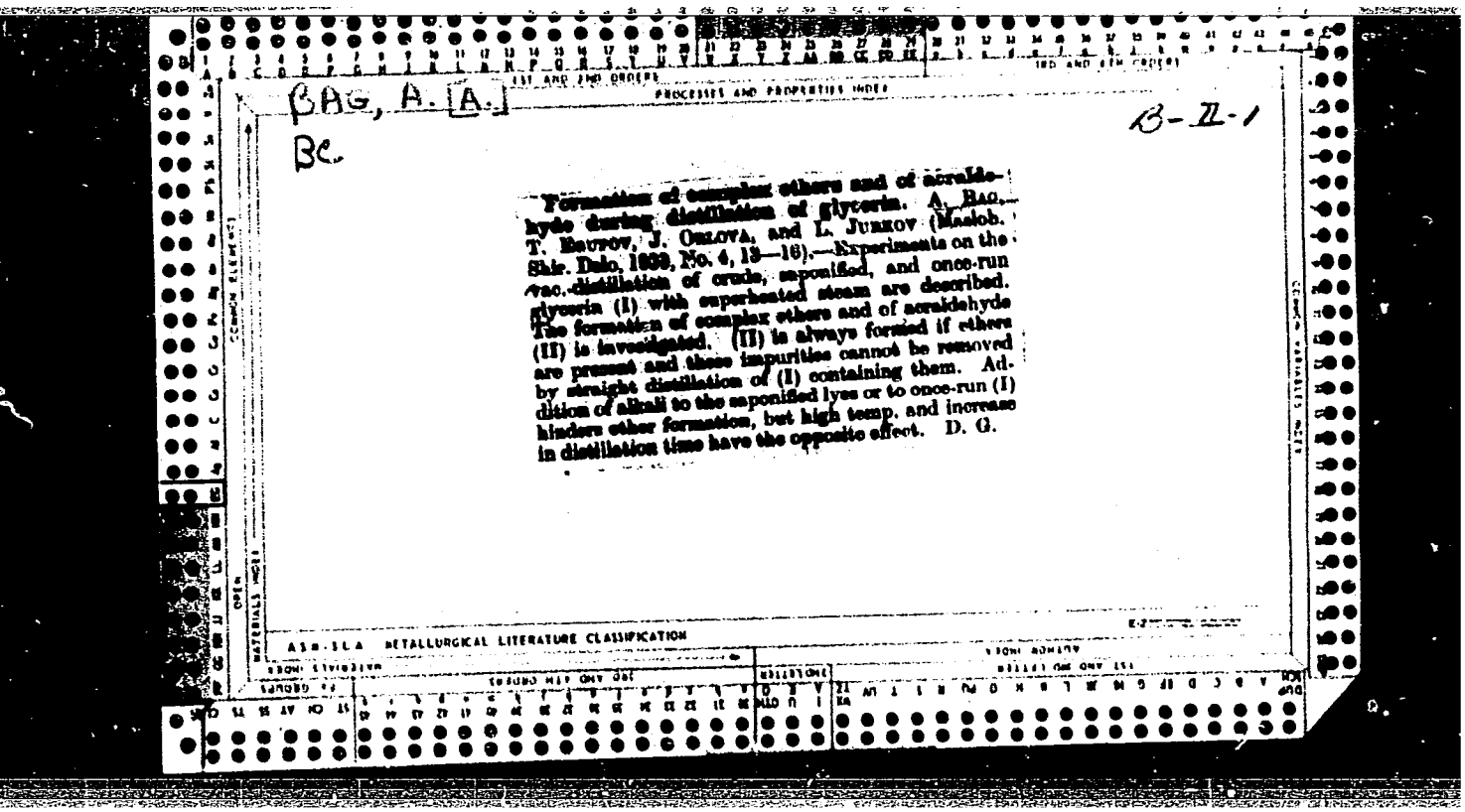


BAG, A.A.

27

Solid high-molecular alcohols from sperm oil. T. P. Egupov, A. A. Bag and S. V. Smirnov. Russ. 55,903, Oct. 31, 1939. Alcs. are prepd. from sperm oil by hydrogenation, sapon. with alc. alkali, and pptn. of the soaps with an alc. soln. of $CaCl_2$. The high-mol. alcs. are sepd. in the usual manner from the filtered soln.

A S & T A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



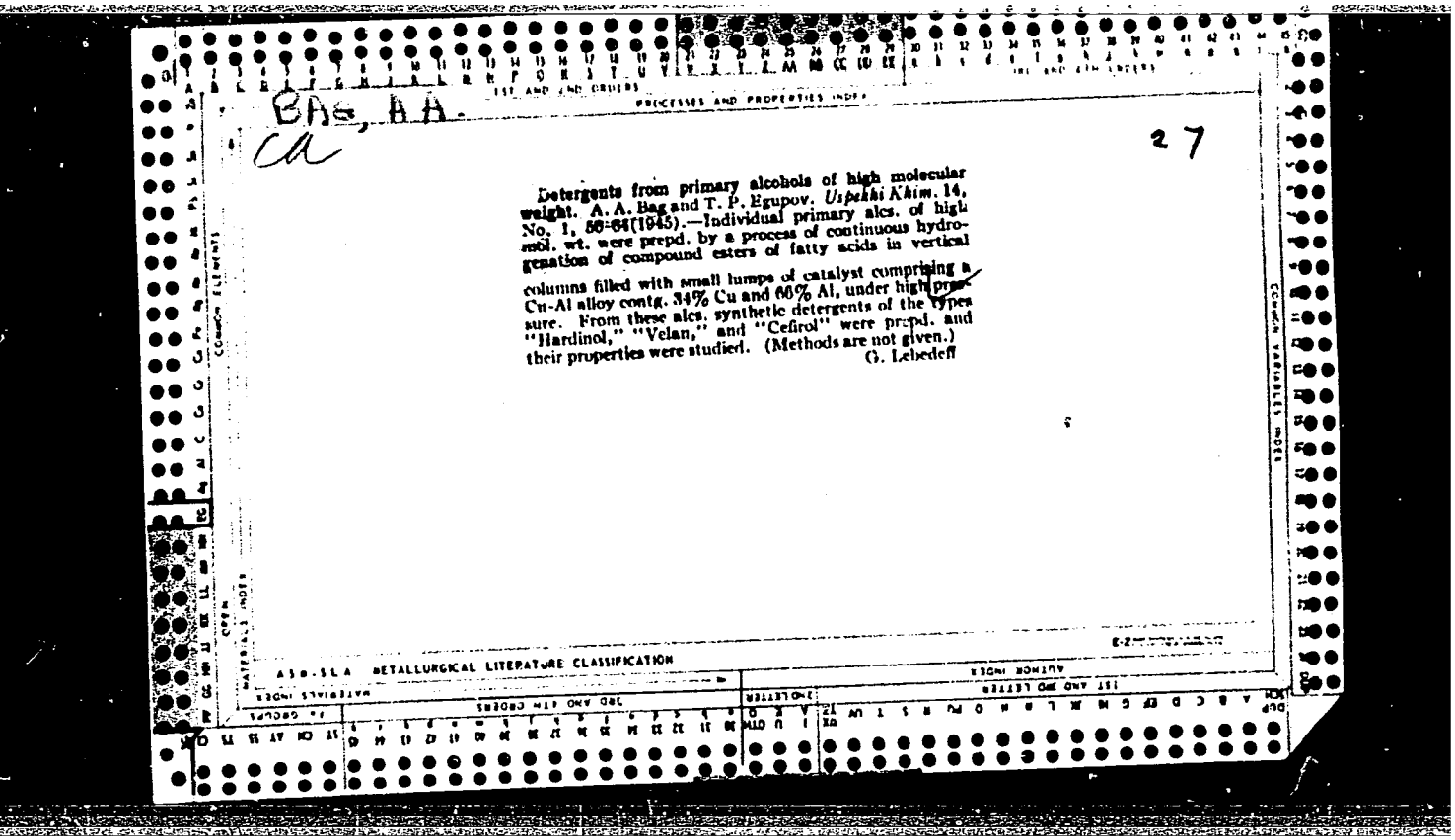
BAG, A. [A.]

Bc.

B-II-1

Formation of complex ethers and of acraldehyde during distillation of glycerin. A. Bag, T. Bautov, J. Orlova, and L. Jurkov (Maslob. Shir. Delo, 1939, No. 4, 13—16).—Experiments on the vac.-distillation of crude, saponified, and once-run glycerin (I) with superheated steam are described. The formation of complex ethers and of acraldehyde (II) is investigated. (II) is always formed if ethers are present and these impurities cannot be removed by straight distillation of (I) containing them. Addition of alkali to the saponified lyes or to once-run (I) hinders ether formation, but high temp. and increase in distillation time have the opposite effect. D. G.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



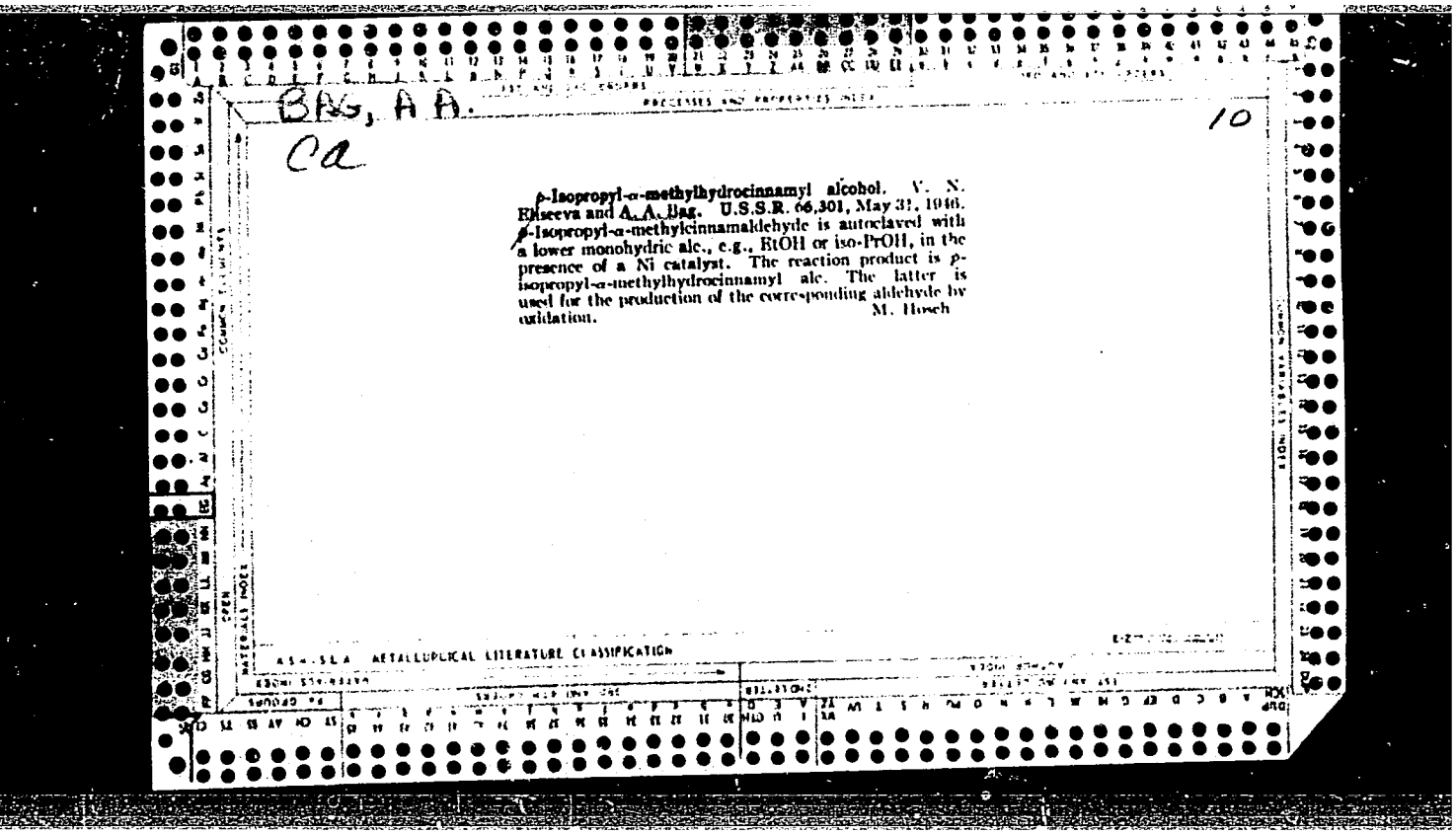
Bag, A.A.
CA

27

Detergents from primary alcohols of high molecular weight. A. A. Bag and T. P. Egupov. *Uspekhi Khim.* 14, No. 1, 60-64(1945).—Individual primary alcs. of high mol. wt. were prepd. by a process of continuous hydrogenation of compound esters of fatty acids in vertical columns filled with small lumps of catalyst comprising a Cu-Al alloy contg. 34% Cu and 66% Al, under high pressure. From these alcs. synthetic detergents of the types "Hardinol," "Velan," and "Cefirol" were prepd. and their properties were studied. (Methods are not given.)
G. Lebedeff

BAG, A. A., POPOVA, E. P. and PETROVA, G. A.

"A Method for the Purification of Lactic Acid in Connection with Obtaining from It a Substitute for Glycerol," Pishch. Prom., No.1, pp. 58-61, 1945



BAG, A A.

Ca

10

p-Isopropyl-α-methylhydrocinnamyl alcohol. V. N. Ekseeva and **A. A. Bag.** U.S.S.R. 66,301, May 31, 1946. *p*-Isopropyl-α-methylcinnamaldehyde is autoclaved with a lower monohydric alc., e.g., EtOH or iso-PrOH, in the presence of a Ni catalyst. The reaction product is *p*-isopropyl-α-methylhydrocinnamyl alc. The latter is used for the production of the corresponding aldehyde by oxidation.

M. Hosch

A.S.M.E.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BAG, A. A.

(3)

Chem Abs v48
1-25-54
Pharmaceuticals
Cosmetics, Perfumes

Production of a synthetic citronellal from domestic raw materials. A. A. Bag, V. G. Chelkaev, and T. A. Dil'man. *Maslobolno-Zhirovaya Prom.* 18, No. 9, 20–2(1953).—Well-known synthesis of citronellal from citral (I) or citronellol with domestic plants as a source of I (dragon's head and lemon-wormwood) and its yield are discussed. V. N. K.

USSR.

The synthesis of pentane-1-C^{14} and pentane-3-C^{14}. A. F. Lukovnikov, M. B. Neiman, A. A. Bag, L. M. Rodionova, L. S. Samoukina, and N. Y. [illegible]. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 88, 297-300(1953).—Tagged pentane mols. were prepd. from $C^{14}O_2$ according to the following schemes: $BuMgBr + C^{14}O_2 \rightarrow BuC^{14}O_2MgBr \rightarrow BuC^{14}O_2H \rightarrow BuC^{14}O_2Et$ (+ H_2/Cu-Cr at 140 atm. and 280°) $\rightarrow BuC^{14}H_3$. $EtMgI + C^{14}O_2 \rightarrow EtC^{14}O_2MgI \rightarrow EtC^{14}O_2H$ (I); 2I + $Ba(OH)_2 \rightarrow (EtC^{14}O_2)_2Ba$ (II); II (at 350°) gives $Et_2C^{14}O$ (III); III (+ H_2/Cu-Cr at 120 atm. and 350°) $\rightarrow Et_2C^{14}H_2$. The best yields (95-7%) were obtained in the reaction of CO_2 with the RMgX at low temps. and with a 0.5*N* soln. of the RMgX. Pentane-1-C^{14} was obtained with an over-all yield of 85% and pentane-3-C^{14} with an over-all yield of 82%. J. Rotvar Leach

BAG, A.A.; CHERKAYEV, V.I.

Catalytic isomerization of cis-β-decalol with m.p. of 105° to cis-β decalol with m.p. of 17°. Trudy VNIISNDV no.2:17-18 '54. (MLRA 10:7)

(Naphthol) (Isomerization)

BAG, A.A.

CHERKAYEV, V.G.; BAG, A.A.; PERSPELKINA, S.A.

Preparation of hydroxycitronellal from synthetic citronellal.
Trudy VNIISNDV no.2:35-42 '54. (MLRA 10:7)
(Citronellal)

BAG, A.A.; SHORYGINA, N.V.; BLIZNYAK, N.V.

Preparation of phenyl propyl alcohol. Trudy VNIISMDV no.2:57-58 '54. (MLRA 10:7)

(Propyl alcohol)

KRASEVA, V.N.; BAG, A.A.

Catalytic dehydrogenation of geraniol. Trudy VNIISNDV no.4: 55-58 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Geraniol) (Citral) (Citronellal)

BAG, A.A.; CHERKAYEV, V.G.; PEREPELKINA, S.A.

Selective hydrogenation of citral. Trudy VNIISNDV no.4:61-63 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

(Citral) (Hydrogenation)

BAG, A.A.; BLIZNYAK, N.V.

Production of phenylethyl alcohol by catalytic reduction of the ester of phenylacetic acid. Trudy VNIISHDV no.4:63-65 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

(Ethanol)

BLIZNYAK, N.V.; BAG, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Selective hydrogenation of esters of unsaturated fatty acids to corresponding unsaturated aliphatic alcohols. Masl.-zhir. prom. 25 no.10:25-27 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.
(Acids, Fatty) (Alcohols) (Hydrogenation)

BAG, A.A.; BLIZNYAK, N.V.; BULANOVA, A.V.; KUSTOVA, S.D.; CHERKAYEV, V.G.

Odorous substances from sclareol. Report No.2: Possibility for converting the lactone 1,1, 6, 10-tetramethyl-6-oxy-5-methylene-carboxydecalin into 1, 1, 6, 10-tetramethyl-6-oxy-5 (β-oxy)-ethyldecalin by catalytic hydrogenation. Trudy VNIISNDV no.5: 14-16 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Odorous substances) (Naphthalene)

CHERKAYEV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; BAG, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KONSTANTINOV, A.A.; BLIZNYAK, N.V.

Preparation of a copper-chromium catalyst by the thermal treatment of the copper ammonium salt of chromic acid pulverized in a gas stream. Masl.-zhir.prom. 27 no.1:27-29 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.
(Catalysts) (Chromium) (Copper)

BAGACHER, N. P.

C-3

USSR/Nuclear Physics

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11110

Author : Bagacher, N.P.

Inst : Institute of Nuclear Problems, Academy of Sciences, USSR

Title : Elastic Scattering of Protons by Protons at Energies of 460, 560, and 660 Mev in the Small Angle Region.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1956, 108, No 5, 806-808

Abstract : Experiments were made on the extracted beam of protons of the Institute of Nuclear Problems of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. The target employed was a Dewar Flask filled with liquid hydrogen. The scattered protons were separated by means of absorbers from the products of the inelastic interaction (pions, deuterons, protons) and recorded with telescope of scientillation counters (three counters of tolane crystals). The results of the work on the

Card 1/2

USSR/Nuclear Physics C-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11110

determination of the differential cross sections of elastic p-p scattering are given in the paper (in millibarns per steradian

Proton (lab system, Mev)	Scattering Angle in the Center of Mass System, Degrees					
	46°		65°		66°	
5	33	6	26	5	18.9	1.1
10	5.91	0.46	8.04	0.78	11.0	0.7
15	4.69	0.38	6.78	0.63	8.67	0.53
20			6.29	0.58	7.75	0.48
25			5.70	0.53	6.56	0.40

The absolute values of the differential cross sections were determined on the basis of previously published cross sections for 20 and 30^0.

Card 2/2

BAHADUR, K.

27503
S/079/61/031/009/004/012
D215/D306

27.1100 also 2209 1273 1234

AUTHORS: Bahadur, K., and Srivastava, R.B.

TITLE: Effect of the catalyst and the irradiation period on the photosynthesis of aminoacids in a mixture of paraformaldehyde and potassium nitrate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 31, no. 9, 1961, 3017 - 3020

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of cobalt and nickel ions in the above synthesis and also the possibility of using an organic catalyst - benzoyl peroxide - to catalyze the reaction, which in nature provides the first step in the synthesis of protoplasm. A.I. Oparin (Ref. 1: Proiskhozhdeniye zhizni na zemle Izd. AN SSSR, 1957) assumed that the formation of aminoacids on the earth crust prior to the biological period, occurred as a result of ultraviolet light from the sun and electric discharges in the atmosphere. This assumption has been confirmed by other workers who were able to synthesize the acids under the action of the two factors. More-

Card 1/5

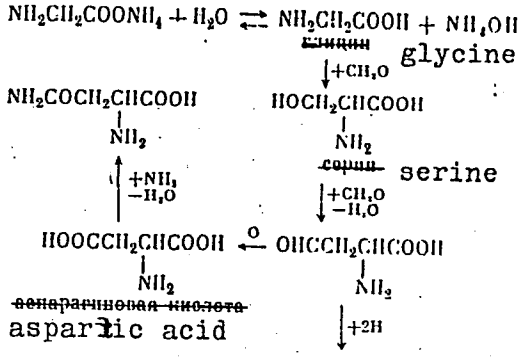
Effect of the catalyst and the ...

over, formation of aminoacids by the exposure of a mixture composed of paraformaldehyde, potassium nitrate and ferric chloride, to ultra violet was confirmed by T.Ye. Pavlovskoya and A.G. Pasynskiy (Ref. 5: Doklad na mezhdunarodnom simpoziume o proiskhozhdenii zhizni na zemle, Moskva, 1957). Three groups of aqueous solutions of paraformaldehyde and KNO_3 were prepared and to each of the groups different catalysts were introduced, $CoCl_2$, $NiCl_2$ and benzoyl peroxide. After showing the absence of aminoacids the samples were sterilized and each group subdivided into samples to be kept in darkness and samples for irradiation. Aminoacids were identified by paper chromatography. The experiments showed that nickel ions induce the formation of large quantities of amino acids while cobalt ions bring about the production of larger number of acids, but the overall yield is smaller. Benzoyl peroxide also acted as a catalyst but only glycine was formed irrespective of the irradiation period. Irradiation of the solution with a 1000 W lamp in the presence of Co ions produced at first valine, then glycine, aspa-

Card 2/5

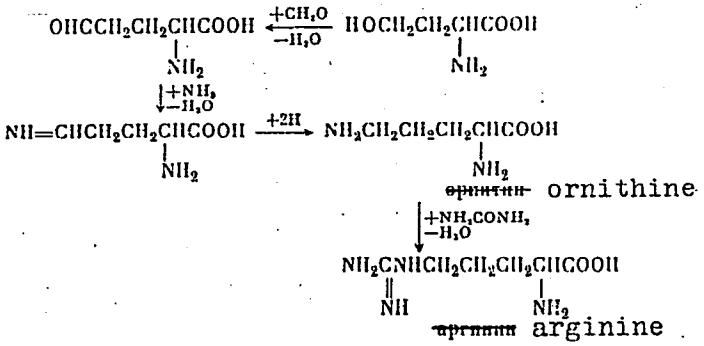
Effect of the catalyst and the ...

ragine, arginine and finally asparlic acid after 911 hours. In the presence of Ni ions formation of amino acids proceeded moderately, first glycine was obtained and then, after only 511 hours, aspartic acid. After 915 hours the presence of alanine, glycine and ornithine was established. Those samples kept in darkness showed only traces of amino acids. According to Bahadur the formation of amino acids takes place as follows:



Card 3/5

Effect of the catalyst and the ...



There are 1 table and 8 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet -bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: S. Miller, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 77, 2351, 1955; K. Bahadur, Nature, 168, 1141, 1954; K. Bahadur, Current Sei. 26, 98, 1957; A. Terenin, Current Sci., 26, 99, 1957.

27503
S/079/61/031/009/004/012
D215/D306

Effect of the catalyst and the ...

ASSOCIATION: Allakhabadskiy universitet, Otdeleniye khimii, Allakhabad, India (Allahabad University Chemistry Section, India)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1960

Card 5/5

BAGACHOV, G. N.

Utverzhdeno v kachestve uchebnika dlia kursov masterov sotsialist. truda (The production of cryolite, fluoride of aluminium and fluoride of sodium. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo litry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1940. (Mic 53-51)

Microfilm TS-2

BAGAIAN, M., ing.; GHEORGHIU, C., ing.

Contributions to the calculation of probability curve (Cv and Cs) parameters, for the determination of the frequency of certain hydrologic characteristics. Meteorologia hidrol gosp 6 no.4:326-327 '61.

BAGAKOV, S.A.

New loading drums. Mashinostroitel' no.3:24 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Feed mechanisms)

BAGAI, L. I.

(Text-book of chemistry for technical schools) Izd. 3. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo, 1932. 223 p. (54-45453)

QD33.B14

1. Chemistry. I. Verkhovskii, Vadim Nikandrovich, 1873-1947, jt. au.

BAGAL, L.I.

3-7-2/29

AUTHOR: Smirnov, N.I., Head of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad Workers' Town Council

TITLE: A City of Science and Vuzes (Gorod nauki i vuzov)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1957, # 7, pp 5-8 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the 250th anniversary of Leningrad the author reviews the past of this city. At present Leningrad has become the city of technical progress, where the gigantic synchrophasotron and the first atomic ice-breaker were constructed. Leningrad also produces semiconductors and machine tools for the working of hard and brittle materials.

A characteristic feature of Leningrad is the increasing connection between science and industry. The Leningrad Polytechnical Institute (Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut) undertook more than 200 industrial researches; its electromechanical faculty works on technical problems connected with long distance transmission of electrical energy; its radio-engineering faculty does research in computing equipment and electronics; its metallurgical engineers work on heat resistant alloys while other professors, teachers and students of the institute are actively

Card 1/3

engaged with the construction of the powerful turbines for the Bratsk GES. This polytechnical institute also collaborates with various industrial enterprises as does the collective of the Technological Institute imeni Lensovet (Tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta), where industrial orders for research totalled 9 million rubles worth. The cooperation works well, as the following examples illustrate:

Dotsent V.A. Simonov of the Technological Institute together with some Leningrad workers developed a new method of coupling live electric cables by an explosive device. Important research was carried out on industrial orders by the Technological Institute's scientists V.B. Aleskovskiy, L.I. Bagal, O.N. Danilov, N.I. Smirnov. The Chair of Industrial Chemical Equipment elaborated on a device for the automatic weighing of products. Last year the collective of the Technological Institute executed 74 orders valued 3.4 million rubles. This year 65 contracts for 6 million rubles have been concluded for research in automation of wire rolling, computing of the stability of turbine parts, etc.

The students take an active part in the cooperation with industry and from 1948 on, thousands, for example, have worked during the summer season on construction jobs. This year 200,000

A City of Science and Vuzes

3-7-2/29

students will work on the Karelian Isthmus.
Among the Lenin Prize laureates are two Leningrad scientific academicians: D.V. Nalivkin and V.F. Shishmarev.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

BAGALA, L.I.

GORST, Avgust Georgiyevich, doktor khimicheskikh nauk, professor; BAGALA, L.I., professor, retsenzent; DANILOVA, S.N., professor. retsenzent; PEREVERZEVA, A.Ye., professor, retsenzent; GOL'BINDER, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BOGOMOLOVA, M.F., izdatel'skiy redaktor; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Gunpowder and explosives] Porokha i vzryvchatye veshchestva. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl., 1957. 186 p. (MIRA 10:11)

(Explosives, Military) (Gunpowder)

BAGALEY, Yu. V.

"On the Increase of the Reliability and the Decrease of Relative Volume of High Voltage Condensers for Impulse Voltage and Current Generator Circuits." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Polytechnic Inst imeni M. I. Kalinin, Min Higher Education USSR, Leningrad, 1955. (KL, No 14, Apr 55)

SO: Sum. No. 704, 2 Nov 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (16).

BAGALEY, Yu.V.

USSR

621.315.614.6 621.319.4 621.3.015.5

2278. Mechanism of the failure of the dielectric of oil paper capacitors for impulse circuits. Yu. V. BAGALEI. *Elektrichestvo*, 1955, *No.* 3, 66–70. In Russian.

Observations on capacitor sections pressed between transparent plates revealed that when the capacitor discharges, tracking, accompanied by gas evolution, occurs at the edges of the sections. Subsequent discharges no longer take place in oil, but in the gas. The volume of the gas layer increases with the number of impulses. This gas is a mixture containing 61·92% H, 7·64% O and 9·04% CH_4, an explosive mixture which leads to severe de-

[illegible] interface probably [illegible]. Formation of [illegible] in the sections and develop- [illegible] tracking in them; (2) damage produced in the top layer and then in the following layers of the paper. This process continues until the voltage across the weakest spot of the insulation reaches the breakdown value. Investigation of the X-wax formation proved that the destructive processes are strongest where the section is less compressed. The dielectric strength of the capacitor may be improved and its specific volume reduced by using pressures up to 30 kg/cm² in the compression process. Periodic degassing of the oil in the capacitor tank also increases the service life of the capacitor. The results of the investigations on capacitors under pulse conditions apply also to [illegible]

B. F. KRAUS

BAGALEY, Yuriy Vladimirovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dots.

Calculating the capacitance of impregnated capacitors.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 1 no.6:101-107 '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Condensers (Electricity))

BAGALEY-YEKELOVA, Ye.M.;SHMEL'KIN, D.G.

Correlation between electroencephalographic and clinical modifications in schizophrenia. Nevropat. psikhiat., Moskva 20 no.4:48-51 July-Aug 1951. (CIML 21:2)

1. Of the Laboratory of Electrophysiology (Head -- Senior Scientific Associate D. G. Shmel'kin) and of the First Psychiatric Clinic (Head -- Prof. Ye. A. Popov), Ukrainian Psycho-Neurological Institute.

BAGHANLY, I.L.

BAGHANLY, I.L.; MIRBABAYEVA, F.Yu.

Producing caustic alkalies by the reduction of alkali metal sulfates obtained in processing alunite [in Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR no.12:23-26 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Kirovabad--Alkali industry)
(Alkali metal sulfates)

BAGAMANOV, K.Sh.; ARDASHOVA, G.I.; MAKSYUTOV, V.S.; KHAMIDULLIN, G.Z., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, otv. red.; GROBOVA, Yu.P., red.

[Distribution and economic effectiveness of the production of industrial crops in Bashkiria] Razmeshchenie i ekonomicheskaia effektivnost' proizvodstva tekhnicheskikh kul'tur v Bashkirii. Ufa, Bashkirskii filial AN SSSR, 1963. 64 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BAGANICH, M.I. [Bahanych, M.I.]

Photoperiodic and temperature reactions of the silkworm Bombyx mori L. Pratsi Inst. zool. AN URSR 20:34-38 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

BAGANOV, V. M.

ROZENBERG, Yu.A.; BAGANOV, V.M.; KUDRYAVTSEV, O.A.

Surface smoothness in machining gray iron. Izv.TPI 85:249-259 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Predstavleno prof. doktorom tekhn.nauk A.M. Rozenbergom.
(Metal cutting) (Surfaces (Technology))

BAGANOVA, M.D., kand.med.nauk

Treatment and prevention of fungus diseases of the feet in female workers in the enamel department of the "Moskabel'" Plant. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.10:57-59 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz klinicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof. I.Ya. Sosnovik [deceased]) Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni F.F. Erismana (dir. - dotsent A.Z. Belousov; konsul'tant - prof. A.M. Ariyevich).
(RINGWORM)

BAGANT, V.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

Gas-liquid partition chromatography of stereoisomeric methylcyclohexanols. R. Komers, K. Kochloefl, and V. Bagant (Czechoslovak Acad. Sci., Prague). *Chem. Ind.* (London) 1958, 1495–6.—Individual stereoisomers in mixts of *cis*- and *trans*-2-methyl-, 3-methyl-, or 4-methylcyclohexanols were sepd. by gas-liquid chromatography, using stationary phases capable of H bond formation. The carrier gas was *N* and the stationary phase glycerol (17%) or erythritol (25%). The elution characteristics were detd. on columns charged with 3.6 g. glycerol or 6.4 g. erythritol. The retention values were expressed relative to *cis*-2-, *trans*-3-, and *cis*-4-methylcyclohexanol for compds. substituted in the 2, 3, and 4 positions. The following relative retention vols. of the compds. were obtained with glycerol at 109° and erythritol at 130° (I = methylcyclohexanol): *cis*-2-I, 1.00, 1.00; *trans*-2-I, 1.32, 1.38; 2-methylcyclohexanone, 0.52, 0.68; *cis*-3-I, 1.37, 1.32; *trans*-3-I, 1.00, 1.00; 3-methylcyclohexanone, 0.52, 0.67; *cis*-4-I, 1.00, 1.00; *trans*-4-I, 1.36, 1.32; 4-methylcyclohexanone, 0.53, 0.71; V_g^0 (sp. retention vols) for *cis*-2-I were 92, 18.2; V_g^0 for *trans*-3-I, 129, 26.80; V_g^0 for *cis*-4-I, 133, 26.80. Stereoisomeric mixts. of 2,6-dimethylcyclohexanol and 4-*tert*-butylcyclohexanol were also analyzed. L. Tetelcin

4
2

BAGAR, B.; BORDACOVA, J.

Explanation of an epidemic of typhoid fever using membrane filters. Cesk. epidem. 12 no.4:254-256 Jl '63.

1. Krajska hyg.-epid. stanica v Bratislave.
(TYPHOID) (EPIDEMIOLOGY) (FILTERS)

BAGAR, B.; HAUSMANNOVA,Z.; ODLER,I.

Evaluation of serological reactions in the search for typhoid carriers. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.1:58-62 Ja'64.

1. KHES Zapadoslovenskeho KNV, Bratislava a Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Bratislava.

*

MAYEROVA, A.; BAGAR, B.

Analysis of the presence of antibodies against Tahyna virus in the population of western Slovakia. Bratisl. lek. listy 44 no.5:309-312 15 S '64

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanica v Bratislave; riaditel MUDr . F. Schulz.

MAYEROVA, A.; MAYER, V.; BAGAR, B.

Antibody response after smallpox revaccination of adults. Cesk. epidem. 14 no.3:129-135 My '65.

1. Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanica, Bratislava a Virologicky ustav Ceskoslovenskej akademie ved, Bratislava.

BAYEV, V. (Sverdlovsk); BAGAROV, I. (Sverdlovsk)

Economics in the Urals. Vop. ekon. no.1:154-157 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)
(Sverdlovsk Province--Industrial management--Congresses)

S/081/62/000/023/064/120
B180/B144

AUTHORS: Boyadzhiyev, Khr., Bagarov, St.

TITLE: Possible production process for chromite refractories

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1962, 488, abstract 23K367 (Godishnik N.-i. in-t metalurgiya i obogat., v. 2, 1961, 127-140 [Bulg.; summaries in Russ. and Ger.])

TEXT: A method has been developed for treating low-grade chromite ores containing 15% Cr_2O_3 to produce chromite refractories. By the gravity method a chromite concentrate is produced from the ores, with a Cr_2O_3 content of up to 42%. The granulation of the concentrate is 0.2 mm. The physical and chemical properties of the chromite compacts are given. They are produced by briketting and sintering, and then fused in arc furnaces and used to manufacture chromite refractories. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

VEZIR-ZADE, F.A.; BAGAROV, T.Yu.

Effect of the use of artificial methods on the change in the chemical composition of formation waters in the Bibi-Eybat field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.7:3-8 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova.
(Apsheron Peninsula—Oil fields—Production methods)
(Oil field brines)

VEZIR-ZADE, F.A.; BAGAROV, T.Yu.

Certain results of the geothermal investigations of the Bibieybat field. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz. 6 no.5 53-7 '63
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.

VOREL, F.; BAGAROVA, I.

The significance of fat emboli in the evaluation of aviation accidents. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.8:496-500 31 O '65.

1. Ustav leteckeho zdravotnictvi, Praha (vedouci MUDr. M. Hanka).

BAGARYATSKIY, B. A.

"Current Ratiometer Made with Tubes," Trudy Geofiz. Inst., AN SSSR, No.12, 1950

BAGARYATSKIY, B. A.

"Tube Logometer"

Vest AN, May 51

BAGARYATSKIY, B. A.

"Aurora Borealis," Nauka i Zhizn', 19, No.4, 1952

American Meteorological Society

BAGARYATSKII, B.A. Reduction

551.521.11:551.594.51:535:33

3.11-134

Bagariatskii, B.A. and Mordukhovich, M.I., Spektry poliarnykh siianii v infrakrasnoi oblasti. (Spectra of aurora borealis in the infrared region.) Akademiia Nauk, SSSR, Doklady, 82, (1):45-47, Jan. 1, 1952, 2 figs., 4 refs.

DLC—The spectrum of the auroraborealis in the infrared region up to a wave length of 11,000 A is analyzed. The following spectral regions are established and described, these are 7400-7600A, 7650-7900A, 8100-8150A, 8250A, 9050-9300A, 9300-9550A, 9800-10,800A. The spectrum of the aurora borealis is characterized by two regions, around 8000-8150A and 9050-9300A which are not observed in the light of night sky. The regions 7650-7900Aand 8550-8950A are more intense in the auroral spectra than in the spectra of the night sky. The region 9800-10,500A is lacking in the auroral spectrum. The first positive system of molecular oxygen was not found in the spectra. The expected region (0-0) at 10,400A was lacking. Subject Headings: 1. Auroral spectra ?. Infrared spectrum of aurora.-I.L.D.

Geophysics Institute, AN SSSR, Submitted 5 Nov 1951

BAGARYATSKIY, B.A., KRASOVSKIY, V.I. and MORDUKHOVICH, M.I.

"Re the Infrared Emission of the Night Sky and the Aurora." Dok. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 82, (1952), 4, 579-580.
Submitted, 5 Nov 1951

SO: Translation-2524467, 30 Apr 1954.

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Aurora borealis. Znan.sila no. 8:28-29 Ag'55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Auroras)

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USSR/ Scientific Organization - Geophysics

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Authors : Bagaryatskiy, B. A., Cand. of Phys.-Math. Sc.

Title : At the Geophysics Institute

Periodical : Vest. AN SSSR 1, page 110, Jan 1955 V.25,

Abstract : Brief report is presented by the Geophysics Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR on recent studies of the aurore polaris and on the obtainment of photos of aurora polaris spectra in the infrared zone with a dispersion of 300 Å/mm.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

Translation DRB, T-181-R, 18 Apr. 55

... 103(6):1009-1011, Aug. 21, 1955. fig., 2 tables, 10 refs. DLC. Translation by E. R. Hope issued as Canada. *Defence Research Board, T 221 R*, June 1955. 3 p. fig., 2 tables, 10 refs. DWB—The author summarizes briefly earlier studies on the spectra in the region of longer wave lengths 7000 Å and above and then analyzes spectra in the region 9000-10500 Å ... [illegible] Auroral ... bands. I. Hope, E. R., trans.)—I.L.D.

3(1)

AUTHOR: Bagaryatskiy,B.A.

SOV/33-35-2-6/21

TITLE: On the Velocity Dispersion of the Stream of Solar Corpuscles Near the Earth (O dispersii skorostey v potoke solnechnykh korpuskul vblizi zemli)

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1958, Vol 35, Nr 2, pp 227-229(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the author calculates the velocity dispersion of a corpuscular stream when reaching the Earth. He shows that it is insufficient to explain the observed form of the hydrogen line profiles in aurorae. The author mentions the paper of A.I. Ol' [Ref 4]. There are 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki atmosfery Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the AS USSR)

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